

# Northern Cape Province Coastal Management Programme





Prepared for  
Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation  
2015

by Royal HaskoningDHV

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## FOREWORD

As government, we agree that those areas that have invested in ocean research and engineering, have appreciated the development advantage that can be accessed through oceans. Therefore, citizens of the coastal towns, need to thoroughly explore ocean opportunities that can change their lives for the better.

The Northern Cape coastal zone falls under the jurisdiction of the Namakwa District Municipality which comprises the Richtersveld, Nama Khoi and Kamiesberg Municipalities. The Namaqualand coast covers about 380 km strip, stretching from the Namibian border at the Orange River Mouth southwards to the border with the Western Cape Province, 30 km to the south of the Groen Rivier. Coastal zone management involves managing coastal areas to balance environmental, economic, human health, and human activities. The Northern Cape Coastal Management Programme (NCCMP) is to function as a planning and policy instrument, whilst simultaneously controlling undesirable development.

Local Government, National and State Marine and Terrestrial Protected Areas Managers, Port Authorities, and operators who manage specialist areas of the coast and tidal waters, will also find the policies and supporting information useful in guiding management decisions about activities and resources in the coastal zone. It provides important guiding policies about other matters, such as driving on beaches, coastal rehabilitation and the provision of public access.

Although, it is geographically - strategically positioned, to benefit from opportunities for ship support industry and a healthy ports market, Namakwa has not fully exploited the economic, commercial, industrial or large scale livelihood dependency on the ocean surrounding it. Port Nolloth has an abundance of terrestrial natural and marine living resources, which makes it well placed, to exploit the blue economy that its location provides.

National government has begun the rehabilitation, upgrade and redevelopment of some small harbours as well as the identification and proclamation of new harbours and their integration with national coastal projects, in order to unlock the economic potential of our coastline. A roadmap has also been developed for the proclamation of new harbours and the Northern Cape is set to benefit from this project.

As a result of the Coastal Zone Management Act and the success of its programmes, coastal communities are now better equipped to address continued economic development of the coastal zone while accounting for natural resource management. This will ensure the health and stability of the coast, both environmentally and economically for years to come.

It therefore gives me great pleasure, to announce the approval of this Coastal Management Programme for the Northern Cape for implementation by all citizens of this province.



MS.C. CHOTELO  
HON. MEC FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION  
DATE: 03/03/2016

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the past, South Africa's coastline has not always been utilised and managed in an appropriate manner, resulting in the degradation of significant portions of this valuable national asset. In response, the Integrated Coastal Management Act (Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014, ICM Act) was developed to promote ecologically, socially and economically sustainable coastal development and resource use, as well as to control inappropriate development along our coast.

The ICM Act mandates all three spheres of Government to prepare Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs). In essence, a CMP is a policy or strategy document that contains a system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes relating to the coastal environment. Northern Cape Provincial Government is in the process of updating its 2005 CMP and has appointed coastal management consultants at Royal HaskoningDHV to facilitate the process in alignment with the national guidelines. The development of the Northern Cape CMP consists of three core components, these being a situational analysis (or *status quo* assessment), a vision and objectives setting exercise (which includes public consultation), as well as a programme of implementation which includes specific strategies and policy directives.

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The situational analysis of the Northern Cape CMP is a stand-alone document which provides a review and interpretation of existing information on the biophysical and socio-economic characteristics and management context of the Northern Cape coastal area in order to identify and describe emergent and recurrent coastal issues, constraints and opportunities. The intention of this component of the CMP is not to re-sample the social, economic or ecological situation of the Northern Cape area but rather to synthesise the numerous existing documents, reports and publications that have done so previously. The primary objective of the situational analysis is therefore to integrate the findings of the relevant Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), numerous sector strategies for the Northern Cape, national initiatives, surveys and databases such as Operation Phakisa and the National Biodiversity Assessment and other information that is relevant to the future of coastal management within the Province, and specifically the Namakwa District Municipality, which is the only coastal municipal district. In so doing, this CMP component highlights issues of concern that require specific attention.

### A COASTAL VISION, PRIORITY AREAS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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



It was proposed that the 2005 vision for the Northern Cape coast be divided into two parts, a vision and a mission statement:

**VISION:** *A coast that ensures a sustainable future for all*

**MISSION STATEMENT:** *To promote sustainable coastal development and the realisation of livelihoods that reflect the true range of ecological and socio-economic opportunities in the Namaqualand coastal zone. This will be achieved by creating co-operative governance institutions and capacity to promote integrated coastal management, and by defining goals and strategies that attract investment, both financial and social, to promote environmental conservation and sectoral growth.*

Eight **PRIORITY AREAS** were identified with respective overarching goals, namely:

1. <b>Facilitation of Coastal Access</b>	<i>Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable</i>
2. <b>Coastal Development &amp; Planning</b>	<i>Promote sustainable coastal spatial planning</i>
3. <b>Co-Operative Governance and Local Government Support</b>	<i>Promote local stakeholder engagement and participation, and increase coastal management capacity</i>
4. <b>Natural and Cultural Resources Management (including Estuaries)</b>	<i>Acknowledge the value of coastal ecosystems in sustaining livelihoods, and promote both the protection and sustainable utilisation of the coastal zone</i>
5. <b>Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</b>	<i>Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes and environmental hazards associated with climate change</i>
6. <b>Compliance Enforcement and Monitoring</b>	<i>Promote compliance with coastal and other relevant legislation and regulations</i>
7. <b>Marine and Land-Based Sources of Pollution</b>	<i>Minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment</i>
8. <b>Coastal and Marine Education</b>	<i>Promote and implement marine and coastal education to enable responsible decision-making</i>

## POLICY DIRECTIVES

Apart from the formulating appropriate strategies and projects to address the coastal issues identified, the Northern Cape CMP also includes specific 'Policy Directives'. Policy Directives are intended as broader guidelines to assist with current and future decision-making and implementation. Policy Directives for the Northern Cape Province have been developed in order to allow the implementing authorities to take an immediate policy stance on important coastal management issues that are not necessarily captured within the respective implementation strategies. Policy directives have been composed for coastal access, provincial coastal committee, municipal co-operation / buy-in, estuarine management, and coastal waste management.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Implementation Strategies have been developed according to each priority area and involved identification of specific actions, activities or projects, role-players, and indicators towards effective management intervention. By employing the information and outcomes from the situational analysis and the

National CMP, this section complements the policy aspect of the CMP by making specific recommendations and proposing implementation steps to address coastal issues and capitalise on opportunities. A summary of the proposed objectives and the actions/ activities/ projects per priority area (PA) is provided in the table below, categorised in terms of priority, or urgency of implementation:

H = High Priority, complete within 2 years or sooner, M = Medium Priority, complete within 3 years, L = Low Priority, complete before end of 5 year cycle

PRIORITY AREA 1: FACILITATION OF COASTAL ACCESS		
Objective 1		Priority
<b>To ensure that the public has the right of reasonable physical access to coastal public property, on a managed basis and facilitated via infrastructure where appropriate</b>	– Negotiate access servitudes through privately owned land	H
	– Support local government in carrying out their responsibilities in respect to coastal access (including PBL sites and other coastal access points)	H
	– Investigate options for improvement of coastal access infrastructure	M
Objective 2		
<b>To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis</b>	– Investigate with a view to implementation of a coastal sustainable livelihoods programme	M
Objective 3		
<b>To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast</b>	– Maintain and formalise the comprehensive inventory of archaeological and heritage resources within the coastal zone	M
	– Develop management guidelines for coastal archaeological and heritage resources including strategies to capitalise on heritage resources	L
Objective 4		
<b>Resolve issues of disputed boundaries and leases in sensitive areas</b>	– Engage the Surveyor General's office to clarify provincial boundary location	H
	– Identify derelict structures in the coastal zone and engage with landowners to repair or remove in terms of ICM Act	H
	– Delineate/Refine the coastal protection zone	H
PRIORITY AREA 2: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING		
Objective 1		Priority
<b>To promote appropriate development within the coastal corridor</b>	– Identify and prioritise appropriate economic activities, taking the upliftment of coastal communities into account	H
Objective 2		
<b>To alleviate coastal poverty through proactive coastal development initiatives that generate sustainable livelihood opportunities</b>	– Capitalise on Operation Phakisa roll-out in terms of coastal livelihood opportunities	H
	– Utilise inventory of coastal resources as drivers for Local Economic Development (LED)	M

**PRIORITY AREA 3: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT**

<b>Objective 1</b>		<b>Priority</b>
<b>To ensure meaningful public participation, and to promote partnerships between all forms of government, the private sector and civil society in order to foster co-responsibility in coastal management</b>	– Continue to convene Provincial Coastal Committee meetings	<b>H</b>
	– Monitor the Provincial Coastal Committees Effectiveness	<b>H</b>
	– Ensure communication and co-operation between organs of state and civil society facilitated	<b>H</b>
	– Further capacitate officials and other appropriate stakeholders in the principles of coastal management, co-management and public participation	<b>M</b>
	– Update the PCMP every 5 years	<b>L</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>		
<b>To promote a dedicated and integrated coastal planning and management approach</b>	– Continue to support a fully functioning Coastal Management Unit	<b>H</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>		
<b>To support Local Government in fulfilling their coastal mandate</b>	– Formalise roles of LMs in the coastal zone and capacitate officials to fulfil their mandate	<b>H</b>

**PRIORITY AREA 4: NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Objective 1</b>		<b>Priority</b>
<b>To maintain the diversity, health, and productivity of coastal ecosystems and processes</b>	– Assess all coastal specific environmental assessments / proposed land use changes in terms of this Programme & consider ICM Act guidelines and principles	<b>H</b>
	– Develop an inventory of all coastal research that is being undertaken along the Northern Cape coast	<b>M</b>
	– Identify research gaps	<b>L</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>		
<b>To establish and effectively manage a system of formal and informal conservation areas</b>	– Action National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for the NC	<b>H</b>
	– Delineation/Refinement of the coastal protection zone	<b>H</b>
<b>Objective 3</b>		
<b>To rehabilitate degraded coastal ecosystems and habitats</b>	– Implement and enforce environmental legislation and EMPRs in mining areas	<b>H</b>
	– Develop rehabilitation plans for degraded areas outside of mining areas	<b>M</b>
	– Expand EPIP programmes	<b>M</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>		
<b>To ensure appropriate management and conservation estuarine resources</b>	– Identify and prioritise estuaries	<b>H</b>
	– Ensure application of ICM Act / NEM PAA buffer zones around all estuaries	<b>H</b>
	– Develop and implement Estuarine Management Plans	<b>M</b>
	– Establishment of basic estuary monitoring programme	<b>M</b>

	– Increase scientific data and knowledge generation on all estuaries	<b>L</b>
<b>PRIORITY AREA 5: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>		<b>Priority</b>
<b>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</b>	– Formalise and implement the Northern Cape coastal management line for the coast including estuaries	<b>H</b>
	– Implement the guidelines of the Conservation SA 'Lets respond' Toolkit	<b>M</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>		
<b>To develop mechanisms to facilitate a uniform provincial approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability</b>	– Ensure CML adhered to in EIA decision making	<b>H</b>
	– Ensure CML adopted by Municipalities and taken into consideration when building plans are approved	<b>H</b>
	– Develop a Coastal Disaster Management Plan	<b>H</b>
<b>PRIORITY AREA 6: COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>		
<b>To promote enforcement of conditions of approval of authorized coastal activities as well as enforcement of relevant environmental legislation</b>	– Coordinated policing and development of mechanisms to encourage compliance	<b>H</b>
	– Ensure compliance to ICM Act by commenting on mining EMPRs and coastal related developments	<b>M</b>
	– Ensure compliance to ICM Act through “cooperative policing” of mining activities	<b>M</b>
<b>Objective 2</b>		
<b>Monitor the state of the Northern Cape coastal zone</b>	– Undertake annual coastal audits	<b>H</b>
	– Maintain on-going databases of issues identified	<b>M</b>
	– Report on the State of the Coast	<b>L</b>
<b>PRIORITY AREA 7: MARINE AND LAND-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>		<b>Priority</b>
<b>To implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimize and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems</b>	– Develop an inventory of all outfalls and potential polluters in the province, and where appropriate, develop disaster management plans	<b>H</b>
	– Support EPIP programmes	<b>H</b>
	– Develop a provincial coastal water resources monitoring programme	<b>M</b>



**Objective 2**

**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**

- Include coastal and marine issues in the NC Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Plan

**M****PRIORITY AREA 8: COASTAL AND MARINE AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING****Objective 1**

**To inform the public through funded environmental education programmes on key coastal issues**

- Verify the area specific key coastal related issues
- Compile a marine and coastal education programme
- Implementation of approved marine and coastal programme

**Priority****H****H****M****Objective 2**

**To support formal education with the integration of marine and coastal education in line with CAPS (Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement)**

- Identify marine and coastal content in the curriculum
- Develop marine and coastal education learning material in line with CAPS
- Teacher development training
- Conduct environmental learning activities to/with learners (e.g. excursions)
- MCEN Activities (Marine & Coastal Environmental Educators Network)

**H****M****M****M****M****Objective 3**

**To access funding and provide capacity building to relevant stakeholders**

- Facilitate capacity building to relevant stakeholders & their employees

**L****Objective 4**

**To increase awareness of coastal legislation for private and public sectors as well as the general public**

- Registration and training of provincial and municipal EMIs in respect to coastal specific legislation including bylaws

**H****STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

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

Following several rounds of critical input and review of the draft CMP provided by the NC PCC and members of the public during a series of facilitated meetings, issues identified in the situational analysis were refined, the proposed vision for Northern Cape's coast and the key priority areas validated, as well as proposed strategies and implementation guidelines of the draft CMP confirmed.

## CONCLUSION

This review and updating of the Northern Cape CMP has followed the process as proposed in both the national CMP (DEA, 2014) as well as the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014). It follows a cyclical process and is intended to be adapted as and when amendments required and updates need to be incorporated. This CMP will form the basis of discussion and debate during future NC PCC meetings and will inform all actions and activities in the identified coastal zone as well as those impacting on the coastal zone.

## CONTENTS

Foreword.....	ii
Executive Summary .....	i
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Situational Analysis Synopsis.....	2
3. Coastal Management Programme .....	6
3.1 Background .....	6
3.2 The Importance of Coastal Management Programmes.....	6
3.3 The Aim and Purpose of this Coastal Management Programme .....	7
3.4 Roles and Responsibilities.....	7
3.5 Outcomes of the Coastal Management Programme.....	10
4. Vision and Guiding Principles for the Northern Cape Coast.....	11
5. Northern Cape Priorities, Policy Directives and Strategies .....	13
5.1 Programme Structure.....	13
5.2 Priority Areas .....	13
5.2.1 Priority Area 1: Facilitation of Coastal Access .....	15
5.2.2 Priority Area 2: Coastal Development Planning.....	16
5.2.3 Priority Area 3: Cooperative Governance & Local Government Support.....	17
5.2.4 Priority Area 4: Natural & Cultural Resource Management .....	18
5.2.5 Priority Area 5: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation .....	19
5.2.6 Priority Area 6: Compliance, Enforcement & Monitoring.....	20
5.2.7 Priority Area 7: Marine & Land -Based Sources of Pollution .....	21
5.2.8 Priority Area 8: Marine & Coastal Awareness, Education & Training.....	22
5.3 Policy Directives .....	23
5.3.1 Policy Directive: Coastal Access (Priority Area 1).....	23

5.3.2	Policy Directive: Provincial Coastal Committee (Priority Area 3).....	26
5.3.3	Policy Directive: Municipal Co-operation / Buy-in (Priority Area 3).....	35
5.3.4	Policy Directive: Estuarine Management (Priority Area 4) .....	37
5.3.5	Policy Directive: Coastal Waste Management (Priority Area 7) .....	40
5.4	Five-year Implementation Plan.....	42
5.4.1	Priority Area 1: Facilitation of Coastal Access.....	43
5.4.2	Priority Area 2: Coastal Development & Planning.....	45
5.4.3	Priority Area 3: Cooperative Governance & Local Government Support .....	46
5.4.4	Priority Area 4: Natural & Cultural Resource Management.....	48
5.4.5	Priority Area 5: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation.....	51
5.4.6	Priority Area 6: Compliance, Enforcement & Monitoring.....	52
5.4.7	Priority Area 7: Marine & Land-Based Sources of Pollution.....	53
5.4.8	Priority Area 8: Coastal & Marine Awareness, Education & Training.....	54
6.	Review and Amendment.....	55
7.	Stakeholder engagement.....	55
8.	Conclusion .....	56
9.	Bibliography.....	57
10.	Appendices.....	58
10.1	Acronyms.....	58
10.2	Glossary of Terms .....	61
10.3	Stakeholder participation in the updating of the NC CMP.....	66





# Northern Cape Province Coastal Management Programme

## I. INTRODUCTION

Diversity and beauty are easily associated with the rugged and sometimes stark Northern Cape coast. This unique coastline is relatively untouched by urban development due to the access restrictions associated with utilisation of its mineral wealth that dates back to the early 20th century. Despite this, the Northern Cape coast remains sensitive to human activities, which have the potential for future negative impacts while access to the coastline is gradually relinquished. Therefore, appropriate and proactive management is required not only to unlock the economic development and local livelihood opportunities of the provincial coastline, but also to ensure the preservation and sustainable use of the unique and globally significant natural resource base of the Northern Cape coast.

In the past, South Africa's coastline has not always been utilised and managed in an appropriate manner, resulting in the degradation of significant portions of this valuable national asset. In response, the Integrated Coastal Management Act (Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014, ICM Act) was developed to promote ecologically, socially and economically sustainable coastal development and resource use, as well as to control inappropriate development along our coast.

In respect to coastal management tools, Chapter 6 of the ICM Act mandates all three spheres of Government to prepare Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs). A CMP, in general terms, is a policy or strategy document that contains a system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes relating to the coastal environment. A CMP must include a public participation process and must be reviewed every 5 years. Following the publication and adoption of the inaugural Provincial Coastal Management Programme (CMP) for the Northern Cape in 2005, the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC), together with South African National Parks Board, appointed Royal HaskoningDHV to review and 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, as amended) (ICM Act) as well as the underlying principles of integrated coastal management (ICM) and the National CMP.

The updated CMP builds upon the existing strengths and successes of the management tools, strategies and structures prescribed in the 2005 CMP (Enviro-Fish Africa, 2005).

## 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS SYNOPSIS

The entire Northern Cape coastal zone falls within a single district municipality (DM), the Namakwa DM. It is approximately 413 km in length, and stretches over three local municipalities (LMs), namely the Richtersveld, Nama Khoi and Kamiesberg LMs. The coast of Namakwa DM is rich in marine resources and the attributes of the coastal and offshore environments have had a significant impact on the utilisation of the coastal strip, as well as on the ability of the local residents to use these resources for their financial, subsistence and recreational benefits.

### Biophysical characteristics

Biophysically, the coastal environment is governed by the Benguela Current and large scale upwelling of cold, nutrient-rich water, rendering a highly productive marine environment immediately adjacent to the shore. The climate of the Northern Cape is extreme; experiencing desert-like conditions in terms of temperature variations and minimal rainfall, which is amongst the lowest in the country. The coastal region is particularly dry, however, the southerly winds that bring cooler air arising from the cold Benguela Current, as well as the coastal fog and dew, provide some relief from the hot and arid conditions. The shoreline morphology comprises predominantly exposed rocky outcrops of a diverse array of granite/gneiss formations, mixed shore areas, and limited dissipative sandy beaches, while the broader coastal belt is characterised by a sandy dune landscape. Diamond and mineral deposits are found in both the expansive dune fields and the nearshore sedimentary environment. The relatively homogenous and expansive quaternary sediments of the lower lying coastal and hinterland areas are bisected by a significant area of uplift, the Kamiesberg Mountain Range, which contributes to the unique habitat diversity of the region.

The primary source of surface water in the Province is the perennial Orange River, South Africa's longest river, which plays a key role in the region's economy as the source of alluvial diamonds and serves as a critical water resource for agriculture, mining and urban usage across almost the entire breadth of South Africa. The remaining smaller rivers along the Namaqualand coast are ephemeral, many existing as dry river beds, while others support valuable wetland areas in the otherwise dry landscape. Given the arid climate of the region and shortage of surface water flows, groundwater is a vital water resource that is often the only supply for rural towns and settlements; while wetlands, which are scarce along the coast, are used for livestock watering and crop production. In terms of estuaries, there are eight documented systems along the Northern Cape coast, the most prominent and highly profiled system being the Orange River Mouth. It holds great ecological significance as a transboundary Ramsar site and is the second most important estuary in South Africa for estuarine conservation. The remaining systems are particularly small and isolated, and some are either permanently closed-off from the sea or exist as dry river beds, and are thus not considered true estuarine systems. Of the four Northern Cape estuaries assessed in the 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment, the Orange and Buffels estuaries, which together account for 96% of provincial estuarine area, are considered to be in fair condition and are categorised as critically endangered due to the modifications and losses that have occurred within these systems; while the Spoeg and Groen estuaries are in good condition and are not deemed threatened. The Orange River Mouth is the only estuary for which the development of an estuary management plan is completed. Such plans need to be developed for all estuarine systems in the Northern Cape as prescribed by the ICM Act.

The majority of the Northern Cape coastal zone is heavily transformed due to mining operations. It is considered to be ecologically sensitive at a national and arguably global scale, as it encompasses fragmented and isolated natural areas of the Succulent Karoo Biome, an ecosystem renowned for its exceptionally high floral diversity and as one of three internationally recognised biodiversity hotspots in South Africa. The coastal zone also contains two biodiversity conservation areas of the Succulent Karoo Biome, namely the Central Namaqualand Coastal Region and Greater Richtersveld Region. It includes some 432 terrestrial plant species of which 85 are unique to the Succulent Karoo hotspot and 44 of which are classified as globally threatened. Consequently, these conservation areas are particularly valuable because of their ability to support threatened species and maintain critical ecological processes, yet are vulnerable to increasing human pressure and are at risk of being destroyed.

The entire Northern Cape coastal zone represents an important ecological corridor, which links various natural environments and supports important ecological functions. For this reason, numerous Critical Biodiversity Areas have been identified within the coastal zone, areas that are considered irreplaceable, such as the Orange River Mouth wetland area. Conversely, only a small portion of the Northern Cape coastal zone is formally protected within the Namaqua National Park which includes the Spoeg and Groen priority estuaries. Proclamation of the Orange River Mouth Nature Reserve is, however, at an advanced stage. Moreover, the entire coastal zone is designated as a focus area for the establishment of Marine Protected Areas. To this end, the Namaqua Marine Protected Area is proposed and will extend from the terrestrial National Park to include the submarine Childs Bank area located approximately 170km offshore to conserve 14 representative cold-water marine habitats, and will provide a sanctuary for declining fish stocks. Overall, the major threats to coastal biodiversity include mining, livestock production, cultivation, illegal harvesting, invasive plant infestations, climate change and unsustainable water abstraction.

### **Socio-economic characteristics**

The Northern Cape is South Africa's largest and least populated province. Approximately 55% of the Namakwa DM population is located within the coastal Richtersveld and Nama Khoi LMs. Population distribution along the coast is characterised by widely dispersed human settlements, predominantly rural in nature, with few developed nodes that have emerged largely due to investment by the mining companies for the development of supporting infrastructure and local economic development. The primary nodes of coastal settlement and economic activity are Alexander Bay and Port Nolloth (Richtersveld LM), Kleinsee (Nama Khoi LM), and Hondeklipbaai (Kamiesberg LM). In terms of population growth in the period from Census 2001 to Census 2011, the Richtersveld and Nama Khoi LMs experienced positive population growth rates of 1.68% and 0.47% respectively, while the Kamiesberg LM population decreased by -0.54%. For the same 10 year period, the level of poverty, as indicated by the South African Multidimensional Poverty Index, varied across the coastal wards but with an overall decline of -1.6% for the three coastal municipalities. A single ward encompassing Kleinsee, the highest grossing economic centre on the coast, experienced a 1% increase in poverty intensity. In addition to alleviating poverty and the provision of basic services, the increased rate and number of the unemployed persons, together with the outward migration of economically-active and qualified people, are two major social issues facing Northern Cape coastal municipalities.

The Northern Cape coastal zone is commonly referred to as the Diamond Coast due to the abundance of alluvial diamond deposits, and other mineral deposits, found in this region. Mining has thus played a significant role in the history, culture, and political climate of the Northern Cape, and continues to be major contributor to the Province's economy, particularly along the coastal zone. This is due to limited water availability and poor

soil conditions which preclude agricultural effort, as well as the lack of infrastructure and distant markets which stifle the advancement of the fishing industry. The latter is limited and operates primarily out of Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay. Fishing and mariculture potential is deemed to be high due to the high productivity associated with the Benguela Current, and thus remain the focus of economic development for both provincial and district governments.

Major mining operations are, however, down-scaling, with most activities now concentrated in the marine environment. Mining giant De Beers, has transferred six of its seven mining rights to the West Coast Resources, of which Trans Hex is the main shareholder. As the leading sector for employment in the region, the changes in the mining industry will undoubtedly influence the lives of local communities through potential mine closures, retrenchments and shrinking mining towns. In light of the declining mining industry, the largely seasonal tourism sector, holds significant economic growth potential, and is envisaged to become one of the future key economic drivers and dominant employers for the Northern Cape. In addition, significant steps must be taken to ensure ecological restoration of the areas degraded by mining in order to bolster nature-based tourism.

Historically, exclusive access to land by mining companies has prevented both access to, and the development of the coastline. Apart from estuaries, gaining access to the coast frequently requires both a permit, due to mining concessions, as well as generally specialised vehicles. While vehicular access to most estuaries is achievable and thus provides tourist or recreational access to specific locations, road infrastructure is mostly lacking. Moreover, there is only one formally designated public launch site along the coast, resulting in widespread illegal boat launching. In compliance with the directives of the ICM Act, municipalities need to consider creating, managing and enhancing appropriate public coastal access and all public launch sites must also be listed by the Province according to the new Public Boat Launch Site Regulations. Current lease agreements in the coastal zone relate to the area adjacent to the Orange River and mining concession areas established by the Department of Mineral Resources. However, the exact location and extent of the Admiralty Reserve, depicted only on property title deeds, needs to be determined for the Northern Cape. This is of critical importance in terms of establishing coastal access land and facilitating local government in providing access to the coast. Coastal access is thus acknowledged as a critical issue and priority area to be addressed. Although a municipal function, the Northern Cape Government is a key role-player in building commitment and providing guidance and support to municipalities in this regard.

The Northern Cape Province is likely to be adversely affected by global climate change by virtue of its hot and arid climate and the naturally high-energy coastline, coupled with dynamic coastal processes. Coastal settlements and infrastructure will be vulnerable to intensified marine storm surges, coastal erosion events, droughts and terrestrial flooding. The high water mark has been determined for the Northern Cape coastline towards formalisation the coastal protection zone and future delineation of coastal management lines once national standards are published. This is in order to ensure sustainable coastal development that continues to provide benefits for society in the long term and also safeguards the coastal environment and its natural resources from inappropriate development and unsustainable utilisation.

The coastal zone is particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of pollution, being the collection point of various solid and liquid waste streams. This pollution emanates from both the marine environment and land-based sources. The principle sources of coastal pollution in the Northern Cape are industrial and urban sources, off-shore mining and natural disasters. Discharge of silt laden water and incidental oil spillages from mining and exploration activities, and nutrient-rich effluent, brine and sewage from mariculture, desalination plants and urban settlements, are among the main incursions. All effluent discharges into coastal waters now require authorisation via a coastal waters discharge permit. Currently eight applications



have been lodged, predominantly for mariculture activities, while a discharge permit for the Richtersveld Desalination Plan has been approved. The management of solid waste is problematic in the Northern Cape coastal zone, where illegal dumping is common around developed areas. Coastal waste disposal sites represent immense sources of litter pollution that may settle in the coastal and off-shore marine environment where such waste can cause harm to marine ecosystems and organisms.

Without recognition of the value of the coast, shared ownership of coastal public property and accompanying shared responsibility, integrated coastal management and co-operative governance of the coastal zone is unlikely to be achieved. This requires creating and developing capacity through raising awareness, education and training on multiple levels including private and public sector managers. Meaningful, co-ordinated and accessible coastal research projects and data to increase knowledge, is also required. The main hindrances to effective and sustainable capacity building include a lack of funding and lack of in-house and within-province expertise.

Effective implementation of the principles of the ICM Act requires cohesive compliance and enforcement systems to be established between national and provincial government, to strengthen capacity and collaboration in respect to monitoring in the coastal zone. The most common issues of non-compliance in the Northern Cape coastal zone include off-road vehicle transgressions and illegal boat launching, illegal harvesting, illegal structures and developments within the admiralty reserve and the absence of permits and necessary authorisations for various activities. Compliance monitoring in respect to coastal law enforcement, as well as general monitoring of coastal issues is relatively scarce due to the vast extent of the Northern Cape coast, limited capacity and funding constraints. An audit of the entire provincial coastline in 2014, commissioned to identify sensitive ecological areas along the coast, revealed a plethora of coastal management and compliance issues that need to be addressed in terms of the ICM Act and other legislation.

Following an assessment of the issues identified during the situational analysis, eight priority areas were identified as requiring management invention and incorporation into the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme. These priority areas are: Facilitation of coastal access; Coastal development planning; Co-operative governance and local government support; Natural and cultural resource management; Climate change adaption and mitigation; Marine and land-based Sources of pollution; and Coastal and marine education.



### 3. COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

#### 3.1 Background

The coastal zone requires specialised management efforts due to its inherent complexities as prescribed by the Integrated Coastal Management Act of 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) and Amendment Act (Act 36 of 2014) (ICM Act). Objectives of this Act include:

- Determining the coastal zone of South Africa;
- Providing for the coordinated and integrated management of the coastal zone by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of co-operative governance;
- Preserving, protecting, extending and enhancing the status of coastal public property as being held in trust by the State on behalf of all South Africans, including future generations;
- Securing equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of coastal public property; and
- Giving effect to South Africa's obligations in terms of international law regarding coastal management and the marine environment.

Coastal management programmes (CMP), which are required to be prepared by all three spheres of government, are one of the key management instruments / tools prescribed by the ICM Act. Direction for the National CMP, and other key directives, have specifically provided for the development of this Provincial CMP.

The accompanying situational analysis, or status quo assessment, which reviews the characteristics and current management context of the Northern Cape coastal zone, identifies and describes emergent and recurrent coastal issues, constraints and opportunities and forms the basis for the development of the Northern Cape coastal vision, coastal management objectives and implementation strategies.

#### 3.2 The Importance of Coastal Management Programmes

The National Coastal Management Programme details past shortcomings in respect to the management of the coastal zone and South Africa's embracing of a holistic approach, known as Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), whose purpose 'is to maximize the benefits provided by the coastal zone and to minimize the conflicts and harmful effects of activities upon each other, on resources and on the environment' (DEA, 2014).

Thus, the ICM process must integrate government with the local community, science with management, and sectoral interests with public interests in preparing and implementing actions that combine investment in development and sustainable livelihoods 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 CMPs.

### 3.3 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 guiding principles, aim and purpose of the National CMP, this programme takes the unique and diverse qualities of the Northern Cape coast into account through an situational analysis (Section 2) which provides an overview of the status quo and identifies areas of concern that require emphasis. The CMP thereafter uses this information to present an integrated strategy for both the public and private sectors to create opportunities to enhance the livelihoods of coastal communities and enhance and protect the coastal environment. 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.

### 3.4 Roles and Responsibilities

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

**TABLE 1: NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TERMS OF THE ICM ACT**

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

		also include the appointment of voluntary coastal officers.
2	Establishment of coastal management lines	Establish coastal management lines in regulations to restrict or prohibit certain activities that may have an adverse effect on the coastal environment.
3	Marking coastal boundaries on zoning maps	Inform municipality of any coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of S26
4	Designation of provincial lead agencies	In collaboration with the Premier, ensure that provincial lead agencies for coastal management are designated and function effectively to promote and coordinate coastal management within a coastal province.
5	Establishment and functioning of Provincial Coastal Committees	Establishment of the Provincial Coastal Committee, determination of its powers and appointing representatives for the Committee.
6	Development and Implementation of Provincial CMPs	Develop Provincial CMPs aligned with the contents of the ICM Act.
7	Consistency and alignment between Provincial CMPs and other statutory plans	Ensure that any plan, policy or programme adopted by an organ of state that may affect coastal management is consistent and aligned with provincial CMPs, which in turn is aligned with the national CMP.
8	Consultation and public participation	Adequate consultation and public participation precede the exercising of a power by the MEC, which this Act requires to be exercised in accordance with this section.
9	Environmental authorisations for coastal activities	Coastal management issues considered in terms of Section 63 and requirements of this section complied with before an environmental authorisation is issued in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA.
10	Implementation of national Regulations	Implement national Regulations, for example, list public boat launch sites that may be used by the public to access the coastal zone.
11	Regulations by MECs	Develop regulations for the management of activities within the coastal protection zone and specify general procedures relating to regulations, including penalties for contraventions.
12	Information and Reporting on Coastal Matters	Prepare a report on the state of the coastal environment in the province which must contain any information prescribed by the Minister.
13	Co-ordination of actions between provinces and municipalities	Liaise with coastal municipalities in the province to co-ordinate actions taken in terms of this Act by provincial organs of state in the province with actions taken by municipalities.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT / MUNICIPAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>		
1	Access to coastal public property	Ensuring that the public has equitable access to coastal public property by designating coastal access land, designate in by-laws strips of coastal access land to promote access to CPP along the coast, withdraw inappropriate coastal access land and Follow an environmentally sensitive and socially responsible process in designating coastal access land.
2	Coastal management line demarcation on zoning maps	Delineate set-back lines in municipal zoning schemes maps (should participate in any provincial set-back line determinations, but this is discretionary; alternatively can work with province to determine set-back lines. Province will have to Gazette).
3	Determining and adjusting coastal boundaries of coastal access land	Ensure specified considerations are taken into account when determining or adjusting a coastal boundary of coastal access land.
4	Impose fees within coastal public property	Obtain the approval of the Minister before charging any fee for access to coastal public property.
5	Marking coastal boundaries on zoning maps	Delineate coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of S26 on zoning scheme maps.
6	Municipal CMPs	Prepare and adopt a municipal CMP for managing the coastal zone or specific parts of the coastal zone in the municipality.
7	Consistency and alignment between Municipal CMPs and other statutory plans	Ensure that any plan, policy or programme adopted by an organ of state that may affect coastal management is consistent and aligned with municipal coastal management programmes, which in turn is aligned with



	provincial coastal management programmes and the national coastal management programme and ensure that IDPs (including its spatial development framework) is consistent with other statutory plans [See S52 (1) (a-f)] adopted by either a national or a provincial organ of state.
<b>8</b>	Consultation and public participation Adequate consultation and public participation precede the exercising of a power by a municipality, which this Act requires to be exercised in accordance with this section.
<b>9</b>	Implementation of land use legislation in coastal protection zone In implementing any legislation that regulates the planning or development of land, in a manner that conforms to the principles of co-operative governance contained in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, apply that legislation in relation to land in the coastal protection zone in a way that gives effect to the purposes for which the protection zone is established as set out in section 17.

Source: Adapted from (DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs), 2014)

### 3.5 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 reiterates and strengthens 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 input into local planning initiatives, such as Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks of coastal municipalities.



## 4. VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE NORTHERN CAPE COAST

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The 2005 vision was amended as follows:

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### VISION

*A coast that ensures a sustainable future for all*

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### MISSION

*To promote sustainable coastal development and the realisation of livelihoods that reflect the true range of ecological and socio-economic opportunities in the Namaqualand coastal zone. This will be achieved by creating co-operative governance institutions and capacity to promote integrated coastal management, and by defining goals and strategies that attract investment, both financial and social, to promote environmental conservation and sectoral growth.*

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The fundamental principles for coastal management along the South African coastline, as captured in the 2005 Northern Cape CMP and the 2014 National CMP, are detailed in Figure I overleaf. These remain the guidelines for the development of the revised Northern Cape CMP.

<b>National Asset</b>	The coast must be retained as a national asset for the benefit and enjoyment of all people of the province.
<b>Economic Development</b>	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.
<b>Social Equity</b>	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.
<b>Ecological Integrity</b>	The diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems must be maintained and, where appropriate, rehabilitated.
<b>Holism</b>	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.
<b>Risk Aversion and Precaution</b>	Coastal management efforts must adopt a risk-averse and precautionary approach under conditions of uncertainty.
<b>Accountability and Responsibility</b>	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.
<b>Duty of Care</b>	All people and organisations must act with due care to avoid negative impacts on the coastal environment and coastal resources.
<b>Integration and Participation</b>	A dedicated, co-ordinated and integrated coastal management approach must be developed and conducted in a participatory, inclusive and transparent manner.
<b>Co-operative Governance</b>	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 1: GUIDING PRINCIPLES ( (DEAT (DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM), 2000)

## 5. NORTHERN CAPE PRIORITIES, POLICY DIRECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

### 5.1 Programme Structure

*Priority Areas of Action.* In line with the structure of the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa (DEA (Department of Environmental Affairs), 2012), the implementation framework has been compiled to reflect 'Priority Areas' for implementation, instead of the previously prescribed 'Themes' of the National White Paper (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 2000). The coastal management priorities for the Northern Cape coastal zone are provided in Figure 2 **Error! Reference source not found.** (overleaf), accompanied by an overarching goal per priority area. Thereafter, a series of strategic objectives and required actions are provided as a means to achieve each priority area goal.

*Policy Directives.* While the implementation strategies described in the Five-year Implementation Plan provide detailed responses to coastal management issues, Policy Directives are intended as broader guidelines to assist with decision-making and implementation. Policy Directives for the Northern Cape Province have been developed in order to allow the implementing authorities to take a policy stance on important coastal management issues that are not necessarily captured within the implementation strategies section.

*The Five Year Implementation Plan.* This section of the CMP provides detailed direction for achieving the coastal management vision during the current ICM cycle. The aim of these priority areas, goals, coastal management objectives and implementation strategies is to address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined in the Inventory Analysis. Each strategy is prioritised according to the level urgency for implementation as follows:

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

*Indicators to monitor 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 (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012). With this in mind, the implementation strategies also include indicators to allow for evaluation of progress. These fall under the umbrella categories of governance, ecological and socio-economic indicators.

### 5.2 Priority Areas

Priority areas identified are detailed in Figure 2 below and thereafter described in more detail in addition to highlighting each goal and accompanying coastal management objectives. Key issues previously identified and proposed to be addressed by each respect priority area are described thereafter.

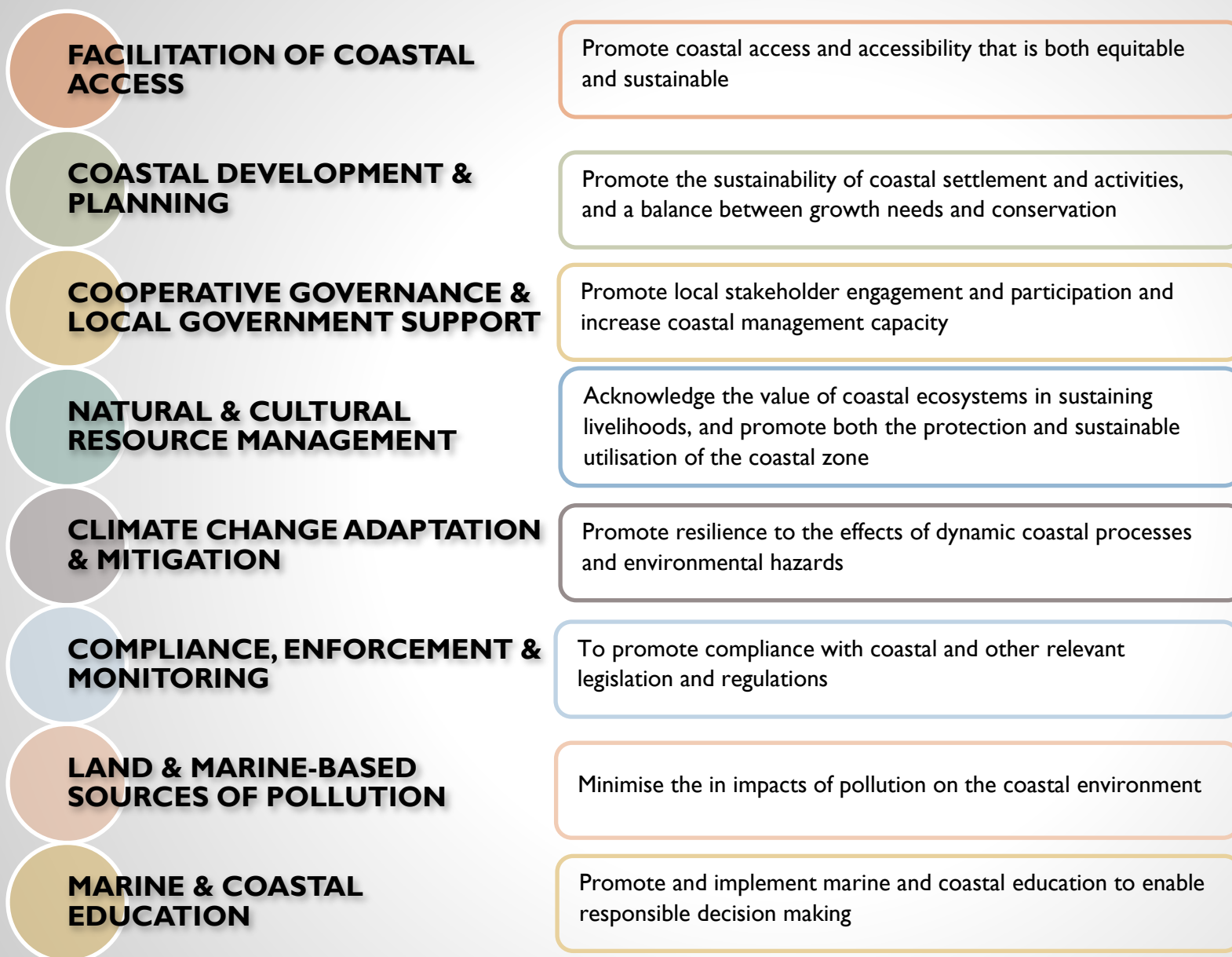


FIGURE 2: NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCIAL CMP PRIORITY AREAS AND GOALS

### 5.2.1 Priority Area 1: Facilitation of Coastal Access

Promoting equitable access to coastal resources whilst not impeding the rights of private landowners or other stakeholders is a fundamental component of integrated coastal management; and one that can prove a significant implementation challenge. While the facilitation of coastal access is a municipal function in terms of the ICM Act, the Northern Cape Government is a key role-player in building commitment and providing guidance and support to municipalities to allow them to effectively implement, maintain and monitor coastal access. This priority area aims to ensure that the public has the right of reasonable access to the coast and its resources on a managed basis as well as the management of such access. There is an emphasis on the preservation of cultural and heritage resources in this priority area

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**Promote coastal access and accessibility that is both equitable and sustainable**

*To ensure that the public has the right of reasonable physical access to the sea, and to and along the sea shore, on a managed basis and facilitated via infrastructure where appropriate*

*To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis*

*To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast*

*Where appropriate, public access shall be managed to minimise adverse impacts and to resolve incompatible uses*

*Resolve issues of disputed boundaries and leases in sensitive areas*

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- National Coastal Access Priority is at Alexander Bay
- Restricted access to coast and shoreline due to on-going mining activities and land ownership
- Unknown status of existing coastal access points
- Limited enabling facilities/ infrastructure to promote coastal access, e.g. Limited road network
- Apart from national roads, roads are in generally poor condition and/or made of gravel
- Limited and expensive air transport (via Kimberley and Upington)
- Poor access hinders tourism opportunities
- Off Road Vehicle transgressions
- Public Boat Launch sites still to be listed
- Horse riding is also contributing to environmental damage and does not fall under ORV Regulations
- Areas previously released by De Beers, now closed by West Coast Resources (Pty) Ltd
- Potential areas for tourism include Kleinsee, Koiingnaas and Noep
- Sale of houses in former mining towns without access to the coast
- Access to livelihoods opportunities restricted, for example kelp harvesting at Kleinsee



### 5.2.2 Priority Area 2: Coastal Development Planning

Development along South Africa's coast has not always proceeded in a sustainable manner, often ignoring issues such as environmental risk, sensitivity and resilience. In order to address this, the promotion of a balance between sustainable, viable and appropriate development and the protection of coastal resources/assets is necessary. This includes the natural, social and cultural environments. Of particular importance within this priority area is the need to prioritise developments and economic activities that are inherently dependent on a coastal location.

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**Promote sustainable coastal spatial planning**

*To promote the diversity, vitality and long-term viability of coastal economies and activities, giving preference to those that are distinctly coastal dependent, taking the upliftment of coastal communities into account*

*To alleviate coastal poverty through proactive coastal development initiatives that generate sustainable livelihood opportunities*

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Tourism Development
- Make provision for landing of gas and oil
- Land claims (Hondekliptbaai, Kleinsee)
- Proposed nuclear site near Kleinsee
- Cross boundary development/mining (encroachment)
- Existing infrastructure not fully utilised

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Extremely widespread and sparse settlement
- Highly isolated infrastructure, generally restricted to mining centres/towns
- Limited water supply for agriculture, industrial and urban use – particularly during peak holiday season
- Outward migration of economically active people
- Limited alternative livelihood opportunities for coastal communities
- Waning mining activities leading to declining socio-economic benefits, including development of settlements
- Uncontrolled tourism ventures - surface damage by 4x4 vehicles, theft of succulents, damage of cultural assets and diminishing value of tourism resources
- Numerous developments, structures and facilities present within coastal management line, e.g. jetties, caravan park, angling clubs, formal and informal camping grounds, illegal and derelict structures, where lease agreements need to be clarified
- Areas of private coastal property (Strandfontein)
- Farming activities exceeding the CPA boundary
- Clarity required on certain farm boundaries

### 5.2.3 Priority Area 3: Cooperative Governance & Local Government Support

Broadly speaking, this priority area aims to support Local Government in fulfilling their coastal management mandate, through processes of co-operative government and governance. Co-operative governance, in contrast to cooperative government, includes collaboration and partnerships between all forms of government and business, the private sector, research institutions and civil society (including traditional leadership).

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**Promote local stakeholder engagement and participation and increase coastal management capacity**

*To ensure meaningful public participation, and to promote partnerships between all forms of government, the private sector and civil society in order to foster co-responsibility in coastal management*

*To promote a dedicated, co-operative, co-ordinated and integrated coastal planning and management approach*

*To support Local Government in fulfilling their coastal management mandate*

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Need for a rescue facility at Port Nolloth & disaster management plan
- Management of the WftC programme from Gauteng
- Mines should implement social and labour plans. DMR should monitor implementation

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Funds need to follow function ICM considered to be an unfunded mandate
- Lack of institutional capacity and resources
- Limited funding and access to funding for implementation of plans and projects
- Clarity required in respect to property boundaries, including the NC – WC provincial boundary
- No boat launch sites previously licenced, to be listed as public launch sites (Port Nolloth)
- Lack of public support and adherence to laws and regulations
- Liaison with mining houses required
- In some areas there is no Admiralty Reserve
- Limited state land ownership
- Land claim processes
- Internal conflicts and transgressors/ions
- Lack of attendance of Department of Water & Sanitation as well as Local Government
- Concern that municipal representatives do not represent 'our people'
- Slow implementation of municipal by-laws to control unsociable behaviour (drinking, littering etc.)
- Need for local by-laws
- I&APs need a platform for communication & involvement

### 5.2.4 Priority Area 4: Natural & Cultural Resource Management

The natural and cultural resources management priority area includes a range of objectives including the protection and continued ecological integrity of the natural capital of the Northern Cape coastal zone therefore assumes a high level of importance. Natural capital (also referred to as ecosystem goods and services) is the basis for the enormous benefits that people derive from the coastal zone, both tangible and intangible. These benefits cannot be measured in purely economic terms, and the protection, conservation and continued ecological functioning of this natural capital is an asset to the province beyond measure. A future objective included is the management of estuaries, which are under increasing pressure from human interference, modification and degradation, are considered amongst the most threatened ecosystems in the world. These sensitive, yet highly productive and diverse ecosystems are of critical importance in the provision of ecological social and economic benefits in the Northern Cape. A final objective included is the protection and management of the Northern Capes cultural resources.

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**Acknowledge the value of coastal ecosystems in sustaining livelihoods, and promote both the protection and sustainable utilisation of the coastal zone**

*To maintain the diversity, health, and productivity of coastal ecosystems and processes*

*To establish and effectively manage a system of coastal protected areas*

*To rehabilitate damaged or degraded coastal ecosystems and habitats*

*Ensure appropriate management and conservation of estuaries*

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Driving on the beach as a result of Transhex mining activities in Hondeklipbaai harbour disturb nesting birds
- Port Nolloth salt pans / migratory birds need protection
- Rehabilitation of mining areas very important

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Extremely high levels of species diversity endemism
- Healthy environment / biodiversity / landscape are critical for tourism
- ORM trans boundary Ramsar site critically important yet degraded
- Proposed MPAs could be affected by mineral and gas explorations and renewable energy projects
- Limited protected areas - only 1 coastal terrestrial Protected Area
- Highly transformed areas in the coastal strip due to widespread mining activities
- Extensive post-mining rehabilitation required, which will be of long-term duration
- Natural areas used for extensive livestock grazing
- Presence of pristine areas within non-mined portions of concession areas
- Declining marine fish and invertebrate stocks (e.g. rock lobster)
- Illegal harvesting/poaching of indigenous plants and animals, including co-ordination with Namibia, and alignment of legislation (provincial, National, International)
- Trampling, degradation and destruction of coastal habitats (vegetation, dunes and wetlands)
- Alien plant infestation, particularly along riverine areas
- Numerous seal and bird colonies present along the coast

## ...continued Priority Area 4: Natural and Cultural Resources Management

### KEY ESTUARY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Orange, Buffels, Spoeg, and Groen estuaries are national priorities in terms of estuarine conservation
- Poor water quality in estuaries due to catchment activities
- Private ownership extending to the centre of the Orange River Mouth (ORM) estuary
- Large scale habitat modification due to excavations and proposed reconstruction of earthen berms
- Future development plans for ORM estuary (including agriculture)
- Limited information and research for most estuaries
- Lack of Estuary Management Plans, apart from ORM
- International collaboration required between SA and Namibia
- Impacts of CPA actions on ORM estuary

### 5.2.5 Priority Area 5: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

Coastal areas are inherently vulnerable to natural hazards, as they are the meeting place of terrestrial and marine forces. The frequency and intensity of extreme events are anticipated to increase in the future, and as such being prepared for biophysical changes to our coastlines is crucial to long-term sustainability of coastal settlement. Resilience and adaptation is therefore the focus of this priority area which proposes that any existing and future development is both properly planned and managed to avoid exposure to the significant risks associated with dynamic coastal processes.

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**Promote resilience to the effects of dynamic coastal processes and environmental hazards associated with climate change**

*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*

*To develop mechanisms to facilitate a uniform provincial approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability*

### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- High energy coastline, very few sheltered areas
- Coastal erosion evident (e.g. Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay) – coastal infrastructure at risk
- Existing and new developments within coastal management line and therefore vulnerable
- Potential flooding of houses at Oranjesig if ORM estuary mouth closed

### 5.2.6 Priority Area 6: Compliance, Enforcement & Monitoring

Of primary importance within this priority area is compliance and enforcement of the ICM Act and the exploration of new and innovative ways to strengthen capacity and collaboration in respect to monitoring within the coastal zone of the Northern Cape. Consistency is a sought-after attribute in this respect, with key direction being provided by the National Coastal Management Programme.

#### Goal

#### Objectives

***To promote compliance with coastal and other relevant legislation and regulations***

***To promote enforcement of conditions of approval of authorised coastal activities as well as enforcement of relevant environmental legislation***

***To establish provincial commitment to monitoring the state of the Northern Cape coastal zone***

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- ORV transgressions
- Illegal structures
- Inconsistent permitting (DAFF vs DEA)
- Municipal officials not EMIs
- Illegal harvesting & boat launching
- Ineffective mining EMPRs & non-compliance
- State of the coast reporting
- General RoD compliance
- Lack of public awareness
- Public Boat Launch sites still to be listed
- Lack of public support and adherence to laws and regulations
- Illegal harvesting/poaching of indigenous plants and animals, including co-ordination with Namibia, and alignment of legislation (provincial, National, International)
- Additional 'green scorpions' required to enforce legislation
- Partnerships should be established with SAPS irt enforcement
- Laws are not enforced
- Legacy rehabilitation of mining areas must be enforced



### 5.2.7 Priority Area 7: Marine & Land -Based Sources of Pollution

Given their status as pollution catchments, coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of pollution. This pollution emanates from both the marine environment and land-based sources. To counter these impacts, this priority area aims to minimise the impacts associated with pollution in the coastal environment by proposing and implementing appropriate pollution control and waste management measures.

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**To minimise the impacts of pollution on the coastal environment**

***To implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimise and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems***

***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***

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Poor water quality of the coastal water bodies, particularly estuaries and developed areas
- Poorly managed irrigation farming could lead to salinization of the land
- Large scale informal dumping of waste / illegal dumps &
- Poorly managed waste disposal sites
- Old Hondeklipbaai waste disposal site to be converted into a transfer station
- Poor management of waste generated at coastal camp sites
- Historical scrap metal exposed at ORM and other waste becoming 'absorbed' by dunes
- Contractors' waste and abandoned spoil from construction present on the beaches
- Waste stranded on the water line
- Illegal sewer/stormwater connections
- Abandoned spoil from construction
- Discharge of effluent from land-based activities (mariculture facilities, and mines)
- Settlements without appropriate/insufficient sanitation
- All LMs have IWMPs
- Need pollution monitoring programmes
- Extensive pollution of Port Nolloth salt pan



### 5.2.8 Priority Area 8: Marine & Coastal Awareness, Education & Training

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

#### KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED:

- Lack of funding
- Lack of public awareness and adherence to laws and regulations
- Need to educate children and make them aware of the value of the coast
- Need to include children in activities, for example, the Kleinsee Fishing Club

#### Goal

#### Objectives

**To promote and implement marine and coastal education to enable responsible decision making**

*To inform the public through funded environmental education programmes on key coastal issues.*

*To support formal education with the integration of marine and coastal education in line with CAPS (Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement)*

*To access funding to provide capacity building to relevant stakeholders through awareness campaigns and training programmes*

*To increase awareness of coastal regulations for private and public sectors as well as the general public*

### 5.3 Finer Scale Policy Directives

While the implementation strategies described below provide detailed responses to coastal management issues for the five year implementation process, finer scale policy directives' are intended as more detailed direction to assist with current and future decision-making and implementation. Finer Scale Policy Directives for the Northern Cape Province have been developed in order to allow the implementing authorities to take an immediate policy stance by formulating more detailed coastal management objectives on important coastal management issues that are not necessarily captured within the implementation strategies section.

#### 5.3.1 Finer Scale Policy Directive: Coastal Access (Priority Area 1)

Supporting Legislation/Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development.</li> <li>• ICM Act (as amended), specifically Section 18-20.</li> <li>• National Coastal Management Programme.</li> <li>• National Strategy for the Facilitation of Coastal Access in South Africa.</li> <li>• A Step-by-Step Guide for the Designation and Management of Coastal Access in South Africa.</li> <li>• Northern Cape Provincial CMP 2005, specifically Section 5.4.2, Theme B.</li> </ul>
Background	<p>The interaction between humans and the coastal environment in relation to gaining access to this dynamic interface requires specific management interventions in order to maintain the benefits accruing from coastal natural resources. Mining within the Northern Cape (NC) should therefore not totally restrict access to and along the shoreline and all effort should be made to facilitate reasonable access at identified locations. Accessing the shoreline for subsistence purposes, recreation, relaxation, and education must also not compromise the privacy, safety, and quality of life for adjacent residents or the value of coastal private property.</p> <p>While providing access is an inalienable civil right, it also provides many other social and economic opportunities for local communities. The broad access and accessibility principles communicated by the ICM Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The public has an expectation and right to access the coast and shoreline;</li> <li>• Access to the coast must be planned and managed to protect coastal resources, their values and public safety;</li> <li>• Access facilities to the foreshore, ocean and adjacent features must be planned and managed in a coordinated manner to avoid or minimise adverse impacts; and</li> <li>• Coordination of coastal access is the responsibility of municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>The ICM Act formally assigns facilitating coastal access to Municipalities and they are required to declare coastal access land and public access servitudes using by-laws; and report to the MEC, on their progress in declaring coastal access land. Further municipal responsibilities regarding coastal access land are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signpost entrances to coastal access land;</li> <li>• Control of use of activities on that land;</li> <li>• Protect and enforce the rights of the public to use such access;</li> <li>• Maintain the land to ensure continued public access;</li> <li>• Promotion of access via the provision of appropriate amenities such as parking, toilets, boardwalks, etc.;</li> <li>• Remove inappropriate access that is causing adverse environmental effects that cannot be prevented or mitigated;</li> <li>• Ensure that coastal access land does not cause adverse environmental effects; and</li> <li>• Describe coastal access land in municipal coastal management programmes and in any spatial development framework.</li> </ul> <p>Coastal access, including the road network, must be carefully planned to facilitate key access nodes and take future district development plans/ strategies into account. The development of new roads that do not serve a very specific purpose, aligned to the spatial framework, should be avoided. Roads that are simply intended to "open up the coast" should be avoided.</p>
Actions required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop appropriate amenities and infrastructure to accompany the provision of public access.</li> <li>• Develop a template for reporting on coastal access as per the National Coastal Access Strategy Guideline.</li> <li>• Develop a strategic vision for coastal-related economic development facilitated by improved coastal accessibility.</li> </ul>
Coastal Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of controlled and equitable access by the public to the area and its resources will be a key principle in considering coastal access.</li> <li>• Coastal access locations and management issues/actions will be included in municipal IDPs and SDFs.</li> <li>• Specific Municipal Coastal Management Objectives for municipal coastal access, as included in this CMP, are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that the public has the right of reasonable physical access to the sea, and to and along the sea shore, on a managed basis and facilitated via infrastructure where appropriate;</li> <li>• To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis;</li> <li>• To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast;</li> <li>• Where appropriate, public access shall be managed to minimise adverse impacts and to resolve incompatible uses; and</li> <li>• Resolve issues of disputed boundaries and leases in sensitive areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reporting to the MEC (legal responsibility) must include a description of management interventions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A description of the strategic use of the access to promote the development of the municipality as detailed in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>both the Municipal IDP and SDF;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management objectives of the municipality;</li> <li>• Location and description of access provided (via coastal public property and coastal access land) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Signposting of entry points;</li> <li>▪ Measures to control the use of and activities;</li> <li>▪ Development of a plan to maintain coastal access; and</li> <li>▪ The provision of facilities that promote access including parking areas, toilets, boardwalks and other amenities taking into account the needs of physically disabled (where appropriate and within available resources); and</li> <li>▪ Any removals of access.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A NC PCC coastal access (and economic development) sub-committee must be established. Members of the subcommittee will be expected to perform the following duties and functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and report on the state of coastal access in the Province by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying areas within the NC Province whereby historical coastal access is denied;</li> <li>▪ Identifying areas within the NC Province whereby the improvement of coastal access has potential to enhance socio-economic benefits; and</li> <li>▪ Identify areas of environmental degradation due to the presence of too many coastal access points, whereby the closure and/or consolidation of access points will improve the coastal environment;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Perform the function of negotiating public coastal access with private land owners where relevant;</li> <li>• Develop plans and strategies aimed at addressing coastal access issues and opportunities within the NC Province and oversee the implementation of such;</li> <li>• Strive to obtain sufficient funding from within their respective institutions and from other credible funding programs;</li> <li>• Attend to any matter related to coastal access as and when delegated and deemed necessary by the NC PCC;</li> <li>• Report and present on coastal access progress and challenges to the NC PCC; and</li> <li>• Develop progress reports on Operation Phakisa for consideration by the NC PCC, HOD Forum, Economic Cluster and the Executive Council.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### 5.3.2 Finer Scale Policy Directive: Provincial Coastal Committee (Priority Area 3)

Supporting Legislation/ Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development.</li> <li>• ICM Act.</li> <li>• National Coastal Management Programme.</li> <li>• Municipal Systems Act.</li> </ul>
Background	The establishment of a provincial coastal committee is mandatory in terms of the ICM Act. This governance structure is the logical forum to promote effective coastal governance at a provincial level, including synergy and interaction with national and local government as well as civil society on pertinent coastal management issues.
Terms of Reference	<p><b>Official Name</b> This committee is called the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee (Hereafter referred to as the NC PCC).</p> <p><b>Geographic Area</b> The area referred to includes the coastal zone, defined as the area comprising the most westerly row of farms adjoining the seashore stretching from the Orange River Mouth south to the southern coastal border of the Northern Cape Province. This includes coastal public property, the coastal protection zone, coastal access land, coastal protected areas, the seashore, and includes any aspects of the environment on, in, under and above such areas.</p> <p><b>Objective</b> The NC PCC facilitates a coordinated, inclusive and integrated approach to coastal resources management by providing a platform for dialogue, co-operation and co-ordinated action between the key organs of state and other structures involved in coastal management in the Province of the Northern Cape (NC).</p> <p>The NC PCC advises the MEC of Environment and Nature Conservation and the Provincial lead agency on matters related to coastal resource policy and management; and co-ordinates effective implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management Act as well as the application of other legislation relevant to the NC coastal and estuarine environments. Therefore, it is necessary that the NC PCC be representative of the following parties within the Northern Cape Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All spheres of government responsible for coastal management;</li> <li>• Research organisations, environmental and community interest groups that may have a material and direct interest in the conservation or management of the coast or the use of coastal resources; and</li> <li>• All organisations or communities whose livelihoods or businesses rely on the use of coastal resources.</li> </ul>



### **Establishment of NC CC**

The NC PCC is established by the MEC of the provincial lead agency in terms of Section 39 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24, 2008) (Hereafter referred to as the ICM Act).

### **Functions and Duties**

The functions of the Committee are to:

- Promote sustainable coastal development - involving a balance between ecological integrity, material prosperity, social development, cultural values and spiritual fulfilment, in the interests of the current and future generations of the Northern Cape Province;
- Advise the MEC and the provincial lead agent on matters concerning coastal management within the area of jurisdiction of the NC PCC;
- Advise the NC PCC on developing, finalising, reviewing and amending the provincial coastal management programme;
- Promote a co-ordinated, inclusive and integrated approach to coastal management within the Northern Cape Province by providing a forum for, and promoting dialogue, co-operation and co-ordination between the key organs of state and other persons involved in coastal management within its area of jurisdiction;
- Promote the integration of coastal management concerns and objectives into the District and Local Municipalities' integrated development plans and spatial development frameworks, programs and policies that affect the coastal environment; and
- Perform any coastal governance function delegated to it.

### **Membership**

In terms of Section 40(1) and 40(2)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24, 2008):

- Members are appointed to the Provincial Coastal Committee by the MEC of the provincial lead agency.
- Members are appointed based on the office which they hold, their ability to implement recommendations and/or their expertise related to marine and coastal management issues.
- All members on this committee need an alternate that can attend meetings in their absence. This alternate must be approved by the MEC of the lead agent.
- Representation can be drawn from the following authorities and organisations:
  - National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA): Oceans and Coasts;
  - National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA): Social Responsibility aka Working for the Coast;
  - National Department of Water Affairs;
  - National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR);

- National Department of Public Works;
- National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
- NC Department of Economic Development & Tourism;
- NC Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA);
- NC Department of Agriculture Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD);
- South African National Parks (SANparks);
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI);
- Namaqualand Biodiversity Advisory Forum (NAMBAF);
- Namakwa District Municipality.(NDM);
- Richtersveld, Kammiesberg and Nama Khoi Municipalities;
- NGO / CBO representation;
- Representatives of the academic, scientific or research community;
- Private / Business sector; and
- Specialists / Experts.

#### ***Terms of Membership***

Membership to the Provincial Coastal Committee is by appointment of the MEC of the lead agent. The membership cycle for this committee is three years, where after a member can be re-appointed. Such re-appointment will take into consideration several factors, including the level of attendance.

#### ***Vacation of Office and Termination of Membership***

(In terms of Section 41 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24, 2008))

A member of the Provincial Coastal Committee vacates office if he/she:

- Ceases to hold any office necessary for his or her appointment;
- Becomes impaired to the extent that he/she is unable to carry out his or her duties; or
- Does not attend three consecutive meetings without tendering appropriate apologies, or
- Tenders his or her resignation and the MEC accepts it.

The MEC may terminate membership of the member of the Provincial Coastal Committee where:

- He or she fails to perform the duties as a member of the NC PCC;
- Obstructs or impedes the NC PCC in its performance of functions;
- Brings the NC PCC into disrepute; or
- Such termination is in the interest of the public.

The MEC may appoint an alternate member for any member of the NC PCC and a replacement for any member who vacates his or her office.

### ***Responsibilities of Members***

- All members are to act in good faith, and be positive in their support of the implementation of the goals and purposes of the NC Coastal Management Programme (NC CMP).
- Effort should be made to make decisions by consensus.
- The members are to be supportive of the activities undertaken in terms of the NC CMP and to support the NC PCC and chairperson.
- All member institutions will have a single vote at committee meetings.
- Member Institutions may bring any representatives to meetings and may ask the chairperson for speaking rights at such meetings for such representatives.
- It is the chairperson's discretion whether to allow for such privileges. These invited representatives have no voting rights.
- Each committee member must make a commitment to the NC PCC to attend at least 3 out of 4 of the meetings per year and if they are unable to attend they are to ensure that their organisation is represented via a (written) proxy or an alternate member.
- All member institutions will make every effort to support the execution of all decisions adopted at meetings;
- To abide by the laws of the country.
- Individuals are members of the NC PCC in their capacity as a representative of their organisation, except when a member is appointed as a specialist or expert in their own right.

Such members have the following responsibilities as specified in under the mode of operation detailed below.

### ***Mode Of Operation***

#### ***Secretariat***

Officials from DENC as the lead agency shall perform secretarial duties. The Secretariat must provide the following services:

- Give written notice of meetings;
- Keep an attendance register;
- Write and send out minutes;
- Draw up an agenda in line with the order of business;
- Ensure the flow of information between members; and

- Deal with correspondence and communication.

#### Notice of Meetings

- The Secretariat must give one month's written and/or e-mail notice of meetings to each NC PCC member.
- The notice must set out the time, date and place of each meeting and must include an agenda and such documentation necessary to enable participants to prepare for meetings.
- Members must notify the Secretariat in writing of their attendance or apology (either themselves or alternates) at least 5 days prior to the meeting (excluding exceptional circumstances).
- Members whose written apologies are not received by the Secretariat as required, will be recorded as absent without apology.

#### Agenda

- The agenda must be drawn up by the Secretariat and sent to PCC members not less than 2 weeks before committee meetings.
- The agenda must be drawn up according to the order of business.
- NC PCC members may place items on the agenda by submitting them to the Secretariat not later than three working days before PCC meetings.
- A motivation of the point to be discussed should be given for members to prepare themselves or to respond.
- Urgent matters which arise after this time may be placed on the agenda at the meeting by the chairperson with the consent of the meeting.

#### Minutes

- The Secretariat must keep proper minutes as well as other material presented to the NC PCC. Minutes must be sent to each member within at most 1 month after each meeting.
- The minutes must be adopted, with changes if found necessary by the meeting, at the following meeting of the NC PC.
- Minutes of the meeting should be accepted and signed at the next meeting.

#### Order of Business

- The order of business at a meeting will be as follows:
  - Opening;
  - Present and apologies;
  - Adoption of the Agenda;
  - Adoption with corrections of previous meeting minutes;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaration of Interest;</li> <li>• Matters arising from the minutes;</li> <li>• Business issues;</li> <li>• Additional matters placed on the agenda by members;</li> <li>• Date of next meeting; and</li> <li>• Closure.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The chairperson may give preference to any item on the agenda with the consent of the meeting.</li> <li>• The chairperson may as a matter of urgency or necessity accept a request to discuss a matter not on the agenda with the agreement of the meeting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Proceedings at Meetings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings must be conducted on the basis of participation and respect for each other.</li> <li>• When speaking a person must speak to the issue under discussion or on a point of order.</li> <li>• Whenever anyone speaks, all people present must be silent so that the person speaking may be heard without interruption.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chairperson</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NC PCC will be chaired by the delegated official of the lead agency.</li> <li>• The Chairperson will have the discretion to co-opt additional members to serve on the NC PCC, either as permanent members or to render specialist advice/support as the need arises.</li> <li>• If the Chairperson is absent or unable to act for any reason, he/she must nominate a person to take the chair, or if he/she is unable to do so, the NC PCC members present must choose a person to chair the meeting;</li> <li>• The Chairperson may designate a Technical Working Group to ensure that specific action items are addressed by the following PCC meeting.</li> <li>• The Chairperson shall identify elected member(s) to represent the NC PCC at the Mintech Working Group for Oceans and Coasts (WG VIII) and/or items to be escalated to the Mintech WG VIII or any identified Working Group.</li> <li>• Call special meetings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meetings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings are held every third month.</li> <li>• In the event of a member being unable to attend the meeting, arrangements should be made for an alternative representative from the organisation to attend.</li> <li>• Members are to provide regular verbal or written reports to the NC PCC on items on the agenda.</li> <li>• Members are to report back to their organisations regarding issues that arose in the NC PCC that are of significance</li> </ul>
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to the organisation.

- Members are to act in good faith, and be constructive in their participation in the meetings:
  - To afford all members an equal opportunity to raise and discuss issues;
  - To endeavour to reach decisions by consensus;
  - To make every effort to ensure that their institutions support the execution of decisions adopted at meetings;
  - To attend all NC PCC meetings, however, in the event that members are unable to attend, they are to ensure that their organisation is represented by an alternate member with a written proxy;
  - To provide any information as required accurately and timeously; and
  - To give regular feedback to the institution being represented on the NC PCC.
- Meeting venues will be selected on a rotational basis.

#### Sub-Committees

The NC PCC can establish sub-committees on either a permanent or temporary basis to deal with issues that require more detailed attention.

#### Quorum

- The quorum for a meeting will be 50% of the total number of members of the NC PCC, plus one. If the Secretariat is aware, 3 days prior to the meeting, that there will not be a quorum, the members of the NC PCC should be informed in writing and the Chairperson can postpone the meeting.
- Whenever, before the start of a meeting, there is no quorum, the chairperson must suspend proceedings for 30 minutes and, if at the end of that period there is still no quorum, he/she must declare the meeting to be adjourned.

#### Decision-making and deliberations

- Decisions will be taken by consensus wherever possible.
- Where this has not been possible, after thorough debate and discussion, decisions will be recorded as reflecting:
  - The view of the majority of the NC PCC members present; and
  - The minority viewpoint/s.
- Where a vote has to be taken as contemplated, such vote shall be by a show of hands unless any member requests a secret ballot.
- Where after a vote has been taken, a deadlock is encountered, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote.

#### Electronic Communication

- In the event that an item on the agenda of a NC PCC meeting could not be finalised and can also not stand over to be dealt with at the next meeting, it must then be resolved by way of electronic communication.
- The Secretariat must electronically circulate the outstanding matter to all members, collate all inputs/comments and then submit the matter to the chairperson to resolve.
- All matters dealt with in terms of above must be submitted, by the Secretariat, to the next PCC meeting for ratification.

#### Special meetings

The Chairperson may convene special meetings at any time, provided that notice of such a meeting is given fourteen days in advance of the meeting via written invitation (postal, fax, email or sms). The matters requiring discussion need to be clearly stated on such a notice, and no matters other than those given notice for, shall be discussed at a special meeting. A special meeting shall be convened if one third, or more, of voting members request such a meeting. In such a case a written request for a meeting shall be addressed to the Secretariat and the Chairperson. The matter to be discussed shall be contained therein and the signatures of the members requesting the special meeting. This request shall reach the Chairperson and the Secretariat at least 21 days prior to the proposed date of such a special meeting.

#### Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference is to be accepted at a meeting of the members. Amendments to the Terms of Reference, after all the members have signed it, can only occur at a PCC meeting or a special NC PCC meeting. Any amendments have to be approved by at least a two-third majority of members present. Any notice to have the Terms of Reference amended shall contain full particulars of the proposed amendment(s).

#### Amendments

These terms of reference should be reviewed periodically from the date of approval. They may be altered to meet the current needs of all members, by agreement of the majority of members.

#### Dissolution

A recommendation for the dissolution of the NC PCC can be made to the MEC if two-thirds of all members present at a meeting vote in favour of such dissolution. All minutes of the NC PCC becomes the property of the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation upon dissolution of the PCC. This dissolution should be done at a special meeting.

#### Discipline

The NC PCC has the power to caution any member acting contrary to the goals and purposes of the PCC, as stated in

this Terms of Reference, and contrary to the responsibility of the members. The aim of such caution would be to encourage co-operation. Should such caution not have the desired effect; such a member may be expelled from the committee at a meeting of the Committee. Such an expulsion will be decided by a simple majority of members attending and the institution that the member represented is to be requested to nominate an alternative for the expelled member.

#### Conflict Resolution

Conflict that may arise in the PCC should be resolved by amicable means if possible. All members agree to act in good faith in this regard. The chairperson shall oversee such a process. Should this not be possible, or the chairperson be involved in the conflict, then all members involved in such conflict agree to participate in conflict resolution intervention by a mutually agreed upon independent expert(s) in conflict resolution, as set out below. The resolution reached in such intervention will be binding on all involved and members agree to be supportive of the outcomes. In the event of a dispute between any of the members, and such member or members cannot settle the dispute through negotiation, then that member or members agree to a dispute resolution procedure which may include:

- A procedure envisaged in Chapter 4 of NEMA; or establish a fact-finding committee whose composition and procedure will be agreed to by the members;
- At the request of any party to a dispute, the Chairperson of the NC PCC shall convene a fact-finding committee composed of one person nominated by each party in dispute. The members of the fact-finding committee shall agree on the appointment of a Chairperson, and failing agreement, the Chairperson shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the NC PCC;
- The parties shall provide the fact-finding committee with such information as it may require;
- The fact-finding committee shall adopt its report by a majority vote and submit it to the parties in dispute setting out its findings and the reasons for them and whatever recommendations it considers appropriate for the equitable settlement of the dispute;
- The parties shall consider the recommendations of the fact-finding committee in good faith with a view to reaching agreement on the settlement of the dispute as soon as possible; and
- The parties in dispute shall bear the reasonable expenses of the fact-finding committee equally.

#### Declaration of Interests by Members of the Provincial Coastal Committee

A member of the NC PCC who has any pecuniary interest in a matter being considered by the NC PCC, or about to be considered by the NC PCC must, as soon as possible after the member becomes aware of the matter, but before the proposal is considered, disclose the nature of that interest to the NC PCC. Such a disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the NC PCC. A member that makes a disclosure referred to above must not, unless the NC PCC determines otherwise:

- Be present during any deliberations of the NC PCC with respect to that proposal; or
- Take part in any decision of the NC PCC with respect to that proposal.

	<p>If a decision is made regarding a matter in which a NC PCC member has pecuniary interest, but the member does not disclose such an interest, the resolution regarding the matter must be rescinded.</p> <p><b>Resources and budget</b></p> <p>It is the responsibility of the Chair of the Committee to draw up an annual budget in consultation with the lead agent for coastal management in the NC, for endorsement by the relevant Committee and submission to the Head of Department (HOD). This budget should include the costs associated with attending meetings by some members as well as technical support needed for the preparation of discussion documents. Secretarial support and other resources will be provided by the DENC.</p>
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### 5.3.3 Finer Scale Policy Directive: Municipal Co-operation / Buy-in (Priority Area 3)

Supporting Legislation/ Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development.</li> <li>▪ ICM Act.</li> <li>▪ National Coastal Management Programme.</li> <li>▪ Northern Cape Coastal Management Programme.</li> <li>▪ Municipal Systems Act.</li> </ul>
Background	<p>While the establishment of municipal coastal committees is not mandatory in terms of the ICM Act, these governance structures are the logical forum to promote effective coastal governance at the local level, including synergy and interaction with provincial government on pertinent coastal management issues. In this instance, with the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Zone equating to the District Coastal Zone, the NC PCC can perform the functions of and operate as the Namakwa Municipal Coastal Committee, as defined in the ICM Act. It is however still deemed appropriate to establish a municipal co-ordinating committee chaired by the Namakwa District Municipality which would include membership from all three coastal local municipalities as well as local I&amp;APs.</p> <p>In order to ensure effective coastal governance at a local level, a <b>Municipal Coastal Sub-Committee of the NC PCC</b> is therefore proposed.</p>

Coastal Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated coastal management provincial objectives and strategies must be incorporated into IDP and SDF processes at the district and local municipal level to ensure alignment.</li> <li>Municipal IDPs and SDFs must be submitted for consideration to the NC PCC.</li> <li>Attendance at and participation in the NC PCC and the municipal coastal sub-committee must be incorporated into the performance agreements of key municipal officials in order to fulfil their mandated functions.</li> <li>A Municipal Coastal Sub-committee of the NC PCC must be established to promote buy-in to the ICM process and ownership of local issues by local officials and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Terms of Reference	<p><b>Objective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote integrated coastal management within the Namakwa District and Kamiesberg, Nama Khoi and Richtersveld municipalities.</li> <li>Advise the Municipal Managers, Municipal Councils and provincial coastal committee on coastal management matters in the respective municipalities.</li> <li>Provide a forum for dialogue, co-ordination and co-operation between municipalities in respect to ICM.</li> <li>Promote the integration of coastal management concerns into IDPs and SDFs and any other municipal plans and policies that affect the coastal zone.</li> </ul> <p><b>Membership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipal coastal sub-committee will be chaired by the Namakwa District Municipal Manager.</li> <li>Members are appointed by their respective Municipal Managers.</li> <li>Members are appointed based on the office which they hold, their ability to implement recommendations and/or their expertise related to marine and coastal management issues.</li> <li>All members on this sub-committee need an alternate that can attend meetings in their absence. This alternate must be approved by the respective Municipal Manager.</li> <li>The membership cycle for this committee is three years, where after a member can be re-appointed. Such re-appointment will take into consideration several factors, including the level of attendance.</li> <li>A member of this municipal coastal sub-committee vacates office if he/she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceases to hold any office necessary for his or her appointment;</li> <li>Becomes impaired to the extent that he/she is unable to carry out his or her duties; or</li> <li>Does not attend three consecutive meetings without tendering appropriate apologies, or</li> <li>Tenders his or her resignation and it is accepted.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Membership may be terminated by the municipal coastal sub-committee chair if : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He or she fails to perform the duties as a member of the sub-committee;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obstructs or impedes the sub-committee in its performance of functions;</li> <li>• Brings the sub-committee into disrepute; or</li> <li>• Such termination is in the interest of the public.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mode Of Operation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials from the Namakwa District shall perform secretarial duties. The Secretariat must provide the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give written notice of meetings;</li> <li>• Keep an attendance register;</li> <li>• Write and send out minutes;</li> <li>• Draw up an agenda in line with the order of business;</li> <li>• Ensure the flow of information between members; and</li> <li>• Deal with correspondence and communication.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Secretariat must give one month's written and/or e-mail notice of meetings.</li> <li>• The Secretariat must keep proper minutes which must be sent to each member within at most 1 month after each meeting.</li> <li>• The minutes must be adopted, with changes if found necessary by the meeting, at the following meeting of the sub-committee.</li> <li>• Meetings are held at least every third month prior to the NC PCC meeting.</li> <li>• It is the responsibility of the Chair of the sub-committee to draw up an annual budget in consultation with the lead agent for coastal management in the NC, for endorsement by the NC PCC and submission to the Head of Department (HOD).</li> </ul>
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#### 5.3.4 Finer Scale Policy Directive: Estuarine Management (Within Priority Area 4)

Supporting Legislation/Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development.</li> <li>• ICM Act (as amended), specifically Sections 33 and 34.</li> <li>• NCMP.</li> <li>• National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP).</li> <li>• National Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Estuarine Management Plans.</li> <li>• NEM BA.</li> <li>• MLRA.</li> </ul>
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- National Biodiversity Assessment.

## Background

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

The objectives of the NEMP include:

- “To conserve, manage and enhance sustainable, economic and social use without compromising the ecological integrity and functioning of estuarine ecosystems;
- To maintain and/or restore the ecological integrity of South African estuaries by ensuring that they ecological interactions between adjacent estuaries, between estuaries and their catchments, and between estuaries and other ecosystems, are maintained;
- To manage estuaries co-operatively through all spheres of government, and to engage the private sector / entities and civil society in estuarine management;
- To protect a representative sample of estuaries in order to achieve overall estuarine biodiversity targets as determined by the 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment and the subsequent updates;
- To promote awareness, education and training that relate to the importance, value and management of South African estuaries; and
- To minimize the potential detrimental impacts of predicted climate change through a precautionary approach to development in and around estuaries and with regard to the utilization of estuarine habitat and resources”.

Responsible management authorities in respect to the development and implementation of estuary management plans in the Northern Cape are as follows:

- Local municipalities for estuaries that fall entirely within their jurisdiction:
  - Richtersveld Municipality – Holgat Estuary;
  - Nama Khoi Municipality – Buffels Estuary; and
  - Kamiesberg Municipality - Swartlintjies Estuary;
- The conservation authority, SANParks for estuaries that fall within protected areas under their administration within the Namaqua National Park:
  - Spoeg Estuary; and
  - Groen Estuary.
- National government, in collaboration with Namibia for the trans-boundary Orange River Mouth Ramsar site.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functional estuaries that persist as permanently dry environments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brak River; and</li> <li>• Bitter Estuary.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Coastal Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provincial estuarine management sub-committee must be reconstituted to assist local municipalities, the conservation authority and national government to address estuary-related issues.</li> <li>• Development of estuary management plans for all estuaries, beginning with nationally important systems, i.e. the Orange, Buffels, Spoeg and Groen Rivers.</li> <li>• In the interim, the following principles for estuarine management should be applied, pending the development of estuarine management plans for all estuaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estuaries must be permitted to function naturally as part of the local coastal dynamic process, and intervention should only be permitted under specifically authorised or emergency circumstances;</li> <li>• Regulate the abstraction of water from estuaries;</li> <li>• Regulate development and land-use activities in or adjacent to estuaries;</li> <li>• A Coastal Management Line should be instated for estuaries;</li> <li>• Minimise all forms of local or direct marine and land-based pollution entering estuaries, particularly mining effluent and fertilisers emanating from irrigation activities;</li> <li>• Appropriately regulate all recreational use of estuaries;</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of estuaries should be undertaken, particularly in respect to water quantity and quality, through a formalised estuary monitoring programme. Where possible thresholds of concern must be established and adjacent land user/s be engaged in respect to maintaining healthy ecological conditions;</li> <li>• Eradicate alien invasive species from estuaries;</li> <li>• Promote the rehabilitation of degraded areas within, and adjacent to, estuaries, areas subject to mining / sand winning and overharvesting of natural resources;</li> <li>• Promote on-going public awareness and education, including government department capacity building, through a range of programmes and media; and</li> <li>• A precautionary approach must be adopted for non-functional estuaries that persist as permanently dry environments, or systems that dry over the long term, which may still hold ecological value in terms of landscape processes and the provision of certain ecosystem goods and services under specific conditions (e.g. groundwater storage/recharge). In this regard, development should be excluded from the remnant channel and floodplain, that is, the area that would constitute the estuarine functional zone, thereby reducing the risk to development, infrastructure and human life during episodic extreme environmental disturbance. Such systems should thus be maintained as part of an open space system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 5.3.5 Finer Scale Policy Directive: Coastal Waste Management (Priority Area 7)

Supporting Legislation/ Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development</li> <li>• ICM Act (as amended), specifically Section 69-72</li> <li>• National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act</li> <li>• National Guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land-based Sources into the Marine Environment.</li> </ul>
Background	<p>Poor waste management practices in the coastal zone detract from the natural beauty of the Northern Cape; while pollution impacts on functional ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic) create health risks to humans and wildlife. The coastal zone is particularly vulnerable as pollution from upstream sources is often easily stored in watercourses like estuaries that remain closed for extended periods of time or entrapped by mobile dunes. Coastal areas are also the end or collection point of various solid and liquid waste streams. This pollution emanates from both the marine environment, as a result of shipping and commercial fishing activities, as well as from land-based sources, as a result of effluent discharges, urban stormwater runoff and the litter. More specifically along the Northern Cape coastline, the principle sources of pollution are anthropogenic including industrial and urban pollution sources, off-shore mining, and natural disasters (W. Oppel, pers. comm.<sup>1</sup>). Land-based and off-shore mining activities contribute significantly to coastal pollution through discharge of silt-laden water, generation of high turbidity, incidental oil spillages, and leakages emanating from marine oil and gas pipelines.</p> <p>The prevalence and impacts of discharge of effluent into the coastal environment along the Northern Cape coastline is considerably less in comparison to other coastal provinces. Nonetheless, nutrient-rich effluent, brine and sewage is discharged either directly to the coast by mariculture facilities and desalination plants, or indirectly via informal drainage networks in the absence of sewage treatment plants. Irrigation run-off and discharges into rivers occurs higher in the catchment area.</p> <p>The management of solid waste is also problematic in the Northern Cape coastal zone. Illegal dumping is common around developed areas leading to the accumulation of waste. Similarly, informal camping areas and off-road vehicle activities result in the wide-spread distribution of litter, outside the areas of waste collection services. Further to this, ocean-derived waste is continuously deposited along the coast and requires on-going removal. Coastal waste disposal sites represent immense sources of pollution that may settle in the coastal and offshore marine environment where such waste can cause harm to marine ecosystems and organisms. Maintenance of these sites is thus of paramount importance. While the Koingnaas and Kleinsee sites are licensed and well maintained, the state of the Alexander Bay site, licensed in the name of Alexor Ltd., is less than desirable with road access to the site being in a poor condition and entry to the site</p>

<sup>1</sup> Ms. W. Oppel, Coastal Management Unit, Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation

	<p>being unregulated. Poor management of the waste results in significant windblown litter toward the Orange River Mouth Ramsar Site. Hondeklip Bay is without a licensed waste disposal site. Waste is currently disposed of at a registered site in Koinaas. The old Hondeklip Bay disposal site is proposed to be rehabilitated and converted into a waste transfer station with the help of DEA funding (W. Oppel, pers. comm.).</p> <p>Less frequently, natural disasters such as harmful algal blooms and flooding result in biological pollution (oxygen-poor conditions, die-offs of marine invertebrates) and the deposition of debris in a variety of forms on the beach.</p> <p>In addition, historical machinery and equipment, and present-day waste from subcontractor's litter occupies parts of the coastline, and are in some areas affecting the ecological functioning of coastal ecosystems, such estuaries and mobile dune systems (DENC, 2014).</p>
Coastal Management Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of waste management infrastructure and services must be reflected in municipal IDPs with a clear indication of budget provision.</li> <li>• Local municipalities are constitutionally responsible to deliver waste management services to communities and are therefore also responsible to ensure that waste management practices in communities are both lawful and environmentally acceptable.</li> <li>• Where rural areas require waste collection, municipalities must establish transfer stations in strategic locations and collect waste from these transfer stations at appropriate times.</li> <li>• The state of the Alexander Bay Waste disposal site and the old Hondeklip Bay waste disposal site must be improved.</li> <li>• Scrap metal, batteries, asbestos, tyres, aquaculture equipment, pipes etc. must be removed.</li> <li>• Broken fencing must be repaired.</li> <li>• A bi-annual beach clean-up to be undertaken.</li> <li>• Future livelihood projects, for example, Kelp drying, must be appropriately located to avoid potential conflict.</li> </ul>



## 5.4 Five-year Implementation Plan

The five-year implementation plan detailed below provides detailed direction for achieving the coastal management vision, mission and coastal management objectives during the next 5 years of the ICM cycle in the Northern Cape. These priority areas, coastal management objectives and implementation strategies address the key issues of concern, and build upon directives outlined during the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement components and should be considered holistically and not in isolation from one another.

Core jurisdiction of this provincial programme vests with the Northern Cape DENC, however, implementation should be undertaken in partnership with Local Government and all relevant coastal stakeholders. Anticipated time frames, lead agents/agencies, as well as supporting agencies, are identified in the work plans included and anticipated costs and potential funding sources in the resource plans included for each priority area.



### 5.4.1 Priority Area 1: Facilitation of Coastal Access

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To ensure that the public has the right of reasonable physical access to coastal public property, on a managed basis and facilitated via infrastructure where appropriate								
1	Negotiate access servitudes through privately owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Site specific investigation completed</li><li>• Negotiations initiated and concluded</li><li>• MOU with the private land owners developed and approved</li><li>• Relevant and agreed to access servitudes instated</li><li>• Guideline document drafted to assist LMs to develop bylaws to regulate future coastal access</li><li>• Funding to develop bylaws motivated for and obtained</li></ul>	H	De-pendant on capacity & funding allocation	NDM	DENC, DEA, DMR	Approx. R500 000	To be determined
2	Support local government in carrying out their responsibilities in respect to coastal access (including PBL sites and other coastal access points)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PBL site(s) gazetted</li><li>• Public access servitudes registered</li></ul>	H	De-pendant on capacity & funding allocation	DENC	DEA	R3 500 per page in gazette	DEA
3	Investigate options for improvement of coastal access infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PCC agenda item for coastal access infrastructure (ablution facilities, parking, boardwalks, safety &amp; security, etc.)</li><li>• Improved road infrastructure in the coastal zone</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	NDM	DENC, COGHSTA	Activity specific	MIG / WftCP

**OBJECTIVE 2: To ensure that the public has the right of equitable access to the opportunities and benefits of the coast, on a managed basis**

1	Investigate with a view to implementation of a coastal sustainable livelihoods programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding accessed</li> <li>Study undertaken</li> <li>Livelihoods projects implemented</li> </ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	NC PCC	Initial study R400 000	Treasury / MTEF
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**OBJECTIVE 3: To preserve, protect or promote historical and cultural resources and activities of the coast**

1	Maintain and formalise the comprehensive inventory of archaeological and heritage resources within the coastal zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage and archaeological inventory/database maintained</li> <li>Declare the heritage areas as No-go areas for development</li> </ul>	M	Within 3 years	NCSAC	DENC, Northern Cape Arts & Culture Council	R200 000	SAHRA, NCSAC
2	Develop management guidelines for coastal archaeological and heritage resources including strategies to capitalise on heritage resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal specific management guidelines developed</li> <li>Opportunities realised for tourism</li> </ul>	L	Within 5 years	NCSAC	DENC, Northern Cape Arts & Culture Council	R400 000	SAHRA, NCSAC

**OBJECTIVE 4: Resolve issues of disputed boundaries and leases in sensitive areas**

1	Engage the Surveyor General's office to clarify provincial boundary location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boundaries consistently understood</li> <li>Database of lease agreements issued</li> <li>Maps produced</li> </ul>	H	Within 2 years	DENC	SG, DEA, DPW, DMR	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Identify derelict structures in the coastal zone and engage with landowners to repair or remove in terms of ICM Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in occurrence of derelict coastal structures</li> </ul>	H	On-going	DENC	DPW, Mining houses etc.	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Delineate/Refine the coastal protection zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal protection zone adjustment gazetted and implemented</li> </ul>	H	Within 2 years	DENC	DEA	R3 500 per page in gazette	MTEF

### 5.4.2 Priority Area 2: Coastal Development & Planning

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To promote appropriate development within the coastal corridor								
I	Identify and prioritise appropriate economic activities, taking the up-liftment of coastal communities into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Appropriate coastal economic activities &amp; identified</li><li>• EIA decision-making informed</li><li>• Sustainable job opportunities created</li><li>• Reduction in MPI (Poverty Index) in coastal wards</li><li>• Social investment programmes developed</li><li>• Cultural, heritage tourism developed along the coast</li><li>• District SDF implemented along the coast</li><li>• All proposed development in coastal zone sent to PCC for comment</li></ul>	H	As per DEDAT & municipal time frames (to be confirmed)	DEDAT, Municipalities	NC Economic Dev., Trade & Investment Promotion Agency, DENC, NC Tourism Authority	Current mandate & project specific	DEDAT, DT
OBJECTIVE 2: To alleviate coastal poverty through proactive coastal development initiatives that generate sustainable livelihood opportunities								
I	Capitalise on Operation Phakisa roll-out in terms of coastal livelihood opportunities, including but not limited to, tourism, fisheries, and mariculture sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New coastal livelihoods opportunities identified and funded for tourism, fisheries, and mariculture sectors</li></ul>	H	As per DEDAT time frames	DEDAT	NC Eco.Dev., Trade & Investment Promotion Agency, DALRRD, DENC, NCTA	Initial study R400 000	Treasury / MTEF
2	Utilise inventory of coastal resources as drivers for Local Economic Development (LED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coastal resources inventory developed</li><li>• Coastal LED opportunities identified, funded &amp; implemented</li></ul>	M	As per DEDAT time frames	DEDAT	DENC, municipalities	Initial study R200 000 & project specific	Treasury / MTEF

### 5.4.3 Priority Area 3: Cooperative Governance & Local Government Support

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To ensure meaningful public participation, and to promote partnerships between all forms of government, the private sector and civil society in order to foster co-responsibility in coastal management								
1	Continue to convene Provincial Coastal Committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Meetings convened quarterly</li><li>Minutes prepared</li><li>Effective responses to issues raised and debated</li></ul>	H	On-going	DENC	All	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Monitor the Provincial Coastal Committees Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assessment criteria agreed to</li><li>Annual assessment undertaken</li><li>Assessment submitted to DEA</li><li>Results of assessment used to inform representation on PCC going forward</li></ul>	H	Annually				
3	Ensure communication and co-operation between organs of state and civil society facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure appropriate representation at PCC meetings</li><li>Ensure attendance at PCC Meetings (as per finer scale coastal management objective)</li><li>Bi-monthly PCC meetings held</li><li>Annual review of actions undertaken &amp; effectiveness of PCC</li></ul>	H	On-going	DENC	DEA, NC Government, Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF
4	Further capacitate officials and other appropriate stakeholders in the principles of coastal management, co-management and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Appropriate training courses facilitated/ attended by PCC and MCC members (1 bi-annual course per member)</li><li>Public participation guidelines developed and implemented</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	DEA	R350 000	WftCP
5	Update the PCMP every 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Interim amendments made</li><li>Full update after 5 years</li></ul>	L	After 5 years	DENC	All	R600 000	MTEF



	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 2: To promote a dedicated and integrated coastal planning and management approach								
I	Continue to support a fully functioning Coastal Management Unit (CMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>CMU performance reviews undertaken annually</li><li>CMU MTEF funding retained and increased</li></ul>	H	On-going	DENC	DEA, Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF
OBJECTIVE 3: To support Local Government in fulfilling their coastal mandate								
I	Formalise roles of LMs in the coastal zone and capacitate officials to fulfil their mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Roles &amp; responsibilities agreed to, financed and actioned</li><li>Annual municipal capacity building sessions conducted</li></ul>	H	Based on municipal funding and capacity	DENC	DEA	Current mandate	MTEF

#### 5.4.4 Priority Area 4: Natural & Cultural Resource Management

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To maintain the diversity, health, and productivity of coastal ecosystems and processes								
1	Assess all coastal specific environmental assessments / proposed land use changes in terms of this Programme & consider ICM Act guidelines and principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agreement reached within DENC to ensure all spatially relevant environmental assessments include a coastal specific comment prior to authorisation being issued</li><li>Agreement reached with municipalities to ensure all spatially relevant land use changes to include a DENC coastal specific comment prior to being authorised</li></ul>	H	Within 6 months	DENC	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Develop an inventory of all coastal research that is being undertaken along the Northern Cape coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coastal research inventory completed of all current research being undertaken</li><li>Research needs to be identified and informed by management decisions &amp; the implementation of this PCMP</li><li>Research incorporated in management decision-making</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC, SANparks	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Identify research gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Relevant research studies conducted</li></ul>	L	Within 5 years	DENC, SANparks	Tertiary Institutions, SANBI, Conservation SA	Research specific	NRF

<b>OBJECTIVE 2: To establish and effectively manage a system of formal and informal conservation areas</b>								
1	Action National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for the Northern Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current protected area status reviewed</li> <li>Funding for new areas secured</li> </ul>	H	Within 2 years	SANparks, DENC	SANBI, WWF, Hill	DEA, Leslie	Area specific MTEF
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: To rehabilitate degraded coastal ecosystems and habitats</b>								
1	Implement and enforce environmental legislation and EMPRs in mining areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining EMPRs implemented as per DMR legal requirements</li> <li>Number of inspections conducted as per DMR legal requirements</li> </ul>	H	ASAP	DMR	DENC, Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Develop rehabilitation plans for degraded areas outside of mining areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas prioritised for rehabilitation</li> <li>Funding for rehabilitation negotiated</li> </ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	DEA	R200 000 per rehab plan	MTEF
3	Expand EPIP programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-operation with DEA / EPIP programmes (e.g. WfC and WFW) along the coast</li> <li>Additional budget secured</li> </ul>	M	Within 3 years	DEA	SANparks, DENC	Budget increased by 25%	WftCP, EPIP
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: To ensure appropriate management and conservation of estuarine resources</b>								
1	Identify and prioritise estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy session to identify, assess and prioritise estuaries for the development of estuarine management plans held (Minutes of strategy session)</li> <li>List of prioritised estuaries</li> <li>Actions as per Estuarine finer Scale Coastal Management Objectives</li> </ul>	H	Within 1 year	DENC	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Ensure application of ICM Act / NEM PAA buffer zones around all estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All development in line with legislation</li> </ul>	H	On-going but within 2 years	DENC	DEA, SANparks	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Develop and implement Estuarine Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding secured</li> <li>Management authority</li> </ul>	M	Within 3	Responsible authority as	DEA	R400 000 per EMP	WftCP

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>appointed (or delegated)</li> <li>Action plans developed (implementation)</li> <li>Plans developed</li> <li>Plans adopted and implemented</li> <li>Identification of responsibilities and enforcement of compliance with the Plans</li> </ul>		years	identified in CMP			
4	Establishment of basic estuary monitoring programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estuarine database containing regularly updated aerial photography, water quality data, mouth state data, catchment/ hydrological data, biological data, alien invasive plant coverage</li> <li>Annual reporting</li> </ul>	M	Bi-annually	Responsible authority as identified in CMP	DWS, DEA	To be confirmed	WftCP, WRC
5	Increase scientific data and knowledge generation on all estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific institutions engaged</li> <li>Potential research projects negotiated (Research needs to be informed by management decisions &amp; the implementation of this PCMP)</li> </ul>	L	On-going but within 5 years	DENC, SANparks	DEA, SANBI		NRF, WRC

### 5.4.5 Priority Area 5: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: 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								
1	Formalise and implement the Northern Cape coastal management line for the coast including estuaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>CML developed and implemented</li></ul>	H	Within 1 year	DENC	DEA, Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Implement the guidelines of the Conservation SA ‘Lets respond’ Toolkit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Toolkit accessed</li><li>Training undertaken</li><li>Toolkit implemented</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	Conservation SA	DENC, Municipalities	R250 000 for training	WftCP
OBJECTIVE 2: To develop mechanisms to facilitate a uniform provincial approach to assessing and responding to coastal vulnerability								
1	Ensure CML adhered to EIA decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Compliance with CML included as a condition of approval in coastal EIAs</li></ul>	H	Once designated	DENC	DEA	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Ensure CML adopted by Municipalities and taken into consideration when building plans are approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provision made for CML in municipal IDPs, SDFs and LUMS</li></ul>	H	Once designated	DENC	Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Develop a Coastal Disaster Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coastal Disaster Management Plan developed and adopted (as per DEA legal requirements &amp; responsibilities)</li></ul>	H	Within 2 years	DEA	DENC, Municipalities	Current mandate	MTEF



#### 5.4.6 Priority Area 6: Compliance, Enforcement & Monitoring

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To promote enforcement of conditions of approval of authorized coastal activities as well as enforcement of relevant environmental legislation								
1	Coordinated policing and development of mechanisms to encourage compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Annual coastal audit undertaken</li><li>Number of EMPRs and coastal related developments reviewed</li></ul>	H	Annually & on-going	DENC	Municipalities, SANparks	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Ensure compliance to ICM Act by commenting on mining EMPRs and coastal related developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of EMPRs and coastal related developments reviewed</li></ul>	M	On-going	DENC, Municipalities, SANParks, DEA	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Ensure compliance to ICM Act through “cooperative policing” of mining activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved compliance with DMR legislation</li></ul>	M	On-going	DMR	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
OBJECTIVE 2: Monitor the state of the Northern Cape coastal zone								
1	Undertake annual coastal audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coastal audits undertaken every 1 year</li></ul>	H	Annually	DENC	Municipalities, SANparks	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Maintain on-going databases of issues identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Long term database of infringements, role players and critical issues in place</li></ul>	M	On-going	DENC	NC PCC	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Report on the State of the Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SoC reporting undertaken every 4 years</li><li>Required action(s) identified e.g. specific projects/ programmes in response to outcomes of SoC reporting</li></ul>	L	Within 5 years	DENC	DEA	R600 000	MTEF

#### 5.4.7 Priority Area 7: Marine & Land-Based Sources of Pollution

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To implement pollution control and waste management measures in order to prevent, minimize and strictly control harmful discharges into coastal ecosystems								
1	Develop an inventory of all outfalls and potential polluters in the province, and where appropriate, develop disaster management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Polluter inventory developed</li><li>• Disaster management plans developed</li></ul>	H	Current	DEA	DENC, LMs	Current mandate	MTEF
2	Support EPIP programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cooperation with DEA / EPIP programmes</li></ul>	H	On-going	DEA	NC PCC	Current mandate	WftCP
3	Develop a provincial coastal water resources monitoring programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring programmed developed for estuaries, rivers, wetlands and pans</li><li>• Maintenance of a long term water quality database</li><li>• Thresholds of Potential Concern / water quality standards developed</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DWS	DEA, DENC	tbd	WRC
OBJECTIVE 2: 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								
1	Include coastal and marine issues in the NC Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coastal and marine issues included</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	NC PCC	Current mandate	WftCP

#### 5.4.8 Priority Area 8: Coastal & Marine Awareness, Education & Training

	Actions	Indicators	Priority	Work Plan			Resource Plan	
				Time frame	Lead agency	Supporting agencies	Budget	Potential funders
OBJECTIVE 1: To inform the public through funded environmental education programmes on key coastal issues.								
1	Verify the area specific key coastal related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Area specific key issues report compiled</li></ul>	H	Within 2 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R50 000	MTEF
2	Compile a marine and coastal education programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approved marine and coastal programme</li></ul>	H	Within 2 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R250 000	MTEF
3	Implementation of approved marine and coastal programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of activities conducted</li><li>Number of stakeholders reached</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R1 million	MTEF
OBJECTIVE 2: To support formal education with the integration of marine and coastal education in line with CAPS (Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement)								
1	Identify marine and coastal content in the curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Content report compiled</li></ul>	H	Within 1 year	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R750 000	MTEF
2	Develop marine and coastal education learning material in line with CAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of learning materials developed</li><li>Number of schools that received learning material</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	Current mandate	MTEF
3	Teacher development training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of teachers capacitated</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R1.5 mil	MTEF
4	Conduct environmental learning activities to/with learners (e.g. excursions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of learners reached</li><li>Number of environmental learning activities conducted</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	Current mandate	MTEF
5	MCEN Activities (Marine & Coastal Enviro Network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provincial mini conference conducted</li><li>National MCEN conference attended</li></ul>	M	Within 3 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE	R 45 000	MTEF

<b>OBJECTIVE 3: To access funding and provide capacity building to relevant stakeholders</b>								
I	Facilitate capacity building to relevant stakeholders & their employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 capacity building session conducted per year</li> <li>20 employees capacitated per year</li> </ul>	L	Within 5 years	DENC	MCEN, DOE, LMs	R500 000	MTEF
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: To increase awareness of coastal legislation for private and public sectors as well as the general public</b>								
I	Registration and training of provincial and municipal EMI's in respect to coastal specific legislation including bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of EMI's (minimum of 2 per Local municipal area)</li> <li>Built capacity to enhance enforcement effort</li> <li>Improved compliance (reduced number of transgressions)</li> </ul>	H	On-going	DEA	DENC, SANparks, Namakwa and LMs	Current mandate	MTEF

## 6. REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

Following endorsement and acceptance of the CMP, it is recommended that the next substantive amendment occur five years after publication of this 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.

## 7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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

Following several rounds of critical input and review of the draft CMP provided by the NC PCC and members of the public during a series of facilitated meetings (detailed in Appendix 10.3), issues identified in the situational analysis were refined, the proposed vision for Northern Cape's coast and the key priority areas validated, as well as proposed strategies and implementation guidelines of the draft CMP confirmed.

## 8. CONCLUSION

This review and updating of the Northern Cape CMP has followed the process as proposed in both the National CMP (DEA, 2014) as well as the draft Guide to the Development of CMPs in South Africa (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2014).

This CMP will stand as the primary policy directive for coastal management for the NC Province to inform all actions and activities in the identified coastal zone as well as those impacting the coastal zone. It also stands as the provincial government's commitment to achieving the practical and tangible outcomes that have been identified in the development of this document. As depicted in Figure 3 it has followed a cyclical process and is intended to be adapted as and when amendments are required and updates need to be incorporated, through discussions and debate during future NC PCC meetings.

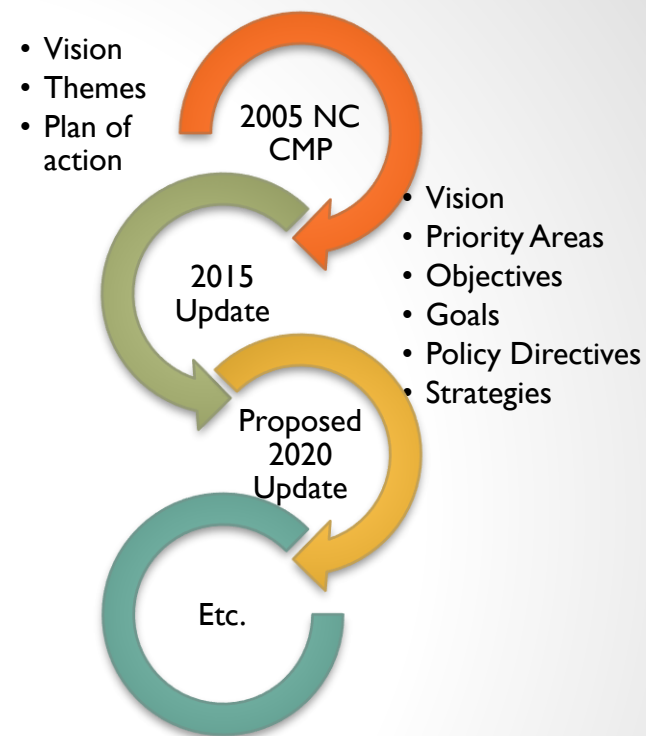


FIGURE 3: CMP PROCESS



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## 10. APPENDICES

### 10.1 Acronyms

A&E	Awareness and Education	MPRD Act	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)
AET	Awareness, Education and Training	MSL	Mean sea level
ALR&RD	Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Municipal Systems Act	Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000)
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem	NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
BLSMS	Boat Launch Site Monitoring System	National Building Regulations and Standard Act	National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act No. 103 of 1977 amended 1982, 1984, 1989, 1995, 1996)
CAPE	Cape Action for People and the Environment	NBA 2011	National Biodiversity Assessment 2011 (South Africa)
CMP	Coastal management programme	NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme
CPA	Community Property Association	NCLP	Northern Cape Provincial Legislature
COGHSTA	Northern Cape Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	National Health Act	National Health Act (Act No.61 of 2003)
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
DALRRD	Northern Cape Department of Agriculture Land Reform & Rural Development	NPC	National Planning Commission
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	NPoA	National Programme of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities (South Africa)

DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)
DEDaT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	NRF	National Research Foundation
DENC	Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation	NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources	NSSD 1	National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan 2011-2014
DoT	Department of Transport	NWA	National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)
DST	Department of Science and Technology	NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
		PAI Act	Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000, amended Act No.54 of 2002)
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local government and municipalities	Protected Areas Act	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003)
DPW	Department of Public Works	SAEO	South Africa Environment Outlook
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
EAF	Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management	SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
EDT	Northern Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism	SAMSA Act	South Africa Maritime Safety Authority Act (Act No. 5 of 1998)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	SANBI	South African National biodiversity Institute
EIA	Environmental impact assessment	SANCOR	South African Network for Coastal and Oceanic Research
EIF	Environmental Integrity Framework	SANparks	South African National Parks
EMPlans	Environmental management plan	SASSI	South African Sustainable Seafood Initiative
EM Programmes	Environmental management programmes	SDF	Spatial development framework
EFZ	Estuarine functional zone	SDI Act	Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (Act No. 54 of 2003)
GIS	Geographic information system		
ha	Hectare	Seashore Act	Seashore Act (Act No. 21 of 1935, as amended 1984, 1993)
HWM	High Water mark	SPUMLA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act

ICM	Integrated coastal management	SDF	No. 16 of 2013)
ICM Act	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008)	SPUMLA	Spatial development framework Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013)
IDP	Integrated development plan	TAC	Total Allowable Catch (TAC)
MEC	Member of the Executive Council of a coastal province responsible for designated provincial lead agency in terms of the ICM Act	TAE	Total Allowable Effort (TAE)
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998, amended 2000)	The Constitution	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996)
MARPOL Act	International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships Act (Act No. 2 of 1986)	Transnet	NPA Transnet National Ports Authority
MEC	Member of the Executive Council of a coastal province responsible for designated provincial lead agency in terms of the ICM Act	Waste Act	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act (Act No. 18 of 1998, amended 2000)	WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
		WG8	Working Group 8 (Oceans and Coasts) of MINTEC

## 10.2 Glossary of Terms

*Glossary of Terms as per the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Amendment Act No. 36 of 2014):*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**"coastal management"** includes-

- (a) the regulation, management, protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the coastal environment;
- (b) the regulation and management of the use and development of the coastal zone and coastal resources;
- (c) monitoring and enforcing compliance with laws and policies that regulate human activities within the coastal zone; and
- (d) planning in connection with the activities referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c);

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

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

**"coastal planning scheme"** means a scheme that-

- (a) reserves defined areas within the coastal zone to be used exclusively or mainly for specified purpose; and
- (b) prohibits or restricts any use of these areas in conflict with the terms of the scheme;

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

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

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

**"coastal resources"** means any part of-

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



**"coastal waters"** means-

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

**"coastal wetland"** means —

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

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

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

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

**"Department"** means the national department responsible for environmental affairs;

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

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

**"Director-General"** means the Director-General of the Department;

**"dumping at sea"** means—

- (a) any deliberate disposal into the sea of any waste or material other than operational waste from a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea;
- (b) any deliberate disposal into the sea of a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea;
- (c) any storage of any waste or other material on or in the seabed, its subsoil or substrata; or
- (d) any abandonment or toppling at site of a platform or other structure at sea, for the sole purpose of deliberate disposal, but "dumping at sea" does not include —
  - (i) the lawful disposal at sea through sea out-fall pipelines of any waste or other material generated on land;
  - (ii) the lawful depositing of any substance or placing or abandoning of anything in the sea for a purpose other than mere disposal of it; or
  - (iii) disposing of or storing in the sea any tailings or other material from the bed or subsoil of coastal waters generated by the lawful exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of mineral resources from the bed, subsoil or substrata of the sea;

**"dumping permit"** means a permit granted under section 71 of the ICM Act;

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

- (a) wind action;
- (b) wave action;
- (c) currents;

(d) tidal action; and

(e) river flows;

**"effluent"** means —

(a) any liquid discharged into the coastal environment as waste, and includes any substance dissolved or suspended in the liquid; or

(b) liquid which is a different temperature from the body of water into which it is being discharged;

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

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

**"estuary"** means a body of surface water—

(a) that is permanently or periodically open to the sea;

(b) in which a rise and fall of the water level as a result of the tides is measurable at spring tides when the body of surface water is open to the sea; or

(c) in respect of which the salinity is higher than fresh water as a result of the influence of the sea, and where there is a salinity gradient between the tidal reach and the mouth of the body of surface water;

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

**"Gazette"** when used in relation to —

(a) the Minister, means the Government Gazette;

(b) the MEC means the Provincial Gazette; and

(c) a municipality, means the Provincial Gazette of the province in which the municipality is situated;

**"general discharge authorisation"** means an authorisation under section 69(2) of the ICM Act;

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

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

(a) exceptional or abnormal weather or sea; or

(b) an estuary being closed to the sea;

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

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

(a) prioritising the collective interests in coastal public property of all persons living in the Republic over the interests of a particular group or sector of society;

(b) adopting a long-term perspective that takes into account the interests of future generations in inheriting coastal public property and a coastal environment characterised by healthy and productive ecosystems and economic activities that are ecologically and socially sustainable; and

(c) taking into account the interests of other living organisms that are dependent on the coastal environment;

**"Issuing authority"** means the authority designated in terms of this Act to issue authorisations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**"Marine Living Resources Act"** means the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No.18 of 1998);

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

**"Minister"** means the Minister responsible for environmental affairs;

**"Municipality"—**

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

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

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

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

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

**"operational waste"—**

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

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

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

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

**"prescribe"** means prescribe by regulation;

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

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

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

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

**"sea"** means -

- (a) the high seas;

(b) all coastal waters; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 10.3 Stakeholder participation in the updating of the NC CMP

Name	Organisation/Affiliation	Name	Organisation/Affiliation
Mr I. Obaray	NCPL	Ms A Beukes	NCLP
Ms Fufe Makatong	NCPL	Mr I. T Dithebe	NCPL
Mr D van Heerden	DENC	Mr Albert Mabunda	DENC
Ms Wilna Oppel	DENC	Mr Nico Laubscher	DENC
Mr Klaas van Zyl	DENC	Mr Enrico Oosthuysen	DENC
Mr Bronwen Cornelissen	DENC	Ms Adeleen Cloete	DENC
Ms Louise Glendenhuys	DENC	Ms B Botes	DENC
Mr E Swartbooi	DENC	Mr A Le Roux	DENC
Mr Ralph Van Der Poll	DENC	Mr Onwabile Ndzumo	DENC
Mr Morne Farmer	DENC	Ms Erna Groeners	DENC
Mr Peter Cloete	DENC	Mr Conrad Geldenhuys	DENC
Mr Eric Gaborone	DENC	Ms Nntombii Louw	COGHSTA
Mr Schalk Grobbelaar	COGHSTA	Mr Siphon Mampe	DEDaT
Mr Edward Julius	DEDaT	Mr Gus Brown	Namakwa District Municipality
Mr Christiaan Fortuin	Namakwa District Municipality	Ms Elsabè Stewens	Kamiesberg Municipality
Mr Leon Ambrosini	Richtersveld Municipality	Mr Darren Engelbrecht	DALR&RD
Ms Sarah Cloete	Kamiesberg Municipality	Mr K Minnaar	South African Border Police
Mr F Njovu	NC Office of the Premier	Mr S. Matthys	SANparks
Mr Bernard van Lente	SANparks	Mr Justin Coraizin	SAMSA
Mr Rufus Hein	Conservation SA	Mr D Potgieter	DWS
Mr B Botes	DWS	Ms Deidre Williams	DMR
Ms Linda Njemla	DMR	Ms Abegail Makgato	Transhex
Mr Anton Meyer	De Beers Consolidated Mines	Ms Leilani Swartbooi	Alexkor RMC JV (Richtersveld Mining Company Joint Venture)
Mr Pierre Kotze	Transhex	Ms. Natasha Le Breton	DEA
Mr Ryan Peter	DEA	Mr Qaphela Mpotulo	DEA
Ms Ntombovuyo Madlokasi	DEA	Ms Daisy Kotsedi	DEA



Ms Mzondeleli Dlulane	DEA	Ms Valda Cloete	DEA
Mr Tshepiso Monnakgotla	DEA	Ms Catherine Meyer	RHDHV
Ms Tandi Breetzke	RHDHV	Mr John Ellis	Kamiesberg Municipality
Mr Charel de Beer	Member of Parliament	Mr John Cloete	Coastal committee member
Mr A de Wet	Richtersveld Municipality	Ms Adri Saal	Stakeholder
Ms Geraldine Fortein	Stakeholder	Ms Denise Saal	Stakeholder
Mr Howard Saal	Stakeholder	Ms Marilu Davids	Stakeholder
Ms Rosina Klaase	Stakeholder	Ms Jaqueline Fortuin	Stakeholder
Mr Jonnie Saal	Stakeholder	Ms Almarie de Klerk	Stakeholder
Ms Carin Cloete	Stakeholder	Ms Fidelia Cloete	Stakeholder
Mr Franklen Swarts	Stakeholder	Ms Corrie Adams	Stakeholder
Mr Rick Papia	Stakeholder	Ms Florrie Saul	Stakeholder
Ms Arlene Cloete	Stakeholder	Ms Chandree Morris	Stakeholder
Mr Clarence Adams	Stakeholder	Ms Kelly Ann Joseph	Stakeholder
Ms Marquin Rose	Stakeholder	Ms Eileen Danster	Stakeholder
Ms Elisabeth Basson	Stakeholder	Ms Andries Klaase	Stakeholder
Ms Elshia Sochop	Stakeholder	Ms Valencia Roelf	Stakeholder
Mr Rhonwun Joseph	Stakeholder	Mr Daverick Vos	Stakeholder
Mr Dean Adams	Stakeholder	Mr Keenon Birkse	Stakeholder
Mr Lenville Klaase	Stakeholder	Mr Justin Cloete	Stakeholder
Ms Katarine Adams	Stakeholder	Mr Werner Corjens	Stakeholder
Ms Karin Beukes	Stakeholder	Ms Sarah Dom	Stakeholder
Ms Morida Dudcett	Stakeholder	Mr Dellado Saal	Stakeholder
Mr Wazam	Stakeholder	Mr Bernetto Cloete	Stakeholder
Ms Hennilvia Titus	Stakeholder	Mr John Menthoor	Stakeholder
Ms Celeste van Rooi	Stakeholder	Mr Heidi Bekeur	Stakeholder
Ms Elloise Bosman	Stakeholder	E Bosman	Stakeholder
Ms Elisha Schop	Stakeholder	Ms Yvonne Dirkse	Stakeholder
Ms Simonè Afrika	Stakeholder	Mr Patrick Rulph	Stakeholder
Ms Liesl Danster	Stakeholder	Ms Shirley Joseph	Stakeholder

Ms Roslynn Links	Stakeholder	Ms Jeanetla Tieties	Stakeholder
Ms Anthea Kordom	Stakeholder	Ms M Kruger	Stakeholder
Ms Florida Joseph	Stakeholder	Mr G Cloete	De Beers
Mr Mariana Joseph	Stakeholder	Mr C Bam	De Beers
Ms Anna Marie Vos	Stakeholder	Mr J Erasmus	Stakeholder
Ms Adelaide Soggop	Stakeholder	Mr H van Niekerk	SAPS
Ms Nadia Duckett	Stakeholder	Mr Kobus van der Merwe	Stakeholder
Ms Pauly Sochop	Stakeholder	Mr J W van der Merwe	Stakeholder
Ms Andrea Gaffort	Stakeholder	Mr H Visser	Stakeholder
Ms Geogina Fortuin	Stakeholder	Mr S Kruger	Stakeholder
Ms Jo-ann Cloete	Stakeholder	D Moyser	Stakeholder
Ms Arlene Cloete	Stakeholder	C Mackenzie	Stakeholder
Ms Elsie Adams	Stakeholder	M Johnson	Stakeholder
Ms Reonora Fatim	Stakeholder	J Van Neel	Stakeholder
Ms Janine Diergaardt	Stakeholder	M A Du Plessis	Stakeholder
Ms Esteriëtta Adams	Stakeholder	W Strauss	Stakeholder
Ms Louisa Van Gent	Stakeholder	Mr Theuns Botha	Stakeholder
Ms Ida Joseph	Stakeholder	W Kluge	Stakeholder
Mr Terrance Roman	Stakeholder	A Swartbooi	Stakeholder
Mr Victor Jacobs	Stakeholder	Ms Andrea Links	Stakeholder
Mr Alfonso Maart	Stakeholder	Ms Frances De Wet	Stakeholder
Mr Charlton Vries	Stakeholder	Ms Sonia Joseph	Stakeholder
Ms Joan Cloete	Stakeholder	Mr Nobom Godisa	Stakeholder
Ms Margaret Maas	Stakeholder	Ms Felicia Nukwa	Stakeholder
M Arnolds	Stakeholder	Mr Wilson Nyakana	Stakeholder
Ms Tobeka Vumazonke	Stakeholder	Mr Ruben Joseph	Stakeholder
Ms Bongekile Mtanyana	Stakeholder	Ms Danie Visagie	Stakeholder
Ms Anna Lebas	Stakeholder	Mr Eric Magerman	Stakeholder
Ms Sweetness Billie	Stakeholder	C Whitlow	Stakeholder
Ms Nontsikelo Ngobo	Stakeholder	F Swartbooi	Stakeholder

Mr Sakhele Wilson	Stakeholder	Ms Dawn Isaacs	Stakeholder
Ms Amanda Swartbooi	Stakeholder	Ms Alilda Daniels	Stakeholder
Ms Mary De Klerk	Stakeholder	Mr Duran Klaasor	Stakeholder
Ms Violet Milton	Stakeholder	Mr Jeremia Ovies	Stakeholder
Ms Sonja Diergaardt	Stakeholder	Mr A Joseph	Stakeholder
K Reits	Stakeholder		