



PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI
PROVINSIE OOS-KAAP

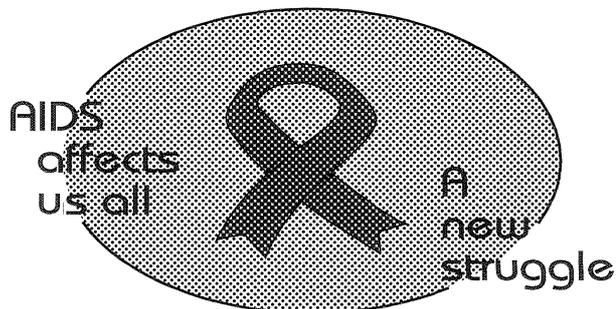
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CONTENTS • INHOUD

<i>No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Gazette No.</i>
GENERAL NOTICE			
16	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24/2008): Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme	3	3071

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 16 OF 2014

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM EASTERN CAPE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

I, Mcebisi Jonas, Member of Executive Council (MEC) for Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby give notice of my intention to, in terms of section 53 read with section 46 (2) of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008), adopt the Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme.

Members of the public are invited to submit to the MEC, within 30 (thirty) days after the publication of the notice in the Gazette, with written comments or inputs to the following addresses:

By post to:

General Manager
Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X0054
Bisho
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By hand at:

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By fax to: 043 605 7300

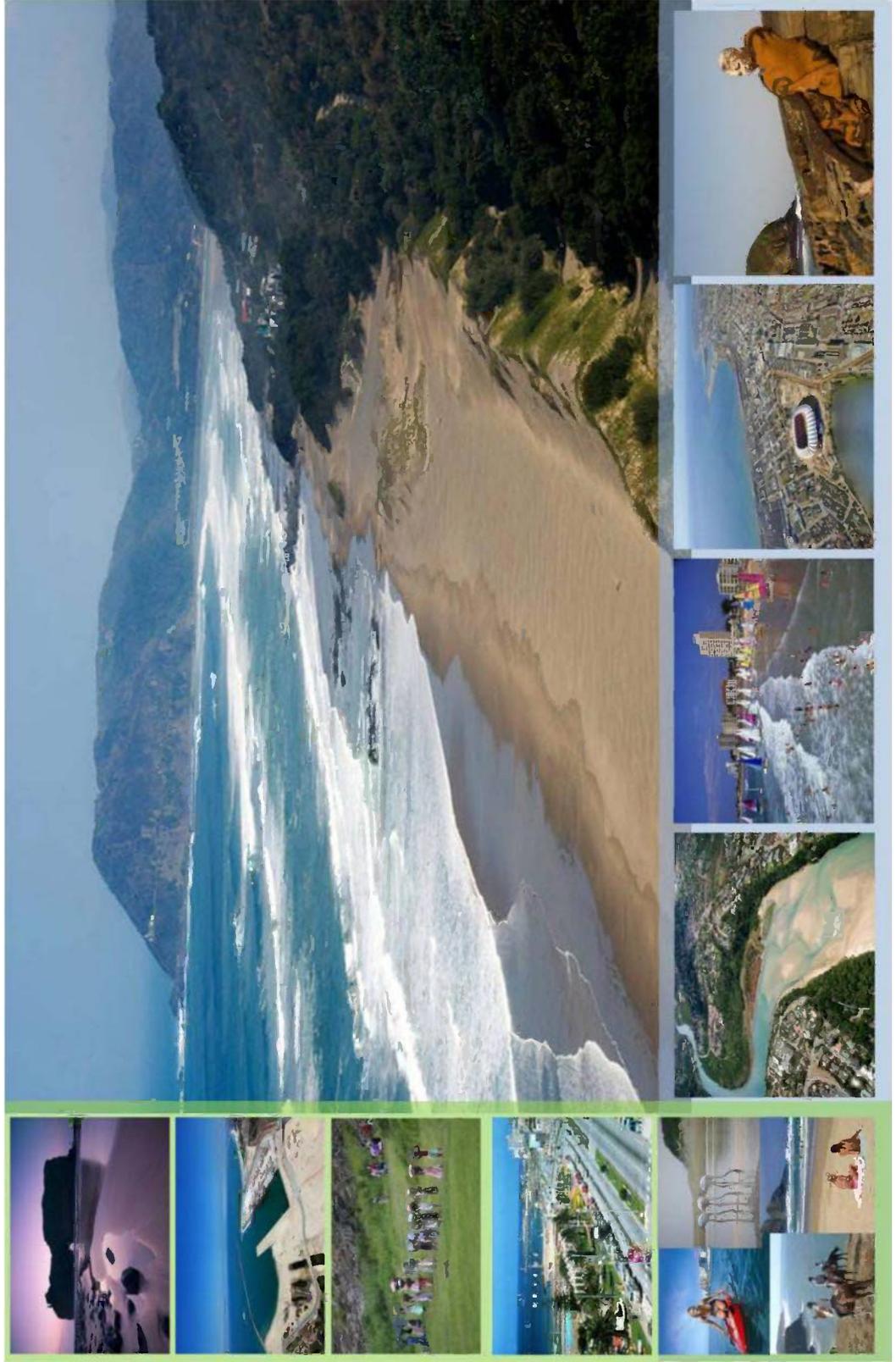
Enquiries: Mr S. Zide, tel. 043 605 7256

Comments received after the closing date may not be considered

Mcebisi Jonas

MEC for Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme: 2013 Update



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	v
2	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	Background	1
2.2	The importance of Coastal Management Programmes.....	1
2.3	The aim and purpose of this Coastal Management Programme	2
2.4	Outcomes of the Coastal Management Programme	2
3	A VISION FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COAST.....	3
4	GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EASTERN CAPE COAST.....	3
5	INVENTORY ANALYSIS: THE EASTERN CAPE COAST.....	5
5.1	Biophysical Characteristics.....	5
5.2	Socio-Economic Characteristics.....	8
6	PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES.....	10
6.1	Incorporation and Alignment of Other Relevant Documents.....	11
6.2	Key Themes for Action.....	11
6.3	Indicators for Monitoring Progress.....	11
6.4	The Five Year Plan: Priority Areas and Implementation	11
6.4.1	Priority area 1: Cooperative Governance.....	12
6.4.2	Priority area 2: Coastal Planning and Development.....	16
6.4.3	Priority area 3: Climate change and dynamic coastal processes	20
6.4.4	Priority area 4: Land and marine-based sources of pollution.....	21
6.4.5	Priority area 5: Estuaries.....	24
6.4.6	Priority area 6: The facilitation of coastal access	27
6.4.7	Priority area 7: Awareness, education, training, capacity building and information.....	30
6.4.8	Priority area 8: Compliance, monitoring and enforcement.....	32
6.4.9	Priority area 9: Natural Resource Management.....	34
7	NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COASTAL ZONE.....	37
7.1	General Environmental Management Guidelines for the Eastern Cape Coast	37

7.2	Wild Coast Management Guidelines.....	39
7.3	Specific Standards.....	41
7.3.1	Coastal Set-back line Demarcation and Establishment	41
8	REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.....	42
9	CONCLUSIONS.....	42
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	The coastal management programme development process (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012).....	1
Figure 2:	The Eastern Cape coast: a diverse provincial asset	3
Figure 3:	Guiding principles for the Eastern Cape Coast.....	4
Figure 4:	The Eastern Cape coastline by habitat type.....	5
Figure 5:	Landcover, marine bioregions, main rivers and estuaries of the Eastern Cape ...	6
Figure 6:	Protected areas, marine protected areas and critical biodiversity areas in the Eastern Cape.....	7
Figure 7:	Administrative boundaries of the Eastern Cape.....	8
Figure 8:	Settlement patterns in the Eastern Cape	9
Figure 9:	Gross value added per region for the Eastern Cape in 2009	10

LIST OF TABLES

Figure 1:	The coastal management programme development process (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012).....	1
Figure 2:	The Eastern Cape coast: a diverse provincial asset	3
Figure 3:	Guiding principles for the Eastern Cape Coast.....	4
Figure 4:	The Eastern Cape coastline by habitat type.....	5
Figure 5:	Landcover, marine bioregions, main rivers and estuaries of the Eastern Cape ...	6
Figure 6:	Protected areas, marine protected areas and critical biodiversity areas in the Eastern Cape.....	7
Figure 7:	Administrative boundaries of the Eastern Cape.....	8
Figure 8:	Settlement patterns in the Eastern Cape	9
Figure 9:	Gross value added per region for the Eastern Cape in 2009	10

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This section of the Coastal Management Programme (CMP) provides general information on the Integrated Coastal Management process and the importance of CMPs in promoting and realising sustainable coastal development in South Africa. The CMP development process is revisited and the status quo of the existing Eastern Cape CMP detailed, having now reached at the assessment and review stage. The general and specific aims of this updated CMP are also discussed. This update has been undertaken in terms of the stipulations and requirements of the Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008) as well as the draft Guide to the Development and Implementation of Coastal Management Programmes in South Africa.

The updated CMP incorporates new or recent changes in legislation, policy, and sector plans, updated information on biophysical and socio-economic aspects, as well as updated priority areas in respect to co-operative governance, coastal planning and development, climate change and dynamic coastal processes, land and marine based sources of pollution, estuaries, coastal access, education and capacity building, compliance and monitoring, and natural resource management. This section of the updated CMP was preceded by an Inventory / Gap Analysis and Alignment Report, the main features of which have been incorporated into the final CMP.

A VISION FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COAST

This section revisits and adopts the 2004 vision for the Eastern Cape coast captured in the inaugural CMP. The vision recognises the ecological, social, cultural and economic value of the coast. It highlights the need for an integrated management approach and to foster a spirit of custodianship in order ensure sustainable use of natural resources and preservation of biodiversity, whilst promoting sustainable development and alleviating poverty.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The 2004 guiding principles for the Eastern Cape coast were adopted, and include:

- Retaining the coast as a *national asset*;
- Optimising coastal *economic development*;
- Ensuring *social equity* and *access* to resources;
- Maintaining the *ecological integrity* of the coast;
- Managing the coast as a *holistic* and *indivisible system*;
- Adopting a *risk-averse* and *precautionary approach* in terms of coastal management;
- Advocating *accountability* and *responsibility* of all people for coastal management;
- Advocating duty of care in respect to the coastal environment by all people and organisations;
- Promoting an *integrated coastal management approach* supported by *public participation*; and

- Insisting on *co-operative governance* between all spheres of society for successful integrated coastal management.

INVENTORY ANALYSIS

The inventory analysis component contextualises the Eastern Cape Coast in terms of its unique and diverse biophysical, socio-economic developmental and demographic characteristics. The purpose of this section of the CMP is not to repeat the full situational analysis / state of play reports undertaken in the 2004 CMP, but rather to provide an update using data and information that has become available post 2004.

Biophysical Characteristics

The coastline of the Eastern Cape Province is approximately 875 km long, almost a quarter of South Africa's total shoreline, and nearly one third of the province's total jurisdictional boundary. The Eastern Cape has the most estuaries of all the provinces (159 systems), representing 50% of the country's estuaries. More than 75% are in good or excellent condition. In terms of national estuarine conservation targets, 57 of the 120 core estuaries identified, are located in the Eastern Cape, with 30 requiring full conservation / protection. In terms of land cover, much of the province's cultivation, settlement and plantations are located in close proximity to the coast, resulting in increasing fragmentation of natural habitat. The Eastern Cape has a diverse and economically important inshore fishery, which is targeted by subsistence, recreation and commercial fishers. However, this is under threat from over-exploitation, with resources continuing to decrease with the collapse of most commercial linefish populations. In terms of terrestrial biodiversity, areas of critical biodiversity importance, in the form of exiting natural landscapes, are scattered through the Eastern Cape coastal belt, particularly on the Wild Coast. In addition, there are a number of protected areas, including 12 marine protected areas and island reserves, which have varying levels of permissible extraction and resource use.

Socio-economic Characteristics

Administratively, four district, 15 local and the two metropolitan municipalities of the Eastern Cape are located on the coastline. Approximately 6.1 million people were recorded as inhabiting the Eastern Cape in 2011. All coastal district municipalities showed an increase in population between 1996 and 2011, (except the Amathole district), with the highest growth rate occurring in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro area and Cacadu District municipalities of approximately 16% and 18% respectively between 1996 and 2011. The O.R. Tambo District Municipality maintains the highest population number of 1,364,940 people in 2011. Nonetheless, the two metropolitan areas have the highest population densities. Major economic activities in the Eastern Cape Coast include significant manufacturing and industry (predominantly in Port Elizabeth and East London), tourism, sand mining and forestry. The Eastern Cape Coast has high growth potential with growing coastal resort settlements, tourism attractions and relatively well-resourced agricultural areas. Economic capacity is concentrated around the port cities, which form the economic backbone of the province in terms of Gross Value Added (regional Gross Geographic Product) and the primary development nodes. In terms of land tenure, the coastal belt of the Eastern Cape varies greatly between the freehold land areas in the west, the centre of the province and the communal land areas in the east. The coast shares the natural advantages of beautiful coastline with the challenges of land degradation from high investment pressure for high value resort development, estuaries, unplanned settlement and overuse of natural resources.

PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Key Themes and Indicators

As per the requirements of the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa, produced by the Department of Environmental Affairs in 2012, the updated CMP does not follow the key themes identified in the 2004 CMP. The implementation framework now reflects *Priority Areas* for implementation. Indicators, which allow for evaluation of progress, are included for each implementation strategy under the nine priority areas for the next five year period.

Five Year Plan

The section of the CMP provides detailed direction for achieving the coastal management vision during the current ICM cycle. The aim of these priority areas and implementation strategies is to address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined during the Gap Analysis and Inventory Analysis components. Actions were prioritised as follows:

- H** • Implementation actions requiring immediate attention and to be completed within 2 years
- M** • Less critical implementation actions to be completed before 3 years
- L** • Least critical implementation actions to be completed before end of the 5 year cycle

PRIORITY AREA 1: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE		
governance partnerships, synergy, knowledge sharing and national and international responsibilities		
1	Develop a database of coastal stakeholders including researchers, managers and key contacts/ stakeholders	H
2	Establishment of the provincial coastal committee	H
3	Develop mechanisms for co-operative governance between organs of state and ensure co-ordination	H
4	Assessment of spatial distribution of ICM personnel and increase their capacity	H
5	Alignment of EC CMP with existing and future IDPs, SDFs and other spatial planning tools	H
6	Establishment of municipal coastal committees	M
7	Establishment of co-management systems	M
8	Incorporation of coastal management strategies into other forums	M
9	Identification of international obligations and best practice and incorporation into relevant frameworks	L

PRIORITY AREA 2: COASTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	
Coastal economic development, coastal livelihoods, holistic development and holistic planning and land use	
1	Compile an inventory and feasibility assessment of coastal resources that can be utilised as drivers of Local Economic Development, and provide limits to the level of utilisation of these resources
2	Implement provincial coastal livelihoods strategy
3	Compile up to date maps of the high water mark as per national standards, delineate coastal set-back lines and the coastal zone as per the ICM Act
4	Establish buffer zones around conservation areas, with different levels of sustainable natural resource use
5	Streamline administrative procedures and databases for authorising coastal activities
6	Provide or improve public facilities at key nodes in order to meet recreational, health and safety needs
7	Identify and develop key draft by-laws, to assist with the implementation of the requirements of the ICM Act
8	Identify coastal lands which have inappropriate zonings or rights and identify mechanisms to address these problem areas
9	Provide the required infrastructure to support coastal economic initiatives
PRIORITY AREA 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES	
Promoting resilience	
1	Determine and designate coastal set-back lines for the Eastern Cape coast
2	Protect and maintain dynamic coastal features that act as a buffer against natural coastal processes and hazards
3	Determine vulnerable areas and development guidelines in response to dynamic coastal processes
4	Disaster management plans
PRIORITY AREA 4: LAND AND MARINE-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION	
Pollution and waste management and pollution and waste prevention	
1	Ensure that new developments carry out necessary preventative measures to minimise the chances and effects of pollution events
2	Working for the Coast waste clean-up programmes should be sustained
3	Design an integrated pollution monitoring system for the coast, based on existing monitoring structures and taking into account the integrated estuarine monitoring programme
4	Establish coastal water quality objectives

PRIORITY AREA 5: ESTUARIES	
Protection and Management and Financial Resources	
1	Compile detailed inventory of all estuaries, including an assessment of current and future threats, and information gaps
2	Undertake strategy session to assess and prioritise estuaries
3	Identify potential sources of funding and access funding to undertake Eastern Cape EMPs, identified actions, research projects, initiatives, and provide support to advisory forums
4	Develop and undertake a strategy to undertake EMPs for all estuaries
5	Review existing protected area system to determine estuarine representation and revise accordingly
6	Establishment of an estuarine monitoring programme
7	Develop strategy for increasing social engagement and environmental awareness among stakeholders and key user groups
PRIORITY AREA 6: THE FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS	
Physical access, equitable access, access preservation and facilitating custodianship	
1	Undertake a review of access to the Eastern Cape coast
2	Report on state of coastal access
3	Identification and protection of traditional resource users and cultural activities
4	Provide public facilities and infrastructure to meet recreational needs and facilitate resource access by all users
PRIORITY AREA 7: AWARENESS, EDUCATION, TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND INFORMATION	
Awareness and training, information and stewardship	
1	Develop and implement a training and capacity building programme for coastal managers/ officials and councillors
2	Coastal spatial data to be collected on a regular basis
3	Identify and facilitate an effective network of environmental learning centres
4	Improve ecosystem functioning through education and public awareness programmes
PRIORITY AREA 8: COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT	
Compliance, monitoring and enforcement	
1	Registration and training of provincial and municipal EMIs in respect to coastal specific legislation including bylaws
2	Coordinated policing and development of mechanisms to encourage compliance
3	Impact and effectiveness of EMI's need to be monitored and reported on.

PRIORITY AREA 9: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
Ecosystem integrity, protected areas and rehabilitation		
1	Review existing coastal protected areas and Marine Protected Areas to determine representation and revise accordingly	H
2	Establish baselines of utilisation for high priority resources and monitor and review the resource status of such high priority resources	M
3	Assess degraded coastal areas and develop and implement a rehabilitation programme (rehabilitation management plans)	M
4	Develop guidelines to ensure judicious and responsible use of non-renewable coastal resources	L

NORMS AND STANDARDS

This section details the typical management practices (norms), and management rules and guiding principles (standards) informed by the updated CMP. These include general environmental management guidelines for the Eastern Cape coast and for the Wild Coast extracted from existing documentation. The standards for the Eastern Cape CMP with respect to coastal set-back line demarcation and establishment are included. The designation of coastal set-back lines is a key management and implementation tool aimed at reducing risk and achieving sustainable coast development. The set-back is proposed to give specific direction in respect to locating the future development footprint, and coastal planning schemes will zone the coast line in respect to proposed activities and land use. Provincial government is responsible for the establishment of coastal set-back lines; however the MEC can only declare such line(s) after consultation with municipalities and interested and affected parties. This is followed by communication via the government gazette and delineation of the line(s) on the municipal zoning map to inform the public of the location of the set-back line. Thus far, coastal set-back lines have been proposed only for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality. Establishing the set-back for the Eastern Cape coast is deemed a priority as part of this CMP.

REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

Following endorsement and acceptance of the updated CMP, the next substantive review and amendment should occur five years after publication of this CMP, in compliance with the requirements of the ICM Act. Ad hoc, minor amendments to the programme should be made as and when needed and in consultation with the proposed Eastern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee.

CONCLUSIONS

This updated Eastern Cape CMP is a product of the first review and amendment phase of the inaugural 2004 CMP. Collectively, they are intended to function as an integrative planning and policy instrument, and a means to manage the diverse array of activities that occur in the coastal zone without compromising environmental integrity or economic development. Effective implementation of the priority strategies contained in this CMP should make a significant contribution towards the achievement of integrated coastal management in the Eastern Cape. This is a 'living' document, which in line with the ICM Act, provides for an adaptive management approach, whereby local conditions and implementation priorities can be reassessed and be amended, and new emerging key issues added, if so required.

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) is a process for the management of a 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 (IUCN, 2006, cited in Celliers et al., 2010). The original concept of sustainable development was coined in the late 1960s, early 1970s, (see UNEP, 1972, cited in Celliers et al., 2010) and explicitly suggested that economic growth and environmental integrity were not mutually exclusive. The goal of ICM, according to the Joint Group of Experts on

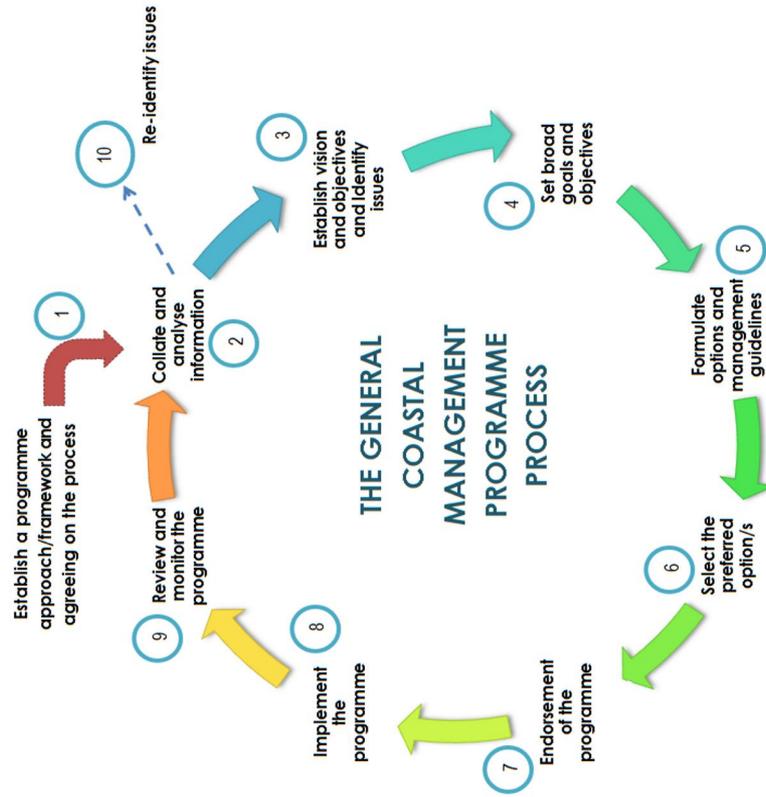


Figure 1: The coastal management programme development process (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012)

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

Following the publication and adoption of the inaugural Coastal Management Programme (CMP) for the Eastern Cape in 2004, the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) appointed Royal HaskoningDHV in August 2012 to update this policy. This review process is in line with the requirements of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008, hereafter the ICM Act), as well as the underlying principles of integrated coastal management (ICM) and the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa, deemed as South Africa’s national CMP at the time of reporting.

The updated CMP builds upon the existing strengths and successes of the management tools and legislation represented by the inaugural 2004 CMP (Coastal and Environmental Services, EnviroFish Africa, MBB Consulting Engineers Inc, 2004), and structures these within the framework of the requirements of the updated documentation identified by the gap analysis as well as the principles of integrated coastal management. This link is important as the 2004 CMP represents the starting point for the cycle of integrated coastal management (ICM) in the Eastern Cape. The CMP process is represented schematically by Figure 1, where the ICM cycle in the Eastern Cape has attained a first level of maturity by reaching the assessment and review phase of the cycle. The CMP update process therefore commences in step 9 in Figure 1, following which points 1 through 6 have been undertaken.

2.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

To understand the importance of CMPs, the concept of integrated coastal management (ICM), the underlying management system that informs coastal management in South Africa, must be briefly examined.

the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP, 1996, cited in Celliers et al., 2010) is to improve the quality of life of human communities who depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. This can be expanded to read (Olsen, 2003, cited in Celliers et al., 2010):

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

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

Best practice principles for successful ICM are summarised as follows:

- 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.

One of the ways in which ICM is put into practice in South Africa is through the development of coastal management programmes (CMPs).

2.3 THE AIM AND PURPOSE OF THIS COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Broadly, the aim of a provincial CMP is to achieve the integrated coastal management objectives in the coastal area under provincial jurisdiction, part of which means ensuring consistency with national objectives. In line with the aim and purpose of the inaugural CMP, this programme takes the unique and diverse qualities of the Eastern Cape coast into account through an inventory analysis (Section 5) and identifies areas of concern that require emphasis (Section 6 and 7). The CMP thereafter uses this information to present a strategy for both the public and private sectors to create opportunities to enhance the livelihoods of coastal communities. A further aim of this updated CMP is to aid decision-making and improve coastal governance, as well as raise awareness of the value of the coastal area.

2.4 OUTCOMES OF THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The CMP is intended to build on and update existing provincial coastal policies, and provide an updated, coherent, integrated and co-coordinated framework and directive for coastal management and decision-making, as per the ICM Act legislative requirements. It establishes mechanisms for the comprehensive participation of representatives from all sectors of coastal communities, as well as providing management tools to empower decision-makers to manage and utilise the coast. In addition, the CMP provides an input into local planning initiatives, such as Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities.

The CMP cannot provide detailed, specific information regarding spatial coastal planning. It also cannot provide a solution to all of the problems experienced along the Eastern Cape coast.

3 A VISION FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COAST

The 2004 vision for the Eastern Cape coast is adopted without amendment.

We, the people of the Eastern Cape, recognise the intrinsic value, and appreciate the scenic beauty, diversity and richness of our unique coastline.

We aim to take ownership of the coast and foster a spirit of custodianship and shared responsibility as our coast is a unique shared asset, which has social, cultural, ecological and economic value.

We aspire to manage the coast in an integrated manner that takes both the spiritual and biological value into account.

We strive to utilise the natural resources of our diverse coastline in a sustainable and equitable manner, which maximises the benefits for all people of the province and ensures the long term maintenance of biodiversity and ecological integrity of coastal habitats.

We strive to promote sustainable development and alleviate poverty in an equitable and participatory manner that considers the requirements of all stakeholders, and takes cognisance of the conservation and biological importance of our coastline as well as national and provincial interests.

We seek to guide the management of the Eastern Cape coast in a way that eliminates the threats of unsustainable utilisation of the coastal resources while optimising the opportunities that can be derived from the coastal zone.

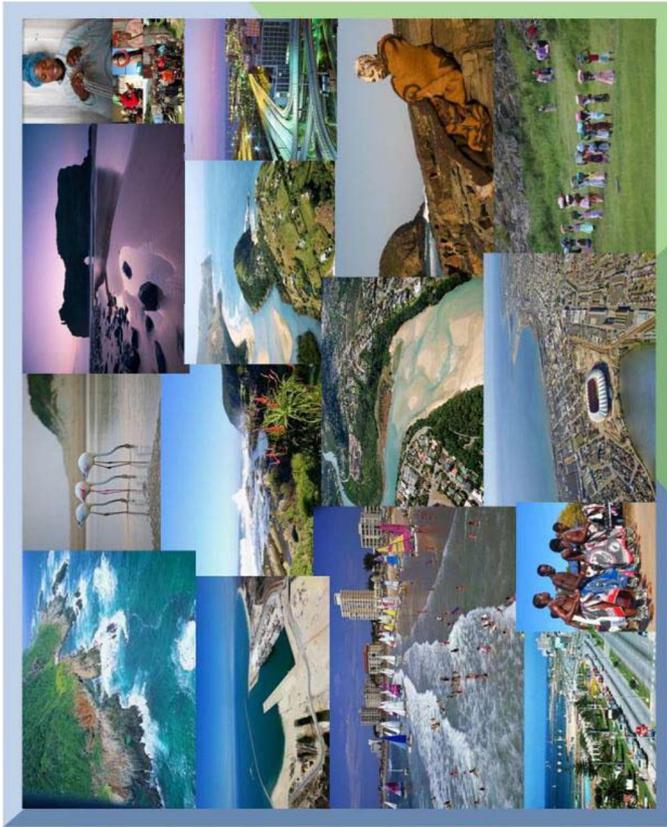


Figure 2: The Eastern Cape coast: a diverse provincial asset

4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EASTERN CAPE COAST

The 2004 guiding principles for the Eastern Cape coast as detailed in the 2004 CMP are adopted without amendment and are detailed in Figure 3.

National Asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coast must be retained as a national asset for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of the province.
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal economic development opportunities must be optimised to meet society's needs and to promote the well being of coastal communities through sustainable activities that do not compromise the long term opportunities for people living in the coastal zone.
Social Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal management efforts must ensure that all people, including future generations, enjoy the rights of human dignity, equality and freedom. Access to resources and benefits from the many opportunities provided by coastal resources must be made available to the public in an equitable manner.
Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems must be maintained and, where appropriate, rehabilitated.
Holism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coast must be treated as a distinctive and indivisible system, recognising the interrelationships between coastal users and ecosystems and between the land, sea and air.
Risk Aversion and Precaution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal management efforts must adopt a risk-averse and precautionary approach under conditions of uncertainty.
Accountability and Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal management is a shared responsibility. All people must be held responsible for the consequence of their actions or lack of actions, including financial responsibility for negative impacts.
Duty of Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people and organisations must act with due care to avoid negative impacts on the coastal environment and coastal resources.
Integration and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated, co-ordinated and integrated coastal management approach must be developed and conducted in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner.
Co-operative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society must be built in order to ensure co-responsibility for coastal management and to empower stakeholders to participate effectively.

Figure 3: Guiding principles for the Eastern Cape Coast

5 INVENTORY ANALYSIS: THE EASTERN CAPE COAST

South Africa's coastline is extremely diverse, and as such, its defining characteristics need to be described at a provincial level. The combination of biophysical, socioeconomic, developmental and demographic characteristics, which make the Eastern Cape coast so unique, are described in this section. This analysis draws from many sources, including data and information that has become available post 2004, without discarding existing information and components of the 2004 CMP that remain relevant to the updated CMP and ICM process.

5.1 BIOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Eastern Cape coastline extends for approximately 875 km along the east coast of South Africa, representing roughly a quarter of South Africa's total shoreline. The coast comprises nearly one third of the province's total jurisdictional boundary and consists of sandy beaches, rocky headlands, wave-cut platforms, bays and steep cliffs, which provide a wide variety of habitats for inshore marine organisms (DEAT, 1998; Coastal and Environmental Services, 2004; Figure 4). The coastline of the former Transkei, to the north, is typically undulatory and sometimes extremely rugged, resulting in the retention of one of the most unspoilt and scenic stretches of the South African coastline due to limited accessibility (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). As one travels further south, the coastal topography becomes less undulatory and, in places, an extensive flat coastal plain exists (e.g. Nelson Mandela Metropolitan and Kouga Municipalities) while the coastline in the far south becomes undulatory again with steep-sided cliffs falling away to the sea (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010).

The Eastern Cape has the most estuaries of all the provinces, with 159 systems stretching from the Bloukrans Estuary in the west to the Umtentwana Estuary in the east (Van Niekerk & Turpie, 2012). Together they represent approximately 50% of South Africa's estuaries. The major systems include the Great Fish,

Nahoon, Kei, Mtata and Umzimvubu estuaries (DEAT, 1998). The majority of the Eastern Cape estuaries are in good (28%) to excellent (50%) ecological condition, with few or no modifications, respectively. Three systems, namely the Baakens, Papekuils, and Coega (Ngcra) estuaries, have been irreversibly modified and are consequently significantly degraded without any likelihood of natural estuarine function being restored. Thirteen of the province's estuaries are considered critically endangered and

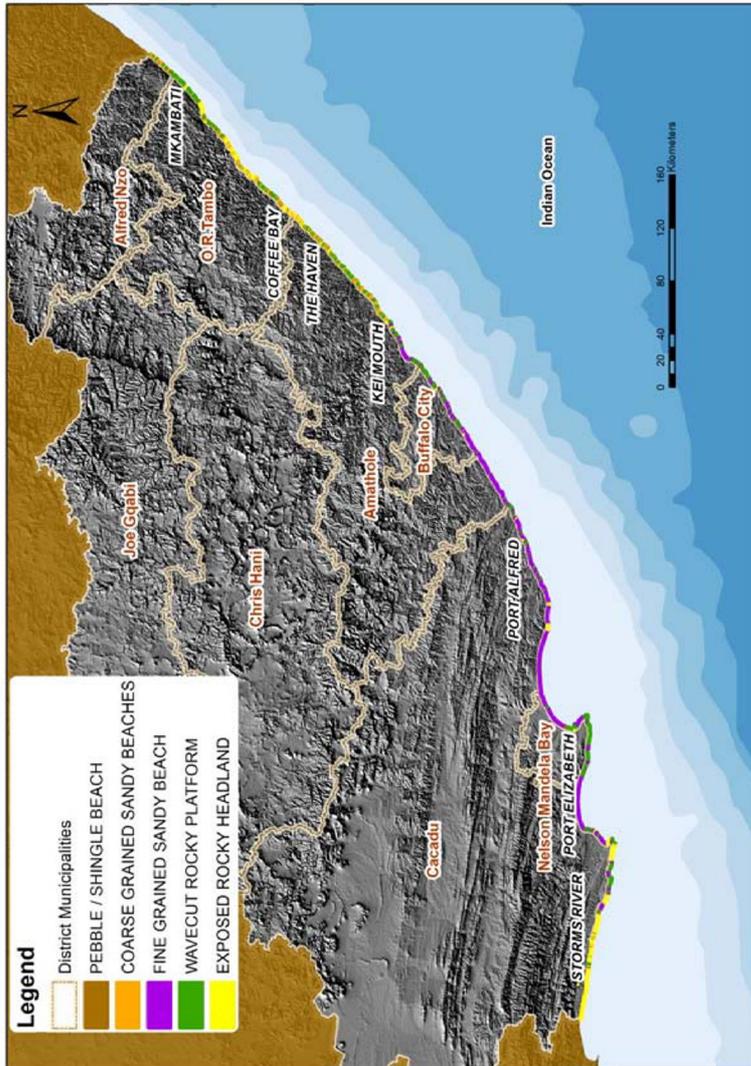


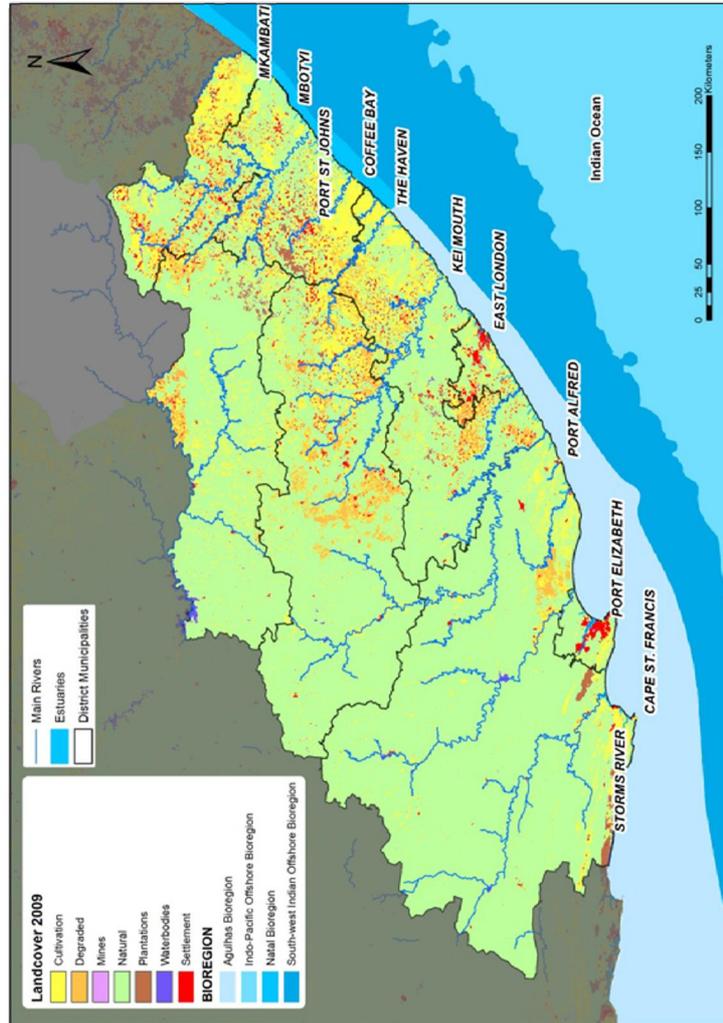
Figure 4: The Eastern Cape coastline by habitat type

endangered. These are predominantly Permanently Open estuaries. The remainder are deemed least threatened. The major threats to estuaries in the Eastern Cape include: urban development within the coastal zone; modification of freshwater runoff; overfishing and poaching; climate change; and alien invasive species.

In terms of national estuarine conservation targets, 57 of the 120 core estuaries required meet the national biodiversity targets are located in the Eastern Cape, 30 of which require full conservation protection and 27 requiring partial protection (Van Niekerk & Turpie, 2012). Thus far, various forms of environmental management programmes (e.g. mangroves, natural resources) and/or active forums exist for five estuarine systems (DEDEA, 2010). A further six have formal estuary management plans in various stages of completion, while the development process was recently initiated for the Nahoon Estuary (A. Matoti pers comm., 2011; Van Niekerk & Turpie, 2012).

In terms of landcover, much of the province's cultivation, settlement, and plantations are located in close proximity to the coast, effectively illustrating the desirability of the coastal area for settlement, resource use and human activity (Figure 5). These areas are interspersed with natural habitat, although they have become increasingly fragmented along the coast of the Eastern Cape. Four marine bioregions are found off the coast of the Eastern Cape, and include the Agulhas and Natal bioregions, as well as the Indo-Pacific and South-west Indian Ocean offshore bioregions (Sink, et al., 2012).

The most prominent oceanographic feature of the Eastern Cape coast is the Agulhas Current that carries warm tropical water southwards past the south coast of South Africa with an average temperature of 22 °C in August and 27 °C in March (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). The inshore, north-eastward trending littoral drift counter-current carries sand along the coastline, eroding it at some places and depositing sand at others to form new beaches (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). The entire Eastern Cape coastline experiences strong wave action because of its exposure to the southern swell, with swell heights in excess of five meters frequently recorded (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). The Wild Coast, stretching from the Great Kei River to the Umtamvuna River, is widely regarded as a coastal region of exceptional scenic beauty with a very high diversity of indigenous plants and animals. The Pondoland Coast is an internationally recognized centre of endemism, meaning that a high proportion of indigenous plant species only occur here and nowhere else in the world (Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2012).



The Eastern Cape has a diverse and economically important inshore fishery, which is targeted by subsistence, recreational and commercial fishers (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). The use of coastal resources by subsistence fishers, focussed along the former Transkei coast, is important in sustaining the rural livelihoods in what are largely impoverished communities, while both the recreational and commercial line-fisheries play an important role in the local and regional economy (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010). The inshore fishery in the Eastern Cape is under threat from over-exploitation, with resources continuing to decrease with the collapse of most of the stocks of commercial linefish species (Arcus Gibb Engineering and Science, 2010).

In terms of terrestrial biodiversity, Berliner and Desmet (2007) made use of systematic conservation planning to map critical biodiversity areas required for biodiversity persistence, which informs protected area and rural land-use planning in the Eastern Cape. Critical biodiversity areas (CBAs) are depicted spatially for the province in **Figure 6**, which shows the location of natural, near-natural and functional landscapes respectively. Existing protected areas, as per the 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment, are overlaid to indicate levels of formal protection for the biodiversity assets of the Eastern Cape. CBAs are categorized as natural landscapes and are scattered throughout the Eastern Cape coastal belt, particularly in the Wild Coast area. These are interspersed with near natural landscape CBAs, which highlights the high biodiversity value of the coastal area. There are a number of protected areas along the coast of the Eastern Cape, including 12 marine protected areas (MPAs) and island reserves which have varying levels of permissible extraction and resource use. Much of the Wild Coast region's CBAs remain unprotected.

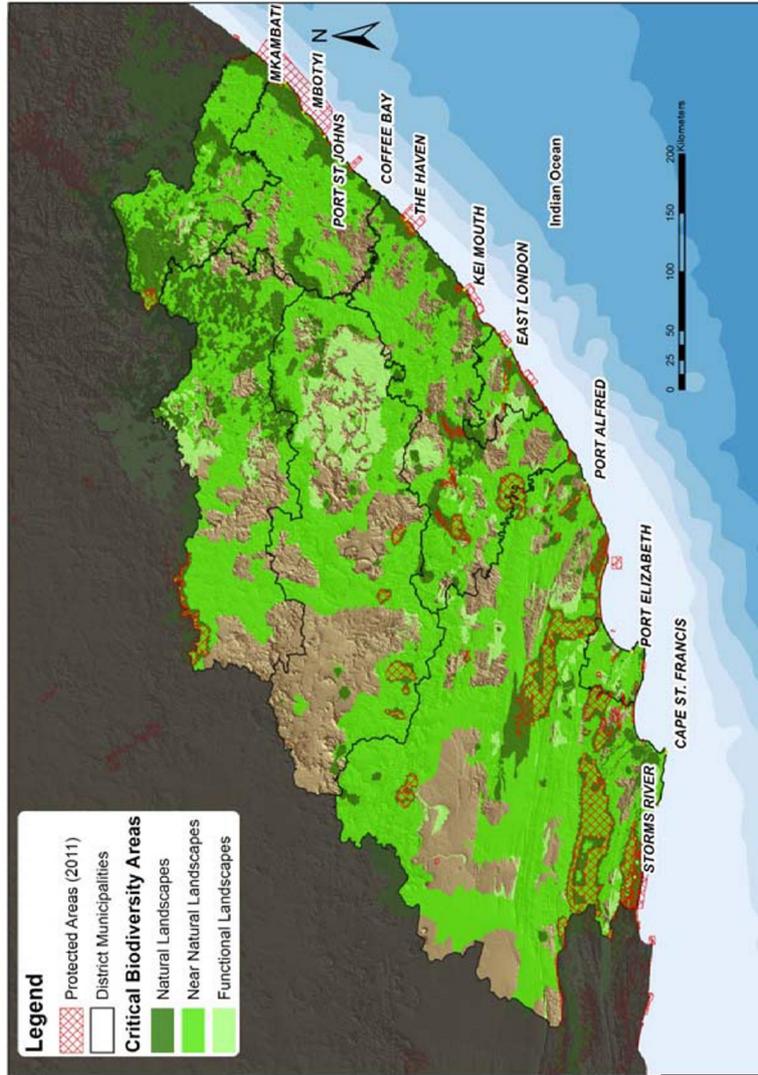


Figure 6: Protected areas, marine protected areas and critical biodiversity areas in the Eastern Cape

Data source: Berliner and Desmet 2007, South African National Biodiversity Institute

The Eastern Cape supports a variety of economic activities, including significant manufacturing and industry (predominantly in Port Elizabeth and East London); tourism - because of resort development on many river mouths; sand mining; and forestry (DEAT, 1998). Primary development nodes in the Eastern Cape include the port cities of East London and Port Elizabeth; the former comprising the only river port in the country while the latter is emerging as a major economic and industrial hub through the location of the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) in close proximity to the city (Celliers, Breetzke, & Moore, 2010). Other significant development nodes include Port Alfred on the Sunshine Coast and Port St. Johns on the Wild Coast.

In terms of development potential, according to the Provincial Growth and Spatial Development Plan (Tshani Consulting cc, 2010), the Eastern Cape coast has high growth potential with growing coastal resort settlements, tourism attractions and relatively well resourced agricultural areas. These areas are situated between urban nodes as well as having access to national and international markets.

Table 1: Population change in Eastern Cape coastal district municipalities 1996-2011

District	1996	2011	% Change
O.R.Tambo	1248950	1364940	8.5%
Nelson Mandela Bay	969518	1152120	15.8%
Amathole	981161	892637	-9.9%
Alfred Nzo	749585	801344	6.5
Buffalo City	685727	755200	9.2%
Cacadu	370159	450584	17.8%

Data source: Statistics South Africa 2012

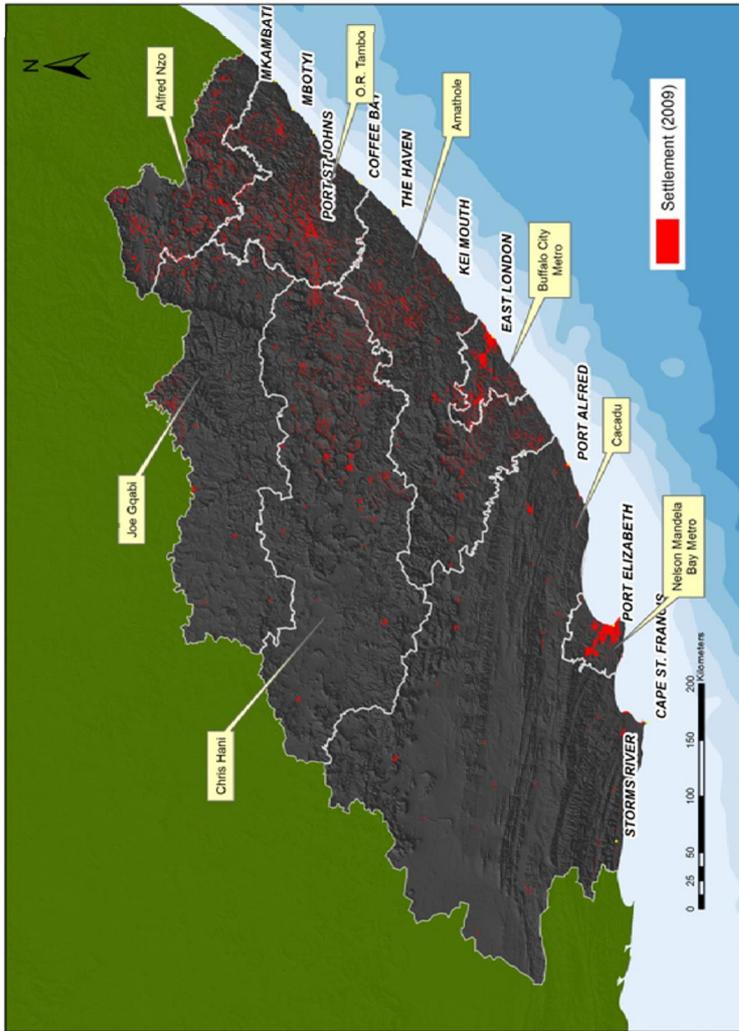


Figure 8: Settlement patterns in the Eastern Cape

Data source: South African National Biodiversity Institute 2009

The concept of Gross Value Added (GVA) has been used as an indicator for making estimates of regional economic activity (Naudé, Badenhorst, Zietsman, Van Huyssteen, & Maritz, 2007) and is broadly similar to what is more generally known as Gross Geographic Product (GGP). Figure 9 clearly shows that economic capacity is concentrated around the port cities of Port Elizabeth and East London in the Nelson Mandela and Buffalo City metropolitans respectively. These regions

form the economic backbone of the province in terms of GVA, with less significant contributions in the Cacadu district at Port Alfred and St Francis Bay; and within O.R. Tambo at Port St. Johns. Growing development along the coast, particularly in the west, continues to place pressure on limited natural resources, resulting in introduction of stringent water management measures, rainwater harvesting and re-use and, environmental controls limiting development of water hungry land uses (Tshani Consulting cc, 2010). In terms of land tenure, the coastal belt of the Eastern Cape varies greatly between the freehold land areas in the west, the centre of the province and the communal land areas in the east. On both of the freehold and communal areas, the coastal region generally shares both the natural advantages of beautiful coastline with the challenges of land degradation from high investment pressure for high value resort development, residential estates linked to golf courses, unplanned settlement and the overuse of natural resources (Tshani Consulting cc, 2010).

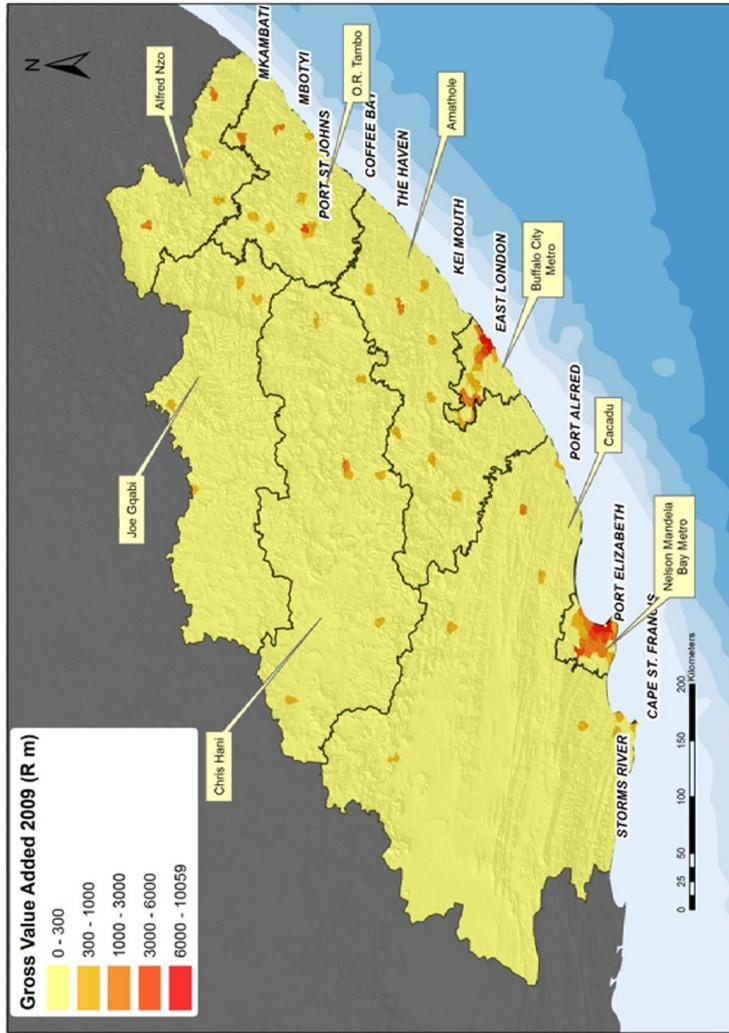


Figure 9: Gross value added per region for the Eastern Cape in 2009

Data source: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 2010

6 PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Issues that encapsulate coastal management objectives arising from the general objectives of ICM, the ICM Act as well as issues identified during the stakeholder engagement process are incorporated under this section.

The strategic value of the coastal zone is well understood in the role that it plays in aiding human development. Given its importance, demographic, socio-economic and spatial development trends are among the key informants of coastal management priorities, strategies and objectives for the updated Eastern Cape CMP.

6.1 INCORPORATION AND ALIGNMENT OF OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

The update of a policy such as the CMP requires, among other things, the analysis of existing documentation to determine which components need to be incorporated into the updated document and which need to be updated or omitted. The stand-alone alignment report component of the CMP update process focused on the synthesis and incorporation of key legislation, policy documents and sector plans which have been developed or updated since the last CMP was adopted in 2004. The outputs of this report have informed this document.

6.2 KEY THEMES FOR ACTION

The White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development proposed key themes for action as the implementation framework for CMPs, and this approach was adopted for the inaugural version of the Eastern Cape CMP in 2004. In line with the structure of the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012), the implementation framework has been amended to reflect priority areas for implementation for the current ICM cycle. This shift has been incorporated into this updated CMP.

6.3 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS

If undertaken correctly, indicators serve both as a corrective function during the project cycle - enabling timely adjustments, and/or as a guide to structuring future projects more effectively (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012). With this in mind, the priority areas for implementation (Section 6.4) also include indicators to allow for evaluation of progress. These fall under the umbrella categories of governance, ecological and socio-economic indicators.

6.4 THE FIVE YEAR PLAN: PRIORITY AREAS AND IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the CMP provides detailed direction for achieving the coastal management vision (Section 3) during the current ICM cycle. The aim of these priority areas and implementation strategies is to address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined during the Gap Analysis and Inventory Analysis components.

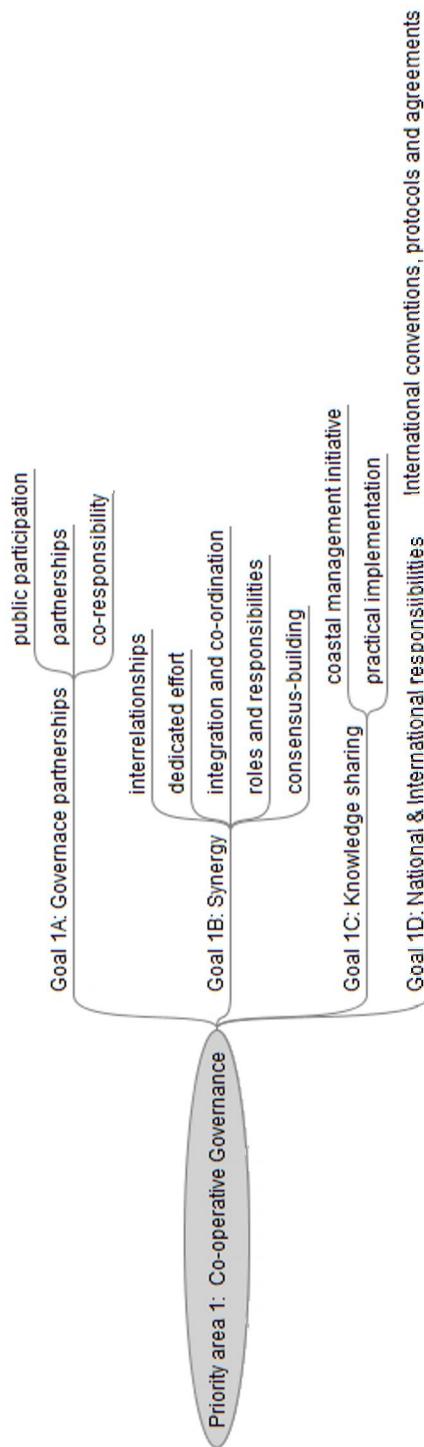
Prioritisation was classified as follows:

- H** • Implementation actions requiring immediate attention and to be completed within 2 years
- M** • Less critical implementation actions to be completed before 3 years
- L** • Least critical implementation actions to be completed before end of the 5 year cycle

6.4.1 PRIORITY AREA 1: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Participation of all stakeholders, coastal governance & co-responsibility;
- Integrated, co-ordinated decision making, planning and management;
- Continued learning and practical implementation of programmes and processes; and
- Compliance with International conventions, protocols and agreements.



KEY ISSUES / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 1

<p>Goal 1A</p>	<p>To ensure meaningful public participation, and to promote partnerships between all forms of government, the private sector and civil society (NGOs, private sector & traditional leadership) in order to foster co-responsibility in coastal management</p>
	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation; • Partnerships • Co-responsibility
	<p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be meaningful public participation in all coastal planning and management efforts. • Organs of State shall proactively seek to develop partnerships with the private sector, civil society and the research community in coastal planning and management.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A caring and responsible attitude towards the coast shall be encouraged amongst all coastal-resource users to foster co-responsibility for its management.
<p>Goal 1B</p>	<p><i>To promote a dedicated, co-operative, co-ordinated and integrated coastal planning and management approach</i></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrelationships • Dedicated effort • Integration and co-ordination • Roles and responsibilities • Consensus-building <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All planning and management efforts shall demonstrate that the inter-relationships between coastal ecosystems and human users, have been taken into account. • Provision shall be made to ensure that there is adequate financial support (dedicated resource allocation for coastal plans and management), suitably trained and experienced personnel, appropriate technical equipment and capacity for coastal planning and management is sufficient for organs of state, including municipalities, to carry out their mandate effectively. • Institutional arrangements shall promote dialogue, co-operation, co-ordination and integration within and between government departments, the private sector and civil society. • The roles and responsibilities of government departments must be clarified and clearly understood at all levels of government (national, provincial and local). • Conflict shall be resolved wherever possible in a collaborative problem-solving, consensus-building manner.
<p>Goal 1C</p>	<p><i>To conduct coastal planning and management activities in a manner that promotes learning through continuous research, monitoring, review and adaptation</i></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal management activities • Practical implementation <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dedicated coastal management initiative developed must continue to be implemented and adapted through a process of continuous research,

Goal 1D	monitoring, review and adaptation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal planning and management activities shall be strategic, focused, practical and operational as well as SMART¹
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Goal 1D	To fulfil international and trans-boundary responsibilities, whilst retaining South Africa's sovereignty
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International conventions, protocols and agreements
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant international conventions, protocols and agreements shall be complied with as they relate to the Eastern Cape Province

PRIORITY AREA 1: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Develop a database of coastal stakeholders including researchers, managers and key contacts/stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed database 	H	ongoing	DEDEAT	Coastal stakeholders	Operational costs	DEDEAT
2	Establishment of the provincial coastal committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of reference Minutes of meetings 	H	asap	DEDEAT	Coastal stakeholders	Operational costs	DEDEAT
3	Develop mechanisms for co-operative governance between organs of state and ensure co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A record of diverse attendance at PCC meetings 	H	ongoing	DEDEAT	Other relevant state departments	Operational costs	DEDEAT
4	Assessment of spatial distribution of ICM personnel and increase their capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed spatial capacity assessment Participation in capacity building programmes Increased capacity 	H	Within 6 months then ongoing	DEDEAT	DEA	Initial R250 000 then R100000 per annum	DEDEAT, DEA

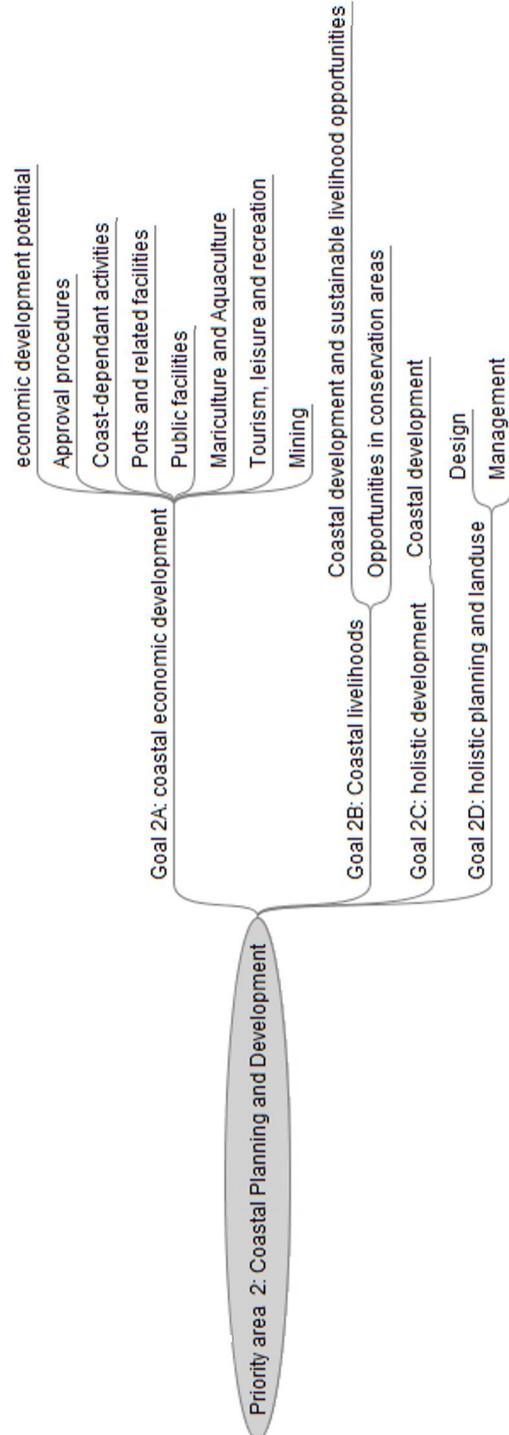
¹ Specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
5	Alignment of EC CMP with existing and future IDPs, SDFs and other spatial planning tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of all coastal IDPs, SDFs Coastal components incorporated in IDPs 	H	Assessment by end 2013 Inclusion by next IDP review	DEDEAT	Municipalities	Initial R150 000 then operational costs	DEDEAT
6	Establishment of municipal coastal committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of reference Minutes of meetings 	M	Within 1 year	District & Metros	DEDEAT, coastal stakeholders	Operational costs	District & Metro's
7	Establishment of co-management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems established Memorandum of Agreements 	M	ongoing	DEDEAT / COGTA	communities	R100 000 / annum	DEDEAT / COGTA
8	Incorporation of coastal management strategies into other forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross pollination of agenda items on other forums 	M	ongoing	DEDEAT	Other relevant state departments	Operational costs	DEDEAT
9	Identification of international obligations and best practice and incorporation into relevant frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of relevant aspects of international obligations and incorporation of relevant aspects into future CMP updates 	L	End 2015	DEA	DEDEAT, municipalities	Operational costs (part of National CMP)	DEA

6.4.2 PRIORITY AREA 2: COASTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Emphasis on local economic development opportunities and approval procedures;
- Identification and exploitation of sustainable livelihood opportunities; and
- Holistic planning and development processes with emphasis on sustainable and equitable spatial development trends in the coastal zone.



KEY ISSUES / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 2

Goal 2A	<p>To promote the diversity, vitality and long-term viability of coastal economies and activities, giving preference to those that are distinctly coastal or dependent on a coastal location taking the upliftment of coastal communities into account</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development potential • Approval procedures • Coast-dependant activities • Ports and related facilities • Public facilities • Mariculture and aquaculture
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Goal 2A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, leisure and recreation • Mining <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long term economic development potential of coastal localities and regions shall be promoted. • Coastal planning, administrative and management decision-making approval procedures shall be clarified and streamlined and duplication avoided. • Preference shall be given to distinctly coastal economic development opportunities and to activities that are dependent on a coastal location, rather than to those activities that could be located inland. • Cognisance needs to be taken of Ports, small-craft harbours and related facilities and ski-boat launch sites should be effectively managed • Adequate and accessible public facilities shall be provided at appropriate coastal locations by both conservation authorities and coastal municipalities. • Mariculture and aquaculture opportunities and initiatives shall be supported where such activities would have beneficial impacts for local communities • Coastal tourism, leisure and recreational development opportunities/initiatives shall be identified and promoted at appropriate coastal locations. • All activities relating to coastal prospecting and mining rights shall be conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.
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Goal 2B	<p>To alleviate coastal poverty through proactive coastal development initiatives that generate sustainable livelihood options</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development and sustainable livelihood opportunities • Opportunities in conservation areas <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development opportunities that seek to eliminate coastal poverty shall be proactively identified through local economic development initiatives and should promote sustainable livelihood options. • Manage conservation areas in a manner that increases the value of the coastal zone.
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Goal 2C	<p>To maintain an appropriate balance between built, rural and wilderness coastal areas</p> <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal planning efforts shall proactively identify and promote new, sustainable, distinctively coastal development opportunities that retain the scenic beauty of coastal areas, while promoting the densification existing coastal corridors and nodes, and limiting ribbon development.
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Goal 2D	<i>To design and manage coastal settlements to be in harmony with local and regional aesthetic, amenity, biophysical and cultural opportunities and constraints</i>	
	Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Management 	
	Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the design and built form of coastal settlements in harmony with the aesthetic, amenity, biophysical, economic, social and cultural opportunities and constraints of the coastal zone. • Coastal settlements and associated activities shall be managed to promote and enhance the socio-economic benefits, diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems. 	

PRIORITY AREA 2: COASTAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan		Resource Plan		
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Compile an inventory and feasibility assessment of coastal resources that can be utilised as drivers of Local Economic Development, and provide limits to the level of utilisation of these resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaugural coastal resources inventory • Incorporation of inventory into decision-making frameworks 	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	SANBI, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, DEA	R500 000	SANBI, DEA, DEDEAT
2	Implement provincial coastal livelihoods strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved coastal livelihoods strategy • Coastal livelihoods assessments 	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, COGTA	R500 000	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, DEDEAT
3	Compile up to date maps of the high water mark as per national standards, delineate coastal set-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineated and adopted coastal zone 	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	DEA, Surveyor General	R2.5m	DEA, Surveyor General

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
	back lines and the coastal zone as per the ICM Act							
4	Establish buffer zones around conservation areas, with different levels of sustainable natural resource use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zone needs analysis undertaken • Coastal-specific buffer zones established • Incorporation into bioregional planning 	M	End 2014	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	DEDEAT, SANBI, DEA, SANParks	R200 000 initially, R500 000 for buffer zones and incorporation	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, SANBI, SANParks
5	Streamline administrative procedures and databases for authorising coastal activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of combined planning databases (GIS) and protocols for all departments 	M	End 2014	DEDEAT	DWA	Operational costs	DEDEAT
6	Provide or improve public facilities at key nodes in order to meet recreational, health and safety needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key nodes/needs assessment for the province • Implementation of findings 	M	Initially end 2014 and then ongoing	DEDEAT, municipalities	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Initial assessment R500 000, implementation as per detailed project budgets	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, (MIG funding)
7	Identify and develop key draft by-laws, to assist with the implementation of the requirements of the ICM Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs identification completed • Draft by-laws developed • By-laws adopted 	M	Initially end 2014 and then ongoing	DEDEAT, municipalities		Initial R750 000 then as per detailed project budgets	DEDEAT, COGTA
8	Identify coastal lands which have inappropriate zonings or rights and identify mechanisms to address these problem areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town planning investigation completed • Action taken 	L	End 2015	DEDEAT	Municipalities	R500 000 initially then operational costs	DEDEAT, COGTA
9	Provide the required infrastructure to support coastal economic initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced coastal economic activities 	L	After 2015	Municipalities and relevant state departments	DEDEAT	As per detailed project budgets	Municipalities and relevant state departments

6.4.3 PRIORITY AREA 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Responding to dynamic coastal process through increased resilience of natural and social systems; and
- Phased retreat of infrastructure in high risk areas.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 3

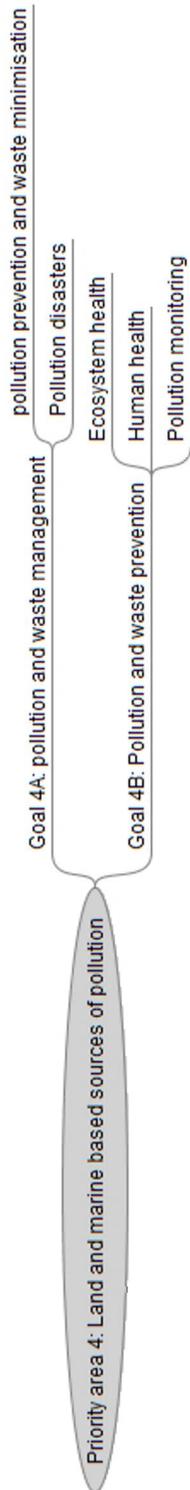
<p>Goal 3A</p>	<p>To plan and manage coastal development so as to avoid increasing the incidence and severity of natural hazards and to avoid exposure of people, property and economic activities to significant risk from dynamic coastal processes</p>
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal hazards • Climate change • Coastal retreat 	
<p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development shall be planned to minimise disruption of dynamic coastal processes and to avoid exposure to significant risk from natural hazards. • The potential consequences of medium- and long-term climate change and associated sea-level rise shall be taken into account in all coastal planning and management. • Phased coastal retreat will be prioritised as a principle which informs existing and future coastal development 	

PRIORITY AREA 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND DYNAMIC COASTAL PROCESSES							
Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
			Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Determine and designate coastal set-back lines for the Eastern Cape coast	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	DEA	R2.5m	DEDEAT
2	Protect and maintain dynamic coastal features that act as a buffer against natural coastal processes and hazards	H	Ongoing	DEDEAT, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, municipalities	DEA, SANParks, SANBI	Operational costs	DEDEAT, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, municipalities
3	Determine vulnerable areas and development guidelines in response to dynamic coastal processes	M	End 2014	DEDEAT	DEA	R1m	DEDEAT, DEA
4	Disaster management plans	M	End 2014	Municipalities and industry	DEDEAT, DEA	As per detailed project budgets	Municipalities and industry

6.4.4 PRIORITY AREA 4: LAND AND MARINE-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Reducing and responding to land and marine based sources of pollution in the coastal zone; and
- Adherence to the waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 4

Goal 4A	<p>To implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimise and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution prevention and waste minimisation • Implement national guidelines • Pollution disasters • Plans and programmes <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discharge of all land-based point and diffuse sources of pollution that are likely to end up in coastal ecosystems shall be prevented, or at least minimised and strictly controlled as per the ICM Act requirements, the EC waste management plan and waste management guidelines. • The national guidelines in respect to land based sources of pollution in the marine environment must be integrated into sector, including estuary management plan, and be implemented • Adequate and effective anticipatory and reactive measures shall be reviewed and supported in order to reduce the adverse consequences of human-induced coastal pollution disasters and hazards. Disaster management plans must be reviewed annually and updated, if required. • Current planning and programmes must be re-prioritised in line with the EC waste management plan requirements and additional budget allocated for both implementation and monitoring. Implementation should be coordinated by the EC PCC.
Goal 4B	<p>To manage polluting activities to ensure that they have minimal adverse impact on the health of coastal communities, and on coastal ecosystems and their ability to support beneficial human uses</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem health • Human health

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution monitoring
	<p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution-control and waste-management measures, as detailed in the Eastern Cape Waste Management Plan, shall be implemented to ensure that discharges of organic and bio-degradable substances are minimal, and that the assimilative capacity of coastal ecosystems is not exceeded. • The discharge of pollutants and waste into coastal ecosystems shall not be allowed to reach levels that adversely affect human health, use and enjoyment of coast and should take cognisance of any coastal management objectives set. • Pollution monitoring must be improved in all sectors of the coastal zone.

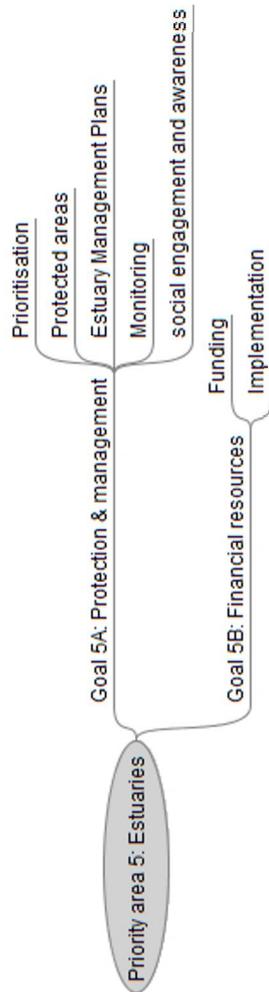
PRIORITY AREA 4: LAND AND MARINE BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Ensure that new developments carry out necessary preventative measures to minimise the chances and effects of pollution events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution specific conditions incorporated into coastal development approvals 	M	Ongoing	DEDEAT	DWA, DEA	Operational costs	DEDEAT
2	Working for the Coast waste clean-up programmes should be sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing WfTC initiatives 	M	Ongoing	DEA	DEDEAT, municipalities, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	DEA programme costs	DEA
3	Design an integrated pollution monitoring system for the coast, based on existing monitoring structures and taking into account the integrated estuarine monitoring programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of pollution monitoring system • Implement Adopt a Beach programme • Integration & coordination of monitoring activities 	M	Ongoing	DEDEAT	DEA, SANBI, municipalities, DWA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	R150 000 for system	DEDEAT
4	Establish coastal water quality objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of coastal water quality objectives 	M	End 2014	DEA, municipalities	DEDEAT, DWA	As per municipality needs	DEA

6.4.5 PRIORITY AREA 5: ESTUARIES

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Establishing and implementing a strategy to improve the management and protection of estuarine resources; and
- Securing sufficient financial resources to fund and implement identified actions, research projects, initiatives, and advisory forums.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 5

Goal 5A	To manage and protect estuarine resources
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation • Estuary Management Plans • Protected areas • Monitoring • Social engagement and awareness 	
<p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries shall be assessed and prioritized for development of estuary management plans, urgent conservation, rehabilitation and other management interventions including detailed ecological water requirement studies. • An estuary management plan shall be developed and implemented for each estuary according to the National Estuarine Management Protocol beginning with priority estuarine systems, and all estuary management plans shall be incorporated into coastal development planning (EMIF, SEA, IDP, SDF etc) in order to prevent degradation of ecosystem health and functionality, loss of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem goods and services. • An adequate estuarine protected area system shall be established comprising unique and healthy estuaries, to conserve different typologies, habitats, species, populations and landscape processes as per the requirements of CAPE Estuaries Conservation Plan. • Estuarine research and monitoring shall be improved to track the health status, pollution levels, utilisation and outcomes of management actions and should form part of estuary management plans. • Community engagement, public participation and awareness programmes shall be promoted to foster appreciation and understanding of the benefits of 	

estuary management.
Goal 5B
To develop a sustainable estuarine research and development programme responding to estuary management needs
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Implementation <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding shall be sourced to support estuarine research on systems where information is lacking, to facilitate the establishment of regional estuary committees and estuary advisory forums and to undertake necessary management actions. • Operationalize, implement, capacitate and sustain efforts to plan, manage, monitor and report on progress in respect to estuary management goals and objectives.

PRIORITY AREA 5: ESTUARIES

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Duration	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Compile detailed inventory of all estuaries, including an assessment of current and future threats, and information gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality GIS database, including maps and aerial photography • Threat and gap assessment 	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, CapeNature, Municipalities, research institutions	R150 000	DEDEAT, DEA, CAPE Programme
2	Undertake strategy session to assess and prioritise estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of strategy session • List of priority estuaries and associated management needs 	H	3 months	DEDEAT	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, CapeNature, Municipalities,	Operational costs	DEDEAT

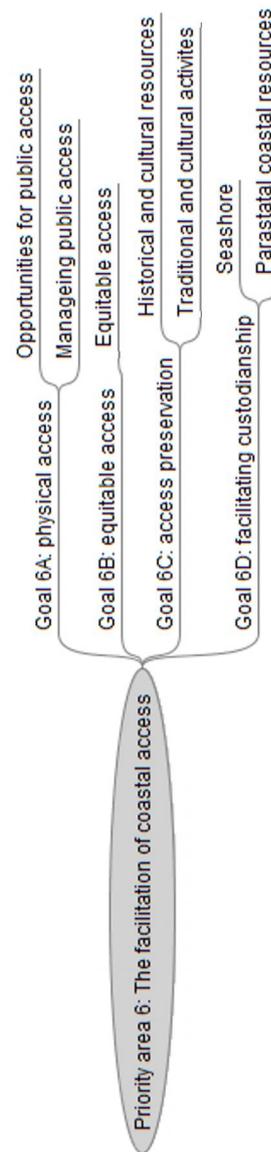
	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Duration	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
						research institutions, experts		
3	Identify potential sources of funding and access funding to undertake Eastern Cape EMPs, identified actions, research projects, initiatives, and provide support to advisory forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding secured EMPs completed and implemented Education programmes implemented Research projects identified and initiated Capacitated estuary advisory forums 	H	Ongoing	DEDEAT	CAPE Programme, DEA, DWA	Operational costs	DEA, DEDEAT
4	Develop and undertake a strategy to undertake EMPs for all estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific ToRs developed for prioritized estuaries Completion and implementation of EMPs Establishment of estuary advisory forums / committees 	H	End 2013	DEDEAT	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, Municipalities, consultancies	Operational costs to compile strategy; ca. R300 000 per EMP	CAPE programme
5	Review existing protected area system to determine estuarine representation and revise accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas encompassing targeted estuaries/habitats, and preferably linked to terrestrial and/or marine protected areas Stewardship programme/s 	M	End 2014	DEDEAT	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, CapeNature, Municipalities	Operational costs	SANBI
6	Establishment of an estuarine monitoring programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuarine database containing regularly updated aerial photography, water quality data, mouth state data, catchment/ hydrological data, biological data, alien invasive plant coverage Annual reporting 	L	End 2015	DEDEAT, DWA, municipalities	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, research institutions, experts,	R250 000	CAPE Programme

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Duration	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
7	Develop strategy for increasing social engagement and environmental awareness among stakeholders and key user groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment education programmes in schools and universities Institutional awareness programmes Outreach programmes to rural communities and user groups Informative brochures and signage at key communal areas (resorts, libraries, information centres) 	L	End 2014	DEDEAT, municipalities	DEA, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, WESSA, CapeNature	As per municipality needs	DEDEAT, municipalities

6.4.6 PRIORITY AREA 6: THE FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Promoting and managing access to coastal public property;
- Promoting and facilitating equitable access to coastal resources and coastal public property;
- Recognising the importance of access preservation; and
- Promoting custodianship and stewardship of the coastal zone.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 6

Goal 6A	<p>To ensure that the public has the right of physical access to the sea, and to and along the sea shore, on a managed basis</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for public access • Managing public access <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for public access shall be provided at appropriate coastal locations, and improved where necessary, as per the ICM Act requirements. • Where appropriate, public access shall be managed (planned, mapped, controlled or consolidated) to minimise adverse impacts and to resolve incompatible uses.
Goal 6B	<p>To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to coastal resources shall be allocated and used in a manner that is fair and just, with particular attention given to the needs and economic upliftment of disadvantaged communities.
Goal 6C	<p>To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical and cultural resources • Traditional and cultural activities <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal resources of historical, archaeological, cultural and scientific value shall be identified, regulated and preserved, protected or promoted and access facilitated where appropriate. • Traditional and cultural activities along the coast shall be regulated and given special consideration in coastal planning and management, and incorporated into environmental management procedures.
Goal 6D	<p>To ensure that the State fulfils its duties as the legal custodian of all coastal State assets on behalf of the people of South Africa</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seashore • Coastal resources <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State shall retain ownership and ensure effective management of the seashore and per ICM Act assignments. • Coastal resources under the control of parastatal organisations or communities, in the case of former Transkei land-claims, shall be managed in the public

interest, and coastal land shall not be alienated for private purposes.

PRIORITY AREA 6: FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Undertake a review of access to the Eastern Cape coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of coastal access provision Review of restrictions on access to the coastline and modification of these restrictions where necessary 	H	End 2013	DEA	DEDEAT, Municipalities	RIM	DEA
2	Report on state of coastal access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports to DEA Designated coastal access land 	M	ongoing	Municipalities	DEA	Operational budget	Municipalities
3	Identification and protection of traditional resource users and cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial SIA undertaken Incorporate strategies into coastal policies Prevention of inappropriate uses of heritage places, control of illegal activities 	M	End 2014	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Agency	South African Heritage Resource Agency	RIM	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
4	Provide public facilities and infrastructure to meet recreational needs and facilitate resource access by all users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amenity needs assessment of key coastal nodes Provision of coastal amenity 	L	End 2015	Municipalities	DEA	Operational budget & project specific budgets	Municipalities / COGTA (MIG funding)

6.4.7 PRIORITY AREA 7: AWARENESS, EDUCATION, TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND INFORMATION

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Facilitation of knowledge production and exchange;
- Promotion of knowledge sharing of coastal issues; and
- Instilling a sense of ownership of the coastal zone amongst all stakeholders.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 7

Goal 7A	<p>To promote public awareness about the coast and educate and train coastal managers and other stakeholders to ensure more effective coastal planning and management</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness • Education and training <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EC coastal-awareness and education programme must compliment the National programme, be sensitive to regional and local needs and reported to via the Eastern Cape Environmental Empowerment Services. As well as include a proactive outreach and communication plan. • Education and training programmes for all relevant officials, stakeholders and communities shall be developed and implemented and reported on.
Goal 7B	<p>To promote effective, accessible and co-ordinated research, spatial planning as well as access to information</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Information system • Information exchange

Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integrity of species, habitats and the productivity of coastal ecosystems, the impacts of future development and population growth as well as climate change must be researched. An effective, accessible and co-ordinated integrated spatial planning system must be designed and maintained to support coastal planning and management efforts in the Eastern Cape. Adequate information exchange and dissemination must be ensured between scientists, coastal managers and all relevant stakeholders.
Goal 7C	To instil a sense of ownership of the coast by communities and a recognition of its intrinsic value to the Eastern Cape
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of ownership Stewardship programmes Annual events
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness programmes, education and equitable access to resources should lead to the appreciation of a sense of ownership of the coast and recognition of its intrinsic value to the Eastern Cape. Stewardship programmes should be encouraged and regulated to ensure a sense of ownership and shared responsibility of the coastal zone Opportunities created by annual events, such as the annual sardine run, must be capitalised upon to improve ICM awareness

PRIORITY AREA 7: AWARENESS, EDUCATION, TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND INFORMATION

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Develop and implement a training and capacity building programme for coastal managers/ officials and councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops attended Feedback from implementation efforts 	H	End 2013	DEA	DEDEAT	National programme budget	DEA
2	Coastal spatial data to be collected on a regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial surveys undertaken Remote sensing undertaken Lidar surveys undertaken 	M	ongoing	DEA, Surveyor General	DEDEAT	As per project specific costing	DEA, Surveyor General
3	Identify and facilitate an effective network of environmental learning centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational network Effective sharing of information Co-ordinated research 	M	End 2014	SANCOR, CSIR	Universities, DEDEAT, DST	Operational costs	DST

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Timeframe	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
4	Improve ecosystem functioning through education and public awareness programmes	initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and public awareness raising programme developed and implemented 	L	End 2015	DEDEAT, EC Department of Education	DEA	R200 000 per annum	DEDEAT, EC Department of Education, DEA

6.4.8 PRIORITY AREA 8: COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- Facilitation of compliance with applicable coastal legislation; and
- Promotion of the environmental management inspectorate and facilitation of training and designation of environmental management inspectors.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 8

Goal 8A	To promote compliance with coastal and other relevant regulations
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance • EMI's • Priority projects
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with coastal and other applicable regulations must be encouraged and improved. • Designation and specialised training of EMIs within provincial and local government must be supported and adequate human and capital resources ensured. • Current and future EC priority projects, for example the wild coast illegal cottages project, should be supported and enforcement task teams established

	to ensure their implementation
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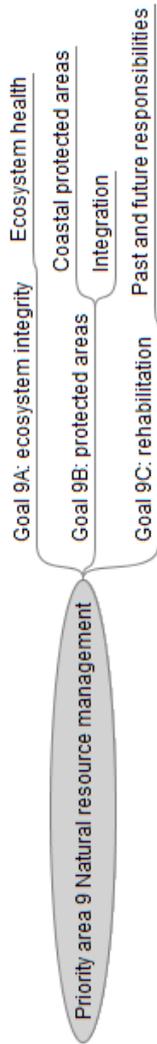
PRIORITY AREA 8: COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time-frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Registration and training of provincial and municipal EMIs in respect to coastal specific legislation including bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of EMI's Built capacity to enhance enforcement effort Increased convictions Increased compliance Strengthened law enforcement efforts 	H	Before end 2013	DEA, SAPS	DEDEAT, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	As per national programme	DEA, SAPS
2	Coordinated policing and development of mechanisms to encourage compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising programmes Increased compliance 	H	ongoing	SAPS	DEA, DEDEAT, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	Operational costs	SAPS
3	Impact and effectiveness of EMI's need to be monitored and reported on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established reporting mechanism Annual report / performance review Number of convictions 	M	Before end 2013	DEA, DEDEAT	DEDEAT, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency	Operational costs	DEA, DEDEAT

6.4.9 PRIORITY AREA 9: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY AREA:

- The maintenance of ecosystem integrity and health;
- To assess and effectively manage coastal protected areas , including marine protected areas; and
- To identify and rehabilitate damaged and degraded coastal ecosystems and habitats.



KEY ISSUE / GOALS IN PRIORITY AREA 9

Goal 9A	<p>To maintain the diversity, health, and productivity of coastal processes and ecosystems</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem health <p>Overview</p> <p>The biological diversity, natural functioning and ecological integrity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems shall be maintained as per the requirements of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan and other plans (SDFs, EMFs and other coastal plans)</p>
Goal 9B	<p>To establish and effectively manage a system of coastal protected areas</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal protected areas • Integration <p>Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adequate system of protected areas and special areas shall be established and managed to represent all coastal ecosystems, to restore and maintain the diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems, habitats and species (as per the requirements of the EC protected area expansion strategy). • Coastal protected areas shall be integrated across both the land and sea, where practical.

Goal 9C	
To rehabilitate damaged or degraded coastal ecosystems and habitats	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation • Maintenance
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal ecosystems and habitats that have been substantially degraded or damaged as a result of past human activities shall be rehabilitated. • Ensure that rehabilitated ecosystems and habitats are maintained through proper planning and environmental capacity building.

PRIORITY AREA 9: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

	Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
1	Review existing coastal protected areas and Marine Protected Areas to determine representation and revise accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed review to determine representation • Assessment of % of coastal area needing protection • Action plan developed 	H	Initial prior to end 2013	EC Parks and Tourism Agency	CapeNature, DEDEAT, DEA, SANBI	Operational costs	CAPE Programme
2	Establish baselines of utilisation for high priority resources and monitor and review the resource status of such high priority resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority resources identified • Baselines established • Resource status reviewed for each high priority resource • Resource-specific management plans formulated • Incorporate in provincial research plan 	M	Initial prior to end 2014	EC Parks and Tourism Agency	CapeNature, DEDEAT, DEA, SANBI	Operational costs	CAPE Programme
3	Assess degraded coastal areas and develop and implement a rehabilitation programme (rehabilitation management plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment completed • Rehabilitation Programme completed • Specific rehabilitation plans prepared and implemented 	M	Initial prior to 2014	EC Parks and Tourism Agency	CapeNature, DEDEAT, DEA, SANBI	Initial R500 000 then project specific costs	CAPE Programme
4	Develop guidelines to ensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines developed 	L	End 2015	DMR	DEDEAT	R250 000	DMR

Implementation strategies	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
			Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
judicious and responsible use of non-renewable coastal resources							

7 NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COASTAL ZONE

Norms are management practices that are regarded as typical or best practice. Standards are management rules and guiding principles to achieve certain objectives or outcomes, or to ensure legal compliance. For the purposes of the Eastern Cape CMP, norms take the form of environmental management guidelines, both with reference to specific areas, and guidelines that are more generic. These guidelines have been derived from the gap analysis report as well as from the 2004 CMP and include both existing and proposed guidelines.

Standards for the Eastern Cape CMP are proposed for coastal set-back line demarcation and establishment.

7.1 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE EASTERN CAPE COAST

The following guidelines have been extracted from existing documentation identified in the Gap Analysis report component of this project.

Table 2: General Environmental Management Guidelines for the Eastern Cape Coast

Category	Guideline	Rationale
Consolidation and expansion of protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning must be aligned with national policy so that national conservation targets for different natural asset types are adhered to, namely a target of 30% of estuaries conserved. All natural forests should have a high degree of protection, but will be more difficult to attain, since so many of the existing forests are in a poor state. If a municipality is endowed with conservation assets of high value, then land uses that support and add value to the assets rather than detract from them, should be promoted. Formal conservation areas should be consolidated and new developments should be concentrated where there is already development. Conservation of biodiversity assets are identified in this strategy as of critical importance if sustainability is to become a defining feature of coastal management in the Eastern Cape, but true sustainability means making allowances for communities to benefit from conservation initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities exist to secure South Africa's marine and coastal habitats. South Africa is poised to expand its Marine Protected Area network. MPAs are valuable national assets that deliver ecosystem services and socio-economic benefit. Overexploited fish stocks can recover and provide long-term food and job security.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment management should be considered as a critical input into and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of the catchment area in relation to the estuary is

Category	Guideline	Rationale
of special management areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporated into any estuary management planning processes. • A River Corridor, a zone 30m wide on each riverbank, is proposed along all rivers. • No removal of riparian vegetation, and especially no ploughing, should be allowed within 30 m of riverbanks. • No sand mining should be allowed within estuaries. • Larger catchments, such as the Mzimvubu and Mtata rivers, have a greater capacity to absorb the impacts of large-scale land uses, such as irrigated agriculture and forestry. • Everything that is woodland, including bushveld or forest, needs to have some form of informal protection and proper management, as they provide a suite of products and services to the subsistence economy. 	<p>a key concept. There are many small catchments in the Transkei/Wild Coast region. An estuary of high conservation importance linked to a small catchment will constrain development options in that catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries are important assets, both for their productive services (mangroves in places, fish and shellfish, sense of place, recreational activities) and biodiversity. • Riparian ecosystems are a critical resource in river channel protection. • The Transkei Coastal Belt, comprising a mosaic of grassland and woodland, occupies the areas immediately inland of the coast, therefore, as part of what gives the landscape its character, this belt also needs to be managed and protected. • Fresh water flowing into the sea is not wasted and is critical for ecosystem functioning.
Expand alien invasive species eradication programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful alien eradication programmes for alien invasive trees (e.g. rooikrans) must continue. • The eradication of the European shore crab (<i>Carcinus maenas</i>) must be attempted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection, risk assessment and quick management action can prevent future invasions by alien species.
Reduce pressures on the natural resource base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access points to the coast must be limited, and possibly reduced (sea access from e.g. boat launch sites, slipways and storm water pipes, and shore access from e.g. parking areas and paths). These are also areas where alien species are likely to become established. • Fishing pressures must be reduced, for example, by reducing commercial and/or recreational fishing quotas and promoting compliance with and enforcement of the Marine Living Resources Act. • Abalone poaching must be stopped. Specific abalone reserves are needed, with strict control. • Coastal developments and their associated impacts must be strictly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extractive use of coastal resources remains the single greatest pressure on the coastal zone. • Coastal developments pose a major threat to many components of the coastal and marine environment, owing to their cumulative effects, which are often not taken into account by impact assessments. These effects include organic pollution of run-off and sewage, transformation of the supratidal environment, alteration of dune movement, increased access to the coast and sea, and the negative impacts on estuaries.

Category	Guideline	Rationale
	<p>controlled. When considering land use change alternatives, decision-makers must consider how the change in land use will affect the supply of ecosystem services, and who will bear the cost of any change in service supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing settlements/nodes must be properly managed and maintained to prevent deterioration of the natural environment. Current bad practices must be reversed and degraded areas rehabilitated. • Service infrastructure provided in nodal areas, and proposed to be provided, must be maintained. 	

7.2 WILD COAST MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The following guidelines have been extracted from existing documentation identified in the Gap Analysis report component of this project and relate specifically to the spatial area of the Wild Coast.

Table 3: Environmental Management Guidelines for the Wild Coast

Guideline	Description
Promote local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on the Wild Coast and in Wild Coast communities must take place and at an accelerated rate. If endemic poverty persists, efforts to protect the environment will in the long term, not succeed; • In order to facilitate essential development, more development nodes must be created and the size of some nodes increased; • Development should be nodal in nature, meaning that there should also be areas that remain undeveloped. Development nodes should cater for a range of types and scale of development; • Infrastructure provision must be focussed on development nodes; and • Developments and economic activities that do not specifically need to be in a coastal location should be located outside the Coastal Corridor, in this case more than 1 kilometre from the coast.
Prioritise estuary management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estuaries that are still pristine and undeveloped should be retained in that state and all development should have

Guideline	Description
Promote holistic spatial planning and equitable access	<p>a suitable buffer with estuaries, at least 100 metres in most cases. Developments and economic activities that are potentially polluting should not be located near rivers and estuaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immediate coastal zone is a resource common to all and should not be exclusively occupied by large developments that prevent public use of the coastal area; • The rights of communities that have historically occupied and used the coastal corridor must be acknowledged. Such communities should however not expand within the coastal corridor; • Spatial planning must attempt to redress imbalances of the past, and must promote equity; • Spatial planning for the Wild Coast should as far as possible be aligned with existing plans and policies, including The Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan and the Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal Municipalities.
Expand protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, the following areas should be incorporated into core protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All demarcated forests; ○ The remnant examples of swamp forest; ○ All estuaries and mangrove communities; ○ All remnant dune forest; ○ The scenic wonders of the coastline such as between Drews camp and Lumphatana as well as the contiguous grasslands; and ○ The forested river gorges of Msikaba, Mtentu, Sikombe, Nyameni, Mzamba and Umtamvuna. • Existing formal Protected Areas must be expanded and new formal Protected Areas established. In this regard the targets set in the Presidential Program of Action, and specifically Outcome 10, should be pursued; • Remaining Indigenous Forest on the Wild Coast must be protected and forest clearing of any kind should only be permitted under exceptional circumstances. Indigenous Forest rehabilitation projects should be strongly encouraged

prohibits or restricts the construction, extension or repair of structures that are either wholly or partly seaward of the line. The intention of the coastal set-back line is to protect or preserve coastal public property; coastal private property; public safety; the coastal protection zone; and the aesthetics of the coastal zone (Celliers, *et al.* 2009).

While the establishment of coastal set-back lines is a provincial responsibility, the MEC can only declare set-back line(s) after consultation with Municipalities and interested and affected parties (I&APs). The MEC must communicate this by publishing regulations in the Gazette. Once determined, this line must be delineated on the map or maps that form part of the municipal zoning scheme. This is done so that the public may determine the position of the set-back line in relation to existing cadastral boundaries (Celliers, *et al.* 2009).

The coastal set-back is proposed to give specific direction in respect to locating the future development footprint and coastal planning schemes will zone the coastline in respect to proposed activities and land use. Effective coastal governance structures should ensure that future decision making is in line with the National Coastal Management Programme (CMP) and its proposed norms and standards to assist decision makers in respect to best practice.

Coastal set-back lines may be established for various reasons and there may be more than one set-back line in any given area. For example, one set-back line may be an anticipated erosion set-back line, while another may relate to aesthetics and control the height of buildings to protect a specific scenic landscape. Set-back lines will assist in controlling development along an ecologically sensitive or vulnerable area, or any area that poses a hazard or risk to humans (DEAT, 2000). The ultimate intention of the coastal set-back line, as defined in the ICM Act, is to protect or preserve:

- Coastal public property such as beach amenities and other infrastructure such as parking;
- Coastal private property such as private residences and business properties;

7.3 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

The ICM Act mandates provincial CMPs to implement national norms and standards, which are to be defined in the National CMP. At the time of updating, the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development (DEAT, 2000) was deemed as the National CMP. Standards within the White Paper were utilised predominantly to inform the priorities and strategies for the implementation component of this document.

With this current ICM cycle the designation of coastal setback lines by provincial lead agents has been identified as a key management and implementation tool aimed at reducing risk and ultimately, achieving sustainable coastal development.

7.3.1 COASTAL SET-BACK LINE DEMARCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT

The establishment of coastal set-back lines is identified in the ICM Act as a provincial responsibility. In the Eastern Cape, draft coastal set-back lines have been successfully delineated for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality. In keeping with the requirements of the Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012), methodologies and standards for coastal set-back line delineation must be undertaken in a manner that promotes consistency and alignment so as to ensure that methodologies and measurement can be easily applied; and allow for skills transfer to existing and new government officials. With this in mind, and considering the set-back line projects already undertaken, the DEDEAT needs to decide on a preferred methodology for set-back line delineation and adoption, including the requirements for stakeholder engagement. It is anticipated that the DEA will provide additional direction and guidance in this regard.

Coastal set-back lines, as detailed in the ICM Act, are prescribed boundaries that indicate the limit of development along ecologically sensitive or vulnerable areas, or an area that poses a hazard or risk to humans (CMPP, 2000). The coastal set-back line may even be situated outside the coastal zone. The coastal set-back line

- Public safety in the face of extreme climate and other natural events;
- The coastal protection zone; and
- The aesthetics or “sense-of-place” of the coastal zone.

8 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 project steering committee.

9 CONCLUSIONS

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

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