

Table Mountain National Park – SANParks

Vision... *A Park For All Forever*

Goal: *Recognised as World's Premier Urban Park by 2010*

| <p>“A Park” Eco-System Management</p> | <p>“For All” People and Conservation Strategic Objectives</p> | <p>“Forever” Eco-Tourism Management</p> |
|--|--|---|
| <p><i>The Core Business of managing the conservation of Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage has seven dimensions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidate the ecosystems of the “Sea -Mountain”, i.e. 29 000 Ha of the CPPNE consolidated and managed; & 1 000 km² of coastline and sea managed as marine protected area 2. Restoration of fynbos and afro-montane through alien plant clearing 3. Re-introduction and management of indigenous fauna; 4. Footpath Building and maintenance to promote managed access without erosion 5. Fire Management to allow for fynbos life cycle while protecting life and property 6. Marine Protection – of MPA, high marine biodiversity and valuable inshore fisheries conserved by means of compliance and community support 7. Fynmense of the Fynbos - Celebration of diversity of Cultural Heritage, implement both World and National Heritage guidelines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Safety both in terms of operational capacity and the management of perceptions is the key to securing SANParks international reputation and sustaining the tourism income stream. • Shop-front for SANParks, most visited of SANParks, globally recognised – offers opportunity to on sell all of SANParks – if elevated to a world class standard • “Window on the Wilderness” providing the Environmental Experience for citizens to develop a <i>taste for nature</i> in wider South Africa • People and Conservation – more than environmental experience & constituency building. Conservation is labour intensive and presents the opportunity to make social development the business of biodiversity. Expanded Public Works Programmes • Securing the future of conservation through winning popular and political support at all levels of society • Manage Visitors and Users – providing tourists and citizens with a world class experience • TMNP as a Learning Institution - training staff to achieve strategic objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Sustainability is the key – outcome both of lowered running costs through the restoration of sustainable ecosystems, as well as increased revenues through tourism and leisure income • TMNP is the backbone of Cape Town’s tourist economy - multiplied return’s on investment in conservation of Cape Town’s natural and cultural assets continues to drive Cape Town’s and Western Cape’s regional tourist economy • Value of Natural and Cultural “capital” increased through rehabilitation and as result of increasing global scarcity • Sustainable ecosystems comprising restored Afro Montane, Fynbos and freshwater and marine • Promotion of Sustainable Tourism – e.g. Hoerikwaggo Trail; Concessionaires; • Benefits Beyond Boundaries - citizens benefit from growth of tourist economy and from participation in the Public Works Programmes; incubating SMME’s and promoting BEE |

A Park

Where we are

- 25 500 Ha out of 30 000 Ha
- 1 000 square km inshore ocean
- Himalyan Tahr out – Klipspringer in
- 85% of adult seed bearing alien invasive plants out – fynbos restoration

What we are learning from the first eight years

- **Private Land.** F.A.R. Sited incentives programmes has been way more successful than cheque book approach or one of supporting the local authority in offering development rights
- Key to its success has been the building of good relations with private land owners, some of whom have since donated their land
- Now moving to an evaluation of the cost of managing contracted land – if part of core then we act – but are working on an incentive approach whereby landowner pays for land management on an ongoing basis through conservatiion association (housing association)
- **Land for Housing.** Release of conservation land for low income housing is the pro-active way of dealing with land hunger and land invasion. However requires positive pressure on City Housing authorities to deliver lest delays result in further land invasions. The Park has a role beyond its boundaries in the densification and promotion of access.
- **Indigenous Fauna** - Focus on the vision for re-introduction

Way forward to implementing vision by 2010

- **False Bay.** Through the False Bay Coastal Corridor the two horns of False Bay can be linked, creating the terrestrial conservation horseshoe that provides for the extension of the MPA to include the entire False ay – Africa’s largest Bay and the global home of the Great White.
- **Robben Island.** Support for the Robben Island Council through the joint mandate of the Department of Art’s and Culture and the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism in managing all the biodiversity challenges

For All

Where we are

- From Group Areas and race based outdoor clubs
- To environmental experience programmes with City Park Bus & Over-nighting at Sunbird Centre
- To People’s Trail sleeping on back table
- From dysfunctional Park Committee to elected vibrant Park Forum Steering Committee
- From no card to green card to CT WILD Card – user pays per impact

What we are learning from the first eight years

- Visitor management and visitor safety are core business and are key to future goal
- Importance of training teachers in use of resources and having affordable transport and accommodation logistics
- Importance of day visitor experience for local citizens as tourists – braai sites alcohol free
- Linkage of City to Park as part of walking experience and healing citizens experience of their mountain
- Effort spent on Park Forum is effort reaped many times over

Way forward to implementing vision by 2010

- Must invest in permanent visitor management capacity
- Free but controlled access for sake of visitors – costs money but saves lives
- User pays per impact / respect for other users
- Park Forum requires ongoing compost

Forever

Where we are

- 377 million macro-econ contribution to GDP
- 178 million direct investment from donor funds raised
- Staffing reduced from 195 to 125 yet managing larger area better

What we are learning from the first eight years

- GEF 98 to 2005 at R60 per day minimum open market
- EPWP 2003 to 2010? At R40 per day focused on social development and training
- Budget transparency ito PFMA and policy of openness
- Ring-fenced local funds according contracted deliverables/surplus on revenues contributes to national biodiversity conservation
- Importance of enforcing 10% of TO

Way forward to implementing vision by 2010

- Seek greater than 10% of TO for commercial use of SANParks infrastructure
- PPP Signal Hill/Tafelberg
- TM to Good Hope as a Two day tourism product
- CDF and SMP to 2010
- Transformation