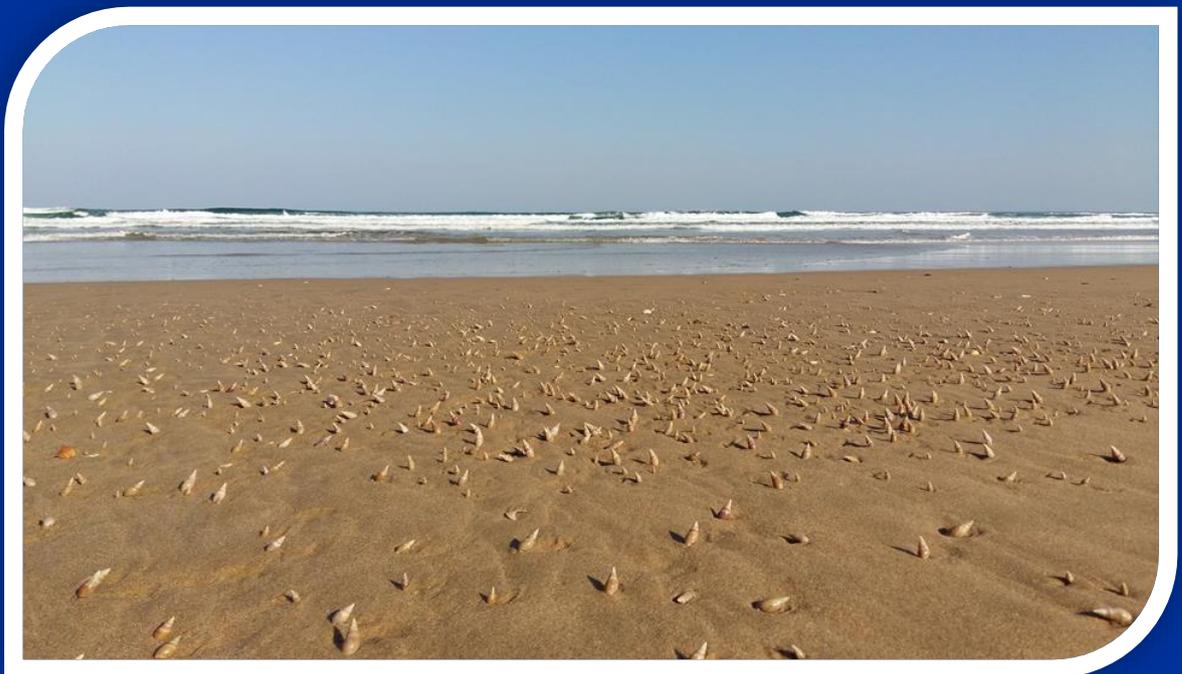




**Western Cape
Government**
Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

BETTER TOGETHER.



Provincial Coastal Management Programme: Annual Implementation Report 2017/18

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Provincial Coastal Management Programme: Annual Implementation Report
2017/18

Approved as satisfactorily addressing
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S.3.1, for implementation of Western Cape
PCMP.



PIET VAN ZYL

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Date: 27.03.2018

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the report

The purpose of this report is to present the progress of the Department's institutional response to its mandates for coastal management as Provincial lead agency under National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008) (NEM: ICMA).

1.2. Integrated Coastal Management

The notion of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) first made an appearance after the formulation of the national Environmental Management Act (NEMA); after which the White Paper laid the foundation for the implementation of the ICM in South Africa. The overall objective of Integrated Coastal Management is to provide for sustainable use of coastal natural resources and maintenance of biodiversity to improve the quality of life of human communities who depend on these resources. Integrated Coastal management incorporates principles of planning and resource management, while the objective is to facilitate interactions of different coastal economic sectors towards an optimal socio-economic output.

1.3. Provincial Coastal Management Programme

The Western Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) fits within the 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 the municipal CMPs must in turn be consistent with the relevant PCMP and NCMP. Adopted in March 2016, the Western Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) sets out priorities for coastal management in the Western Cape and provides a five-year prioritised programme of implementation for 2015/16 to 2020/21 financial years. The PCMP and its identified Priority Areas are aligned to the national environmental sector and provincial long and medium-term strategies, and enable a coordinated strategic and operational response to the implementation of the legal mandate and roles and responsibilities of the Province.



1.3.1. PCMP Vision and Mission

3.1 THE VISION
OUR CELEBRATED WESTERN CAPE COAST FOR LIFE, FOR ALL, FOREVER!

3.2 MISSION STATEMENT

- 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.
- 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.

Figure 1: Vision and Mission

1.3.2. Priority Areas

A Situational Assessment and Stakeholder engagement process was undertaken to identify integrated coastal management priorities and objectives for the Western Cape Province. Nine priority areas were identified during this process and are in line with the National CMP priorities.

Each priority area has an overall goal as well as associated coastal management objectives and implementation strategies.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Priority Area 1: Social and 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: Estuarine management;

Priority Area 8: Capacity building, advocacy and education;

Priority Area 9: Monitoring, compliance and enforcement.

VISION
↓
MISSION
↓
PRIORITY AREA
↓
GOALS
↓
COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
↓
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

Figure 2: Priority Areas of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme

Section 2 presents a status of progress of implementation of the PCMP, while Section 3 provides conclusions and recommendations in relation to the progress achieved.

2. Implementation Status of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme

2.1. Priority Area 1: Social and Economic Development and Planning

GOAL: Economic development, work creation and the sustainable planning and development of coastal settlements is promoted

The Western Cape Government identified several projects across the five Provincial Strategic Goals that are designed to address social-economic challenges. The PCMP also identified this as an important area of work and focusses on social upliftment while unlocking the value of our coastal assets. The coastal team is supporting the ongoing work under Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy in specific work streams where applicable including the marine protection services and ocean governance aquaculture, small harbours and the coastal and marine tourism streams. Unlocking the value of our coast and ensuring that the Department supports sustainable development of aquaculture, tourism and other opportunities will remain a focus for the Department with the continued implementation of these strategies. While the first tier of coastal risk modelling for the entire provincial coastline has been undertaken through the Coastal Management Line (CML) project, critical in moving



forward is the conclusion of the legal implementation mechanisms for the CMLs as well as developing a series of tools and approaches which will ensure appropriate and resilient investment along the coast. To this end it is essential that coastal risk and vulnerability informs spatial resilience planning at all levels in order that decisions are guided by sustaining the value of the coast in the long-term.

Table 1: Implementation Status for Priority Area 1 - Social and Economic Development and Planning

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Recognise and unlock the strategic value of coastal assets and investment in the green and blue economy			
1.1 Develop mechanisms to recognise the economic value of coastal assets (including cultural, tourism, recreational and amenity value)	1.1.1 Research partnerships for documenting the use and intrinsic value of the coast concluded	2017/18	1.1.1 The research partnerships have been initiated with the CSIR through the National Coastal Assessment Project. Western Cape efforts have focused on the value, costs and benefits of the services provided by the Breede River Estuary, supported through Green Economy funding.
	1.1.2 Compile and disseminate a popular document on the value of the coast	2018/19	1.1.2 N/A
1.2 Support the development of responsible tourism products in the coastal zone	1.2.1 One existing responsible tourism offering upgraded	2017/18	1.2.1 Completed The tourism offering at Myubu Lodge in Goukamma Nature reserve was upgraded. On the De Hoop Whale Trail renewable energy solar energy upgrades were also completed.
	1.2.2 One new responsible tourism offering developed	2017/18	1.2.2 Completed A new tourism product was developed by private sector and local communities utilising Cape Nature reserves (Rocheban, Verlorenvlei, Lambert's Bay). It is a 2 – 5-day slack-packing hiking trail called the Crayfish trail. The trail is fully guided and catered and can be booked via Cape Nature utilising their facilities.
1.3 Promote sustainable coastal livelihoods among traditional fishing communities in the Western Cape	1.3.1 Support implementation of the small scale fisher's policy by facilitating reasonable and equitable coastal access in partnerships with Municipalities	2017/18	1.3.1 Public launch sites have been gazetted by the MEC in 2015 to facilitate vessel access to the coast by means of motorised vehicles. The listing of PLSs directly supports the SSF policy by providing access to coastal water through coastal public property. In time, and through ongoing engagement between sector's more

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	1.3.2 Facilitate the implementation of co-management mechanisms for public launch sites (PLS) and access to designated/approved small scale fishing community areas	2017/18 / on-going	<p>strategic PLS can be provided to increase support to this sector. The Sub Directorate Coastal Management continues to support the Dept. Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and the implementation of the small scale fisher's policy.</p> <p>1.3.2 Local Government Authorities have been appointed as management authorities for listed public launch sites to ensure equitable access to the coast. The Sub Directorate Coastal management is facilitating discussions with other relevant departments for co-management mechanisms for one such strategic site in the Hawston community. The Sub Directorate continues to support local authorities in their management of PLS</p>
1.4 Support the development of the aquaculture sector	1.4.1 Report on mechanisms applied for boosting skills for greener jobs in the Aquaculture sector	2016/17	<p>1.4.1 Partially achieved</p> <p>The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Local Economic and Employment development (LEED) Programme undertook an international project on "Boosting skills ecosystems for greener jobs" in four countries, including South Africa. In South Africa the focus was in the Western Cape and concentrated on the aquaculture sector. The DEA&DP Chief Directorate Sustainability contributed significantly to the project not only in a facilitation and coordination role but also as authors of some of the chapters. The final draft Report on "Boosting Skills for Greener Jobs in the Western Cape province of South Africa" was completed in early 2016, however due to a complicated OECD administrative approval processes, the report has not been released for publication to date. Correspondence received from the OECD</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	1.4.2 Aquaculture strategy for the Western Cape linked to the proposed Aquaculture National Act, in place	2017/18	<p>indicated that the report is expected to be published by end March 2018.</p> <p>1.4.2 Partially achieved. Under the auspices of Operation Phakisa, the Department Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries have developed the Aquaculture Development Bill, which is guided by National Aquaculture Strategic Framework and the National Aquaculture Policy Framework. The National Aquaculture Intergovernmental Forum (NAIF), forms part of the institutional arrangements incorporated in the Bill. This forum will improve cooperation between government departments and provide a framework for effective leadership of the aquaculture sector to realise success within the sector and to uphold the objectives of the Bill. The WC Department of Agriculture (DoA) and Environmental Affairs and Development Planning have established an aquaculture intergovernmental team to support of the NAIF. The team has developed a Draft Western Cape Aquaculture Strategy. However, the strategy is still being refined and has not yet been approved by DoA and endorsed by DEA&DP. The team led by DoA continues to work on the strategy to be finalised in the financial year 18/19</p>
1.5 Identify and facilitate investment opportunities for the development of the green and blue economy along the coast	<p>1.5.1 Three opportunities identified along the Western Cape Coastline</p> <p>1.5.2 Three investment opportunities for the identified green and blue economy facilitated</p>	<p>2018/19</p> <p>2020/21</p>	<p>1.5.1 N/A</p> <p>1.5.2 N/A</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
2. Coastal Management Objective: Identify and develop opportunities for work creation in integrated coastal development and management			
2.1 Identify and facilitate the implementation of priority dune, estuary and sediment management work creation projects. (Identify priorities; facilitate relevant approvals; assist municipalities in motivating for the funding and support successful implementation)	2.1.1 Numbers of projects / numbers of beneficiaries / numbers of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined)	2020/21	2.1.1 Ongoing CapeNature and the Overstrand Municipality in partnership with specialists and local communities embarked on the development of a Maintenance Management plan for the restoration of the dune system in Bettys Bay MPA. The MMP was approved by DEA&DP and initial work has begun. Statistics are still outstanding. The Department continues to support local government and non-profit organisations in Working for the Coast as well as the short-term work generation project initiated by DEA: Oceans and Coasts, Catchment to Coast.
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 Numbers of projects / numbers of beneficiaries / numbers of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined)	2020/21	2.2.1 N/A
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 Numbers of projects / numbers of beneficiaries / numbers of Full time equivalent (FTE) (specific targets still to be determined)	2020/21	2.3.1 Ongoing Environmental Protection Infrastructure Programme funding application was submitted in October 2017 to DEA. DEA&DP Occupational Specific Dispensation process to assess resource needs for staff to perform these functions.

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
3. Coastal Management Objective: Enable spatial integration and investment in, and protection of, coastal assets through coherent development planning and decision-making			
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	3.1.1 In Process The proposed implementation mechanism for CML's was endorsed by the MEC on 28 October 2015. However, subsequent law reform, policy changes as well as increased impact of erosion and storm surges have warranted a revision of the implementation mechanism. This revision has been done as part of the Eden CML project.
3.2 Facilitate the implementation of the identified legal mechanism for Coastal Management Lines (CML) and coastal overlay zones	3.2.1 Adoption of the CML and Development Setback line for City of Cape Town, West Coast and Overberg Districts by the MEC	2016/17	3.2.1 In Process The Overberg West Coast District CMLs are available to authorities as well as the public on the Departmental GIS website. The Adoption of the CML by the Provincial MEC is dependent on finalising the mechanism for implementation which has been delayed to accommodate new information and legal reform. This has meant that the adoption of CML for the CoCT, West Coast and Overberg was not completed in 2016/17 but is planned for 2018/19.
	3.2.2 Adoption of the CML and Development Setback line for Eden District by the MEC	2018/19	3.2.2 N/A
	3.2.3 Coastal overlay zones incorporated into reviewed local SDFs and Municipal zoning schemes	2019/20	3.2.3 N/A
	3.2.4 Western Cape Coastal Regional Plan developed under LUPA as a Regional Spatial Development Framework	2020/21	3.2.4 N/A

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	3.2.5 Mainstreaming of biodiversity layers as part of coastal overlay zones	2020/21	3.2.5 N/A
3.3 Facilitate the protection and management of Coastal Public Property (CPP)	3.3.1 Submission of proposed expanded CPP to National DEA	2020/21	3.3.1 N/A
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	<p>3.4.1 Not Achieved</p> <p>Due to budget cuts, the Directorate Biodiversity and Coastal Management was required to reprioritise its approved budget which resulted in the Coastal Vulnerability and Risk Assessment analysis project being delayed and components thereof being incorporated into the Spatial Vulnerability Analysis being undertaken by the Climate Change Directorate. Alternate means of funding the project is being investigated as the impacts of climate change and the identification of “hot spots” for requiring remediation efforts remain an important and critical input to any forward planning documents.</p>

2.2. Priority Area 2: Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support

GOAL: Promote institutional innovation for cooperative governance in integrated coastal management

Cooperative governance is at the heart of successful implementation of integrated coastal management. The Western Cape provincial government has continued to display leadership and innovative thinking as we continue to be at the forefront of the implementation of the ICM Act. Our Provincial Coastal Committee receives excellent participation from a variety of stakeholders including NGOs, research institutions as well as local, provincial and national government departments. The coastal team regularly participates and provides support services at Municipal Coastal Committees and Estuary Advisory Forums and in this way gives effect to our local government support strategy. We are represented at various national forums, working groups and technical advisory groups including those associated with Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy.



The Department has also taken the lead in implementation of innovative mechanisms for cooperation, including the leadership of the Greater Saldanha Bay Intergovernmental Task Team and its Stakeholder Forum. Further, the Department is spear-heading institutional implementation mechanisms for estuarine management in developing Implementation Protocols under the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005).

As Provincial lead agency in for integrated coastal management support, coordination and compliance monitoring of local government's implementation of its mandates must be a key focus. While the uptake of coastal and estuary management by local government has been affected by national legal framework and protocols, the DEA&DP will continue to champion the conclusion of implementation protocols and continue to strengthen its support to our local government partners.

Additionally; during each Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee (LGMTEC) process, the Sub-directorate Coastal management review and assess all coastal municipality's Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks to ensure that municipal budgeting and planning has taken the relevant coastal management programmes into account.

Table 2: Implementation Status for Priority Area 2 - Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Promote Western Cape Government as well as Local Government objectives through participation in the National Coastal Committee			
1.1 Ensure formal nomination and representation at the National Coastal Committee (Min Tech Working group 8)	<p>1.1.1 Official letter of nomination issued by Head of Department</p> <p>1.2.1 Working Group 8 work plan addresses the priority issues identified by the Western Cape: PCC and Western Cape: MCC's</p>	<p>Annual / As required</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>1.1.1 Formal nominations are maintained together with secondi for Working Group 8 as required.</p> <p>1.2.1 Ongoing DEA&DP and Cape nature are represented at the Working Group 8 meetings and contribute to the work plan. In so far as is possible, the Provincial priorities are reflected within the Working Group 8 work plan.</p>
2. Coastal Management Objective: Support and coordinate Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees			
2.1 Formally appoint Western Cape PCC members	2.1.1 Official letters of appointment issued by Head of Department	Annual / As required	2.1.1 On-going Formal appointment of PCC members was approved in 2010. With the adoption of the PCMP in 2016, it is necessary to renew the PCC membership. The process will involve the review of the current membership to identify stakeholders who are not represented. The Minister must advertise its intention and invite nominations for candidates to serve on the PCC. This process has been initiated.
2.2 Convene and record at least four Western Cape PCC meetings per annum	2.2.1 Four Meeting records per annum	On-going	2.2.1 On-going

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
			PCC meetings are conducted on a quarterly basis, currently the Director: Biodiversity and Coastal Management serves as the chairperson and the Secretariat function is performed by the Sub Directorate: Coastal Management. Meeting minutes and agenda are available. Concerns and requests are tabled at the PCC and if deemed appropriate are also tabled at the NCC (Working Group 8).
2.3 Ensure provincial representation and support to MCCs	2.3.1 Deployment and support of Provincial representatives to all MCCs	On-going	2.3.1 On-going Representatives from within the Sub Directorate: Coastal Management attend and participate at the Overberg, West Coast and Eden MCC meetings. These meetings are conducted on a quarterly basis. Concerns and requests are tabled at the MCC and if deemed appropriate are also tabled at the PCC. The representative officials deliver support to the MCC where applicable.
3. Coastal Management Objective: Promote and support the development of inter-governmental processes, structures and mechanisms to enable integrated coastal management			
3.1 Clarify and promote mechanisms for inter-governmental cooperation and support	3.1.1 Intergovernmental protocol developed for cooperation and support of the ICM Act 3.1.2 The Terms of Reference for the Greater Saldanha Bay Area Inter-Governmental Task Team are implemented	2018/19 2020/21	3.1.1 N/A: A process has been initiated by DEA in terms of local government's roles in environmental and coastal management, however there is delay in the conclusion of the final products and Implementation Protocol. 3.1.2 In Process During 2014, the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts and the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, with the support of the

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
			<p>Western Cape Provincial Coastal Committee (WC PCC) agreed to establish an Inter-Governmental Task Team (IGTT) to address key environmental quality concerns in the Greater Saldanha Bay area. Consequently, a Terms of Reference for this task team was developed and approved by the members. The ToRs requires the development of a Strategic Environmental Assessment, Monitoring and Decision Support System for the Greater Saldanha Area and will cover both terrestrial and estuarine areas up to 12 nautical miles to sea. An investigation into the requirements for the project was conducted and currently a procurement process is underway.</p> <p>The Greater Saldanha Bay IGTT is focused on enabling innovation in environmental governance; ensuring that environmental qualities are targeted and sustained while embracing economic opportunities. The processes of fulfilling the Terms of Reference of the IGTT will involve research partnerships which can draw on international best practice.</p>
3.2 Support the Western Cape Estuary Task Team	3.2.1 Deployment and support of provincial representatives to the Western Cape Estuary Task Team	Quarterly On-going	3.2.1 Ongoing Officials from the various Directorates within DEA&DP attend, participate, support and advise at the WC Estuary meetings which take place once a quarter, usually the day before the PCC to enable ease of attendance by local authority partners. The WC Estuaries Task Team brings together different spheres of government from relevant sectors as well as research institutions.

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
4. Coastal Management Objective: Promote and support advisory bodies, inclusive of civil society, to enable effective cooperative governance			
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 / Advisory Forums, Protected Areas Advisory Committee, Working for the Coast Project Advisory Committee, newly identified bodies.	On-going	4.1.1 Ongoing Officials from the various Directorates within DEA&DP attend, participate, support and advise at a number of identified committees and forums.
5. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and promote partnerships for integrated coastal management			
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	5.1.1 N/A
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))	On-going	5.2.1 No Agreements were concluded in financial year 17/18.

2.3. Priority Area 3: Facilitation of Coastal Access

GOAL: Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable

The rights of all the citizens of the Republic to access coastal public priority is a specific objective of the ICM Act and is also entrenched in the vision of the PCMP. While facilitation of coastal access is a District Municipality function the Western Cape Government is a key role player in providing guidance and support to municipalities to allow them to effectively implement, maintain and monitor coastal access. The Department has eight (8) output indicators in this priority area of which seven (7) applicable output indicators are either completed or ongoing. Our Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan provides a strategic framework while the Model Coastal Access By-law for local government provides a more detailed legal framework for the designation of coastal access land in terms of the ICM Act. The Coastal access audits conducted thus far provide the basis for all strategic considerations pertaining to coastal access. The Department will continue to support municipalities and provide strategic guidance in alignment with our provincial priorities and local government support strategy. The pilot implementation project within the Overberg District Municipality which will continue into 2018/19 will enable the legal mechanisms for coastal access provided for in ICMA to be tested.



Table 3: Implementation Status for Priority Area 3 - Facilitation of Coastal Access

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Enable physical public access to the sea, and along the seashore, on a managed basis			
<p>1.1 Develop a Western Cape Coastal Access Strategy and Plan (This strategy proposes to ensure provincial consistency, entrenches the municipal responsibility and supports municipal implementation)</p>	<p>1.1.1 Audit methodology developed and piloted for identified area</p>	<p>2016/17</p>	<p>1.1.1 Completed The methodology for conducting coastal access audits was developed as part of the Eden CML project but was further refined and completed as part of the WC Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan (WCPCASP) in 2016/17 through the development of typologies as well as the minimum requirements to conduct an environmental assessment for the designation of coastal access land. The methodology to conduct a coastal access audit as well as the environmental assessment was piloted during the Overberg Coastal Access Audit project in 2017/18.</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Audit of existing and historical access and cultural resources and activities along the coast</p>	<p>2017/18</p>	<p>1.1.2 Partially completed Due to budget cuts, not all district processes could be concluded in 2017/18 budget year. A Coastal Access Audit was thus prioritised and completed for Overberg District and coastal access points were categorised as per the typologies developed in the WCPCASP. The coastal access audit completed by West Coast District will be reviewed and updated; and along with the Eden coastal access audit will be aligned to the WCPCASP during 2018/19.</p>
	<p>1.1.3 Audit of admiralty reserves and state land adjacent to the coast conducted per District Municipality</p>	<p>2017/18</p>	<p>1.1.3 Partially Completed An audit of admiralty reserves as well as coastal state land in the Western Cape was conducted by DEA&DP officials in collaboration with other relevant departments in 2016/17. This database requires verification by provincial and national Departments of</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	1.1.4 Western Cape Access Strategy and Plan developed	2017/18	<p>Public Works. DPW is currently in the process of conducting an audit of all state land under their administration. Only once DPW have completed their audit will it be possible to conduct a verification exercise per District.</p> <p>1.1.4 Completed The Western Cape Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan (WCPCASP) as well as a summary document thereof was developed. However, the WCPCASP has not been released as a Provincial Policy document as yet. The development of a Model Coastal Access By-law for coastal municipalities was developed as part of the implementation plan of the WCPCASP and this By-law is currently subject to a vetting process. The circulation of the WCPCASP is reliant on the conclusion of the vetting process for the Model Coastal Access By-law.</p>
1.2 Assist Local Government in implementing the Western Cape Coastal Access Strategy	<p>1.2.1 Coastal access land designated by Local Governments in reviewed SDFs</p> <p>1.2.2 Consolidated report on status of coastal access land designation and management</p> <p>1.2.3 Framework operational plan for each listed Public Launch Site (PLS).</p>	<p>2020/21</p> <p>2017/18 and biennially</p> <p>2016/17</p>	<p>1.2.1 N/A Coastal access land has not been designated in terms of the ICM Act as yet. The WCPCASP and the Model Coastal Access By-law has been developed in order to facilitate the designation of coastal access land which is also informed by the coastal access audits.</p> <p>1.2.2 Completed Report will be drawn from the Department of Local Government Integrated Performance and Support System (IPSS) at the end of the reporting cycle</p> <p>1.2.3 Completed A Framework Public Launch Site (PLS) Operational Plan (OP) was completed along with an explanatory guideline to assist municipalities in developing their</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	1.2.4 Monitor the implementation of operational plans for PLS	2017/18 and annually	<p>own Operational Plans for PLS in their jurisdiction. In addition, the framework PLS OP was used to complete draft PLS Ops for the sites in the Overberg District Municipality.</p> <p>1.2.4 Not Completed The monitoring of the implementation of PLS OPs can only take place when approved PLS OPs are in place for the listed PLS. The DEA&DP are therefore assisting the municipalities in developing these OPs as per 1.2.3 above. These OPs must be approved by the Provincial Minister and only then will monitoring take place.</p>

2.4. 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

Climate change will likely lead to increased frequencies of disasters in coastal areas, which will lead to major economic losses. It is therefore vital that climate change and its impacts are factored into any forward planning documents and especially into coastal spatial planning. Unfortunately, due to budget constraints the sub directorate coastal management had to reprioritise its projects for the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years and was unable to conduct the Coastal Vulnerability Assessment as planned. It is therefore critical that the coastal team engage with departments like the National Department Environmental Affairs and participate in National projects like the National Coastal Assessment for the development of the Oceans and Coasts Information Management System under Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy programme. While a Climate Change Spatial Risk and Vulnerability Feasibility Study was undertaken during the 2017/18 financial year by Directorate: Climate Change, the scope of the work was exploratory in terms of approaches which could be taken for an analysis for spatial risk and vulnerability. There is also no budget allocation within the MTEF cycle for a further phase of work.



A critical issue affecting the coastline is the inland movement of the High Water Mark and the effect on property boundaries and coastal access. A growing trend in eroding coastline and within estuarine functional zones is to apply for authorisation to construct protection measures. Decisions on land development as well as protection measures along the coast must be informed by the coastal risk modelling and this should be guided by the proposed Provincial Coastal Protocol for assessment and response for coastal vulnerability, risk and damage

Table 4: Implementation Status for Priority Area 4 - Climate Change, Dynamic Coastal processes and building Resilient Communities

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
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			
1.1 To undertake a coastal vulnerability analysis in collaboration with DEA (see priority area 1)	1.1.1 Coastal vulnerability report for the Western Cape	2017/18	<p>1.1.1 Not Achieved</p> <p>See status report in Priority Area 1: Output Indicator 3.4.1</p> <p>Due to budget cuts during the medium-term budget cycle which were affected after the approval of the PCMP, the Directorate has not been able to achieve nor plan for the implementation of this output. As a number of outputs depend on this informant study, a review of the achievement of this Coastal Management Objective will be required. Non-achievement of such poses a high risk to achieving the Departmental and Provincial Strategic Objectives.</p>
1.2 Ensure that regional spatial planning supports coastal resilience through the development of a Western Cape Coastal Regional Plan	1.2.1 Western Cape Coastal Regional Plan includes responses to improve coastal resilience	2020/21	<p>1.2.1 N/A</p> <p>Risk highlighted in 1.1.1 will affect this output.</p>
1.3 Spatial performance indicators inform on-going 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	<p>1.3.1 N/A</p> <p>Risk highlighted in 1.1.1 will affect this output.</p>
1.4 Ensure that Provincial Risk and Disaster Management plans include coastal aspects	1.4.1 Revised Provincial Risk Profile	2016/17 and on-going	<p>1.4.1 In Process</p> <p>The Western Cape has a full complement of disaster risk assessments at a District and Metro level that was completed in 2014. Consequently, in 2016 a Provincial Disaster Risk Profile (DRP) was commissioned to align with the Western Cape</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
			Standardised Disaster Risk Assessment Methodology. The Risk Profile review was started in October 2016; the first draft was submitted in January 2017. However, the DRM team is currently reviewing the data and therefore the Report has not been released to the public. The Coastal Management Line modelling results and the risk lines are included in the DRP.
2. Coastal Management Objective: Develop a systematic approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability, risks and damage			
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	2.1.1 N/A Risk highlighted in 1.1.1 will affect this output.
2.2 Develop a 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 and on-going	2.2.1 N/A Risk highlighted in 1.1.1 will affect this output.
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 for priority interventions for coastal rehabilitation developed	2018/19 and on-going	2.3.1 N/A Risk highlighted in 1.1.1 will affect this output.

2.5. 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 storm water and the single-use waste disposal mentality that pervades our production systems. 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. The priority area is driven through partnership with Directorates: Pollution Management and Waste Management as well as national DEA: Oceans and Coasts, the Department of Water and Sanitation, Provincial Disaster Management and District Municipality Health capacities. Emergency Contingency Plans for pollution incidents are being updated through this partnership. Directorate: Pollution Management continues to undertake water quality monitoring of priority estuarine systems (Breede and Berg, Olifants to be actioned when budget is available). Focus areas for compliance interventions are identified and joint operations are implemented. Over the past two years the Knysna and Hartenbos estuaries have been subject to such operations.



As part of prioritised initiatives for 2018/19 national DEA: Oceans and Coasts is developing coastal water quality guidelines for recreational use and the natural environment. The approach for General Discharge Authorisation (Coastal Water Discharge) will be developed for final publication and a national pollution laboratory monitoring programme will be implemented in three priority monitoring sites in the Western Cape Province.

Table 5: Implementation Status for Priority Area 5 - Land- and Marine-Based Sources of Pollution and Waste

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimise and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems			
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 estuary indicating point and diffuse sources of pollution	2016/17	1.1.1 Directorate Pollution Management oversees this database
	1.1.2 Specialised database developed for the Breede estuary indicating point and diffuse sources of pollution	2016/17	1.1.2 Directorate Pollution Management oversees this database
1.2 Monitoring of selected pollution sites in prioritised estuaries	1.2.1 Monitoring report for Berg River and estuary	2016/17 and annually	1.2.1 Completed and ongoing
	1.2.2 Monitoring report for Breede River estuary	2016/17 and annually	1.2.2 Completed and ongoing
	1.2.3 Monitoring report for the Olifants River estuary	2017/18 and annually	1.2.3 Not Achieved Due to budget cuts the Directorate Pollution Management were required to reprioritise projects and thus were not able to undertake this project.
1.3 Coordinate disaster risk reduction and management response for pollution incidents 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 Western Cape Province (oil spill contingency, sewage spills and load shedding and WWTW)	2017/18	1.3.1 Ongoing Continuous collaboration between the DEA&DP and relevant National and Provincial Departments to enable a coherent response to any incident along the WC coastline. While coordinated response to marine pollution is the domain of national DEA, the DEA&DP Biodiversity and Coastal and Pollution Management Directorates provide inputs to contingency and response plans and support DEA in responding to pollution incidents e.g., the plastic “nurdle” pollution

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
			spill incident, the effects of which have been experienced along our southern coast.
2. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and implement water quality improvement programmes for prioritised coastal areas			
2.1 Review of existing Estuarine Management Plans (EMPs) to identify priorities for water quality improvement	2.1.1 Report on the priority water quality interventions identified from 17 reviewed EMPs	2018/19	2.1.1 N/A
2.2 Facilitate the implementation of identified water quality improvement interventions	2.2.1 Three water quality improvement interventions facilitated	2020/21	2.2.1 N/A

2.6. 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

Ecosystem good and services underpin the functioning of any economic system, by providing essential services that sustain life such as food, soil, water and air. It is therefore important that to ensure proactive measures to enable protection of critical ecosystems, communities and species. The Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (WCPAES) was approved by the Minister in 2016 and provides the overarching framework for targets for regularisation and expansion of protected area estate in the Province. It includes Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and priority coastal and estuarine areas within its targets.

Over the past two years, CapeNature and the Department have worked in partnership with DEA to expand no-take/exclusion zones within existing Betty's Bay, Goukamma and Robberg MPAs through proclamation. The public participation processes have been concluded and finalisation of the regulations by DEA is awaited.



Further, a Ramsar application has been submitted for Dyer Island during 2017/18. This will provide the appropriate international recognition for the resident bird colonies and associated marine and coastal habitats.

The implementation strategies for revitalisation of cultural heritage along the coast has partly been initiated through the coastal access audit studies, however the partnership and work programme with Heritage Western Cape will be initiated based on existing data sets during the 2018/19 financial year.

Table 6: Implementation Status for Priority Area 6 - Natural and Cultural Resource Management

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Expand and effectively manage a system of coastal protected areas			
1.1 Explore the designation of Special Management Areas (SMAs) in terms of the ICM Act for prioritised areas	1.1.1 Feasibility report on the establishment of SMAs for identified priority areas	2017/18	<p>1.1.1 In Process</p> <p>The designation of SMAs is a mandate of the national Minister of Environmental Affairs. For the reporting year the National Department Environmental Affairs have developed a concept document for the development of a National Guideline on the requirements for the declaration of a Special Management Area under the National Environmental Management Act. The guideline will be used by Stakeholders to assist in identifying qualifying sites for SMAs and contain the process for declaration as an SMA. The DEA&DP will continue to support the National DEA during this process.</p>
1.2 Identify and implement mechanisms for appropriate protection status of priority areas including expansion of MPAs as identified in the Western Cape 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	<p>1.2.1 In Process</p> <p>Public participation process lead by DEA O&C was initiated in October 2017. In addition to the prescribed advertisements in newspapers, CapeNature and DEA hosted specific public participation workshops at each MPA during the public participation process. Written comments were sent to DEA O&C by stakeholders. The Comments were assessed by a panel of DEA and CapeNature officials in December 2017. A follow up session took place in February 2018. The final proposed maps and regulation documents are being finalised at present.</p>
	1.2.2 Expansion of priority MPAs through the proclamation of Keurbooms Estuary, Goukou (MPA), De Mond (Heuningnes),	2020/21	<p>1.2.2 In Process</p> <p>During the 16/17 financial year CapeNature has identified priority estuaries in need of conservation which have been included in the WCPAES.</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	Bot River Estuary, Verlorenvlei and part of Olifant's estuary		CapeNature to follow consultation process with DEA, DW&S and DMR through the Joint Planning Task Team (JPTT) CapeNature to clarify the process of transferring the management mandate of specific waterbodies to the appropriate provincial departments. Property portfolios needs to be created for each land parcel associated with these water bodies to identify the status of the land. CapeNature will undertake a full costing related to the transfer and management of the identified land parcels and waterbodies prior to actioning the transfer. CapeNature will then identify the appropriate conservation tool (MPA, NEMPA or SMA) and management mechanisms for the priority estuaries, e.g. partnerships. Further to this partners who are able to assist with resources will also be identified.
2. Coastal Management Objective: Promote the conservation and responsible management of heritage resources situated within the coastal area			
2.1 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 2.1.2 Prioritise the development of Conservation Management Plans for declared Provincial Heritage Sites	2020/21 2020/21	2.1.1 N/A 2.1.2 N/A
2.2 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	2.2.1 N/A

2.7. Priority Area 7: Estuarine Management

GOAL: Coordinated and integrated estuarine management optimises the ecological-, social- and economic value of these systems on an equitable and sustainable basis

Priority Area 7 focuses on the requirements of the NEMP (Government Gazette Notice R341 of 2013) and the development and implementation of a Provincial Estuarine Management Programme that will prioritise the development of Estuarine Management Plans (EMPs), provide provincial direction for the establishment and operation of Estuary Advisory Forums (EAFs), ensure that priority habitats associated with estuaries are protected through the expansion of Marine Protected Areas, where appropriate, and coordinate estuarine management research. The PCMP also prioritises water quality improvement interventions for the Berg, Breede and Olifants estuaries through the establishment of a monitoring and reporting system. Further, establishment of learning and work creation opportunities associated with the management and monitoring of estuaries is prioritised.



On the basis of commitment to funding support by National DEA, the Department has entered into three-year contract with Royal Haskoning DHV to undertake the development of an Estuary Management Framework and Implementation Strategy (EMFIS) for the Western Cape. The contract commenced on 4 December 2015, and is scheduled to be completed in December 2018. The work involves technical support to municipalities in the finalisation of 16 (sixteen) existing draft EMPs, the development of 17 (seventeen) EMPs and the development of 10 (ten) Mouth Management Plans for priority estuaries in the Western Cape. Further, the EMFIS will also involve the development of institutional frameworks and an implementation strategy for estuary management in the Western Cape. As highlighted under Priority Area 2, the lack of clarity of the role of local government in estuary management has resulted in delays in the uptake of their management responsibilities. The Department is prioritising IGR Implementation Protocols to provide a way forward. For further details, see the Report on the Development and Implementation of the WC Estuary Management Programme.

Table 7: Implementation Status for Priority Area 7 – Estuarine Management

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Develop and implement a provincial estuarine management programme			
1.1 Develop an Estuarine Management Framework and Implementation Strategy	1.1.1 Estuarine Management Implementation Strategy document prepared 1.1.2 Institutional framework for EMPs developed 1.1.3 Regulations for estuarine management drafted 1.1.4 Estuarine management capacity building materials developed 1.1.5 Facilitate and support the development of EMPs to be undertaken by relevant management authorities	2017/18 2017/18 2017/18 2017/18 On-going	1.1.1. In process and on track: Estuarine Management Framework tool developed to assist in developing key concerns consistent with DEA guidelines. 1.1.2. In Process and on track: Workshop with EAF stakeholders held from 6-9 March 2018. 1.1.3. In process and on track to be finalised by March 2019. 1.1.4. In Process and on track: Draft products are available with inputs from stakeholders. 1.1.5. In Process: Sixteen (16) EMPs updated (6 finalised) and 17 new SAR developed in accordance with legislative provisions and extensive public participation processes. Authorities meetings were convened with relevant authorities.
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	2016/17 2016/17	1.2.1. Completed: Breede River EMP submitted to National Minister for approval in March 2018. 1.2.2. Delayed; as per 1.2.1 above. Awaiting feedback from DEA

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	1.2.3 Institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the EMP established	2017/18	1.2.3. Delayed; as per 1.2.1 above. Awaiting feedback from DEA
1.3 Finalise EMPs (15 from CAPE programme)	1.3.1 Fifteen (15) priority EMPs approved by the MEC	2017/18	1.3.1. In Process: Have encountered delays in approving the priority EMPs due to mandate concerns, however delivery of final draft EMPs is on track.
1.4 Develop EMPs for the remaining estuaries on a prioritised basis	1.4.1 Seventeen (17) priority EMPs approved by the MEC/Relevant Approval Authority	2018/19	1.4.1. In Process: Delays relating to legal mandate issues, however planning for development of final draft EMPs is on track.
1.5 Develop Mouth Management Plans for prioritised estuaries	1.5.1 Ten (10) priority Mouth Management Plans developed	2017/18	1.5.1. In Process and on track for finalisation.
2. Coastal Management Objective: Ensure that priority habitats associated with estuaries are protected			
2.1 Expand MPAs in the Western Cape PAES including priority estuaries where appropriate	2.1.1 Western Cape PAES identifies priority estuaries as part of the strategy	2016/17	2.1.1 In Process: DEA&DP in partnership with Cape Nature has identified priority estuaries that have been included in the WC PAES.
	2.1.2 Identified priority estuaries are proclaimed as MPAs	2020/21	2.1.2 In Process and on track: Identification of the priorities has been completed, however proclamation as MPAs is beyond the direct control of the Department.
2.2 Include priority biodiversity habitats associated with estuaries into the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Biodiversity Plan	2.2.1 The finalised Western Cape Provincial Spatial Biodiversity Plan includes priority estuary habitats	2016/17	2.2.1 Completed The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan was launched in December 2017. It is a Spatial tool of biodiversity priority areas and includes both the terrestrial and freshwater realms as well as major coastal and estuarine habitats.

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
3. Coastal Management Objective: Coordinate estuarine management research			
3.1 Engage research partners and direct estuary management research to address Western Cape priorities	3.1.1 Research report on the economic and social value of estuaries	2018/19	3.1.1 In Process and on track: Breede River Estuary Cost Benefit Analysis undertaken as part of the Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy implementation through Green Economy funding in 2017/18.
	3.1.2 Ecological Classification and Reserve Determination for priority estuaries established	2019/20	3.1.2 In Process A Reserve Study for the Heuningnes Estuary was completed in February 2018 and will be included into the Breede Overberg Catchment Classification process. Departmental and CapeNature engagement through Berg and Breede-Gouritz Classification and RQO processes. Need established to motivate for review of Olifants-Doring classification to address flow requirements of estuaries.
	3.1.3 Flood-lines for priority estuaries in the Western Cape determined	2020/21	3.1.3 In Process The DEA&DP conducted a Flood line study for the Breede River Estuary in 16/17 Financial year to determine a 1:50 and 1:100 year floodline. This flood line included climate change considerations. For the 17/ 18 financial year Cape Nature completed a Flood line study for Heuningnes Estuary in February 2018 and this will be included in the Breede Overberg Catchment Classification process.

2.8. Priority Area 8: Capacity Building, Advocacy and Education

GOAL: Develop capacity and promote public awareness and education for integrated coastal management

Education and awareness raising programmes form an integral part of the implementation of the ICM Act, the PCMP and key performance area of the Sub Directorate Coastal Management. The PCMP strategy is to develop partnerships to develop environmental educational programmes. Education and awareness raising is facilitated through initiatives such as Marine Month and Coastal Cleanup programmes. The DEA&DP has appointed the Two Oceans Aquarium in a 3-year programme in the three coastal districts using a mobile aquarium, custom designed to transport live animals to identified schools, including inland and coastal locations where disadvantaged and marginalised youth have the opportunity to visit and experience the wonders of the South African coastline can engage with live animals. The programme content is aligned with the Natural Science CAPS content currently implemented through the Department of Education. These programmes allow for youth empowerment and contribute to the protection of our coastal resources.



Various stakeholders and partners are engaged in the planning and coordination of Coastal Cleanup awareness raising and educational programmes in Eden, West Coast and Overberg Districts, including district municipalities, the Working for the Coast teams, CapeNature, SANPARKS, the Estuary Advisory Forums and the participating NGO's to ensure the effective programme rollout. Participants complete data sheets to record the type of trash collected. The data is forwarded to Plastics SA for inclusion in their annual report the International Coastal Cleanup initiatives in South Africa.

In understanding ICM and working with the ICM Act these past few years the coastal team within DEA&DP has experienced significant capacity constraints in terms of fulfilling its mandate and is in the process of initiating a capacity analysis for the implementation of ICMA. This process will assist in clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the DEA&DP and guide the development of a programme for training and capacity building for officials within the local government sphere as well as partner institutions.

Table 8: Implementation Status for Priority Area 8 – Capacity Building, Advocacy and Education

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
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			
1.1 Develop partnerships for coastal environmental education programmes to engage learners	1.1.1 Two new partnerships developed	2019/20	<p>1.1.1 Ongoing</p> <p>The Directorate has renewed a partnership with the Two Oceans Aquarium under contract. New partnerships were developed with Plastics SA and the Dyer Island Conservation Trust. Collaboration with CapeNature in the coastal environmental programmes continue to be strengthened.</p>
1.2 Promote and support environmental events	1.2.1 Three environmental events supported	Annual	<p>1.2.1 Completed</p> <p>The Sub Directorate Coastal Management annually contribute to events in support of International Coastal Clean-up and National Marine Month Programmes. These events are held in each of the Coastal Districts: West Coast, Eden and Overberg and are implemented in collaboration with the municipalities and other appropriate organisations involved in training, education and public awareness programmes relating to the protection, conservation and enhancement of the coastal environment.</p> <p>A Coastal Access Workshop was presented to stakeholders within the Western Cape Province. It included presentations on the mandates as prescribed in the ICMA Act and the work plan as per the PCMP, the Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan and its roll out in the Overberg, West Coast and Eden regions as well as the Draft Coastal Access Model By-law.</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1.3 Explore the reactivation of “adopt a beach” programme (link to Green Flag programme)	1.3.1 Feasibility assessment of reactivating the “adopt a beach” programme	2017/18	1.3.1 In Process A feasibility study for the possible rollout of the “Adopt a Beach” programme is being undertaken. The Study indicates that such a programme is viable as there is a need for the service, however it is heavily dependent on funding. A draft report on the feasibility assessment has been circulated for internal comment after which it will be circulated as a final draft to the PCC for further inputs prior to finalisation.
2. Coastal Management Objective: Build political and stakeholder support for effective coastal management			
2.1 Develop and disseminate popular materials to support the implementation of the PCMP	2.1.1 PCMP summary distributed to stakeholders	2016/17	2.1.1 Completed A summary of the Western Cape Coastal Management Programme was developed and published. This document was distributed to stakeholders during workshops, meetings and forums.
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	2.2.1 N/A
2.3 Update the Western Cape Government departmental coastal management webpage	2.3.1 An updated webpage produced and maintained on the Western Cape Government site	2016/17 and annually	2.3.1 In Process The DEA&DP as a whole are in the process of redesigning and relaunching its website. The Sub Directorate has engaged with the design team and provided content input as well as design inputs for the new coastal management page within the departmental website.

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
3. Coastal Management Objective: Undertake a prioritised capacity development programme to support the implementation of ICM Act in the Western Cape			
3.1 Undertake a capacity development needs analysis for the implementation of the ICM Act and the PCMP	3.1.1 Needs analysis study for implementation of the ICM Act and the Western Cape PCMP	2017/18	3.1.1 In Process The needs analysis assessment has been partly delayed through the late initiation of the Organisational Design Process for the Biodiversity and Coastal Management functions in the Province (see 3.2.1 below) as well as the lack of conclusion of the National DEA process of Legal Framework and Implementation Protocol for Environmental Performance for local government. The outcomes of these processes will provide significant material building blocks for a needs analysis for the capacity development strategy.
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 Western Cape	2017/18	3.2.1 In process An Organisational Design process for the Biodiversity and Coastal Management functions in the Province have been initiated in March 2018. The major deliverables of this outsourced contract are due in September 2018.
	3.2.2 Capacity development strategy	2018/19	3.2.2 The capacity development strategy output will follow output of 3.1.1 above, which is delayed.
	3.2.3 Capacity development progress implementation report	2020/21	3.2.3 N/A
3.3 Implement a programme for training and designation of Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) to support the implementation of ICM Act and other Specific Environmental Management Acts (SEMAs)	3.3.1 One training programme implemented with partners	Annually	3.3.1 Completed Basic EMI Training was conducted by DEA&DP Directorate: Environmental Law Enforcement for Municipal officials in the Eden District. The three-week training course took place during March 2018 in George. The course was attended by 14 officials who

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
			took the examination to qualify as an EMI (levels will only be determined based on the need of the specific institution).
3.4 Develop a Western Cape voluntary coastal officer (VCO) programme in-line with National Regulations	3.4.1 Appointment of VCOs	2020/21	3.4.1 N/A As yet, the National Regulations have not been developed, although discussions have been initiated with colleagues in DEA.

2.9. Priority Area 9: Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement

GOAL: Monitor the State of the Coast (SoC) and promote compliance with coastal- and other regulations

The monitoring, compliance and enforcement priority area comprises of proactive and responsive components. The State of the Coast (SOC) report summarises the current state of biophysical, socio-economic and management environment. Furthermore, it highlights the status of compliance and enforcement measures currently in effect in the Western Cape province. Ultimately, the SOC informs the prioritisation of management responses including channelling compliance and enforcement efforts, areas where applied research is needed as well as where policy development, responses/implementation and funding is critical. The SoC system development will complement the national Oceans and Coasts Information Management System currently being developed.

Compliance and enforcement of ICMA in the Province must be highlighted as a major gap currently in our Department's role as Provincial lead agency. The Directorate Environmental Law Enforcement currently does not have the delegation nor the capacity to implement these aspects of ICMA. At a national level this function is also severely under capacitated. While Operation Phakisa enforcement blitz operations have provided significant profile to marine and coastal-related crime, enforcement capacity for ICMA must be addressed as a matter of urgency, specifically in the context of prioritised coastal access and coastal protection initiatives.

Research priorities, strategies and partnerships will further be informed by the SOC and align with the CapeNature's Research strategy (2016). CapeNature has signed five MoUs with research institutions conducting research in the coastal and estuarine environment.



Table 9: Implementation Status for Priority Area 9 – Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
1. Coastal Management Objective: Establish a system for SoC monitoring and reporting			
1.1 Align a set of indicators and systems for monitoring and reporting for the SoC with the National SoC system	1.1.1 Indicators for SoC report developed aligned with the National Norms and Standards	2017/18	1.1.1 In Process Currently, there are no National Norms and Standards set for the National State of the Coast system. The DEA&DP workshopped a proposed list of indicators with National Department Environmental Affairs and other specialist stakeholders in a Working group 8 meeting in January 2017. Consensus was reached among the other coastal Provinces and DEA on the use of the proposed Western Cape State of the Coast indicators.
1.2 Report on the SoC as part of the State of Environment Report for the Western Cape	1.2.1 Provincial SoC completed	2017/18	1.2.1 In Process A SoC has been completed and has informed the Western Cape State of Environment Oceans and Coasts chapter.
1.3 Develop a strategy for coastal monitoring and reporting	1.3.1 Provincial SoC monitoring and reporting implementation plan developed	2018/19	1.3.1 N/A The SoC monitoring and implementation plan will be developed as part of the SoC systems development under current contract with service providers. System requirements and design and hosting of the proposed web-based system have encountered challenges in relation to the corporate capacity and strategy for development and hosting of such reporting systems.
1.4 Assess the feasibility of developing citizen science-based information and monitoring platforms (web-based, spatially referenced and mobile enabled)	1.4.1 A feasibility assessment report	2020/21	1.4.1 N/A

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
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)			
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 and annually	<p>2.1.1 Ongoing</p> <p>Statistics for transgressions for PLS are not available as these can only be done once approved PLS OPs are in place.</p> <p>ICMA related complaints received by DEA&DP are referred to DEA: O&C. For the financial year 17/18 DEA&DP received five complaints relating to unlawful construction within 100m of the High Water Mark for the COCT and West Coast regions.</p> <p>Cape Nature reports the following MLRA offences for 17/18 financial year:</p> <p>Case Dockets: 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 6 x possession of abalone ○ 1 x exceeded bag limit and failure to comply with instructions of a Fishery Control Officer <p>J534: 41</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 27 x fishing without a permit ○ 14 issued for exceeding bait daily bag limit, possession of undersized fish, or exceeding daily bag limit for fish.
2.2 Facilitate partnerships and protocols for cooperation with all spheres of government to enable improved compliance management and enforcement of activities in coastal areas (e.g. Western Cape ICM Act compliance and enforcement forum to coordinate strategies)	2.2.1 Record of quarterly meetings	Annually	<p>2.1.1 In Process</p> <p>Officials from The Directorate Environmental Law Enforcement participate in the quarterly Western Cape Environmental Crimes Forum Meetings hosted by The National Prosecuting Authority. The meeting facilitates cooperation and coordination among the relevant organs of state in combatting environmental crimes in the Province.</p>

Implementation Strategy	Output Indicators	Time Frame	Status
	<p>2.2.2 Compliance and enforcement reports completed according to National DEA templates</p> <p>2.2.3 Memorandum of Agreements between spheres of government developed and signed</p>	<p>2018/19</p> <p>2018/19</p>	<p>DEA&DP and CapeNature officials supported and participated in the Lab 5 Phakisa Compliance Monitoring and Law Enforcement operations in the coastal zone in Western Cape during the reporting period.</p> <p>2.2.2 Ongoing: Directorate Environmental Law Enforcement forward to DEA all complaints received in terms of transgressions of ICMA.</p> <p>2.2.3 In Process for implementation of Estuary Management Plans.</p>
<p>3. Coastal Management Objective: Promote effective, accessible and coordinated research as well as access to information</p>			
<p>3.1 Develop a coastal management research strategy</p>	<p>3.1.1 Research priorities for coastal management identified</p> <p>3.1.2 Research MoUs with partners concluded</p> <p>3.1.3 Provincial bursary scheme includes coastal management priorities</p>	<p>2016/17 and annually</p> <p>2017/18 and On-going</p> <p>2017/18</p>	<p>3.1.1 In Process: Breede River Cost-Benefit Analysis undertaken in 2017/18. Other priorities include: Greater Saldanha Bay IGTT ToRs implementation, the Coastal Vulnerability Analysis, however there is no budget to the latter within the current budgets. The SoC system will assist in identifying research priorities.</p> <p>3.1.2 Ongoing: CapeNature has five research and monitoring MoUs in place in MPAs and estuaries: National Research Foundation, Nelson Mandela University, Cape Peninsula University Technology, University of the Free State, South African Shark Conservancy.</p> <p>3.1.3 In Process, however the bursary system currently does not exclude any relevant areas.</p>

3. Conclusion and way forward

In all nine priority areas, the Province is advancing the implementation of the Provincial lead agency role, and most often leading such approaches nationally. Many of the challenges involve complex and sometimes competing stakeholder interests and converging sectoral government mandates.

There has been satisfactory implementation of the PCMP with cuts to operational budget and caps on cost of employment providing significant impediments to the achievement of certain targets.

- The *Organisational Design* process for the biodiversity and coastal management functions in the Province, including CapeNature, will provide an important informant to the capacity needs analysis and development plan. Critical constraints exist in estuarine management as well as general support and presence along the Southern Cape coastline.
- *Uptake and implementation of local government' integrated coastal management mandates* have been constrained by the lack of finalisation or uncertainty related to key legal and implementation protocols driven by national DEA.
- *Proactively enabling coastal spatial resilience* must be a transversal priority for the Western Cape. There has been a tension between being responsive to demands and requests by stakeholders and resilience optimisation and adaptation preparation in terms of coastal vulnerability. The processes planned under Priority Areas 1 and 4 must be put back on track and sufficient funds sought to enable effective forward planning for adaptation and improved resilience in vulnerable coastal areas. The most cost-effective approaches for resilience to coastal vulnerability is appropriate legal, policy and institutional alignment. The mechanisms provided for the PCMP must be prioritised as a transversal initiative as the most cost-effective approach to Disaster Risk Reduction. It is vitally important that our "joined-up" planning and land assembly strategies take cognisance and respond appropriately to the impacts of climate change, specifically in the coastal and estuarine contexts. Alternate means of funding the project is being investigated as the impacts of climate change and the identification of "hot spots" for requiring remediation efforts remain an important and critical input to any planning along the coast.
- *Coastal and oceans economies* are being spearheaded through Operation Phakisa. However, the spatial integration and implications for local integrated development planning require significant effort as this element is currently missing from the design of the national programme as well as in the Marine Spatial Planning Bill.
- Significant opportunities exist for local economic development through the *small harbours* maintenance, upgrade and development programmes, notwithstanding the current disputes with respect to mandates for control and management.

- *Consolidation of Coastal Public Property* must also be given priority to enable coastal protection and adaptive capacity as well as coastal access.
- While good progress is being made in the development and implementation of the *estuarine management programme*, legal and institutional impediments have slowed uptake by local government. There is an important role for local and provincial government which must be appropriately resourced and enable skilled capacity at the local-level.
- *Enabling compliance with, and enforcement of, ICMA* requires significant focus in the next financial year and within the Organisational Design process for the biodiversity and coastal management functions in the Province. While a national enforcement mandate, poaching of marine living resources and associated illegal activities have significant adverse effect along the coastline. A more sustained effort is required across enforcement agencies. Consideration must also be given to the delegation of enforcement roles to provincial and local spheres, include the management of Off-road Vehicles in the coastal zone.
- The implementation of priority area 3, *coastal access* is progressing well, however implementation at the local level has been slow. The Department will continue to support municipalities and provide strategic guidance in alignment with our provincial priorities and local government support strategy. The pilot implementation project within the Overberg District Municipality which will continue into 2018/19 will enable the legal mechanisms for coastal access provided for in ICMA to be tested.
- *Local government support* is focused on both enabling compliance required mandate uptake within IDPs and SDFs as well as technical support.
- *State of the Coast (SoC) Reporting system* remains a priority for the next financial year. Navigating the design and functionality of a web-based SoC reporting system and its articulation with the OCIMS (Oceans and Coasts Information Management System) require specific attention.
- Improved coordination of the *monitoring* processes for water quality and pollution along the coastline and within estuaries must be prioritised, bringing together the programmes of DWS, WCG, DEA, DAFF as well as District Municipality Health Capacities.
- *Strategic partnerships* enabling specialist research and support in innovation and implementation, for example in the implementation of the Greater Saldanha IGTT Terms of Reference have been constrained through interpretations of Public Finance Management Act, requiring supply chain management processes to be followed instead.

During the 2018/19 financial year, a mid-term review of the PCMP will be initiated to enable further reprioritisation as well as planning to fast-track priority initiatives. In responding to emerging risks, all aspects of the PCMP supporting spatial resilience require urgent prioritisation and resourcing.

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