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SOUTH AFRICA**

Member of the CI Network



SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE ASSESSMENT

2024

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List of Acronyms



CDW	Community Development Worker
CSA	Conservation South Africa
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DFID	Department for International Funding
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
FAMDA	Fishing and Marine Development Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVA	Gross Value Added
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HRM	Human Resource Management
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KLM	Kamiesberg Local Municipality
NGO	Non-government Organisation
RLM	Richtersveld Local Municipality
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASSA	The South African Social Security Agency
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEF	Social Employment Fund
WCRL	West Coast Rock Lobster

1. Executive Summary



Globally the blue economy is defined as a holistic and innovative approach to sustainable development, emphasizing the responsible use and preservation of oceanic resources. It seeks to strike a balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity within the context of our oceans and coastal areas.

1.1 The aim of the assessment

The aim of this assessment is to capture and understand the essence of the relationships within and between coastal communities and their livelihoods, to create sustainable opportunities for communities faced with poverty, lack of access to health, care and unemployment going forward. Understanding the socio-economic dynamics of two coastal communities along the West Coast, with a focus on Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay, will assist Conservation South Africa in unlocking potential opportunities for economic and human capacity development whilst utilizing the marine resources sustainably. The assessment will further guide Conservation South Africa as to the socio-economic conditions and the skills of community members, and to highlight where there is potential for job creation linked with the blue economy. The assessment is intended to help set objectives and design relevant activities, alongside local actors, in pursuit of sustainable coastal and marine management and biodiversity conservation.

1.2 Socio Economic Assessment

- 1) The decline of mining activities throughout the assessment area as well as the decrease in quota allocations in the oceans economy, has resulted in a loss of employment opportunities and has led to increasing youth migration to nearby towns such as Springbok and even further afield in search of work. This migration has been detrimental to the social fabric of the west coast of the Namakwa District community and has left the elderly as the custodians of traditional knowledge and culture.
- 2) The Hondeklip Bay community members who have lived in the community for many years now feel marginalized from the broader first-world economy.
- 3) The Aukotowa cooperative in Port Nolloth and the Longtime cooperative in Hondeklip Bay have both been in existence for approximately 6 years. These two cooperatives are also the first Small Scale fishing cooperatives registered in South Africa.
- 4) Currently, both registered Cooperatives in the Northern Cape are functioning on their own and there are management and marketing challenges which would greatly benefit from professional support. The members of the cooperatives are fishermen who want to be on the sea, and they lack some administrative and financial skills.

There is a concern that should these structures not be supported and guided in more sustainable management and marketing practises, that the current structures may collapse which would be devastating for the members, their families and the two communities. There has been support for these structures in the past with short-term training being offered by various government departments and non-government organisations.

5) The assessment found that lobster and fish were marketed using two different strategies. The lobster was managed collectively while the fish was managed individually. Each strategy came with its own challenges. We believe there is a role for an organisation such as Conservation South Africa to play in assisting with, and investigating the best marketing strategy to ensure that these marginalised communities receive the best possible prices for their catches.

6) Due to the decrease in quota allocations, alternative sources of income need to be investigated. The kelp concessions for Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay were allocated to the cooperatives. The current members were not able to fulfil the quota and in the interest of not losing the concession, this was subcontracted to an external party. The kelp harvested to date is focused on beach cast. By adopting certain strategies, the kelp concession can become a thriving year-round enterprise, benefiting the local community, especially during those times when the sea conditions are not favourable. The fishermen should also be encouraged to not out-source their kelp concession but rather engage in complementary activities such as wet and dry beach-cast kelp harvesting as well as fresh wet kelp harvesting, to diversify income sources and reduce reliance on fishing alone.

7) It was also noted that there isn't a high-skill base available in both towns, as most skilled- and even semi-skilled individuals moved out to seek greener pastures, leaving behind primarily the fishing community.

1.3 Skill Assessment

1) The skills assessment in Port Nolloth interviewed 336 people. This community is predominantly an Afrikaans community. 27% of those surveyed have completed Matric and 7% had some form of Tertiary education.

Fifty-nine (59) people had some form of informal training. 42.7% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. Thirty-one (31) respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to oceans or the marine environment. Several technical skills were tested, and fishing was the second-highest technical skill recorded. Thirty-four (34) participants indicated that they owned boats. Nine (9) boats are owned by the Autokowa fishing cooperative. Thirty-nine (39) respondents indicated that they currently own their businesses, and 12 % of respondents indicated that they lacked business skills. When asked if they had future goals and aspirations 57 participants from Port Nolloth indicated they would like to own businesses while 15 would like employment and 3 would like to own a boat. To enable the people of Port Nolloth to benefit from the ocean resources while living sustainably 18 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated.

2) The skills assessment in Hondeklip Bay interviewed 76 people. This community is predominantly an Afrikaans speaking community. Of those surveyed, 30% have completed Matric and 6% had some form of Tertiary education. Twenty-six (26) people had some form of informal training. Approximately, 20% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. Twelve (12) respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to oceans or the marine environment. We assessed several technical skills and kelp harvesting was the technical skill recorded the most. 6 Participants indicated that they owned boats. Ten (10) boats are owned by the Longtime Fishing Cooperative however only 4 of these boats have motors. 5 Respondents indicated that they currently own their own businesses, 58 % of the respondents indicated that they lacked business skills. When asked if they had future goals and aspirations 8 participants from Hondeklip Bay indicated they would like to own businesses while 4 would like to study. To enable the people of Hondeklip Bay to benefit from the resources of the ocean while living sustainably, 20 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated.

1.4 Recommendations

Having considered the socio-economic situations and the results of the skills surveys for the towns of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. The following recommendations are made.

1) A **doctorate study** that investigates “The effectiveness of the cooperative model for small scale fishing communities”.

2) To improve the cooperative and to help solve the problems, here are some possible immediate contributions that could be made to ensure the long-term sustainability of Small Scale fishing livelihoods in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. Areas where support could be given include management

a) Market Access and Marketing - fishing cooperatives often struggle to reach wider markets due to limited resources and expertise in marketing.

b) Legal Support - the cooperatives enter contracts, and it appears that these contracts are not honoured. The cooperatives would also benefit from legal assistance in the re-applications of both quotas and annual licences, to ensure that the quotas necessary for sustainable living are allocated to these Small Scale fishermen

c) Quality Assurance - proper monitoring will ensure that the fish products meet quality standards and regulatory requirements.

d) Price Stability - persons responsible for marketing the products of the cooperatives, to be cognisant of the value of the products at the end of the value chain.

e) Sustainability - Monitoring of fishing practices are essential for ensuring sustainable harvesting of marine resources.

f) Capacity Building - building the capacity of younger family members or other members of the community who are not fishermen, to manage, market and monitor. This empowerment would enable cooperative communities to take more control over their business operations.

g) Community Development - fishing cooperatives often play a significant role in the economic development of coastal communities. By strengthening their marketing capabilities and ensuring sustainable practices, assistance would contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region, creating employment opportunities and improving livelihoods. In essence, assistance in marketing and monitoring is not only essential for the success and sustainability of fishing cooperatives in places like Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay, but also for the well-being of the communities reliant on them.

h) Wet Kelp Harvesting as an Alternative Economic Opportunity - harvesting of wild kelp is an alternative for fishers who are facing financial crises from potential collapsing fish stocks and decreasing quota allocations and is another option to explore. Kelp and fish cooperatives do not compete for resources and can exist in the same area. Kelp harvesting is economically desirable and presents a new opportunity for diversification, especially to both fishing communities in Hondeklip Bay and Port Nolloth.

1.5 Conclusion

Conservation South Africa is embarking on developing their oceans strategy and enhancing current and alternative livelihood options along the West Coast of South Africa, Namakwa District. This study concludes that the fishing communities of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay provide an opportunity to showcase the value of the blue economy for poverty alleviation through sustainable utilisation of ocean resources for the benefit of the coastal communities. This could provide a model for economic development in marginalised communities along the vast coastline of South Africa.

2. Introduction



In Africa, many people rely on the oceans for their livelihoods and economic growth, with 38 of Africa's 54 nations being coastal or island states. However, Africa's marine areas are among the most vulnerable and least protected in the world due to a lack of effective governance, overuse of natural resources, and climate change. It is crucial that these trends be reversed to ensure that Africa's oceans can continue to sustain its people. Conservation South Africa has a vision for South Africa and Africa to manage coastal and marine biodiversity sustainably, providing long-lasting benefits to biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, economic development, climate stability, and resilience.

3. Objectives

The aim of the assessment was to develop a socio-economic baseline for the region that guides opportunities and challenges in marine and coastal management and blue economic development and that can be utilised in guiding the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of the socio-economic impact of future planned activities.

The objectives of this socio-economic assessment are to:

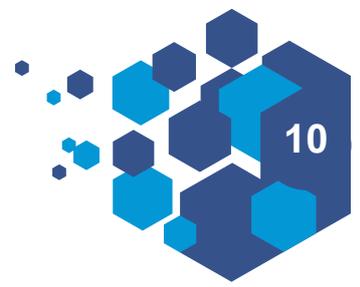
- a) Improve the understanding of the socio-economic context of the target towns Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay.
- b) Determine if there are any significant correlations between location/demographics and respondents' livelihood strategies and their marine resource use, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions.
- c) Explore how the socio-economic data can inform appropriate programme strategies/management interventions and activities including skills available in the area.
- d) Highlight remaining knowledge gaps and provide recommendations for further research as needed.
- e) Identify the most appropriate indicators for monitoring and evaluation, including being able to measure differentiated impacts on different groups within the communities.

4. Location of Sites



Figure 1: Localities of the two sites, Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay, Northern Cape, along the west coast of South Africa (Source: Google Maps).

5. Methodology



To develop a socio-economic baseline for the area, this baseline was built off existing studies and engaged communities for further information and insight to provide a baseline for blue economic development in these two coastal towns in the Namakwa District.

a) A desktop study on current socio-economic information for the area and two coastal towns was conducted.

- The desktop study was conducted in partnership with Conservation South Africa to ensure that there was no duplication of work that had already been done.
- All documentation available at the local municipality was considered.
- A web search was conducted.

b) Interviews, surveys, and meetings were conducted, to gain insight into the current skills and socio-economic conditions of the area. This included supporting a skills audit of core skills in the fisher cooperatives and community. The current skills as well as socio-economic conditions of future role players were assessed.

These assessments took place as follows:

- Two to three days were spent in each coastal town conducting one-on-one interviews with community leaders.
- Meetings were held with key stakeholder groups.
- Interested community members were invited to fill in a survey which contributed to the data collected in each town. The survey was ratified by the project leader to ensure the correct data was collected.
- A skills assessment survey and interviews were conducted while doing site visits to Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay on 15 – 19 April 2024.
- The skills survey was designed by the consultants in collaboration with the Conservation South Africa team.

o The Social Employment Fund team members filled in the skills survey form and the remaining interviewees were selected from the community randomly. An effort was however made to ensure that at least half of the small-scale fishing cooperative members were surveyed to try to understand the dynamics of the fishing community as they are the permit holders of the quotas allocated by the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

c) Analysis of current surveys was conducted through the Social Employment Fund project and rangeland-related activities in the area to support the baseline were provided.

- The project made use of the surveys conducted through the Social Employment Fund project as well as gaining insight from the leaders and the participants of this initiative.
- Where there were gaps it was agreed together with the Conservation South Africa leadership to revisit the documents from role players relevant to this project to ensure a complete data set was collected.

d) A report of the socio-economic opportunities and challenges for the community to gain access to future blue economic development was created.

- The data gathered in the surveys, meeting, workshops, and desktop study were analysed.
- The quantitative and qualitative data were collated and analysed.
- Identification of economic development opportunities along the West Coast and an analysis of best fit were recommended in a comprehensive rapport collating all aspects of the project.
- Results of the assessment were provided for each of the two town ensuring site-specific solutions and recommendations.

6. Areas that were Assessed



6.1 Namakwa District Municipality

The Namakwa District Municipality is situated in the north-western corner of South Africa and borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west and Namibia to the north. Namakwa District is the largest district geographically in South Africa (126,836 km²). The local municipalities which fall under the Namakwa District are Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Richtersveld, Karoo-Hoogland, Khai-Ma and Hantam. The entire Northern Cape coastal zone falls within the Namakwa District. It is approximately 413 km in length and stretches over three Municipalities (Nama Khoi, Kamiesberg, Richtersveld). Approximately 45% of the Namakwa District Municipality population is located within the coastal Richtersveld and Nama Khoi Local Municipalities. Population distribution along the coast is characterised by widely dispersed human settlements, predominantly rural in nature, with few developed nodes that have emerged largely due to investments by the mining companies for the development of supporting infrastructure and local economic development. The Northern Cape coastal zone is commonly referred to as the Diamond Coast due to the abundance of alluvial diamond deposits. Mining has thus played a significant role in the history, culture and political climate of the Northern Cape and continues to be a major contributor to the province's economy particularly along the coast. Due to limited water availability and poor soil conditions which preclude agricultural efforts as well as the lack of infrastructure and distant markets, the advancement of the fishing industry is stifled and operates primarily out of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. Fishing and mariculture potential is deemed to be high due to the high productivity associated with the Benguela Current, and thus remain the focus of economic development for the Namakwa District Municipality. As the leading sector for employment in the region, the changes in the mining industry influenced the lives of the local communities through retrenchments and the shrinking of the mining towns. The largely seasonal tourism sector holds significant economic growth potential and could become one of the future key economic drivers and dominant employers for these coastal towns. Changes in climate such as variable rainfall patterns, drying trends and expected temperature increases may negatively impact on the district's marine and aquatic systems. The district is likely to experience frequent and more intense extreme weather events such as droughts and storms. Rising sea levels will pose a potential risk to small coastal communities, while warming seas may impact on fishing communities as water temperatures may not be suitable for the current catch.

It is therefore important to investigate alternative income streams to ensure that the communities that live here can adapt to the situation as the climate changes. According to the Namakwa District Municipality Integrated Development Plan, the National Government has decided to establish a Climate Change Response Fund to address the persistent effects of global warming, which manifest themselves through persistent floods, fires and droughts. This will bring together all spheres of government and the private sector in a collaborative effort to build our resilience and respond to the impacts of climate change. It is imperative that this planning takes place to ensure sustainable livelihoods in the future. According to the Integrated Development Plan of the District municipality, there are a few focus points in the Northern Cape for growing the economy of the province to ensure the creation of more jobs. Two of these focus areas that are relevant to the project study area are:

- The Namakwa Special Economic Zone that was launched in April 2024.

- Boegoebaai Port, the Green Hydrogen Project and the Kathu Industrial Park, are to be developed.

The vision of the District Municipality as captured in the Integrated Development Plan states the following: "A just, sustainable, modern and dynamic Atlantic gateway Port and Mining region that harvests the ocean and river economies, drives excellence in service provision by taking advantage of green hydrogen potential and solar energy production, serves the socio-economic upliftment and empowerment of the local community and expresses the Namakwa heritage and diverse culture." (NDM, 2024)

This vision is unpacked into outcomes and desirable future elements aligned to six District Development Model Transformation Focus Areas, those appropriate to this project are highlighted below in figure 2.

Outcomes	Desired future elements
People Development	
<p>Namakwa aims to achieve fully developed communities which are multiskilled, educated, healthy and living in a safe and economically vibrant region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Safe and liveable communities • Improved healthy lifestyle • Skills Development
Economic Positioning	
<p>To become the economic hub of the province with Sustainable economy benefiting the local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME capacitation • Sustainable investment environment • Beneficiation of local resources

Figure 2: Outcomes and desirable future elements that align with the current project (Extracted from Namakwa District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan)

6.2 Richtersveld Municipality (Port Nolloth)

The vision of the Richtersveld Municipality reads as follows: “We should continuously strive to develop all the resources of the Richtersveld, including its natural, cultural and human resources, in a manner that is sustainable and benefits the people of the region so that our future will be secure.” Any project that is proposed by Conservation South Africa will speak to the vision and should thus be supported by the managing authority.

According to the Integrated Development Plan, the key issues most likely to have a fundamental effect on the long-term economic viability of the Municipality are:

- Town establishment of Alexander Bay or incorporation of the town to Richtersveld Municipality.
- Reviving the fishing industry to provide a platform for fishing communities.
- Taking advantage of the opportunities presented by Richtersveld location along the R382 and its proximity to the N7.
- In ensuring that the backlog in the provision of basic services such as housing, water, sanitation, electricity, and housing are addressed.
- Attracting economic and investment opportunities to the municipality to ensure economic sustainability.
- Establishing of Boegoebaai harbour and a green hydrogen industry

Richtersveld Municipality is the most north-western local municipality in the Northern Cape. Its coastline is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and Namibia.

The geographical area consists of approximately 9608 km². Richtersveld forms part of the broader Namakwa District as per the Municipal Demarcation Act. The Richtersveld is a unique landscape surrounded by a variety of contrasts. In Port Nolloth is the ocean, at Alexander Bay there is the Orange River, and at Lekkersing and Eksteensfontein there is underground water that is a little brackish. Rainfall is minimal and water is a scarce commodity, yet the vast plains, which are considered a special place by some, are still a very beautiful region with unique characteristics that attract thousands of tourists. The Richtersveld has a large conservation area, the Richtersveld National Park with SANParks as the management authority. The main economic sectors are mining, agriculture, fishing, and tourism. The area includes several big rural areas, as well as the following towns: Port Nolloth, Alexander Bay, Sanddrift, Kuboes, Eksteenfontein and Lekkersing. According to the document titled: “A statistical overview of the Richtersveld Municipality” (2024), the Richtersveld had a gross domestic product (GDP) of ZAR 1.86 billion in 2022 (up from ZAR 1.08 billion in 2012), the Richtersveld Local Municipality contributed 12.45% to the Namakwa District Municipality GDP of ZAR 15 billion in 2022 increasing in the share of the Namakwa from 12.50% in 2012. The Richtersveld Local Municipality contributes 1.26% to the GDP of Northern Cape Province and 0.03% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of ZAR 6.63 trillion in 2022.

The economically active population is defined as the number of people (between the age of 15 and 65) who are able and willing to work, and who are actively looking for work. It includes both employed and unemployed people, however, those who have recently not taken any active steps to find employment, are not included in the measure. Richtersveld Local Municipality's economically active population was 6 860 in 2022, which is 44.98% of its total population of 15 200, and roughly 14.11% of the total economically active population of the Namakwa District Municipality. From 2012 to 2022, the average annual increase in the economically active population in the Richtersveld Local Municipality was 0.80%, which is 0.61% higher than the growth in the economically active population of the Namakwa District for the same period.

The labour force participation rate is the economically active population expressed as a percentage of the total working-age population. In 2022, the labour force participation rate for Richtersveld was at 62.1% which is significantly lower when compared to the 68.1% in 2012. The unemployed includes all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. It excludes people who are not actively seeking work (referred to as discouraged work seekers). The unemployment rate is an efficient indicator that measures the success rate of the labour force relative to employment. In 2012, the unemployment rate for Richtersveld was 19.3% and increased over time to 24.0% in 2022.

The reported unemployment figure for the Richtersveld is 24%, however, is this disparate from the deduction that if 44.98% of the population are economically active then 55.02% are not economically active and if labour force participation is 62.1% then those not participating in any form of labour is 37.9%. Could one then deduct that, the amount of people in the Richtersveld currently unemployed, is between 24% and 44.98%. In 2022, there were 5 550 people living in poverty. The percentage of people living in poverty has increased from 31.13% in 2012 to 36.38% in 2022, which indicates an increase of 5.26%.

In the Richtersveld Local Municipality, the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2022, were the community services sector with a total of 1 540 employed people or 31.4% of total employment in the local municipality. The trade sector with a total of 810 (16.5%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors, mining (15%), finance (10%), agriculture (8%), construction (6%), manufacturing (5%), transport (5), households (2%) and the electricity sector with 8.39 (0.2%).

6.3 Kamiesberg Municipality (Hondekliip Bay)

Kamiesberg Local Municipality (Area: 14 210km²) provides services to a population of 15 130 who live in 16 small towns: Kamassies, Rooifontein, Nourivier, Leliefontein, Paulshoek, Kamieskroon, Kharkams, Tweervier, Koiingnaas, Kheis, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier, Klipfontein, Garies, Hondekliip Bay and Lepelsfontein. The sad reality of this is that most of the people are not economically active. The municipality provides electricity to 86 farms within its area. Hondekliip Bay is a seaside town and has a harbour, which serves fishing and diamond-mining boats. It is also a mariculture (i.e. crayfish) and tourist centre (i.e. scenic drives and 4 x 4 routes). Garies and Kamieskroon situated along the N7 Highway are known for their abundance of spring wildflowers. Koiingnaas was once a flourishing diamond-mining satellite town to Kleinzee, which is a mining town for alluvial diamonds. Several mining activities are presently in different phases in this area.

According to the document titled: "A statistical overview of the Kamiesberg Municipality (2024). With a GDP of ZAR 995 million in 2022 (up from ZAR 623 million in 2012), the Kamiesberg Local Municipality contributed 6.65% to the Namakwa District Municipality GDP of ZAR 15 billion in 2022 increasing in the share of the Namakwa from 7.21% in 2012. The Kamiesberg Local Municipality contributes 0.67% to the GDP of Northern Cape Province and 0.02% the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of ZAR 6.63 trillion in 2022 (as measured in nominal or current prices). It's contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2012 when it contributed 0.02% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 0.02% in 2012. It is expected that Kamiesberg Local Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 0.82% from 2022 to 2027.

The Kamiesberg Local Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its value-added produced in the local economy. The following statistics show the contributions of each sector in the Kamiesberg to the GVA, community services (8.2%), construction (8.15%), transport (7.9%), finance (7.7%), mining (6.7%), manufacturing (6.4%), electricity (6.1%), trade (5.4%) and agriculture (3%).

The economically active population is defined as the number of people (between the age of 15 and 65) who are able and willing to work, and who are actively looking for work. It includes both employed and unemployed people, those who recently have not taken any active steps to find employment, are not included in the measure.

Kamiesberg Local Municipality's economically active population was 3 300 in 2022, which is 28.70% of its total population of 11 500, and roughly 6.80% of the total economically active population of the Namakwa District Municipality. From 2012 to 2022, the average annual decrease in the economically active population in the Kamiesberg Local Municipality was 1.01%. The labour force participation rate is the Economically Active Population expressed as a percentage of the total working-age population. The Kamiesberg Local Municipality's labour force participation rate decreased from 51.21% to 44.45% which is a decrease of 6.7%.

Kamiesberg Local Municipality employs a total number of 2 210 people within its local municipality. The local municipality that employs the highest number of people relative to the other regions within Namakwa District Municipality is Nama Khoi local municipality with a total number of 12 800. Kamiesberg Local Municipality also employed the lowest number of people within Namakwa District Municipality. In Kamiesberg Local Municipality, the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2022 were the community services sector with a total of 588 employed people or 26.6% of total employment in the local municipality. The agriculture sector with a total of 451 (20.5%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The other sectors noted in this municipality include construction (15%), trade (15%), finance (11%), households (5%), mining (4%), transport (1%), manufacturing (1%) and the electricity sector with 2.06 (0.1%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Kamiesberg Local Municipality.

A comparison with the socio-economic consideration for exploration and prospecting, activities in South Africa take place in sea concession area 7c. The leading employing industries in the Kamiesberg Local Municipality in the 2011 census were summarised as follows: Mining and quarrying (21.5%), General Government jobs (19.4%), community, social, and personal services (18.1%), wholesale & retail, trade, catering, and accommodation (14.3%), and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (10%). Employment type varies greatly by location, with the rural economy primarily consisting of agriculture and the economy of Hondeklip Bay, largely consisting of fishing and tourism, and the other major jobs being found in the larger towns. This comparison of the 2022 data and the 2011 data highlights the changing nature of this area.

The unemployed includes all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. It excludes discouraged work seekers. In 2022, the unemployment rate in Kamiesberg Local Municipality (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 40.88%, which is an increase of 6.45%. The reported unemployment figure for the Kamiesberg is 40.9%, however, is this disparate from the deduction that if 28.7% of the population are economically active then 71.3% are not economically active and if labour force participation is 44.45% then those not participating in any form of labour is 55.55%. Could one then deduct that amount of employment in the Kamiesberg, the currently unemployment figure are between 40.9% and 71.3%.

The region has been struggling with economic decline, largely due to the shrinking of the land-based mining industry with time, which has led to the dwindling of the population in what were previously mining towns, largely associated with diamond mining. Industries that seem to have greater resilience include retail and accommodation, as part of the tourist industry, including coastal tourism in Hondeklip Bay, and tourism associated with seasonal flowers. The livestock agriculture sector has also shown some resilience. However, this is constrained by the availability of water, which limits its maximum growth potential. It has been speculated that greater utilisation of the region's coastal and marine resources, through fishing and mariculture, could represent a new economic avenue for the Kamiesberg Local Municipality to explore to help offset the loss of jobs associated with the ceasing of mining activities.

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESULTS



7.1 Port Nolloth

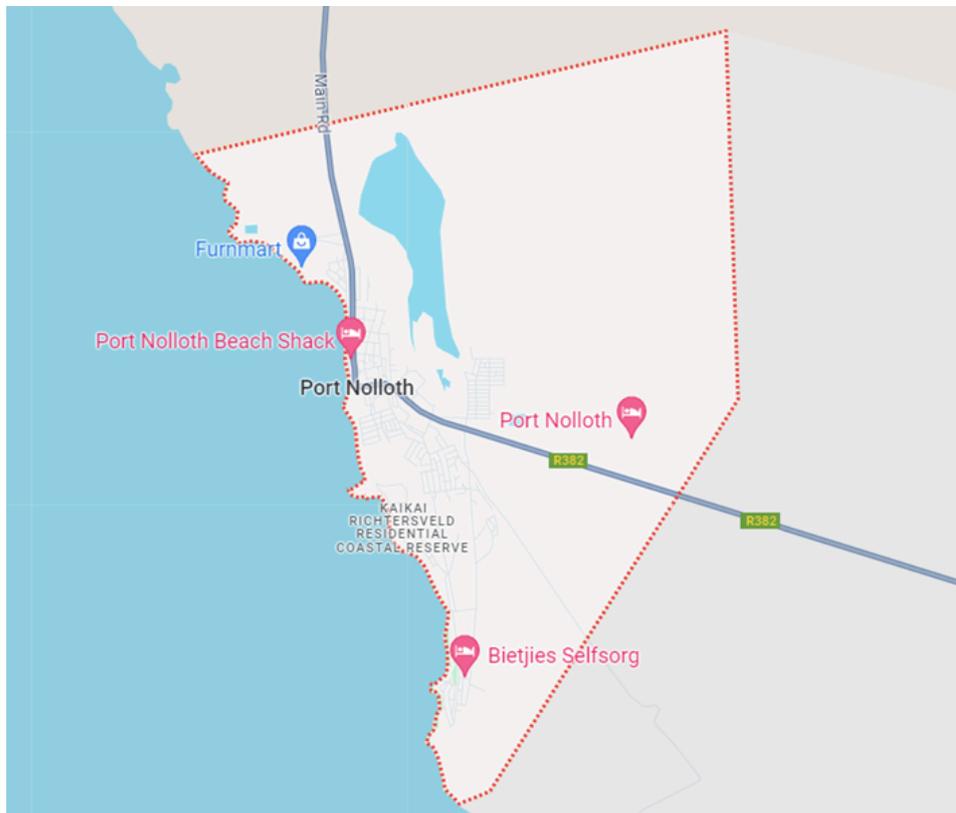


Figure 3: Port Nolloth (Source: Google Maps)

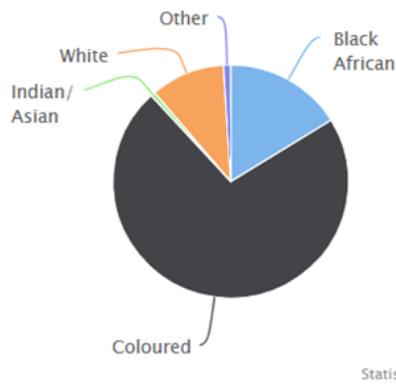
(a) Introduction

Port Nolloth is the main economic hub of the Richtersveld Municipality and is also the town where the head office of the Richtersveld Municipality is situated. Richtersveld Municipality had a total population of 24 235 in 2022. Like other rural municipalities, Richtersveld Municipality has also experienced common challenges such as skewed patterns of wealth distribution, and relatively high levels of unemployment and crime. The mine closures have negatively impacted the economic activities and income of people. The aim of this assessment is to understand the current economic challenges and provide alternatives for economic development with a focus on the blue ocean's economy. The nearest business centre is Springbok, 138km away.

The latest socio-economic data available is the 2022 Census website and is 2011 data. This data is shown below.

Table 1: Population Port Nolloth (Statistics South Africa 2011)

Total Population	6092
Young (0 – 14)	24.1%
Working age (15-64)	69.4%
Elderly (65+)	6.5%

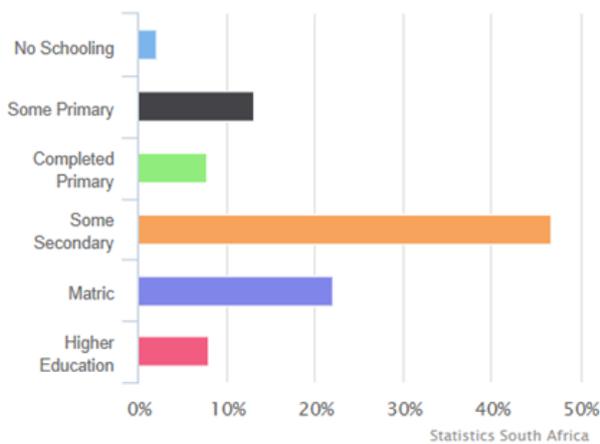


Group	Percentage
Black African	16,2%
Coloured	72,0%
Indian/Asian	0,6%
White	10,2%
Other	1,0 %

Figure 4: Population demographics (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(b) Education

According to Stats SA 2011 data 69.8% of the population of Port Nolloth has some kind of schooling but did not complete matric. 22.1% of the population completed matric and only 8% (487 people) of the population have some kind of higher education. A socio-economic survey conducted by Conservation South Africa where a total of 248 (63% female and 37% male) people from Port Nolloth were surveyed showed that of those people surveyed 84% has access to school and 38% did not have access to school.

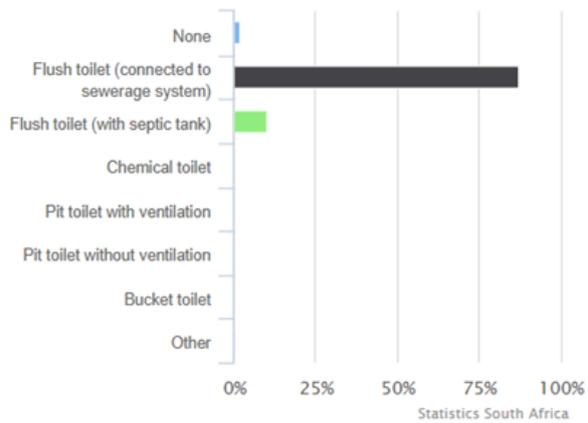


Group	Percentage
No Schooling	2,1%
Some Primary	13,2%
Completed Primary	7,7%
Some Secondary	46,8%
Matric	22,1%
Higher Education	8%

Figure 5: Education levels Port Nolloth (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(c) Living Conditions

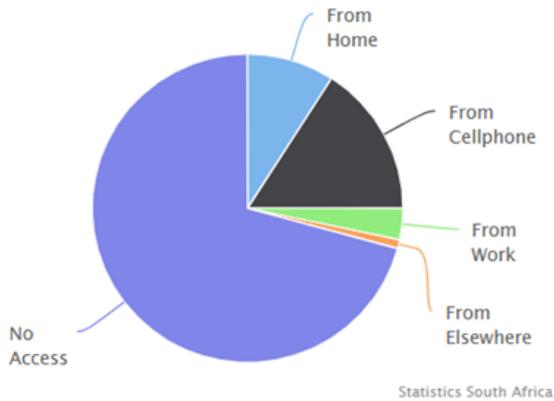
Conservation South Africa conducted a mini-socioeconomic assessment where 248 people were interviewed. This survey showed that 87% of those interviewed were the owners of the home they lived in while 13% rented their home. The above-mentioned survey showed that 98% of the population had access to a hospital while 2% felt they did not have access to a hospital. It is noted that on 27th May 2021, the Martha Griffiths Community Health Centre was officially opened. This medical centre like many in the Northern Cape is not without its challenges including medicine stock (news24 Nov 2023). 87.2% of the population have a flushing toilet connected to the sewage system and 98.6% of the population receive their water from the regional/local water scheme. 93.8% of residents have their refuse removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week while the remaining 4.5% have their refuse removed less often. 0.1% use a communal refuse dump while 1.5% have their own refuse dump and 0.1% have no refuse removal.



Toilet Facility	Percentage
None	1,8%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	87,2%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	10,1%
Chemical toilet	0,1%
Pit toilet with ventilation	0,2%
Pit toilet without ventilation	0%
Bucket toilet	0%
Other	0,6%

Figure 6: Toilet facilities in Port Nolloth (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

70.8% have no access to the internet while the remaining 29.2% have access as below.

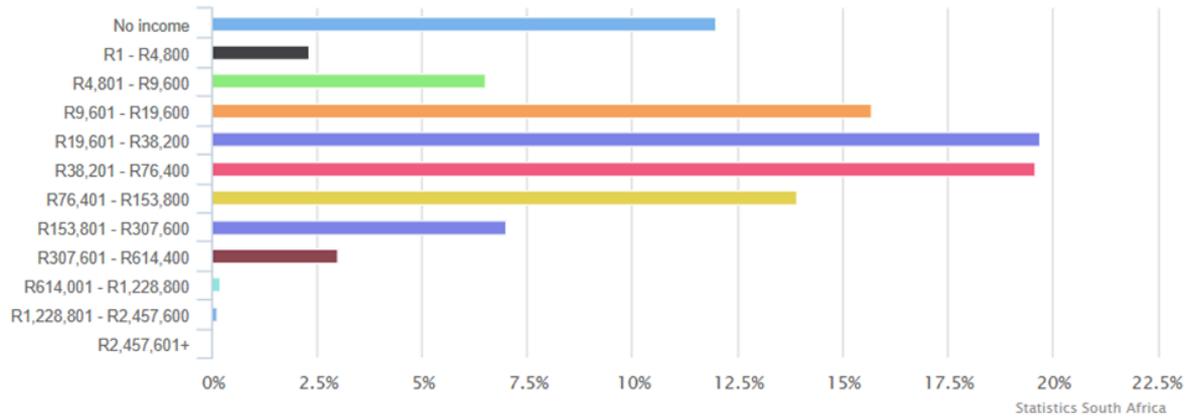


Access	Percentage
From Home	9,1%
From Cellphone	15,9%
From Work	3,3%
From Elsewhere	0,9%
No Access	70,8 %

Figure 7: Access to internet (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(d) Economy

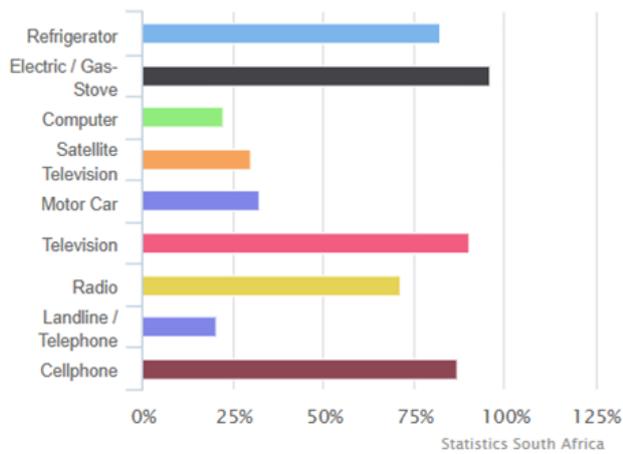
The statistics below indicate that 14.3% of the households (2.9 people per household) in Port Nolloth have an income from R0 – R4800. 22.2% falling in the R4801 to R19600 per household bracket. The Conservation South Africa socio-economic assessment showed that of the 248 people surveyed 25% were employed and 57% were unemployed and 18% of the surveyed individuals were retired. When the skills survey was conducted, 336 people were surveyed. The participants were asked to report their current job responsibilities 42.7% of the participants did not indicate any job responsibilities.



Income	Percentage
No income	12%
R1 - R4,800	2,3%
R4,801 - R9,600	6,5%
R9,601 - R19,600	15,7%
R19,601 - R38,200	19,7%
R38,201 - R76,400	19,6%
R76,401 - R153,800	13,9%
R153,801 - R307,600	7%
R307,601 - R614,400	3%
R614,001 - R1,228,800	0,2%
R1,228,801 - R2,457,600	0,1%
R2,457,601+	0%

Figure 8: Average household income Port Nolloth (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

It is interesting to note that 43.8% of the 1831 households in Port Nolloth are female-headed. 98.% of the households in Port Nolloth have electricity and seem to be well furnished with a refrigerator and stove.



Item	Yes
Refrigerator	82%
Electric / Gas-Stove	96,2%
Computer	22,4%
Satellite Television	29,8%
Motor Car	32,3%
Television	90,1%
Radio	71,2%
Landline / Telephone	20,6%
Cellphone	86,9%

Figure 9: Household goods Port (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(e) Community Needs

The following table is an extract from the Richtersveld Integrated Development Plan and indicates that community needs as identified by the communities in 2022/2027 Integrated Development Plan.

Table 2: Community needs (Source: Richtersveld Integrated Development Plan)

Name of Project	Description	Location
Tourism projects	Improvement of tourism strategy and development	Port Nolloth
Gym	New and improved facility	Port Nolloth
Cemeteries	Ablution facilities & planting of trees at cemetery	Port Nolloth
Sport facilities	Establishment of athletics & cricket facility as well as upgrading of facility	Port Nolloth
Roads	Paving of internal street. Street boards	Sizamile & Nollothville
Disaster management	Budget allocation for disaster management plans	Richtersveld
Law enforcement	Appointment of law enforcement officer	Richtersveld
Beach front	Development of improved beach from with entertainment facilities	Port Nolloth
Public toilets	Erection of public toilets in town	Port Nolloth
Kiddies Park	Construction of kiddies part in all residential areas	Sizamile & Port Nolloth

Street lighting	High mast lighting for Rainbow City/ Parkhomes/ Ovenbay Sun	Port Nolloth
Sewerage	Construction of conservancy tanks	Port Nolloth
Sports field	Fencing of area, improvement of irrigation /clubhouse	Port Nolloth
Housing	Middle income housing	Port Nolloth
Sewer System	Connection of sewerage	Diamond city area & Malherbe street
Telecommunication	Improvement of cellular network and telecommunication	All wards
Erven	New erven to be developed for housing needs	Port Nolloth
Cleaning & Greening	Cleaning & Greening of neighbourhood	Port Nolloth
Beachfront	New Beachfront	Port Nolloth
Rugby Field	Standard clay athletic track. Fencing at playground	Port Nolloth
Driving school	Establishment of a driving school	Port Nolloth
Old age home	Establishing of an Old age home	Port Nolloth
Education	Enlargement of nursery school	Port Nolloth
RDP houses	Restoration of RDP houses	Port Nolloth
Fisherman	Facilities for fishermen	Port Nolloth
Hickson Barracks	Public toilets at Hickson Barracks	Port Nolloth
Pump station	Removal of pump station to alternative site	Sizamile
Community garden	Vegetable garden	Sizamile
Soccer Field	Permission to use existing soccer field	Sizamile
Water purification	Desalination of brackish water	Port Nolloth

Speed humps	Erection of additional speed humps	Sizamile
Mass Lighting	Repair of mass lights	Sizamile
Paving	Paving of internal roads	Sizamile
Water provision and consistency	Erection of mounting reservoir and booster pumps	Sizamile
Storm water drain	Cleaning of storm water drain	Sizamile
Gabions	Erection of gabions to block sea water from entering residential areas	Mc Dougal's Bay
Roads	Maintenance of internal roads	Lydia Links Park
Kiosk	Colour code of painted kiosks for identification at night	Lydia Links Park
Black roofs	Removal of black asbestos roofs	Lydia Links Park
Streets	Paving and naming of streets	Lydia Links Park
Mc Dougal's Bay road	Erection of streetlights	Mc Dougals Bay road
Caravan Park	Upgrading of caravan park & clear view fencing	Mc Dougal's Bay
Provision of water supply	Water for community beautification garden	Lydia Links Park

(f) Community Projects and Programs

The following projects are listed in the Integrated Development Plan as community projects/programmes for the 2023/2024 financial year.

Sizamile Projects (Informal settlement of Port Nolloth)

- Upgrading of electrical network
- Phase of Oxidation ponds
- Completion of CHC
- War on leaks
- Waste collection/war on waste
- Storm water drainage system
- Internal road at Noordweg to be paved
- Verification of RDP houses
- Upgrade of sewer reticulation
- Kiddies Park at Smartiestown

7.2 Hondeklip Bay

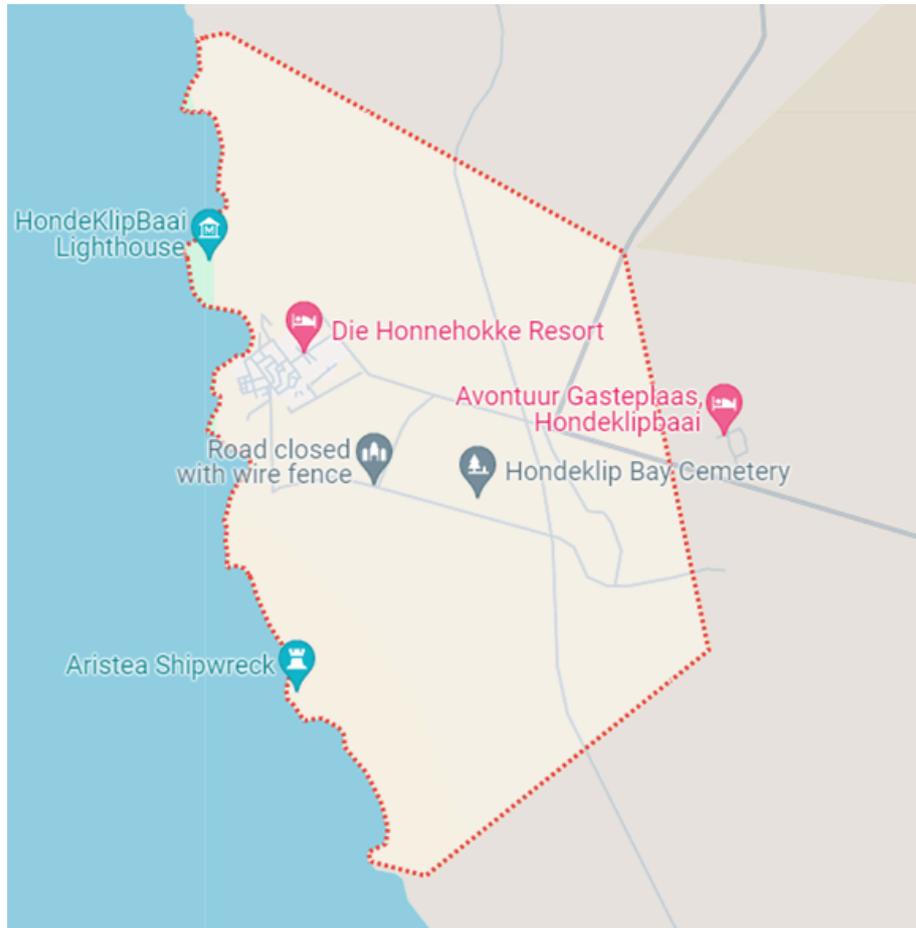


Figure 10: Hondeklip Bay Google maps (Extracted from Kamiesberg Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan)

Hondeklip Bay is situated in the Kamiesberg Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated within the Namakwa District in the Northern Cape Province. It is one of the smaller municipalities of the six that make up the district. Hondeklip Bay or Hondeklipbaai as it is known in Afrikaans is a small, picturesque village on the West Coast of Namakwaland and lies about 95 km South-west of Springbok. Nestled between the Namaqua National Park and the South Atlantic Ocean, Hondeklip Bay can be reached by different routes, the Messelpad, the Wildeperdehoekpas, through Soebatsfontein, or Kamieskroon, or from Garies.

This village was originally used as a harbour to export copper ore from the mines around Springbok but was later surpassed by Port Nolloth, which had a safer harbour as well as a railway line. Today Hondeklip Bay is a popular regional holiday destination and serves the fishing and diamond-mining community. Holiday accommodation ranges from camping at the Municipal caravan park to self-catering chalets. Attractions include shipwrecks like the Jahleel and the Aristeia which ran aground in 2003 and 1945 respectively. In July 2016, the Jahleel started breaking up and split in two.

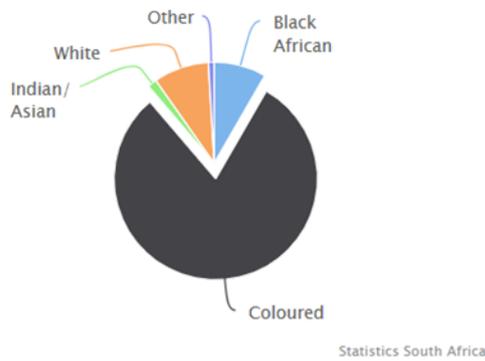
Hondeklip Bay is a popular holiday destination for fishermen, divers and farmers, as well as a fishing village. The name is Afrikaans for 'dog stone bay' and is said to be named after a large rock, 5 metres tall, that resembled a seated dog. This was until its 'head' was struck off by a bolt of lightning (coordinates: 30.3251 S, 17.2921 E). Nowadays, holidaymakers from all over the country enjoy their holidays here. During the flower season, Hondeklip Bay is spectacular to behold with all the orange and yellow flowers. The main economic sectors are tourism, fishing, agriculture, and mining.

The nearest business centre is Springbok 120km - 150 away depending on which road you choose to travel.

The latest socio-economic data available is the 2022 Census data. This data is shown below.

Table 3: Population Hondeklip Bay (Statistics South Africa 2011)

Total Population	543
Young (0 – 14)	24.7%
Working age (15-64)	67.4%
Elderly (65+)	7.9%

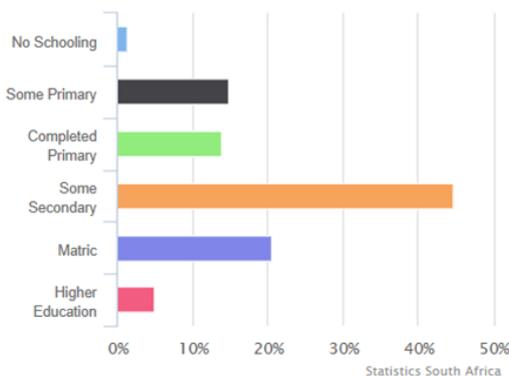


Group	Percentage
Black African	8,3%
Coloured	80,5%
Indian/Asian	1,5%
White	8,8%
Other	0,9 %

Figure 11: Population demographics Hondeklip Bay (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(a) Education

According to Stats SA 2011 data 74.6% of the population of Hondeklip Bay has some kind of schooling but did not complete matric. 20.5% of the population completed matric and only 4.9% (this equates to 2-3 people) of the population have some kind of higher education. A socio-economic survey conducted by Conservation South Africa where a total of 100 (74% female and 26% male) people from Hondeklip Bay were surveyed showed that of those people surveyed 74% had access to school and 26% did not have access to school.

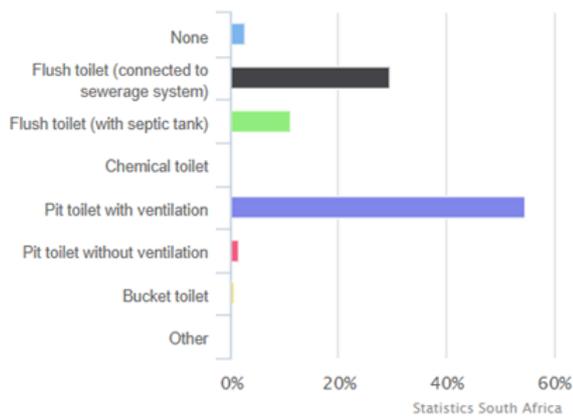


Group	Percentage
No Schooling	1,3%
Some Primary	14,8%
Completed Primary	13,8%
Some Secondary	44,7%
Matric	20,5%
Higher Education	4,9%

Figure 12: Education levels Hondeklip Bay (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

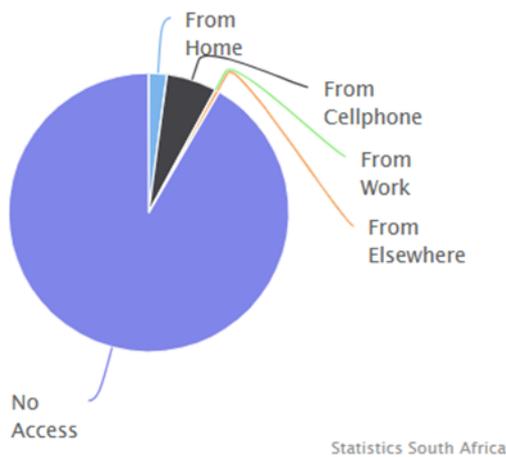
(b) Living Conditions

Conservation South Africa conducted a mini-socio-economic assessment where 100 people were interviewed. This survey showed that 57% of those interviewed were the owners of the home they lived in while 12% rented their home and 31% of those interviewed neither own nor contributed to rent in their place of residence. The above mentioned survey showed that 89% of the population had access to a hospital while 11% felt they did not have access to a health care. 97.4% of residents have their refuse removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week while the remaining 2.6% have their refuse removed less often.



Toilet Facility	Percentage
None	2,6%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	29,5%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	11,1%
Chemical toilet	0%
Pit toilet with ventilation	54,7%
Pit toilet without ventilation	1,6%
Bucket toilet	0,5%
Other	0%

Figure 13: Toilet facilities (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)



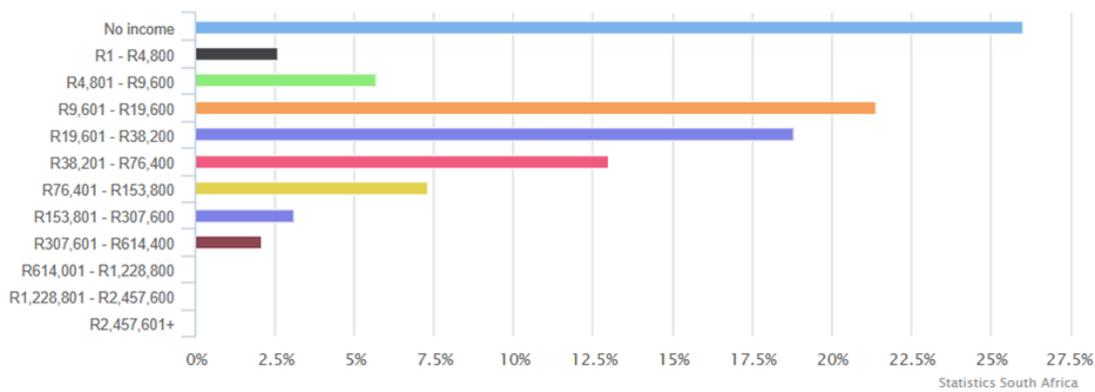
Access	Percentage
From Home	2,1%
From Cellphone	5,8%
From Work	0,0%
From Elsewhere	0,5%
No Access	91,6 %

Figure 14: Internet Access Hondeklip Bay (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

91.6% of the community reported having no access to the internet.

(c) Economy

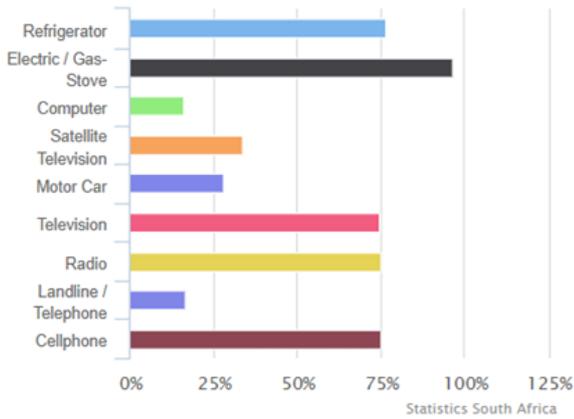
The statistics below indicate (Stats SA 2011) that 28.6% of the households (2.9 people per household) in Hondeklip Bay have an income from R0 – R4800. 27.1% falling in the R4801 to R19600 per household bracket. The Conservation South Africa socio-economic assessment showed that of the 100 people surveyed 68% were employed and 32% were unemployed. When the skills survey was conducted, 76 people were interviewed. The participants were asked to report their current job responsibilities 20% of the participants did not indicate any job responsibilities. In understanding these statistics, it is important to note that many of the interviewees are currently dependent on social projects for employment. 54% of the interviewees were recipients of a social grant while 46% did not receive a social grant. The Conservation South Africa survey recorded low levels of male and female percentages with assets possibly due to high dependence on unsustainable social-employment programs and social grants (54%). This survey showed the following numbers were recorded for household items includes: TV sets (21%), furniture (20%) and mobile access (5%).



Income	Percentage
No income	26%
R1 - R4,800	2,6%
R4,801 - R9,600	5,7%
R9,601 - R19,600	21,4%
R19,601 - R38,200	18,8%
R38,201 - R76,400	13%
R76,401 - R153,800	7,3%
R153,801 - R307,600	3,1%
R307,601 - R614,400	2,1%
R614,001 - R1,228,800	0%
R1,228,801 - R2,457,600	0%
R2,457,601+	0%

Figure 15: Average Income Hondeklip Bay (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

It is interesting to note that 36.5% of the 189 households in Hondeklip Bay are female-headed. 98.9% of the households in Hondeklip Bay have electricity and seem to be well-furnished with a refrigerator and stove. There are currently an additional 151 erven that have been surveyed but they are currently not serviced vacant land.



Item	Yes
Refrigerator	76,3%
Electric / Gas-Stove	96,3%
Computer	16,3%
Satellite Television	33,7%
Motor Car	27,9%
Television	74,7%
Radio	75,3%
Landline / Telephone	16,8%
Cellphone	75,3%

Figure 16: Household goods Hondeklip Bay (Extracted from Statistics South Africa 2011)

(d) Community Needs

According to the Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework documents the following issues were identified by the communities as needs that they would like considered by the authorities. Health Services / Clinic Services, Water, Roads (Tar of Road: Hondeklip Bay to N7), Paving of Internal Street, Housing, Erven: Business and Residential, Sewerage Plant, Upgrading of Sports, Ground/Facility, Streetlights, Upgrading of Community Hall, Job creation Projects, Sewerage, SMME Development, Youth Centre, Recycling, Ambulance Services, Stormwater drainage, Upgrading of Jetty, Cleaning of fabric, Construction of a Dam, Security for Fishermen.

(e) Social and Labour Plans

The objectives of the Social and Labour plans are to:

- Promote economic growth and mineral and petroleum resource development in the Republic.
- Promote employment and advance the social and economic welfare of all South Africans.
- To utilize and expand the existing skills base for the empowerment of HDSA and to serve the community.

Projects listed for Social and Labour Plans in Hondeklip Bay include:

- Speed bumps
- Refurbishment of Fishers Storage warehouse
- Beachfront boardwalk
- Extension of stabilising of beachfront

(f) Infrastructure Projects

Although at this stage no budget was allocated to the project these coastal infrastructure priorities were identified by the Kamiesberg municipality:

- Small harbour development
- Fishing and fish processing
- Beach front development

The priority of the municipality is demonstrated in the budget allocated to projects; the two projects were listed in the Integrated Development Plan. The following infrastructure projects were identified in Hondeklip Bay.

Projects included in the Kamiesberg municipality: capital budget 2022/2023 financial year- implementation plan.

Table 4: Projects Hondeklip Bay (extracted Kamiesberg municipality integrated development plan)

Project Name	Budget	2022/2023 Fin Year	Status	Funder
Koingnaas / Hondeklip Bay Bulk water Supply. Construction of new 250 mm x 16 km HDPE pipelines to Koingnaas. 2. Refurbishments of midway tanks, 3 new 160 mm x 20 km HDPE pipelines, 4 Construction of 200 kl galvanized tank in Hondeklip Bay and, 5	R 32 000 000.00	R 5 000 000.00	Implementation	Dept Water & Sanitation
Construction of Hondeklip Bay Bulk Sewer	R 15 000 000.00		Preliminary Design	Dept. Water & Sanitation / WSIG or COGHTA /MIG

8. Economic Sectors

With a focus on the two towns in the assessment area through the literature review, web search and interviews it became apparent that there are three sectors that are economically important to these towns. We therefore set up meetings with relevant role players from these sectors and did some focused research to attempt to understand these sectors, their history, and the roles they play in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. Where necessary, some insight was added into possible areas that could be considered in future project development.

8.1 Mining

There have been significant shifts in the employment landscape due to the downsizing at the De Beers mine in Kleinzee since 2010. Kleinzee Holdings took over from De Beers in August 2023 when they launched their mining operations where Mr. Thiru Govender, the Chairman of Kleinzee Holdings, said: “ We are conscious of the challenges that face us in operating a mine which has been conducting rehabilitation activities since ceasing operations in 2010, and we are committed to ensuring that the mine is operational within the shortest period, bringing much needed employment and economic stimuli to Kleinzee and the surrounding towns.” It is not uncommon for skilled workers to have had an easier time finding new employment compared to semi-skilled workers during such transitions. Some former De Beers employees from Kleinzee, Hondeklip Bay and Port Nolloth areas were able to find opportunities at other mines in the Northern Cape like Gamsberg, Kathu, and Black Mountain, whereas the semi-skilled workers had limited opportunities and were thus forced to look at employment opportunities that are limited in these rural areas.

The fact that Kleinzee Holdings has taken over and is subcontracting workers indicates some recovery and adaptation in the region's economy. Hopefully, if this trend continues, it will provide more employment opportunities for those affected by the downsizing especially for the semi-skilled local communities. As job opportunities become available, the hope is that local labour will be employed. The mine is currently in their infant shoes and in the process of making use of contractors to assist with mining activities. To get more specific data on local employment, attempts were made to reach out to Kleinzee Holdings for such information. We were successful in securing data. Approximately 64 people are employed by Kleinzee Holdings through contractors operating in the Port Nolloth, Kleinzee and Hondeklip Bay areas. Contact was made with a Government Official from the Department of Labour. To date no information was forthcoming. This information will be supplied to Conservation South Africa on receipt thereof.

8.2 Tourism

While Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay may not have the same level of tourist infrastructure as some of South Africa's more popular destinations, both towns experience seasonal tourism due to the flower displays in the Namakwa land region. Many people are employed, in season, by this sector. There are about 33 guesthouses and a hotel, employing up to 127 locals in Port Nolloth and about 11 overnight facilities in Hondeklip Bay employing an estimated 37 people.

It must be noted that one person who was interviewed said that there were 23 accommodation establishments in Hondeklip Bay, however, we were not able to find evidence of this from the list supplied by the District Tourism Office and a web search. It was noted that in Port Nolloth and even Mc Dougal's Bay, many of the beds are filled out of spring season by the Police force who are present in an effort to create a police presence to combat illegal diamond mining as well other crime prevention. Sustained employment opportunities in the tourism sector in Port Nolloth is dependent on the development of the town's tourism industry. There is no doubt that the development of the Namakwa Special Economic Zone between Alexander Bay and Hondeklip Bay will have a major impact on the hospitality industry (Appendix1). With the influx of visitors to this region, there will be a demand for various hospitality services, including restaurants. Currently, Port Nolloth does not have a choice of dining opportunities, especially during the evenings, which provides an opportunity for an entrepreneur to fill that gap. This in return, will provide additional job opportunities. Interview results from the survey showed that in both Hondeklip Bay and Port Nolloth, there are trained and skilled people who could get involved in one or more of the following activities which could add value to the tourism sector and provide employment to a different section of the communities:

a) Marine Activities: Tourists who do not own boats may in be interested in fishing charters, and boat tours. This will require people from Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay who have specialised skills to operate vessels, provide safety instructions, and guide participants in their holiday activity.

b) Retail and Craft Industries: Tourists are often on the lookout for something special to take home from their holiday destination. Opportunities may exist for artisans, craftsmen, and entrepreneurs to sell their goods in shops and markets. This may require some guided community development to ensure that products that are produced are products that are wanted by the market.

c) Transportation Services: With the proposed Boegoebaai Green Hydrogen mega project in mind, there may potentially be opportunities for drivers, dispatchers, and maintenance personnel in providing transportation services such as taxi, shuttle, or bus services to businessmen and tourists who visit the area.

These are just a few examples of potential employment opportunities in the tourism sector in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. As the tourism industry evolves and grows, new job roles and opportunities may emerge, offering diverse career paths for individuals interested in contributing to the town's tourism economy. Our research looking for ideas around using kelp as a potential alternative income in these towns highlighted an interesting idea.

a) Kelp Baths: A tradition along the west coast of Ireland holds that the practice of bathing in hot water and Seaweed provides relief from painful symptoms of rheumatism and arthritis. The therapeutic power of the Seaweed Bath is attributed to the high concentration of Iodine that occurs naturally in Sea Water and in Seaweed. A niche market that could be unique to the West Coast and provide an alternative employment opportunity to the number of women who were interviewed who indicated that they would want to own their own salon.



Figure 17: Seaweed baths and the product used.

1. <https://wildatlanticseaweedbaths.com/>
2. <https://wildirishseaweeds.com/product/top-quality-seaweed-bath-200g>
3. <https://www.galwaydaily.com/life-style/seaweed-baths-a-remedy-for-post-lockdown-stress>

8.3 Fishing

Most fishermen who were interviewed for the purpose of this report fall in the Small Scale fisherman category as defined by policy on Small Scale fisheries. Small Scale fishing is defined as the following: “The use of marine living resources on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis to ensure food and livelihood security. For the purposes of this policy, fishing also means the engagement, by men and women, in ancillary activities such as, pre and post harvesting. Pre-harvesting may include preparation of gear for harvesting purposes such as, net making and boatbuilding. Post-harvesting may include, distribution, and marketing of produce which provide additional fishery-related employment and income opportunities to these communities)” Small Scale fishers are an integral part of rural and coastal communities where they reside. This is reflected in the socio-economic profile of such communities. In the Northern Cape, Small Scale fishers live predominantly in rural areas which presents its own challenges. Small Scale fishers derive their livelihoods from a wide variety of activities apart from fishing to meet basic needs. These include insecure and low pay labour without any prospects for improvement, state grants and limited employment in the services sector. Currently, cash income from fishing contributes only minimally to the livelihoods of Small Scale fishers. Small Scale fisheries may provide substantial job creation and livelihood opportunities if these fishers and communities are involved in and are part of the entire supply chain and related activities. The Government plays a significant role as facilitator and provider of an enabling environment for job creation through a viable Small Scale fisheries sector within the larger fisheries management regime in South Africa. It is the opinion of the consultant that the Government have failed the communities in the Northern Cape in providing an enabling environment. Should an organisation such as Conservation South Africa be able, with the support of external funding, to fulfil this role. This could have a significant positive impact on the communities of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay.

The fishing sector provides income and food for many of the people who live in the coastal town of Port Nolloth (6% of interviewees) and Hondeklip Bay (12% of interviewees). Community members expressed several concerns relating to the fishing industry that the prospecting activities, particularly drilling, will produce underwater noise pollution which will subsequently negatively affect the distribution of the local fish populations, possibly driving important fishing species further away from accessible fishing sites. Beyond the impact on the fisheries in the area, members of the community were unsettled with the way fishing quotas were allocated as they feel that they are culturally connected to the ocean which provides many of their livelihoods and feel that the permit allocation process that was followed, put them in a more disadvantaged position. Women in Hondeklip Bay specifically are not happy that they are not considered as part of the fishing cooperative, and that they were deliberately left out. During the interview process we were privileged to meet Patrick Rulph from Hondeklip Bay. He has been collecting fishing data for Hondeklip Bay for several years. The data he collects includes, the name of the boat that launched, the skipper and crew, sea conditions, weather conditions, swell height, catch and estimated income. He was gracious to provide the consultants with the following data. He monitors whereabouts of the fisherman from Hondeklip Bay and in his many years in this service there have been no fatalities. He collected the data for his own interest. It was the opinion of the consultants that the use of his data should not be abused and that should more data be required he should be remunerated for this information. Although currently he continues to report for duty daily and he monitors the fisherman, he is not receiving remuneration for this role. It would be highly recommended that the continuation of this data collection be included in any future projects.

Table 5: Total fish catch per year data collected and collated by Patrick Rulph

TOTAL FISH CATCH PER YEAR				
Year	Catches	Avg. Price	Sum	Fishing days
2018	117	R100	R11 700	14
2019	Covid - 19			
2020	992	R120	R119 040	26
2021	16 166	R150	R2 424 900	88
2022	17 631	R150	R2 644 650	84
2023	15 565	R150	R2 334 750	

Table 6: Fish Species caught per year data collected and collated by Patrick Rulph

SPECIES CATCHES						
Year	Snoek	Cape Bream	Jacope wer	Tuna	Yellow Tail	WCRL
2018	117	104				
2019	Covid -19					17460kg
2020	7429	311	8			2020/2021 Season 1374.77kg
2021	16166					
2022	17 631	13	15	134	1	
2023	15 565	22	15	72	11	

*WCRL - West Coast Rock Lobster

This data indicates what we believe to be a significant income stream for the town of Hondeklip Bay which could be significantly increased should there be value added via fish processing and branding of products for the entire value chain. It is also recommended that a Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO) be appointed to facilitate communication with the local fishing community. The FLO should report daily on vessel activity and respond and advise on action to be taken in the event of encountering fishing vessels in the fishing zone. We were informed by Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment that this vessel is available for use by the Small Scale fishers. It has never been used. Accessibility to this vessel could provide greater opportunities for some of the fishers but obviously to get it to a point of being sea-worthy will have financial implications, which could be an issue as individuals, or the cooperative may not be able to afford these repairs. This needs to be investigated further with a cost benefit analysis.



Figure 18: Boat available for Small Scale cooperative fishers in Port Nolloth (Photo: K Fourie)

9. Skills Assessment Results

Conservation South Africa is focused on the Oceans economy and looking at ways to relieve some of the social and economic impacts of climate change on the West Coast. Conservation South Africa is investigating opportunities created by ocean resources. It was therefore the purpose of this assessment to attempt to understand the skill set of the people living in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay with a focus on the skills available relating to ocean related enterprises.

9.1 Port Nolloth

In Port Nolloth 336 surveys were sent out to the Port Nolloth community all the surveys were returned. The charts and graphs below are a collation of the survey data.

a) Language Proficiency

Port Nolloth is predominantly an Afrikaans speaking community. Figure 5 shows people's perceptions of their language proficiency, however, no tests were done to prove these results. All our interviews were conducted in Afrikaans.

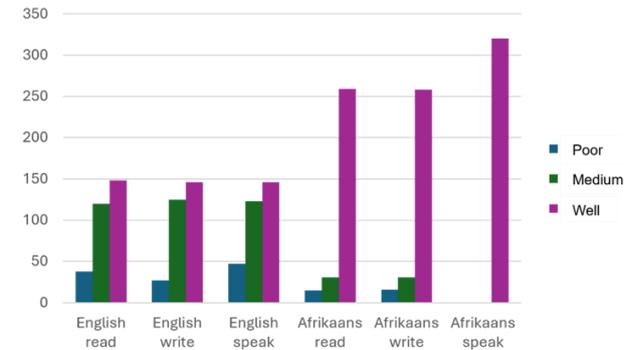


Figure 19: Language proficiency in Port Nolloth based on people's perception.

b) Education Level

Figure 6 shows that 1% of the population surveyed did not indicate their level of education, 6% have completed primary school (Gr 7) with an additional 7% only completed a grade between 1 and 6. 38% of the surveyed population have an education level between Gr 9 and Gr 11 while 27% of those surveyed have completed matric and 7% had some form of tertiary education. Tertiary education recorded included Hydroponic course, boiler maker N3, motor and diesel mechanic, office management, boiler Maker N2, master 200GT, welding, motor mechanic, bachelor's degree - human and social dynamics, NQF level 5, fitter and turner, plumbing, BS divers, diploma in farming, teaching, electrical engineer N2, environmental management.

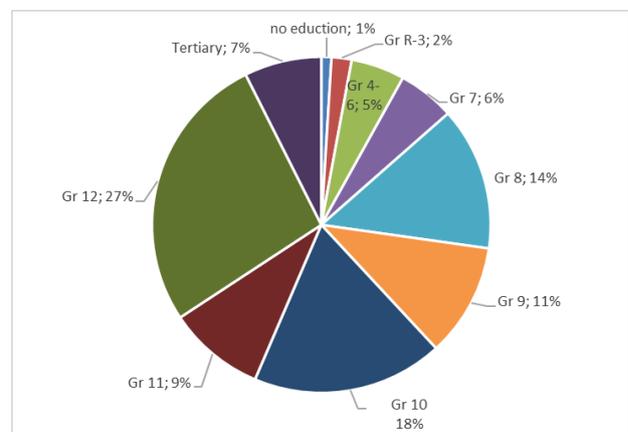


Figure 20: Education levels of the Port Nolloth community.

Of the population surveyed 1% did not indicate their level of education, 6% have completed primary school (Gr 7) with an additional 7% only completing a grade between 1 and 6. 38% of the surveyed population have an education level between Gr 9 and Gr 11 while 27% of those surveyed have completed matric and 7% had some form of tertiary education. Tertiary education recorded included Hydroponic course, boiler maker N3, motor and diesel mechanic, office management, boiler Maker N2, master 200GT, welding, motor mechanic, bachelor's degree - human and social dynamics, NQF level 5, fitter and turner, plumbing, BS divers, diploma in farming, teaching, electrical engineer N2, environmental management.

c) Informal Training

Fifty-nine (59) people indicated that they had some informal training. The informal training that was captured by the survey included skipper, safety training, national school of government, plant operator, electrical assistant, welding, logistics and supply chain management, restoration, capacity building skills programme administration, aquaculture–technical training in Small Scale fishing, business, welding, business leadership, business skill, nurse, n4 computers, early childhood development, environmental training, nursing home care, electrical course, environmental education, training and development, security, facilitator, assessor fire management system, first aid, hairdressing course, and receptionist.

d) Past Professional Experience

Due to the nature of Port Nolloth being a business hub for both mining and the municipality, 20 participants of the survey had a higher level of past professional experience. It must be noted most of the participants (282) in the survey were working-class level of person. 34 participants did not indicate any level of past experience. Our interviews and experience of the region indicated that young people often left Port Nolloth to follow their career path and in the quest for greater financial opportunities. The professional people we met and those who are known to the authors had returned later in life because they missed the area and way of life on the West Coast. A list of past professional experience from Port Nolloth is included as Appendix 2.

e) Job Responsibilities

Approximately 43% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. This could indicate unemployment or retirement. Unfortunately, we did not ask the respondents to specify. Of the people who filled in the survey currently 51 are unemployed, 79 participants are employed by the social employment project, 7 indicated that they are fisherman, the remaining employment reported are varied and listed in Appendix 3.

f) Ocean Work Experience

Thirty-one (31) respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to oceans or marine environments while 19 indicated that they had been involved in the study/a project on the ocean. A recent study conducted on the west coast rock lobster by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment showed that the fishermen were asked to catch lobster and tag and release them for monitoring purposes. The study monitored critical growth and population size estimates as well as migration of the west coast rock lobster.

g) Technical Skills

A set of suggested technical skills were provided in the questionnaire and survey participants were asked to indicate which of these skills they had. They were encouraged to indicate all the technical skills they had. The graph below is the result of this question.

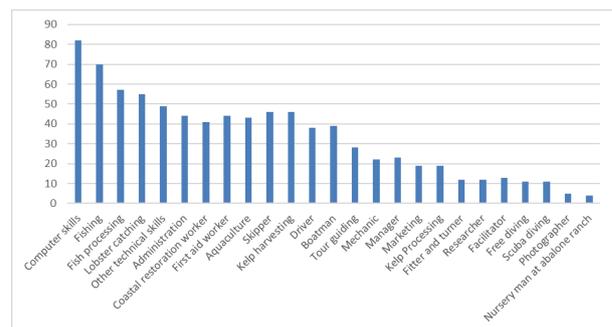


Figure 21: Technical skills of the Port Nolloth community members.

Forty (40) people indicated that they did not have additional skills to add. Some of the additional skills added by other participants of the survey included: gardening, road maintenance, restaurant waitering, field ranger, fieldwork, woodworker, community training, pre-sea course, safety course, boat management, first aid, beach pump mining, breeding, youth empowerment, leadership skill, working under pressure, communication skills and criminology. Conservation South Africa is focused on the Oceans economy and looking at ways to relieve some of the social and economic impacts of climate change on the West Coast. It was therefore also the purpose of our assessment to attempt to understand skills available relating to oceans. In the general skills questionnaire, a total of 34 participants indicated that they had kelp harvesting skills however when the oceans skills question was asked this number increased. Several questions relating to ocean skills were asked and are summarised below.

It must be noted that although the survey differentiated between wet (45) and dry kelp (54) as a skill, it was later revealed that participants understood wet kelp harvesting to be wet kelp that was already on the beach. It could be that a few of those who answered “yes” to wet kelp harvesting could have meant harvesting “living kelp” but this number of people cannot be assumed from the report.

Thirty-four (34) participants in the survey indicated that they had boats and fishing equipment. When we interviewed the fishing cooperative the following statistics were given for the cooperative and its members.

- Cooperative owned boats 9.
- Cooperative owned motors 9.
- Owner owned boats 8.
- Owner owned motors 8.
- Cooperative members who have their skipper’s ticket 35 – 40.



Figure 22: Small fishing boats or “bakkies” used by Small Scale fishers (Photo: K Fourie).

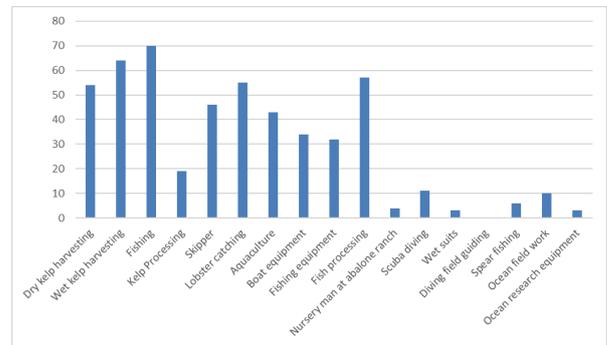


Figure 23: Ocean skills and equipment in the Port Nolloth community.

For the Conservation South Africa assessment with a focus on kelp it was important to extract the skills data set that compliments the kelp value chain. Of the 336 people interviewed the following statistics were collected.

Table 7: Port Nolloth skills and equipment related to kelp

Skill or equipment	Number of people
Skippers ticket	46
Boat	34
Scuba diving experience	11
Free diving	11
Spear fishing	6
Wet suits	3

h) Business Skills

The survey participants were asked if they had ever run/ managed any small- or large-scale business. They were then asked to specify which sector they had worked in. If the business were their own business, they were asked and elaborate. 50 people responded that they had in the past run or managed their own businesses. The fishing sector had the most responses followed by guesthouse management, health (home-based caretaker) and retail (butchery, catering). When asked if participants currently have/run/manage a business whether formal or informal 39 people indicated that they currently run their own business. The sectors where survey participants are currently conducting business were fishing, guesthouse, health (home-based caretaker) and retail (butchery and catering).

It was important for Conservation South Africa to understand where the lack of skills was in the community as this may determine what role this organisation may play in the future. Whether the participants currently owned a business, had owned a business in the past or did not yet own a business 41 (12.2%) of the respondents felt that they lacked business skills. The participants of the survey indicated that they would like to improve on the following skills: general business skills training, funding, admin skills, computer literacy, accounting skills, shopkeeping, business tax training, management training and practical business skills. In Port Nolloth 62% of survey participants indicated that if they were able to choose between receiving a salary and owning their own business, they would prefer to own their own business.

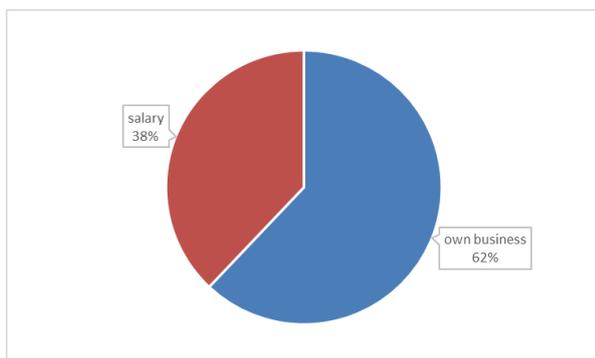


Figure 24: Employment preferences of the Port Nolloth community.

To understand the market for fish products in Port Nolloth the survey participants were asked whether they had access to the retail market. Only seven (7) respondents said they did have access to a fishing retail market. Fish sales are discussed in more detail under perspectives and recommendations.

Hospitality and tourism is a sector that can provide an income for the community of Port Nolloth, especially during the flower season. The survey participants were asked whether they had any tourism experience, this included skills such as field guiding and managing a guesthouse, providing bed and breakfast. Twenty (20) respondents from Port Nolloth had some kind of experience in the tourism industry.

i) Environmental Conservation and Sustainability

The participants were asked about their involvement with any initiatives or organizations focused on ocean conservation or marine ecosystem protection.

Thirteen (13) survey participants indicated they had been involved in such an initiative. Five (5) participants indicated that they had worked on projects related to sustainable ocean management or resource utilization. Interviews with survey participants disclosed that these positive responses were from members who were working on the Conservation South Africa Social Employment Fund teams or those who had worked for Coast Care as they felt that their efforts were contributing to the conservation of the ocean. No respondents to the survey had been involved in any scientific projects or been involved in any sustainable use projects.

j) Communication and Collaboration

Twenty-nine (29) respondents indicated that they were involved in some kind of team or community group. These groups included the Conservation South Africa Social Employment Fund team, political groups, women’s groups and women’s cooperatives. Twenty (20) respondents indicated that they would be part of a group with the ocean-related activities. This statistic is made up of members who are part of the Aukotowa Fisheries cooperative. On the question relating to how participants stay updated with the latest developments and research in oceanography or marine sciences? Many of the participants answered: “social media” and “workshops”.

k) Future Goals and Aspirations

The participants were asked what their career goals or aspirations were. There were 121 participants that did not indicate any future goals or aspirations. 68% of survey participants indicated that they had future aspirations. The statistics below highlight future goals and aspirations that were most common in those that responded: business owner (58), employment (15) own boat (3), better future (8), manager (3), bigger fisherman (4), social worker (4), study (5), teacher (3), have own driving school (2), operator (2), kelp processing (2), work at the harbour (2), and entrepreneur in Transport sector (2). The full list of goals and aspirations is captured in Appendix 4.

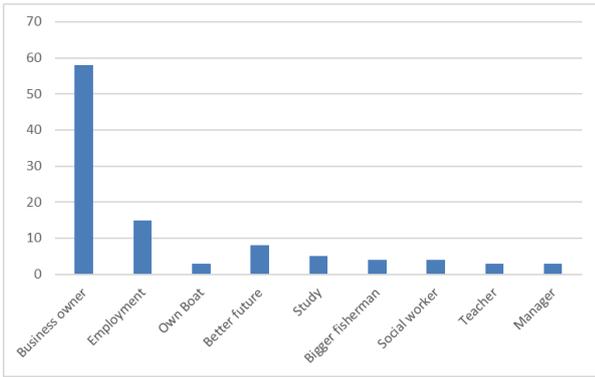


Figure 25: Goals and aspirations of the Port Nolloth community.

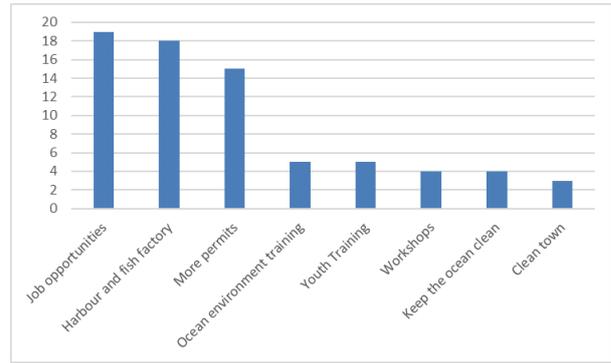


Figure 26: Port Nolloth town vision

I) Additional Comments / Ideas

The participants were asked the following questions in the skills questionnaire. “Do you have any additional comments/ideas that you would like to propose that you think would be good/necessary for the project to think about to ensure that you as a member of the community can benefit from the development of an ocean-based economy project?”

There were 189 respondents that did not have additional comments, other respondents would like to see an increase in employment opportunities with a focus on youth and women. Twenty-one 21 respondents would like to a focus on improvement of the harbour facilities, the creation of a factory for fish and crayfish processing with the associated support for permit applications for fishing. The full list of additional comments and ideas is attached as Appendix 5.

m) Vision For Your Town

The participants were asked a question to obtain a sense of the participant’s vision for their town. “What would you do in your town to ensure that everyone could benefit from the resources of the ocean while at the same time living sustainably?”

116 people did not respond with a vision for the town. Other ideas for sustainable living were very similar to the responses indicated for the question about additional comments and ideas for the project team. The most common responses included: more job opportunities (19), recovery of harbour infrastructure and factory (18), more permits for the greater community to be able to generate an income in the season (15), training community about the ocean environment (5), youth training (5), to attend workshops (4), keep the ocean clean (4) and cleaning of town (3).The list of less common responses is attached as Appendix 6.

9.2 Hondeklip Bay

In the Hondeklip Bay community 100 surveys were sent out a total of 76 surveys were returned. The charts and graphs below are a collation of the survey data.

a) Language Proficiency

Hondeklip Bay is predominantly an Afrikaans-speaking community. The graph below shows people’s own perceptions of their language proficiency. No tests were done to prove these results. All our interviews were conducted in Afrikaans.

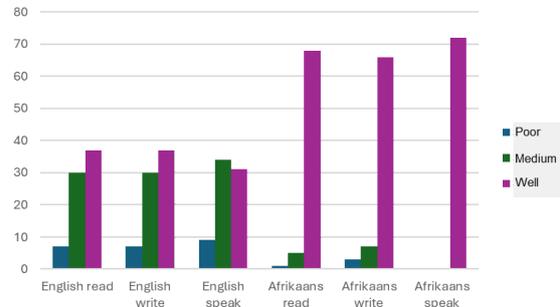


Figure 27: Language proficiency in Hondeklip Bay based on people's perception

b) Education Level

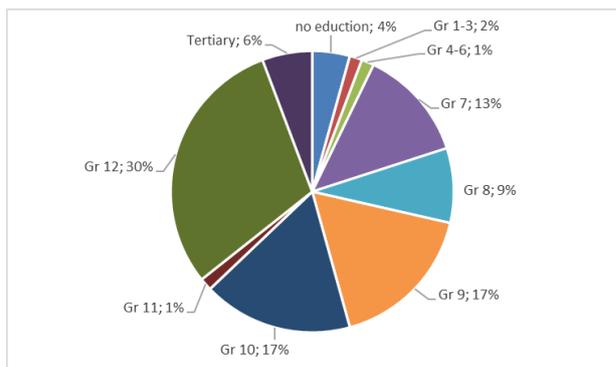


Figure 28: Education levels of the Hondeklip Bay community.

Of the population surveyed 4% had no education, 13% had completed primary school (Gr 7) with an additional 3% only completed a grade between 1 and 6. 35% of the surveyed population have an education level between Gr 9 and Gr 11 while 30% of those surveyed have completed matric and 6% had some form of tertiary education. Tertiary education recorded included HOD, BTech in Nursing, ECD higher grade diploma, and basic police training.

c) Informal Training

Twenty-six (26) people indicated that they had some kind of informal training. The informal training that was captured by the survey included basic nurse care, coastal clean-up, basic first aid, basic business skills, a cooperative management course, short administrative course.

d) Past Professional Experience

It is our opinion that the past professional experiences captured in the survey are an indication of the working-class level of person who was surveyed and possibly of those living presently in Hondeklip Bay. There are limited career opportunities in the small towns of the Northern Cape. It seems that those who want to earn a higher income and have a goal to climb the professional ladder need to leave their homes to achieve this. The experience listed includes mining excavator operator, crane operator, mine prospecting, Coast Care general worker, supervisor, cleaning porter, catering, security hotel assistant, personal assistant, manager, handyman, guest house staff member, welding, election, butchery staff member, administrator-harbour facility projects, first aid level 1, child care and tourism, South African Social Security Agency – grant administrator, electrical assistant, food safety officer, Adult Based Education and Training facilitator and construction, fisherman.

e) Job Responsibilities

Approximately 20% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. This could indicate unemployment or retirement. Unfortunately, we did not ask the respondents to indicate this. The people who filled in the survey currently have the following job responsibilities, coastline clean-up - Conservation South Africa or public works (40), administration/secretary (6), catching crayfish and fish (4), teaching Grade 4 all subjects (1), harvesting kelp (1), basic nurse care, recovery of diamonds (5), human research management clerk at South African Police Service (1), librarian (1), security grade C (1), Voluntary counselling and testing (1) and policing (1).

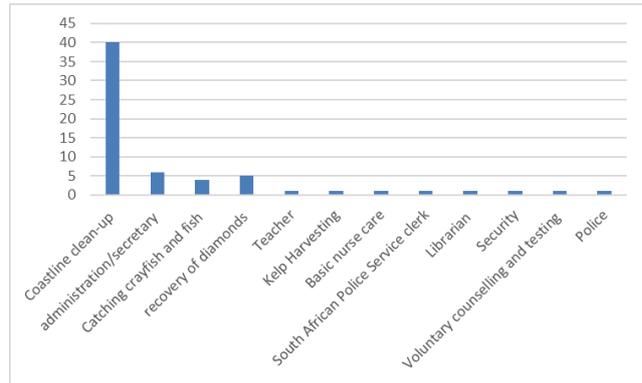


Figure 29: Job responsibilities of the Hondeklip Bay community.

f) Ocean Work Experience

Twelve (12) respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to oceans or marine environments while six (6) indicated that they had been involved in the study/a project on the ocean. A recent study conducted on the West Coast rock lobster by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment showed that the fishermen were asked to catch lobster and tag and release them for monitoring purposes. The study monitored critical growth and population size estimates as well as the migration of the west coast rock lobster.

g) Technical Skills

A set of suggested technical skills were provided in the questionnaire and survey participants were asked to indicate which of these skills they had. They were encouraged to indicate all the technical skills they had. The graph below is the result of this question.

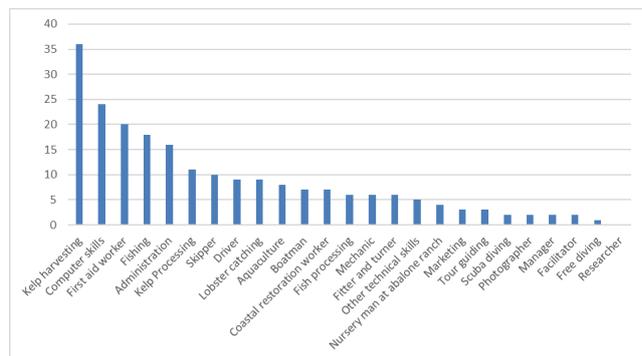


Figure 30: Technical skills of the Hondeklip Bay community

Conservation South Africa is focused on the Oceans economy and looking at ways to combat the social and economic impacts of climate change on the West Coast. It was therefore also the purpose of our study to attempt to understand skills available relating to oceans. In the general skills questionnaire, a total of 36 participants indicated that they had kelp harvesting skills however when the oceans skills question was asked this number decreased. Several questions relating to ocean skills were asked and are summarised below. It must be noted that although the survey differentiated between wet (19) and dry kelp (22) as a skill. It was later revealed that participants understood wet kelp harvesting to be wet kelp that was already on the beach. It could be that a few of those who answered “yes” to wet kelp harvesting could have meant harvesting “living kelp” but this number of people cannot be assumed from the report.

Six (6) participants in the survey indicated that they had boats and fishing equipment. When we interviewed the fishing cooperative the following statistics were given for the cooperative and its members.

- Cooperative owned boats 10
- Cooperative owned motors 4
- Owner owned boats 4
- Owner owned motors 4
- Skippers tickets approximately 21 members

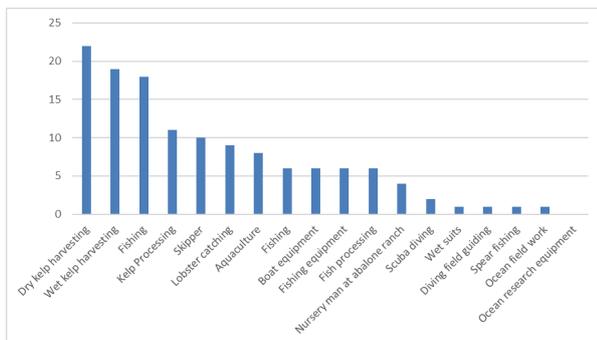


Figure 31: Ocean skills of the Hondeklip Bay community

For the Conservation South Africa assessment with a focus on kelp, it was important to extract the skills data set that compliments the kelp value chain. Of the 76 people interviewed the following statistics were collected

Table 8: Hondeklip Bay skills and equipment related to kelp

Skill or equipment	Number of people
Skippers ticket	10
Boat	6
Scuba diving experience	2
Free diving	1
Spear fishing	1
Wet suits	3

h) Business Skills

The survey participants were asked if they had ever run/ managed any small- or large-scale business. They were then asked to specify which sector they had worked in. If the business were their own business, they were asked and elaborate. 9 people responded that they had in the past run or managed their own businesses. The fishing sector had the most responses followed by guesthouse management, and retail (a tuckshop). When asked if participants currently have/run/manage a business whether formal or informal 5 people indicated that they currently run their own business. The sectors where survey participants are currently conducting business were fishing, guesthouse, and retail (a tuckshop). It was important for Conservation South Africa to understand where the lack of skills was in the community as this may determine what role this organisation may play in the future. Whether the participants currently owned a business, had owned a business in the past or did not yet own a business 44 (58%) of the respondents felt that they lacked business skills. The participants of the survey indicated that they would like to improve on the following skills: Computer skills, business skills, marketing and client, business management, administration, financial management, management skills and general bookkeeping. Two participants indicated that they would like chef and construction skills. In Hondeklip Bay 58% of survey participants indicated that if they were able to choose between receiving a salary and owning their own business, they would prefer to own their own business.

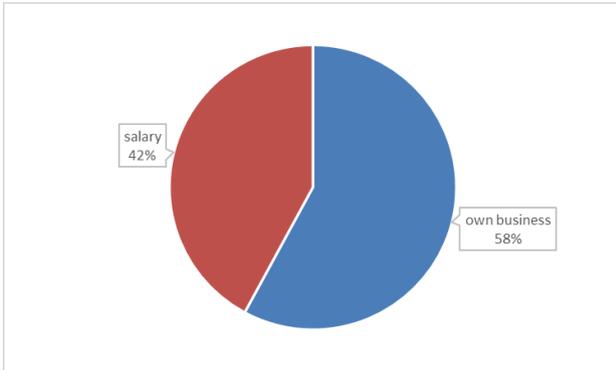


Figure 32: Employment preferences of the Hondeklip Bay community.

To understand the market for fish products in Hondeklip Bay the survey participants were asked whether they had access to the retail market? Only eight (8) respondents said they did have access to a fishing retail market. Fish sales are discussed in more detail under perspectives and recommendations. Hospitality and tourism is a sector that can provide an income for the community of Hondeklip Bay, especially during the flower season. The survey participants were asked whether they had any tourism experience, this included skills such as field guiding and managing a guesthouse, providing bed and breakfast. Fourteen (14) respondents from Hondeklip Bay had some kind of experience in the tourism industry.

i) Environmental Conservation and Sustainability

The participants were asked about their involvement with any initiatives or organizations focused on ocean conservation or marine ecosystem protection. Thirteen (13) survey participants indicated they had been involved in such an initiative. Five (5) participants indicated that they had worked on projects related to sustainable ocean management or resource utilization. Interviews with survey participants disclosed that these positive responses were from members who were working on the Conservation South Africa Social Employment Fund teams or those who had worked for Coast Care as they felt that their efforts were contributing to the conservation of the ocean. No respondents to the survey had been involved in any scientific projects or been involved in any sustainable use projects.

j) Communication and Collaboration

Fourteen (14) respondents indicated that they were involved in some kind of team or community group. These groups included the Conservation South Africa Social Employment Fund team, political groups, women's groups, and women's cooperatives.

Only two (2) respondents indicated that they would be part of a group with ocean-related activities. This is perhaps an indication that the question was not well understood as ten (10) fishermen were interviewed and so there should have been at least ten (10) cooperative members. On the question relating to how participants stay updated with the latest developments and research in oceanography or marine sciences, many of the participants answered, "social media".

k) Future Goals and Aspirations

The participants were asked what their career goals or aspirations were. There were 19 participants that did not indicate any future goals or aspirations. 75% of survey participants indicated that they had future aspirations. The statistics below highlight future goals and aspirations that were most common in those that responded: own business (8), study (4) with one participant aspiring to be a doctor, chef (3), teacher (2), manage guest house (2). It was very inspiring to see that the future goals and aspirations of the participants in Hondeklip Bay seemed to be encouraged by the sectors that are currently strongest in the small coastal town, tourism, fishing and mining. For a list of these aspirations see Appendix 7.

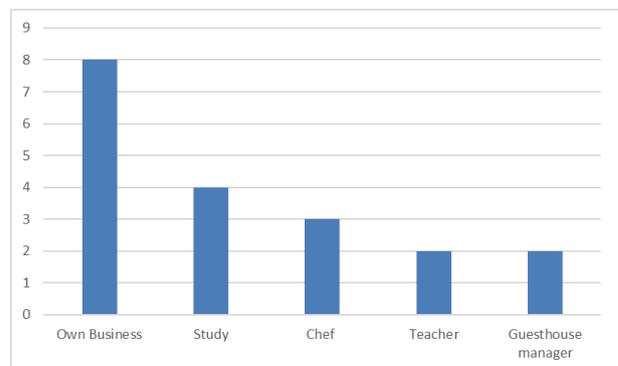


Figure 33: Goals and aspirations of the Hondeklip Bay community

l) Additional Comments / Ideas.

The participants were asked the following questions in the skills questionnaire. "Do you have any additional comments/ideas that you would like to propose that you think would be good/necessary for the project to think about to ensure that you as a member of the community are able to benefit from the development of an ocean-based economy project?"

Thirty-eight (38) respondents did not have additional comments. Other respondents said the following: fish and crayfish factory (6), more fishing rights (5) ocean protection (1), working with sea life (1), sharing knowledge and work experience (1), abalone harvest (2), tourism boat (1), boat launching sites (1), bad roads/tar roads (4), water shortage (3), bigger boats to involve the youth (2), containers for the fish (1), Kelp harvesting project to start again (1), shell project (1), vegetable garden (1), safety guards (1), sports for the youth (1), job opportunities (3), stability (1), skills development (3), diving skill development (1), a new cooperative (1). These responses indicate the dependence of this community on the opportunities offered by the ocean for economic advancement.

m) Your Vision for Your Town

The participants were asked a question to obtain a sense of the participant's vision for their town. "What would you do in your town to ensure that everyone could benefit from the resources of the ocean while at the same time living sustainably?" There were 19 people that did not respond with a vision for the town, other ideas for sustainable living were very similar to the responses indicated for the question pertaining to additional comments and ideas for the project team. The most common responses included: a crayfish factory and fish processing unit (20), building a jetty (6), abalone farm (3) and protecting the coastline from poaching (2). For the complete list of ideas for a better Hondeklip Bay see Appendix 9.

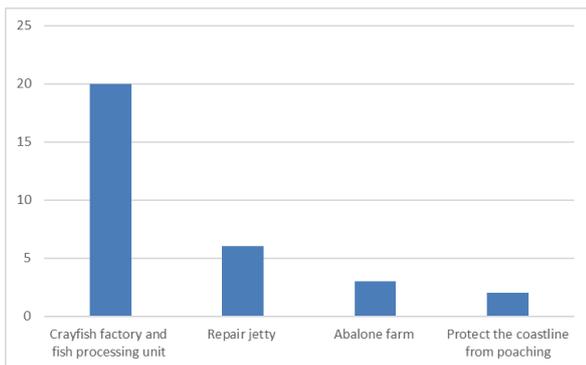


Figure 34: Hondeklip Bay town vision.

9.3 Skills Assessment Summary

The skills assessment in Port Nolloth interviewed 336 people. This community is prominently an Afrikaans community. 27% of those surveyed have completed Matric and 7% had some form of Tertiary education. 59 people had some form of informal training. 42.7% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility.

This could indicate unemployment or retirement. 31 respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to oceans or marine environments. We assessed a number of technical skills and fishing was the second-highest technical skill recorded. 34 participants indicated that they owned boats. 9 boats are owned by the Autokowa fishing cooperative. 39 respondents indicated that they currently own their own businesses, 12 % of respondents indicated that they lacked business skills. When asked if they had future goals and aspirations 57 participants from Port Nolloth indicated they would like to own businesses while 15 would like employment and 3 would like to own their own boat. To enable the people of Port Nolloth to benefit from the resources of the ocean while living sustainably 18 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated. The skills assessment in Hondeklip Bay interviewed 76 people. This community is predominantly an Afrikaans speaking community. 30% of those surveyed have completed Matric and 6% had some form of Tertiary education. 26 people had some form of informal training. 19.7% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. This could indicate unemployment or retirement. 12 respondents indicated that they had experience in work related to Oceans or the Marine environment. We assessed a number of technical skills and Kelp harvesting was the technical skill recorded the most. 6 participants indicated that they owned boats. 10 boats are owned by the Longtime Fishing Cooperative however only 4 of these boats have motors. 5 respondents indicated that they currently own their own businesses, 58 % of the respondents indicated that they lacked business skills. When asked if they had future goals and aspirations 8 participants from Hondeklip Bay indicated they would like to own businesses while 4 would like to study. To enable the people of Hondeklip Bay to benefit from the resources of the ocean while living sustainably, 20 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated. Interviews with member of the community with a focus on members of the fishing cooperatives highlighted there has been a decrease in economic opportunities and potential future opportunities, although this may change given the newly proposed Special Economic Zone in this area.

10. Findings and Perspectives

Focused Interviews with members of the fishing cooperatives highlighted the following findings pertaining to the socio-economic situation and the fishing cooperatives in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay.

10.1 Decrease in Economic Opportunities and Potential Future Opportunities.

The decline of mining activities throughout the study area as well as the decrease in quota allocations in the Oceans Economy has resulted in a loss of employment opportunities and has led to increasing youth migration to nearby towns such as Springbok and even further afield in search of work. This migration has been detrimental to the social fabric of the West Coast community and has left the elderly as the custodians of traditional knowledge and culture. Another important finding during the interviews was that the Hondeklip Bay community members who have lived in the community for many years now feel marginalized from the broader first-world economy. Due to the lack of job opportunities and the decrease in economic activity, there are many people in the community, particularly the elderly, who are now dependent on South African Social Security Agency grants and pensions to survive. While state grants are important for vulnerable members of the community, it has resulted in a situation where many members of the community are now dependent on state support to survive. However, the South African Cabinet recently approved the Namakwa Special Economic Zone. The opportunity will unlock mining, production of green hydrogen, infrastructure development, renewable energy, and agro-processing in the province (Namakwa Special Economic Zone, 2024). The projected Boegoebaai Hydrogen Plant presents significant opportunities for coastal communities. A natural gas plant, South of Hondeklip Bay. Economic impacts are high, with many spinoff projects, particularly in the manufacturing of equipment (drills, pipelines, safety equipment's etc.). The proposed Hondeklip Bay Oil and Gas Refinery – the use of Hondeklip Bay as a port of entry and processing for any gas and oil brought to shore (Kamiesberg Integrated Development Plan, 2023). The impacts both positive and negative of this development on the fishing industry and its associated community are not yet fully understood.

10.2 Cooperatives

The Aukotowa cooperative in Port Nolloth and the Long-Time cooperative in Hondeklip Bay have both been in existence for approximately 6 years. These two cooperatives are also the first small-scale fishing cooperatives registered. Currently, both registered Cooperatives in the Northern Cape are functioning on their own and there are management and marketing challenges which would greatly benefit from professional support. The members of the cooperatives are fishermen who want to be on the sea, and they lack some administrative and financial skills. There is a concern that should these structures not be supported and guided in more sustainable management and marketing practises that the current structures may collapse which would be devastating for the members, their families and the two communities.

There has been support for these structures in the past with training being offered by various government departments and non-government organisations. The training was usually a short course. Here is a list of some of the courses that have been given. Office bearers, health and safety, vessel monitoring system, HCCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point), safety at sea, pre-sea safety, marketing, and skippers' tickets.

Our observations of the cooperatives include concerns around the following areas.

a) Membership and Social Management

The cooperatives were established in 2018 by the Department of Forestry, Fishing and the Environment and membership was gained through application and approval by the state officials. The cooperatives were given the option to be able to add members later, but it is our understanding that this did not happen as this would mean that the current quota would need to be shared with new members without an increase in allocations. Each member would thus receive less allocation and subsequently less income per season. Aukotowa originally had 75 members and currently has 54 active members. Longtime originally had 27 members, 5 are deceased, and there are currently 22 members. Management of members in a cooperative is a complicated issue. The list below highlights some of these issues.

- cooperative members who are inactive and yet still benefit from the income of the collective.
- Cooperative members who have passed away and the cooperative is still responsible for their families.
- Members in the general community who are not cooperative members but would like to be.

b) Financial

The members of the cooperatives are fishermen who want to be on the sea. Administration and financial management are not their strong points. Our observation was that administration and financial management were lacking.

- Loans have been granted to members who were then not able to pay back the money in the stipulated time frames.
- The cooperative is responsible for covering the costs of funerals of deceased members (R10 000 each).
- The cooperative is responsible for providing some food to families of deceased members.

c) Marketing

The members of the fishing communities are very skilled fishers who are committed to the job at hand. They make use of every sea day possible. It was apparent in the interview that marketing their products was a focus area in the cooperatives that needed focus. Comments made indicated

that the members feel they are not getting the most for their products due to a lack of marketing skills and an inability to control the value chain of their products.

i.Lobster

The lobster is managed collectively. During the lobster season, the cooperative is responsible for the running costs of the boats. The lobster is marketed jointly. The following are areas of concern.

- Prices are negotiated at the beginning of the season by 3rd party marketers.
- These prices are not maintained throughout the season.
- Cooperatives are only paid for those lobsters that are alive at the arrival point.
- There is no guarantee or check in place to ensure that losses reported are real.

ii.Fish

Fish are managed individually. The fishermen are responsible for the petrol and bait. They sell their fish either to community members, local shops or restaurants or to “langanas” (fish hawkers) who buy the fish directly in the harbour once they have been cleaned. The cooperative fishermen are required to give 1 out of every 10 fish to the cooperative for selling.

- We were told that these fish are not marketed and often there is little income for the cooperatives in the fishing season.
- There is concern that small-scale fishermen are not receiving the best prices for their fish.
- An awareness of the importance of marketing was evident. There is an intent, yet a lack of know-how to market the fish.
- There is a desire for branding and direct marketing of the fish products.

iii.Kelp

The Kelp concessions for Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay were allocated to the cooperatives. Since the current members were not able to fulfil the quota and in the interest of not losing the concession this was subcontracted to an external party. The kelp collection contract between the contractor and the Aukotowa Cooperative ends in 2025 while the kelp collection contract between the contractor and the Longtime Cooperative ends 2026.

Kelp collection – History

At the beginning of the Fishing sector planning process along the Namakwaland West Coast, it was realised that a representative organisation was needed to:

1. Articulate the needs and aspirations of the Namakwaland community in terms of the sector and to
2. Promote development of the sector by means of projects, community outreach, business support, and building of institutional support.

This led to the establishment of the Fishing and Mariculture Development Association, in 2000, recognised as an “interest group” in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism. Seed funding for the project was provided by the Department for Economic Development and the Northern Cape Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism to initiate priority projects and perform research. Northern Cape Provincial Government has funded a Development Officer and Administrator post and office overheads for a period of three years. Rekaofela Kelp (Pty) Ltd was then established in 2003 with the purpose of harvesting beach cast bamboo and also to adhere to the quest to empower SMME’s to be a sustainable enterprise. Rekaofela was an overarching company that housed 9 businesses. Three of these businesses operated in Hondeklip Bay while 6 operated in Port Nolloth. Each closed co-operation had 5 members. The number of people employed by Rekaofela Kelp (PTY) Ltd was approximately 90 individuals. The person we interviewed estimated that a labourer could collect approximately 50kg of kelp per day. The wet cast was carried up to above the high-water mark where it was dried sufficiently. It was then collected and transported to the drying tunnels, which were situated in both Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. Once dried, it was chipped into smaller chunks, bagged, and transported to Cape Town for further processing or export purposes. At that stage, the Asian Country has been earmarked as the trade market. Unfortunately, in 2008 activities at the processing plant were ceased and the entire project came to a standstill. It is assumed that the input made versus the output was not cost-effective as distances to the end-user were exponentially high or the kelp price was not worth the effort at that time. Kelp harvesting rights were assigned to Longtime Fishing as well as Autokowa Fishing Cooperative in Port Nolloth. Both concessionaires were focussed on fishing and allowed other companies to collect on their behalf. The harvesters are required to pay the concessionaires based on the volume harvested. During the interview process the cooperatives expressed concern that there were no checks in place to ensure the cooperative was receiving the income due to them from this outsourced contract.

11. Recommendations For the Future

Following the study of the socio-economic situations and the results of the skills surveys for the towns of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. The following recommendations are made:

11.1 Additional Studies

A doctorate study that investigates the “The effectiveness of the cooperative model for small scale fishing communities”.

Some of the areas of study could include:

- a) To obtain a clear understanding of how the current cooperatives are functioning, being managed, and managing finances. Every member of the cooperative should be interviewed intensively as each person has their own perspective of what the current situation is as well as ideas on how the situation could be improved.
- b) A comparative study of similar Small Scale fishing cooperatives along the coast of South Africa
- c) Should the entire fishing basket be allocated to a few members of the community or could there be subdivisions allocated to different members of the community e.g. Lobster and fishing, kelp etc.
- d) To investigate how more members of the relevant communities could benefit from the allocated quota.

11.2 Importance of Assistance and Mentorship for Marketing, Management, and Monitoring Purposes.

Currently, both registered Cooperatives in the Northern Cape are functioning on their own and there are management and marketing challenges which would greatly benefit from professional support. There is a concern that should these structures not be supported and guided in more sustainable management and marketing practises that the current structures may collapse which would be devastating for the members and their families. To improve the cooperative and to help solve the problems here are some possible immediate contributions that could be made to ensure the long-term sustainability of Small Scale fishing livelihoods in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay.

The aim of this project would be to provide the Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay Small Scale fishing community with a sound socio-economic basis for the co-management of natural resource-based development and conservation. This will enable the local community to contribute towards poverty alleviation through responsible natural resource-based enterprise activities. It is our opinion that supporting and capacity building of the cooperatives, should this be considered by Conservation South Africa, it then should be a long-term commitment of at least 5 years, if not longer.

a) Management

There is a need for somebody to oversee the functioning of the Cooperative, to discover the management mistakes made in the past and together with the cooperative members to find a workable solution for the future.

b) Market Access and Marketing

Fishing cooperatives often struggle to reach wider markets due to limited resources and expertise in marketing. Assistance in branding and marketing would help them showcase their products to a broader audience, potentially increasing sales and revenue.

c) Legal Support

The cooperatives enter contracts, and it appears that these contracts are not honoured. The content of the contracts needs to be scrutinised to verify this statement and to ensure that the small-scale fishermen are receiving market-related prices. The conditions of the contract need to be scrutinised to ensure that there is quality control and accountability on the part of the contractors. For e.g. are the tonnages of kelp collected by the contractors being declared. Are the cooperatives remunerated correctly? Alternatively, should there perhaps be a set monthly fee based on the allocated quota? It is then the responsibility of the contractor to ensure they meet those monthly targets. It seems that the coop would also benefit from legal assistance in the reapplications of both quotas and annual licences, to ensure that the quotas necessary for sustainable living are allocated to these small scale fishermen. The admin process for annual permits needs to be managed more effectively to ensure that when the season opens, and the fish are running the cooperative members can benefit fully from the ocean economy.

d) Quality Assurance

Proper monitoring ensures that the fish products meet quality standards and regulatory requirements. This not only enhances consumer confidence but also opens opportunities for exporting to international markets where stringent quality standards are enforced.

e) Price Stability

It is important for the persons responsible for marketing the products of the cooperatives to be cognisant of the value of the products at the end of the value chain. Assistance in understanding the final markets of the products and keeping track of market prices and demand fluctuations, fishing cooperatives can make informed decisions about pricing their products correctly to ensure that these marginalised communities receive the best possible price for their products.

f) Sustainability

Monitoring of fishing practices is essential for ensuring sustainable harvesting of marine resources. Assistance in this regard can help cooperatives adopt responsible fishing practices that preserve fish stocks for future generations, contributing to the long-term viability of both the industry and the local ecosystem.

g) Capacity Building

Building the capacity of younger family members or other members of the community who are not fishermen to manage, market and monitor. This would build the capacity of fishing cooperatives by equipping them with valuable skills and knowledge. This empowerment would enable cooperative communities to take more control over their business operations, in time, and make informed decisions independently. Building the capacity of the fishermen to help them understand the importance of and teaching them how to practically build their business by investing in their equipment such as boats, trailers and engines, including servicing and maintenance and saving for future expenses.

h) Community Development

Fishing cooperatives often play a significant role in the economic development of coastal communities. By strengthening their marketing capabilities and ensuring sustainable practices, assistance would contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region, creating employment opportunities and improving livelihoods. In essence, assistance in marketing and monitoring is not only essential for the success and sustainability of fishing cooperatives in places like Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay but also for the well-being of the communities reliant on them.

i) Investigating the Challenges and Opportunities of Bigger Boats and Working Together

The current boats that are used by the coops were provided by the Department of Trade and Industry. There also seems to be an issue where certain members “claim” a boat for themselves and then use by other cooperative members is limited. There was a comment made that “ownership” or use is also determined by political party membership. It is a perception and was not verified. How boats are shared between members seems to be an issue. Small boat fishers usually go out to sea every day and only have enough fuel for short trips to sea. Since the number of “sea days” are limited, it would be good to investigate the option of bigger boats.

- Would it be more cost-effective if 10 or more fishermen could go out on a boat instead of 4?
- Would this make it possible to catch the allocated annual quota of lobster quicker thus benefitting from early season prices?
- Would it lead to an increase in fish numbers caught per person per day?
- Some fishermen indicated they would like to own their own boats. Investigate whether cooperative ownership or individual ownership better?
- Is there a way to support Small Scale fisherman to manage their finances to help them reach their ideals or even subsidize purchases. We feel that an indication of a dedicated fisherman is his/her ability to commit financially to purchase of a boat.

It is our observation that should there be better marking of fish and possibly control of the entire value chain by the cooperatives as collective there could be greater benefits for the individual who is prepared to put in the hard hours at sea.

11.3 Wild Kelp (Wet) Harvesting an Alternative Economic Opportunity

Harvesting of wild kelp is an alternative for fishermen who are facing financial crises from potentially collapsing fish stocks and decreasing quota allocations and is another option to explore. Kelp and fish cooperatives do not compete for resources and can exist in the same area. Kelp harvesting is economically desirable and presents a new opportunity for diversification, especially to both fishing communities in Hondeklip Bay and Port Nolloth. It is our understanding from the interviews conducted that it is mainly the beach cast kelp that is used but that the wet kelp concession is underused. Given that the kelp has been subcontracted, Conservation South Africa could potentially enter into a kelp project. The following are our observations.

- a) From the interviews conducted, we got the feeling that cooperative members are not particularly interested in the harvesting of dry or wet kelp. They are questioning the fact that they are not aware of the amount of kelp being harvested and what the concession holder is paying for the kelp.
- b) Obtain copies of the current contracts
- c) Establish how much of the allocated quota is being used.
- d) Consider entering into a partnership with the current contract holders for the quota portion that is not being used especially the wet kelp.
- e) Investigate options for the future when the current contracts come to an end. Remembering that currently members of the community, and their dependants, who are not necessarily members of the community are benefiting from this industry.

- f) The cooperatives are not managed efficiently enough to encourage the responsibility of a kelp business.
- g) An alternative business model must be investigated, with members of the community benefiting by receiving a wage/salary for work done.
- h) Sea days will be used by the fishers for fishing or lobster catching in season so they cannot be relied on for kelp harvesting during these times.

The kelp harvested to date is focused on beach cast. By adopting certain strategies, the kelp concession can become a thriving year-round enterprise, benefiting the local community, especially during those times when the sea conditions are not favourable. The fishermen should also be encouraged to not out-source their kelp concession but rather engage in complementary activities such as wet- and dry kelp harvesting, to diversify income sources and reduce reliance on fishing alone.

12. Conclusion

The assessment conducted was focused on the skill set of inhabitants in two coastal communities Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay whose main source of income is dependent on fishing. Unemployment in these areas is on the rise and job opportunities are becoming scarcer. There is a need to empower people to take responsibility and ownership in the direction that they want to go. Alternative options must be investigated to optimize income opportunities for these coastal communities, to benefit from the Blue Oceans Economy. To develop a socio-economic baseline in these 2 coastal towns in the Namakwa District. This assessment built off existing studies and engaged communities for further information and insight to provide a baseline for blue economic development With a focus on the towns of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay through the literature review, web search and interviews, it became apparent that there were three sectors that are economically important to these towns. These are the mining, tourism and fishing sectors that were discussed. The skills assessment in Port Nolloth interviewed 336 people. This community is prominently an Afrikaans community. 27% of those surveyed have completed Matric and 7% had some form of Tertiary education. 42.7% of the respondents indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. A number of technical skills were assessed, and fishing was the second highest technical skill recorded. To enable the people of Port Nolloth to benefit from the resources of the ocean while living sustainably 18 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated. The skills assessment in Hondeklip Bay interviewed 76 people. This community is predominantly an Afrikaans speaking community. 30% of those surveyed have completed Matric and 6% had some form of Tertiary education. 19.7% of the respondents

indicated that they did not currently have a job responsibility. A number of technical skills were assessed, and kelp harvesting was the technical skill recorded the most. To enable the people of Hondeklip Bay to benefit from the resources of the ocean while living sustainably, 20 respondents indicated that the fish factory should be reinstated. An assessment of the Aukotowa cooperative in Port Nolloth and the Longtime cooperative in Hondeklip Bay showed that they have both been in existence for approximately 6 years. These two cooperatives claim that they were the first Small Scale fishing cooperatives registered in the country. The cooperatives have several challenges. These challenges include management of members, financial management and marketing challenges. The members of the fishing communities are very skilled fishermen who are committed to the job at hand. They make use of every sea day possible. It was apparent in the interview that marketing their products was a focus area in the cooperatives that needed attention. Comments made indicated that the members feel they are not getting the most for their products due to a lack of marketing skills and an inability to control the value chain of their products.

In summary, the key recommendation of this assessment is made for further research that investigates "The effectiveness of the cooperative model for Small Scale fishing communities". Further recommendations include the possibility of assisting the fishing communities. Assistance could be in the form of:

- 1) Management and marketing. There is a need for somebody to oversee the functioning of the cooperatives, to discover the management mistakes made in the past and together with the cooperative members to find a workable solution for the future.
- 2) Investigating alternative market access, legal support, and quality assurance throughout the value chain.
- 3) Ensuring price stability throughout the fishing and lobster seasons.
- 4) Monitoring for sustainability.
- 5) Capacity building of younger family members and members of the community to manage, market and monitor would enable the fishing cooperative communities to take more control over their business operations, in time, and make informed decisions independently. Building the capacity of the fishermen to help them understand the importance of and teaching them how to practically build their business by investing in their equipment such as boats, trailers and engines, including servicing and maintenance and saving for future expenses.
- 6) Community development, as fishing cooperatives often play a significant role in the economic development of coastal communities.

By strengthening their marketing capabilities and ensuring sustainable practices, assistance would contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region by creating employment opportunities and improving livelihoods. An area currently not fully utilised by these communities is wet kelp harvesting. The fishermen should also be encouraged to not out-source their kelp concession but rather engage in complementary activities such as wet- and dry kelp harvesting, to diversify income sources and reduce reliance on fishing alone. The implementation of a kelp project as well as supporting the value chain of the lobster and fishing industries in Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay presents a unique opportunity for sustainable development, ecological restoration, and economic growth. The development of a blue economy on the West Coast would greatly benefit the communities who live there and could provide a model for economic development in marginalised communities along the vast coastline of South Africa.

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Appendix 1 – Tourism

This list was compiled from a list from the tourism office and a web search
Hondeklip Baai

Establishment	Estimated staff in high season	Address	Tel/Cell	Email & Website	Facilities
Honnehokke Resort	8	Plot 41	Cell: 079 161 6319	nel.esme@gmail.com www.hondeklip.co.za	Self-catering, swimming pool, play area, gym facilities, labyrinths
Skulpieskraal	6	295 Main Road	Tel: 027 692 3966 Cell: 076 430 8300	annajansevanvuuren@gmail.com inquiries@skulpieskraal.co.za www.skulpieskraal.co.za	Restaurant
Multi-Purpose Resource Centre Caravan Park	2	Kusweg	Tel: 027 692 3066	corettepetersen@gmail.com	Ablution block and power points
Baai se Bek	4	Erf 229	Cell: 072 219 2452	diebaaisebek@gmail.com	Selfcatering units, full dstv, braai facilities
Dogstone Cottage	3	Main Road 694	Cell: 066 270 5856	dogstonecottage@gmail.com www.dogstonecottage.com	Braai area, washing machine, tumble dryer, full DSTV, DVD player and WIFI
Fisherman's Cottage	4	329 Flat road Pringle Bay	Cell: 082 095 8218		Braai area, TV's, Pet friendly
Die Papierhuisie	2	Plot 27	Cell: 079 161 6319 Cell: 073 397 3212		
Hondepondok kies	2			www.honnepondokkies.co.za	Pet, friendly, fun park, satellite tv, braai, biker friendly
Honne-Hemels - self catering	2	Wag-way	Cell:0829607734		Self catering, near the sea
Heuningnes	2				Self catering
Oceana	2				Beachfront, Wifi

Port Nolloth

Establishment	Estimated staff in high season	Address	Tel/Cell	Email & Website	Facilities
Bedrock Lodge	6	2nd House , Beach Road	Tel/ Fax: 027 851 8865 Cell: 083 259 8865	bedrocklodge@telkomsa.net www.bedrocklodge.co.za www.portnolloth.org.za	Braai, M-Net Pets by arrangement only Museum
Carissa Woonstelle	4	Voet Baai Straat 154, Mc Dougallsbay, 8280	Tel: 027 851 8012 Cell: 082 892 6344	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	Sea Views, DSTV, Heaters, Braai Stands(in/out), Laundry Service
Sizamile Guesthouse	2	2648 Lawalala Street	Tel: 027 851 7628 Cell: 072 501 8073	sizamile@telkomsa.net ursulamouton@gmail.com	Braai Facilities, Internet access, Ironing on request, DSTV
Dis Al Akkommodasie McDougallsbaai	4	Hoek van Dougallen Jan Vercuill straat	Cell: 0813716258	disal@telkomsa.net	Self-catering, braai on porch, fully equip kitchen, Bath & shower, pet friendly
Port D' Azur	2	Kampstraat 1993, Port Nolloth	Tel: 027 851 8012 Cell: 082 892 6344	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	DSTV, Heaters, Braai Stands(in/out), Laundry Service
Port Indigo	2	1245 Kamp Street	Tel: 027 851 8012 Fax: 027 851 7595	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	DSTV, Heaters, Braai Stands(in/out), Laundry Service
Port Infinite	2	1245 Kamp Street	Tel: 027 851 8012 Cell: 082 892 6344	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	
Port Splendour	2	Mossel street 3180,	Tel: 027 851 8012 Cell: 082 892 6344	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	DSTV, Heaters, Braai Stands(in/out), Laundry Service
Port Tranquil	2		Tel: 027 651 8012	portindigo@telkomsa.net www.portindigo.co.za	

Ambrosini's Guesthouse	3	540 Diamond Street	Tel: 027 851 8464 Cell: 071 707 8495	rickyambrosini1@gmail.com	
Country Club Lodge	6	Myl 2 Maccougalls Bay	Tel: 027 851 7433 Cell: 083 504 8591	lorindateixeira@gmail.com	
Scotia Inn Hotel & Restaurant	20	Coastal road	Tel: 027 851 8353 Cell: 082 598 2146 Fax: 027 851 8847	scotiainn@mweb.co.za	A-la cart Menu, M-Net, TV Bar / DSTV, Conference facilities, Swimming pool
The Beach House	5	Beach Road 74	Cell: 074 107 2422	beachhouse.portnolloth@gmail.com www.portnollothbeachhouse.co.za	Braai Facilities, MNet/Satellite TV, Wi-Fi, Pets allowed, Secure Parking, Private Garden/Patio, Room Cleaning Service, Self-catering
Richtersveld Guesthouse	5	1854 Noordweg	Tel: 027 851 7065 Cell: 082 462 1501	lezanieschoeman@gmail.com	
Yield House on Beach Road	6	Beach Road	Cell: 084 251 1875 Cell: 084 400 8865	bookings@yieldhouse.co.za www.yieldhouse.co.za	Braai Facilities, MNet/Satellite TV, Catering By Arrangement, Room Cleaning Service, Wi-Fi, Self-Catering
Beach House Accommodation Mcdougalls Bay	4	1263 Voetbaai Street	Cell: 082 535 9411 Fax: 086 668 6996	beachhouse@vodamail.co.za www.beachhouseportnolloth.co.za	TV, DSTV, & M-Net in lounge, Braai stands
Bietjies Selsorg McDougalls baai	3	Hoek van Skulpie en Duinestraat	Cell: 0813716258	disal@telkomsa.net	self-catering, braai on porch, both bath and shower
Mcdougall's Bay Chalets/Caravan Park	8	Kamp Straat	Tel: 027 851 1110 Fax: 027 851 1101	lorraine@richtersveld.gov.za www.richtersveld.co.za	Self-catering and camping

Gamii Goas Guesthouse	3	Erf 3130, Geelstert	Tel: 073 677 4014 Cell: 072 898 2568 Fax: 086 615 5110	miranda.manro@gmail.com www.gamiigoas.co.za	Meals on request, braai facilities, safe parking, conference facilities, Events
Dienie SC	2	Kusweg 90, Port Nolloth	Cell: 072 728 2500	dienievanwyk@telkomsa.net	Self-catering, DSTV
Voetbaai Selfcatering Accommodation	4	Voetbaai Street 2132	Tel: 027 712 1141 027 712 2551 a/h Fax: 027 712 1108 Cell: 083 633 2259	info@kleinplasia.com www.kleinplasia.com/v_oetbaai	Braai on porch, full DSTV, Self-catering, fully equipped kitchen, On the beach
Sea Gull Huisie	2	Kobus Meiring Street	Cell: 079 588 4201	seasideselfcatering@gmail.com	Safe Parking, DSTV, Heater Wash machine
Sunset lagoon	3	Waterkant Street 1316, 1317	Cell: 082 373 2143 Cell: 063 243 9260	sunsetlagoon.pn@gmail.com	Self-catering, Indoor braai, fully equipped kitchen, selected DSTV Channels
Blue Bay Guesthouse	4		Tel: 027 851 8577 Cell: 082 704 2060	dienievanwyk@telkomsa.net	
Fisherman's Cabin	2	Waterkant Street 1329	Cell: 082 373 2143 Cell: 063 243 9260	sunsetlagoon.pn@gmail.com	Self-catering, fully equipped kitchen, selected DSTV Channels
Beach Shack	2		Cell: 084 251 1875	moyses@telkomsa.net	
Hermien Freeman	2		Cell: 078 259 1559	freeman.selfcatering@gmail.com	
Seaside Self Catering	5	Kobus Meiring Street	Cell: 079 588 4201	seasideselfcatering@gmail.com	11 x Self-catering units, safe parking, electric fence, Covered braai areas, DSTV, Heater, Wash machines



Richtersveld Experience Lodge	6		Cell: 072 543 2132 Tel: 087 808 1781	port4x4@gmail.com	
Evening Shade	2		Cell: 082 382 1720	alexisbeneke@gmail.com	
Elim's Place	2		Cell: 078 519 3169	elimbasson@yahoo.com	
Khoinonia Guest house					Self catering
Peaceful Place	2				Self catering

Appendix 2 Port Nolloth Past working experience

General worker (19), Community Development Worker (7), construction worker (5), fisherman (5), housekeeper (4), cleaner (4), chef (4), unemployed (3), harbour worker (2), coastal care (2), kelp (2), construction (2), fish factory (2), diver (2), cashier (2), supervisor (2), retail worker (2), educational assistant (2), EPWP (2), domestic worker (4), admin (5), construction (1), security (1), motorman on boat (1), community worker (1), WESSA (1), bedrock sweeper, mining operator (1), mining general worker (6), construction supervisor (1), project (2), abalone farmer (1), teachers assistant at primary school (1), crewman at mine (1), house keeper, shop assistant (1), marketing, promoting, sorting and selling (1), csg Gamsberg mining, PG glass - fitter and cutter, NDM supervisor (1), packer (1), retailer (2), painter (1), stone yard (1), supervisor (1), commercial fisherman (1), data capture (1), community work (1), data monitor (1), de beers deep sea mining (1), manager in retail (1), department of education (1), department of health (1), mining, boiler maker (1), department of health, dept of statistics, dept of rural dev (1), national police service(2), diamond boater (1), plant operator (1), diamond cutter (1), public sector (1), diamond pumper, diver, supervisor (1), road project (1), diamond, commercial fishing (1), skipper (1), digger (1), baker (1), boiler maker assistant (1), trading business manager (1), book keeping (1), waiter at hospital (1), driver (1), working for the coast (1), education (1), attorney (1), education assistant, pharmaceutical (1), builder (2), Aukotowa fisheries (1), Ems (1), manager assistant (1), engineer (1), marine worker (1), enviro serve mining (1), mechanical assistant (1), Community Development Worker (1), Extended Public Works (2), mining, health facilitator (1), factory (1), minister, environmental journalist, outreach coordinator(1), factory worker (1), motor mechanic (1), farmer (1), mun project (1), farmer, shop keeper, chef, meat processing (1), optic power (1), pan operator, electrician assistant (1), fashion designer(1), financial sector - cash load business (1), project work (1), arts and culture (1), cleaner/ fish processing (1), fish factory supervisor (1), sewage works (1), seaman (1), fisher processing (1), semi skill brick layer (1), fitter and turner (1), spar, butchery assistant (1), garden service (1), store assistant (1), ambulance assistant (1), survey assistant (1), general worker, steel construction (1), tractor operator (1), aluminium manufacturing (1), truck driver (1), opti power (1), earth construction (1), waiter (1), guest house (1), road worker (1), water pipeline worker (1), casual (2), HIV counsellor (1), youth development (1), hospital (1) and hotel supervisor(1).

Appendix 3 Port Nolloth Current Job Responsibilities

unemployed (51), general worker (12), Conservation South Africa general worker (26), Community Development Worker (10), cleaning of beaches (7), fisherman (7), supervisor (5), cleaner (10), cashier (4), pensioner (3), painter (2), house keeper (2), restaurant (2), chef (2), driver (2), WESSA-Working for the Coast(2), admin (2), general worker road maintenance (2), cashier and security (1), marine conservation (1), conserving nature (1), crew safety and boat equipment (1), coast cleaning, eco bricks, garden making (4), crewman (1), near shore mining (1), caterer self-employed (1), promote health do observations (1), skipper (2), admin clerk (1), business owner (3), fisherman (1), motorman engine room (1), diamond miner (1), onboard operator (1), diamonds boats (2), plant operator (1), diver (2), public speaker (1), Social Employment Fund team leader (2), sup (1), educator (1) tree planting (1), elder helper(2), waiter (1), managing fish company (1), ewp homebase care (1), marketing (1), farmer (1), national police service (2), fashion designer (1), operator of power tools, glass cutting, safety standards (1), garden services (2), process and controlling the plant (1), rehabilitation worker (1), alexcor, storeman (1), safety of the people (1), book keeping brick making (1), security (1), stock controller and admin (1), handy man (1), domestic services (1), voter and civic education (1), inspecting working sites (1), waste management (1), maintain sewage works (1), commercial fisherman (1), maintenance (1) and guest house owner (1).

Appendix 4 Port Nolloth Future Goals and Aspirations

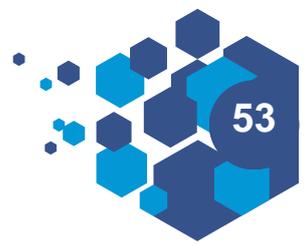
Business owner (58), employment (15) own boat (3), better future (8), manager (3), bigger fisherman (4), social worker (4), , study (5), teacher (3), have own driving school (2), operator (2), kelp processing (2), , work at the harbour (2), and entrepreneur in Transport sector (2), Fisher man (2), keep ocean clean (2), construction for women (1), au pair (1), skipper (2), own diamond vessel (1), detective (1), better welding (1), diver, tour guide (1), Study fish processing (1), driver (1), mechanic (2), dump truck operator (1), nursing (1), electrical engineer (1), engineer (1), business management course (1), researcher /marine researcher (3), extend my business (4), farmer (2), sell fish products (1), social development (1), fashion designing, better financial management (1), career with my skills to make a great impact on society (1), chef (1),more access to fish for community (1), health inspector (1), open my own restaurant (1), higher rank as a police officer (1), taxi business (1), own salon (1), tender in the mining industry (1), professional health care worker (1), recycling company (1), welding (1), safe house (1), become a tailor and own business (1), South African Police Service (1), better fisherman, (1), security course/guard (2), diesel mechanic (1), breed fish, green house, aqua marine (1), law firm (2), own ocean related business (3), Study for GR12 (1), qualify as painter (1), maid (1), supplies for fishing (1), underwater welder (1), woodworker (1), inspector (1)

Appendix 5 Port Nolloth additional comments or ideas

Job opportunities (7), job creation (6), training (4), factory for fish and crayfish (8) beach cleaning (3), information sharing involving the whole community (2), monitor the fish numbers (2), against over harvesting (2), opportunity to have an income a bigger fishing quote (4), community involvement (5), youth experience (2), teach youth about sea life (2), first aid for town (2), upgrade the fish market (2), upgrading of the harbour (3), fish marketing and monitoring important (3), give youth training (4), women and youth empowerment (1), own security office (1), factory for fish and crayfish (1), teach people about the dangers of ocean pollution (1), farming (1), catering (1), provide more boats (1), specific training (1), fishing permits (1), experience in training needed (1), give equipment to workers (1), career exhibition on ocean (1), give everyone an equal amount of resources and divide it fairly (1), own boat and equipment (1), be involved (1), plants (1), receive more information (1) harbour repair and factory reinstated for lobster processing (3) research, tourism, conservation (1), health and safety (1), study opportunities (3), help with equipment (1), teamwork discipline (1), improve fishing permits (1), walpomp concessions (1), information needed (3), ocean clean, town clean, upskill people (1), the community should own fish lobster marketing (1), equipment for facilities (1), interested in health (1), own fish shop (1), packaging local (1), community should protect ocean (1), plumber (1), conservation yes (1), join diving unit (1), kelp project for the community (1), re-open tuck shop (1), youth to receive training, better information sharing (1), safety (1), diamond industry, harbour (1), start group for waste solutions (1), mentors (1), support the fisher men (1), equipment for business (1), equipped youth (1), more courses based on the ocean (1), better tourism (2), women empowerment (1), knowledge share, capital needed for smme's (3).

Appendix 6 Port Nolloth What would do in your town?

116 did not respond with a vision for the town other ideas for sustainable living , more job opportunities (19), more permits to the greater community to be able to generate an income in the season (15), cleaning of town (3), youth training (5), to attend workshops (4), factory improvement (4), keep ocean clean (2), fish factory needed (4), training community about the ocean environment (5), more money for community (1), sponsorship with equipment (1), permits (1), coastal care (1), community aware of opportunities (1), must update yearly permits (1), conservation responsibility (1), recovery of harbour infrastructure (6), community involvement (1), education youth about marine biology and eco system (1), youth empowerment (1), open a fish shop (2), environmental protection (1), knowledge exchange (1), clean the beach (2), training courses, job advertisement (2), export of fish (1), work together and be successful (1), more investment in coastal towns (1), better control over fishing allocations (1), better equipment (2), ocean work (1), fair and honest, involvement in community (1), permanent jobs (1), the fault lies with government (1), progress for the fishermen (1), fish training (2), sea life products (1), short-time projects, permanent training (1), fishermen to have own market (2), support community (2), over fishing is bad (1), better infrastructure (1), training people to become farmers (1), funding, information needed (1), upgrading of the harbour (4), give Port Nolloth benefits (1), community to work together (2), more information sharing sessions (1), more involvement in sea life (1), good training in all sectors of job creation (1), more opportunities for the fishermen (1), government to look at the needs of everyone so that all can benefit (1), more products (1), grow trees in town (1), more shops in town (1), more workshops, marine days, youth should love ocean (1), health and safety (1), ocean clean, public toilets, showers, park (1), help the community (1), own equipment (1), improvement of town (1), permits from the government (1), information needed (1), products for next gen (1), information to be shared with community (1), projects must empower people and be ongoing (1), a mariculture park (1), build harbour, stop exporting the lobster, job training for the youth! (1), security company (1), keep beach clean (2), sharing information (1), skills training for youth (1), stop exporting (1), kelp (1), tenders and diamond boats local (1), kelp harvesting factory (1), to hire more people and help with poverty (1), leave middleman out and deal directly with sales (1), town development (1), less regulation for local fishermen (1), train youth about ocean(1), limiting the over-harvesting of ocean resources (1), training of people (3), youth requires skill in fishing (2), youth job opportunities and empowerment (3), waste management (2), working together with community leaders (1), make things visible (1), marketing (1), abalone farm (1), lobster export (1)



Appendix 7 Hondeklip Bay Future Goals and Aspirations

Own business (8), chef (3), study psychology (2), teacher (2), manage guest house (2), study (1), permanent work (2), more ocean and community work (1), chicken farming (1), boat repair (1), open a restaurant (1), develop computer skills (2), Learn to tile (1), being a skipper of a commercial boat (1), mining concession owner (1), community development (2), develop baking skills (2), open a diving school (1), admin diploma (1), doctor (1), attorney (1), nursing (1), be financially independent (1), fish shop owner (1), designer (1), food industry (1) registered fisherman (1), higher rank South African Police Service (1), to be included into ocean protection program (1) singer (1), plumber (1), study public administration (1), do a short course in leadership (1), truck driver (1), study (2), Improve education of children (1), teacher (1), to complete Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (1), mechanic (1), working on a deep sea fishing boat (1), management development (1) and nurse (1).

Appendix 8 Hondeklip Bay additional comments or ideas

38 respondents did not have additional comments. Other respondents had the following fish and crayfish factory (6), more fishing rights (5) ocean protection (1), working with sea life (1), share knowledge and work experience (1), abalone harvest (2), tourism boat (1), launch site for boats (1), bad roads/tar roads (4), water shortage (3), bigger boats to involve the youth (2), containers for the fish (1), Kelp harvesting project to start again (1), shell project (1), vegetable garden (1), safety guards (1), sport with the youth (1), job opportunities (3), stability (1), skills development (3), diving skill development (1), a new cooperative (1)

Appendix 9 Hondeklip Bay What would do in your town?

The following ideas are the survey responses for ensuring sustainable living in Hondeklip Bay; crayfish factory and fish processing unit (20), build jetty (6), abalone farm (3) protect the coastline from poaching (2), cray fish protection (1), clean oceans (3) proper roads (2), mobile factory, fish processing and branding of products, exploration (1), community unity (1), community projects (1), more fishing rights (3), training (1), skill development (1), shopping mall with restaurants (1), sustainable fishing (1), tourism development, community safety (1), youth development (1) and green garden (1).