



Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme



Prepared for
Overberg District Municipality



by Mott McDonald & Royal HaskoningDHV

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa's coastline has not always been utilised and managed in an appropriate manner, resulting in the degradation of significant portions of this valuable national asset. In response, the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008 as amended by Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014, 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.

The ICM Act mandates all three spheres of Government to prepare Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs). In essence, a CMP is a policy or strategy document that contains a system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational 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 policy directives.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Situational Analysis component of the Overberg District Municipality (ODM) CMP is a stand-alone document, which provides a review and interpretation of existing information on the legal, policy, biophysical and socio-economic characteristics of the coastal area under the municipality's jurisdiction in order to identify and describe emergent and recurrent coastal issues, constraints and opportunities. The primary objective of the situational analysis is to integrate the findings of the numerous bodies of legislation, policy and planning documentation and research outputs relevant to coastal management within the ODM. In so doing, this CMP component highlights issues of concern that require attention and action within the CMP framework. This is an important step in the CMP process as it allows for categorisation of the priority areas for coastal management. In addition to these sub-components, the Situational Analysis also contains a Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment for areas where coastal management information gaps and future research needs are identified.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Within the framework of the CMP development process, stakeholder engagement is required to allow key stakeholders, or interested and affected parties, to contribute to the validity, relevance and efficacy of the CMP. Stakeholder input is critical to ensuring a relevant product that has garnered support for the proposed interventions. Local municipalities within ODM were engaged to discuss challenges and identify gaps and needs for successful coastal management within their various municipalities. Municipal staff dealing with environmental and coastal management issues, were involved in a questionnaire-based meeting. Furthermore, competent authorities, non-governmental organisations and local conservancies were also

engaged in this manner. Following these initial consultations, members of the public were consulted via public meetings at various venues within the ODM in order to provide opportunity for comment on the situational assessment component, the coastal vision, priority areas, and coastal management goals and objectives.

A COASTAL VISION, PRIORITY AREAS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In addition to identifying key priority areas, the situational analysis identifies a coastal management vision, coastal 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. Coastal management objectives (CMOs) are 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 objectives are devised as detailed steps to achieve each goal.

VISION

"We, the people of the Overberg District Municipality, celebrate the diversity, beauty and uniqueness of our coast and its communities. We strive for a safe, accessible coastal environment that is sustainably managed and protected for the benefit of current and future generations."

POLICY DIRECTIVES

The ODM CMP also includes specific 'Policy Directives' which are intended as guidelines, policy statements or finer scale coastal management objectives to assist with current and future decision-making and implementation. Policy Directives for the ODM have been developed in order to allow implementing authorities to take an immediate policy stance on important coastal management issues that are not necessarily captured within the respective implementation strategies. Policy directives have been defined for coastal access, the Working for the Coast Programme, estuarine management, and the Blue Flag Programme.

PRIORITY AREAS

Nine priority areas were identified with respective overarching goals, namely:

1. Facilitation of Coastal Access – to provide reasonable and equitable access to the coast for all;
2. Compliance & Enforcement – to promote compliance and enforcement of legislation to facilitate protection of coastal resources within the municipal mandate;
3. Estuaries – to ensure appropriate management and conservation of estuaries;

4. Land and Marine-based Sources of Pollution & Waste – to minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment;
5. Cooperative Governance & Local Government Support – to promote integrated and cooperative governance of the coastal zone and coastal planning/governance;
6. Climate Change, Dynamic Coastal Processes & Building Resilient Communities – to promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal process and environmental hazards and natural disasters;
7. Natural Capital & Resource Management – to promote conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem function and the sustainable use of natural resources;
8. Social, Economic & Development Planning – to promote sustainable local economic development; and
9. Education & Capacity Building – to promote coastal awareness, education and training.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Implementation Strategies have been developed according to each priority area and involved identification of specific actions, activities or projects, role-players, estimated budget requirements, priority rating and indicators towards effective management intervention. By employing the information and outcomes from the situational analysis, the Provincial CMP for the Western Cape and the stakeholder engagement process, this section complements the policy aspect of the CMP by making specific recommendations and proposing implementation steps to address coastal issues and capitalise on opportunities.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BLS	Boat launch site	EP	Environmental programme
CAMP	Coastal access management plan	EPIP	Environmental Protection & Infrastructure Programmes
CFR	Cape Floristic Region	EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
CML	Coastal management line	GDP-R	Real GDP
CMP	Coastal management programme	IBA	Important bird area
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry	ICM	Integrated coastal management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	IDP	Integrated development plan
DEA: O&C	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans & Coasts	IMSC	Information Management & Sector Coordination
DEADP	Department on Environmental Affairs & Development Planning	LED	Local economic development
DM	District municipality	LM	Local municipality
DTI	Department of Trade & Industry	MARPOL	Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act
EIP	Environmental implementation plan	MEC	Member of Executive Council
EMP	Environmental management plan	MPA	Marine protected area
MTRF	Medium-term revenue framework	OLM	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act	OPEX	Operational expenditure
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
NEMP	National Estuarine Management Protocol	SAMSA	South African Marine Safety Association
NGO	Non-government organisation	SANParks	South African National Parks
NRM	Natural resource management	WESSA	Wildlife & Environment Society of South Africa
ODM	Overberg District Municipality		

1. INTRODUCTION

Mott MacDonald PDNA, in association with Royal HaskoningDHV, was appointed to develop the inaugural Coastal Management Programme (CMP) for the Overberg District Municipality (ODM). The municipality's mandate in this respect is specifically in response to Sections 48 and 49 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act No. 24 of 2008 as amended by Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014, (ICM Act). The ICM Act requires each coastal municipality to develop a CMP for the coastal area under its jurisdiction. Importantly, the ICM Act recognises the coastal zone as “a unique part of the environment in which biophysical, economic, social and institutional considerations interconnect in a manner that requires a dedicated and integrated management approach”. In addition to the prescriptions of the ICM Act, this CMP has been prepared in alignment with the following key policies:

- The National CMP (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014);
- The Draft Western Cape CMP (Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, 2015);
- The core principles of integrated coastal management (various sources including peer-reviewed journals, legislation, local and international policy);
- The User-friendly Guide to the ICM Act (Celliers *et al.*, 2009); and
- The White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2000).

2. INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

2.1 Background and Purpose of Integrated Coastal Management

The acknowledgement that coastal areas are valuable, hazardous yet threatened environments has led to an increasing need for understanding and solving coastal problems within a context of integrated coastal management (Shi *et al.*, 2004). Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) came about in an interdisciplinary context because of the fusion of input from social and natural sciences, and various non-government organisations (NGOs) and international organisations (Billé, 2008; Nichols, 1999). Generally speaking, at the core of the ICM philosophy are two ‘pillars’, namely governance and reliable knowledge (Olsen, 2003), 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.

Since its origin 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 (Billé, 2008). The purpose of this management style is best summarised as attempting to maximize 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 (Department of

Environmental Affairs, 2012). 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. The purpose of ICM as stated by the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP (Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection), 1996) 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.

Best practice action points and foundational principles for successful ICM are summarised as follows (Olsen, 2003):

- 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.

In South Africa, ICM 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. This is aimed at promoting the conservation of the coastal environment and maintaining the natural character of coastal landscapes and seascapes (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012).

2.2 Coastal Management Programmes as a Tool for Integrated Coastal Management

The ICM Act contains a variety of measures that act as important tools for the promotion of ICM in South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs 2014; Celliers *et al.*, 2009). Of these, CMPs are the most appropriate vehicles for the practical implementation of ICM principles and directives in provinces and municipalities. At their core, CMPs are:

- Policy directives for the management of the coastal zone;
- Strategies and plans for the effective implementation of the ICM Act;
- Enablers that allow organs of state to strategize over a period of 5 years for addressing coastal management issues; and
- Enablers of long-term sustainable development and management of the coastline.

The intention of the ICM Act is that CMPs are established in all three spheres of government starting with a National CMP. The Provincial CMPs must be established to be consistent with the National CMP, and the Municipal CMPs must be established to be

consistent with both the Provincial and National CMPs (Celliers *et al.*, 2009). This hierarchical relationship allows for the development of a strategic and overarching National CMP followed by CMPs that include increasing levels of local management detail. This arrangement furthermore accommodates management responses that are sensitive to the natural, social and economic diversity of the South African coastal zone. Figure 1 shows the differences and commonalities between the National CMP, Provincial and Municipal CMPs, while Figure 2 illustrates the general approach or concept to developing a CMP according to the Department of Environmental Affairs (2012).

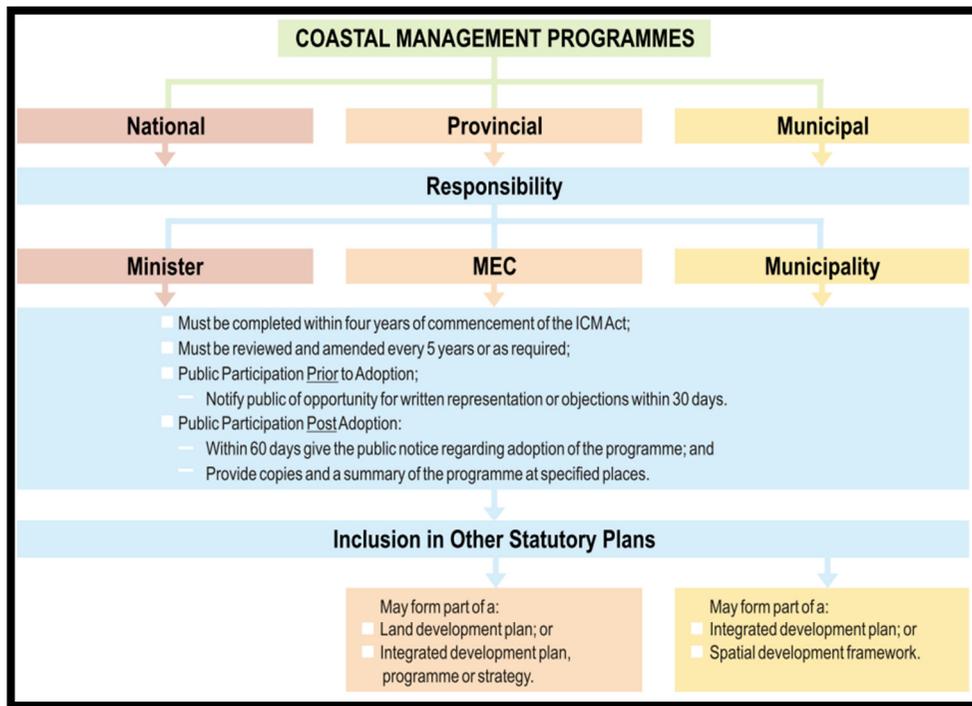


Figure 1: The Arrangement of CMPs in terms of the ICM Act (Celliers *et al.*, 2009)

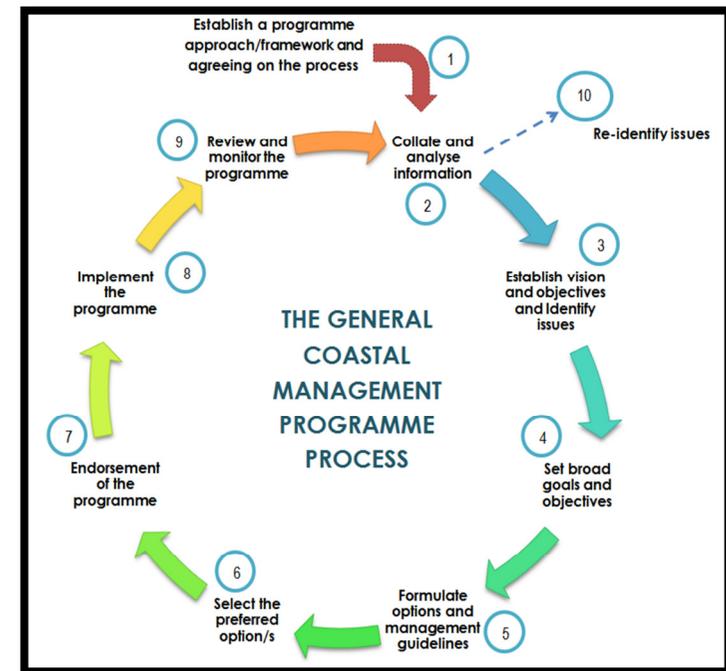


Figure 2: The General CMP Process (DEA, 2012)

2.3 Purpose and Outcomes of this Municipal Coastal Management Programme

Broadly, the aim of a Municipal CMP (Metropolitan, district and/or local) is to facilitate the achievement of integrated and coordinated coastal management in the spatial area for which it is responsible. Part of this requirement means ensuring consistency with national and provincial objectives as well as the National Estuarine Management Protocol (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012). This municipal programme takes the unique and diverse qualities of the Overberg District Municipality coastal zone into account through a Situational Assessment (Section 3) (variously referred to as the status quo assessment or inventory analysis), which identifies both areas of concern as well as opportunities that require emphasis. The CMP thereafter uses this information in concert with input from the stakeholder engagement process to present a strategy that:

- Establishes a benchmark or status quo of biophysical and socioeconomic coastal management parameters;
- Identifies issues/key areas of concern or areas that require priority attention;
- Sets a vision for the coast with associated goals to achieve that vision;
- Situates these issues within priority areas for action;
- Establishes coastal management goals and objectives within these priority areas;
- Establishes specific policy directives to allow the ODM to adopt key policy stances on important issues;
- Provides strategies to address the key issues identified;
- Proposes action plans to address the issues identified for each strategy;
- Provides estimated financial requirements to carry out the approved functions/tasks; and
- Develops performance indicators to assess the effectiveness of the CMP as well as its contents relating to its action plans and strategies

2.4 Municipal Coastal Management Roles and Responsibilities

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, hereafter '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.

Therefore, while this CMP reflects on the above division in alignment with environmental and coastal specific legislation,

adjustment thereof and the resolution of disputes remains the mandate of the MEC for Local Government in the Western Cape. This portfolio is currently held by Mr Anton Bredell, MEC: Environment, Planning & Local Government.

Where reference is made to a 'supporting role' by local government, this is an interpretation by the authors and the authors of the work cited, and must be read to mean the following:

- *That the issue at hand is understood to be partially assigned to Category B or C municipalities to the extent that the cross-cutting nature of the issue includes areas of municipal competence and/or responsibility that are defined in terms of the Constitution, Municipal Structures Act, or other relevant Act of Parliament; but*
- *That such role or responsibility is not explicitly defined in terms of the aforementioned Acts.*

All three spheres of government have mandates, responsibilities, roles, functions and powers (often overlapping) that relate to the management of the marine and coastal environment (Parramon-Gurney, 2015). At its most basic level, the governing function of local government (i.e. municipalities) in respect to the marine and coastal environment is to ensure that the coastal zone under its jurisdiction is managed, protected and enhanced, while social and economic opportunities are optimised (Parramon-Gurney, 2015). Such a mandate is aligned with the Constitution; the underlying principles of integrated coastal management; as well as the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 108 of 1998, NEMA) and the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2009, as amended by Act No. 36 of 2014, ICM Act). It is important to note that the overall governing and regulation function of local government in terms of the marine and coastal environment applies predominantly to the landward/terrestrial aspects of the coastal zone.

This section is divided into municipal responsibilities in terms of the Constitution as well as the Municipal Structures Act, in line with the distinction between marine and coastal aspects, responsibilities in terms of other Acts are further divided into activities that are likely to occur below (or seaward of) the high-water mark, i.e. marine activities; and those that are likely to occur above (or landward of) the high-water mark but within the coastal zone, i.e. coastal activities.

This is followed by an overview of the responsibilities assigned to local government in terms of the National Coastal Management Programme; and a summary of the specific responsibilities that were determined by engagement with the Overberg DM and its local municipalities and concluding with a consolidated overview of the proposed roles and responsibilities of the Overberg District Municipality in relation to those of the Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam local municipalities.

A hierarchical approach of this nature (i.e. beginning most generally with the Constitution, followed by relevant Parliamentary Acts, the National Coastal Management Programme and finally the inputs from the Overberg DM, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas

and Swellendam local municipalities) is considered a comprehensive overview of municipal coastal management roles and responsibilities¹ for the purposes of this municipal CMP.

2.4.1 Municipal Functional Areas of Constitutional Competence

While the functions and powers of municipalities are assigned in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution, schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution prescribe the most relevant areas of functional competence for national, provincial and local governments. Part B of Schedule 4 and 5 refers to Section 155 (6) (a) and (7) of the Constitution, an abridged excerpt of which is shown in the text box below.

Box 1: Section 155 (6) (a) and (7) of the Constitution

(6) Each provincial government must establish municipalities in its province in a manner consistent with the legislation enacted in terms of subsections (2) and (3) and, by legislative or other measures, must-

(a) Provide for the monitoring and support of local government in the province

(7) The national government, subject to section 44, and the provincial governments have the legislative and executive authority to see to the effective performance by municipalities of their functions in respect of matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5, by regulating the exercise by municipalities of their executive authority referred to in section 156 (1).

Table 1 and Table 2 must therefore be read in conjunction with the text box above.

¹ This is the professional opinion of the authors at the time of reporting; however, this does not represent a legal opinion and as such is subject to reinterpretation and/or other change from time to time, as further insights come to light.

Table 1: Functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence relevant to coastal management

Schedule 4	
(Functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence)	
Part A (Concurrent National/Provincial)	Part B (Category A, B and/or C Municipalities)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration of indigenous forests (relevant in terms of coastal forest and related biodiversity management and their role in terms of erosion management) ▪ Agriculture (relevant especially in terms of land-based marine pollution from agricultural activities) ▪ Animal control and diseases (only to the extent applicable to marine animals) ▪ Cultural matters (in terms of coastal and marine related cultural matters) ▪ Disaster management (in terms of the coastal zone and marine environment) ▪ Environment (environmental management of the marine and coastal environment) ▪ Health services (in relation to water quality and quality of marine resources for human consumption) ▪ Housing (coastal zone development) ▪ Indigenous law and customary law (as applicable to coastal management) ▪ Industrial promotion (coastal zone development) ▪ Nature conservation (excluding national parks and national botanical gardens) and marine resources ▪ Pollution control (marine and land-based marine pollution) ▪ Public works (only in respect of the needs of provincial government departments in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them in terms of the Constitution or any other law) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air pollution (risk of deposition of air pollution in the coastal and marine environment) ▪ Building regulations (coastal zone development) ▪ Electricity and gas regulation (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Fire fighting services (emergency and disaster management in the coastal zone) ▪ Local tourism (pressure on the coastal zone and an important economic sector) ▪ Municipal airports (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Municipal planning (coastal zone development) ▪ Municipal public transport (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Municipal public works (only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under the Constitution or any other law) (coastal zone development and public works related to stormwater, sewage and coastal infrastructure) ▪ Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours; excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and related matters (coastal zone development) ▪ Stormwater management systems in built-up areas (marine and coastal pollution)

Schedule 4 (Functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence)	
Part A (Concurrent National/Provincial)	Part B (Category A, B and/or C Municipalities)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil conservation ▪ Tourism (coastal zone development) ▪ Urban and rural development (coastal zone development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems (marine and coastal pollution)

Source: Adapted from *Environmental Law and Local Government in South Africa* (Parramon-Gurney, 2015)

Table 2: Functional areas of exclusive provincial legislative competence

Schedule 5 (Functional areas of exclusive provincial legislative competence)	
Part A	Part B (Local government matters, to the extent set out in Section 155 (6) (a) and (7) of the Constitution)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provincial cultural matters of a coastal and/or marine nature ▪ Provincial planning (coastal zone development) ▪ Provincial recreation and amenities ▪ Provincial roads and traffic (coastal zone development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beaches and amusement facilities ▪ Cleansing ▪ Control of public nuisances ▪ Fencing and fences (land use in the coastal zone, and access to coastal public property) ▪ Licensing and control undertakings that sell food to the public (e.g. close to the seashore) ▪ Local amenities (related to coastal activities) ▪ Markets (specifically fish markets) ▪ Municipal parks and recreation (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Municipal roads (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Noise pollution ▪ Public places (land use in the coastal zone) ▪ Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal

Source: Adapted from Environmental Law and Local Government in South Africa (Parramon-Gurney, 2015)

There are legal requirements and enabling provisions for local government that assist directly and indirectly in the (sustainable) management of the marine and coastal environment and related resources. According to Parramon-Gurney (2015), these pertain to the following areas:

- Waste;
- Air quality;
- Soil and capability management;
- Hazardous substances control;
- Biodiversity management;
- Cultural heritage management;
- Environmental health;
- Sustainable land use planning;
- Resource management;
- Built environment management;
- Disaster reduction; and
- Transport planning and management.

These key areas are described in more detail in Section 2.4.2 and 2.4.4, which outline the role of local government in this respect.

2.4.2 Division of Powers and Functions in terms of the Municipal Structures Act

As detailed above, 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 division, as detailed in the Municipal Structures Act, is included in Table 3.

Table 3 Division of Powers and Functions between Category B and C Municipalities in terms of the Municipal Structures Act

Division of functions and duties of Municipalities	
Category C (District)	Category B (Local)
<p>In terms of chapter 5 of the Municipal Structures Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole; b) promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole; c) building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and d) promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area. ▪ A district municipality has the following functions and powers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality. b) Potable water supply systems. c) Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity. d) Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems. e) Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the determination of a waste disposal strategy; ii. the regulation of waste disposal; iii. the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district. f) Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole. g) Regulation of passenger transport services. 	<p>In terms of chapter 5 of the Municipal Structures Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A local municipality has the functions and powers referred to in section 83 (1), excluding those functions and powers vested in terms of subsection (1) of this section in the district municipality in whose area it falls. ▪ Section 83 (1): A municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution (see section 2.4.1. of this document)

Division of functions and duties of Municipalities	
Category C (District)	Category B (Local)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. i) Municipal health services. j) Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services; ii. specialised fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services; iii. co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures; iv. The training of fire officers. k) The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district. l) The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district. m) Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality. n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality. o) The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality. p) The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation. 	

Source: Adapted from the Municipal Structures Act, Act No. 117 of 1998 as amended

2.4.3 Marine Activities Seaward of the High-water Mark

According to Parramon-Gurney (2015), the main role of local government in respect to marine activities seaward of the high water mark is as detailed in Table 4 below. The 'mainly supporting role' identified relates to Local Government enabling

competent authorities to undertake their responsibilities and maintaining a positive and stable political and social environment in which competent authorities can fulfil their mandates.

Table 4: Marine Activities Seaward of the High-water Mark

MARINE ACTIVITIES Below (seaward of) the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
Dumping at sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dumping at Sea Control Act (No. 73 of 1980) ▪ NEM: ICM Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA): Marine & Coastal Management 	N/A
Maritime transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Merchant Shipping Act (No. 57 of 1951) ▪ Marine Traffic Act (Act No. 2 of 1981) ▪ Maritime Zones Act (Act No. 15 of 1994) ▪ Wreck and Salvage Act (Act No. 94 of 1996) ▪ National Ports Act (Act No. 12 of 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Transport ▪ South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) ▪ South African National Ports Authority (if within port limits) ▪ DEA 	Mainly supporting role ² in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)
Offshore facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Ports Act (Act No. 12 of 2005) ▪ Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act (Act No. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAMSA ▪ South African National Ports Authority (if within port limits) ▪ DEA 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)

² Where reference is made to a 'supporting role' by local government, this is an interpretation by the authors and the authors of the work cited, and must be read to mean that the issue at hand is understood to be partially assigned to Category B or C municipalities to the extent that the cross-cutting nature of the issue includes areas of municipal competence and/or responsibility that are defined in terms of the Constitution, Municipal Structures Act, or other relevant Act of Parliament; but that such role or responsibility is not explicitly defined in terms of the aforementioned Acts.

MARINE ACTIVITIES			
Below (seaward of) the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
	2 of 1986, MARPOL Act)		
Ports activities (marine based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Ports Act (Act No. 12 of 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South African National Ports Authority (if within port limits) ▪ SAMSA ▪ DEA ▪ Other environmental competent authorities (national and provincial) 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)
Fishing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) ▪ DEA 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)
Management of marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (Act No. 46 of 1973) ▪ Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998) ▪ NEM: ICM Act ▪ NEMA ▪ National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAFF ▪ DEA 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)
Offshore mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Mineral Resources ▪ DEA ▪ SAMSA ▪ Relevant provincial authorities 	N/A

MARINE ACTIVITIES Below (seaward of) the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
Invasive alien species from ballast waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEM:BA ▪ National Ports Act (Act No. 12 of 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Transport ▪ SAMSA ▪ DEA ▪ National Ports Authority ▪ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)
Pollution management from marine activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marine Pollution (Intervention) Act (Act No. 64 of 1987) ▪ MARPOL Act ▪ Wreck and Salvage Act (Act No. 94 of 1996) ▪ Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act (Act No. 6 of 1981) ▪ NEMA ▪ NEM: ICM Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Transport ▪ SAMSA ▪ DEA ▪ SANBI ▪ National Ports Authority 	Mainly supporting role in emergencies and disaster management (land-based activities)

Source: Adapted from Environmental Law and Local Government in South Africa (Parramon-Gurney, 2015)

2.4.4 Coastal Activities Landward of the High-water Mark

According to Parramon-Gurney, 2015, the main role of local government in respect to coastal activities landward of the high water mark is as detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Coastal Activities Landward of the High-water Mark

KEY COASTAL ACTIVITIES: Landward of the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
Ports activities (land-based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Ports Act (Act No. 12 of 2005) ▪ Other environmental Acts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South African National Ports Authority (if within port limits) ▪ SAMSA ▪ DEA ▪ Other environmental competent authorities (provincial and local) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulating and implementing role, mainly in cooperation with the National Ports Authority and other relevant competent authorities ▪ Regulating land-based activities in ports in collaboration with the Ports Authority and other environmental competent authorities ▪ Regulating ports development in cooperation with other competent authorities ▪ Regulating development and coastal zone management
Biodiversity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEM:BA ▪ Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (Act No. 46 of 1973) ▪ Provincial laws ▪ Municipal by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEA ▪ SANBI ▪ Relevant provincial departments ▪ Local government 	Implementing role mainly (of provincial and national legislation), in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEA ▪ Relevant provincial 	Mainly implementing role (of provincial and national

KEY COASTAL ACTIVITIES: Landward of the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003) ▪ NEM: ICM Act ▪ Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> departments ▪ Local government 	<p>legislation), in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities</p> <p>Local government also manages and regulates coastal protected areas from a tourism and local economic development (LED) perspective</p>
Land use and urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sea-shore Act (Act No. 21 of 1935) ▪ NEM: ICM Act ▪ Development Facilitation Act (Act No. 67 of 1995) ▪ NEMA ▪ Provincial laws ▪ Municipal by-laws (i.e. zoning) 	Local government in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities, currently provincial authorities have competent authority for the seashore	Implementing and regulating role in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) 	Department of Mineral Resources, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Beach management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEMA ▪ NEM:BA ▪ NEM: ICM Act ▪ Municipal by-laws 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Water quality and discharge at sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEMA ▪ National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) ▪ NEM: ICM Act 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities

KEY COASTAL ACTIVITIES: Landward of the high-water mark			
Relevant Areas	Relevant Acts	Competent Authorities	Main Role of Local Government
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Services Act (Act No. 108 of 1997) ▪ Municipal by-laws 		
Pollution management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) ▪ Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973) ▪ Health Act (Act No. 63 of 1977) ▪ NEMA ▪ NEM: ICM Act ▪ Provincial laws ▪ Municipal by-laws 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
State of the Environment Reporting (SOER)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEMA ▪ NEM: ICM Act 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEMA ▪ NEM: ICM Act 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEMA 	Local government, in collaboration with other environmental competent authorities	Implementing and regulating role, in cooperation with other relevant competent authorities

Source: Adapted from *Environmental Law and Local Government in South Africa (Parramon-Gurney, 2015)*

Taking the Constitutional imperatives and directives from other Acts into account, Table 6 summarises the key areas where Parramon-Gurney, 2015, believes local government is required to regulate/govern in respect to coastal and marine management.

Table 6: Key Areas of Local Government Involvement in Marine and Coastal Management

Key areas in marine and coastal management that require local government to be involved and to serve a governing/regulatory function	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beach management, e.g. the existing Blue Flag initiative; ▪ Harbour and ports management; ▪ Regulation of land-based activities that impact on the coastal zone (e.g. in terms of by-laws); ▪ Regulation and management of coastal recreation (e.g. in terms of by-laws); ▪ Regulation and management of vendors (e.g. in terms of by-laws); ▪ Optimising social and economic opportunities in the coastal zone; ▪ Disaster and emergency management; ▪ Marine water quality management; ▪ Waste management (especially litter and illegal dumping); ▪ Estuaries management; ▪ Coastal dune management; ▪ Coastal wetland management; ▪ Conservation of natural coastal resources; ▪ Coastal education and awareness; ▪ Regulation of development in the coastal zone (landward, within municipal boundaries, e.g. in terms of by-laws and planning); ▪ Coastal engineering; ▪ Coastal community and stakeholder communication and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Catchment, stormwater and river management; ▪ Wastewater treatment works; ▪ Compliance and implementation of all applicable national legislation that relates to the coastal zone; ▪ Enforcement of coastal legislation (including a municipality's own by-laws); ▪ Integration of coastal management into municipal integrated development plans (IDPs) and spatial development frameworks (SDFs); ▪ Developing and preparing planning approval guidelines for development proposals within the coastal zone; ▪ Performance assessment of municipal integrated coastal management; ▪ Administration of a wide range of infrastructure within the coastal zone (e.g. sea-walls, retaining walls, boardwalks, walkways, slipways, stormwater outfalls, parking areas and access points); ▪ Stormwater management, industrial effluent, wastewater discharge and effluent outfalls management; ▪ Communication, integration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders (e.g. national and provincial government, conservation authorities and parastatals); ▪ Monitoring;

Key areas in marine and coastal management that require local government to be involved and to serve a governing/regulatory function

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participation; ▪ Amenities quality control; ▪ Wind and sand management; ▪ Marine mammal carcass management; ▪ Equitable access to recreation opportunities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document and record keeping; ▪ Reporting; and ▪ Performance assessment.
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Source: Adapted from Environmental Law and Local Government in South Africa (Parramon-Gurney, 2015)

Section 2.4.5 provides an overview of the directives from the National Coastal Management Programme (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014) to local government. It should be noted that there is overlap/duplication with the preceding sections.

2.4.5 Directives from the National Coastal Management Programme

As environmental management is considered a concurrent legislative responsibility (i.e. all three levels of government are responsible for various aspects of implementation and/or enforcement) 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 (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014). Mandatory roles and responsibilities have been defined in the National CMP (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014) and are summarised as Table 7.

Table 7: Municipal Coastal Management Roles and Responsibilities in terms of the ICM Act

ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION
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.
Coastal management line demarcation on zoning maps	Demarcate relevant coastal management line in municipal zoning schemes maps.

ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION
Determining and adjusting coastal boundaries of coastal access land	Ensure specified considerations are taken into account when determining or adjusting an inland coastal boundary of coastal access land.
Marking coastal boundaries on zoning maps	Demarcate coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of S26 on zoning scheme maps.
Municipal CMPs	Prepare and adopt a municipal CMP for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality.
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 ICM Act Section 52 (1) (a-f)] adopted by either a national or a provincial organ of state.
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 this section.
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 coastal protection zone is established as set out in Section 17 of the ICM Act.

Source: South Africa's National Coastal Management Programme (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014)

The distinction between what is required of metropolitan and district versus local municipalities is less clear. The ICM Act defines municipality as detailed in the adjacent text box. Given this interpretation, responsibilities assigned to municipalities are automatically assigned to Metropolitan (such as the City of Cape Town) and District municipalities (such as Eden, Overberg and West Coast). Should capacity exist at a local government level, district municipalities can assign certain provisions as per the processes described in the Municipal Structures Act and the Constitution.

From a finance perspective, funding the implementation of the applicable sections of the ICM Act that have been assigned to local government should be undertaken using budgets motivated for via the Medium Term Revenue Framework (MTRF). Additional funding for coastal management implementation projects has been made available via the Department of Environmental Affairs Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP), specifically the Working for the Coast Programme.

2.4.6 Municipal Interpretation of Roles and Responsibilities

Whilst the Constitution sets out mandated municipal functions as outlined in Section 2.4.1, certain responsibilities are assigned to municipalities. It must be noted, however, that no clear distinction is made between local and district municipal functions. As outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the Situational Analysis Report component of this project, the Municipal Structures Act provides for the delegation of powers and functions between district and local municipalities by agreement, but does not prevent a local municipality from undertaking a function assigned to the district. The Structures Act also promotes cooperation between the local and district municipalities.

Fundamentally, then, the assignment of functions and powers relating to coastal management should be undertaken in consultation and by agreement between the district and local municipalities, and should take into consideration who is best placed (from a capacity, financial and practical point of view) to perform the function. Generally, the district would take on a more coordinating role and assist the local municipalities in the performance of their functions.

Box 2: Definition of Municipality in terms of the ICM Act

Municipality means:

A metropolitan, district or local municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998); or

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 —

The district municipality; or

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.

Table 8: Functions currently undertaken by key coastal management role-players within Overberg District Municipality

Role Players										
Function	DEA	DEADP	DPW	Overberg District Municipality	Overstrand Local Municipality	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	Swellendam Local Municipality	CapeNature	SANParks	DENEL
Coastal Infrastructure			X	X (Resort)	X (Enviro & Area Management)	X (Public Works Manager)	X (Infrastructure services)	X	X	
Coastal Amenities				X (Resort)	X (Area Management)	X (Public Works Manager)	X (Infrastructure services)	X	X	
Local Economic Development				X	X (LED)	X (LED Dept)	X (LED)	X (through EPWP)	X	
Waste Management	X	X		X (Coordination)	X (Infrastructure & Planning)	X (Waste Management)	X (Waste Management)	X (only incident reporting)	X	X
Pollution Monitoring/Prevention	X	X		X	X (Enviro & Area Management)	X	X (LBRCT)	X (only incident reporting)	X	X
Law Enforcement - Marine Resources	X						X (LBRCT – requires renewal of compliance agreement with DAFF)	X	X	
Law Enforcement - Non-Marine Resources		X			X (Estuary By-laws)		X (LBRCT)	X	X	X
Law Enforcement – ORVs		X					X (LBRCT)	X	X	
Estuary Management ³	X	X		X (Coordination of MCC)	X (Enviro)	X (Within protected areas)	X (LBRCT)	X	X	
River Management		X		X (Incident reporting)		X (Public Works Manager)	X (LBRCT)	X	X	
Vegetation/Terrestrial Species Management					X (Enviro)		X (LBRCT)	X	X	X

³ As per the Estuary Management Protocol

Role Players										
Function	DEA	DEADP	DPW	Overberg District Municipality	Overstrand Local Municipality	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	Swellendam Local Municipality	CapeNature	SANParks	DENEL
Heritage Resources	X	X		X (Incident reporting)			X (LBRCT)	X (Incident reporting)	X	X

Source: Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott McDonald PDNA, 2015)

2.4.7 Consolidated Overview of the Proposed Roles and Responsibilities of Category C and B Municipalities in respect to Marine and Coastal Management

A consolidated overview of the proposed roles and responsibilities of the Overberg District Municipality in relation to those of the Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam local municipalities is detailed in Table 9.

Table 9: Consolidated Overview overview of the proposed roles and responsibilities of Category C and B Municipalities in respect to Marine and Coastal Management

Key areas in marine and coastal management that require local government involvement and a governing/regulatory function ⁴	
Category C (District)	Category B (local)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste Management (Co-ordination, refuse removal, bulk waste transfer, solid waste disposal sites); ▪ Bulk infrastructure development and management (Waste Water Treatment Works, Stormwater management, industrial effluent, wastewater discharge and effluent outfalls management); ▪ Bulk supply of electricity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste management (especially cleansing, litter and illegal dumping; Marine mammal carcass management); ▪ Control of public nuisances ▪ Municipal planning / land use management ▪ Regulation of development (building regulations) ▪ Access to the coast (equitable access to recreation opportunities) ▪ Integration of coastal management into municipal

⁴ This is the professional opinion of the authors at the time of reporting; however, this does not represent a legal opinion and as such is subject to reinterpretation and/or other change from time to time, as further insights come to light.

Key areas in marine and coastal management that require local government involvement and a governing/regulatory function⁴

Category C (District)	Category B (local)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal roads and regulation of passenger transport services; ▪ Fire fighting services (emergencies); ▪ Disaster and emergency management (including supporting Marine mammal carcass management); ▪ Municipal integrated development planning; ▪ Promotion of local tourism; ▪ Regulation of development (commenting authority) ▪ Access to the coast (coordination); ▪ Integration of coastal management into municipal integrated development plans (IDPs) and spatial development frameworks (SDFs); ▪ Communication, integration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders / Coastal community and stakeholder communication and participation; ▪ Optimising social and economic opportunities in the coastal zone; / Local Economic Development and sustainable job creation; ▪ Estuaries management (for estuaries forming the boundary between 2 local municipal areas); ▪ Regulation of land-based activities that impact on the coastal zone (e.g. in terms of commenting on applications); ▪ Conservation of natural coastal resources; ▪ Coastal community and stakeholder communication and participation; ▪ Marine water quality management; ▪ Harbour and ports management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> integrated development plans (IDPs) and spatial development frameworks (SDFs); ▪ Communication, integration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders / coastal community and stakeholder communication and participation; ▪ Optimising social and economic opportunities in the coastal zone / Local Economic Development and sustainable job creation; ▪ Estuaries management; ▪ Beach management, (the existing Blue Flag initiative; Coastal dune management; Coastal wetland management; Conservation of natural coastal resources, Wind and sand management, lifesaving); ▪ Regulation of land-based activities that impact on the coastal zone; ▪ Regulation and management of coastal recreation and coastal amenities; ▪ Regulation and management of vendors (e.g. in terms of by-laws); ▪ Marine water quality management; ▪ Regulation of development in the coastal zone (landward, within municipal boundaries, e.g. in terms of by-laws and planning); ▪ Coastal engineering; ▪ Enforcement of coastal legislation (including a municipality's own by-laws); ▪ Compliance and implementation of all applicable

Key areas in marine and coastal management that require local government involvement and a governing/regulatory function⁴

Category C (District)

- Coastal education and awareness as well as capacity building;
- Compliance and implementation of all applicable national legislation that relates to the coastal zone;
- Catchment, stormwater and river management; and
- Monitoring and reporting.

Category B (local)

- national legislation that relates to the coastal zone;
- Catchment, stormwater and river management;
- Administration of a wide range of infrastructure within the coastal zone (e.g. sea-walls, retaining walls, boardwalks, walkways, slipways, stormwater outfalls, parking areas and access points); and
- Monitoring and reporting.

3. AN OVERVIEW OF THE OVERBERG COAST

The situational analysis of the ODM provides a detailed review and interpretation of existing information on its biophysical and socio-economic characteristics and management context. This was undertaken to identify and describe emergent and recurrent coastal issues, constraints and opportunities. The intention of this component of the CMP is not to re-sample the social, economic or ecological situation of the ODM area, but rather to synthesise the numerous existing documents, reports and publications that have done so previously. The primary objective of the situational analysis was therefore to integrate the findings of the relevant Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), Environmental Management Framework, numerous documents and plans for the ODM and its local municipalities. In so doing, this CMP component highlights issues of priority or concern that require specific attention. Biophysical and socio-economic overviews of the study area are summarised from the stand-alone Situational Assessment component, and provide a snapshot of the status quo with respect to coastal management per local coastal municipality within ODM (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Overberg District Municipality Context

3.1 Biophysical Overview

3.1.1 Overstrand Local Municipality

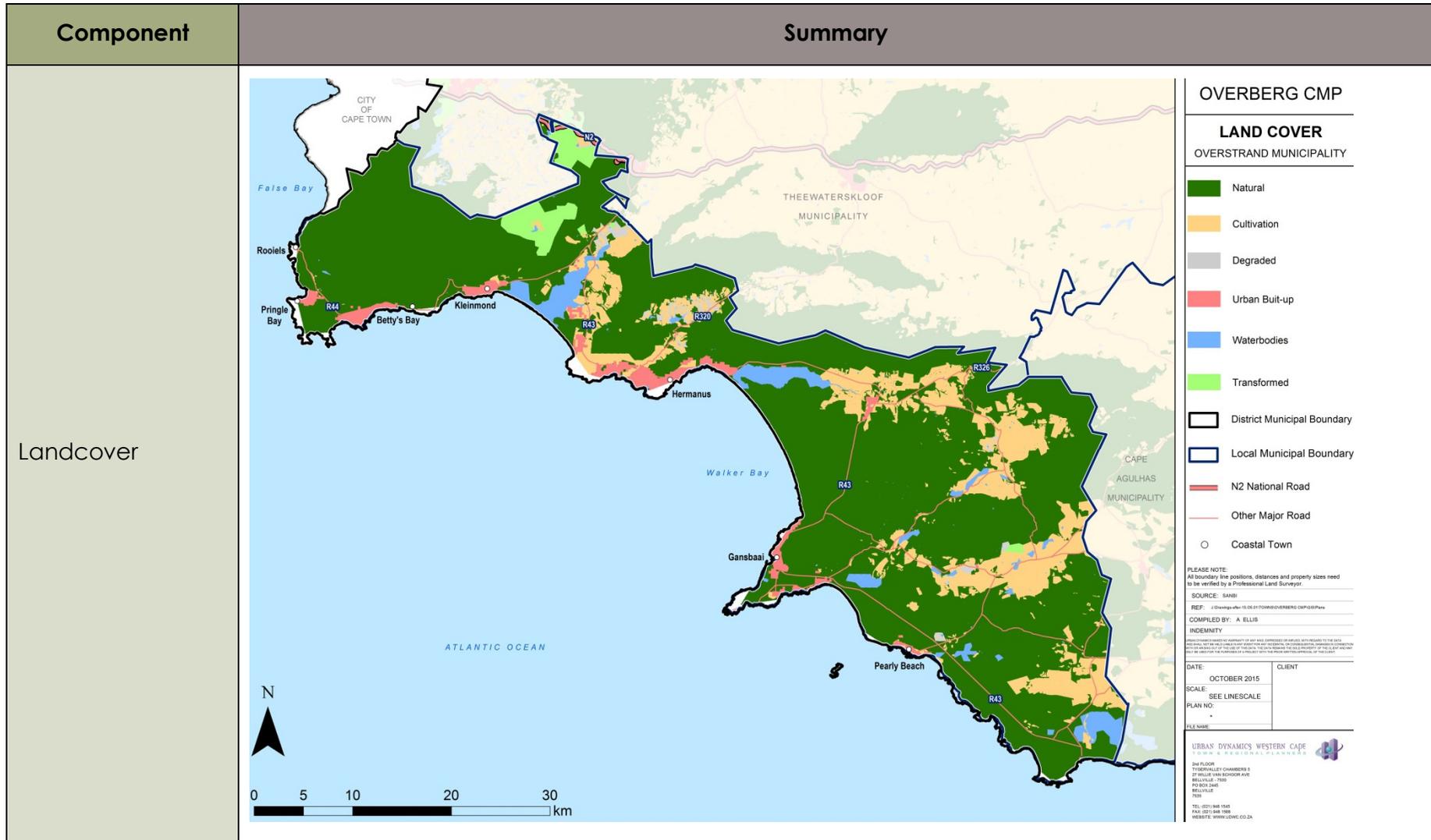
Table 10 shows a summary of the biophysical attributes of the Overstrand Local Municipality.

Table 10: Biophysical Overview for the Overstrand Local Municipality

Component	Summary
Marine Biodiversity Resources	<p>Predominant commercial fisheries along the Kogelberg coast within the Overstrand Local Municipality (OLM) include abalone, kelp, line-fishing and west coast rock lobster. There has been a substantial decline in reported yields over the last century, especially for reef species. Kelp harvesting is undertaken in allocated concession areas, with a total annual catch limit of 1 000 tons which is predominantly harvested to supply abalone farms.</p> <p>Recreational fishing within OLM includes shore anglers, boat anglers and spear fishers. There are public boat launch sites (BLS) at Rooiels, Stony Point, Maasbaai, Kleinmond, Gansbaai Harbour, Hawston Harbour, Hermanus New Harbour, Danger Point, Kleinbaai Slipway, Onrus (Harderbaai), Blousloep (Franskraal), Kruismansbaai and Pearly Beach.</p> <p>The proclaimed fishing harbour at Hermanus hosts three abalone farms and three abalone processing plants. Fishing activities within the harbour have decreased substantially over time and the main activities now include whale watching charters and recreational ski-boating. Gansbaai proclaimed fishing harbour hosts a fishmeal/canning factory, an abalone farm (bordering the harbour fence) as well as a major pelagic landing point (mainly pilchards although a small amount of lobster and line-fish are also landed here).</p> <p>Dyer and Geyser Islands support a world-renowned population of Great White Sharks that feed off the Cape Fur Seals that breed on the Islands. These islands are important for the South African Sardine fishery, while Cape Anchovy are also common in surrounding waters.</p> <p>Large kelp forests which support a myriad of marine invertebrates, including Abalone, Alikreukel and West Coast Rock Lobster are present within OLM.</p>

Component	Summary
Terrestrial Biodiversity Resources	<p>The Overstrand Local Municipality (OLM) is dominated by the fynbos biome, which accounts for approximately 99.7% of the existing natural vegetation. Three important bird areas (IBAs) are situated within the OLM, namely the Eastern False Bay Mountains, the Botrivier Vlei and Kleinmond estuary and the Dyer Island Reserve Complex.</p> <p>The Eastern False Bay Mountains IBA runs from the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve for 120 km to the Kuiltjieskraal State Forest southwest of Tulbagh and supports a number of threatened and range-restricted bird species, including breeding pairs of blue Cranes, Black Harriers, Ground Woodpecker, Cape Rockjumper and Cape Siskin. The greatest threat to the IBA is that of alien invasive plants, fire regimes and habitat transformation.</p> <p>The Botriviervlei and Kleinmond River estuary IBA supports over 163 bird species, of which at least 62 are waterbirds. Large numbers of birds (in excess of 25,000) are a regular occurrence, with numbers of up to 40,000 occasionally recorded. The IBA is a great breeding ground for a number of birds, including six threatened species (Lesser Flamingo, African Black Oystercatcher, African Marsh Harrier, Caspian Tern, Great White Pelican, Greater Flamingo and Black Stork).</p> <p>The Dyer Island Reserve Complex supports 12 breeding species of seabird and five breeding species of terrestrial bird. This includes the African Penguin, Bank Cormorant, Crowned Cormorant, African Black Oystercatcher and Cape Cormorant.</p>
Threatened Ecosystems	<p>Half of the 18 vegetation types are considered threatened, and are further categorised into critically endangered (6 vegetation types) and endangered (3 vegetation types).</p>
Estuaries	<p>Seven of the 11 estuaries found within the ODM are located within the Overstrand Local Municipality. They are summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Rooiels</u>: considered an unproductive system, but supports several species of invertebrates and fish species. Habitat loss and pollution in the estuary is considered the most significant threat, but the estuary is rated as having a good ecological health status ▪ <u>Buffels</u>: this system has a total catchment area of 23 km² and a river length of 8 km (Turpie et al., 2009). The river is impounded upstream (by the Buffels River dam), but pollution and habitat loss in the estuary

Component	Summary
	<p>is low, and it has been given an ecological health rating of “B” (good) (Van Niekerk & Turpie, 2012). Other impacts on the estuary include erosion and trampling of vegetation caused by people walking to the lagoon from the properties above. The lagoon is used extensively for recreational purposes (swimming) and contributes significantly to the aesthetic appeal of Pringle Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Palmiet</u>: The Palmiet River estuary is a medium-sized estuary situated just west of Kleinmond, and due to upstream abstraction and impoundment of water, has changed from a historically permanently open system to a temporarily closed system. The system is sensitive to nutrient loading, which causes aquatic weed blooms. Most of the Palmiet River catchment has been identified as river and floodplain wetland Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs) and the estuary is thought to provide an important nursery habitat for both resident and migratory estuary-dependent marine species. The estuary has a Category C health status and requires full protection, with an undeveloped estuary margin of 50%. ▪ <u>Bot</u>: The Bot River estuary is considered one of the top ten most important estuaries in the country due to the wealth of fish, botanical and bird biodiversity it supports. It is also listed as an IBA and is worthy of Ramsar Convention status as a wetland of international importance, especially as a waterfowl habitat. It has a catchment of 907 km², approximately 40% of which is used for agricultural cultivation and is connected to the adjoining Kleinmond estuary via Rooisand, forming a combined estuary. The estuary is estimated to contribute 40-50% of the estuarine nursery habitats for marine fish species between Cape Point and the Breede River, but is experiencing high fishing pressure. Although water quality in the Bot is considered good, some nutrient enrichment does occur and the Kleinmond lagoon regularly experiences contamination from polluted stormwater, which affects its recreational usability. ▪ <u>Onrus</u>: The Onrus River flows through the Hemel and Aarde valley, a well-known wine producing area within the municipality, before discharging into the estuary. The estuary is highly affected by poor water quality, habitat loss, sedimentation and reed encroachment and is the estuary with the worst health status within the municipality. ▪ <u>Klein</u>: situated east of Hermanus, the Klein River estuary is the highest ranked estuary in the ODM. Three quaternary catchments totalling 980 km² feed the estuary. It is considered valuable due to its botanical, fish and bird biodiversity, but it is plagued by flow reduction, nutrient loading, illegal gill-net fishing and sedimentation. It is a priority estuary for biodiversity conservation, the provision of ecological services and, most importantly, its nursery area linked to the recovery of fish species. Although the physical habitat is considered to be in good condition, the estuary is rated as overall only being in fair ecological health. ▪ <u>Uilkraals</u>: situated east of Franskraal, the Uilkraals supports extensive areas of sandflats and saltmarshes.



Source: Adapted from Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott McDonald PDNA, 2015)

3.1.2 Cape Agulhas Local Municipality

Table 11 shows a summary of the biophysical attributes of the Cape Agulhas Local Municipality.

Table 11: Biophysical Overview for the Cape Agulhas Local Municipality

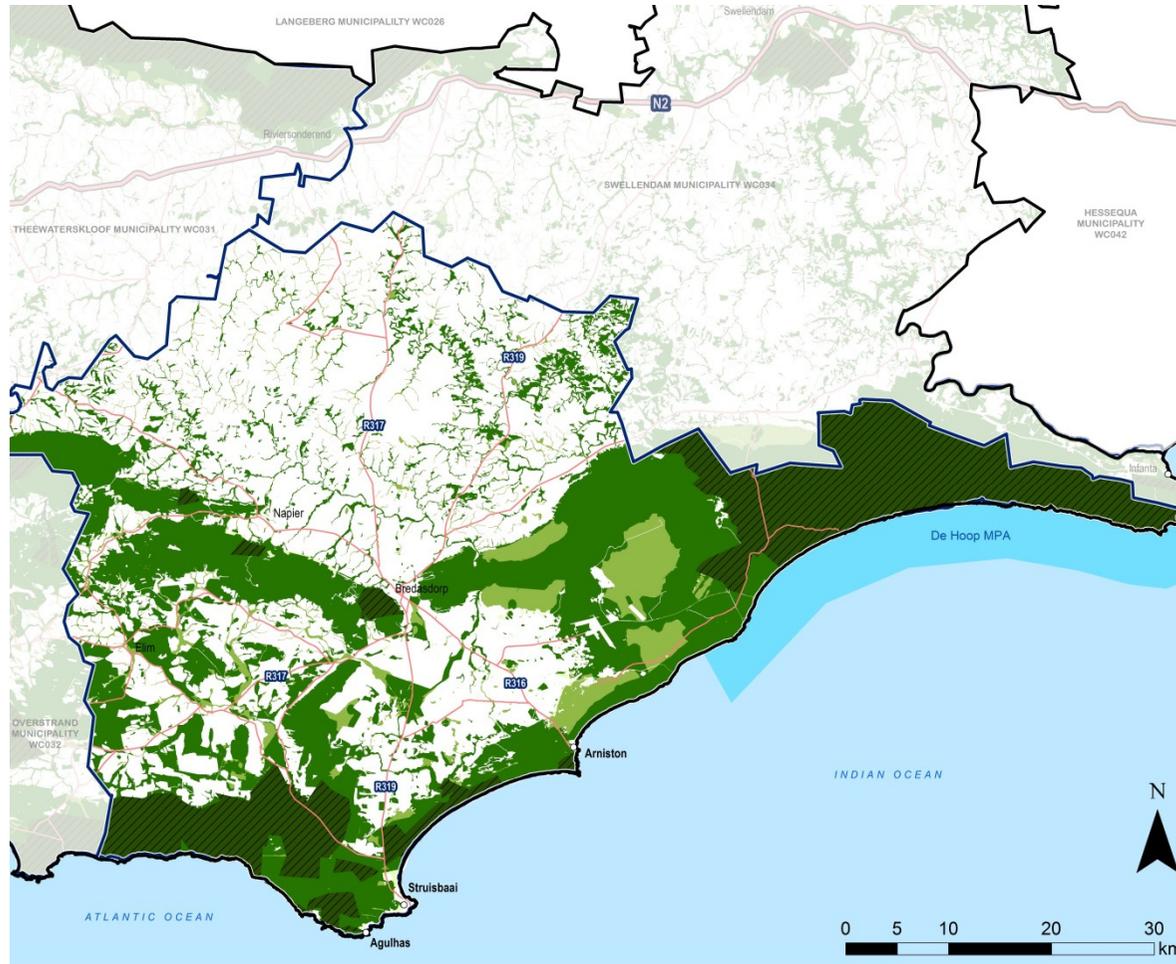
Component	Summary
Marine Biodiversity Resources	<p>The Agulhas National Park supports a large number of marine species which are harvested both commercially and recreationally in other areas. These include shellfish, seaweed, rock lobster and line fish, with Struisbaai being one of the southwest pelagic- and line-fishing industry hotspots.</p> <p>Over exploitation is a major threat to the area's marine environment. Although the majority of the pelagic seine netting is undertaken west of Quoin Point, some substantial seasonal fishing occurs within 5.5 km of the shore. Commercial line-fishing occurs near Danger Point and Cape Agulhas Point. A large portion of the line-fish caught consists of migratory species such as Yellowtail, Cob, Geelbek and Snoek.</p> <p>The proclaimed fishing harbour at Arniston/Waenuiskrans is used exclusively for traditional line-fishing and is closely associated with the Kassiesbaai fishing community. Struisbaai is also an important line-fishing harbour, with almost four times the volume of fish landed at Arniston. The harbour hosts a resident colony of stingrays, which are attracted by the fish the fishermen bring in.</p> <p>The De Hoop Marine Protected Area, which extends 5 km out to sea, is one of the largest marine protected areas within South Africa and one of only two no-take protected areas in the Western Cape. The reserve extends 46 km along the coast from Stilbaai Point in the east to a point between Ryspunt and Skipskop in the west.</p> <p>Due to the mixing of waters from the South Indian, South Atlantic and Southern oceans both species associated with the more sub-tropical Agulhas Current of the east coast and the more temperate waters occur here. The Waenuiskrans/Cape Infanta area is also situated next to the broadest part of the continental shelf known as the Agulhas Bank. The Agulhas Bank also functions as an important fish spawning and nursery ground for pelagic fish. This significantly contributes to the high biodiversity found within the area. As harvesting of marine species is not allowed, it provides protection to a number of marine organisms. The MPA has been shown to be successful in actively protecting populations of popular reef fish and recruiting migrants of over-fished species to other areas.</p>
Terrestrial	<p>The terrestrial area of the Cape Agulhas Local Municipality consists largely of the Agulhas Plain. This is the coastal lowland, which covers an area of approximately 270,000 ha, stretching from the Klein River mouth</p>

Component	Summary
Biodiversity Resources	to the Breede River. It forms the southernmost section of the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) and contains a myriad of fynbos, wetlands and coastal Renosterveld vegetation. Vegetation in the Cape Agulhas Local Municipality consists predominantly of Central Ruens Shale Renosterveld (39% of the municipal area) more inland and centrally, whilst the west is covered largely by Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (12.41% of the municipal area) and the east by De Hoop Limestone Fynbos (7.81% of the municipal area).
Threatened Ecosystems	Six Critically Endangered, two Endangered and one Vulnerable vegetation types occur within the municipal area.
Estuaries	<p>Three estuaries occur within the municipal borders, namely the Ratel River estuary, the Heuningnes estuary and the Klipdriftfontein River estuary. These are summarised below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Ratel:</u> approximately 9 ha in extent, the Ratel is South Africa's southernmost estuary. It experiences medium levels of pollution and low levels of habitat loss and is classified as being in fair ecological condition. ▪ <u>Heuningnes:</u> forms part of an IBA and is listed as a Ramsar site (De Mond State Forest Ramsar site) under the Ramsar convention. It falls within the De Mond Nature Reserve Complex and extends for approximately 12 km across the coastal plain of the Zoetendals Valley, fed by the Nuwejaars and Kars Rivers. The catchment for the estuary is recorded to be 1,938 km². The estuary experiences pressures from habitat loss, changes in hydrology and pollution and has been rated as being in poor ecological health. ▪ <u>Klipdriftfontein:</u> The Klipdriftfontein River estuary is a small, black-water estuary. Very little information is available on the estuary. The National Biodiversity Assessment indicates that it is in excellent ecological health and experiences only minor impacts on water flow and quality.

Component

Summary

Critical Biodiversity Areas & Protected Areas



OVERBERG CMP

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS
CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY

- Protected Areas
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Ecological Support Areas
- Other Natural Areas
- Marine Protected Area
- District Municipal Boundary
- Local Municipal Boundary
- N2 National Road
- Other Major Road
- Coastal Town

PLEASE NOTE:
All boundary line positions, distances and property sizes need to be verified by a Professional Land Surveyor.

SOURCE: SANBI
REF: J:\Development\15-03-01\15-03-01\OVERBERG CMP GIS Plan

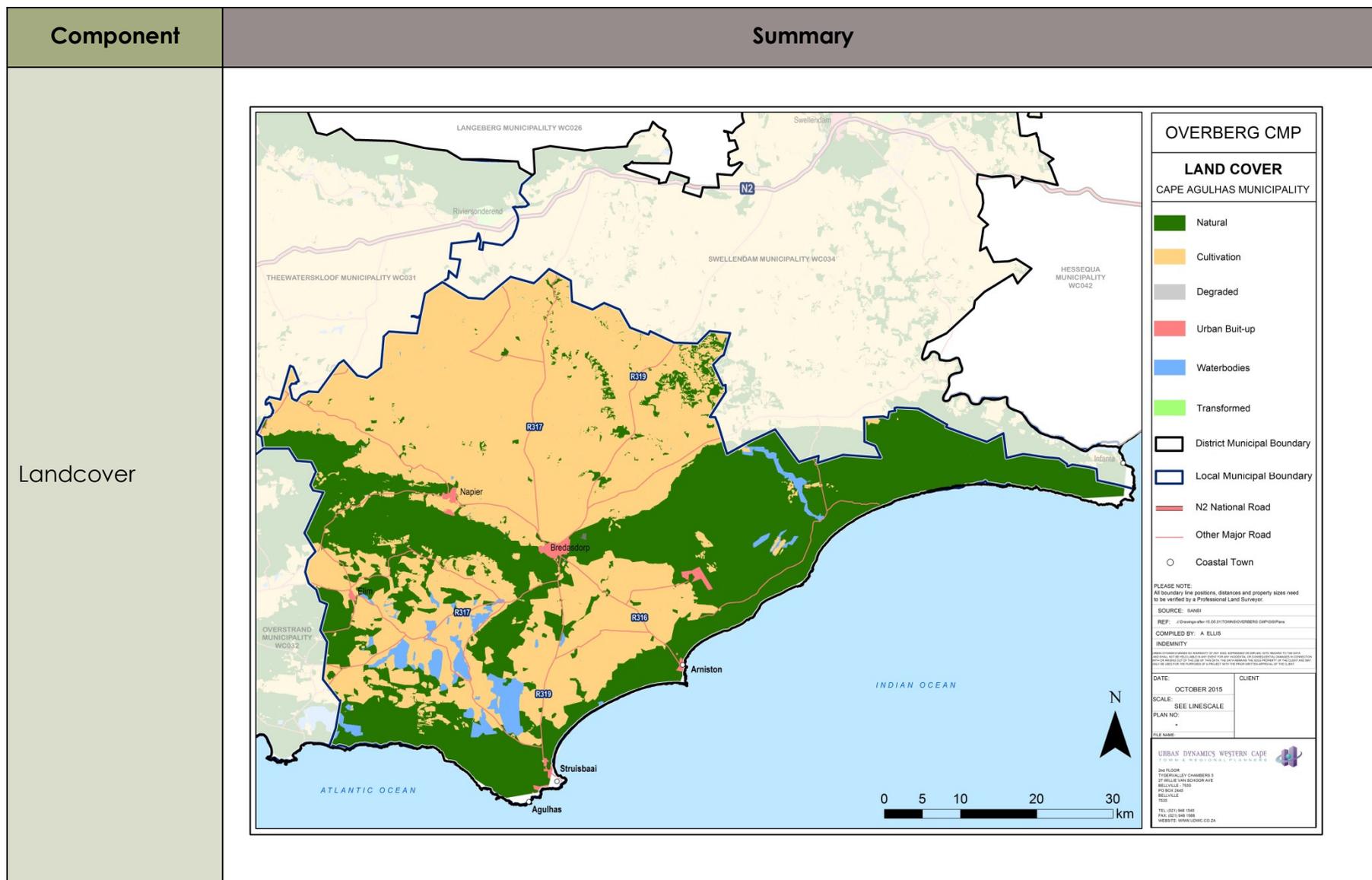
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SCALE:	SEE LINESCALE		
PLAN NO.:			
FILE NAME:			

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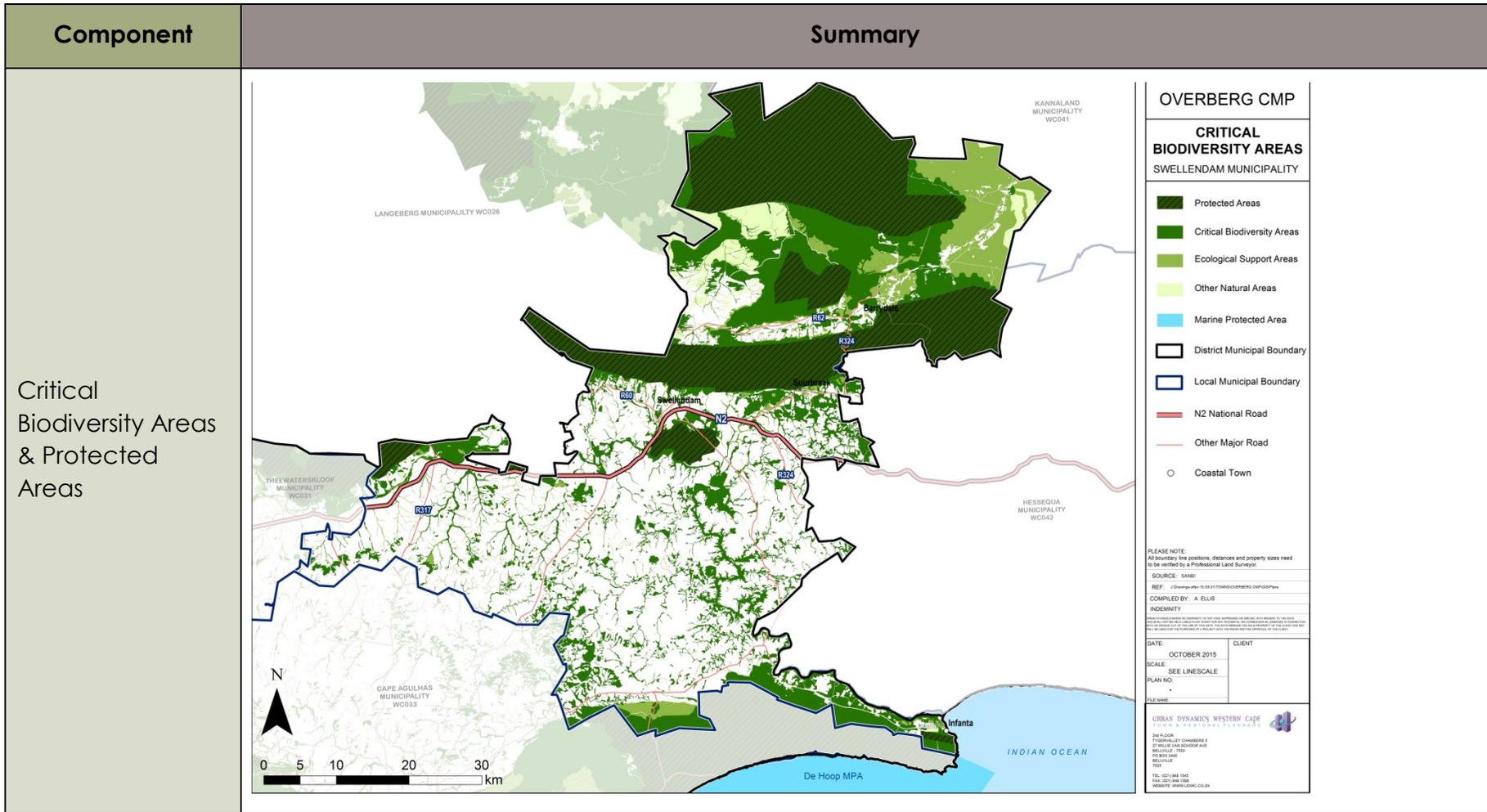
Source: Adapted from Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott McDonald PDNA, 2015)

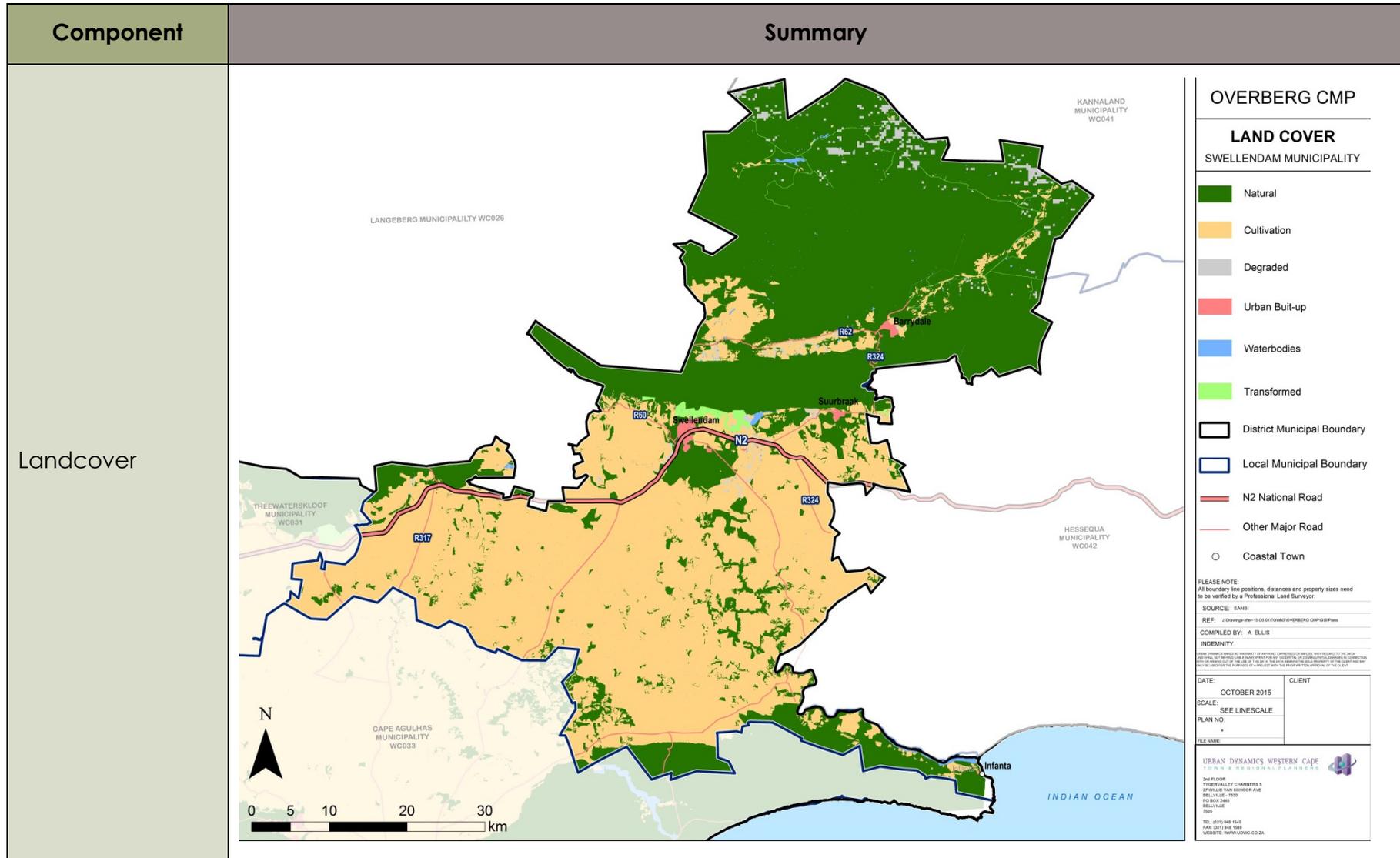
3.1.3 Swellendam Local Municipality

Table 12 shows a summary of the biophysical attributes of the Swellendam Local Municipality.

Table 12: Biophysical Overview for the Cape Swellendam Local Municipality

Component	Summary
Marine Biodiversity Resources	Marine living resources within Swellendam Local Municipality are limited due to the limited extent of its coastline. As highlighted in the section above, the Cape Infanta area is situated adjacent to the Agulhas Bank, which supports a vast number of marine species. Resource use occurs within the Breede River estuary, predominantly through recreational fishing and bait collection.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Resources	Eastern Ruens Shale Renosterveld is the dominant vegetation type, making up 39.97% of the municipal area. Along the coast De Hoop Limestone Fynbos gives way to Potberg Sandstone Fynbos and Potberg Ferricrete Fynbos as you head away from the coast, which in turn gives way to Eastern Ruens Shale Renosterveld as you head in a northerly direction. The northern most sections of the municipality support Swellendam Silicrete Fynbos, South and North Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos, Montagu Shale Fynbos and Montagu Shale Renosterveld.
Threatened Ecosystems	The municipality supports four Critically Endangered, two Endangered and three Vulnerable vegetation types
Estuaries	<p>Only one estuary occurs within the Swellendam Local Municipality, and also forms the border with Eden District Municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Breede</u>: this system is situated on the border of the Swellendam Local Municipality and Hessequa LM (situated in the Overberg and Eden Districts, respectively). The river extends some 322 km upstream to its source near Ceres and has a catchment of approximately 12,600 km². The estuary stretches for 62 km and has a total surface area of 455 ha. The construction of several dams within the catchment has caused a 42% reduction in the mean annual runoff and is the single largest factor contributing to a change in the ecological state. Despite this reduction in water quantity, the estuary remains a permanently open system. Its present ecological condition is classified as good.





Source: Adapted from Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott McDonald PDNA, 2015)

3.2 Socio-Economic Overview

A summary of the socioeconomic attributes of the ODM per local municipality drawn from the approved situational analysis component is shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Socio-economic Overview for the Overberg District Municipality

Local Municipality	Summary
Overstrand Local Municipality	<p>The Overstrand Local Municipality is the second most populous municipality in the ODM and has experienced the highest percentage growth of the local municipalities within the district over the last ten years. Its population of 80,432 is growing at a rate of about 3.8% per annum. The municipality has an almost equal split between the Coloured, Black and White population groups (31.4%, 36.7% and 31.6%), with the Indian/Asian population only constituting 0.1% of the population.</p> <p>Unemployment in the municipality is estimated at around 23.3% - the highest in the district, but the municipality also has the largest percentage of highly skilled labour (29.5%). The largest percentage of the labour force is employed in the construction sector (15.8%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (14.7%) and community, social and personal services (12.6%).</p> <p>The Overstrand LM economy's contribution to the district's cumulative growth for the period 2000 – 2010 was 43.4%, almost double the second largest contributor, in part linked to its growing tourism industry. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector experienced the largest growth in GDP-R from 2000 – 2010; this was followed by transport, storage and communication and construction. The largest contributors to the GDP-R of the municipality (were the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors (26%), followed by wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (18.6%) and manufacturing.</p>
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	<p>The Cape Agulhas Local Municipality has the smallest population in the district with 33,038 in 2011 and an annual growth rate of 1.96%. The Coloured population at 66.2% is by far the most represented group in the municipality. This is followed by the White population group at 21.8% and the Black population group at 11.6%.</p> <p>The municipality has the lowest number of people with no schooling and also the lowest rate of enrolment in the district, but it also has the highest matric pass rate (95.1%). It had the lowest poverty rate in 2010 at 19.1%, a decline from its 2001 value of 25.1%. Their current unemployment rate is approximately 13.8%. The community, social and personal services are the largest employer (17.2%), followed by the construction sector (14.8%) and the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fisheries industries (13.6%). Of the</p>

Local Municipality	Summary
	<p>workforce, 62.6% is skilled or highly skilled. The municipality was the second lowest relative contributor to the district's cumulative growth for the period 2000 – 2010 at 18.9%. The construction sector experienced the highest growth in GDP-R from 2000 – 2010, followed by the finance, insurance, real estate and business sectors.</p> <p>The main economic sectors of the Cape Agulhas Local Municipality are agriculture, fishing, tourism, eco-tourism and service centres. The economy is well diversified with activities ranging from agriculture and agro-processing (including exports of wine products, olives and cut flowers), fishing and aquaculture, wholesale and retail trade and financial and business services making major contributions to the local economy. Tourism and eco-tourism is taking a strong lead, however, with the preservation of the natural resources and conservation of sensitive areas such as De Hoop Nature Reserve, the coastline, Agulhas Plains and various nature conservancies.</p>
Swellendam Local Municipality	<p>Swellendam Local Municipality had a relatively small population of 35,916 in 2011, which is growing by 2.39% per annum. The Coloured population is by far the most represented group in the municipality at 69.6%, followed by the White population at 17.6% and the Black population at 12.5%.</p> <p>A significant percentage of the population in the municipality does not have any formal schooling, and higher education is also low. The municipality has the second lowest school enrolment in the district, but it also has the lowest percentage of pupils dropping out from school (34.7%).</p> <p>The municipality had the second highest poverty rate in the district in 2010 at 30.7%. It also has the second highest income inequality level in the district. Unemployment levels are approximately 11.4%.</p> <p>The wholesale and retail trade industry is the largest employer (15.2%), followed by the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing sectors (14.7%) and the community, social and personal service sector (12.4%). The municipality has the highest percentage of skilled labour in the district (44.5%), but it is the lowest relative contributor to the cumulative growth of the district. The local economy is dominated primarily by agriculture (23.6%) and by the agro-processing of products such as deciduous fruits and grapes for exporting and wine-making, grains such as wheat and barley, and livestock. However, growth in the agricultural industry is slowing down and there is increasing emphasis on ecotourism and cultural heritage tourist activities within the LM.</p>

Source: Adapted from *Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component* (Mott MacDonald PDNA, 2015)

3.3 Key Issues Identified during Stakeholder Engagement

As part of the situational analysis, stakeholders were engaged to discuss challenges and identify gaps and needs for successful coastal management within their various municipalities. Staff dealing with environmental and coastal management issues were involved in a questionnaire-based meeting, and further meetings and email/telephonic correspondence informed the identification of key coastal issues. Additionally, all interested and affected parties were provided with an opportunity, by means of workshops, to identify coastal issues within their respective communities that they are concerned about. The coastal issues identified during the various consultations were then used to identify priority issues to be taken forward in the development of the CMP.

The identification of priority issues was, as a first step, informed by the legal mandates and requirements of the local and district municipalities as set out in the Constitution, ICM Act and the Municipal Structures Act, with a high initial priority assigned to issues required by law and a medium priority assigned to those that are suggested in the legislation. These are outlined in more detail in the Situational Analysis document. A second level of prioritisation was then undertaken on the coastal management functions that fall within the municipal mandate. Higher priority was assigned to issues rated as such by the workshop participants (indicated in issues summary table in Appendix B of the situational assessment component of this project) as well as issues that were raised on several occasions and in several locations. Lastly, issues that have existing biophysical or socio-economic impacts along the coast were also given a higher priority rating.

The issues identified above were then balanced against the degree to which they are already being addressed within current structures (i.e. if an issue is initially considered a High priority but is already being managed or undertaken, then the final priority may be Low to Medium). Table 14 summarises this process.

Table 14: Prioritisation of Mandated Issues

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
CATEGORY: Facilitation of Coastal Access						
Access over private land (designation of coastal access servitudes)	Yes (as part of access provision)	High	High	Medium	Low	High
Provision of coastal access	Yes (as part of access)	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
	provision)					
Maintenance of access infrastructure	Yes (as part of access provision)	High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Management and control of access	Yes (as part of access provision)	High	Medium	High	Low	High
Management of slipways/jetties/boat launching sites/harbours	Yes	High	Medium	Medium	Medium DEA&DP has initiated process to licence public sites	Medium
CATEGORY: Infrastructure and Services						
Provision and upgrade of various coastal facilities (ablution facilities, waste management, swimming facilities, lifesaving)	Yes (as part of access provision)	High	Medium	Low	Low	High
Programme of predicted expenditure and investment in coastal management infrastructure or for implementation of MCMP	Suggested	Medium	Budget N/A	Budget N/A	Low	Medium
Jetties, piers and harbours (and public launch sites) (excluding proclaimed fishing harbours and ports)	Yes	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Beaches	Yes	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
CATEGORY: Cooperative Governance						
Roles and responsibilities between B & C municipalities	Yes, responsible for local cooperative governance	High	Budget N/A	Budget N/A	Low	High
General lack of integrated coastal management/management structures	Yes, should integrate coastal management at a local level	High	High	Budget N/A	Low	High (at a local level)
Linkages with other CMPs and guidance from National and Provincial	Yes	High	High	Budget N/A	High Provincial, National and Kogelberg CMPs taken into consideration in the development of the Overberg CMP	Low (currently being addressed)
Lack of funding	Yes, responsible for funding requests	High	High	Budget N/A	Low	High
Alignment with other plans, policies or programmes	Yes	High	Low	Budget N/A	Medium Existing plans being considered in the development of the Overberg CMP	Medium
Identification of areas	Suggested	Medium	Low	High	High	Low

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
requiring special management and development of management strategies for these				(potentially)	This will be addressed as far as possible in the Overberg CMP	
Disaster management	Yes	High	Low	High (potentially)	Medium The ODM disaster management plan address this, but coastal issues should be given more attention and the Local municipalities need to be aligned with the district plan.	Medium
CATEGORY: Compliance, Enforcement and Monitoring						
Development of by-law for administration of MCMP	Suggested	Medium	Budget N/A	High (potentially)	High This forms part of the current process.	Low
CATEGORY: Natural Resource Management						
Management of alien invasive species	Yes, on municipal property	High	High	High	Low	High
Protection of coastal and marine species, including bird breeding areas	Yes, as part of agreements and general duty of care	High	Medium	Medium	High Several protected areas and IBAs within the ODM.	Medium

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
	and protection of the environment					
Conservation of biodiversity	Yes, as part of general duty of care and protection of the environment as well as municipal protected areas	High	Low	High (potentially)	Medium CBAs are considered in development applications through environmental impact assessments and indicated in the municipal SDFs.	Medium
Estuarine management	Yes	High	High	High	Medium EMPs have been developed for many of the estuaries, but there are still a few outstanding. EMPs also need to be updated and approved and signed off by the MEC. Estuarine management issues also not yet addressed.	High

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
Scientific input into decision-making	All spheres of government to utilise scientific backing for decision-making	Medium	Low	High (potentially)	Low	Medium
CATEGORY: Awareness, Education and Capacity Building						
Signage	Yes – access points	High	High	Low	Low There are plans for DEA to develop National Norms and Standards for Coastal Signage.	High
Public participation	Yes	High	Low	Medium (potentially)	High Public participation aligned with holiday periods and ward committees included in distributions.	Low
CATEGORY: Land and Marine-based Sources of Pollution						
Pollution from sewer systems	Yes	High	High	High	Low	High
Other sources of pollution	Yes	High	Medium - High	Medium	Low	High
Stormwater management	Yes	High	Low	Medium	Low	High
Cleaning (waste disposal)	Yes	High	Low	High (potentially)	Medium IWMP for ODM in	Medium

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
					place.	
CATEGORY: Climate Change and Dynamic Coastal Processes						
Erosion	Yes	High	High	High	Low	High
Climate Change	Yes, to be taken into consideration in disaster management, pollution, stormwater management and spatial planning	High	Medium	Medium	Medium Although the Province has a Climate Change Response Strategy, this needs to be rolled out at a municipal level to ensure practical implementation. However, climate change considerations incorporated into management lines.	Medium
Mobile dune management	Yes	High	High	High	Low	High
Sustainable development	Yes	High	Medium	Medium	High The environmental approval process should consider this; the municipal SDFs also provide guidance.	Low
Infrastructures and services	Yes	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Illegal developments	Yes, as part of	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
	building control					
Coastal management lines	Yes, implementation at local level	High	Budget N/A	Medium	Medium A revised management line process is underway the ODM. Implementation to follow	Low
CATEGORY: Social and Economic Development						
Development of tourism facilities	Yes, local tourism	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Lifesaving	Yes	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Aquaculture	Yes, forms part of sustainable economic development	High	High	High	Medium The National Aquaculture Policy Framework has been finalised which is aimed at developing aquaculture, but needs to be implemented and driven at the local level	High
CATEGORY: Culture and Heritage						
Archaeological, cultural and	Yes, protection	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium

Issue	Municipal Responsibility	Initial Priority	Stakeholder Priority	Existing Impact / Multiple Locations	Level to which this is being addressed	Final Priority
heritage sites	of cultural and heritage resources a common responsibility			(potentially)		

Source: Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott MacDonald PDNA, 2015)

The higher priority issues detailed above are summarised in Table 15 below, and incorporated into the Action Plan component, Section 4 of this document.

Table 15: Summary of High & Medium Priority Issues

High Priorities	Medium Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of coastal access ▪ Control and monitoring of access ▪ Provision and maintenance of access infrastructure ▪ Clarity on roles and responsibilities between district and local municipalities ▪ Integrated coastal management ▪ Funding ▪ Management of alien invasive species ▪ Estuarine management ▪ Coastal access signage ▪ Pollution from sewer systems and other sources of pollution (e.g. litter) ▪ Stormwater management ▪ Erosion ▪ Mobile dune management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of slipways, jetties, boat launching sites, harbours ▪ Programme of predicted expenditure and investment in coastal management ▪ Upgrade and maintenance of infrastructure for jetties, piers, harbours ▪ Beaches ▪ Alignment with other plans, policies and programmes ▪ Disaster management ▪ Protection of coastal and marine species ▪ Consideration and maintenance of ecological processes ▪ Conservation of biodiversity ▪ Scientific input into decision-making ▪ Waste disposal ▪ Climate change

High Priorities	Medium Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Aquaculture (local economic development and sustainable job creation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Infrastructure and services▪ Illegal developments▪ Development of tourist facilities▪ Lifesaving▪ Archaeological cultural and heritage sites

Source: Overberg District Municipality Coastal Management Programme: Situational Analysis Component (Mott McDonald PDNA, 2015)

3.4 A Vision for the Overberg Coast

The overarching Vision for the Overberg coast was developed taking into consideration the comments and inputs received during the stakeholder engagement process, the Vision for the Kogelberg CMP, as well as the Visions set out in the National and draft Provincial CMPs to reflect the desired state of the Overberg coast and the people that utilise its resources.

"We, the people of the Overberg District Municipality, celebrate the diversity, beauty and uniqueness of our coast and its communities. We strive for a safe, accessible coastal environment that is sustainably managed and protected for the benefit of current and future generations."

4. PRIORITIES, POLICY DIRECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

This section details the incorporation and alignment with existing plans and identifies overarching municipal priorities in response to issues identified. It sets out the goals, objectives; strategies and actions required and provides direction for achieving the vision through integrated coastal management in the ODM.

4.1 Incorporation and Alignment with Existing Plans and Strategies

Notably, an environmental implementation plan or environmental management plan in terms of Chapter 3 of the NEMA, an IDP in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, and a provincial or municipal land development plan must be aligned with the national CMP and any applicable provincial CMP (Parramon-Gurney, 2015). These plans must also incorporate those provisions of the National CMP and any applicable provincial CMP that specifically apply to them; as well as giving effect to the National CMP and any applicable provincial CMP. Each municipality that has jurisdiction in the coastal zone must ensure that its IDP (including its SDF) is consistent with other statutory plans adopted by either a national or a provincial organ of state. The municipality should also ensure alignment and integration of the IDP and municipal CMP, which should be included in the IDP. In terms of Section 88 (1) of the ICM Act, the MEC of a coastal province may direct a municipality, in writing, to take specified measures if the MEC is satisfied that the municipality is not taking adequate measures to prevent or remedy adverse effects on the coastal environment; adopt or implement a municipal CMP; or give effect to the provincial CMP.

Local government also has specific obligations and responsibilities for the implementation of relevant policies, legislation, plans and programmes of national and provincial government, ensuring the alignment of IDPs and provincial environmental

implementation plans (EIPs) and ensuring that IDPs comply with the principles of the NEMA and the principles of integrated coastal management as described in the ICM Act (Parramon-Gurney, 2015).

4.2 Policy Directives

While the implementation strategies described in Section 4.4 to 0 provide detailed responses to coastal management issues for the five year implementation process, 'policy directives' are intended to assist with current and future decision-making and implementation by detailing finer scaled coastal management objectives. Policy directives for the Overberg DM have been developed in order to allow implementing authorities to take an immediate policy stance on important coastal management issues that are not necessarily captured within the Action Plan component, Section 4.4 to 0.

4.2.1 Policy Directive 1: Facilitating Coastal Access

Supporting Legislation/Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development • ICM Act (as amended), specifically Section 18-20 • National Coastal Management Programme • National Strategy for the Facilitation of Coastal Access in South Africa • A Step-by-Step Guide for the Designation and Management of Coastal Access in South Africa • Draft Western Cape Provincial CMP 2015
Background
<p>The interaction between humans and the coastal environment in relation to gaining access to this dynamic interface requires specific management interventions in order to maintain the benefits accruing from coastal natural resources. No activity should therefore totally restrict access to and along the shoreline, and all effort should be made to facilitate reasonable access at identified locations. Accessing the shoreline for subsistence purposes, recreation, relaxation, and education must also not compromise the privacy, safety, and quality of life for adjacent residents or the value of coastal private property. While providing access is an inalienable civil right, it also provides many other social and economic opportunities for local communities. The broad access and accessibility principles communicated by the ICM Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public has an expectation and right to access the coast and shoreline; • Access to the coast must be planned and managed to protect coastal resources, their values and public safety; • Access facilities to the foreshore, ocean and adjacent features must be planned and managed in a coordinated

manner to avoid or minimise adverse impacts; and

- Coordination of coastal access is the responsibility of municipalities.

The ICM Act formally assigns facilitating coastal access to Municipalities and they are required to declare coastal access land and public access servitudes using by-laws; and report to the MEC, on their progress in declaring coastal access land.

Further municipal responsibilities regarding coastal access land are:

- Signpost entrances to coastal access land;
- Control of use of activities on that land;
- Protect and enforce the rights of the public to use such access;
- Maintain the land to ensure continued public access;
- Promotion of access via the provision of appropriate amenities such as parking, toilets, boardwalks, etc.;
- Remove inappropriate access that is causing adverse environmental effects that cannot be prevented or mitigated;
- Ensure that coastal access land does not cause adverse environmental effects; and
- Describe coastal access land in municipal coastal management programmes and in any spatial development framework.

Coastal access, including the road network, must be carefully planned to facilitate key access nodes and take future district development plans/ strategies into account. The development of new roads that do not serve a very specific purpose, aligned to the spatial framework, should be avoided, and roads that are simply intended to "open up the coast" should be avoided.

Policy Directive/ Guidelines

- Providing controlled and equitable access by the public to the area and its resources is a key principle in considering coastal access.
- Coastal access locations and management issues/actions must be included in municipal IDPs and SDFs.
- Management Objectives for municipal coastal access, as included in this CMP, are as follows:
 - To ensure that the public has the right of reasonable physical access to the sea, and to and along the sea shore, on a managed basis and facilitated via infrastructure where appropriate;
 - To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis;
 - To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast;
 - Where appropriate, public access shall be managed to minimise adverse impacts and to resolve incompatible uses; and
 - Resolve issues of disputed boundaries and leases in sensitive areas.
- Reporting to the MEC (legal responsibility) must include a description of management interventions such as:

- A description of the strategic use of the access to promote the development of the municipality as detailed in both the Municipal IDP and SDF;
- Management objectives of the municipality;
- Location and description of access provided (via coastal public property and coastal access land) including:
 - Signposting of entry points;
 - Measures to control the use of and activities;
 - Development of a plan to maintain coastal access; and
 - The provision of facilities that promote access, including parking areas, toilets, boardwalks and other amenities taking into account the needs of physically disabled (where appropriate and within available resources); and
 - Any removals of access.

4.2.2 Policy Directive 2: Working for the Coast

Supporting Legislation/Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) • Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP)
Background
<p>As per the National Coastal Management Programme, Working for the Coast funding is available via the EPIP, which is nested under the EPWP programme (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014).</p> <p>The EPWP is a key government initiative, which contributes to policy priorities in terms of decent work and sustainable livelihoods, education, health; rural development; food security & land reform and the fight against crime & corruption. EPWP subscribes to Outcome 4 which states “Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.”</p> <p>In order to tackle our country’s socio-economic challenges, the government adopted the Outcomes based approach to improve government performance and provide focus on service delivery. The government then introduced the Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) initiative, aimed at drawing a significant number of unemployed South Africans in a productive manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn income.</p> <p>The Environmental Programmes (EP), within the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), is responsible for identifying and ensuring implementation of programmes that employ EPWP principles to contribute towards addressing unemployment in line with the “decent employment through inclusive economic growth” outcome, by working with communities to identify</p>

local opportunities that will benefit the communities. The main goal is to alleviate poverty and uplift households, especially those headed by women, through job creation, skills development, and the use of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), whilst at the time contributing to the achievement of the departmental mandate. The funded projects always need to bring about the balance between the social, economic and environmental aspects for sustainable living. The branch consists of three chief directorates, namely: Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP), Information Management & Sector Coordination (IMSC) and Natural Resource Management (NRM). EPIP programmes focus on infrastructure related projects that contribute towards environmental protection, conservation and sustainability, whilst creating work opportunities and providing skills development to enable beneficiaries to secure permanent employment.

Policy Directive/ Guidelines

- Where local economic development (LED) initiatives are proposed, ensure that EPIP and Working for the Coast are considered as a source of funding and local employment
- Include coastal LED initiatives in the IDP of the ODM

4.2.3 Policy Directive 3: Estuary Management

Supporting Legislation/Policy

- National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development
- ICM Act (as amended), specifically Sections 33 and 34
- National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP), and associated guidelines document
- National Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Estuarine Management Plans
- NEM:BA
- MLRA
- National Biodiversity Assessment

Background

Management of estuaries is an integral part of the ICM Act, which provides the overarching legal framework for coastal and estuarine management in South Africa. The Act aims to facilitate the efficient and co-ordinated management of all estuaries. This includes provisions that ensure they are managed in accordance with the NEMP and an individual management plan for each estuary. The NEMP provides the national policy for estuarine management and guides the development of individual estuary management plans, thus ensuring national consistency.

The objectives of the NEMP include:

- "To conserve, manage and enhance sustainable, economic and social use without compromising the ecological

integrity and functioning of estuarine ecosystems;

- To maintain and/or restore the ecological integrity of South African estuaries by ensuring that they ecological interactions between adjacent estuaries, between estuaries and their catchments, and between estuaries and other ecosystems, are maintained;
- To manage estuaries co-operatively through all spheres of government, and to engage the private sector / entities and civil society in estuarine management;
- To protect a representative sample of estuaries in order to achieve overall estuarine biodiversity targets as determined by the 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment and the subsequent updates;
- To promote awareness, education and training that relate to the importance, value and management of South African estuaries; and
- To minimize the potential detrimental impacts of predicted climate change through a precautionary approach to development in and around estuaries and with regard to the utilization of estuarine habitat and resources".

Policy Directive/ Guidelines

- Development of estuary management plans for all estuaries, beginning with nationally important systems
- Linkage with ongoing Western Cape Estuary Management Framework project to be prioritised once it becomes operational
- In the interim, the following principles for estuarine management should be applied, pending the development of estuarine management plans for all estuaries:
 - Estuaries must be permitted to function naturally as part of the local coastal dynamic process, and intervention should only be permitted under specifically authorised or emergency circumstances;
 - Regulate the abstraction of water from estuaries;
 - Regulate development and land-use activities in or adjacent to estuaries;
 - A Coastal Management Line should be instated for estuaries;
 - Minimise all forms of local or direct marine and land-based pollution entering estuaries, particularly mining effluent and fertilisers emanating from irrigation activities;
 - Appropriately regulate all recreational use of estuaries;
 - Regular monitoring of estuaries should be undertaken, particularly in respect to water quantity and quality, through a formalised estuary monitoring programme. Where possible thresholds of concern must be established and adjacent land user/s be engaged in respect to maintaining healthy ecological conditions;
 - Eradicate alien invasive species from estuaries;
 - Promote the rehabilitation of degraded areas within, and adjacent to, estuaries, areas subject to mining / sand winning and overharvesting of natural resources;

- Promote on-going public awareness and education, including government department capacity building, through a range of programmes and media; and
- A precautionary approach must be adopted for non-functional estuaries that persist as permanently dry environments, or systems that dry over the long term, which may still hold ecological value in terms of landscape processes and the provision of certain ecosystem goods and services under specific conditions (e.g. groundwater storage/recharge). In this regard, development should be excluded from the remnant channel and floodplain, that is, the area that would constitute the estuarine functional zone, thereby reducing the risk to development, infrastructure and human life during episodic extreme environmental disturbance. Such systems should thus be maintained as part of an open space system.

4.2.4 Policy Directive 4: Blue Flag Programme

Supporting Legislation/Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, but already implemented in ODM (Blue Flag is a voluntary programme)
Background
<p>The Blue Flag programme, implemented in South Africa by the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) is a voluntary international initiative aimed at standardizing and promoting world-class clean, safe and attractive beach environments. Blue Flag is categorized as an 'eco-label', and strict monitoring requirements are needed to both attain and retain Blue Flag status, where beaches are assessed according to 25 criteria in four specific categories namely: water quality, environmental education and awareness, environmental management, and safety and services.</p>
Policy Directive/ Guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the assessment of potential for Blue Flag beaches and marinas within ODM that do not already have pilot or full Blue Flag status • Ensure adequate provision of funds to maintain Blue Flag beaches • Include Blue Flag programme in IDP and prioritise funding

4.3 The Five Year Plan: Priority Areas, Coastal Management Goals, Objectives & Action Plans

The implementation component inherent in CMPs takes the form of 'action plans' that consist of the components listed below.

4.3.1 Implementation Strategies/Projects

These specific, actionable interventions are aimed at addressing the issues identified during the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement processes, as well as meeting coastal management goals and objectives per priority area.

4.3.2 Indicators

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 (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012). With this in mind, the implementation strategies also include indicators to allow for evaluation of progress.

4.3.3 Priority

CMPs must be reviewed every five years; thus it is useful to consider the integrated coastal management cycle as an iterative process that is renewed every five years, where timeframes for implementation are assigned based on priority. The scheduling of action plans has therefore been developed according to three components as follows:

Overall Priority of Issue/Action Item	Budget Cycle	ICM Cycle
High	2016/17	2015-2020
Medium	2017/18	2015-2020
Low	2020/21	2020-2025

The 2015-2020 ICM cycle is further divided into High and Medium priorities for implementation, shown by red and orange colours respectively. Certain implementation strategies will consist of a combination of the above factors. In such cases, the colour of the cell will indicate the priority. An example is provided below which shows a fictional project with a high overall priority, high budget cycle priority and medium priority ICM cycle priority.

Priority
High Overall Priority
2016/17 budget cycle
2015-2020 ICM Cycle

4.3.4 Resource Plan/Estimated Budget

Where relevant, an estimation of the capital funds required to undertake the applicable strategy or project is provided. Operational budget is not considered as this will form part of the budget allocated to local authorities too perform their mandated functions. Where funding for project implementation is to be sourced from operational expenditure budgets (OPEX), the budget cycle priority is shown as not applicable (Budget N/A) in terms of the scheduling aspect.

4.3.5 Implementers

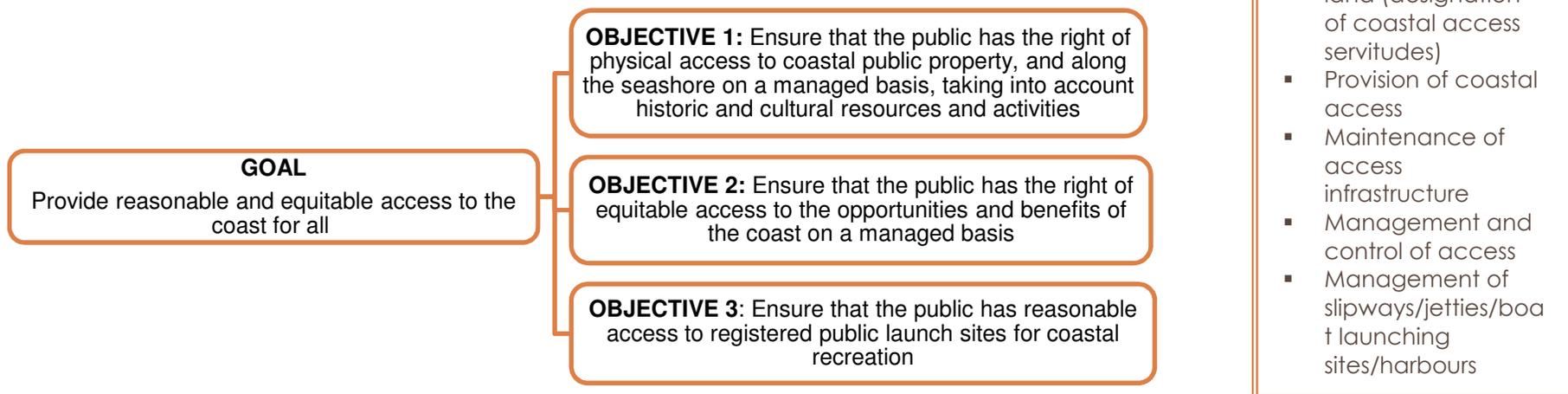
A list of implementers is provided who are responsible for carrying out the strategy or project. Implementers are further divided into a lead party and supporting parties, with detailed roles and/or tasks assigned.

4.3.6 District & Local Responsibilities

Where implementation is specifically assigned to a local municipality, detailed action plans will be shown in the subsidiary CMPs which have been developed for each LM.

4.4 Priority Area 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.



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
					Lead Party	Role/Tasks
1	Coastal access inventory framework for ODM (link to ODM Environmental Management Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed inventory framework ▪ Completed review of LM inventories 	R200,000	High Priority 2016/17 budget cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ODM ▪ Service providers (if no in-house capacity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and compile access framework ▪ Review and coordinate local municipality inventories

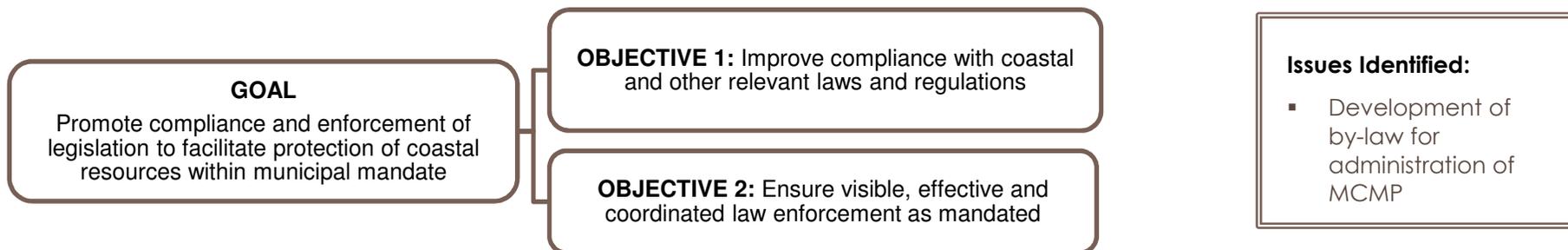
#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEA ▪ DEADP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance and oversight in respect of reporting requirements

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Budget	Priority	Implementers	
2	ODM Coastal Access Management Plan (CAMP) including provision, maintenance and management of coastal access and addressing coastal management objectives (linked to ODM EMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed stakeholder input report detailing roles & responsibilities Completed CAMP 	R250,000	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				2016/17 budget cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODM Service providers (if no in-house capacity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop TOR for CAMP and consolidated access report Appoint service providers or designate function in-house Facilitate/oversee development of CAMP Adopt/approve CAMP Coordinate local municipal implementation
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities DEA DEADP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities to report to ODM in respect of inventories DEA & DEADP to provide oversight and guidance where required and to ensure consistency

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
3	Report to MEC on status of coastal access within the Overberg District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated coastal access report submitted every ICM cycle 	OPEX	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				2016/17 budget cycle	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package local inputs from access inventories and CAMP Submit report to MEC
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities DEA DEADP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities to provide access inventories to ODM in consistent format DEA & DEADP to provide oversight and guidance where required and to ensure consistency

4.5 Priority Area 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 (see Section 2.4.6 of this document).

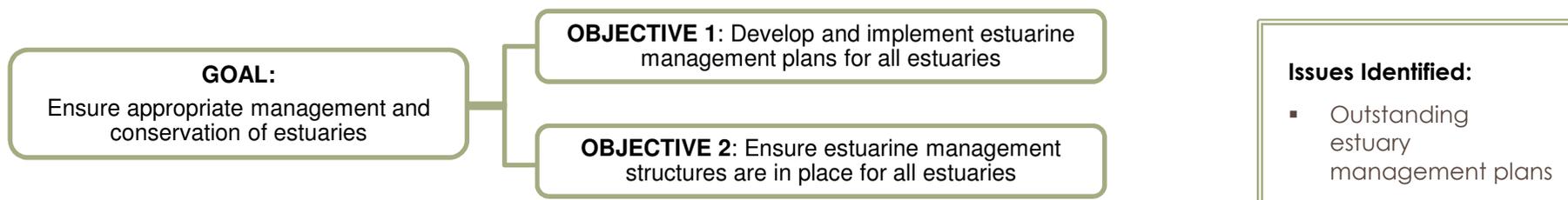


#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Implementation of coastal management by-law along with local municipalities to ensure consistency	Implementation of coastal management by-law	OPEX (development of by-law already funded)	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of consistent application of by-law
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
Local municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of coastal management by-law in relevant documents e.g. IDP By-law enforcement 					

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
2	Coordination of other local municipality by-laws to ensure consistency with respect to coastal management issues, e.g. stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input into by-laws 	OPEX	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and facilitation
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
DAFF DEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAFF and DEA to assist ODM to become operational with respect to enforcement in the coastal and marine environment through by-laws 					

4.6 Priority Area 3 – Estuaries

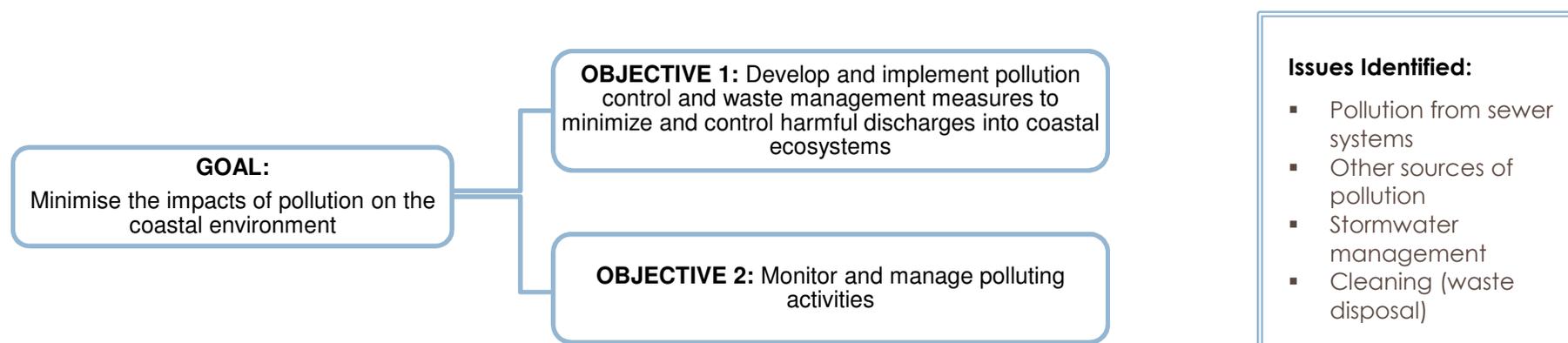
Estuaries, which are under increasing pressure from human interference, modification and degradation, are considered amongst the most threatened ecosystems in the world. These sensitive, yet highly productive and diverse ecosystems, are of critical importance in the provision of ecological social and 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.



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Coordinate development of outstanding estuary management plans by agencies designated in terms of the National Estuarine Protocol (CapeNature, DEADP, Local municipalities), including estuarine management structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved and signed off estuary management plans developed for all estuaries in ODM 	OPEX	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipalities Conservation/management authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in Western Cape Estuary Management Framework development in respect of ODM estuaries Guidance and facilitation in respect of district mandated issues, e.g. sanitation
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODM CapeNature SANParks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation where they are the management authority for the estuary in question Ongoing management of estuaries

4.7 Priority Area 4 - Land and Marine-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.

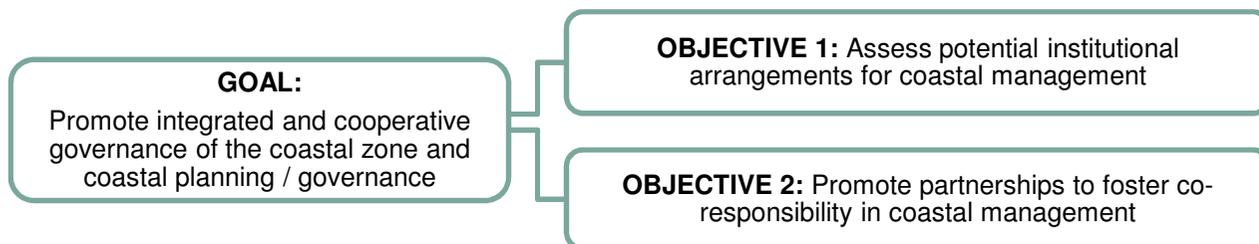


#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Maintenance and management of bulk sanitation infrastructure including wastewater treatment works and sea outfalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Drop status attained/retained Annual coastal clean-up (link with Working for the Coast) 	OPEX	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of coastal clean-up
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					Local municipalities Cape Nature SANParks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in coastal clean-up

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
2	Water quality monitoring (link to Environmental Health by-law), coordination and implementation of Waste Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing water quality monitoring for all LMs within ODM 	OPEX	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of water quality monitoring at district level ▪ Implementation of waste management plans
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					Local municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water quality monitoring

4.8 Priority Area 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).



- Issues Identified:**
- Roles and responsibilities between B & C municipalities
 - General lack of integrated coastal management/management structures
 - Linkages with other CMPs and guidance from National and Provincial
 - Lack of funding
 - Alignment with other plans, policies or programmes
 - Identification of areas requiring special management and development of management strategies for these
 - Disaster management

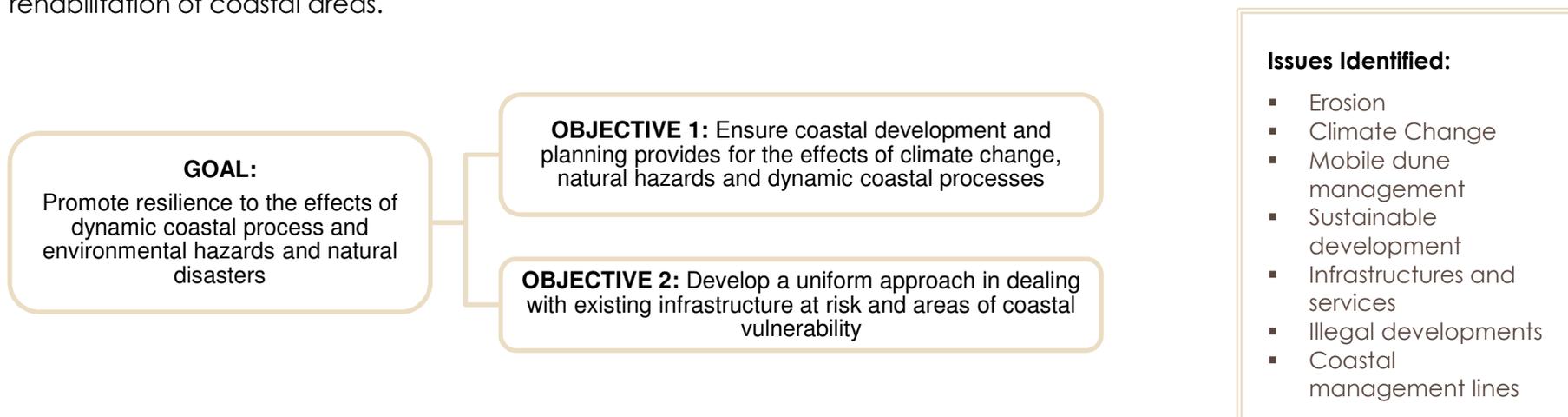
#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Formalise municipal coastal committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular MCC meetings (quarterly) 	OPEX	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secretariat ▪ Chair meetings ▪ Address actions arising from MCC meetings ▪ Escalate issues to PCC as required

				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local municipalities ▪ DEADP ▪ DEA 	Role/Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local municipalities to address assigned tasks arising from MCC ▪ DEADP and DEA to provide guidance on provincial and national issues
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#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
2	Supporting/assisting local municipalities in respect of coastal management functions including cooperative governance agreements/initiatives to address funding structures, areas of special management, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal functions in respect of coastal management fulfilled throughout ODM 	OPEX	Low	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate cooperative governance agreements where required
				2020-2025 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEADP ▪ DEA ▪ Local municipalities 	Role/Tasks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance in respect of cooperative governance agreements where required ▪ Liaison with ODM in respect of coastal management issues

4.9 Priority Area 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.



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Implement the Coastal Management Lines (coordination of local municipalities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CML incorporated into district & local town planning structures, IDP, SDF, etc 	OPEX	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and facilitation to ensure consistency in application

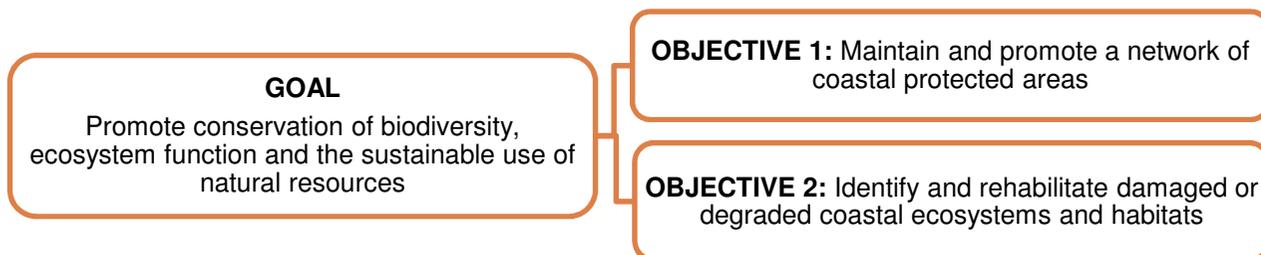
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEADP ▪ CapeNature ▪ SANParks ▪ Local municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance where required from competent authority

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
2	Disaster management including coordination, incident reporting, and commenting on development applications from an environmental risk perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated and consistent disaster management plans, incidents register, development application input in respect of environmental risk 	OPEX	High Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination and facilitation to ensure consistency in application
					Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transnet/Ports authority ▪ DAFF ▪ DEA & DP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance where required from competent authority

4.10 Priority Area 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.

- Issues Identified:**
- Management of alien invasive species
 - Protection of coastal and marine species, including bird breeding areas
 - Conservation of biodiversity
 - Estuarine management
 - Scientific input into decision-making



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Assist Local municipalities in coordinating with CapeNature, SANParks, DEADP, DEA, etc. in terms of protected areas and potential rehabilitation projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation between ODM, local municipalities and conservation & environmental authorities 	OPEX	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate, facilitate engagement & knowledge sharing
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local municipalities ▪ CapeNature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote collaboration through cooperative governance

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SANParks ▪ DEADP ▪ DEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Become active in local issues (as directed by MCC)
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4.11 Priority Area 8 - Social, Economic & Development Planning

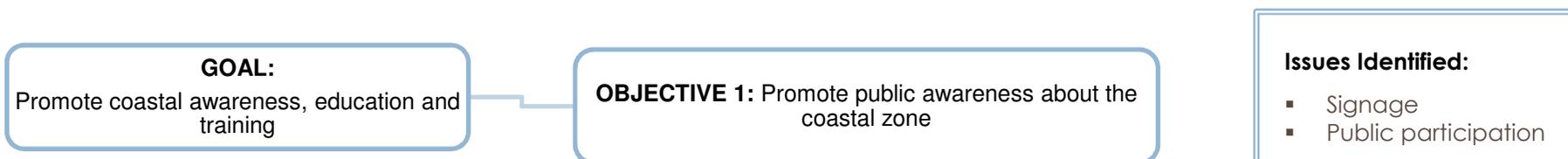
A cornerstone of effective Integrated Coastal Management is the promotion of a balance between sustainable, viable and appropriate development and the protection of coastal resources/assets, including the natural, social and cultural environments. A focus on social upliftment and economic development and effective planning is critical in the continued fight to alleviate poverty and to generate sustainable livelihoods in the ODM.



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Provision of amenities and infrastructure that promote local economic development at resorts and comments/input on development applications, rezoning, etc. with a local economic development component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LED infrastructure at resorts ▪ Comments on applications 	OPEX	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				Budget N/A	ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make provision for LED infrastructure at appropriate locations
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					Local municipalities DTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local coordination ▪ DTI to assist from a strategic perspective

4.12 Priority Area 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.



#	Implementation strategies/projects	Indicators	Estimated Budget	Priority	Implementers	
1	Implementation of National Strategy for Coastal Awareness, Education and Training in ODM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental awareness & education campaigns undertaken 	R150,000	Medium Priority	Lead Party	Role/Tasks
				2017/18 budget cycle	ODM Service provider (if no in-house capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop awareness & education strategy for ODM coast (including signage standards for local municipalities)
				2015-2020 ICM Cycle	Supporting Parties	Role/Tasks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEA: O&C WESSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight and strategic guidance from

						WESSA & DEA: Oceans & Coasts to ensure consistency
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4.14 Action Plan Summary

This section provides a summary of the Action Plan component in order to allow the ODM to prioritize the implementation aspect of the CMP at a glance. Implementation strategies and projects are listed below in descending order of priority (i.e. from highest to lowest).

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Relevant Priority Area/Policy Directive (hyperlinks)	Priority
1.	Coastal access inventory framework for ODM	Priority Area 1 – Facilitation of Coastal Access Policy Directive 1: Facilitating Coastal Access	High Priority
			2016/17 budget cycle
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
2.	ODM Coastal Access Management Plan (CAMP) including provision, maintenance and management of coastal access and addressing coastal management objectives (linked to ODM Environmental Management Plan)	Priority Area 1 – Facilitation of Coastal Access Policy Directive 1: Facilitating Coastal Access	High Priority
			2016/17 budget cycle
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
3.	Report to MEC on status of coastal access within the Overberg District	Priority Area 1 – Facilitation of Coastal Access Policy Directive 1: Facilitating Coastal Access	High Priority
			2016/17 budget cycle
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
4.	Implementation of coastal management by-law along with local municipalities to ensure consistency	Priority Area 2 - Compliance and Enforcement	High Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Relevant Priority Area/Policy Directive (hyperlinks)	Priority
5.	Coordinate development of outstanding estuary management plans by agencies designated in terms of the National Estuarine Protocol including estuarine management structures	Priority Area 3 – Estuaries Policy Directive 3: Estuary Management	High Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
6.	Formalise municipal coastal committee	Priority Area 5 - Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support	High Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
7.	Implement the Coastal Management Line (coordination of local municipalities)	Priority Area 6 - Climate Change, Dynamic Coastal Processes and Building Resilient Communities	High Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
8.	Disaster management including coordination, incident reporting, and commenting on development applications from an environmental risk perspective	Priority Area 6 - Climate Change, Dynamic Coastal Processes and Building Resilient Communities	High Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
9.	Coordination of other local municipality by-laws to ensure consistency with respect to coastal management issues, e.g. stormwater	Priority Area 2 - Compliance and Enforcement	Medium Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Relevant Priority Area/Policy Directive (hyperlinks)	Priority
10.	Assist local municipalities in coordinating with CapeNature, SANParks, DEADP, DEA, etc in terms of protected areas and potential rehabilitation projects.	Priority Area 7 - Natural Capital and Natural Resource Management	Medium Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
11.	Local economic development amenities & infrastructure at resorts and comments/input on development applications, rezoning, etc with a local economic development component	Priority Area 8 - Social, Economic & Development Planning	Medium Priority
			Budget N/A
			2015-2020 ICM Cycle
12.	Implementation of National Strategy for Coastal Awareness, Education and Training in ODM	Priority Area 9 – Education and Capacity Building	Medium Priority
			2017/18 Budget Cycle
			2020-2025 ICM Cycle
13.	Water quality monitoring coordination and implementation of Waste Management Plans	Priority Area 4 - Land and Marine-Based Sources of Pollution and Waste	Medium Priority
			Budget N/A
			2020-2025 ICM Cycle
14.	Maintenance and management of bulk sanitation infrastructure including wastewater treatment works and sea outfalls	Priority Area 4 - Land and Marine-Based Sources of Pollution and Waste	Medium Priority
			Budget N/A
			2020-2025 ICM Cycle

#	Implementation strategies/projects	Relevant Priority Area/Policy Directive (hyperlinks)	Priority
15.	Supporting/assisting local municipalities in respect of coastal management functions including cooperative governance agreements/initiatives to address funding structures, areas of special management, etc	Priority Area 5 - Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support	Low Priority
			Budget N/A
			2020-2025 ICM Cycle

4.15 Implementation Cost

Cost estimates have been provided for the implementation of individual strategies/projects within the tables above. However, an indicative cost for the implementation of the CMP as a whole is outlined below. This is based on anticipated staffing and infrastructure requirements to undertake the coastal management functions within each municipality as outlined in the action plans based on the 5 year implementation cycle. An inflation rate of 6.2% was used based on the CPI at the time of drafting of this document.

Component		Estimated Budget				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Staff costs	ODM (1 X Deputy Manager; 2 x Coastal Officers; 1 x Intern; 1 x Admin)	R864 000	R917 568	R974 457	R1 034 874	R1 099 036
	Overstrand LM (1 X Deputy Manager; 2 x Coastal Officers; 1 x Admin)	R764 000	R811 368	R861 672	R915 097	R971 833

Component		Estimated Budget				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Cape Agulhas LM (1 x Environmental Manager; 1 x Coastal Officer)	R802 000	R851 724	R904 531	R960 612	R1 020 170
	Swellendam LM (1 x Environmental Manager; 1 x Coastal Officer)	R802 000	R851 724	R904 531	R960 612	R1 020 170
Operational and Maintenance costs*	ODM	R86 400	R91 759	R97 446	R103 487	R109 904
	Overstrand LM	R76 400	R81 136	R86 167	R91 510	R97 183
	Cape Agulhas LM	R80 200	R85 172	R90 453	R96 061	R102 017
	Swellendam LM	R80 200	R85 172	R90 453	R96 061	R102 017
Infrastructure costs	ODM (2 x vehicles; 5 x computers)	R950 000				
	Overstrand LM (2 x vehicles; 4 x computers)	R940 000				
	Cape Agulhas LM (1 x vehicle; 1 x computer)	R460 000				

Component		Estimated Budget				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Swellendam LM (1 x vehicle; 1 x computer)	R460 000				
Total cost estimate for 5 year implementation		R16 565 977				

* Calculated as 10% of salary costs

5. PROGRAMME REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

Following endorsement and acceptance of the updated CMP, it is recommended that the next substantive amendment occur five years after publication of this updated CMP, in compliance with the requirements of the ICM Act. It is suggested that ad hoc, minor amendments to the programme be made as and when needed and in consultation with the relevant role-players identified within this CMP.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The development of the inaugural ODM CMP has followed the process as proposed in both the National CMP (DEA, 2014) as well as the directives contained in the ICM Act for municipal CMPs.

This CMP will stand as the primary policy directive for coastal management for the ODM to inform actions and activities in the identified coastal zone as well as those influencing the coastal zone. It also stands as the ODM's commitment to achieving the practical and tangible outcomes that have been identified in the development of this document. The CMP process is a cyclical process and is intended to be adapted as and when amendments are required and updates need to be incorporated, through discussions and debate within the municipal coastal committee and within the internal structures of the ODM.

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