



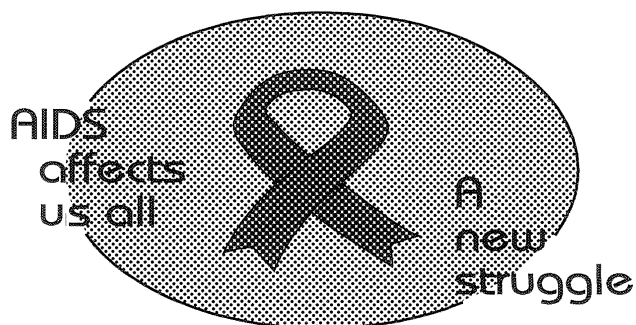
**NORTH WEST
NOORDWES
EXTRAORDINARY
PROVINCIAL GAZETTE
BUITENGEWONE
PROVINSIALE KOERANT**

Vol. 256

**20 JUNE 2013
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No. 7121

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 271 OF 2013

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

DRAFT NORMS & STANDARDS FOR THE IMPORT, EXPORT, TRANSPORT, CAPTURE AND KEEPING OF BIRDS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Draft regulations pertaining to the management of alien, exotic, and invasive game species in the North West Province, in terms of the –

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973;
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), and

I, Motlalepula Rosho, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, draft norms and standards pertaining to the import, export, transport, capture and keeping of birds in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Acting Director for Biodiversity Management and Conservation:

By post to: Acting Director Biodiversity Management and Conservation
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and
Tourism
Private Bag X15
Mmabatho
2735

By fax: (018) 389 5640 or by e-mail to jdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5928



Motlalepula Rosho

MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation & Tourism

Date: 08 / 05 / 2013

SCHEDULE

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1. Purpose

To set norms and standards for the import, export, transport, capture and keeping of birds in the North West Province.

2. Definitions

In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the principal legislation referred to above, will bear that meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise—

"alien species" means any species that is not an indigenous species.

"bird" in the context of these norms and standards means any live specimen and eggs of vertebrates belonging to the taxonomic Class Aves.

"closed ring" means a ring of suitable size that can be fitted on a hatched chick but not on an adult bird, or a tamper-proof ring that can be fitted on an adult bird but cannot be removed without breaking.

"Damage Causing Bird" means a wild bird that, when interacting with humans or interfering with human activities, there is a substantial proof that it –

- (a) causes losses to stock or to other wild specimens;
- (b) Causes damage to cultivated trees, crops, natural flora or other property;
- (c) Presents a threat to human life; or
- (d) Is present in such numbers that agricultural grazing is materially depleted

"indigenous species" means a species that occurs, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature within the borders of the Republic, but excludes a species that has been introduced in the Republic as a result of human activity.

"department" means the North West Provincial Government Department responsible for environmental affairs.

"NEMBA" means the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act of 2004.

"recognised research institution" means any tertiary academic institution, government funded research facilities or scientific Non-Government Organisations that comply with TOPS registration requirements.

"rehabilitation facility" means a registered facility equipped for the temporary keeping of live specimens of a listed threatened or protected species for –

- (a) treatment and recovery purposes, in the case of sick or injured specimens;
- (b) rearing purposes, in the case of young orphaned specimens;
- (c) quarantine purposes; or
- (d) relocation,

with the overall intent to release the species.

"sanctuary" means a registered facility in which a permanent captive home is provided in a controlled environment for specimens of a listed threatened or protected species that would be unable to sustain themselves if released;

"TOPS" means the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (2004): Threatened or Protected Species Regulations.

"waterfowl" means all species of ducks and geese.

3. Scope of application

These regulations:

Shall apply to any landowner/applicant within the boundaries of the North West Province, and replaces any previous declaration of movement and capture of Birds within the boundaries of the North West Province.

It must be read in conjunction with the following legislation:

- (a) Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);

- (b) Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973, (Act No. 3 of 1973);
- (c) Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province).
- (d) National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004:
- (e) Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007.

4. Responsibilities

- 4.1 The relevant programme manager in the Department is hereby authorised to administer these regulations under the supervision of the Head of Department.
- 4.2 The relevant programme manager may delegate the power to investigate, assess and issue licenses in terms of these regulations to designated officials employed by the department.
- 4.3 Designated officials must ensure that landowners/applicants comply with these regulations and any other applicable legislation; any breaches of these regulations are dealt with immediately and effectively as contemplated in the principal legislation.

5. Capture

5.1 Conservation & Research

- 5.1.1 Birds may be caught for research and/or conservation purposes where the project proposal has been approved by the Department and the researcher is linked to a recognised research institution.
- 5.1.2 Wild caught birds may not be sold, exported, transported within the Province, exhibited or donated to another party without the approval and valid permits of the Department.

5.2 Private & Commercial

5.2.1 Permits will only be issued under exceptional circumstances for the capture of indigenous birds from the wild for commercial or other purposes (e.g. falconry).

5.2.2 A comprehensive risk assessment will be a requirement.

6. Transport and keeping

6.1 Transport

6.1.1 A transport permit must be applied for from the Department.

6.1.2 A permit will only be approved in cases where birds were obtained legally and the relevant documentation (keeping permit) supplied.

6.2 Keeping

6.2.1 A keeping permit is valid for 3 years.

6.2.2 Any person issued with a permit to keep indigenous birds in captivity shall:

- (a) keep the birds in an aviary approved by the Department that complies with the minimum specifications for the species as specified in Appendix A.
- (b) keep a register of TOPS listed species, non-TOPS listed species that may be deemed of special conservation value in the North West Province and Alien and Invasive Species as listed under NEMBA, containing the following:
 - i) numbers of all species on permit;
 - ii) all breeding records (successes and failures);
 - iii) all mortalities (and causes if known);
 - iv) all ring numbers of seamless rings fitted to captive bred offspring of species listed under TOPS and other species of special concern as determined by the Department; and
 - v) name and contact details of recipient, permit number, species and number of birds transferred.

- (c) forward a copy of the register referred to in paragraph (b) to the Regional Permit Office annually. In cases of mortalities, off-spring and donations between two permit holders quarterly copies will be required.
- (d) close-ring all captive bred offspring and record the ring number in the register specified in paragraph (b).
- (e) only close-ringed birds may be transferred to another person and a transfer may only be done according to the set procedure as contained in Appendix B
- (f) not be granted with a renewal of the keeping permit in cases where the register referred to in par. (b) was not submitted.

6.2.3 No person may receive any bird through a transfer or sale unless the Regional Permit Office has approved such transfer or sale and issued permits for such transfer or sale.

6.2.4 No person may keep together in one aviary, different subspecies of indigenous birds.

6.2.5 No person may crossbreed different indigenous species or subspecies of birds. Should breeding occur all offspring must be euthanized.

6.2.6 Only 3rd generation captive bred birds from wild-caught mother stock may be sold. All captive bred birds must be ringed with a closed ring as proof that the birds are captive bred.

6.2.7 Permit holders may sell 3rd generation birds bred in captivity birds at auctions. An auction permit and transport permit are required. Proof (valid keeping permit, register of birds and closed rings) is required that the birds to be auctioned are captive bred.

6.3 Rehabilitation centres and sanctuaries

6.3.1 Injured and sick birds may be sent to a recognised South African institution or rehabilitation centre. An exception to this is described in point 6.3.3.

6.3.2 The Department must be informed of the collection and treatment of injured or sick TOPS listed species, as well as their release (after rehabilitation) at the site of collection if possible. Dead TOPS listed specimens should be submitted to a laboratory to establish the cause of death. In the case of poisoning, an investigation must be initiated.

- 6.3.3 During exceptional circumstances, if an injured TOPS listed specimen has been examined by a veterinary surgeon and is being rehabilitated for a short period on private land, a temporary permit (three months) can be issued and the situation monitored. A permit condition must be that the landowner will not hinder the bird from returning to the wild.
- 6.3.4 TOPS listed species that have been permanently disabled due to leg, wing, or other injuries should be evaluated individually by the Department or an authorised veterinary surgeon and either euthanised (if their continued existence would be inhumane), released, or forwarded to a recognised institution or sanctuary to ensure that they are optimally used for conservation, whether in captive breeding or exhibition facilities.

6.4 Special conditions for waterfowl

- 6.4.1 All alien and indigenous waterfowl species, including offspring, must be pinioned and close-ringed, except for birds used in breeding programmes for conservation purposes and birds in rehabilitation for release.
- 6.4.2 Wild waterfowl must be prevented from having contact with captive birds. Should breeding occur all offspring must be euthanised.

6.5 Release of indigenous birds

- 6.5.1 No captive indigenous specimen may be released without a permit.

7. Import and export of indigenous birds

7.1 Inter-provincial import into NW Province

- 7.1.1 An import permit will only be granted on presentation of supporting documentation (copy of supplier's keeping permit).
- 7.1.2 In case of a new application to keep indigenous birds the keeping facilities must first be inspected and approved by the local Nature Conservator before an import permit will be granted.
- 7.1.3 In cases where the receiver already is in possession of indigenous birds, a copy of his keeping permit must accompany the application before an import permit will be granted.

7.1.4 Import permits will be valid for 2 months.

7.2 Inter-provincial export from the NW Province

7.2.1 An export permit will only be granted in cases where the applicant is in possession of a valid permit that authorises the keeping of the indigenous species in question.

7.2.2 Export permits will be valid for 2 months

7.3 International import of indigenous species

7.3.1 The appropriate veterinary permits must be obtained.

7.3.2 No import of South African bird species for commercial purposes will be allowed.

7.3.3 No import of South African bird species or subspecies if the region of origin is not known or if different eco-types have been kept together in captivity.

7.4 International export of indigenous species

7.4.1 The export of indigenous bird species is subject to a permit.

7.4.2 The export of wild caught indigenous bird species is subject to a risk assessment prior to capture.

8. Import, export and transport of alien bird species

8.1 Import permits will be subject to a risk assessment /threat analysis to evaluate possible invasiveness should birds escape. Import permits may be declined if an alien species is closely related to indigenous species.

8.2 No alien bird species may be released into the wild.

9. Ringing of wild birds

9.1 All persons who intend to ring wild birds for scientific purposes in the North West Province must be a SAFRING accredited bird ringer to qualify for a provincial ringing permit.

- 9.2 Trainees do not qualify for permits and must conduct their ringing under supervision of a qualified ringer with a valid permit only.
- 9.3 Applications for ringing must be accompanied by proof of valid SAFRING registration.
- 9.4 A ringing permit will be valid for one year.
- 9.5 Permits must be classified as per SAFRING rating of applicant.

10. Damage causing birds

- 10.1 Damage causing birds must be reported to the department.
- 10.2 A regional officer must do an inspection to determine the extent of the problem. And,
- 10.3 If it is deemed necessary, a permit may be issued to control such damage in a manner approved by the Department.

11. Keeping facilities for indigenous birds

- 11.1 For the purpose of prescribing keeping facilities (aviaries- an enclosure from which birds cannot escape), the birds are not discussed according to the categories of protection, but to social and habitat needs.

11.1.1 Large seed-eating birds

Large doves (African olive (rameron) pigeon, speckled (rock) pigeon, red-eyed dove, mourning dove and cape turtle-dove), sandgrouse, francolins, partridges, spurfowl and guinea-fowl.

The **minimum size of aviary** for these species is **20 m³**. A **maximum of ten (10) birds** of this group **per 20 m³** is allowed or less when birds of other categories are present in the same aviary. Use this as a general recommendation for all species

- (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
- (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
- (c) A complete cement floor area of the aviary is not allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.

- (d) Ample roosting space must be supplied.
- (e) All species other than doves need to be pinioned to prevent injury.
- (f) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.
- (g) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

11.1.2 Small seed-eating birds

Small doves (cinnamon dove, laughing dove, green spotted dove, blue spotted dove, tambourine dove and Namaqua dove), canaries, finches, waxbills, weavers, widows, whydahs, sparrows, larks, buntings etc.

The **minimum size of an aviary** for these species is **10 m³** and a **maximum of thirty (30) birds** of this group **per 10 m³** will be allowed or less when birds of other categories are present in the same aviary. Use this as a general recommendation for all species

When any of them are kept in **intensive breeding** situations, the current minimum of 10 m³ may be ignored. Intensive breeding here refers to single pairs per aviary.

- (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
- (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
- (c) A complete cement floor area of the aviary will not be allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.
- (d) Ample roosting space must be supplied as well as grass and shrubs as hiding places.
- (e) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.
- (f) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

11.1.3 Fruit eating birds

Hornbills, turacos (louries), go-away-bird, parrots, barbets, starlings, mousebirds, bulbuls and green pigeon

The **minimum size of aviary** for all above species except for the hornbills and turacos is **10 m³**. For the **smaller species a maximum of twelve (12) birds per 10m³ apply**. For the two larger species, a **minimum aviary size of 20m³ with a maximum of six (6) birds per 20 m³ is allowed**. Use this as a general recommendation for all species

In the case of intensive parrot breeding situations, the minimum size may be ignored.

- (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
- (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly.
- (c) A complete cement floor area of the aviary will not be allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.
- (d) Ample roosting space must be supplied.
- (e) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.
- (f) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

11.1.4 Nectar-feeding / insectivorous birds

White-eyes and sunbirds

The **minimum size of aviary** for these species is **10 m³** and a **maximum of ten (10) birds of this group per 10 m³ is allowed**. Use this as a general recommendation for all species

When any of them are kept in intensive breeding situations, the current minimum of 10 m³ may be ignored.

A special investigation into habitat and food supply must be done before a permit for keeping is issued.

- (a) The relevant food per species must be supplied.
- (b) Containers for water must be adequate and cleaned regularly. A complete cement floor area of the aviary is not allowed as the birds need an area of sand or gravel to scrape or scabble and have a dust bath.
- (c) Ample roosting space must be supplied.
- (d) Natural vegetation (grasses and trees/shrubs) is required.

- (e) At least a quarter of the aviary should provide shelter to protect the birds against climate changes like rain, wind, cold and heat with a waterproof covered area of at least 4 m².

11.1.5 Waterfowl

Ducks and geese

The **minimum size of aviary** for these species is **15 m²** and a **maximum of ten (10) birds of this group per 10 m³ is allowed**. Use this as a general recommendation for all species

- (a) The enclosure must be large enough to prevent micro-organism and parasite build-up in soil or in shelters;
- (b) contain smooth fencing, lacking projections, or walls designed to minimise injuries; and
- (c) contain visual barriers which isolate neighbouring pairs and therefore also encourage breeding when needed for the species.

11.1.5.1 Flighted breeding pairs

Only for birds used in breeding programmes for conservation purposes and birds in rehabilitation for release.

The enclosure should:

- (a) be predator proofed;
- (b) be a minimum of 15 m²;
- (c) be a minimum height of 2.3m and be flight-netted.
- (d) contain a visual barrier on at least one side to prevent disturbance, and to help with capturing when necessary;
- (e) have some natural or artificial cover to facilitate adjustment of the birds to the enclosure and to act as a shelter in adverse weather conditions; and
- (f) have a small drainable cemented dam of at least 5 m², the depth of which will depend on the species kept.

11.1.5.2 Non-flighted breeding pairs

The enclosure should conform to the same standards as for flighted birds as per 11.1.5.1 above, except for the fact that no flight netting is necessary.

11.1.5.3 Flighted and non-flighted groups

The enclosure for groups should:

- (a) be predator proofed;
- (b) be a minimum of 50 m²;
- (c) have a fence height of 2.3 ;
- (d) have flight netting attached to the pen perimeter; have two or more feeding stations;
- (e) have a small drainable cemented dam of at least 10 m². The depth of which will depend on the species kept; and
- (f) house a maximum of (20) twenty birds per 50 m².

NOTICE 272 OF 2013**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION
AND TOURISM****Draft Guidelines for the Development of Protected Areas Management Plans in the North
West Province**

I, Motlalepula Rosho, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of section 43(2) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No. 57 of 2003, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments the draft Guidelines for the Development of Protected Areas Management Plans in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Acting Director for Biodiversity Management and Conservation:

By post to: Acting Director Biodiversity Management and Conservation
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and
Tourism
Private Bag X15
Mmabatho
2735
By fax: (018) 389 5640 or by e-mail to tojdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5928



Motlalepula Rosho

MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation & Tourism

Date: 08 / 05 / 2013

SCHEDULE

Draft Guidelines for the Development of Protected Area Management Plans in the North West Province

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1) BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Protected Area Management Plans are required to ensure compliance with the Protected Areas Act and any other relevant legislation, and to provide tools for Department of Economic Development Environment Conservation and Tourism in strategic planning and management for protected areas. If such plans are to be effective they should be designed with the key users in mind and they should be simple to read and follow, focussing only information that relates to management of the protected area.

In an effort to ensure that all future Protected Area Management Plans are consistent with each other, either as new plans are developed, or as existing ones are reviewed, and to ensure continuity within the Protected Area Management Planning Unit, the following norms and standards have been developed.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the norms and standards is to:

- Provide guidance in the preparation of future protected area management plans.
- Ensure consistency in the manner in which such plans are developed, and in their layout and contents.

The norms and standards address the two fundamental aspects of the development of protected area management plans – the process required to compile the plan and the contents that must be included in it.

1.3 Structure of management plans

The structure that has been developed for North West Department of Economic Development Environment Conservation and Tourism Protected Area Management Plans has been designed to provide a clear flow in which management issues, challenges and opportunities associated with a protected area are first identified, leading to the development of a strategic management framework, which in turn informs an operational management framework (Figure 1.1). The strategic outcomes respond directly to the management issues, challenges and opportunities, as they are the key matters that must be addressed through the management plan.

The management targets are intended to be measurable and to form the basis for the monitoring and reporting section that follows. Monitoring is intended to facilitate adaptive management, as it allows performance in the achievement of the targets to be measured, and if necessary, for management interventions to be modified to better achieve them. The framework for the development of annual plans of operation has been aligned with existing processes, in which an annual management meeting and goal setting exercise is held for each protected area. Through this process, the management activities may be expanded upon and implemented in an effort to achieve the management targets.

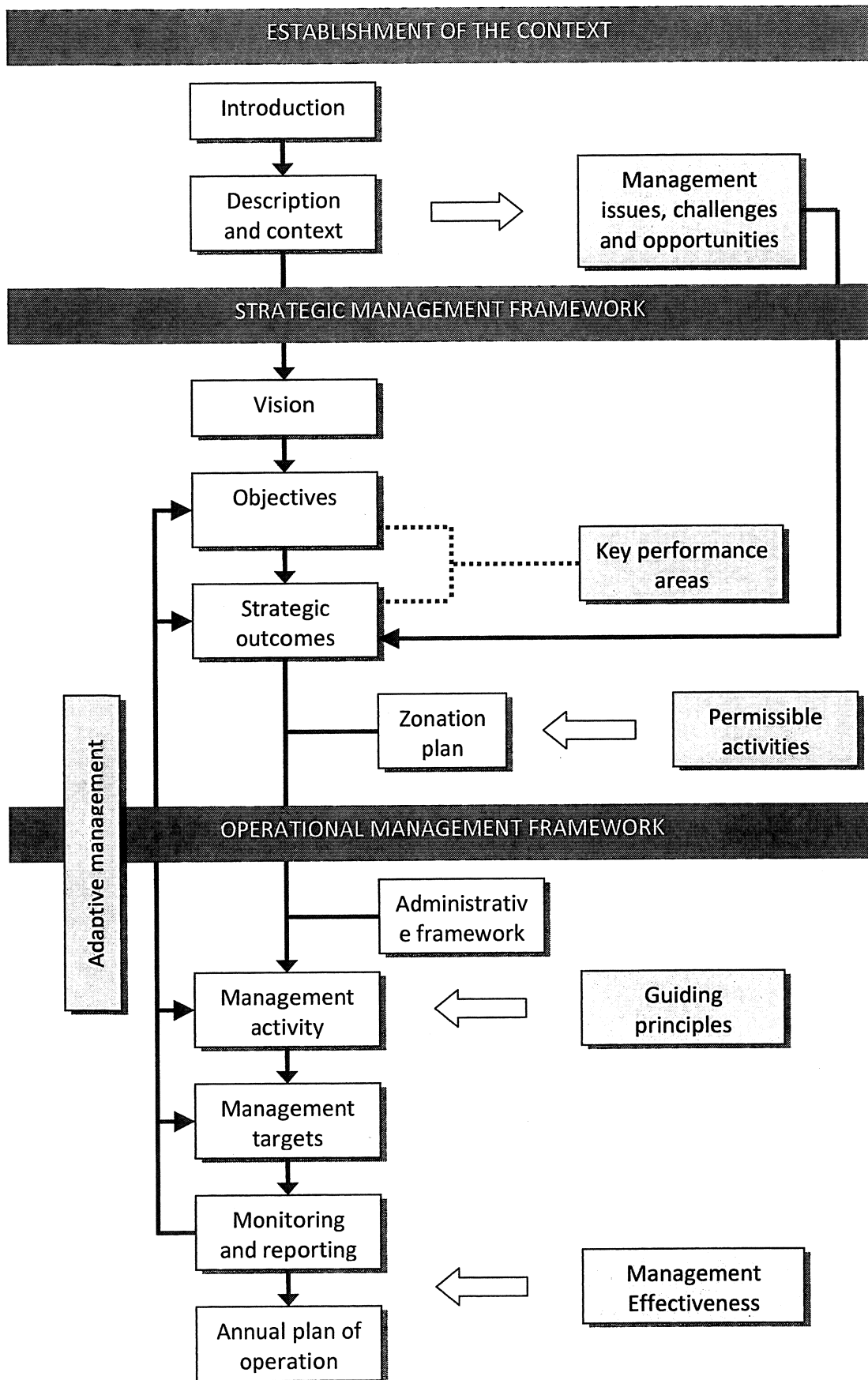


Figure 1.1 Structure of the Protected Area Management Plan

2) PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

The preparation of a Protected Area Management Plan should be undertaken through a process in which information is compiled and management interventions are developed in consultation with internal and external stakeholders (Figure 2.1).

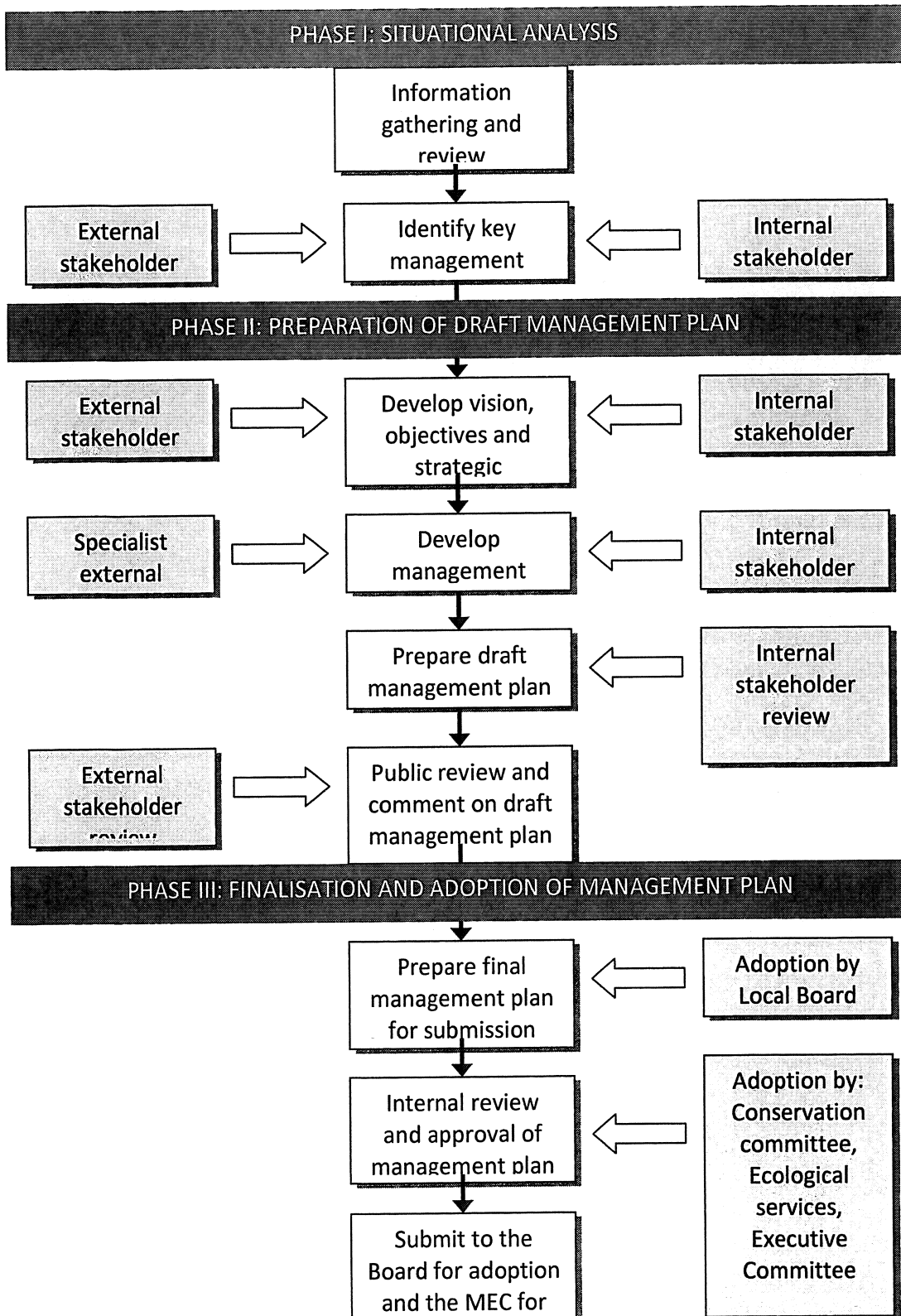


Figure 2.1 Process for the development of a Management Plan

2.1 Situational analysis

Development of a protected area management plan commences with a situational analysis. The purpose of the situational analysis is to determine the history and provide a detailed description of the protected area and its environs, and to identify the key issues that must be addressed in the management plan. The situational analysis establishes the context of the protected area in accordance with the management plan structure (Figure 1.1). The situational analysis should include descriptions of the following aspects of a protected area:

- Its location and extent.
- Its values and the purpose for which it was proclaimed.
- The institutional and administrative framework within which it is managed.
- The legislative basis for its management.
- The protected area's proclamation, title deeds, any delegations or leases.
- The policy framework that guides its management.
- Its regional and local planning context, including provincial and local planning mechanisms such as protected area expansion strategies, bioregional plans, environmental management frameworks, integrated development plans, spatial development frameworks and land use management systems.
- The history of its conservation and tourism development.
- A comprehensive description of its ecological context, including both its abiotic and biotic aspects.
- A description of any important cultural or historic features that must be protected.
- A description of the socio-economic context of the region and the implications of this on the protected area.
- A description of its operational management, including facilities and infrastructure, staffing establishment and funding levels.
- A summary of the findings of its latest management effectiveness review.

As part of the situational analysis, site visits should be undertaken to develop an understanding of the protected area and its surrounds. The final section of the situational analysis should set out a summary of the management issues, challenges and opportunities that must be addressed through the management plan. The issues, challenges and opportunities will inform the strategic outcomes that are developed in the plan's strategic management framework.

2.2 Internal stakeholder consultation

As the management plan will constitute the primary tool for protected area management, it is incumbent on the managers of particular protected areas to take an active role in the preparation of their management plans. This should extend from management staff on-site through to managers at regional levels and should include relevant support staff such as Ecological Advice, Community Conservation, District Conservation and Ecotourism and Marketing. At the outset, a Protected Area Planning Committee, which should include representatives of management and support staff, should be established with the purpose of:

- Providing all available relevant information pertaining to the protected area and its management.
- Ensuring that the information contained in the protected area management plan is accurate and that it addresses the key issues that must be managed in administering the protected area.

- Developing a realistic strategic management framework and identifying management interventions that are consistent with Department of Economic Development Economic Conservation and Tourism biodiversity conservation mandate and its policy framework.

Internal stakeholders, including individuals with particular areas of expertise, should be involved in the preparation of the management plan and should contribute towards:

- The development and review of the situational analysis, establishing an accurate and comprehensive description, and context of the protected area.
- The development of the management plan's strategic framework, including the vision, objectives and strategic outcomes.
- The development of a zonation plan.
- The development of an administrative structure that ensures adequate human resources to meet the developmental and operational needs of the protected area.
- The identification of appropriate management interventions necessary to meet the vision, objectives and strategic outcomes, which address the key management issues identified in the situational analysis.
- The development of a monitoring and reporting programme, required to assess the implementation of the management plan, in an effort to facilitate adaptive management.
- The development of a framework for annual implementation of the management plan.

Internal stakeholder involvement should be conducted through a series of group meetings, one-on-one meetings and discussion via telephone and e-mail. Development of the management interventions set out in the operational management framework should be conducted in a workshop-type environment to enable inputs from a variety of internal stakeholders and critical discussion on the appropriate types of interventions necessary to address the identified management issues challenges and opportunities. Internal stakeholders should conduct a critical review of the draft plan, prior to it being made available for public review.

2.3 Public consultation

In preparing a management plan for a protected area, the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No.57 of 2003) requires that a public consultation process be implemented. Section 39(3) of the Act states:

When preparing a management plan for a protected area, the management authority concerned must consult municipalities, other organs of state, local communities and other affected parties that have an interest in the area.

Section 41(2)(e) of the Act states:

A management plan must contain at least procedures for public participation, including participation by the owner (if applicable), any local community or other interested party.

2.3.1 Purpose of public consultation

The purpose of the public consultation process, undertaken as part of the development of a Protected Area Management Plan is to:

- Discuss and agree on the values of the protected area in order to come to a common understanding of why it is important and should be protected.

- Identify and discuss stakeholders' issues, concerns and aspirations for the protected area and to determine how they should be addressed in the management plan.

In discussing stakeholders' issues and concerns and in developing aspects of the management plan such as the vision and objectives, the dialogue must be conducted with the following understanding:

- The management plan must be consistent with the protection of the values and the purpose for which the protected area was established in terms of Section 17 of the Protected Areas Act and any other relevant legislation.
- The management plan must be consistent with North West policies, norms and standards, and environmental best practice.

2.3.2 Detailed process for public consultation

Public consultation should commence once the situational analysis has been largely completed. The following steps should be undertaken as part of the public consultation process:

i) Identification of stakeholders

In order to ensure that all key stakeholders are consulted in preparing the management plan, a list of individuals and their contact details must be prepared and maintained during the development of the management plan. Historical contacts lists should be reviewed and individuals within North West should be contacted who can assist in identifying key stakeholders. These would include staff located at the protected area, District Conservation Officers, and regional management staff. In addition, the list should include broader stakeholders such as municipalities, government departments, NGOs and local associations who are likely to have an interest in the protected area and its management.

ii) Preliminary meetings and discussions

The purpose of such meetings is to inform the situational analysis, in efforts to obtain as much relevant information and develop a cohesive picture of the issues associated with the protected area. Meetings may be held with:

- The Protected Area Local Board, if one has been established.
- The local or district municipality, if there are specific issues that must be separately addressed.
- Any other stakeholder, if there are specific concerns or issues that must be separately addressed.

Such meetings and discussions may not be necessary in all cases but should be considered if there are particular complexities associated with the issues around the protected area or the relationships amongst various stakeholders.

iii) Public stakeholder workshop

The public stakeholder workshop will be the avenue through which most public stakeholder inputs are made in the development of the management plan. During the public stakeholder workshop, the following will be discussed:

- The values and the purpose of the protected area.
- The aspirations of stakeholders for the protected area, in order to inform the management plan's vision and objectives.
- The issues, concerns and opportunities that stakeholders believe should be addressed in the management plan.
- Broadly, the appropriate types of interventions necessary to address the issues, concerns and opportunities identified by stakeholders.

In identifying the values, aspirations and objectives for the protected area, an effective technique is to distribute pens and paper cards and to ask attendees at the workshop to write down their views and to collate these and discuss them as a group. In many instances this forces stakeholders, who are reluctant to voice their views, to participate and it ensures a level of involvement that is often otherwise lacking. In preparing for the stakeholder workshop, the following requirements must be met:

- A Background Information Document should be prepared and circulated amongst known stakeholders (may need to be translated into setswana).
- An electronic copy of the Background Information Document should be placed on the North West Parks and Tourism Board or the specific protected area website.
- The stakeholder workshop must be advertised in provincial setswana and English-speaking newspapers.
- If appropriate, the stakeholder workshop may be advertised in one local newspaper, which is circulated in the region around the protected area.
- If appropriate, the stakeholder workshop may be advertised on a local radio station, if this is deemed to be the most effective way of reaching stakeholders.
- The adverts must appear at least three weeks prior to the stakeholder workshop.
- Staff at the protected area should assist in contacting known stakeholders to inform them of the stakeholder workshop and to invite them to attend it.
- Individual invitations may be sent to known stakeholders to attend the workshop.

In arranging the stakeholder workshop, the following details must be considered:

- The venue and time at which the workshop will be held.
- The catering needs of the workshop.
- Equipment and furniture needs, including the availability of chairs, desks, data projectors, screens and extension cords.
- Stationery needs, including pens and paper.
- Presentations, agendas and attendance registers.
- Display materials, including previous management plans, maps and copies of the agenda.
- The availability of electrical power, water and ablutions at the venue.
- The need for translation services.
- The possible need to provide transport for stakeholders so that they are able to attend the workshop.

iv) Preparation of the draft management plan

Following the public stakeholder workshop, the draft management plan will be prepared and detailed management interventions will be developed. At this stage inputs may be required from specialist external stakeholders such as experts in particular fields who may be able to assist in addressing specific issues identified within a protected area. For example, specialist assistance may be required in developing management interventions for particular rare species or for known sensitive cultural heritage sites.

v) Review of the draft management plan

Once the draft management plan has been prepared, it should be made available for public review and comment. The following actions must be taken to facilitate the public review process:

- The availability of the draft plan must be advertised in the same provincial setswana and English-speaking newspapers and, if necessary, in one local newspaper, which is circulated in the region around the protected area.
- Efforts should be made to individually contact the stakeholders on the list to inform them of the availability of the draft management plan.
- An electronic copy of the draft management plan should be placed on the North West Parks and Tourism Board or specific protected areas website.
- Printed copies of the draft management plan should be made available in the region around the protected area. These would include the local and district municipality, local libraries and the protected area itself.

Whilst it will not be possible to translate the entire document into setswana, it may be appropriate to provide a translated executive summary. The draft management plan must be made available for public review for at least three weeks. Once all comments have been received, they should be summarised in a Public Participation Report, considered and all necessary and appropriate amendments to the management plan should be made.

2.3.3 Documentation of the public consultation process

In undertaking the public consultation process, a Public Participation Report should be prepared as a supporting document to the management plan. The Public Consultation Report should include:

- A detailed description of the consultation process conducted for the protected area.
- A summary of the key findings of the consultation process, which should include key issues raised by stakeholders.
- A summary of comments made during the review of the draft management plan.
- A list of all stakeholders consulted and their contact details.
- Scans of all adverts published in newspapers during the consultation process.
- Copies of the Background Information Document, prepared at the outset of the consultation process.
- Copies of standard invitations sent to known stakeholders.
- A list of all stakeholders, particularly organs of state and municipalities to which invitations and the Background Information Document were sent.
- Copies of minutes of all meetings and the public stakeholder workshop.
- Copies of all written submissions made during the public review of the draft management plan.

2.4 The approvals process

After public comments have been received and the management plan has been amended to reflect them, it will go through a final review and approvals process. This will begin with the recommendations and approvals at protected area level to the Cluster Protected area Manager, if one exists, and up the Protected Areas Manager, Conservation Manager to the Executive Committee (EXCO), the Board Committee and finally to the Department of Economic Development Environment Conservation and Tourism for adoption and the MEC for approval.

In undertaking this process, the time implications must be considered as many of the committees do not meet often and their meetings are not synchronised with each other, which may mean considerable delays in obtaining the necessary endorsements for the management plan.

It should be borne in mind that although the Protected Areas Act does not make provision for objections or an appeal of the MEC's decision to approve a protected area management plan, public stakeholders may object to or appeal against the decision of the MEC through the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (No.3 of 2000)

3) CONTENTS OF PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLANS

The purpose of each of the major sections of the management plan is outlined below.

3.1 Executive summary

The executive summary must not be more than two pages long and it should provide a very brief outline of the key issues identified during the situational analysis, highlighting what needs to be done to ensure the effective protection and management of the protected area. The executive summary should include a brief statement about the public consultation process and the fact that public stakeholders have been involved in the development of the management plan and its review.

3.2 Background

The background section explains the structure of the management plan to the reader and introduces the protected area, its location and its extent. The background includes a description of the protected area's values, which are particularly important as they are the remarkable attributes that largely led to its proclamation. They form a theme running through the management plan, as they are the attributes that must be protected.

3.3 Description of the protected area and its context

This section provides a detailed description and context of the protected area. It makes extensive use of maps and figures to illustrate key features and it provides a comprehensive overview of all aspects of the protected area. It highlights the issues, challenges and opportunities that need to be addressed by the management plan, which provides a logical basis for the strategic and operational frameworks that follow. The issues, challenges and opportunities inform the strategic outcomes, contained in the strategic management framework, and the management activities and targets, which follow, respond directly to them.

3.4 Strategic management framework

This section should be direct and concise, setting out the desired state for the protected area either through a vision or mission statement and the objectives that follow should be aimed at realising the vision. The objectives should be grouped in the key performance areas, identified in the previous section, and should form the basis for the strategic outcomes. The strategic outcomes flow through to the operational management framework linking the management activities and targets to the objectives and ultimately to the vision.

3.5 Zonation plan

This section sets out the zonation scheme for the protected area, which identifies types and levels of usage that are acceptable based on the zone's sensitivity and resilience, and to manage visitor experience and inter-user conflict. Zonation is used to identify areas in which particular types of facilities and infrastructure are permitted to be located. Zonation of the protected area must conform to mostly used zonation system and should clearly indicate sections and identifies the permissible activities that are allowed within each zone.

3.6 Administrative structure

This section sets out the optimum organisational structure for the protected area, which represents the staff complement and positions required to enable the effective operation, management and protection of the protected area.

3.7 Operational management framework

The operational management framework translates the strategic outcomes into management activities and targets, which in turn form the basis for the actions set out in the annual plan of operation. The targets are measurable, forming the basis for the monitoring of performance in implementing the management plan, which will allow modifications to be made to management interventions, if necessary, as part of the adaptive management cycle. The operational management framework includes a series of guiding principles, which set the overarching context for management of issues set out in the tables that follow. The operational management framework tables indicate the priority of the management activities, their timing and the responsibility for ensuring that they are completed.

3.8 Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting is intended to enable effective adaptive management through the assessment of management interventions and, if necessary, their modification in an effort to achieve the outcomes required. Monitoring focuses on determining whether a management target has been achieved in an effort to determine whether a management activity has been implemented and its effectiveness and efficiency. The monitoring and reporting section incorporates the North West Province norms and standards set for monitoring and surveillance (Goodman 2011).

3.9 Protected area annual plan of operation

This section sets out the requirements for the annual plan of operation and the issues that must be addressed within it. The annual plan of operation should be prepared based on the findings of the previous year's monitoring and reporting. To assist protected area managers, the management plan includes a pro forma annual plan of operation, which has been adapted from templates used for annual management meetings for some of the organisation's protected areas. This pro forma is intended to be a guideline only and may be adapted for the particular circumstances of individual protected areas.

REVIEW OF PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLANS

It will be necessary to undertake a periodic review of all management plans to ensure that they remain up-to-date and relevant. The Protected Areas Act does not stipulate the duration or review periods for management plans but Section 26 of the World Heritage Act states that "every integrated management plan must cover a period of at least five years or such longer period as the Minister may determine". The implication of this is that the duration of an integrated management plan must be at least five years. In undertaking periodic reviews of both protected area and integrated management plans, the following process is recommended:

- At least every five years a formal internal review of management plans should be conducted.
- The purpose of the review should be to determine the relevance of the management plan and the extent of amendments required.
- As part of this process, recommended changes and updates emerging from the annual review should be incorporated.

If the proposed changes are minor in nature, requiring update and amendment to the management activities and targets, the review process can be conducted internally. Once the management plan has been updated, an advert should be placed in an English and setswana speaking provincial newspaper and, if necessary, in a local newspaper, advertising the updated management plan for review. Hard copies should be made available and an electronic copy should be placed on the North West Parks and Tourism Board or specific protected area website. Electronic copies should also be sent to known stakeholders for their review and comment. Once the comment period has closed and the amendments have been made, the updated management plan should be submitted to the relevant Committee for adoption. If the proposed changes to the management plan are more significant, a comprehensive public consultation process, as outlined in Section 2.3 above should be conducted. Significant changes would include:

- Changes to the values and purpose of the protected area.
- Substantial amendments and additions to the situational analysis, described in the section on the protected area's context.
- Changes to the vision and objectives.
- Changes to the zonation plan.
- The identification of significant additional capital projects, particularly those related to tourism development. Following the public consultation process, a management plan that has been significantly changed, should be submitted through the Department of Economic Development Environment Conservation and Tourism internal processes to the MEC for adoption and approval.

NOTICE 273 OF 2013

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

DRAFT ALIEN SPECIES REGULATIONS FOR THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Wildlife species not to be imported into the North West Province or to be sold at auctions to buyers with properties in the North West Province

Draft regulations pertaining to the management of alien, exotic, and invasive game species in the North West Province, in terms of the –

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973;
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), and

I, Motlalepula Rosho, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, draft regulations pertaining to the management of alien, exotic, and invasive game species in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Acting Director for Biodiversity Management and Conservation:

By post to: Acting Director Biodiversity Management and Conservation
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and
Tourism
Private Bag X15
Mmabatho
2735
By fax: (018) 389 5640 or by e-mail to tojdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5928



Motlalepula Rosho

MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation & Tourism

Date: 08 / 05 / 2013

SCHEDULE

1. Purpose

To regulate the establishment of populations of species that may pose a threat to the biodiversity of the North West Province.

2. Definitions as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and NEMBA: Threatened or Protected Species Regulations

"alien species" means -

- (a) a species that is not an indigenous species; or
- (b) an indigenous species translocated or intended to be translocated to a place outside its natural distribution range in nature, but not an indigenous species that has extended its natural distribution range by natural means of migration or dispersal without human intervention;

"controlled environment" means an enclosure designed to hold specimens of a listed threatened or protected species in a way that-

- (a) prevents them from escaping;
- (b) facilitates intensive human intervention or manipulation in the form of the provision of -
 - (i) food or water;
 - (ii) artificial housing; or
 - (iii) health care; Or
- (c) facilitates the intensive breeding or propagation of a listed threatened or protected species, but excludes fenced land on which self-sustaining wildlife populations of that species are managed in an extensive wildlife system;

"indigenous species" means a species that occurs, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature within the borders of the Republic, but excludes a species that has been introduced in the Republic as a result of human activity;

"invasive species" means any species whose establishment and spread outside of its natural distribution range-

- (a) threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species or have demonstrable potential to threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species; and
- (b) may result in economic or environmental harm or harm to human health;

“NEMBA” means the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)

3. Schedules of wildlife species not to be imported into the North West Province or to be sold at auctions to buyers with properties in the North West Province

Schedule 1

All non-indigenous alien species of which the importation into the North West Province is prohibited, excluding domesticated water buffalo and emu. Keeping permits for non-indigenous alien species in controlled environments may be considered after a risk assessment has been submitted. Consideration may be given to supplement existing populations for genetic purposes. Schedule 1 species include following:

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bongo | <i>Boocercus euryceros</i> |
| Forrest buffalo | <i>Syncerus caffer nanus</i> |
| Lechwe | <i>Kobus leche</i> |
| Lord Derby Eland | <i>Taurotragus derbianus</i> |
| Puku | <i>Kobus vardonii</i> |
| Sitatunga | <i>Tragelaphus spekii</i> |
| Western roan antelope | <i>Hippotragus equines koba</i> |
| Scimitar-horned oryx | <i>Oryx dammah</i> |
| Fellow deer | <i>Damadama</i> |
| All species of alien <i>Suidae</i> | |

Schedule 2

Indigenous alien species that did not historically occur in the North West Province and of which the establishment of new populations is prohibited. Consideration may be given to supplement existing populations for genetic purposes.

Schedule 2 species include following:

COMMON NAME**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Bontebok

Damaliscus pygargus dorcas

Hartmann's zebra

Equus zebra hartmannae

Lichtenstein's hartebeest

Alcelaphus lichtensteinii

Livingstone eland

Taurotragus oryx livinstonii

Cape mountain zebra

*Equus zebra zebra***Schedule 3**

Species of dangerous game as per North West Fencing Policy, for which management plans are required before any permit applications will be considered:

COMMON NAME**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

African elephant

Loxodonta africana

African wild dog

Lycaon pictus

Cheetah

Acinonyx jubatus

Hippopotamus

Hippopotamus amphibious

Hyaena, brown

Parahyaena brunnea

Hyaena, spotted

Crocuta crocuta

Leopard

Panthera pardus

Lion

Panthera leo

Rhino, black

Diceros bicornis minor, D. b. bicornis

NOTICE 274 OF 2013

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH WEST FENCING POLICY

Draft amendments to operational procedures and guidelines for Wildlife Fencing Specifications in the North West Province, in terms of the –

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973;
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), and
4. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

I, Motlalepula Rosho, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism in the North West Province hereby, by the powers vested in me in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, draft operational procedures and guidelines for Wildlife Fencing Specifications in the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Acting Director for Biodiversity Management and Conservation:

By post to: Acting Director Biodiversity Management and Conservation
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and
Tourism
Private Bag X15
Mmabatho
2735
By fax: (018) 389 5640 or by e-mail to jdenga@nwpg.gov.za

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5928



Motlalepula Rosho

MEC for Economic Development, Environment, Conservation & Tourism

Date: 08 / 05 / 2013

SCHEDULE

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES FOR WILDLIFE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

It must be noted that content of this document is only intended to be regarded minimum requirements for keeping wild animals within the North West Province, initiatives beyond specifications stipulated herein are encouraged, and land owners are charged with liabilities to ensure wild animals are contained in a manner to prevent any escape.

1. Purpose:

To provide for the management of all keeping / holding facilities for wild animals in the North West Province.

2. Introduction:

South Africa has agreed and committed to participate in the global initiative to conserve and manage the rich and unique biodiversity of the nation in various legislation, treaties, conventions and management practices. To achieve the legal and international objectives, it is necessary to introduce effective planning and management tools of biodiversity on National, Provincial and local levels.

Provinces are obliged, in terms of the White paper on Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity, to develop and implement management strategies for managing its indigenous biodiversity.

3. Requirements for a good fence:

A good fence should have the following features.

- It should be in a perfectly straight line from straining post with all the posts standing in perfect alignment.
- The straining, corner and gateposts should be sturdy and be set vertically into the ground.
- All other fence posts and droppers should stand erect and maintain the same height above ground level. In this way the undulations of the ground are followed.
- Straining posts should not be too far apart (Maximum 200m). The closer the straining posts, the sturdier the fence.
- Irrespective of the number and type of wires used each should be at a specific height above ground level be parallel to the other and be well secured to each fence post and dropper in such a manner that it cannot be shifted vertically. The more wire stands in a fence of a particular height the more difficult it is for man or animal to climb through them.
- Droppers must be spaced so that the distance between the fence posts is divided equally. They must stand erect and the wire stands must be securely tied to them at the same spacing as on the fence post.
- A good fence can never be erected with inferior material.

4. General requirements for dangerous game:

- Approval for the introduction of Dangerous Game lies with the Department, and will be based on ecological considerations.
- Dangerous game refers to: Lion, Elephant, Black Rhino, White Rhino, Hippopotamus, Buffalo, Leopard, Cheetah, Wild Dog and Hyena.
- Attached to the application must be letters of no objection / comment from immediate neighbours and local forums such as farmers associations. The final decision rests with the Department.
- An emergency plan with contact persons, telephone numbers etc. must be submitted, to the Department.

- A comprehensive management plan for all species with the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo is essential.
- An electrified introduction boma is a prerequisite for all dangerous game with the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo for a minimum period.
- Any changes to Management Plans or Insurance policies / public liability must be brought to the immediate attention of the Department.

5. General:

- To qualify for exemption a farm must be 400ha, and must be adequately fenced as specified below.
- Overnight quarters may not be used as a keeping facility for any predator species.
- No live animals may be fed to predators in captivity.
- With the exception for White Rhino and Buffalo, no Exemption will be granted for any dangerous game.

6. Definitions:

- “adequate enclosed land” refers to land which is enclosed in such a way that—
 - (a) specified wild animals are confined to that land
 - (b) can not readily escape from such land; and
 - (b) those outside that land are excluded from entering that land.

7. Table of Contents:

- Section A** - Minimum fencing specifications for game.
- Section B** - Minimum fencing specifications for predators in captivity.
- Section C** - Minimum quarantine specifications for predators.
- Section D** - Minimum fencing specifications for managed wild predators.

8. List of figures:

Figure 1 - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 1 and 1A.

Figure 2 - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 2.

Figure 3 - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 3.

Figure 4 - Electrical wire specifications for Fence Type 4.

SECTION A**Minimum fencing specification for game****Fence Types:**

| FENCE TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 1.4 m high; 12 wires |
| 1 A | 1.4 m high; 12 wires + 4 electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts |
| 2 | 1.8 m high; 15 wires |
| 3 | 2.4 m high; 19 wires |
| 4 | Electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts |

| Species | Scientific name | Fence Type |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| African elephant | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | 3 + 4 |
| Black rhinoceros | <i>Diceros bicornis</i> | 1 A |
| Black wildebeest | <i>Connochaetes gnou</i> | 1 |
| Blesbok | <i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i> | 1 |
| Blue wildebeest | <i>Connochaetes taurinus</i> | 1 |
| Buffalo | <i>Syncerus caffer</i> | 2 |
| Bushbuck | <i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> | 1 |
| Burchell's zebra | <i>Equus burchelli</i> | 2 |
| Common/Grey duiker | <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | 1 |
| Eland | <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> | 3 |
| Gemsbok | <i>Oryx gazella</i> | 1 |
| Giraffe | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> | 3 |
| Grey rhebuck | <i>Pelea capriolus</i> | 2 |
| Hartmann's zebra | <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> | 2 |
| Hippopotamus | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | 1 A |
| Impala | <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> | 3 |
| Klipspringer | <i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i> | 1 |
| Kudu | <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> | 3 |
| Lechwe | <i>Kobus leche</i> | 3 |
| Mountain reedbuck | <i>Redunca fulvorufula</i> | 2 |
| Nyala | <i>Tragelaphus angasii</i> | 1 |
| Oribi | <i>Ourebia ourebi</i> | 1 |
| Red hartebeest | <i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> | 2 |
| Reedbuck | <i>Redunca arundinum</i> | 2 |
| Roan | <i>Hippotragus equinus</i> | 2 |
| Sable | <i>Hippotragus niger</i> | 2 |
| Springbok | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> | 1 |
| Steenbok | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | 1 |
| Tsessebe | <i>Damaliscus lunatus</i> | 2 |
| Warthog | <i>Phacochoerus ethiopicus</i> | 2 |
| Waterbuck | <i>Kobus ellipsiprimus</i> | 3 |
| White rhinoceros | <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> | 1 A |

Special notice:

- Fences higher than 1.4 meters do not require electrification for white rhino.
- For any animal not mentioned above, the approval of the Department is needed and decisions will be based on ecological considerations.

The following species do not qualifying for exemption:

| Species | Scientific name |
|---|-------------------------------|
| African elephant | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> |
| Black rhinoceros | <i>Diceros bicornis</i> |
| Hippopotamus | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> |
| All predator / carnivores species under the order CARNIVORA | |
| All exotic species from outside the national boundaries of South Africa not occurring naturally with in the national boundaries of South Africa | |
| Any animal / species that were exposed to hybridization | |

- No hybrid species may leave any property within the province alive
- No hybrid species may be imported into the North West Province

Documented hybrids:

Blue wildebeest x Black wildebeest
 Blesbok x Bontebok x Tsessebe
 Hartmann's Zebra x Burchells Zebra
 Western Roan x Southern Roan

None of the above mentioned species that has the ability to hybridize may leave any property within the province alive were they are occurring in the same camp.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:

| FENCE TYPE 1, 1A, 2 & 3: | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| POLES | Straining, gate and corner posts | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 90.0 mm |
| POLES | Line | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 50.00 mm |
| DROPPERS | | Wooden | 30.00 mm |
| | | Iron/Plastic | Standard steel or Plastic |
| SPACING (MAX) | Straining posts | | 100.0 to 200.0 m |
| | Line poles – Y standard | | 10.0 m |
| | Droppers | | 2.00 m |
| Wire | Straining wire | Steel | 2.2 mm |
| FENCE TYPE 4: | | | |
| POLES | Straining, gate and corner posts | Wooden | 150.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 90.0 mm |
| POLES | Line | Wooden | 125.0 mm |
| | | Iron | 50.0 mm |
| DROPPERS | | Wooden | 75-80.0 mm |
| | | Iron | Standard steel |
| SPACING (MAX) | Straining posts | | 100 – 200 m |
| | Line poles – Y standard | | 10.00 m |
| | Droppers | | 2.00 m |
| Wire | Straining wire | Steel | 2.2mm |

| Strands | | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 12 | | |
| 11 | | 200 |
| 10 | | 200 |
| 9 | | 100 |
| 8 | | 100 |
| 7 | | 100 |
| 6 | | 100 |
| 5 | | 100 |
| 4 | | 100 |
| 3 | | 100 |
| 2 | | 100 |
| 1 | | 100 |
| Ground | | 100 |

FIGURE 1: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 1 AND 1A

| Strands | | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 15 | | |
| 14 | | 200 |
| 13 | | 200 |
| 12 | | 200 |
| 11 | | 100 |
| 10 | | 100 |
| 9 | | 100 |
| 8 | | 100 |
| 7 | | 100 |
| 6 | | 100 |
| 5 | | 100 |
| 4 | | 100 |
| 3 | | 100 |
| 2 | | 100 |
| 1 | | 100 |
| Ground | | 100 |

FIGURE 2: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 2

| Strands | Spacing (mm) |
|---------|--------------|
| 19 | |
| 18 | 200 |
| 17 | 200 |
| 16 | 200 |
| 15 | 150 |
| 14 | 150 |
| 13 | 150 |
| 12 | 150 |
| 11 | 150 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 | 100 |
| Ground | 50 |

FIGURE 3: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 3

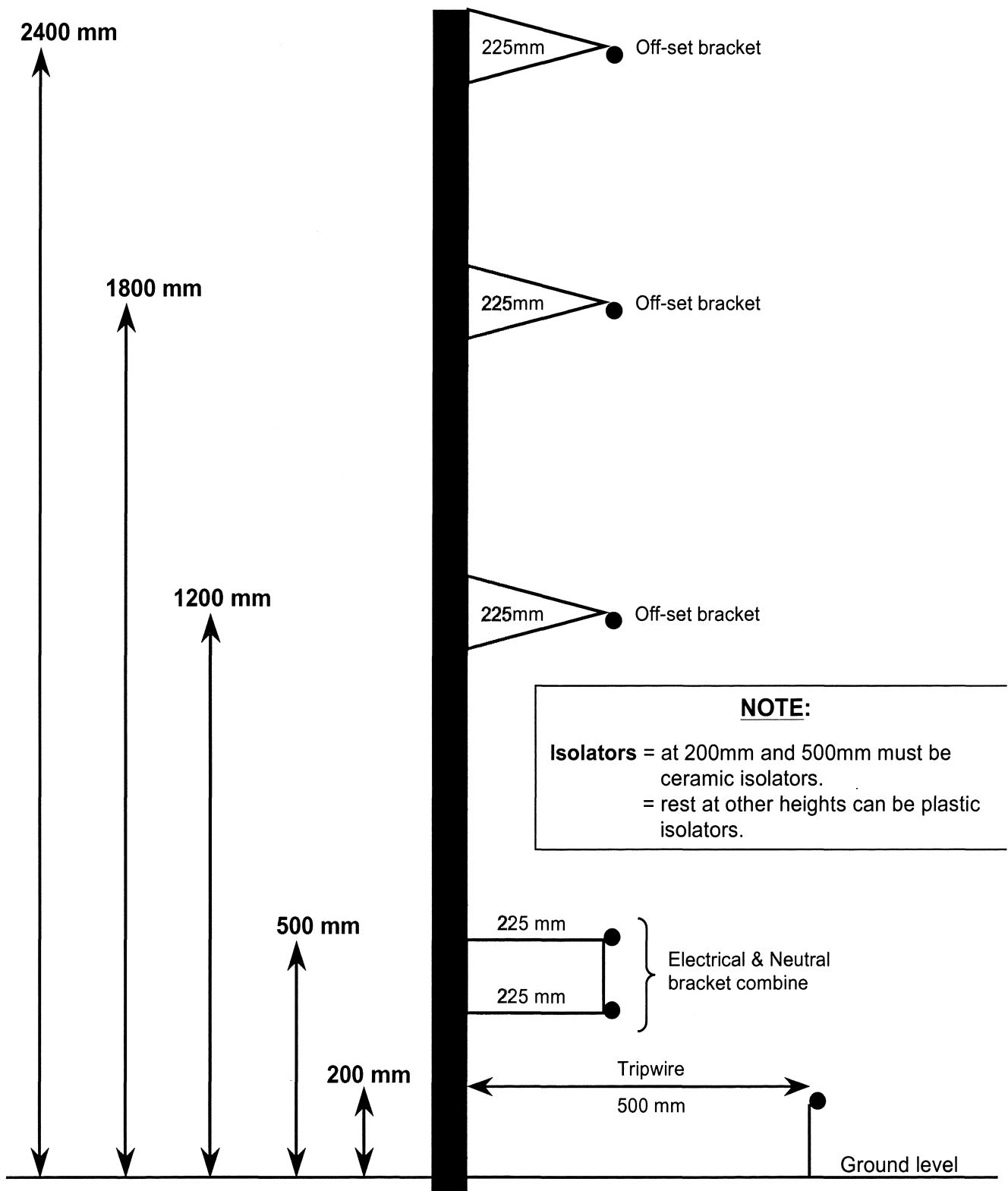


FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATIONS FOR FENCE TYPE 4

SECTION B**Minimum fencing specifications for predators in captivity****LION – *Panthera leo* / TIGERS – *Panthera tigris***

(Minimum size of camp = 1500m²) / (150m² per animal)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 10)

(For each additional animal a further area of 150m² per Lion is required)

Fences:

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
 - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at a minimum of 45° towards the inside of the camp.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50 mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5 mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox, or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

Electrification:

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.05 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.8m, 1.8 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

Foundations:

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

Poles:

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

Gates:

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence post and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

Adequate Shelter:

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.
- ◆ Sheltered cubing hats must be built away from inside fences which borders the passage between outside and inside fence, or the height of such inside fence must remain at 2.4m when measured from the roof of the hut, otherwise, triangular electrified wire caps must be installed.

Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

Water points:

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

Special note

- ◆ No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gate

LEOPARD – *Panthera pardus* / JAGUAR - *Panthera onca* / PUMA - *Panthera concolor*, *P yagouaroundi*, *P. pardoides*

(Minimum size of camp = 400 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 150m² per animal is required)

Fences:

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - Inside fence must be 3.0 m high and electrified; and
 - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 1 m long, angling at 90° towards the inside of the camp.
- ◆ A complete roof cover of mesh is required where trees inside the camps are higher than the inside fences.
- ◆ Or, there must be no tall trees closer than 8m of the inside fences from the inside of the camp where an open top structure exists.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence

Electrification:

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 200mm away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 50mm away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.3 m, 1.8 m, 3 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- ◆ No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

Foundations:

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

Poles:

- ◆ Corner posts (4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

Gates:

- ◆ The inside gate must be 3.0 m high and the outside gate 2.4 m high
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

Adequate Shelter:

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

Water points:

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

Special note

- ◆ No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

**WILD DOG *Lycaon pictus* &
CHEETAH – *Acinonyx jubates*
WOLF – *Canis spp***

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m²)
(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups/cubs) per camp = 5)
(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m² per animal is required)

Fences:

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high; and
 - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence must be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

Foundations:

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

Poles:

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

Gates:

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.

- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

Adequate shelter:

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

Water points:

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

Special note

- ◆ No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

BROWN HYENA – *Hyaena brunnea* & SPOTTED HYENA – *Crocuta crocuta*

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 5)
(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m² per animal is required)

Fences:

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - Inside fence must be 1.8 m high and electrified; and
 - Outside fence must be 1.8 m high.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 0.5 m
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

Electrification:

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.2 m, 1 m and 1.8 m.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

Foundations:

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

Poles:

- ◆ Corner posts (2.8 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth

of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.

- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

Gates:

- ◆ All gates must be 1.8 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

Adequate Shelter:

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

Water points:

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

Special note

- ◆ No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

CARACAL – *Felis caracal* & other smaller cat species
JACKAL – *Canis spp*
FOX – including *Otocyon spp* and *Vulpes spp*

(Minimum size of camp = 100 m²)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 50 m² per animal is required)

Fences:

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
 - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
 - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at 45° towards the inside of the camp
- ◆ A complete roof cover of mesh is required.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.0mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox, Veldspan or diamond mesh fence.

Electrification:

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.15 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.3 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- ◆ No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

Foundations:

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.
- ◆ Minimum strength of concrete mixture on all applications = 40 mpa.

Poles:

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 000 mm, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.60 m in a concrete block of 0.30 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

Gates:

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

Adequate Shelter:

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

Water points:

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

Special note

- ◆ No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates

SECTION C

Minimum quarantine specifications for predators

NB - The same standard apply to quarantine facilities with regard to fencing, poles, electricity, gates and water points. The minimum size per camp is 1000m². This 1000m² camp may not be subdivided.

Adequate Shelter within the quarantine camp will be the following sizes:

- **Lions**
 - ◆ The size of these facilities must be 9 m².
 - ◆ The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
 - ◆ Height of the walls is 1.2 m.
- **Leopard, Cheetah, Wild dog, Brown & Spotted Hyena**
 - ◆ The size of these facilities must be 4 m².
 - ◆ The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
 - ◆ Height of the walls should be 1.2 meters.

SECTION D

Minimum fencing specifications for predators released in camps bigger than 10 ha
(*LION, CHEETAH, WILD DOG, BROWN & SPOTTED HYENA, CROCODILES*)
(Fence types 3 & 4 apply)

| Strands | Spacing (mm) |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 19 | |
| 18 | 200 |
| 17 | 200 |
| 16 | 200 |
| 15 | 150 |
| 14 | 150 |
| 13 | 150 |
| 12 | 150 |
| 11 | 150 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 | 100 |
| Ground | 50 |

FIGURE 3: FENCE TYPE 3 - PERIMETER FENCE

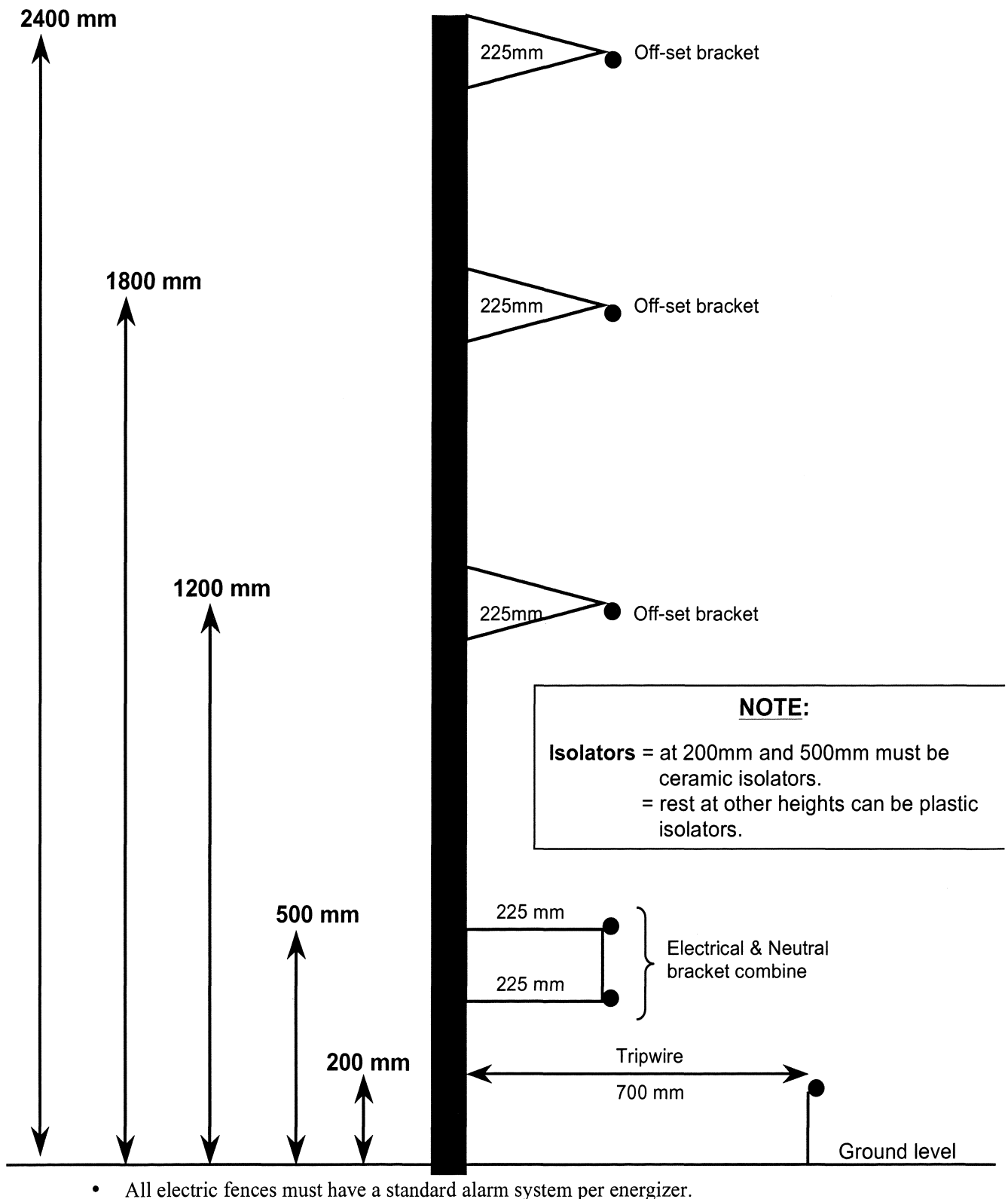


FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATIONS FOR FENCE TYPE 4

- A voltage minimum of 5 000 V must be maintained at all times.
- A back-up system must be in place for each energizer.
- All accommodation facilities within release / hunting camps must be fenced off.
- Warning signs must be placed at all gates and along fenced public roads at 1 km intervals.
- A fence mesh to a height of 1.2m is mandatory along the main boundaries of the release / hunting camps.
- Special plans with regard to the fencing of dongas and rivers must be submitted for approval.
- Where crocodiles are released in earth dams, a fence mesh of 50x50mm to a height of 1.2m is mandatory along the main boundary fence.
- Crocodiles are not to be released in earth dams where Natural River flows through or across the farm.
- Pre-release holding pen standards for lion, cheetah, brown and spotted hyena and wild dog before release into bigger camp.

1. Minimum size = 30 m x 30 m.
2. Maximum number of animals per camp = 5.
3. All other standards apply as documented in the minimum fencing requirements for specific species, except for the following:
 - Only one fence is required. This fence must be constructed matching all the minimum standard as prescribed for the inside fence specifications for each species;
 - Fence does not have to be concreted into the ground.

Maximum keeping period of predators in temporary holding camps prior to release is six (6) months.

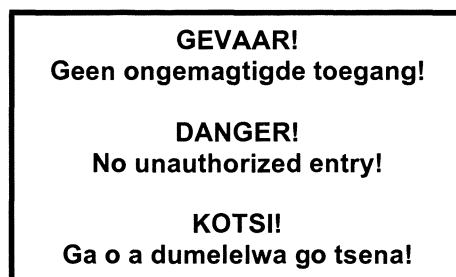
SECTION E

General specifications for the warning signs of predator camps including crocodiles

Compulsory Warning Signs:

1.) Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval':

- ◆ Main gate/s: Minimum size of the warning sign at the main gate/s should be at least 1 000 mm x 1 000 mm.
- ◆ The wording on the warning sign must be indicated in the following three languages: Afrikaans, English and Setswana.
- ◆ The following wording must appear on each warning sign:



- ◆ The warning signs must be printed in RED letter work on a WHITE background.
- ◆ All signage of warning signs must be clearly visible and readable.
- ◆ This warning sign must be secured onto the main gate.
- ◆ In the case of free roaming predators, warning signs (same specifications as for captive predators) must be placed at all gates and fences bordering public roads at 1 km intervals.

2.) Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps with 'Tourism Approval':

- ◆ All the same specifications as for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval' also apply to those with approval (see above-mentioned specifications).
- ◆ Additionally a separate warning sign must be secured onto the main gate, indicating the rules of the predator camp including the following:
 - You enter this predator camp at own risk;
 - You may not feed, tease or throw any objects at the predators;
 - You may not put any body part or object through or against the fences of the predator camps;
 - Trespassers will be prosecuted;
 - Tourists/ visitors must keep a minimum distance of 1 m from the inside fence line.

SECTION F

Minimum keeping and quarantine specifications for Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)

With regard to the keeping and management of all crocodile species in captivity within the North West Province, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 631:2009, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-22294-9.

With regard to holding pens for temporary housing of crocodiles and their transportation, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 1884-3:2008, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-21780-8.

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001.

Tel: 334-4507, 334-4511, 334-4509, 334-4515

Also available at the **North-West Province**, Private Bag X2036, Mmabatho, 8681. Tel. (0140) 81-0121

Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaat Sak X85, Pretoria, 0001.

Tel. 334-4507, 334-4511, 334-4509, 334-4515

Ook verkrygbaar by die **Noordwes-provinsie**, Privaat Sak X2036, Mmabatho, 8681. Tel. (0140) 81-0121