



**Western Cape
Government**
Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

BETTER TOGETHER.

DRAFT Western Cape Province Coastal Management Programme

December 2015

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

Document Title and Version:

Draft Western Cape Province Coastal Management Programme

Date:

December 2015

Photo Credits:

National Department of Environmental Affairs, Tandi Breetzke and Gerard van Weele

FOREWARD

Mr Anton Bredell

MEC: Local Government, and Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

[place mark – to be included once stakeholder engagement completed]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	15
1.1	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	15
1.2	INVENTORY/SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	15
1.3	THE VISION, PRIORITY AREAS, GOALS AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	16
1.3.1	The Vision	16
1.3.2	Mission Statement	17
1.3.3	Priority areas, goals and coastal management objectives	17
1.4	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	19
1.5	CONCLUSION	20
2	INTRODUCTION	21
3	INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT	22
3.1	UNDERSTANDING INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT	22
3.1.1	The purpose of Integrated Coastal Management	22
3.1.2	Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management	23
3.1.3	Direct and indirect value of the coast	23
3.2	THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S COAST	24
3.3	DEFINING THE COASTAL ZONE	27
3.4	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	31
4	THE WESTERN CAPE COAST: A NATIONAL ASSET	35
4.1	SUMMARY OF THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	35
4.1.1	Introduction	35
4.1.2	Socio-economic coastal environment	35
4.1.3	Natural coastal environment	36
4.1.4	Institutional environment and coastal governance	37
4.1.5	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis	38
4.2	THE VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT FOR THE WESTERN CAPE COAST	39
4.2.1	Vision	39
4.2.2	Mission statement	39
4.3	GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE COAST	39

5	THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES	41
5.1	ROLE AND PURPOSE OF THIS PROVINCIAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	41
5.2	OUTCOMES OF THIS PROVINCIAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	42
6	PRIORITIES FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT	43
6.1	INTRODUCTION	43
6.2	INCORPORATION AND ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING PLANS AND STRATEGIES	43
6.3	KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS	49
6.4	PRIORITY AREAS	50
6.4.1	Priority Area 1: Social, economic development and planning	51
6.4.2	Priority Area 2: Cooperative governance and local government support	52
6.4.3	Priority Area 3: Facilitation of coastal access	52
6.4.4	Priority Area 4: Climate change, dynamic coastal processes and building resilient communities	52
6.4.5	Priority Area 5: Land and marine-based sources of pollution and waste	53
6.4.6	Priority Area 6: Natural and cultural resource management	53
6.4.7	Priority Area 7: Estuary management	53
6.4.8	Priority Area 8: Capacity building, advocacy and education	54
6.4.9	Priority Area 9: Compliance, monitoring and enforcement	54
6.5	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	54
6.6	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAMME	54
7	THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME: PRIORITY AREAS, COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES	55
7.1	PRIORITY AREA 1: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	55
7.2	PRIORITY AREA 2: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	57
7.3	PRIORITY AREA 3: THE FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS	58
7.4	PRIORITY AREA 4: CLIMATE CHANGE, DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES & BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	59
7.5	PRIORITY AREA 5: LAND AND MARINE-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND WASTE	60
7.6	PRIORITY AREA 6: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	61
7.7	PRIORITY AREA 7: ESTUARINE MANAGEMENT	62
7.8	PRIORITY AREA 8: CAPACITY BUILDING, ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION	63
7.9	PRIORITY AREA 9: COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT	64
8	IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE WC CMP	66
9	CONCLUSIONS	66
10	REFERENCES	67

11 Appendices	71
Appendix 1: Specific sections of the ICM Act assigned to the three spheres of government	71
Appendix B: Objectives identified in the West Coast District Coastal Management Programme	72
Appendix C: Objectives identified in the City of Cape Town Coastal Management Programme	73
Appendix D: Objectives identified in the Eden District Coastal Management Programme	76
Appendix E: Priority areas identified in the Overberg District Coastal Management Programme	78

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The Coastal Zone of South Africa (Source: Celliers et al., 2009) ⁽¹⁶⁾	27
--	----

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Western Cape Coastal Management Programme priority areas, goals and coastal management objectives	18
Table 2: Objectives of the Integrated Coastal Management Act	26
Table 3: Defining the coastal zone in terms of the Integrated Coastal Management Act	28
Table 4: National, Provincial and Local Government roles and responsibilities in terms of the ICM Act	32
Table 5: Applicable principles	40
Table 6: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape PCMP abstracted from existing Provincial plans and strategies	43
Table 7: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape PCMP abstracted from existing National plans and strategies	45
Table 8: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape CMP abstracted from existing Local plans and strategies	47
Table 9 Specific sections of the ICM Act assigned to the three spheres of government	71
Table 10: West Coast District Objectives	72
Table 11: City of Cape Town Coastal Management Policy Directives	73
Table 12: Eden District CMP Objectives	76
Table 13: Overberg priority areas	78

LIST OF ACRONYMS

A&E	Awareness and Education	NPC	National Planning Commission
AET	Awareness, Education and Training	NPoA	National Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment from land-based activities
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem		
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	NRF	National Research Foundation
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	NSSD 1	National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan 2011-2014
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	NWA	National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)
DMR	Mineral Resources		
DoT	Department of Transport	NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
DST	Department of Science and Technology	PAI Act	Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000, amended Act No.54 of 2002)
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local government and municipalities	PCMP	Provincial Coastal Management Programme
DPW	Department of Public Works	Protected Areas Act	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003)
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	PLS	Public Launch Site
AF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Framework
EAF	Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management	SAEO	South Africa Environment Outlook
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
EMPlans	Environmental management plan	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
EMProgrammes	Environmental management programmes	SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
EFZ	Estuarine Functional Zone	SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Profit	SANCOR	South African Network for Coastal and Oceanic Research
GIS	Geographic Information System		
ha	Hectare	SANParks	South African National Parks
HWM	High Water Mark	SASSI	South African Sustainable Seafood Initiative
LBRCT	Lower Breede River Conservancy Trust	SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Act
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management	SDI Act	Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (Act No. 54 of 2003)
ICM Act	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal		

	Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008 as amended by Act No.36 of 2014)	Seashore Act	Seashore Act (Act No. 21 of 1935, as amended 1984, 1993)
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	Sea Fishery Act	Sea Fishery Act (Act No. 12 of 1988 as amended by Act 74 of 1995)
MARPOL Act	International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships Act (Act No. 2 of 1986)	SMA	Special Management Area
MEC	Member of the Executive Council of a coastal province responsible for designated provincial lead agency in terms of the ICM Act	SPUMLA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998, amended 2000)	TAC	Total Allowable Catch (TAC)
MPRD Act	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)	TAE	Total Allowable Effort (TAE)
MSL	Mean sea level	The Constitution	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
Municipal Systems Act	Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000)	Transnet	NPA Transnet National Ports Authority
National Building Regulations and Standard Act	National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act No. 103 of 1977 amended 1982, 1984, 1989, 1995, 1996)	VCO	Voluntary Coastal Officer
NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme	Waste Act	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	WC	Western Cape
NGO	Non-Government Organisation	WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy	WG8	Working Group 8 (Oceans and Coasts) of MINTEC

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

"access fee" means a fee that is charged to allow a person to enter coastal public property and includes launching from and entering a vessel launch site with a boat;

"Admiralty Reserve" means any strip of land adjoining the inland side of the High-Water Mark which, when this Act took effect, was state land reserved or designated on an official plan, deed of grant, title deed or other document evidencing title or land-use rights as "Admiralty Reserve", "government reserve", "beach reserve", "coastal forest reserve" or other similar reserve;

"adverse effect" means any actual or potential or cumulative impact on the environment that impairs, or may impair, the environment or any aspect of it to an extent that is more than trivial or insignificant;

"aircraft" means an aircraft as defined in terms of section 1 of the NEMA;

"Biodiversity Act" means the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004);

"biodiversity" or **"biological diversity"** has the same meaning ascribed to it in the Biodiversity Act;

"coastal access land" means land designated as coastal access land in terms of section 18(1), read with section 26 of the ICM Act;

"coastal activities" means activities listed or specified in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA which take place -

(a) In the coastal zone; or

(b) Outside the coastal zone but have or are likely to have a direct impact on the coastal zone;

"coastal environment" means the environment within the coastal zone;

"coastal management" includes-

(a) the regulation, management, protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the coastal environment;

(b) the regulation and management of the use and development of the coastal zone and coastal resources;

(c) monitoring and enforcing compliance with laws and policies that regulate human activities within the coastal zone; and

(d) planning in connection with the activities referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c);

"coastal management line" means a line determined by a MEC in accordance with section 25 of the ICM Act in order to demarcate an area within which development will be prohibited or controlled in order to achieve the objects of this Act or coastal management objectives;

"coastal management objective" means a clearly defined objective established by a coastal management programme for a specific area within the coastal zone which coastal management must be directed at achieving;

"coastal planning scheme" means a scheme that-

(a) reserves defined areas within the coastal zone to be used exclusively or mainly for specified purpose; and

(b) prohibits or restricts any use of these areas in conflict with the terms of the scheme;

"coastal protected area" means a protected area that is situated wholly or partially within the coastal zone and that is managed by, or on behalf of, an organ of state, but excludes any part of such a protected area that has been excised from the coastal zone in terms of section 22;

"coastal protection zone" means the coastal protection zone contemplated in section 16 of the ICM Act;

"coastal public property" means coastal public property referred to in section 7 of the ICM Act;

"coastal resources" means any part of-

- (a) the cultural heritage of the Republic within the coastal zone, including shell middens and traditional fish traps; or
- (b) the coastal environment that is of actual or potential benefit to humans;

"coastal waters" means-

- (a) internal waters, territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Republic referred to in sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No.15 of 1994), respectively; and
- (b) an estuary;

"coastal wetland" means —

- (a) any wetland in the coastal zone; and
- (b) includes —
 - (i) land adjacent to coastal waters that is regularly or periodically inundated by water, salt marshes, mangrove areas, inter-tidal sand and mud flats, marshes, and minor coastal streams regardless of whether they are of a saline, freshwater or brackish nature; and
 - (ii) the water, the subsoil and substrata beneath, and bed and banks of, any such wetland;

"coastal zone" ' means the area comprising coastal public property, the coastal protection zone, coastal access land, coastal protected areas, the seashore and coastal waters, and includes any aspect of the environment on, in, under and above such area;

"competent authority" means a competent authority identified in terms of section 24C of the NEMA;

"cultural heritage" means any place or object of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or spiritual value or significance;

"development", in relation to a place, means any process initiated by a person to change the use, physical nature or appearance of that place, and includes—

- (a) the construction, erection, alteration, demolition or removal of a structure or building;
- (b) a process to rezone, subdivide or consolidate land;
- (c) changes to the existing or natural topography of the coastal zone; and
- (d) the destruction or removal of indigenous or protected vegetation;

"Director-General" means the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs;

"dumping at sea" means—

- (a) any deliberate disposal into the sea of any waste or material other than operational waste from a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea;
- (b) any deliberate disposal into the sea of a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea;
- (c) any storage of any waste or other material on or in the seabed, its subsoil or substrata; or
- (d) any abandonment or toppling at site of a platform or other structure at sea, for the sole purpose of deliberate disposal, but "dumping at sea" does not include —
 - (i) the lawful disposal at sea through sea out-fall pipelines of any waste or other material generated on land;
 - (ii) the lawful depositing of any substance or placing or abandoning of anything in the sea for a purpose other than mere disposal of it; or

(iii) disposing of or storing in the sea any tailings or other material from the bed or subsoil of coastal waters generated by the lawful exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of mineral resources from the bed, subsoil or substrata of the sea;

"dumping permit" means a permit granted under section 71;

"dynamic coastal processes" means all natural processes continually reshaping the shoreline and near shore seabed and includes —

- (a) wind action;
- (b) wave action;
- (c) currents;
- (d) tidal action; and
- (e) river flows;

"effluent" means —

- (a) any liquid discharged into the coastal environment as waste, and includes any substance dissolved or suspended in the liquid; or
- (b) liquid which is a different temperature from the body of water into which it is being discharged;

"environment" means "environment" as defined in the NEMA;

"environmental authorisation" means an authorisation granted in respect of coastal activities by a competent authority in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA;

"estuary" means a body of surface water—

- (a) that is permanently or periodically open to the sea;
- (b) in which a rise and fall of the water level as a result of the tides is measurable at spring tides when the body of surface water is open to the sea; or
- (c) in respect of which the salinity is higher than fresh water as a result of the influence of the sea, and where there is a salinity gradient between the tidal reach and the mouth of the body of surface water;

"Exclusive Economic Zone" means the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic referred to in section 7 of the Maritime Zones Act (Act No. 15 of 1994);

"Gazette" when used in relation to —

- (a) the Minister, means the Government Gazette;
- (b) the MEC means the Provincial Gazette; and
- (c) a municipality, means the Provincial Gazette of the province in which the municipality is situated;

"general discharge authorisation" means an authorisation under section 69(2);

"harbour" means a harbour proclaimed in terms of any law and managed by an organ of state;

"High-Water Mark" means the highest line reached by coastal waters, but excluding any line reached as a result of —

- (a) exceptional or abnormal weather or sea; or
- (b) an estuary being closed to the sea;

"incinerate at sea" means the deliberate combustion of any material on board a vessel, platform or other man-made structure at sea for the purpose of disposing of it by thermal destruction, but does not include the combustion of operational waste from a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea;

"interests of the whole community" means the collective interests of the community determined by —

- (a) prioritising the collective interests in coastal public property of all persons living in the Republic over the interests of a particular group or sector of society;
- (b) adopting a long-term perspective that takes into account the interests of future generations in inheriting coastal public property and a coastal environment characterised by healthy and productive ecosystems and economic activities that are ecologically and socially sustainable; and
- (c) taking into account the interests of other living organisms that are dependent on the coastal environment;

"issuing authority" means the authority designated in terms of the ICM Act to issue authorisations;

"land development plan" means any plan that is approved in terms of legislation regulating land development and that indicates the desirable uses for areas of land but does not create legal rights to use land;

"Land Survey Act" means the Land Survey Act (Act No. 8 of 1997);

"land unit" means a cadastral entity which is capable of registration in the deeds registry in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);

"land use scheme", in relation to an area, means a scheme established by or under legislation and that creates or regulates the use of land in that area, and includes a land use scheme, a town planning scheme, a zoning scheme and any other similar instrument that identifies or regulates rights to use land;

"littoral active zone" means any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is —

- (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and
- (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated sand, pebbles or other such material which is either un-vegetated or only partially vegetated;

"Local Community" means any community of people living, or having rights or interests, in a distinct geographical area within the coastal zone;

"Low-Water Mark" means the lowest line to which coastal waters recede during spring tides;

"Marine Living Resources Act" means the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No.18 of 1998 as amended by Act 5 of 2014);

"MEC" means the member of the Executive Council of a coastal province who is responsible for the designated provincial lead agency in terms of this Act;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for environmental affairs;

"municipality"—

- (a) means a metropolitan, district or local municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998); or
- (b) in relation to the implementation of a provision of this Act in an area which falls within both a local municipality and a district municipality, means —
 - (i) the district municipality; or
 - (ii) the local municipality, if the district municipality, by agreement with the local municipality, has assigned the implementation of that provision in that area to the local municipality;

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"National Environmental Management Act" means the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998);

"National Estuarine Management Protocol" means the national protocol concerning the management of estuaries contemplated in section 33 of the ICM Act;

"National Water Act" means the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998);

"operational waste"—

(a) means any waste or other material that is incidental to, or derived from, the normal operation of a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure and its equipment; and

(b) excludes any waste or other material that is transported by or to a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure which is operated for the purpose of disposing of that waste or other material, including any substances derived from treating it on board, at sea;

"organ of state" has the meaning assigned to it in section 239 of the Constitution;

"pollution" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the NEMA;

"port" means a port as defined in the National Ports Act, 2005 (Act No. 12 of 2005);

"prescribe" means prescribe by regulation;

"protected area" means a protected area referred to in section 9 of the Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);

"Protected Areas Act" means the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);

"provincial lead agency" means a provincial organ of state designated by the Premier of the province in terms of section 38 of the ICM Act as the lead agency for coastal management in the province;

"public launch site" means a site listed in terms of regulation 2 of the Management of Public Launch Sites in the Coastal Zone, 2014, as a site where a vessel may be launched by members of the public in the coastal zone, but excludes a privately used launch site;

"reclamation" means the process of artificially creating new land within coastal waters, and includes the creation of an island or peninsula, but excludes beach replenishment by sand pumping for maintenance purposes;

"sea" means -

(a) the high seas;

(b) all coastal waters; and

(c) land regularly or permanently submerged by sea water, including—

(i) the bed, subsoil and substrata beneath those waters; and

(ii) land flooded by sea water which subsequently becomes part of the bed of coastal waters, including the substrata beneath such land;'

"seashore", subject to section 26, means the area between the Low-Water Mark and the High-Water Mark;

"South African aircraft" means any aircraft registered in the Republic in terms of applicable legislation;

"South African vessel" means any vessel registered or deemed to be registered in the Republic in terms of applicable legislation;

"special management area" means an area declared as such in terms of section 23;

"traditional council" means a traditional council established and recognised in terms of section 3 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act (Act No. 41 of 2003);

"vessel" means a waterborne craft of any kind, whether self-propelled or not, but does not include any moored floating structure that is not used as a

means of transport by water;

"waste" means any substance, whether or not that substance can be re-used, recycled or recovered—

(a) that is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of;

(b) that the generator has no further use of, for the purposes of production, reprocessing or consumption; and

(c) that is discharged or deposited in a manner that may detrimentally impact on the environment;

"Waste Assessment Guidelines" means the guidelines set out in Schedule 2 of the ICM Act;

"wetland" means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and background

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008 as amended by Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014) (ICM Act) is dedicated to the integrated management of South Africa's coastline and ensuring the sustainable use of the coast's natural resources. It was developed to promote ecologically, socially and economically sustainable coastal development, as well as to control inappropriate development along our coast. It is also intended to raise public awareness of the complexities of the coastal area, thereby promoting active participation in coastal management. The ICM Act places great emphasis on the benefit of cooperation and shared management responsibilities and thus mandates all three spheres of Government to develop Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs), which are policy or strategy documents that contain a system of principles and objectives to guide decisions and achieve outcomes relating to the coastal environment. These policy tools consist of three core components, these being an inventory or situational analysis (status quo assessment), a vision, priority and objectives setting component, as well as a five-year programme of implementation which includes specific coastal management objectives and strategies per priority area identified.

The Western Cape Provincial Government has revised its 2004 CMP in line with the requirements of the ICM Act. This updated Provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) builds upon its previous strengths and successes, is informed by stakeholder engagement and responds to the requirements of current legal mandates and national and provincial policies, strategies and programmes. The PCMP is a transversal initiative which will be implemented through partnerships between all sectors and spheres of government and other stakeholders. It focuses on growing the blue and green economy through unlocking the economic potential of our coastal assets. It contributes directly to enabling a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment through improved coastal spatial and development planning, access, protection and Local Government support. Direct links are made with the implementation of Operation Phakisa, which focusses on unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans.

1.2 Inventory/situational analysis

The inventory or situational analysis of the Western Cape coast provides a review and interpretation of existing information on the biophysical and socio-economic characteristics and management context of the Western Cape coastal area in order to identify and describe emergent and recurrent coastal issues, constraints and opportunities. The intention of this component of the CMP was not to re-sample the social, economic or ecological situation of the Western Cape area but rather to synthesise the numerous existing documents, reports and publications that have done so previously.

The primary objective of the inventory or situational analysis is to integrate the findings of the relevant Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) (The City of Cape Town, the Eden District Municipality; the West Coast District Municipality; and the Overberg District Municipality), numerous sector strategies for the Western Cape (One Cape 2040, WC Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019, 2014 WC Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2013 WC State of the Environment Outlook report, 2013 WC Green Economy Strategy Framework, and the 2008 WC Climate Change Strategy), national initiatives (Medium term Strategic Framework, Outcome 10, 2030 National Development Plan, 2020 New Growth Plan, 2014 National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the 2014 National CMP), surveys and databases such as Operation Phakisa and the National Biodiversity Assessment and other information that is relevant to the future of coastal management within the Province. In so doing, this CMP component highlights issues of priority or concern that require specific attention.

A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis further guided the identification of priority areas and implementation strategies. Among the strengths associated with the WC coastal zone are exceptionally high biodiversity value and levels of endemism; while some weaknesses include the legacy of inappropriate and unjust historical planning and development and overexploitation of the natural resource base. Opportunities identified for the WC coastal zone include but are not limited to increasing the protected area network and the inception of best-practice in planning future coastal development. Emergent threats to the WC's coastal zone include inter alia the risks to humans and infrastructure from the impacts of climate change and the growing demand for natural resources.

1.3 The vision, priority areas, goals and coastal management objectives

In addition to identifying key priority areas, the inventory or situational analysis provided the opportunity to revisit the existing coastal vision, management goals and strategic objectives in order to address the identified issues. The coastal vision encompasses the future desired state of the coastal zone but also embodies the principles of the ICM Act, and thus provides the framework for strategic planning. Goals statements were then formulated for each of the priority areas as statements of intent, to express what needs to be achieved in order to realise the overall vision. Following this, specific coastal management objectives were established to achieve each goal.

1.3.1 The Vision

Our celebrated Western Cape Coast for life, for all, forever!

1.3.2 Mission Statement

The Western Cape coast is diverse, rich, unique and resilient and is respected and celebrated.

The inherent value of the coast is equitably and sustainably unlocked by optimising access, livelihoods and economic and social benefits

The coast and its inhabitants are recognised as valuable assets and nurtured through enabling, innovative, integrated cooperative and adaptive management interventions.

The health, productivity and diversity of natural systems and unique sense-of-place and diverse cultural heritage are protected and promoted in a spirit of stewardship, caring and shared responsibility.

1.3.3 Priority areas, goals and coastal management objectives

The implementation component of the PCMP is divided into nine priority areas with accompanying goals and coastal management objectives. Specific implementation strategies, output indicators as well as time frames are then detailed in a five-programme which sets out delivery targets for the next five years of the ICM cycle. These priority areas, coastal management objectives and implementation strategies address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined during the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement components and should be considered holistically and not in isolation from one another (

Table 1).

Core jurisdiction of this provincial programme vests with the WC DEA&DP, however, implementation should be undertaken transversally within the Western Cape Government and in partnership with National and Local Government as well as all other relevant coastal stakeholders. This five-year programme has undergone an extensive review internally within the Western Cape Government as well as with National and Local Government partners.

Table 1: Summary of Western Cape Coastal Management Programme priority areas, goals and coastal management objectives

Priority Area	Goal	Coastal Management Objectives
1. Social, Economic Development and Planning	Economic development, work creation and the sustainable planning & development of coastal settlements	1.1 Recognise and unlock the strategic value of coastal assets and investment in the green and blue economy. 1.2 Identify and develop opportunities for work creation in integrated coastal development and management. 1.3 Enable spatial integration and investment in, and protection of, coastal assets through coherent development planning and decision-making.
2. Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support	Promote institutional innovation for co-operative governance in integrated coastal management	2.1 Promote WC Government as well as local government objectives through participation in the National Coastal committee 2.2 Support and co-ordinate Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees 2.3 Promote and support the development of inter-governmental processes, structures and mechanisms to enable integrated coastal management. 2.4 Promote and support advisory bodies, inclusive of civil society, to enable effective co-operative governance 2.5 Develop and promote partnerships for integrated coastal management
3. Facilitation of Coastal Access	Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable.	3.1 Enable physical public access to the sea, and along the sea shore, on a managed basis.
4. Climate Change, Dynamic Coastal Processes and Building Resilient communities	Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes, environmental hazards and natural disasters.	4.1 Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes, environmental hazards and natural disasters 4.2 Develop a systematic approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability, risks and damage
5. Land and Marine-Based Sources of Pollution and Waste	Minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment.	5.1 Implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimise and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems 5.2 Develop and implement water quality improvement programmes for prioritised coastal areas
6. Natural and Cultural Resource Management	Ecosystem goods and services and cultural assets are sustained as the basis for coastal economic development and livelihoods.	6.1 Expand and effectively manage a system of coastal protected areas 6.2 Promote the conservation and responsible management of heritage

		resources situated within the coastal area
7. Estuarine Management	Co-ordinated and integrated estuary management optimises the ecological, social and economic value of these systems on an equitable	7.1 Develop and implement a provincial estuarine management programme
		7.2 Ensure that priority habitats associated with estuaries are protected
		7.3 Co-ordinate estuarine management research.
8. Capacity Building, advocacy and education	Develop capacity and promote public awareness and education for integrated coastal management.	8.1 Educate stakeholders and build their awareness to instil a sense of ownership and an appreciation of the value of the coast
		8.2 Build political and stakeholder support for effective coastal management
		8.3 Undertake a prioritised capacity development programme to support the implementation of ICM Act in the WC
9. Compliance, monitoring and enforcement	Monitor the State of the Coast (SoC) and promote compliance with coastal and other regulations	9.1 Establish a system for SoC monitoring and reporting.
		9.2 Promote compliance of conditions of approval of authorised coastal activities as well as enforcement of relevant environmental legislation (including management plans).
		9.3 Promote effective, accessible and co-ordinate research as well as access to information.

1.4 Public participation

Within the framework of the CMP development process, public consultation was required to allow key stakeholders, or interested and affected parties, to contribute to the validity, relevance and efficacy of the CMP. Stakeholder input is considered critical to ensuring a local relevant product which has garnered support from the local communities for the proposed interventions.

Following several rounds of critical input and review of the draft CMP provided by the Provincial Coastal Committee, members of the public are requested to comment, during a series of facilitated meetings, on the issues identified by the situational analysis, to refine the proposed vision for Western Cape's coast; to validate the key priority areas, as well as to contribute to and prioritise the proposed strategies and implementation guidelines of the draft CMP.

1.5 Conclusion

The updated Western Cape PCMP represents a step in the cycle of integrated coastal management in Western Cape. In keeping with this, it is the intention that this be treated as a 'living document', and not as merely another policy document whose usefulness will soon be outdated. This PCMP has been designed with a cyclical review process firmly in mind, a process that allows for amongst others, a reassessment of local conditions and priorities in respect to implementation steps, and the identification of further issues if required.

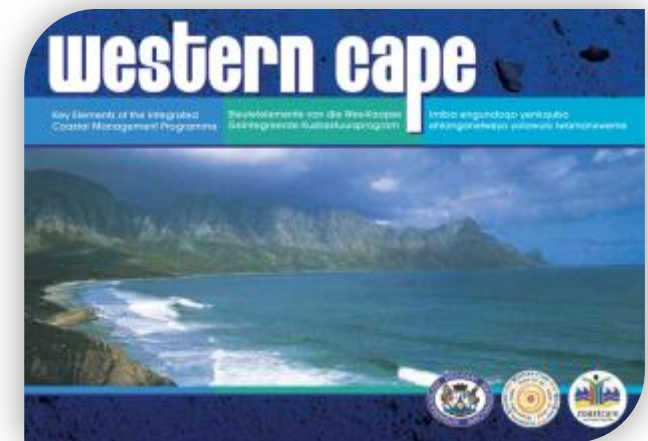
2 INTRODUCTION

The inaugural provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) for the Western Cape (WC) Province was published in 2004. This WC PCMP review process is in line with the requirements of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008, as amended by Act No. 36 of 2014 hereafter the ICM Act), the national Guide to the Development of Coastal Management Programmes in South Africa ⁽¹⁾, the underlying principles of integrated coastal management (ICM), the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa ⁽²⁾, as well as the National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP) ⁽³⁾.

This PCMP builds upon the strengths and successes of the inaugural 2004 PCMP ⁽⁴⁾, is informed by inputs received through stakeholder engagement and supports the implementation of current legal mandates, policies, strategies and programmes, specifically in respect to enabling Local Government and creating a clearly mandated transversal system closely linked to the green and blue economy. It aims to optimise the economic potential of the coastal environment underpinned by improved protection, access, spatial planning, land use management and sustainable development of our coastal assets, particularly in the context of the impacts of climate change. Direct links are proposed with the implementation of Operation Phakisa, which focusses on unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans.

The PCMP is a transversal initiative which will contribute to the implementation of the five-year Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs) (WC Provincial Strategic Plan 2014-2019) and will:

- Create opportunities for growth and jobs;
- Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development;
- Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills;
- Enable and resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment; and
- Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment.



3 INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 Understanding Integrated Coastal Management

The acknowledgement that coastal areas are valuable, hazardous yet threatened environments has led to an increasing need for understanding and solving complex coastal problems within a context of integrated coastal management ⁽⁵⁾. Integrated Coastal Management came about in the early 1970s in an interdisciplinary context as a result of the fusion of input from economic, social and natural sciences, and various non-government organisations (NGOs) and international organisations ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾. Generally speaking, at the core of the ICM philosophy are two 'pillars', namely governance and reliable knowledge ⁽⁸⁾, which are used to manage the coastal area using an integrated and inclusive approach, taking cognisance of all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainable coastal development.

Integrated Coastal Management also prescribes the inclusion of norms, standards, policies and regulations for further elaboration and guidance on coastal management provisions within legislation and specific scenarios and/or issues, with the aim of promoting the conservation of the coastal environment and to maintain the natural character of coastal landscapes and seascapes ⁽¹⁾. The purpose of ICM is to ensure that the development and use of natural resources in the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable, as well as being ecologically sustainable. Stated slightly differently, ICM can be considered as a multidisciplinary process that brings all those involved in the development, management and use of the coast within a framework which facilitates the integration of their interests and responsibilities, where the aim is to achieve common objectives and to provide programmes for the protection and sustainable management of coastal resources and environments ⁽⁹⁾.

3.1.1 The purpose of Integrated Coastal Management

The purpose of ICM, according to the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection ⁽¹⁰⁾, is to improve the quality of life of human communities who depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. This can be expanded to read ⁽⁸⁾:

- Specific improvement of the bio-physical condition of the coastal area; and
- Specific improvement in the quality of life of human populations in the coastal area.

Thus, the ICM process must integrate government with the community, science with management, and sectoral with public interests in preparing and implementing actions that combine investment in development with the conservation of environmental qualities and functions.

Best practice principles for successful ICM are summarised as follows ⁽⁸⁾:

- Roles and responsibilities must be clearly defined to encourage buy-in and ownership of ICM goals;
- Sectoral involvement and empowerment must be cross-cutting;
- Best available data and information must be utilised at all times;
- Continuity and credibility of data collection are essential to long-term progress monitoring and the development of affective indicators;
- Well-defined and diverse indicators must be used to evaluate progress and initiate change where necessary;
- ICM must bring key issues to the fore and promote their inclusion in other sector plans and policies; and
- Conflict resolution and consensus based decision-making are key to the ICM process.

3.1.2 Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management

Since its genesis in the 1970s, ICM has been implemented at virtually all geographic levels and contexts, is supported by an organised community of scientists and practitioners and has thus achieved a first stage of maturity ⁽⁶⁾. The purpose of this management style is best summarised as attempting to maximise the benefits provided by the coastal zone and to minimise the conflicts and harmful effects of activities upon each other, on resources and on the environment ⁽¹⁾.

Important components of ICM are coordination and integration, as well as adherence to international agreements which relate to the management of the coastal zone, the latter being a crucial component of successful ICM initiatives. Generally, this relates to regulations regarding marine boundaries (such as international waters), marine pollution (such as oil spills), maintenance of certain norms and standards (such as water quality) and behaviour at seas with reference to dumping, incineration and protocols to be followed during emergency situations and natural disasters.

3.1.3 Direct and indirect value of the coast

A final critical benefit of ICM is the unlocking of both the direct and indirect value of the coast. The coast, its ecosystems and ecosystem services offer enormous benefits to the people of the WC Province and its visitors. The coast, an interrelated system dependant on the quality of the environment, is described as “an economic place where commercial, recreational and subsistence activities take place; a social place where people enjoy themselves and come to relax and find spiritual peace; and a biophysical place where land, sea and air meet and interact, and where beaches, sand dunes, rocky headlands and estuaries support a wide range of coastal biodiversity ⁽³⁾” and ecosystem services.

Various documents have attempted to place a monetary value on the services provided with the White Paper initially estimating the annual value of both direct¹ and indirect² benefits as R168bn and R134bn, respectively. Direct value is generated by the main sectors operating on the coast, namely fishing; agriculture; ports; tourism, mining, property, government services and manufacturing. Indirect benefits include: erosion control; waste treatment; soil formation; water regulation and supply; nutrient cycling; biological control; habitats; pollination; climate regulation; genetic resources; gas regulation and existence value ⁽²⁾. These values have been reviewed and the contribution of coastal resources (without regulatory services) to the South African economy is now estimated to be in the order of R 57bn per annum (US\$5.7bn) ⁽¹¹⁾. Direct economic benefits are estimated to be approximately 35% of the country's annual gross domestic product (GDP) with indirect benefits accounting for an additional 28% of the country's GDP ⁽³⁾.

A national management objective / action identified in the National CMP is the updating of and determination of the current economic value of coastal resources in relation to its contribution to the South African economy.

3.2 The importance of Integrated Coastal Management for South Africa's coast

The coastal zone is acknowledged as the fulcrum around which a vast proportion of South Africa's economic and development activity centres ⁽²⁾. Socio-economically, the 3000km coastal area of South Africa varies in terms of the socio-economic situation of coastal communities; by use; and by user groups. The goods and services provided by South Africa's coast are best conceived of as a limited resource in terms of the needs of its people – if the length of the South African coast were to be divided by its population, approximately six centimetres of coastline would be allocated per capita ⁽¹²⁾. The principles of ICM are entrenched in notions of inclusivity, public participation and the welfare of all stakeholders and the coastal environment.

The first indications of a shift towards ICM and more equitable management of South Africa's resources came in 1998, with the formulation of South Africa's preeminent environmental legislation, the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The NEMA's primary objectives include the promotion of a co-ordinated approach to matters affecting the environment by ensuring that co-operative governance, as well as co-ordinating mechanisms and institutions, are implemented as a matter of priority ⁽³⁾. Shortly thereafter

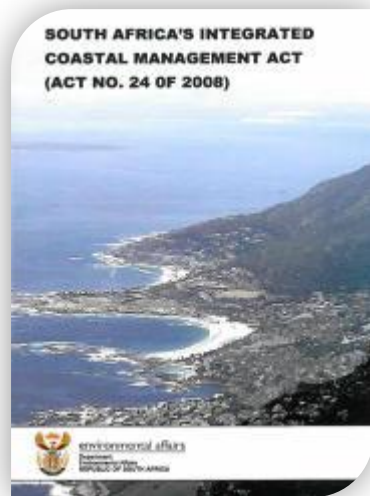
¹ Ecosystem goods that are consumed, such as fish.

² Ecosystem services that are used but not paid for, such waste services and coastal defence provided by coastal ecosystems. Such services provide an indirect but substantial cost saving to coastal communities.

in 1998 and 2000, South Africa's first ICM policies emerged in the form of the Coastal Policy Green Paper and the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development respectively. The White Paper was founded on a national vision for the coast that includes the socially justified sharing of benefits derived from a resource-rich coastal area without compromising the ability of future generations to access those benefits⁽¹³⁾. Above all, the White Paper promotes ICM, which in its most basic form, represents an acknowledgement that the coastal zone functions as an interconnected system (which includes human activity), and calls for coordinated, integrated and systemic management, whilst simultaneously promoting sustainable coastal development⁽²⁾.



The White Paper was instrumental in laying the foundation for the implementation of ICM in South Africa, but its status as a policy document meant that it had little to no legal application. It was therefore necessary to promulgate a dedicated coastal management act, in order to address the need for unique and stand-alone management of this diverse and sensitive spatial area. The ICM Act was therefore published in 2009 as a specific environmental management act (SEMA) under the umbrella of the NEMA. Its principles mirror those of the White Paper, and its publication and subsequent enforcement represents a new approach to managing the activities of people in South Africa's coastal zone.



The ICM Act is the first legal instrument of its kind in South Africa, dedicated to managing the coastline in an integrated fashion and ensuring the sustainable use of the coast's natural resources. It is also intended to raise public awareness of the complexities of the coastal area, thereby promoting active participation in coastal management. The ICM Act places great emphasis on the benefit of cooperation and shared management responsibilities. More specifically, the objectives of the ICM Act and their descriptions are shown by the table below.

While the ICM Act provides for compliance with international laws relating to coastal management and the marine environment, it is noted that the Convention for the Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region ("Abidjan Convention"), which was signed on 23 March 1981 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire and which came into effect on 5 August 1984, now via the so-called revitalisation program, calls for *inter alia* closer collaboration with government agencies actually implementing projects. The principal objective of the Convention is to provide a framework for comprehensive, environmentally-sound coastal area development and to protect the

marine environment and the coastal areas of the West and Central African region ⁽¹⁴⁾. At the Conference of Parties (COP) 11 meeting held in Cape Town in March 2014, the Abidjan Contracting Parties agreed to promote “Blue Growth” as a pathway to sustainable development in Africa. Blue Growth promotes the sustainable management, development and the prudent use of oceans, seas and coasts and should unlock potential economic growth if well managed (fisheries/mariculture, coastal tourism, industries and oil extraction) ⁽¹⁵⁾. The implementation of these initiatives and the proposed unlocking of the ocean is being implemented via Operation Phakisa focussing on four growth areas; offshore oil and gas exploration; marine transport and manufacturing; aquaculture and marine protection services and ocean governance. The proposed management of South Africa’s ocean space continues via various initiatives, namely:

- The extended continental shelf claim (South Africa has lodged further claims under international law to extend its sea bottom rights to certain parts of the continental shelf);
- The National Management of the Oceans White Paper, published in May 2014; and
- The Marine Spatial Planning Bill of 2015.

Objectives of the ICM Act are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Objectives of the Integrated Coastal Management Act

Objective	Description
<i>Determine the coastal zone of South Africa.</i>	Previously a number of different and often conflicting boundaries were being used to control different activities along the coast. The ICM Act clearly spells out the boundaries of the different zones and describes procedures for adjusting these boundaries.
<i>Provide within the framework of the NEMA, for the coordinated and integrated management of the coastal zone by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance.</i>	Previous management efforts in the coastal zone have lacked co-ordination, common purpose and accountability due to, among others, poorly defined responsibilities, sectoral approaches, fragmented legislation and inadequate enforcement of legislation. The ICM Act thus provides for ICM within the framework of the NEMA and this is provided for throughout all three spheres of government.
<i>Preserve, protect, extend and enhance the status of coastal public property as being held in trust by the State on behalf of all South Africans, including future generations.</i>	Coastal public property is held in trust by the State for the benefit of all South Africans, including present and future generations (inter-generational and intra-generational equity).
<i>Secure equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of coastal public property.</i>	The ICM Act ensures that the public has the right of physical access to coastal public property, as well as access to the benefits and opportunities provided by the coastal zone. While not advocating unrestricted access under any circumstances,

Give effect to South Africa's obligations in terms of international law regarding coastal management and the marine environment.

the ICM Act describes the manner in which such access is to be managed.

The ICM Act provides for compliance with international laws relating to coastal management and the marine environment.

Source: Adapted from Celliers et al. (2009) ⁽¹⁶⁾

3.3 Defining the Coastal Zone

As a result of inconsistencies with regards to the understanding of the boundaries and spatial aspects of the coastal zone, the ICM Act provides a uniform national definition which is deemed critical for setting the stage for practical implementation. The coastal zone is made up of coastal waters, coastal public property, the coastal protection zone; coastal access land; coastal protected areas and special management areas.

The various features of the coastal zone, their constituents, characteristics, responsible authority and authority responsible for adjustment, if applicable, is detailed in Figure 1 and Table 3.

It is however noted that while national government is assigned responsibility for coastal waters, provincial coastal planning schemes may extend beyond the low water mark with approval required from the Minister should the scheme extend beyond 500m into the sea. A coastal planning scheme is an ICM Act tool which can be used to achieve

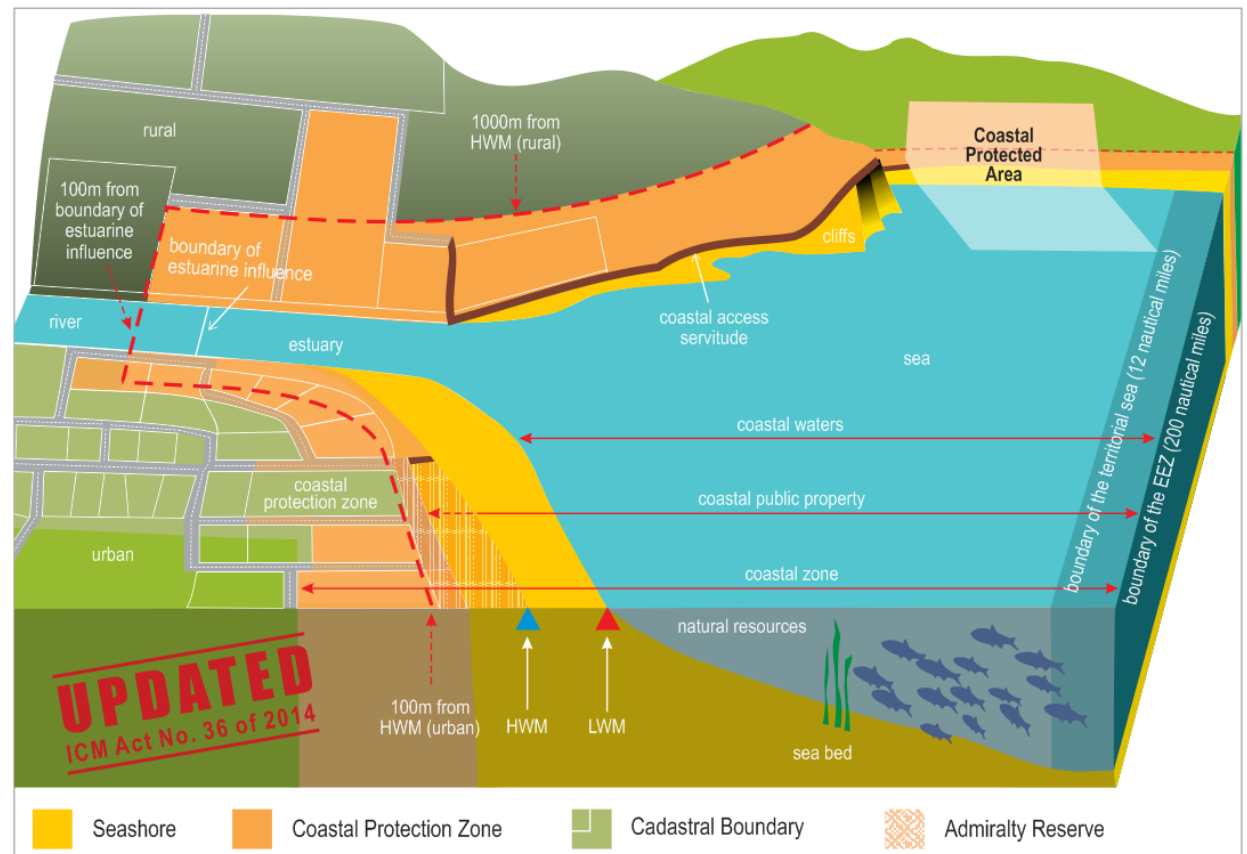


Figure 1: The Coastal Zone of South Africa (Source: Celliers et al., 2009) ⁽¹⁶⁾

identified coastal management objectives, for example, to maximise the economic potential of ports and small craft harbours. Coastal Planning Schemes, in general, can define areas which may be exclusively or mainly used for a specified purpose or activity, as well as restrict or prohibit certain activities in, or uses of, a specified zone ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Table 3: Defining the coastal zone in terms of the Integrated Coastal Management Act

Feature	Constituents	Characteristics	Authority Responsible	Authority Responsible for Adjustment
Coastal Public Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal waters; ▪ Land submerged by coastal waters, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land flooded by coastal waters which subsequently becomes part of the bed of coastal waters; and ○ The substrate beneath such land; ▪ Any natural island within coastal waters; ▪ The seashore, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The seashore of a natural or reclaimed island; and ○ The seashore of reclaimed land; ▪ Subject to Section 66A, any admiralty reserve owned by the State; ▪ Any land owned by the State declared under section 8 to be coastal public property; ▪ Land reclaimed in terms of Section 7C; or ▪ Any natural resources on or in any coastal public property of a category mentioned above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marks the shift away from resource centred management to people centred approach; and ▪ Aims to improve access to coastal resources, protect sensitive coastal ecosystems, promote functioning of natural coastal processes. 	The State which includes all three spheres of Government	Minister of Environmental Affairs in accordance with section 27 of the ICM Act by notice in the Gazette (the power of the Minister to determine or adjust the inland coastal boundary of coastal public property in terms of section 27, includes the power to make any consequential change to an adjoining coastal boundary of the coastal protection zone or coastal access land)
The Coastal Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitive coastal areas, as defined by the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989, section 21 [1]); ▪ Any part of the littoral active zone that is not coastal public property; ▪ Any coastal protected area, or part of such an area, which is not coastal public property; ▪ Any rural land unit that is situated within one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect the ecological integrity, natural character, and the economic, social and aesthetic value of the neighbouring coastal public property; ▪ To avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards 	The State which includes all three spheres of Government	MEC (Member of Executive Council) of a coastal province who is responsible for the designated provincial lead agency) in accordance with section 28 of the ICM Act by notice in the Gazette

Feature	Constituents	Characteristics	Authority Responsible	Authority Responsible for Adjustment
	<p>kilometre) of the HWM which is zoned as agricultural or undetermined;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any urban land unit that is situated completely or partly within 100 metres of the HWM; Any coastal wetland, lake, lagoon or dam which is situated completely or partially within a land unit situated within 1000 metres of the HWM that was zoned for agricultural or undetermined use, or is within 100 metres of the HWM in urban areas; Any part of the seashore which is not coastal public property (including all privately owned land below the HWM); Any Admiralty Reserve which is not coastal public property; and Any land that would be inundated (submerged or covered) by a 1:50 year flood or storm event (this includes flooding caused by both rain storms and rough seas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect people, property and economic activities from the risks and threats which may arise from dynamic coastal processes such as wave and wind erosion, coastal storm surges, flooding and sea-level rise; To maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone; To maintain the productivity of the coastal zone; and To allow authorities to perform rescue and clean-up operations. 		
Coastal Access Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land designated as such in terms of section 18(1) of the ICM Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intention of coastal access land is to ensure that the public can gain access to coastal public property via public access servitudes. 	Municipalities	Municipality in accordance with section 29 of the ICM Act by notice in the Gazette
Coastal Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The internal waters, territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Republic referred to in sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 of the Maritime Zones Act (Act No. 15 of 1994) (Maritime Zones Act), respectively, and, an estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intention is for the State to control activities in coastal waters in the interests of all South African citizens. 	National Government	N/A
Coastal Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A protected area that is situated wholly or partially within the coastal zone and that is managed by, or on behalf of an organ of state, but excludes any part of such a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal protected areas are managed via the Protected Areas Act; and Intended to augment the 	National or provincial conservation	N/A

Feature	Constituents	Characteristics	Authority Responsible	Authority Responsible for Adjustment
	protected area that has been excised from the coastal zone in terms of section 22 of the ICM Act.	coastal protection zone.	agencies	
Special Management Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An area declared as such in terms of section 23 of the ICM Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May prohibit certain activities from taking place within such a management area in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achieve the objectives of a coastal management programme; ○ Facilitate the management of coastal resources by local communities; ○ Promote sustainable livelihoods; or ○ Conserve, protect or enhance coastal ecosystems and biodiversity 	National Government (may appoint a Manager)	Minister of Environmental Affairs in accordance with section 23 of the ICM Act by notice in the Gazette
Estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estuarine Functional Zone (EFZ) as defined in the National Estuaries Layer, available from the South African National Biodiversity Institute's BGIS website (http://bgis.sanbi.org) (Government Gazette No. 33306, Notice No. R 546, 10 June 2010); and ▪ This layer maps the estuarine functional zone for South Africa's estuaries. The estuarine functional zone is defined by the 5m topographical contour (as indicative of 5m above mean sea level). The estuarine functional zone includes: Open water area; Estuarine habitat (sand and mudflats, rock and plant communities); and Floodplain area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estuaries are rich in resources, biodiversity and habitat provision; ▪ They provide the link to the hinterland and the catchment; ▪ Their state is often referred to as the report card for the catchment as a whole; ▪ They require integrated and dedicated management tools; and ▪ Local input in an advisory capacity. 	National, Provincial, Local Government or conservation agencies	N/A

Source: adapted from DEA (2014) ⁽³⁾, Celliers et al. (2009) ⁽¹⁴⁾ and ICM Act

3.4 Roles and responsibilities

As environmental management is deemed to be a concurrent legislative responsibility in terms of the Constitution, the ICM Act assigns roles and responsibilities to all three spheres of government in respect to the management of the coastal zone. It also provides for the delegation of power or duty and the revoking of any delegation issued. Mandatory roles and responsibilities have been unpacked in the National CMP and are included as Table 4. Specific chapters and sections of the ICM Act applicable to each sphere of government are identified and attached as Appendix A. Funding the implementation of the applicable sections of the Act assigned to provincial and local government should be undertaken using budgets motivated for via the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Additional funding has been made available via the DEA Expanded Public Works Programme, Working for the Coast Programme.

Roles and responsibilities of municipalities and the distinction between what is required of metro and district versus local government is less clear. The ICM Act defines municipality as detailed in the adjacent text box. As such responsibilities assigned to Municipalities are automatically assigned to Metropolitan (City of Cape Town) and District municipalities (Eden, Overberg and West Coast). Should capacity exist at a local government level, district municipalities can assign certain provisions.

Definition of Municipality in terms of the ICM Act

Municipality means

- a) a metropolitan, district or local municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998); or
- b) in relation to the implementation of a provision of this Act in an area which falls within both a local municipality and a district municipality, means —
 - i. the district municipality; or
 - ii. the local municipality, if the district municipality, by agreement with the local municipality, has assigned the implementation of that provision in that area to the local municipality.

It is important to note that the functions and powers of municipalities are assigned in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996, (The Constitution)). When two municipalities have the same fiscal powers and functions with regard to the same area, an appropriate division of those powers and functions must be made in terms of national legislation, namely, the Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998). This Act assigns responsibility for the adjustment of the division of functions and powers as well as the resolution of disputes between district and local municipalities to the MEC for local government of the respective province. Any action taken should be done after consultation and via notice in the Government Gazette. The Municipal Systems Act therefore further directs district and local municipalities to co-operate, assist and support each other wherever possible.

Table 4: National, Provincial and Local Government roles and responsibilities in terms of the ICM Act

Aspect	Description
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
1 The management of coastal public property	Ensuring the state as a public trustee, provides for the protection, management and enhancement of coastal public property as an inalienable area within the coastal zone that belongs to the citizens of South Africa. This achieved by developing regulations to control the use of coastal public property, determine and adjust the boundaries of coastal public property as deemed appropriate, as well as designation and inclusion of certain portions of state-owned land as coastal public property, to achieve the objectives of the ICM Act
2 The National Estuarine Management Protocol	Ensure that the National Estuarine Management Protocol is developed (already completed) and that Estuarine Management Plans which meet the minimum requirements as prescribed, for each estuary along the SA coast is place in collaboration with responsible bodies appointed for Estuary Management Plan (EMP) development and implementation
3 The National Coastal Committee	Establishment of the National Coastal Committee (NCC) (currently operating as WG8), determination of its powers and appointing representatives for the Committee
4 Monitor the appointment of provincial lead agencies	Ensure that Provincial lead agencies for ICM are established and functioning on a continual basis
5 Development and Implementation of the National Coastal Management Programme	Develop a National CMP aligned with the contents of the ICM Act (Published in March 2015)
6 Consistency and alignment between the National CMP and other statutory plans	Ensure that any plan, policy or programme adopted by an organ of state that may affect coastal management is consistent and aligned with the national CMP
7 Consultation and public participation	Ensure meaningful consultation with government and other coastal stakeholders
8 Environmental authorizations for coastal activities	Ensure that the competent authority refers, in terms of S63 (4) applications that are inconsistent with S63 (2), but are in the public interest, to the Minister for consideration. Ensure that where an environmental authorization is not required for coastal activities, the Minister considers listing activities that will be requiring a permit or license in terms of S63 (6)
9 Discharge of effluent into coastal waters	Ensure that point source discharges of effluent are effectively assessed, controlled and monitored
10 Dumping of waste into coastal waters	Prohibit incineration at sea and ensure that the overall intent of S70 and S71 of the ICM Act is understood by stakeholders
11 Emergency dumping at sea	Ensure that consideration is given to emergency situations relating to the dumping of waste at sea
12 The National Action List	The selection of and prioritisation of certain substances by the MEC that will allow for the effective screening of waste proposed for marine disposal according to its potential effect on human health and the marine environment
13 Determination of national appeals powers	Establish powers of Minister and MEC's and procedures to be followed in determining appeals

Aspect		Description
14	Prescribing regulations and fees	Develop regulations for the management of activities within coastal public property and consult the Minister of Finance before making any regulations which will entail expenditure of funds in future years, application fees, or regulations imposing fees, costs or any other charges
15	General provisions applicable to regulations	Specify general procedures relating to regulations, including penalties for contraventions
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
1	Management of the coastal protection zone	Ensuring the protection, management and enhancement of the coastal protection zone. This achieved by developing regulations to control the use, determine and adjust the boundaries of the coastal protection zone as deemed appropriate, as well as designation and inclusion of certain portions of provincially controlled state-owned land as coastal public property to achieve the objectives of the ICM Act. This may also include the appointment of voluntary coastal officers
3	Establishment of coastal management lines	Establish coastal management lines by notice in the Gazette to restrict or prohibit certain activities that may have an adverse effect on the coastal zone
4	Marking coastal boundaries on zoning maps	Inform municipalities of any coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of S26 of the ICM Act
5	Designation of provincial lead agencies	In collaboration with the Premier, ensure that provincial lead agencies for coastal management are designated and function effectively to promote and coordinate coastal management within a coastal province
6	Establishment and functioning of Provincial Coastal Committees	Establishment of the Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC), determination of its powers and appointing representatives for the Committee
7	Development and Implementation of Provincial CMPs	Develop Provincial CMPs aligned with the contents of the ICM Act and National CMP
8	Consistency and alignment between Provincial CMPs and other statutory plans	Ensure that any plan, policy or programme adopted by an organ of state that may affect coastal management is consistent and aligned with provincial CMPs, which in turn is aligned with the national CMP
9	Consultation and public participation	Adequate consultation and public participation precede the exercising of a power by the MEC, which the ICM Act requires to be exercised in accordance with this section
10	Environmental authorisations for coastal activities	Coastal management issues considered in terms of Section 63 of the ICM Act and requirements of this section complied with before an environmental authorisation is issued in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA
11	Implementation of national Regulations	Implement national Regulations, for example, list public boat launch sites that may be used by the public to access the coastal zone
12	Regulations by MECs	Develop regulations for the management of activities within the coastal protection zone and specify general procedures relating to regulations, including penalties for contraventions
13	Information and Reporting on Coastal Matters	Prepare a report on the state of the coastal environment in the province which must contain any information prescribed by the Minister

Aspect		Description
14	Co-ordination of actions between provinces and municipalities	Liaise with coastal municipalities in the province to co-ordinate actions taken in terms of this Act by provincial organs of state in the province with actions taken by municipalities
LOCAL GOVERNMENT / MUNICIPAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
1	Access to coastal public property	Ensuring that the public has equitable access to coastal public property by designating coastal access land, designate in by-laws strips of coastal access land to promote access to CPP along the coast, withdraw inappropriate coastal access land and follow an environmentally sensitive and socially responsible process in designating coastal access land
2	Coastal management line demarcation on zoning maps	Delineate set-back lines in municipal zoning schemes maps (should participate in any provincial set-back line determinations, but this is discretionary; alternatively can work with province to determine coastal management lines. Province will have to Gazette)
3	Determining and adjusting coastal boundaries of coastal access land	Ensure specified considerations are taken into account when determining or adjusting a coastal boundary of coastal access land
4	Marking coastal boundaries on zoning maps	Delineate coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of S26 on zoning scheme maps
5	Municipal CMPs	Prepare and adopt a municipal CMP for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality
6	Consistency and alignment between Municipal CMPs and other statutory plans	Ensure that any plan, policy or programme adopted by an organ of state that may affect coastal management is consistent and aligned with municipal coastal management programmes, which in turn is aligned with provincial coastal management programmes and the national coastal management programme and ensure that IDPs (including its spatial development framework) is consistent with other statutory plans [See S52 (1) (a-f)] adopted by either a national or a provincial organ of state
7	Consultation and public participation	Adequate consultation and public participation precede the exercising of a power by a municipality, which this Act requires to be exercised in accordance with section 53 of the ICM Act
8	Implementation of land use legislation in coastal protection zone	In implementing any legislation that regulates the planning or development of land, in a manner that conforms to the principles of co-operative governance contained in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, apply that legislation in relation to land in the coastal protection zone in a way that gives effect to the purposes for which the protection zone is established as set out in section 17

Source: Adapted from DEA (2014) ⁽³⁾

4 THE WESTERN CAPE COAST: A NATIONAL ASSET

4.1 Summary of the Situational Analysis

4.1.1 Introduction

The ICM Act was developed to promote ecologically, socially and economically sustainable coastal development and resource use, as well as to control inappropriate development along our coast. In South Africa, all three spheres of Government are mandated to develop CMPs, which are essentially policy or strategy documents that contain a system of principles to guide decisions and achieve outcomes relating to the coastal environment. CMPs consist of three core components, these being a situational analysis (sometimes referred to as a status quo assessment or inventory analysis), a vision and objectives setting component (which includes public consultation), as well as a programme of implementation which includes specific strategies and coastal management objectives.



4.1.2 Socio-economic coastal environment

Demographically, the WC in its entirety accounts for approximately 11% of South Africa's total population, according to Census 2011 ⁽⁴⁾. The WC has four district authorities that have the ocean as their boundary, one of which is a metropolitan municipality, namely the City of Cape Town. While the City of Cape Town is the smallest municipality in spatial terms, it nonetheless accounts for approximately 64% of the province's population, followed by the Eden District Municipality (10%); the West Coast District Municipality (6%); and the Overberg District Municipality (4%). The remaining 15% of the province's population is located within the two landlocked district municipalities. In terms of population growth, between 2001 and 2011, all four of the WC's coastal provinces exhibited significant positive population growth rates of between 2.4 and 3.3% over this 10 year period, which is indicative of a net influx of people into the province ⁽⁴⁾. With its abundance of natural resources, livelihood and recreational opportunities, the coastal area is unsurprisingly an area where human settlement is concentrated. This holds true for the Western Cape, where the greatest concentration of dense settlements in the context of the province are found.

As with South Africa as a whole, the Western Cape is haunted by the legacy of development and economic opportunities not having taken place on an equitable basis historically, evident by a large contingent of poor communities that rely directly on coastal resources to sustain their livelihoods. Unemployment, gender inequality and increasing pressure to meet the demand for basic services are other social issues that affect the Western Cape coastline ⁽⁶⁾. The South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) shows changes in poverty intensity between 2001 and 2011 where poverty intensity has deepened in some cases, and lessened in others ⁽⁷⁾. Changes in poverty intensity at the ward level, highlighting battles lost and won in the war against poverty in the Western Cape, is detailed, however in overall terms, the WC has lessened poverty intensity between 2001 and 2011 with a net progression of 0.37%.



4.1.3 Natural coastal environment

The coastline of the WC is arguably the most diverse of South Africa's four coastal provinces, which is unsurprising given its length (over 1500km, nearly half of South Africa's total coastline) and the fact that it bisects the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Biophysically, the coastline of the WC consists of sandy beaches interspersed with occasional rocky outcrops, headlands and wave-cut platforms. The biggest drivers of the high levels of marine biodiversity and endemism in the WC are the prevailing cold Benguela and warm Agulhas currents, which provide varied and rich habitats that support a large and nationally significant commercial fishing industry ⁽⁶⁾. In addition, the interaction between these currents and the location of the province in the mid-latitudes, results in a mild Mediterranean climate for the province ⁽⁶⁾ where biodiversity is pronounced with coastal, estuarine and marine areas being characterised by varied habitat types.

However, testament to the high levels of use and multiple pressures on coastal resources in the Western Cape, critically endangered marine habitats are distributed along the West Coast nearshore, Eden and Overberg offshore areas, as well as on the continental shelf edge of the Western Cape. Coastal development has been identified as the biggest pressure on coastal ecosystems, while fishing is the biggest pressure that affects most inshore and offshore ecosystems ⁽⁶⁾.

Terrestrial vegetation types are also under pressure in the Western Cape coastal area, with 56% of the vegetation types that occur there categorised as threatened



in 2011. Progress in conservation of these habitats is however evident in the reduction of critically endangered vegetation types between 2001 and 2009. Estuarine habitats show the signs of increasing pressure in the Western Cape through levels of habitat modification, where nearly 70% of estuaries display high or medium levels of modification.

Given that the majority of South Africa's fishing industry is concentrated in the WC, this pressure is particularly acute along the coastline under the jurisdiction of the WC. The effects on coastal resources are visible through declining marine resources stocks, changes to marine species assemblages, water pollution and alteration of the natural coastal processes such as longshore sand transportation ⁽⁶⁾. In terms of conservation and protection of coastal and marine biodiversity, twelve of South Africa's 25 gazetted MPAs are located off the WC coast, accounting for 17.6% of the area under protection in the WC coastal and offshore coastal area.

In the face of a changing global climate and the presence of naturally dynamic coastal processes, the safety of settled coastal areas in the WC is increasingly compromised by marine storm surges, terrestrial flooding, shifting dunes and coastal erosion events. This is further evident in the increasing response by government and coastal stakeholders and the development and implementation of management tools, such as CMPs, CMLs, EMPs and the continued involvement and function of various coastal governance forums in the WC.

4.1.4 Institutional environment and coastal governance

Integrated coastal management is the policy framework within which management of South Africa's coast takes place. In general terms, the purpose of ICM is to ensure that the development and use of natural resources in the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable, as well as being ecologically sustainable. Aligned with this approach, the ICM Act is the first legal instrument of its kind in South Africa, dedicated to managing the coastline in an integrated fashion and ensuring the sustainable use of the coast's natural resources. It is also intended to raise public awareness of the complexities of the coastal area, thereby promoting active participation in coastal management. The ICM Act places great emphasis on the benefit of cooperation and shared management responsibilities between all three spheres of government, civil society, non-



governmental organisations, conservation authorities and other stakeholders in the coastal area. This is the essence of coastal governance.

Importantly, the ICM Act provides a uniform national definition of the coastal zone and its constituents, an aspect which is deemed critical for setting the stage for practical implementation of legislation and policy. In terms of the ICM Act, the coastal zone is made up of coastal waters, coastal public property, the coastal protection zone; coastal access land; coastal protected areas and special management areas.

4.1.5 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis

A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis is a useful tool to provide a framework concept of the information provided by the inventory analysis, and can guide the development of priority areas and strategies. Among the strengths associated with the WC coastal zone are exceptionally high biodiversity value and levels of endemism; while some weaknesses include the legacy of poor and unjust historical planning and overexploitation of the natural resource base. Opportunities identified for the WC coastal zone include but are not limited to increasing the protected area network and the inception of best-practice in planning future coastal development. Emergent threats to the WC's coastal zone include inter alia the risks to humans and infrastructure from the impacts of climate change and the growing demand for natural resources.



4.2 The Vision and mission statement for the Western Cape Coast

The vision of the 2004 PCMP was reviewed and amended. The updated vision and mission statement, in keeping with WC Policy, is proposed as:

4.2.1 Vision

Our celebrated Western Cape Coast for life, for all, forever!

4.2.2 Mission statement

The Western Cape coast is diverse, rich, unique and resilient and is respected and celebrated.

The inherent value of the coast is equitably and sustainably unlocked by optimising access, livelihoods and economic and social benefits

The coast and its inhabitants are recognised as valuable assets and nurtured through enabling, innovative, integrated cooperative and adaptive management interventions.

The health, productivity and diversity of natural systems and unique sense-of-place and diverse cultural heritage are protected and promoted in a spirit of stewardship, caring and shared responsibility.

4.3 Guiding principles for the management of the Western Cape Coast

Coastal specific guiding principles for the management of the WC coast, which emanate from the national environmental management principles set out in Section 2 of the NEMA, are proposed to guide planning, management and decision making in the coastal zone. Applicable principles, as included in the National CMP, are therefore defined in Table 5.

These coastal specific principles must be applied in a balanced manner that complements the application of the NEMA environmental management principles. Implementation should and best promote the conservation, protection or sustainable development of the

coastal environment. The complexity of decision making in the coastal environment does however need to be acknowledged and therefore, only those principles or objectives relevant to the decision or action contemplated must be applied.

Table 5: Applicable principles

National Asset	The coast must be retained as a national asset, with public rights to access and benefit from the opportunities provided by coastal resources.
Economic Development	Coastal economic development opportunities must be optimised to meet society's needs and to promote the wellbeing of coastal communities.
Social Equity	Coastal management efforts must ensure that all people, including future generations, enjoy the rights of human dignity, equality and freedom.
Ecological Integrity	The diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems must be maintained and, where appropriate, rehabilitated.
Holism	The coast must be treated as a distinctive and indivisible system, recognising the interrelationships between coastal users and ecosystems, and between the land, sea and air.
Risk Aversion & Precaution	Coastal management efforts must adopt a risk averse and precautionary approach under conditions of uncertainty.
Accountability & Responsibility	Coastal management is a shared responsibility. All people must be held responsible for the consequence of their actions, including financial responsibility for negative impacts.
Duty of Care	All people and organisations must act with due care to avoid negative impacts on the coastal environment and coastal resources.
Integration & Participation	A dedicated, co-ordinated and integrated coastal management approach must be developed and conducted in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner.
Co-operative Governance	Partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society must be built in order to ensure co-responsibility for coastal management and to empower stakeholders to participate effectively.
Differentiated Approach	Recognising that the implementation of integrated coastal management is contextual. While a generic (standardised) management framework is important, mechanisms of implementation cannot be rigid ("fit-for-all").
Adaptive Management Approach	Incrementally adjusting practices based on learning through common sense, experience, experimenting, and monitoring ("learning-by-doing").

Source: Adapted from DEA 2014 ⁽³⁾

5 THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

As detailed previously in the 2004 PCMP, ICM is 'largely a governance process rather than a technical endeavour. Coastal management is about defining, balancing and applying societal values to the use of resources, and trying to modify human behaviour rather than exclusively identifying technical problems then applying technical solutions to them' (4).

Implementation of the inaugural programme was therefore focussed on setting up governance processes and institutional arrangements, in some instances with greater success than others. While leadership was provided by the WC Government and its established Coastal Management Unit within the Department of Development Planning and the Environment, a strategic multi-disciplinary team, local ownership, collaborative behaviour, and partnerships established were not consistent across sectors or local government. Coastal stakeholder engagement was initiated with government officials and is still to be extended to include stakeholders outside the realm of government. While the 2004 programme was goal and strategy driven, this PCMP is priority action-orientated within a strategic context. Certain strategic issues were, however, able to be addressed within the inaugural ICM cycle.

5.1 Role and purpose of this Provincial Coastal Management Programme

The WC PCMP fits within a framework of coastal management programmes (CMPs) that, according to the ICM Act, must be developed both nationally and for all municipalities and provinces with coastal borders. The PCMP must be in line with the National CMP and the National Estuarine Management Protocol, whilst municipal CMPs (developed at the metro or district municipal level or at local municipal level in consultation with the district municipal level) must in turn be consistent with the relevant PCMP and National CMP. The National CMP is intended to provide for coastal management on a national level, while provincial and municipal CMPs are intended to provide for coastal management on a regional and local level, respectively. Whereas the National CMP has a largely strategic focus, the PCMP should be equally operational and strategically focused (1).

The requirements for the development of a PCMP are set out in section 47 of the ICM Act, and are detailed in the adjacent text box. The requirements are further expanded upon in the draft DEA Guideline for the development of CMPs.

The Western Cape PCMP must therefore provide a standardised and uniform approach to coastal management within the province, ensuring consistency with the National CMP and National Estuarine Management Protocol. The WC PCMP should aim to translate national goals and objectives into provincial outcomes, provide guidance on the alignment of municipal outcomes and collate provincial needs and issues to formulate priorities, action plans and strategies.

ICM Act requirements of a PCMP

- (1) A PCMP must—
 - (a) be a provincial policy directive for the management of the coastal zone in the province
 - (b) provide for an integrated, coordinated and uniform approach to coastal management in the province; and
 - (c) be consistent with—
 - (i) the national CMP; and
 - (ii) the national estuarine management protocol.
- (2) A PCMP must include—
 - (a) a vision for the management of the coastal zone in the province, including the sustainable use of coastal resources
 - (b) the coastal management objectives for the coastal zone in the province and for specific parts of the coastal zone
 - (c) priorities and strategies—
 - (i) to achieve the coastal management objectives of the province
 - (ii) to assist in the achievement of the national coastal management objectives as applicable in the province
 - (iii) to develop estuarine management plans for estuaries in the province; and
 - (d) performance indicators to measure progress with the achievement of those objectives.
- (3) A PCMP may include a programme of projected expenditure and investment by the provincial government in order to implement the PCMP.

(Source: ICM Act)

5.2 Outcomes of this Provincial Coastal Management Programme

This PCMP updates and builds on the inaugural 2004 WC PCMP and incorporates updated provincial policies and direction applicable to the WC coastal zone. It provides an updated, coherent, integrated and co-coordinated framework and directive for coastal management and decision-making, as per the ICM Act legislative requirements. It provides an updated vision for the WC coast, taking cognisance of national principles, provincial priorities and identifies priority areas for implementation with accompanying objectives and implementable and measurable required actions. It further prioritises management guidelines to manage and utilise the coast and identifies research priorities.

6 PRIORITIES FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Introduction

This section details the incorporation and alignment with existing plans and identifies provincial priorities in response to burning issues raised. It sets out the goals, objectives; strategies and actions required and provides direction for achieving the vision and mission of sustainable coastal development through integrated coastal management in the WC. It finally identifies measurable indicators to assess performance in respect to the achievement of the goals identified.

6.2 Incorporation and alignment with existing plans and strategies

Applicable plans and strategies have been reviewed and a synopsis is provided below in respect to key issues of relevance to this PCMP.

Table 6: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape PCMP abstracted from existing Provincial plans and strategies

Medium Term Strategic Framework	Outcome 10	2030 National Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year definition of strategic objectives and mandate of government • Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve poverty & unemployment by 2014 • Ensure more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality • Improve the national health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services • Improve the safety of citizens by reducing incidents by reducing incidents of crime and corruption • Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia • Relevant priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More inclusive economic growth, decent work & sustainable livelihoods • Economic & social infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 10: Environmental Assets and Natural Resources that are well protected and continually enhanced • Four main outputs and measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality • Sustainable environmental management • Protected biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty year Plan • Objectives and actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy and employment • Economic infrastructure • Environmental sustainability and resilience • An integrated and inclusive rural economy • Positioning South Africa in the region and the world • Transforming human settlement • Improving education, training and innovation • Promoting health care for all • Social protection • Building safer communities • Building a capable and developmental state • Fighting corruption • Nation building and social cohesion

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development, food security and land reform • Access to quality education • Cohesive and sustainable communities • Creation of a better Africa and a better world • Sustainable resource management and use • A developmental state, including improvement of public services 	<p>2014 National Strategy for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>2014 National CMP</p>
<p>2020 New Growth Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten year framework • Jobs drivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Main economic sectors • Seizing the potential of new economies • Investing in social capital and public services • Spatial development • Key sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Agricultural value chain • Mining value chain • Green economy • Manufacturing sectors in IPAP • Tourism and certain high-level services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year revolving strategy, action plan and interventions • Strategic priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation • Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently • Towards a green economy • Building sustainable communities • Responding effectively to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year plan • Unpacks roles and responsibilities • Presents national vision and priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective planning for coastal vulnerability to global change (including climate change) • Ensuring equitable access to the coastal zone • Integrating the management of estuaries • Managing pollution in the coastal zone • Establishing monitoring and reporting systems to inform decision making • Establishing mechanisms for effective compliance and enforcement • Provision of coastal information and research • Strengthening awareness, education and training to build capacity • Strengthening partnerships for ICM <p>Presents national management objectives and actions per priority area and commitment to enabling the implementation of ICM in South Africa.</p>

Table 7: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape PCMP abstracted from existing National plans and strategies

ONE CAPE 2040	Western Cape Provincial Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019	2014 Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty year Plan • Vision & priority actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High skills, connected and collaborative & innovation driven • Resource efficient & resilient • An inclusive and competitive economy • High employment rate & growing incomes • Improved quality of life overcoming legacy issues • Responsive to environmental risks • Priority actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition from a dirty to a clean economy is paramount • Safe and efficient public transport and embracing of non-motorised transport • Energy security from renewable sources • Upgrading low income rental stock, gap housing and private-sector driven integrative efforts • Consciously empowered community leaders are required Enhance municipal service delivery in poor settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds on progress made and lessons learnt in implementation of the previous planning cycle's Provincial Strategic Objectives • Presents five overarching Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for growth and jobs • Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development • Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills • Enable and resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment • Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment. • Games changers prioritised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband and e-learning • After school facilities • Alcohol harms reduction • The economy: "People and Power" • Better Living: addressing the apartheid legacy • Implementation proposed through partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 year plan • Transversal planning tool and WC spatial agenda • Spatial Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More inclusivity, productivity, competitiveness and opportunities in urban and rural space-economies • Better protection of spatial assets (e.g. cultural and scenic landscapes) and strengthen resilience of natural and built environments • Improved effectiveness in the governance of its urban and rural areas • Spatial Vision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating Cape • Working Cape • Green Cape • Connecting Cape • Living Cape • Leading Cape • Spatial Framework and Themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable use of the WC's spatial assets • Opening-up opportunities in the provincial space-economy • Developing integrated and sustainable settlements

2013 Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report	2013 Western Cape Green Economy Strategy Framework	2014 Western Cape Climate Change Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities for Green Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Gas & Renewables; • Financial Infrastructure (attract capital and investment into green innovation) • Green Jobs • Green Drivers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart living & working • Smart mobility • Smart eco-systems • Smart agri-production • Smart Enterprise • Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote innovation • Create an enabling environment <p>Grow/develop the market</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Built Environment – infrastructure, services, human settlement (innovate) • Actively strengthen ecological goods and services to enhance resilience & limit impact on the poor • Enhance Systems for Integrated Planning and Implementation incorporating biodiversity & ecosystem vulnerability • Good governance- environmental monitoring, waste management, integrated planning • Build resilient communities who can earn a living- conservation agriculture, coastal livelihoods, Green Economy <p>Responding Effectively to Climate Change</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WCCRS focuses on an integrated approach to climate change response on the following nine Focus Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Renewable energy • The Built environment (Critical infrastructure, waste, and human settlements) • Sustainable transport • Water security and efficiency • Biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services • Coastal and estuary management • Food security • Healthy communities • It contains additional cross-cutting themes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework • Partnerships and an integrated approach • Programmatic approach • Financing and resourcing • Monitoring and evaluation

Table 8: Key issues of relevance to the Western Cape CMP abstracted from existing Local plans and strategies

2014 Eden District CMP	2015 City of Cape Town Coastal Programme	2013 West Coast District CMP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year plan • Includes a vision and coastal management objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access • Infrastructure, spatial planning and development • Biodiversity protection, conservation and enhancement • Heritage resources • Disaster management • Water quality and quantity • Institutional arrangements • Compliance and enforcement • Education and awareness • Economic development • Tourism and recreation • Sustainable livelihoods • Research • Strategies presented as management actions plans and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of issue • Action required • Legislative context • Mandate • Time frame • Estimated cost • Performance indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic approach consisting of operational guidelines • Single document with individual chapters dedicated to specific aspects to allow easy review/updating • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and principles; • Institutional accountability and responsibility; • Legislative components; and • Specific management and operational procedures, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal and Sea Defence Decision Framework ○ Marine and Environmental Law Enforcement Strategy ○ Large Marine Animal Stranding Protocol ○ Shark Safety ○ Blue Flag ○ Trek-net Fishing Protocol ○ Dune Management ○ Coastal Signage and Information ○ Coastal Cleaning Protocol ○ Coastal Monitoring Programme ○ Education, Awareness, and Training ○ City of Cape Town Events Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year plan • Includes a vision, objectives, strategies, priorities and performance indicators • Strategies and associated actions grouped according to themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework • Natural resource management • Heritage resource management • Pollution control and waste management • Access to the coast • Safety and security • Socio-economic development • Institutional, human and financial resource capacity development • Individual strategies and actions of highest priority detailed • Cost effective analysis included as well as institutional arrangements to ensure effective implementation

2015 Overberg CMP

- **Five year plan**
- **Includes a vision and coastal management objectives per identified priority area**
 - Facilitation of coastal access
 - Compliance and enforcement
 - Estuaries
 - Land and marine based sources of pollution and waste
 - Cooperative governance and Local Government support
 - Climate change, dynamic coastal processes and building resilient communities
 - Natural capital and natural resource management
 - Social, economic and development planning
 - Education and capacity building
- **Includes 1 core Municipal CMP and 3 supplementary Municipal CMPs for Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam respectively**
- **All 4 CMPs include 5-year plan of action detailing:**
 - Implementation strategies/projects
 - Indicators
 - Estimated budget
 - Detail regarding proposed implementers



6.3 Key issues identified during the stakeholder engagement process

During 2013 and 2014 public consultation was undertaken during 2013 and 2014 in the process of developing a draft PCMP. This included placement of notices at the various municipal offices throughout the study area and placement of advertisements (in provincial newspapers and local newspapers) to inform the public of the proposed project and upcoming public workshops. Letters were also sent to every person identified as potential interested and affected parties providing them with dates and times for upcoming workshops and inviting them to participate in the process.

Key role-players in each of the districts (Overberg District Municipality, Eden District Municipality, West Coast District Municipality) and the Cape Town Metropole were consulted to obtain initial inputs. This was followed by seven public workshops (City of Cape Town, Hermanus, Bredasdorp, Plettenberg Bay, Lambert's Bay, Saldanha Bay and George) during which all interested and affected parties (I&APs) were provided with an opportunity to raise issues for consideration in the drafting of the PCMP.

The following key issues were identified as the most important issues for consideration in the PCMP in descending order of priority according to a show of hands at the workshops:

- Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities;
- Funding/capacity for implementation;
- Delineation of the extent of the various coastal zones (tied in with roles and responsibilities);
- Estuarine management (tied in with roles and responsibilities);
- Approach to coastal retreat/set-back (risk), set-back lines, management of coastal development;
- Compliance monitoring;
- Identification of zoning for protected sites;
- Sharing of scientific information between government organisations and NGOs on the ground;
- Practical implementation and sustainability of the CMP over the longer term;
- Level of information available for decision making;
- Funding and tourism infrastructure development;
- Management of boat launching sites/slipways;
- Access control and management;
- Identification of coastal management zones;
- Partnership development & communication;
- Scientific basis for decision making;

- Erosion control;
- Signage, awareness and education;
- Mobile dunes management;
- Control of domestic pets on beaches;
- Public and private involvement in review of PCMP (yearly); and
- Transitional arrangements with regard to legislation (Seashore Act).

An initial draft PCMP has been presented to each District Municipality Coastal Management Committee and discussed in detail by the Provincial Coastal Management Committee during 2015. This Draft PCMP is now presented to all stakeholders for comment. Advertising in the Government Gazette and provincial and local newspapers are thus publicising the availability of the Draft PCMP for comment as well as inviting stakeholders to workshops to be held within each District Municipality and the City of Cape Town.

6.4 Priority Areas

The White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development proposed key themes for action as the implementation framework for CMPs, and this approach was adopted for the inaugural version of the WC provincial CMP in 2004. In line with the structure of the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa ⁽¹⁾, the implementation framework has been amended to reflect priority areas for implementation for the current ICM cycle. This shift has been incorporated into this updated PCMP.

In order to adequately identify ICM priorities and objectives for the WC province, a Situational Analysis was undertaken to assess the status of the WC coastline. In conjunction with the stakeholder engagement undertaken, the Situational Analysis identified WC priorities for coastal management, as well as the associated coastal management objectives and implementation strategies. A summary of the situational analysis is included in Section 4 above.

Nine priority areas are identified and described as detailed below:

PRIORITY AREAS FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

- Priority Area 1: Social, economic development and planning;
- Priority Area 2: Cooperative governance and local government support;
- Priority Area 3: Facilitation of coastal access;
- Priority Area 4: Climate change, dynamic coastal processes and building resilient communities;
- Priority Area 5: Land and marine-based sources of pollution and waste;
- Priority Area 6: Natural and cultural resource management;
- Priority Area 7: Estuary management;
- Priority Area 8: Capacity building, advocacy and education
- Priority Area 9: Compliance, monitoring and enforcement.

6.4.1 Priority Area 1: Social, economic development and planning

Goal: Economic development, work creation and the sustainable planning & development of coastal settlements is promoted.

The cornerstone of effective ICM is the promotion of a balance between sustainable, viable and appropriate development and the protection of coastal resources/assets, including the natural, social and cultural environments. A focus on social upliftment and economic development and effective planning is critical in the continued fight to alleviate poverty and to generate sustainable livelihoods and is considered as the first priority in the WC Province.

6.4.2 **Priority Area 2: Cooperative governance and local government support**

Goal: Promote institutional innovation for co-operative governance in integrated coastal management.

Co-operative government and governance, mandated by the South African Constitution, is prescribed in the coastal environment by the ICM Act. The Act promotes stakeholder engagement and co-operation via the implementation of the provincial and municipal cross-sectoral, multi-actor CMPs and the formal cooperative governance structures established via the ICM Act, namely coastal management committees. Co-operative governance, in contrast to cooperative government, includes collaboration and partnerships between all forms of government and business, the private sector, research institutions and civil society (including traditional leadership).

6.4.3 **Priority Area 3: Facilitation of coastal access**

Goal: Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable.

While the facilitation of coastal access is a municipal function in terms of the ICM Act, the WC Government is a key role-player in building commitment and providing guidance and support to municipalities to allow them to effectively implement, maintain and monitor coastal access. This priority area includes ensuring that the public has an equitable right of access to the coast and its resources as well as the management of such access.

6.4.4 **Priority Area 4: Climate change, dynamic coastal processes and building resilient communities**

Goal: Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes, environmental hazards and natural disasters.

The vulnerable and sensitive WC coastal zone is increasingly being threatened as a result of increasing demands for development, the exploitation of resources and the effects of global climate change (e.g. flooding, sea level rise and increase in storminess). Resilience of both the environment and the communities living there is the focus of this priority area which proposes that development is both properly planned and managed to avoid exposure to the significant risks associated with dynamic coastal processes. A uniform response is required to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability as well as in respect to the rehabilitation of coastal areas.

6.4.5 **Priority Area 5: Land and marine-based sources of pollution and waste**

Goal: Minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment.

Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of pollution, being the end or collection point in various solid and liquid waste streams. This pollution emanates from both the marine environment, as a result of shipping and commercial fishing activities, as well as from land-based sources, as a result of effluent discharges, urban stormwater and the 'throw-away' mentality that pervades our society. This priority area aims to minimise the impacts associated with pollution in the coastal environment by proposing and implementing appropriate pollution control and waste management measures.

6.4.6 **Priority Area 6: Natural and cultural resource management**

Goal: Ecosystem goods and services and cultural assets are sustained as the basis for coastal economic development and livelihoods.

The ecosystem goods and services of the WC coastal zone contribute an enormous amount of tangible and intangible benefits to residents and visitors. These benefits cannot be measured in purely economic terms, and the protection, conservation and continued ecological functioning of this natural capital is an asset to the province beyond measure. It is thus critically important that the natural functioning of the WC coastal system, and its resources, be allowed to continue with minimum anthropogenic interference. Of particular conservation concern are environmental assets that promote sustainable livelihoods, which must be sustainably utilised, adequately protected and appropriately rehabilitated.

6.4.7 **Priority Area 7: Estuary management**

Goal: Co-ordinated and integrated estuarine management optimises the ecological, social and economic value of these systems on an equitable and sustainable basis.

Estuaries, which are under increasing pressure from human interference, modification and degradation, are considered amongst the most threatened ecosystems in the world. These sensitive, yet highly productive and diverse ecosystems are of critical importance in the provision of ecological social and economic benefits in the WC. This priority area focusses on the requirements of the National Estuarine Management Protocol and proposes the development and implementation of a Provincial Estuarine Management Framework and

Implementation Strategy that will prioritise the development of EMPs and provide provincial direction for the establishment and operation of estuary advisory forums.

6.4.8 **Priority Area 8: Capacity building, advocacy and education**

Goal: To develop capacity and promote public awareness and education for integrated coastal management.

The recognition of the value of the coast, shared ownership of the coastal zone and accompanying shared responsibility and need to facilitate co-operation can only be effectively implemented if awareness is created and coastal managers and stakeholders are effectively trained. Applied training and capacity-building of coastal managers and other stakeholders as well as accessible and co-ordinated research are additional requirements to ensure effective co-operative governance and government under this Priority Area.

6.4.9 **Priority Area 9: Compliance, monitoring and enforcement**

Goal: To monitor the State of the Coast (SoC) and promote compliance with coastal and other regulations.

A final key priority of this CMP, in keeping with the NCMP, is compliance and enforcement of the ICM Act and the exploration of new and innovative ways to strengthen capacity and collaboration in respect to monitoring within the coastal zone of the WC.

6.5 Performance indicators for monitoring progress

If undertaken correctly, indicators serve both as a corrective function during the project cycle - enabling timely adjustments- and/or as a guide to structuring future projects more effectively ⁽¹⁾. With this in mind, the priority areas for implementation and the five-year plan of action include output indicators.

6.6 The development of the programme

A five-year programme is included in section 7 below. This five-year programme provides detailed direction for achieving the coastal management vision, mission and goals per identified priority area during the next five years of the ICM cycle. These priority areas, coastal management objectives and implementation strategies address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined during the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement components and should be considered holistically and not in isolation from one another.

Core jurisdiction of this provincial programme vests with the WC DEA&DP, however, implementation should be undertaken transversally within the Western Cape Government and in partnership with National and Local Government as well as all other relevant coastal stakeholders. This five-year programme has undergone an extensive review internally within the Western Cape Government as well as with National and Local Government partners.

7 THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME: PRIORITY AREAS, COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

7.1 Priority Area 1: Social, economic development and planning

PRIORITY AREA 1: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING			
Goal:	Economic development, work creation and the sustainable planning and development of coastal settlements is promoted		
1. Coastal Management Objective: Recognise and unlock the strategic value of coastal assets and investment in the green and blue economy			
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators		Time Frame
1.1. Support the development of the aquaculture sector.	1.1.1. Report on mechanisms applied for boosting skills for greener jobs in the Aquaculture sector.		2016/17
	1.1.2. Aquaculture strategy for the WC linked to the proposed Aquaculture National Act, in place.		2017/18
1.2. Support the development of responsible tourism products in the coastal zone.	1.2.1. One existing responsible tourism offering upgraded.		2017/18
	1.2.2. One new responsible tourism offering developed.		2017/18
1.3. Identify and facilitate investment opportunities for the development of the green and blue economy along the coast.	1.3.1. Three opportunities identified along the WC coastline.		2018/19
	1.3.2. Three investment opportunities for the identified green and blue economy facilitated.		2020/21
2. Coastal Management Objective: Identify and develop opportunities for work creation in integrated coastal development and management			
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators		Time Frame
2.1. Identify and facilitate the implementation of priority dune, estuary and sediment management work creation projects. (Identify priorities, facilitate relevant approvals,	2.1.1. Nos. of projects / nos. of beneficiaries / nos. of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined).		2020/21

	Assist municipalities in motivating for the funding and Support successful implementation).		
2.2.	Identify and facilitate the implementation of work creation projects for priority construction and maintenance of Proclaimed fishing harbours and listed public launch sites.	2.2.1.	Nos. of projects / nos. of beneficiaries / nos. of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined).
2.3.	Identify and facilitate the implementation of priority coastal and estuary monitoring projects (cross- reference to Priority Area 9) as a focus for work creation and skills development.	2.3.1.	Nos. of projects / nos. of beneficiaries / nos. of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined).

3. Coastal Management Objective: Enable spatial integration and investment in, and protection of, coastal assets through coherent development planning and decision-making				
Implementation Strategy		Output Indicators		Time Frame
3.1	Identify the appropriate legal mechanism to implement CMLs and coastal overlay zones.	3.1.1	Integrated mechanism for implementation of CML and coastal overlay zones endorsed by the Minister.	2016/17
3.2	Facilitate the implementation of the identified legal mechanism for CMLs and coastal overlay zones.	3.2.1	Adoption of the CML and Development Setback line by the MEC.	2018/19
		3.2.2	Coastal overlay zones incorporated into reviewed local SDFs and Municipal zoning schemes.	2019/20
		3.2.3	WC Coastal Regional Plan developed under LUPA as a RSDF	2020/21
		3.2.4	Mainstreaming of biodiversity layers as part of coastal overlay zones.	
3.3	Facilitate the protection and management of CPP.	3.3.1	Submission of proposed expanded CPP to National DEA.	2020/21
3.4	Identify and prioritise active management objectives interventions to respond to the impacts of climate change.	3.4.1	Coastal Vulnerability and Risk Assessment analysis finalised and informs reviewed SDFs and priority management interventions.	2017/18

7.2 Priority Area 2: Cooperative governance and local government support

PRIORITY AREA 2: CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT		
Goal:	Promote institutional innovation for co-operative governance in integrated coastal management	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Promote WC Government as well as local government objectives through participation in the National Coastal committee		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. Ensure formal nomination and representation at the NCC (MinTech Working group 8).	1.1.1. Official letter of nomination issued by Head of Department.	Annual / As required
1.2. Ensure relevant issues from Municipal Coastal Committees (MCCs) and the WC PCC are elevated to the NCC (Working group 8).	1.2.1. Working group 8 work plan addresses the priority issues identified by the WC: PCC and WC: MCC's.	Ongoing
2. Coastal Management Objective: Support and co-ordinate Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. Formally appoint WC PCC members.	2.1.1. Official letters of appointment issued by Head of Department.	Annual / As required
2.2. Convene and record at least four WC PCC meetings per annum.	2.2.1. Four Meeting records per annum.	Ongoing
2.3. Ensure Provincial representation and support to MCCs.	2.3.1. Deployment and support of Provincial representatives to all MCCs.	Ongoing
3. Coastal Management Objective: Promote and support the development of inter-governmental processes, structures and mechanisms to enable integrated coastal management		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
3.1 Identify and support priority areas for engaging intergovernmental processes.	3.1.1 The Terms of Reference for the Greater Saldanha Bay Area Inter-governmental Task Team are implemented.	2020/21
3.2 Support the WC Estuary Task Team.	3.2.1 Deployment and support of Provincial representatives to the WC Estuary Task Team.	2016/17

4. Coastal Management Objective: Promote and support advisory bodies, inclusive of civil society, to enable effective co-operative governance			
Implementation Strategy		Output Indicators	Time Frame
4.1	Ensure provincial representation and support to advisory bodies	4.1.1 Deployment and support of Provincial representatives at these committees e.g. Biosphere Reserves, Water Quality Trusts, Estuary Management Forums, Protected Areas Advisory Committee, Working for the Coast Project Advisory Committee, Newly identified bodies	Ongoing

5. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and promote partnerships for integrated coastal management			
Implementation Strategy		Output Indicators	Time Frame
5.1	Develop partnerships with Private sector to incentivise sustainable coastal development and management	5.1.1 A strategy for incentivising sustainable coastal developments, compiled in partnership with Insurance companies	2020/21
5.2	Management agreements with implementation partners to address capacity constraints	5.2.1 Concluded service level agreements for priority projects (e.g. blue flag, Lower Breede River Conservancy Trust (LBRCT))	Ongoing

7.3 Priority Area 3: The facilitation of coastal access

PRIORITY AREA 3: THE FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS			
Goal:	Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable		
1. Coastal Management Objective: Enable physical public access to the sea, and along the sea shore, on a managed basis			
Implementation Strategy		Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1.	Develop a WC Coastal Access Strategy and Plan	1.1.1. Audit methodology developed and piloted for identified area 1.1.2. Audit of existing and historical access and cultural resources and activities along the coast 1.1.3. Audit of admiralty reserves and state land adjacent to the coast conducted per District Municipality 1.1.4. Coastal Access land identified in the WC Coastal Regional Plan	2016/17 2017/18 2020/21 2019/20

1.2. Assist Local Government in implementing the WC Coastal Access Strategy.	1.2.1. Coastal Access land designated by Local Governments in reviewed SDFs.	2020/21
	1.2.2. Consolidated report on status of coastal access land designation and management.	2017/18 & biennially 2016/17
	1.2.3. Framework operational plan for each listed Public Launch Site.	
	1.2.4. Monitor the implementation of operational plans for PLS.	2017/18 & annually

7.4 Priority Area 4: Climate change, dynamic coastal processes & building resilient communities

PRIORITY AREA 4: CLIMATE CHANGE, DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES & BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES		
Goal:	Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes, environmental hazards and natural disasters	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Ensure that coastal planning, development and management minimises the exposure of people, infrastructure and economic activities to significant risk from dynamic coastal processes		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. To undertake a coastal vulnerability analysis in collaboration with DEA (see priority area 1)	1.1.1. Coastal vulnerability report for the WC.	2017/18
1.2. Regional Spatial Planning supports coastal resilience through the development of a WC Coastal Regional Plan.	1.2.1. WC Coastal Regional Plan includes responses to improve coastal resilience.	2020/21
1.3. Spatial Performance indicators inform ongoing progress reporting on improved coastal resilience planning and land use decision making in the province.	1.3.1. Report on Spatial performance Indicators in the Coastal risk zones.	2019/20
1.4. Ensure that Provincial Risk and Disaster Management that includes coastal aspects.	1.4.1. Revised Provincial Risk Profile.	2016/17 & ongoing

2. Coastal Management Objective: Develop a systematic approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability, risks and damage		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. Develop provincial protocol for coastal vulnerability, risk and damage assessment and response.	2.1.1. Provincial Coastal Protocol for assessment and response for coastal vulnerability, risk and damage.	2018/19
2.2. Develop priority programme for response to coastal priorities, based on coastal vulnerability analysis and in terms of the Provincial Protocol.	2.2.1. Programme developed to inform infrastructure investment and to support work creation.	2018/19 & ongoing
2.3. Develop guidelines to support the implementation of the Provincial Protocol for coastal vulnerability, risk and damage assessment and response.	2.3.1. Guidelines developed for priority interventions for coastal rehabilitation guidelines	2018/19 & ongoing

7.5 Priority Area 5: Land and marine-based sources of pollution and waste

PRIORITY AREA 5: LAND AND MARINE-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND WASTE		
Goal:	Minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimise and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems		
Implementation Strategy	Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. Mapping of point and diffuse sources of pollution in partnership with the relevant National Environmental Affairs and / or Water and Sanitation departments for prioritised estuaries.	1.1.1. Specialised database developed for the Berg estuaries indicating point and diffuse sources of pollution.	2016/17
	1.1.2. Specialised database developed for the Breede estuaries indicating point and diffuse sources of pollution.	2016/17
1.2. Monitoring of selected pollution sites in prioritised estuaries.	1.2.1. Monitoring report for Berg River and estuary.	2016/17 & annually 2016/17 & annually 2017/18 & annually
	1.2.2. Monitoring report for Breede estuary.	
	1.2.3. Monitoring report for the Oliphant's estuary.	
1.3. Disaster risk reduction and management response for pollution incidents is co-ordinated for coastal areas and estuaries across relevant spheres of government.	1.3.1. The national strategy for disaster risk reduction and management response for pollution incidents implemented in the WC province (oil spill contingency, sewage spills and load shedding and WWTW).	2017/18

2. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and implement water quality improvement programmes for prioritised coastal areas		
Implementation Strategy / Action	Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. Review of existing EMPs to identify priorities for water quality improvements.	2.1.1. Report on the priority water quality interventions identified from 17 reviewed EMPs.	2018/19
2.2. Facilitate the implementation of identified water quality improvement interventions.	2.2.1. Three water quality improvement interventions facilitated.	2020/21

7.6 Priority Area 6: Natural and cultural resource management

PRIORITY AREA 6: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
Goal:	Ecosystem goods and services and cultural assets are sustained as the basis for coastal economic development and livelihoods	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Expand and effectively manage a system of coastal protected areas		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. Explore the designation of Special Management Areas (SMAs) in terms of the ICM Act for prioritised areas.	1.1.1. Feasibility / concept report on the establishment of SMAs for Robberg – Tsitsikama, De Hoop-Breede, Kogelberg Marine Management Area, Dassen Island and Ganzekraal.	2016/17
1.2. Identify and implement mechanisms for appropriate protection status of priority areas including expansion of MPAs as identified in the WC Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES).	1.2.1. Expansion of no-take/exclusion zones within existing Betty's Bay, Goukamma and Robberg MPAs through proclamation.	2016/17
	1.2.2. Expansion of priority MPAs through the proclamation of Keurbooms Estuary, Goukou (MPA), De Mond (Heuningnes), Bot River Estuary, Verlorenvlei, Part of Oliphant's.	2020/21

2. Coastal Management Objective: Promote the conservation and responsible management of heritage resources situated within the coastal area		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. To develop and implement a programme for identification, protection, revitalisation and celebration of coastal cultural assets (heritage database, plans for management).	2.1.1. Identification and mapping of known declared heritage resources.	2020/21
	2.1.2. Prioritise the development of Conservation Management Plans for declared Provincial Heritage Sites.	2020/21
2.2. To facilitate the rehabilitation of prioritised damaged or degraded coastal cultural sites.	2.2.1. Implementation and monitoring of rehabilitation programmes for prioritised areas.	2020/21

7.7 Priority Area 7: Estuarine management

PRIORITY AREA 7: ESTUARY MANAGEMENT		
Goal:	Co-ordinated and integrated estuarine management optimises the ecological, social and economic value of these systems on an equitable and sustainable basis	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and implement a provincial estuarine management programme		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. Develop an Estuarine Management Framework and Implementation Strategy.	1.1.1. Estuarine Management Framework document prepared. 1.1.2. Institutional framework for EMPs developed. 1.1.3. Regulations for estuary management drafted. 1.1.4. Estuarine management capacity building materials developed.	2017/18 2017/18 2017/18 2017/18
1.2. Development and implementation of the Breede River EMP.	1.2.1. Submission by the MEC to the National Minister to request approval of Breede River EMP. 1.2.2. Approval of Breede River EMP by the National Minister. 1.2.3. Institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the EMP established.	2016/17 2016/17 2017/18
1.3. The finalisation of priority EMPs (15 from CAPE).	1.3.1. Fifteen (15) priority EMPs approved by the MEC.	2017/18
1.4. The development of EMPs for the remaining estuaries on a prioritised basis.	1.4.1. Seventeen (17) priority EMPs approved by the MEC.	2018/19
1.5. The development of Mouth Management plans for prioritised estuaries.	1.5.1. Ten (10) priority mouth management plans developed.	2017/18

2 Coastal Management Objective: Ensure that priority habitats associated with estuaries are protected		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. The expansion of MPAs in the WC PAES includes priority estuaries where appropriate.	2.2. WC PAES identifies priority estuaries as part of the strategy. 2.3. Identified priority estuaries are proclaimed as MPAs.	2016/17 2020/21
2.4. Priority biodiversity habitats associated with estuaries are included in the WC Provincial Spatial Biodiversity Plan.	2.5. The finalised WC Provincial Spatial Biodiversity Plan includes priority estuary habitats.	2016/17

3 Coastal Management Objective: Co-ordinate estuarine management research		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
3.1 Engage research partners and direct estuary management research to address WC priorities.	3.1.1 Research report on the economic and social value of estuaries.	2018/19 2019/20
	3.1.2 Ecological Classification and Reserve Determination for priority estuaries established.	2020/21
	3.1.3 Flood-lines for priority estuaries in the WC determined.	

7.8 Priority Area 8: Capacity building, advocacy and education

PRIORITY AREA 8: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, ADVOCACY AND EDUCATION		
Goal:	Develop capacity and promote public awareness and education for integrated coastal management	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Educate stakeholders and build their awareness to instil a sense of ownership and an appreciation of the value of the coast		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. Develop partnerships for coastal Environmental Education programmes to engage learners.	1.1.1. Two new partnerships developed.	2019/20
1.2. Promote and support environmental events.	1.2.1. Three environmental events supported.	Annual
1.3. Explore the reactivation of "adopt a beach" programme (link to green flag).	1.3.1. Feasibility assessment of reactivating the "adopt a beach" programme.	2017/18
2. Coastal Management Objective: Build political and stakeholder support for effective coastal management		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. Develop and disseminate popular materials to support the implementation of the CMP.	2.1.1. CMP summary distributed to Stakeholders.	2016/17
2.2. Identify, compile and disseminate case studies in best practice and lessons learned in integrated coastal management.	2.2.1. Three best practice cases developed and disseminated.	2019/20
2.3. Update the WC Government departmental coastal management webpage.	2.3.1. An updated webpage produced and maintained on the WCG site.	2016/17 & annually

3. Coastal Management Objective: Undertake a prioritised capacity development programme to support the implementation of ICM Act in the WC		
Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame
3.1. Undertake a capacity development needs analysis for the implementation of the ICM Act and the WC CMP.	3.1.1. Needs analysis study for implementation of the ICM Act and the WC CMP.	2017/18
3.2. Develop and implement a programme to build capacity of provincial and local government and partners.	3.2.1. Organisational design study for coastal functions of the WC. 3.2.2. Capacity development strategy. 3.2.3. Capacity development progress implementation report.	2017/18 2018/19 2020/21
3.3. Implement a programme for training and designation of Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) to support the implementation of ICM Act and other SEMAs.	3.3.1. One training programme implemented.	Annually
3.4. Develop a WC voluntary coastal officer (VCO) programme in-line with National Regulations.	3.4.1. The appointment of VCOs.	2020/21

7.9 Priority Area 9: Compliance, monitoring and enforcement

PRIORITY AREA 9: MONITORING, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT		
Goal:	Monitor the State of the Coast (SoC) and promote compliance with coastal and other regulations	
1. Coastal Management Objective: Establish a system for SoC monitoring and reporting		
Implementation Strategy / Action	Output Indicators	Time Frame
1.1. To align a set of indicators and system for monitoring and reporting for SoC with the National SoC system.	1.1.1. Indicators for SoC report developed aligned with the National Norms and Standards.	2017/18
1.2. To report on the SoC as part of the State of Environmental Report for the WC.	1.2.1. Provincial SoC completed	2017/18
1.3. To develop a strategy for coastal monitoring and reporting.	1.3.1. Provincial SoC monitoring and reporting implementation plan developed.	2018/19
1.4. Assess the feasibility of developing citizen science-based information and monitoring platform (web-based, spatially referenced and mobile enabled).	1.4.1. A feasibility assessment report.	2020/21

2. Coastal Management Objective: Promote compliance of conditions of approval of authorised coastal activities as well as enforcement of relevant environmental legislation (including management plans)		
Implementation Strategy / Action	Output Indicators	Time Frame
2.1. Follow-up priority categories of non-compliance.	2.1.1. Compliance statistics for coastal transgressions, the Seashore Act and Public Launch Sites.	2017/18 & annually
2.2. Facilitate partnerships and protocols for co-operation with all spheres of government to enable improved compliance management and enforcement of activities in coastal areas (e.g. WC ICM Act compliance and enforcement forum to co-ordinate strategies).	2.2.1. Record of quarterly meetings. 2.2.2. Compliance and enforcement reports completed according to National DEA templates. 2.2.3. Memorandum of Agreements between spheres of government developed and signed	Annually 2018/19 2018/19

3. Coastal Management Objective: Promote effective, accessible and co-ordinate research as well as access to information		
Implementation Strategy / Action	Output Indicators	Time Frame
3.1. Develop a coastal management research strategy.	3.1.1. Research priorities for coastal management identified. 3.1.2. Research MoUs with partners concluded. 3.1.3. Provincial bursary scheme includes coastal management priorities.	2016/17 & annually 2017/18 & Ongoing 2017/18

8 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE WC CMP

Implementation of this PCMP is driven by the WC Governments commitment to the requirements of the various relevant national drivers (The National Development Plan, NCMP and Operation Phakisa), as well as the WC provincial strategic goal of 'enabling a resilient sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment'. These form the fulcrum of actions proposed to be taken ensuring quantified and measurable outcomes.

Monitoring the overarching transversal success of the implementation of this PCMP is critical and the five-year programme is proposed to be continually reviewed by the WC PCC. Indicators identified will be used to measure if strategies are successful or not. Indicators, and the means of collecting information about them, are proposed to be refined. 'State of Environment', including the State of the Coast reports will also play a significant role in the monitoring of the success of the WC PCMP.

Following endorsement and acceptance of the updated PCMP, the next substantive amendment occurs five years after publication of this updated PCMP, in compliance with the requirements of the ICM Act. Review of the progress of implementation will be ongoing and *ad hoc*, minor amendments to the programme be made as and when needed and in consultation with the WC PCC.

9 CONCLUSIONS

Managing the uniquely complex and sensitive environments that comprise the coastal zone is a challenging task, requiring strategic coastal management objective setting, definitive and implementable goals and on-going monitoring of indicators to ensure effectiveness and improve efficiency. The WC coastal zone is diverse, not only in terms of its natural and social environments, but also in terms of the challenges that it faces, and as such, an approach as described above becomes absolutely crucial when striving towards sustainability of coastal settlement and growth. This PCMP, in conjunction with the 2004 PCMP, is intended to function as an integrative planning and policy instrument, and a means to manage the diverse array of activities that occur in the coastal zone, without compromising environmental integrity or economic development. Effective implementation of the priority strategies contained in this PCMP should make a significant contribution towards the achievement of ICM in the WC.

10 REFERENCES

1. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs)**. *A Guide to the Development of Coastal Management Programmes in South Africa*. Department of Environmental Affairs. Cape Town : Oceans and Coasts Branch, Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012. p. 88.
2. **DEAT (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism)**. *White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development*. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Cape Town : Coastal Management Policy Programme. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2000.
3. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs)**. *South Africa's National Coastal Management Programme*. Department of Environmental Affairs. Cape Town : Oceans and Coasts Branch, Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014.
4. **WCG (Western Cape Government)**. *Western Cape Coastal Management Programme*. Western Cape Government. Cape Town : Western Cape Government, 2004.
5. **Shi, C., Hutchinson, S.M. and Xu, S.** Evaluation of coastal zone sustainability: an integrated approach applied in Shanghai Municipality and Chon Ming Island. *Journal of Environmental Management*. 2004, Vols. 71. 335-344p.
6. **Bille, R.** Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Four entrenched illusions. *Surveys and Perspectives Integrating Environment and Society*. 2008, Vols. 2. 1-20p.
7. **Nichols, K.** Coming to terms with "Integrated Coastal Management": Problems of meaning and method in a new area of resource regulation. *Professional Geographer*. 1999, Vols. 51. 388-399p.
8. **Olsen, S.** Frameworks and indicators for assessing progress in integrated coastal management initiatives. *Ocean and Coastal Management*. 2003, Vols. 46. 347-361p.
9. **SECRU (Scottish Executive Central Research Unit)**. *Indicators to Monitor the Progress of Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A Review of Worldwide Practice*. Edinburgh : Scottish Executive Central Research Unit, 2001.
10. **GESAMP (Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection)**. *The Contributions of Science to Integrated Coastal Management*. Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection. 1996.

11. **UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services).** *Draft Cost/benefit assessment of marine and coastal resources in the Western Indian Ocean: Mozambique and South Africa. Produced for the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project.* South Africa : Prepared by Jane Turpie & Gwyn Wilson, Anchor Environmental Consultants, 2011.
12. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs).** *A Summary Guide to South Africa's Integrated Coastal Management Act.* Department of Environmental Affairs. Cape Town : Cape Town Directorate: Marine and Coastal Management, 2010.
13. **Glavovic, B.C.** The evolution of coastal management in South Africa: why blood is thicker than water. *Ocean and Coastal Management.* 2006, Vols. 49, 889-904p.
14. **IW:LEARN (International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network).** Abidjan Convention. *International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network web site.* [Online] 2013. [Cited: 1 June 2014.] <http://iwlearn.net/publications/legal-frameworks/abidjan-convention>.
15. **UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme).** Abidjan Convention. *Abidjan Convention web site.* [Online] United Nations Environmental Programme, 2014. [Cited: 1 June 2014.] <http://cop11.abidjanconvention.org/>.
16. **Celliers, L., Breetzke, T., Moore, L., Malan, D.** *A User-friendly Guide to South Africa's Integrated Coastal Management Act.* Cape Town : Department of Environment Affairs and SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants, 2009.
17. **DEADP (Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning).** *Western Cape State of the Environment Report 2012.* Cape Town : Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Western Cape Government, 2013.
18. **Sink, K., Holness, S., Harris, L., Majiedt, P., Atkinson, L., Robinson, T., Kirkman, S., Hutchings, L., Leslie, R., Lamberth, S., Kerwath, S., von der Heyden, S., Lombard, A., Attwood, C., Branch, G., Fairweather, T. Taljaard, S. Weerts, S., Cowley, P., Awad, A., Halpern, B., Grantham, H., Wolf, T.** *National Biodiversity Assessment 2011: Technical Report Volume 4: Marine and Coastal Component.* Pretoria : South African National Biodiversity Institute, 2012.
19. **DEADP (Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning).** *Coastal Set-Back Lines for the Overberg District.* Cape Town : Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Western Cape Government, 2012.
20. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs).** *National Estuarine Management Protocol.* Department of Environmental Affairs. Pretoria : Department of Environmental Affairs, 2013.

-
21. **Pauw, J.C.** *Combat change with change: Translating observations on environmental change in South Africa into long-term policy considerations for sustainable development.* Pretoria : South African Environmental Observation Network, 2010. p. 22.
22. **NSW DLWC (NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation).** *Coastal Dune Management: A Manual of Coastal Dune Management and Rehabilitation Techniques.* New South Wales Department of Land and Water Conservation. Newcastle : Coastal Unit, DLWC, 2001.
23. **O'Connell, J.** Coastal Dune Protection and Restoration using 'Cape' American Beachgrass and Fencing. *Marine Extension Bulletin.* 2008.
24. **GCCC (Gold Coast City Council).** *Planning Scheme Policies. Policy 15: Management of Coastal Dune Areas. Vers. 1.1.* Australia : Gold Coast City Council, 2007.
25. **Badenhorst, P.** *False Bay Coastal Study: River Mouth Conditions, Dune Rehabilitation and Management Strategies for Zeekoe and Eerste River Mouths.* Unpublished report. 2001.
26. **Barwell, L.** *Updated Management Plan for the Lappiesbaai Beach and Adjacent Area at Stilbaai.* Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. CSIR Report No. CSIR/NRE/ECOS/ER/2014/0003/B. 2014.
27. **Rouhani, Q.A., Britz, P.J.** *Contribution of Aquaculture to Rural Livelihoods in South Africa: A Baseline Study.* Report to the Water Research Commission, Report No. TT 235/04. 2004.
28. **DAFF (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry).** *National Aquaculture Policy Framework for South Africa.* Pretoria : Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2013.
29. —. *A Profile of the South African Aquaculture Market Value Chain.* Pretoria : Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2012.
30. **WCG (Western Cape Government).** *Green is Smart. Western Cape Green Economy Strategy Framework.* Cape Town : Western Cape Government, 2013.
31. **Hinrichsen, E.** *Generic Environmental Best Practice Guideline for Aquaculture Development and Operation in the Western Cape: Edition 1.* Cape Town : Department of Environmental Affairs, and Development Planning, Western Cape Government, 2007a.

32. —. *Guideline to the Authorisation requirements for Aquaculture in the Western Cape: Edition 1*. Cape Town : Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Western Cape Government, 2007b.
33. **DAFF (Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry)**. *Legal guide for the aquaculture sector in South Africa: First Edition*. Pretoria : Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry, 2013.
34. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs)**. *EIA Guideline for Aquaculture in South Africa*. Pretoria : Department of Environmental Affairs, 2013.
35. **Celliers, L., Breetzke, T., Moore, L.** *A Toolkit for implementing the Integrated Coastal Management Act*. Durban : SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants, 2010. Guideline Document.
36. **DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs)**. Department of Environmental Affairs Coastal Viewer. [Online] n.d. <http://mapservice.environment.gov.za/Coastal%20Viewer/>.

11 Appendices

Appendix 1: Specific sections of the ICM Act assigned to the three spheres of government

Table 9 Specific sections of the ICM Act assigned to the three spheres of government

	National Government	Provincial Government	Local Government
	<i>Sections of the Act</i>	<i>Sections of the Act</i>	<i>Sections of the Act</i>
Chapter 1 – Interpretation, Objectives & Application of the Act	6	-	-
Chapter 2 – The Coastal Zone	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 23, 24	8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25	18, 19, 20, 25
Chapter 3 – Boundaries of Coastal Areas	26, 27, 30, 31, 32	25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32	26, 29, 30, 31, 32
Chapter 4 – Estuaries	33	As per the Protocol	As per the Protocol
Chapter 5 – Institutional Arrangements	35, 36, 37, 38,	38, 39, 40, 41, 43	42
Chapter 6 – Coastal Management	44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56,	46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57
Chapter 7 – Protection of the Coastal Environment	58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67,	59, 60, 63, 64, 67	62
Chapter 8 – Marine and Coastal Pollution Control	69, 70, 71, 72, 73		
Chapter 9 – Appeals	74, 75, 76, 77, 78	74, 75, 76, 77, 78	
Chapter 10 – Enforcement	82	82	82
Chapter 11 – General Powers and duties	83, 8, 85, 86, 87m 89, 90, 92, 93	84, 83, 85, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94	
Chapter 12 – Miscellaneous Matters	95, 96	96	

Appendix B: Objectives identified in the West Coast District Coastal Management Programme

The West Coast District CMP, prepared prior to this PCMP, identifies eight objectives or themes, and groups its identified strategies and actions accordingly. These are detailed as follows:

Table 10: West Coast District Objectives

West Coast District Coastal Management Objectives	Description	Links to WC priority areas
1 Institutional Framework	Facilitate co-ordinated, integrated and inclusive management of the coastal zone by all spheres of government, in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance and within the framework of NEM: ICM Act and all other relevant legislation	2
2 Natural Resource Management	Preserve and effectively manage the ecological integrity, cultural values and ecosystem services of the coastal zone	6
3 Heritage Resource Management	Effectively facilitate and manage the sustainable utilisation and development of the coastal zone	1
4 Pollution Control and Waste Management	Preserve, protect, extend and enhance the status of coastal public property as being held in trust by the State on behalf of all South Africans, including future generations	5
5 Access to the Coast	Secure equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of coastal resources and public property for current and future communities	3
6 Safety and Security	Ensure the coastal zone is safe for local communities and visitors	2
7 Socio-economic Development	Ensure the coastal zone is kept clean for local communities and visitors	1
8 Institutional, Human and Financial Resource Capacity Development	Enable and guide the allocation and securing of adequate financial and human resources to achieve the above objectives	2

Source: Extracted from Draft West Coast CMP

Appendix C: Objectives identified in the City of Cape Town Coastal Management Programme

Table 11: City of Cape Town Coastal Management Policy Directives

City of Cape Town Coastal Management Policy Directive details	Description	Links to WC priority areas
1 Common asset	The City will protect the right of all people to access the coastline; manage the coastline at all times in the best interests of all and not to the sole benefit or interest of individuals or groups; in all decisions relating to the development of the coast, careful consideration will be given to protecting and preserving unique heritage sites, consistent with the City's policies and national law; and ensure that future development is appropriately set back from the coastline consistent with the City's Spatial Development Framework.	3
2 Access	The City will: formally designate Public Coastal Access Land at appropriate locations along the length of the City's coastline in accordance with the ICM Act; ensure lateral coastal public access by acting against encroachment of private property into coastal public open space; where sea defence mechanisms are required, apply an integrated approach to ensure that where possible access to, and the amenity value of the coast is retained and promoted, and ensure that formalised public access points are appropriately distributed along the length of the coastline to facilitate public access for all residents.	3
3 Optimise economic & social opportunities	The City will: prioritise long term economic planning and gain over short term gain to avoid the generation of risk to the City and its residents; address the inequalities of the past through promoting appropriate coastal nodal development as detailed in the City's Spatial Development Framework to connect communities to the coastline; assess economic and social development opportunities on the coast in a holistic manner that understands the coastline as a complex system that has diverse opportunities and constraints determined by factors outside of our control; optimise and invest the immense potential of Integrated Coastal Management to create long term sustainable employment opportunities across a range of sectors including coastal management, ecotourism, coastal risk reduction and coastal rehabilitation; invest in appropriate infrastructure that supports a wide range of economic and social development activities and opportunities; rectification of historically made inappropriate planning	1

4	Coastal Recreation	<p>decisions through appropriate regulations, strategies and building codes , and identify and facilitate development of nodal growth points with the intent to optimise the socio-economic benefits of accessing coastal resources.</p> <p>The City will: promote and support coastal recreation by maintaining, investing in and developing infrastructure and services that facilitate appropriate coastal recreation opportunities; manage the coast as a shared environment that supports a wide range of recreational activities; where necessary to reduce conflict, congestion, improve safety or reduce environmental social or heritage impact, determine appropriate and defined use zones for various forms of coastal recreation where necessary; where a form of coastal recreation is negatively impacting on the economy, social values and quality of the environment, ban that form of recreation in its entirety or from various locations, and regulate and enforce any recreation activities that require permits from any sphere of government.</p>	1
5	Natural coastal processes, fauna and flora	<p>The City will: ensure that future coastal development is guided to protect coastal processes and systems; develop and implement a Coastal Overlay Zone as part of the City's Integrated Zoning Scheme to provide an appropriate land use management framework to protect our coastal systems and to manage areas at risk from coastal hazards both along built and un-built stretches of coastline; invest in the on-going rehabilitation of degraded dune systems, beaches, estuaries, coastal corridors, rocky shores and coastal wetland systems; implement Estuary Management Plans that recognise and manage the vital contribution of estuaries to supporting the health of coastal ecosystems, water quality maintenance, the provision of marine species nurseries and the provision of protection against coastal erosion and storm surge damage; play an active role in any activity or process regulated by other spheres of government that have an impact on the City's coastline. This may include the issuing of permits for seine netting, proclamation of Marine Protected Areas etc.; designate highly valuable and sensitive natural coastal spaces or coastal heritage sites as Coastal Conservancy land as part of the Coastal Overlay Zone, and undertake coastal waste management in accordance with a Beach Cleaning Operational Protocol that recognises the importance of retaining functional ecological systems while meeting the social and economic needs of high recreation nodal points.</p>	6
6	Heritage, identity and	<p>The City will: consider all new coastal developments with regards their potential impact</p>	4

	sense of place	on this unique and irreplaceable landscape; take into account architecture, colour, form and position when considering coastal development applications; Ensure all signage design and location does not overtly detract from the coastal landscape; Ensure that any future coastal defences for the protection of private and public properties and City infrastructure are strategically managed by the City in the interests of Cape Town and its residents.	
7	Risk management and mitigation	The City will: apply a consistent, cautious and risk averse approach in responding to the pressures caused by coastal erosion and storm surges; favour soft engineering approaches over hard engineering solutions where possible; require all new coastal developments and changes to existing developments to incorporate mitigation of and/or adaptation to coastal climate change impacts as part of their approval process; ensure that coastal defences to protect private property from the threat of coastal erosion is compliant with the relevant legislation; not approve coastal defence structures if the risk of shoreline erosion for adjacent areas is influenced; retain the option of managed retreat over defence; require that coastal defences be proven to reduce risk prior to being approved; favour coastal defences which are reversible, flexible, do not negatively impact on sense of place or aesthetics, and have other positive knock-on effects, and undertake a broadly consultative process with the public when deciding on sea-defence interventions.	4
8	Coastal land alienation and acquisition	Where coastal land is unsuitable for development, either due to zoning or for environmental reasons, state ownership of coastal land will be consolidated. This includes acquisition by the City of land falling within its jurisdiction. Refer to the City of Cape Town's Coastal Land Alienation and Acquisition Policy.	1
9	Coastal safety and security	The City will: actively seek to work with all relevant spheres of government and law enforcement agencies by promoting an inter-agency marine and coastal law enforcement approach; protect and support the legal marine and coastal resource consumption activities while actively targeting all illegal resource consumption; develop its own marine and coastal law enforcement capacity and resources; consolidate City Regulations and By-laws to facilitate effective coastal law enforcement; increase visible coastal law enforcement and policing, and ensure appropriate informative regulatory signage is located across the coastline.	8

Appendix D: Objectives identified in the Eden District Coastal Management Programme

The Eden District CMP, prepared prior to this PCMP, identifies 13 coastal management objectives (CMO) and are detailed as follows:

Table 12: Eden District CMP Objectives

Eden District Coastal Management Objectives	Description	Links to WC priority areas
1 - Public Access	Reasonable and equitable access to the coastal public property for all must be recognized as a basic human right and must be achieved without being to the detriment of the environment or infringing on the individual rights of people (landowners?)	3
2 - Infrastructure, Spatial Planning & Development	Existing infrastructure and developments within the coastal zone must be maintained or upgraded (rehabilitated) so as to prevent degradation of the environment and all existing spatial planning strategies must be strictly enforced. All future infrastructure and developments should be restricted to land already zoned for that purpose and no new zonings should be considered within the coastal protection zone. Future spatial planning strategies must consider the coastal protection zone as a no-go area for infrastructure or developments and setback lines must be determined as a matter of priority.	1
3 - Biodiversity Protection, Conservation & Enhancement	Biodiversity must, as a minimum, be protected and conserved through innovative spatial planning strategies, a network of protected & conservation areas, proactive management and the prevention of over exploitation. Ultimately, biodiversity should be enhanced through alien eradication, reintroduction & nurturing of indigenous fauna & flora and rehabilitation programmes	6
4 - Heritage Resources	The diverse heritage resources of Eden need to be recognized, protected and shared with all its people and visitors.	1
5 - Disaster Management	Disaster management will be implemented in a coordinated manner that involves all role players to ensure the health and safety of people, the integrity of property and infrastructure and the maintenance of ecosystem functioning.	4
6 - Water Quality & Quantity	Organs of state must cooperate to ensure that water resources are managed in such a way as to ensure a clean and healthy environment that supports ecosystem functioning and the safety and well-being of all users.	5
7 - Institutional Arrangements	The CMP must be implemented cooperatively and effectively by all spheres of government and civil society, through cooperation, increased capacity (personnel and awareness) and the prioritization of funds for coastal management.	2
8 - Compliance & Enforcement	Compliance with all legislation will be ensured through visible enforcement and made more effective via increased capacity, awareness and proactive interaction with stakeholders.	9

9 -	Education & Awareness	The value of the Eden District environment and its people must be communicated at all levels of basic education and within communities, and a culture of learning, cooperation and sense of ownership fostered between organs of state and civil society.	8
10 -	Economic Development (Job Creation)	Confidence and an enabling environment must be created in the Eden District in order to attract private investors and government programmes to boost the economy, create jobs and raise the profile of the area; all within a framework that preserves the integrity of Eden's environment and its people.	1
11 -	Tourism & Recreation	Eden should be recognized as the jewel of the Garden Route and all the tourism and recreational opportunities should be pursued in a way that contributes to the enjoyment of all its users, a culture of environmental awareness and a responsibility to promote the benefit of the local economy (see Appendix 5; Figures 5.1 to 5.6 for recreation areas).	1
12 -	Sustainable Livelihoods	Manage existing subsistence activities and promote additional opportunities in a way that ensures compliance with legislation and responsible utilization of resources.	1
13 -	Research	All management interventions need to be informed through scientific research aimed at addressing Eden-specific and not generic issues. Tertiary-based research should be encouraged to provide a better understanding of the Eden environment, its people and their interaction.	8

Source: extracted from the Eden CMP

Appendix E: Priority areas identified in the Overberg District Coastal Management Programme

The Overberg District CMP, identifies 9 priority areas with accompanying coastal management objectives (CMO) and are detailed as follows:

Table 13: Overberg priority areas

Overberg District Coastal Management Objectives	Description	Links to WC priority areas
1 - Facilitation of coastal access	The facilitation of coastal access is a municipal function in terms of the ICM Act, and coastal municipalities are required to effectively implement, maintain and monitor coastal access. This priority area includes ensuring that the public has an equitable right of access to the coast and its resources as well as the management of such access	3
2 - Compliance and enforcement	In keeping with the National CMP, certain compliance and enforcement of the aspects of the ICM Act are assigned to municipalities.	9
3 - Estuaries	Estuaries, which are under increasing pressure from human interference, modification and degradation, are considered amongst the most threatened ecosystems in the world. These sensitive, yet highly productive and diverse ecosystems are of critical importance in the provision of ecological social and economic benefits in the ODM. This priority area focuses on the requirements of the National Estuarine Management Protocol which prioritises the development of estuary management plans.	7
4 - Marine and land based sources of pollution and waste	Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of pollution, being the end or collection point in various solid and liquid waste streams. This pollution emanates from both the marine environment, because of shipping and commercial fishing activities, as well as from land-based sources, because of effluent discharges, urban stormwater and the 'throw-away' mentality that pervades our society. This priority area aims to minimise the impacts associated with pollution in the coastal environment by proposing and implementing appropriate pollution control and waste management measures.	5
5 - Cooperative governance and local government support	Co-operative government and governance, mandated by the South African Constitution, is prescribed in the coastal environment by the ICM Act. The Act promotes stakeholder engagement and co-operation via the implementation of the provincial and municipal cross-sectoral, multi-actor CMPs and the formal cooperative governance structures established via the ICM Act, namely coastal management committees. Co-operative governance, in contrast to cooperative government, includes collaboration and partnerships between all forms of government and business, the private sector, research institutions and civil society (including traditional leadership).	2

6 -	Climate change, dynamic coastal processes and building resilient communities	The vulnerable and sensitive Overberg coastal zone is increasingly being threatened as a result of rising demands for development, the exploitation of resources and the effects of global climate change (e.g. flooding, sea level rise and increase in storminess). Resilience of both the environment and the communities living there is the focus of this priority area, which proposes that development is both properly planned and managed to avoid exposure to the significant risks associated with dynamic coastal processes. A uniform response is required to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability as well as in respect to the rehabilitation of coastal areas.	4
7 -	Natural capital and natural resource management	The ecosystem goods and services of the Overberg coastal zone contribute an enormous amount of tangible and intangible benefits to residents and visitors. These benefits cannot be measured in purely economic terms, and the protection, conservation and continued ecological functioning of this natural capital is an asset to the district beyond measure. It is thus critically important that the natural functioning of the coastal system and its resources be allowed to continue with minimum anthropogenic interference. Of particular conservation concern are environmental assets that promote sustainable livelihoods, which must be sustainably utilised, adequately protected and appropriately rehabilitated.	6
8 -	Social, economic and development planning	A cornerstone of effective Integrated Coastal Management is the promotion of a balance between sustainable, viable and appropriate development and the protection of coastal resources/assets, including the natural, social and cultural environments. A focus on social upliftment and economic development and effective planning is critical in the continued fight to alleviate poverty and to generate sustainable livelihoods in the ODM.	1
9 -	Education and capacity building	The recognition of the value of the coast, shared ownership of the coastal zone and accompanying shared responsibility and need to facilitate co-operation can only be effectively implemented if awareness is created and coastal managers and stakeholders are effectively trained. Applied training and capacity-building of coastal managers and other stakeholders as well as accessible and co-ordinated research are required to ensure effective co-operative governance and government under this Priority Area.	8

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
Leeusig Building, 4th Floor, 1 Dorp Street, Cape Town, 8001
Private Bag X9086, Cape Town, 8000
Telephone: +27 (0)21 4835126
Email: wccmp@westerncape.gov.za
