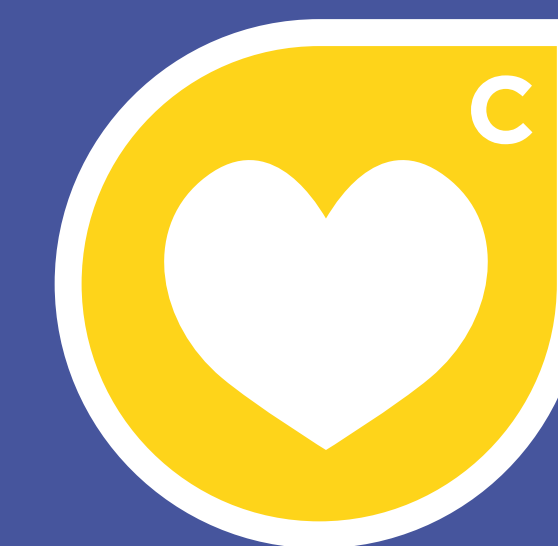


THEME 8 COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

This theme aims to assess governance in the Western Cape with regards to the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICMA) (Act 24 of 2008) and the Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA). Aspects of governance that have been discussed include:

- Ability to implement ICMA through provision of adequate funding and human resources;
- Effective communication amongst various stakeholder groups;
- Adoption and implementation of Coastal Management Programmes; and
- Enforcement of ICMA and MLRA.

OUR CORE VALUES: These values are our guiding principles for what we stand for and believe in.



CARING
To care for those we serve and work with.



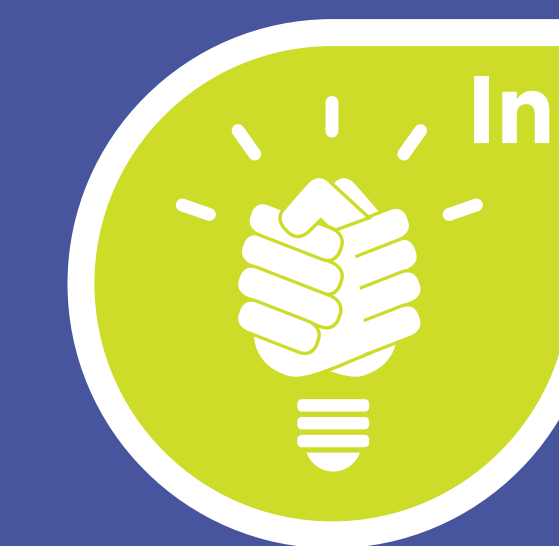
COMPETENCE
The ability and capacity to do the job we were employed to do.



ACCOUNTABILITY
We take responsibility.



INTEGRITY
To be honest and do the right thing.



INNOVATION
To be open to new ideas and develop creative solutions to problems in a resourceful way.



RESPONSIVENESS
To serve the needs of our citizens and employees.

DRIVERS

As the coastal environment continues to face pressure from a variety of sources, the need to develop and implement policies and programmes to ensure its effective management and protection. The effective management of coastal environments can only be successful if all relevant authorities and organisations work together.

PRESSURES

The pressures on the coastal environment comes from many sources, including activities occurring in the catchments, increase in development and populations along the coast and the exploitation of resources out at sea. All of these sources of pressure need to be effectively governed in order to ensure the sustainability of the coastal environment.

STATE

The ICM Act provides a framework for the establishment of committees and the development of policies and programmes that aim to ensure effective management of the coastal environment. The ICM Act together with the Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA) form the legislative tool to capacitate authorities to manage coastal activities. All spheres of government are expected to conform to the requirements of these Acts. Currently, all levels of government in the Western Cape are implementing these Acts at some level.

IMPACT

Effective cooperative governance will result in the overall improvement of the state of the coastal environment.

RESPONSES

Currently, just under 1% of **provincial budget** is allocated to DEA&DP who employ 8-9 staff who, as the lead agent, are required to implement the ICMA (Figure 1). Only the City of Cape Town has a **municipal budget** and 11 staff dedicated to coastal management responsibilities. There are no dedicated budget allocations or staff at the three DMs. The number of stakeholders participating regularly in the **Provincial Coastal Committee** (PCC) and the range of organisations participating regularly in the PCC remains fairly steady (Figure 2). All coastal District Municipalities, except City of Cape Town, have established **Municipal Coastal Committees** (MCC). While the PCC is obligatory in terms of the ICM Act, the establishment of MCCs are voluntary. Currently, all municipalities have adopted **Coastal Management Programmes** (CMP) that are in various stages of being reviewed and updated. **Environmental Management Inspectors** (EMI's) (depending on the designation) are able to enforce the various pieces of legislation aimed at protecting the coast and its resources. DEA&DP, CapeNature, the Local Municipalities, and DEA have various grades of EMIs that have been appointed (Table 1).

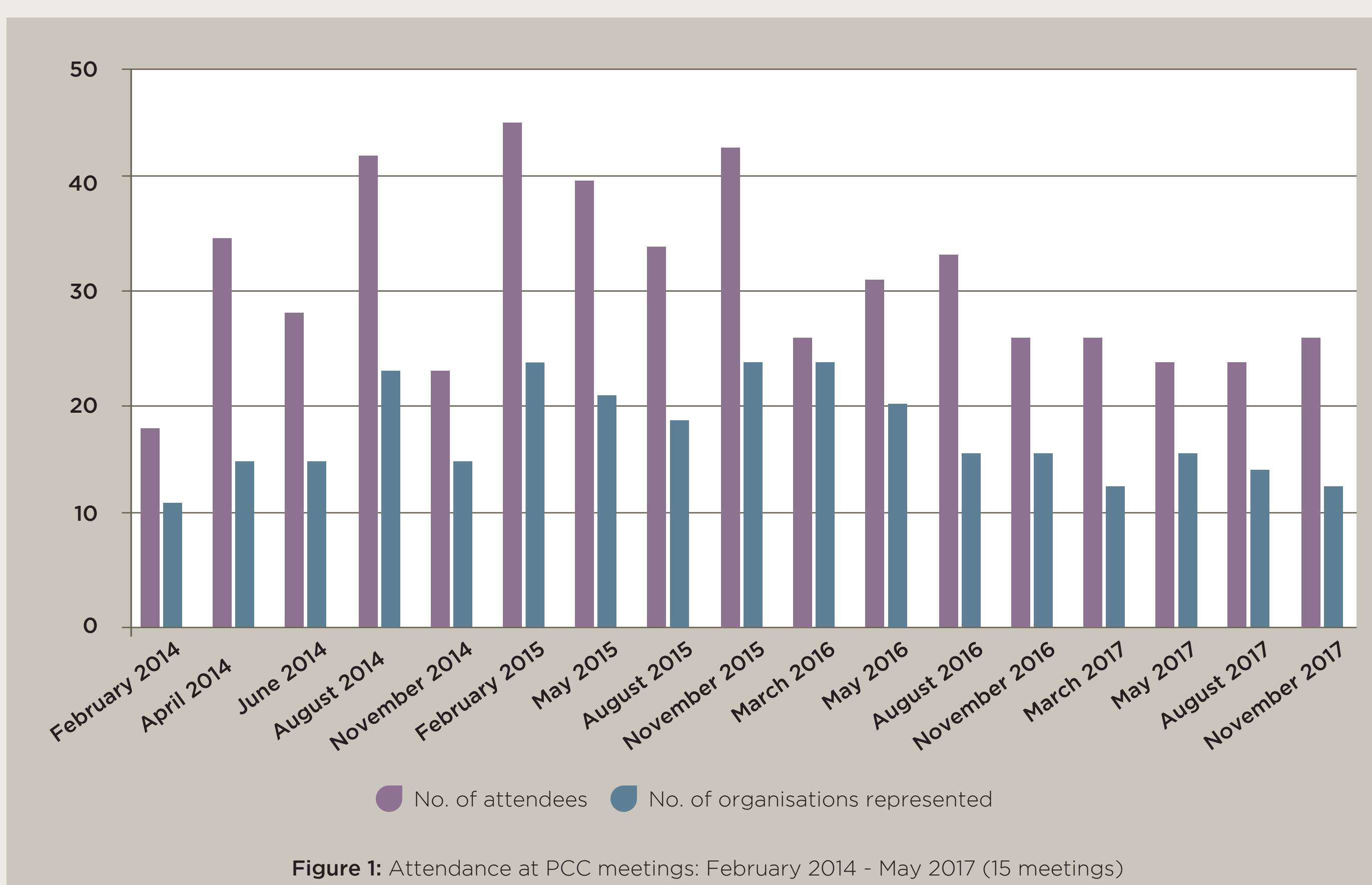
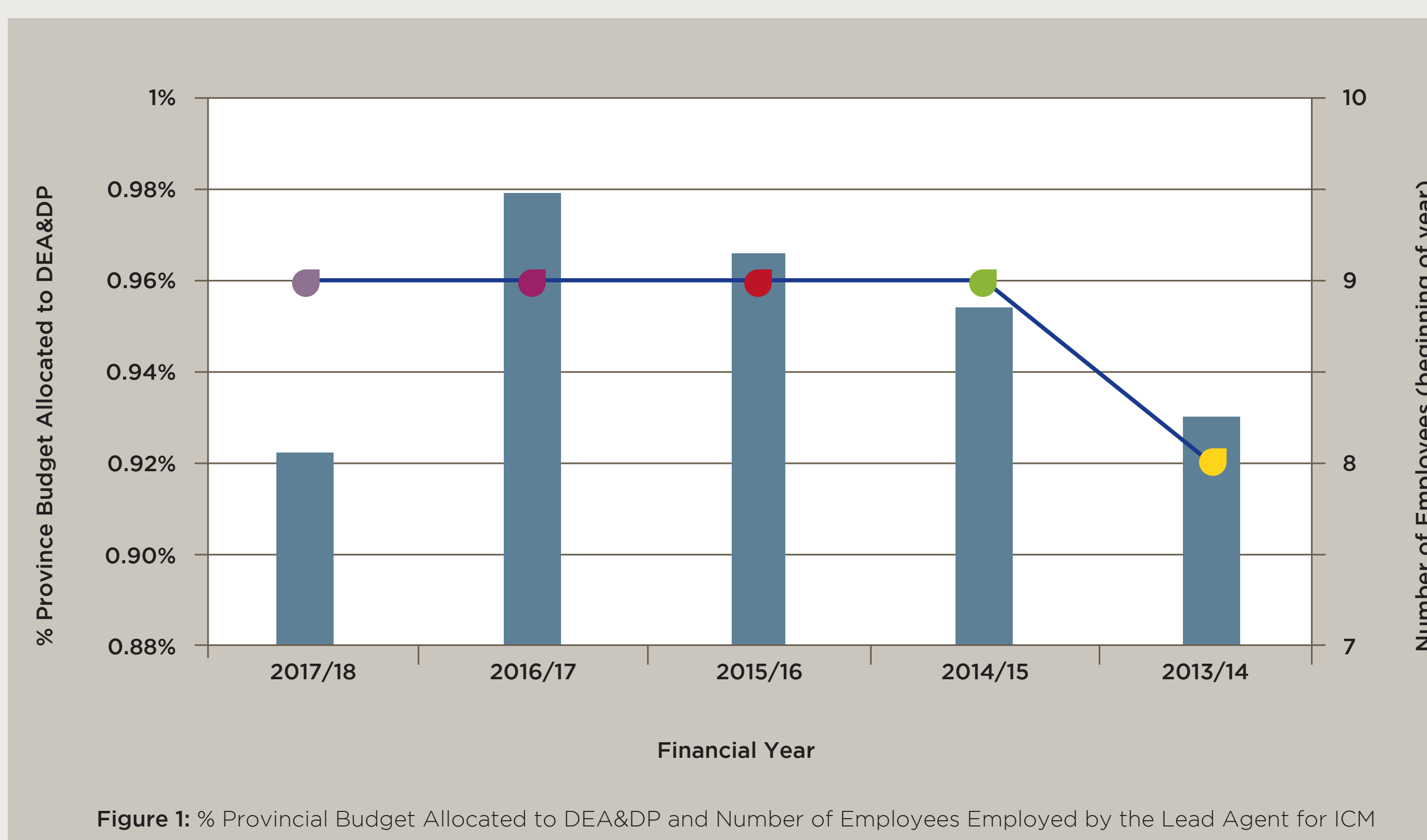


Table 1: Environmental Management Inspectors employed

YEAR	ORGANISATION	GRADE	NUMBER
2012-13 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 1	5
2012-13 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 2	31
2012-13 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 3	32
2013-14 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 1	7
2013-14 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 2	25
2013-14 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 3	31
2013-14 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 4	3
2014-15 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 1	6
2014-15 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 2	32
2014-15 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 3	26
2014-15 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 4	8
2015-16 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 1	5
2015-16 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 2	38
2015-16 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 3	25
2015-16 FY	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Grade 4	8
2012-13 FY	CapeNature	Grade 2	21
2012-13 FY	CapeNature	Grade 3	1
2013-14 FY	CapeNature	Grade 2	21
2013-14 FY	CapeNature	Grade 3	1
2014-15 FY	CapeNature	Grade 2	17
2014-15 FY	CapeNature	Grade 3	2
2015-16 FY	CapeNature	Grade 2	38
2015-16 FY	CapeNature	Grade 3	1
2012-13 FY	Local authorities - Western Cape	All grades	11
2013-14 FY	Local authorities - Western Cape	All grades	14
2014-15 FY	Local authorities - Western Cape	All grades	24
2015-16 FY	Local authorities - Western Cape	All grades	30

OUTLOOK: STEADY

The state of cooperative governance in the Western Cape has shown to be fairly stable from 2014 until 2017. Many of the requirements stipulated in the ICM Act have been met (i.e. establishment of the PCC, MCCs and the adoption of CMPs) and the variety of stakeholders present at these meetings is high. There are some challenges with regards to capacity and budget for ICM at District and Local municipality levels, particularly with regards to dedicated budget, staffing and implementation of CMPs.