



The National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa

2020

DRAFT 1



**environment, forestry
& fisheries**

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DISCLAIMER

This document does not in any way have legal authority or take precedence over the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (ICM Act) nor does it purport to stand in the place of or substitute any of the wording and provisions of the ICM Act. The ICM Act remains the final and legal authority on Integrated Coastal Management in South Africa. However, please note that Acts of Parliament are occasionally amended, and the reader is advised to consider the latest version of any Act referred to in this report.

COPYRIGHT

All rights reserved. This information may be freely used and copied for educational and other non-commercial purposes, provided that any reproduction of data is accompanied by an acknowledgement of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries as the source.

This does not apply to figures and images with explicitly reserved reproduction right: © followed by the source and the year of first circulation. Reproduction of the latter requires prior authorisation from the authors.

This report should be cited as:

The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (2020). The National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa: 2020.

Cover Photo © Jean Tresfon Photography

Contributors to the Report

Published by
The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
Republic of South Africa





“

We, the people of South Africa, celebrate the diversity, beauty and richness of our coast and seek an equitable balance of opportunities and benefits throughout it.

We strive for sustainable coastal development involving a balance between material prosperity, social development, cultural values, spiritual fulfilment and ecological integrity, in the interests of all South Africans.

We strive for a time when all South Africans recognise that the coast is ours to enjoy in a spirit of community. We look forward to a time when all South Africans assume shared responsibility for maintaining the health, diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems in a spirit of stewardship and caring.

”

THE NATIONAL VISION FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST

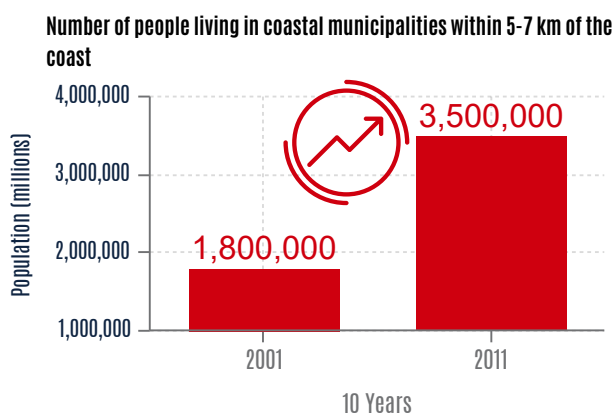
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
The Coast as a Forefront of Change	6
The First National Coastal Management Programme: A Summary Review	7
Summary Review Findings	11
The First Integrated Coastal Management Lekgotla: A New Landmark for ICM	12
Operation Phakisa and the District Delivery Model	14
The New Focus of the Second NCMP	15
Re-packaging under the NCMP Priorities	15
The 2020 NCMP Implementation Plan	17
Conclusions and Way Forward	18

Introduction

The coast of the southernmost tip of Africa is the birthplace of human consciousness, and has been a part of collective human heritage since time immemorial.

Coastal zones throughout the world have historically been among the most heavily exploited areas because of their rich resources. In coastal countries today, an estimated half of the total population live in coastal zones, and migration from inland areas to the coast is increasing. Not surprisingly, there is also a rising conflict between the need for immediate consumption or use of coastal resources and the need to ensure the long-term supply of those resources. In many countries this conflict has already reached a critical stage, with large parts of the coastal zone polluted from local or inland sources, wetlands drained, estuarine ecosystem health compromised and beaches long since ruined for human enjoyment. Notwithstanding these impacts, the enjoyment of the coastal zone by a wide variety of users and the view of the coast as a national asset and legacy for future generations is of the utmost importance for the promotion of its current and future sustainable use.



Coastlines are highly dynamic natural systems that interact with terrestrial, marine, and atmospheric processes and undergo continuous change in response to these processes. Over the years, human society has to a great extent failed to recognize this dynamic character of coastal areas, and this has led to major disasters and societal disruption of various degree. Even today, coastal development is often taking place with little regard to natural dynamics, and this problem is especially pronounced in developing countries where data, technical expertise and economic resources are limited, and coastal populations are growing rapidly.

The predicted climate change adds an extra risk factor to human activities in coastal areas. While the natural dynamics that shape our coasts have been relatively stable and predictable over the last centuries, much more rapid change is now expected in processes as sea level rise, ocean temperature, ocean acidity, tropical storm intensity and precipitation/runoff patterns. The world's coastlines will respond to these changes in different ways and at different pace depending on their bio-geophysical characteristics, but generally society will have to recognize that past coastal trends cannot be directly projected into the future.



The right to an environment that is protected for the benefit of both present and future generations of South Africans – which ensures the perpetuation of their health and well-being – is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). Section 24 of the Constitution requires the promulgation of legislation and appropriate instruments that promotes conservation, prevents pollution and ecological degradation, and ensures that the social and economic growth of our nation progresses with due consideration of the need to secure ecologically sustainable development and natural resources.

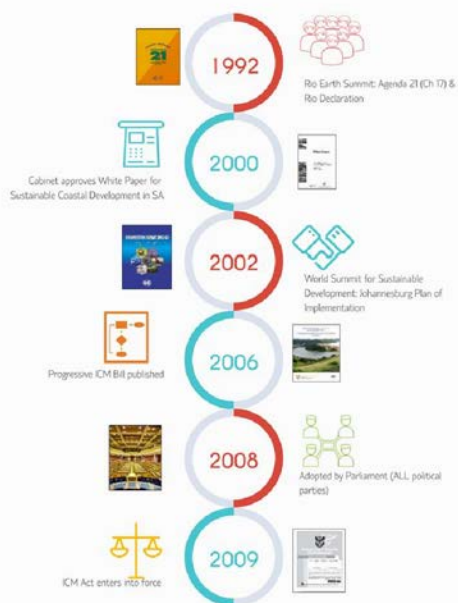
In answer to this need, the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) was promulgated in 1998. Acting as a broad “umbrella” legislative instrument, NEMA’s primary objectives include the promotion of a co-ordinated approach to matters affecting the environment by ensuring that co-operative governance as well as co-ordinating mechanisms and institutions are implemented as key principles for the effective management of the environment of South Africa.

These principles, translated within the context of coastal management, were captured in the White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (DEAT, 2000) (White Paper), which signified the first fundamental shift in thinking, ushering in a new era for adopting an integrated approach to matters pertaining to the coast. According to the White Paper, past coastal management efforts did not recognise the value of coastal ecosystems as a cornerstone for development. Coastal management was also resource-centred rather than people-centred, and attempted to control, rather than promote the sustainable use of coastal resources, with a lack of recognition of the diversity of our coast. Furthermore, management of the coastal area was fragmented and uncoordinated, and was undertaken largely on a sector-specific basis, with an emphasis on maximising coastal resource use on a single sector basis and the exclusive use of areas and resources. In recognition of these shortcomings the government of South Africa elected to embrace a holistic approach, known as Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). The purpose of ICM 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.

It starts with an analytical process to set objectives for the development and management of the coastal zone. All of the historical challenges mentioned above are contradictory to the objectives of ICM and therefore the Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008) (hereafter referred to as the “ICM Act”) has been promulgated, to establish the statutory requirements for integrated coastal and estuarine management in South Africa. ICM also prescribes the inclusion of norms, standards and policies for further elaboration and guidance on coastal management provisions within legislation and specific scenarios and/or issues. One of the many reasons for the adoption of this form of management is to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, and to maintain the natural character of coastal landscapes and seascapes. The purpose of ICM is to ensure that the development and use of natural resources in the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable, as well as being ecologically sustainable.

TIMELINE:

Key dates in the history of Coastal Management in SA



The ICM Act contains a variety of tools that can be used as important tools to ensure that:

- The coastal zone is conserved;
- Development is conducted in an environmentally sustainable manner; and
- Transgressions by individuals or groups are dealt with through appropriate measures and/or fines.

Amongst these tools, Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs) are arguably the most powerful integrating instruments. A CMP is a policy directive for the management of the coastal zone, inclusive of strategies and plans for the effective implementation of the ICM Act that will enable organs of state to plan accordingly, to set a course for the environmental future of a nation by addressing the resolution of current management problems and user-conflicts (due to the wide variety of activities and uses of the coast), as well as the long-term development and management of the coastline. CMPs also play the vital role of bringing together the various spheres and sectors of government, private sector activities and community activities on the coast for the effective implementation of ICM over a projected period of time. This is achieved by ensuring that the development and use of natural resources in the coastal zone is done with the best interests of the public and economy, while being ecologically sustainable.

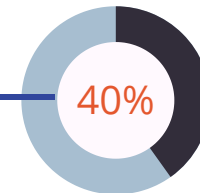
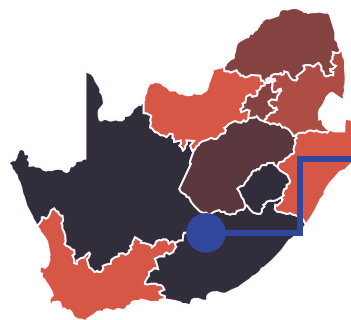
The Coast as a Forefront of Change

Coastal areas have been attractive settling grounds for human populations since time immemorial, as they provide abundant marine resources, fertile agricultural land, attractive areas for settlement and ever-expanding possibilities for trade, transport, and emerging renewable energy initiatives.

The character of coastal environments, however, poses some great challenges to human habitation. Coastlines are highly dynamic natural systems that interact with terrestrial, marine, and atmospheric processes and undergo continuous change in response to these processes. Over the years, human society has to a great extent failed to recognize this dynamic character of coastal areas, and this has led to major disasters and societal disruption of various degree. Even today, coastal development is often taking place with little regard to natural dynamics, and this problem is especially pronounced in developing countries where data, technical expertise and economic resources are limited, and coastal populations are growing rapidly.

1.2
Billion

of the global population
lives within 100 km of the
coast



of South Africans are living
within 60 km of the coast

60%

of the South African economy
depends on coastal natural
resources and trade infrastructure
such as ports.



Climate change adds an extra risk factor to human activities in coastal areas. While the natural dynamics that shape our coasts have been relatively stable and predictable over the last centuries, much more rapid change is now expected in processes as sea level rise, ocean temperature, ocean acidity, tropical storm intensity and precipitation/runoff patterns. The world's coastlines will respond to these changes in different ways and at different pace, depending on their biogeophysical characteristics, but generally society will have to recognize that past coastal trends cannot be directly projected into the future. Instead, it is necessary to consider how different coastal environments will respond to the predicted climate change and identify relevant management options.

The First National Coastal Management Programme: A Summary Review

As is the case with the first iteration, each National Coastal Management Programme is intended to be implemented over a 5-year period, which is then reviewed and analyzed to inform the next iteration. This is done not only as a requirement of the ICM Act, but to ensure that each NCMP addresses challenges and gaps in implementation whilst also catering for the changing needs of the environment, society and the economy, in order to ensure that each NCMP is current, tangible (in terms of realistic actions that will be achieved over the set period) and relevant to the needs which are identified through a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process.

The specific actions for delivery identified under each respective priority area and management objective is detailed below. It must be noted that these actions are the original actions committed to by the Branch: Oceans and Coasts, although these actions may have been altered over the 5-year period.

PRIORITY 1: COASTAL VULNERABILITY

Management Objective 1.1: Develop regulatory mechanisms (including norms and standards) to facilitate a uniform approach to assess coastal vulnerability and to establish conditions of use in the coastal zone		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop guidelines for the adjustment of coastal boundaries	Mar 2017	• Completed guideline document
Regulations pertaining to the reclamation of land from the sea	Mar 2016	• Regulations published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
Develop norms and standards for the demarcation of the HWM	Mar 2016	• Phase 1 completion of the coastal risk and vulnerability study on mitigation and adaptation to dynamic coastal processes (including impacts from climate change)
Develop norms and standards for coastal set-back lines (e.g. as influenced by sea-level rise)	Mar 2016	• Phase 1 completion of the coastal risk and vulnerability study on mitigation and adaptation to dynamic coastal processes (including impacts from climate change)
Regulation on the control of use of vehicles in the coastal area	Mar 2015	• Regulations published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
Regulations for the management of boat launching sites in the coastal zone	Mar 2015	• Regulations published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
Prepare a nationally consistent spatial layer indicating the boundaries within the coastal zone for national planning	Mar 2016	• Completed spatial layer as component of a component of marine spatial planning tool
Develop Norms and standards for modelling of sea-level rise projections	Mar 2016	• Phase 2 completion of the coastal risk and vulnerability study on mitigation and adaptation to dynamic coastal processes (including impacts from climate change)
Develop norms and standards for modelling of storm surge projections	Mar 2016	• Phase 2 completion of the coastal risk and vulnerability study on mitigation and adaptation to dynamic coastal processes (including impacts from climate change)
Develop guidelines on the development of coastal planning scheme	Mar 2015	• Completed guideline document
Develop guidelines for coastal defence (e.g. environmental engineering approaches)	Mar 2017	• Completed guideline document
Review and revise the water and sediment quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic ecosystems in the coastal zone of South Africa	Mar 2016	• Completed guideline document

Management Objective 1.2: Develop appropriate data and decision-support for the identification of vulnerable coast areas to dynamic coastal processes and the effects of global change		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Prepare a schedule of prohibited and restricted activities on coastal public property and condition of use	Dec 2015	• Regulation schedule published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
Mapping coastal boundaries inclusive of a comprehensive audit of all structures on coastal public property	Mar 2015	• Freely accessible mapping tool
Prepare a coastal hazard zone index and demarcate coastal hazard zones (including impacts from climate change)	Mar 2015	• Regulation schedule published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
Expand the database on illegal structures in coastal public property	Mar 2016	• Expanded and updated geo-data base
Prepare a database on the location of the Admiralty Reserve and condition of use	Mar 2016	• Completed geo- data base, including condition of use
Management Objective 1.3: Rehabilitation of areas along the coast		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Guidelines of the stabilisation and rehabilitation in the coastal zone (e.g. dunes)	Mar 2016	• Completed guideline document
National guidelines on the procedures to prevent/remove unlawful structures in the coastal zone, specifically aimed at assisting provinces and municipalities (e.g. expansion to enforcement manual to the ICM Act)	Mar 2017	• Completed guideline document

PRIORITY 2: EQUITABLE PUBLIC ACCESS

Management Objective 2.1: Provide a national commitment for the facilitation of safe and equitable access to coastal public property along South Africa's coast		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance indicator
Regulations pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of coastal public access	Mar 2016	• Regulation schedule published in <i>Government Gazette</i>
A national strategy for facilitating coastal public access and incorporated into the NCMP	Mar 2015	• Completed strategy document available
Management Objective 2.2: Develop norms and standards to assist municipalities in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to coastal access		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop guidelines for designation of coastal access	Mar 2015	• Completed guideline document
Develop norms and standards for coastal access	Mar 2016	• Completed guideline document
Develop a national electronic reporting and dissemination system for coastal access, incorporated into the National Oceans and Coast Information Management System	Mar 2017	• Completed electronic reporting system for coastal access

Management Objective 2.3: Provide capacity strengthening mechanisms for municipalities to effectively implement, maintain and monitoring coastal access		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a local government support strategy for the fulfilment of environmental mandates (including support for coastal access)	Mar 2016	• Signed Implementation Plan for the Local Government Support Strategy with test cases
Establish internal work plans to utilise Working for the Coast to support municipalities in the establishment, maintenance and monitoring of coastal access	Mar 2015	• Completed and approved work plans

PRIORITY 3: ESTUARY MANAGEMENT

Management Objective 3.1: Develop and implement a national estuarine management protocol for a uniform approach to estuarine management, including individual estuary management plans that are tailored to suit the current and future requirements including social, economic and ecological considerations.		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a national sustainability plan for estuarine resources	Mar 2017	• Strategy developed
Develop guidelines for the development and implementation of estuary management plans, allowing for a differentiated approach across South Africa	Mar 2015	• Completed guideline document
Develop estuary management plans for estuaries assigned to national government (DEA)	Mar 2018	• Completed national estuary management plans
Ensure alignment between EIA regulations and the National Estuarine Management Protocol	2015-2020	• On-going updates
Management Objective 3.2: Establish appropriate institutional mechanisms for estuarine management to facilitate dialogue, collaboration and implementation of EMPs.		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop guidelines for coastal committees that include institutional sub-structures for integration and coordination of estuary management	Mar 2015	• Completed guideline document
Prepare SOPs to facilitate an integrated approach towards the implementation of estuarine management plans across relevant departments	Dec 2015	• Signed and implemented standard operation procedures

PRIORITY 4: COASTAL POLLUTION

Management Objective 4.1: Establish regulatory mechanisms for waste and wastewater disposal in the coastal zone		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop an assessment framework for coastal waters discharge permits	Mar 2015	• Final assessment criteria developed
Permits and recommendations issued for all coastal waters discharge applications received up to December 2014	Mar 2016	• Permits and recommendations issued
Regulations and best practice guidelines to facilitate effective management and control of dredging operations in South Africa	Mar 2016	• Regulation schedule published in Government Gazette
Prepare a National contingency plan for oil spills	Dec 2015	• Completed guideline document
Draft regulations on coastal waters discharges initiated	Mar 2016	• Completed oil spill contingency plan
Regulations on effluent disposal to coastal environment in terms of Section 69 of the ICM Act developed and finalised	Mar 2016	• Draft Regulations developed
Conduct review of all effluent discharge issued under the NWA, and in the case of estuaries a joint review with the department responsible for water affairs in order to determine compliance to the ICM Act, and where appropriate re-issue coastal water discharge permits	Mar 2016	• Regulations finalised
Develop effluent emission limits or standards for at least 2 sectors or areas/zones	Mar 2017	• Completed review
Upgrade and revise of local oil spill contingency plans for coastal regions, including disaster management planning, and handling and disposal of waste originating from clean-up	2015 - 2020	• Standards or emission limits developed
		• Continuously updated oil spill contingency plans

PRIORITY 5: COASTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

Management Objective 5.1: Establish a national commitment for an effective coastal monitoring system in accordance with the ICM Act and other legislation that has a bearing on the coastal zone		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a national strategy for ocean and coastal monitoring	Mar 2018	• Strategy developed
Establish internal work plans to utilise Working for the Coast for coastal monitoring	Mar 2017	• Completed and approved work plans
Development of a National Coastal Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Programme	Mar 2018	• Programme developed
Management Objective 5.2: Ensure that performance and status reporting on coastal management is conducted in accordance with the ICM Act and other legislation that has a bearing on coastal zone		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop norms and standards on the content and information towards a unified approach to State of Coast Reporting, including the selection of indicators and associated data sources	Mar 2016	• Norms and standard developed and implemented in State of the Coast Reporting
Prepare a National State of Coast report	Mar 2018	• National state of coast Report completed

PRIORITY 6: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Management Objective 6.1: Ensure a coordinated, uniform approach to implementation of compliance and enforcement in the coastal zone across all spheres of government		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Standardised reporting templates for compliance and enforcement reporting under the ICM Act	Mar 2017	• Reporting templates completed
Develop a National strategy for oceans and coast compliance and enforcement	Mar 2019	• Completed strategy
Management Objective 6.2: Ensure that the necessary capacity within all spheres of government is available to conduct compliance and enforcement under the ICM Act		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop regulations for the appointment and functioning of vulnerable coastal officers under the ICM Act (e.g. involving local communities)	Mar 2019	• Regulation schedule published in Government Gazette
Establish internal work plans to utilise Working for the Coast to strengthen compliance and enforcement in the coastal zone	Mar 2017	• Completed and approved work plans

PRIORITY 7: COASTAL INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

Management Objective 7.1: Ensure that information in support of integrated coastal management is collated, maintained and managed in a responsible manner, and made accessible to all stakeholders

Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a Marine Spatial Planning decision support tool	Mar 2019	• Decision support tool developed
Establish a nationwide ICM hotline/support service	Mar 2020	• Support service available
Develop an ocean and coastal information management system with public access	Mar 2020	• Operational information management system

Management Objective 7.2: Conduct relevant research in support of coastal management in collaboration with various role players, nationally and internationally

Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Prepare a national coastal research plan to inform management decision under the ICM Act	Mar 2015	• Completed research plan

PRIORITY 8: AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Management Objective 8.1: Develop enabling mechanisms for the effective implementation of coastal awareness and education for South Africa, including empowerment of coastal communities

Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a National strategy for awareness, education and training in the coastal zone	Dec 2013	• Completed strategy
Develop a concurrent strategy for the adoption of a nationwide brand for coastal awareness and education	Mar 2018	• Brand established
Develop a Strategy to strengthen coastal awareness in school curricula	Mar 2018	• Strategy completed including educational materials
Develop a practical guide to coastal management in South Africa, including a series of user-friendly fact sheets	Mar 2018	• Completed guide and fact sheet series

Management Objective 8.2: Develop enabling mechanisms for effective training to build capacity in coastal management in South Africa

Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop a guide for development of coastal management programmes	Mar 2015	• Completed guide
Expand DEA's existing Human Capital Development Strategy to specifically address issues related to coastal management	Mar 2016	• Completed strategy addressing coastal management issue
Establish internal work plans to utilise Working for the Coast to strengthen training and capacity building for coastal management	Mar 2015	• Completed work plan
Prepare SOPs for conduction regular ICM training courses on coastal management for government officials involving coastal provinces	Mar 2017	• Signed and implemented standard operation procedures
Develop a Strategy to include coastal management as a national qualifications framework (NQF) accredited module within appropriate tertiary institutions	Mar 2017	• Accredited NQF module for coastal management

PRIORITY 9: STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

Management Objective 9.1: Develop enabling formal, institutional mechanisms for promotion and coordination of ICM		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Establish National Coastal Committee	Mar 2014	• National Coastal Committee established
Develop guidelines for the establishment of coastal committees including the formalisation of powers and representation	Mar 2015	• Completed guide
Management Objective 9.2: Establish and strengthen collaborative partnerships with local structures for empowerment, knowledge sharing and implementation of coastal management		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Develop Strategy for engaging coastal traditional councils in management	Mar 2018	• Completed strategy
Establish formal agreements with coastal traditional councils towards the implementation of the ICM Act	Mar 2019	• Number agreements established
Establish a reporting mechanism for reporting on success with coastal access facilitation by municipalities, provinces and national government	Mar 2020	• Reporting templates for coastal access developed for municipalities and provinces and submitted to national DEA once a year
Management Objective 9.3: Establish and strengthen collaborative partnerships with other institutions and organs of state for empowerment, knowledge sharing and implementation of coastal management		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Establish Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with other departments governing the management and control of activities in the coastal zone not legislated under the ICM Act, e.g. mining, infra-structure development, fisheries and marine aquaculture, renewable energy, state assets, shipping, oil and gas, and biodiversity and protected areas planning	2015 – 2020	• Number of MoUs established
Establish MoUs with other institutions to strengthen research and capacity building for coastal management in South Africa	Mar 2018	• Number of MoUs established
Strategy to coordinate disaster management in the coastal zone in collaboration with various competent authorities	Mar 2019	• Strategy completed
Management Objective 9.4: Facilitating partnerships towards the long-term integration of the principles of integrated coastal management in all sectors of South African economy		
Actions	Targets	
	Completion date	Performance Indicator
Economic valuation of coastal resources in relation to its contribution to the South African economy	Mar 2018	• Completed valuation
Collaboration with insurance industry to combat inappropriate coastal development and promote the managed retreat from sensitive coastal area	Mar 2019	• Integration of hazard zone indices into insurance premium evaluations
Development of a Strategic Infrastructure Plan for ICM	Mar 2018	• Formalised SIP for coastal management with associated funding

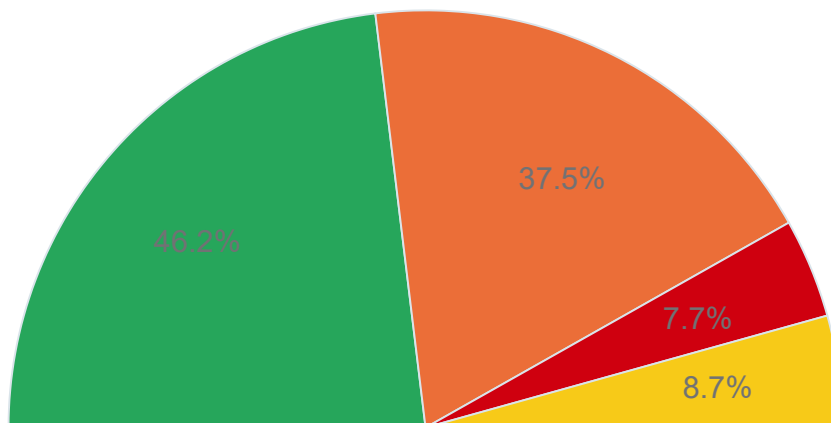
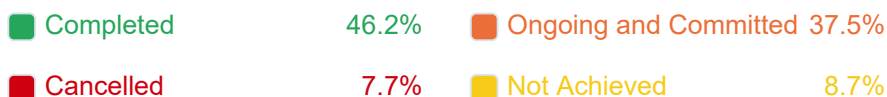


Summary Review Findings

Since the adoption of the NCMP in 2015, an ongoing monitoring initiative has been conducted to track the progress of the various actions for delivery within the NCMP. It is important to note that the actions for delivery are not vested within any particular Directorate/Chief Directorate within the Branch: Oceans and Coasts, as the priorities and objectives are cross-cutting in nature and involve a variety of line-function competencies to achieve the overall implantation success of the NCMP.

It has become evident that most of the goals that were set, were not met because they were either canceled or altered. This was because, during the implementation of those goals, it was discovered that many initiatives of the national department were consolidated through the Operation Phakisa process, though many of the actions could not be achieved due to a consistent reduction in capacity and financial resources,

NCMP TARGET DELIVERY SUMMARY



While a more detailed description of the analysis of the [NCMP Review Report can be downloaded here](#), it is evident that while only 46.2% of the NCMP targets have been achieved, the total number of projects in progress and committed as delivery of the NCMP's priorities amounts to 83.7%. Over the 5 years of the first NCMP's lifespan, a number of fundamental shifts have occurred, such as Operation Phakisa, which resulted in a significant amount of momentum for initiatives relating to unlocking the economic potential of ocean and coastal resources. As such, a number of projects have been transformed from their original inception in the first NCMP and have now been assimilated into other initiatives. These initiatives have mainly affected the actions relating to Compliance and Enforcement, Water Quality Monitoring, Marine Spatial Planning and Coastal Infrastructure Development.



The First Integrated Coastal Management Lekgotla: A New Landmark for ICM

In answer to the need for a dedicated platform for the open discussion of critical issues affecting the implementation of ICM in South Africa, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries initiated the First Integrated Coastal Management Lekgotla in September 2019.

The intent was to initiate:

1. An ICM Lekgotla that will bring to government, NGOs, public leadership and the private sector together to discuss critical coastal management issues and the delivery of priority projects linked to the National Coastal Management Programme; and
2. An ICM Lekgotla that is focused on facilitating shared experiences in relating to Governance and ICM in the country, with particular emphasis on:
 - Science-based management: how scientific research informs management decisions and the crucial feedback loop between management and research for effective ICM;
 - Successes in the implementation of ICM in South Africa: exhibit and highlight the key success for ICM in the country, inclusive of case studies along the coast and international best practice utilised; and
 - Challenges and limitations experienced in the Implementation of ICM in South Africa: highlight the major challenges to the effective implementation of ICM, which is crucial to the review of management decisions, institutional arrangements and the legislation/regulations for future decision making, as well as how ICM implementation in RSA is impacting on a global shift in coastal management/ how our RSA initiatives talks to the international trends in ocean and coastal conservation.

The ICM Lekgotla was also primarily aimed at facilitating shared experiences in relating to Governance and ICM in the country, with particular emphasis on science-based management, such as how scientific research informs management decisions and the crucial feedback loop between management and research in order to achieve effective coastal management all round.



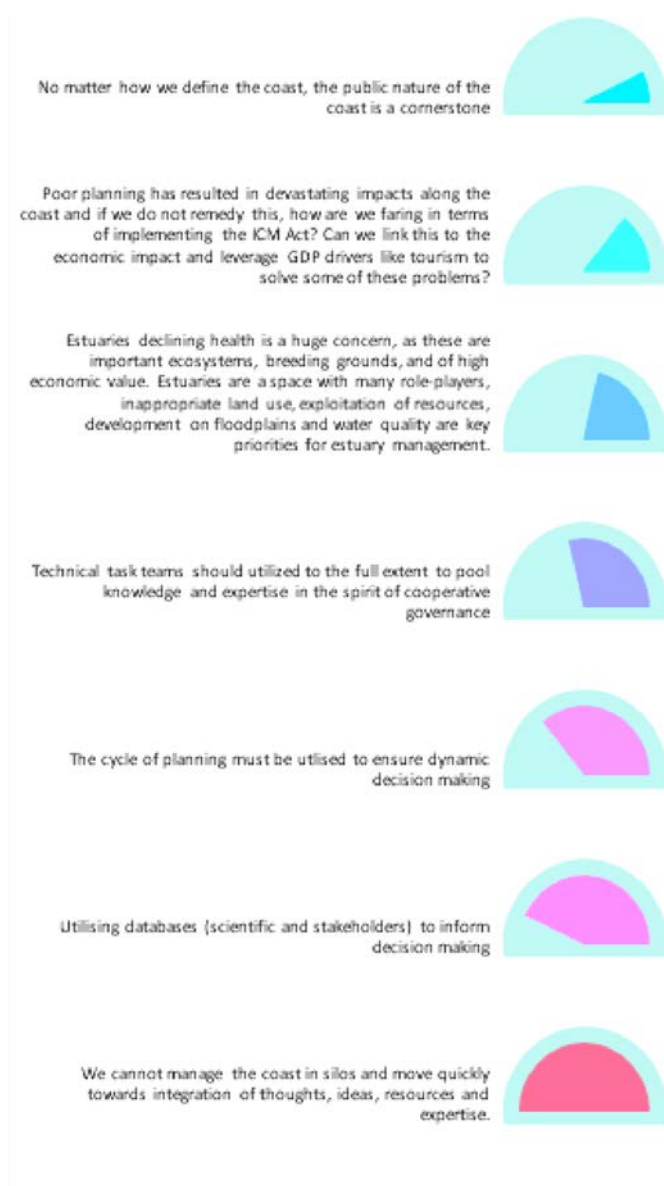
ICM Lekgotla
Report

Delegates from the ICM Lekgotla 2019

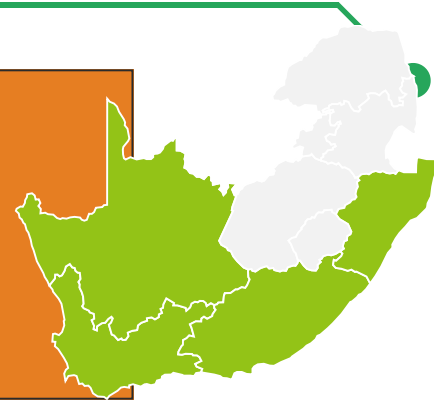
The ICM Lekgotla laid crucial groundwork for facilitating a dialogue between coastal practitioners from government, academia, management authorities and NGOs, in order to establish an effective feedback mechanism for the improvement in the implementation of ICM and the promotion of its objectives.

A number of the foremost experts in coastal management attended and presented at the first ICM Lekgotla, with meaningful panel discussions that unpacked a multitude of crucial issues which are pertinent to the update of the National Coastal Management Programme.

While the **detailed report can be accessed here**, a summary of the major challenges and corrective measures are detailed below:



Delegates from the ICM Lekgotla 2019



Operation Phakisa and the District Delivery Model: A New Focus on Implementation

Whatever actions we take for the management of our oceans and coast, it must be done with sustainability in mind and recognizing that it is about growth, balance, job creation and managing our extraordinary natural resources and ecosystems. Based on our Presidential guidance, there are 6 priorities of government:

- Economic transformation and job creation
- Education, skills and health
- Consolidating the social wage
- Spatial integration
- Building a better and capable state
- Building a better Africa

With fisheries back with environment, it presents an array of opportunities, but also about transforming our focus and making sure that we are cracking implementation problem, working with the private sector, unions, etc. Leaving our hats at the door and consider this forum to be a thinking space and a talking space to help solve the critical problems facing the implementation of ICM in SA.

Everyone person understands value; value is part of everyday life. There are spiritual values, religious and moral values, livelihood values, environmental management values, and the list goes on. When most people talk about the value of the coast, they might be talking about any of these values. When economists speak of values, however, the definition is much narrower. For economists, value represents how much the use of a resource improves the economic wellbeing of one person or of society at large. It is clear that we have not even began to neither realise nor understand the Economic value of our Ocean and coastal areas. In 2013, the DEA coordinated a study to analyse the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. This work demonstrated that the economic potential of South Africa's marine resources could be optimised further. Overall, South Africa's oceans could generate an estimated GDP contribution of up to R177 billion by 2033, Through government interventions to unlock the value of certain sectors in the Ocean and Coastal sphere. Operation Phakisa was initiated in 2014 to specifically tackle the economic potential of the coastal zone which now - thanks to the ICM Amendment Bill - extends all the way to South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to provide even further environmental protection. This Operation is government's intervention to come up with implementable plans to unlock the economic potential of the Ocean and coastal sector. Jobs linked to the ocean and coastal economy could rise to 1 million Jobs, more than double the level in 2010. The golden thread throughout the NCMP is the ability to tap into this potential, whilst striking the balance between economic prosperity and preserving the ecological integrity and aesthetic beauty of our wondrous and world renowned coastal environment. It is therefore crucial that the second NCMP is harmonised with the District Delivery Model and Operation Phakisa



The New Focus of the Second NCMP

Given the challenges identified with the implementation of the first NCMP, the gaps and challenges identified through the ICM Lekgotla, as well as new and emerging vulnerability information arising from the National Coastal Assessment and Coastal Vulnerability Study, the second NCMP must endeavour to:

- Address the gaps in implementation from the first NCMP;
- Implement as many of the recommendations from the ICM Lekgotla and incorporate them into actions and deliverables;
- Identify new management objectives and actions utilising the initial priorities identified in the NCMP for streamlining, with cognisance of current and projected capacity and financial constraints.

Re-packaging under the NCMP Priorities

With due consideration of the capacity and financial constraints facing government, the analysis of the above has pointed to the need to focus on key delivery areas for ICM, namely:



THE 2020 NCMP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The new NCMP Implementation plan focuses on the key delivery areas and contains them within the context of the existing priorities of the NCMP, which have been through an extensive consultation process and are still relevant to the major issues facing ICM at present.

NOTE: The following is a draft framework for planning that will be elaborated upon in upcoming drafts of this document. Management objectives and actions will be identified arising from stakeholder inputs and internal deliberations of the Department when identifying national actions.

KEY DELIVERY AREAS											
FINANCIAL YEAR	Facilitation of Coastal Access		Estuary Management		Coastal Spatial Planning		Coastal Climate Change		Coastal Pollution Management		
	Action	Applicable Districts	Action	Applicable Districts	Action	Applicable Districts	Action	Applicable Districts	Action	Applicable Districts	
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											
2021/22											
2022/23											
2023/24											
2024/25											
2025/26											

CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

To be included in subsequent draft

www.environment.gov.za



environment, forestry
& fisheries

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA