

Appendix 1: The Public Participation Process

Section 48 of the Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICMA) prescribes the public consultation process that must be followed prior to the Coastal Management Programme (CMPr) being adopted as a policy. Public participation is central to developing a comprehensive programme that reflects a diversity of views and local knowledge of people who live and work in the coastal zone, officials and regulators involved in coastal zone management and land use planning, and researchers amongst others. The CMPr has been developed in consultation with an array of stakeholders across the Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM) area. Stakeholders were involved from the outset, where a series of public workshops were used to set a vision and objectives, as well as identifying priority areas for management and action. The draft CMPr was made available for a 30 day comment period.

Approach to Public Participation

A project steering committee (PSC) was developed at the start of the process consisting of the following members. These were selected to represent the various state departments involved in coastal zone management in the SBDM.

Table 4: Project Steering Committee members

Organisation	Person(s)
Department of Environmental Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF): Oceans and Coasts	Siyabonga Dlulisa, Makwarela Mswana, Daisy Kotsedi
DEFF: Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP)	Oscar Ntombini, Mr Dyantyi
South African National Parks (SANParks)	Cloverley Lawrence (Park planning), Sharon van Rooyen, Siyanda Myataza, Ms Klaas
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)	Phumla Mzazi-Geja, Xolani Nikelo, Thembinkosi Tyali, Sibulele Nondoda
Sarah Baartman District Municipality	Unati Daniels, Sazi Maqokolo, Zimbini Sibeko, Theo Betha
Local Government Support	Ms Philiswa Tukwayo
Kouga LM	Frank Tamboer, Ms Machelezi
Koukamma LM	Wilson Wogane
Ndlambe LM	Ms Booyesen, Fanie Fouche
Sundays River Valley LM	Rudi Herholdt
Tswella Trading - Implementing Agent Kouga and Koukamma LM	Dumile Ndlamba, Peter Butana (Kouga and Koukamma)
The Business Zone - Implementing agent Working for the Coast in Ndlambe LM	Ms Delihlazo

Meetings were held quarterly where progress updates were provided. The committee gave inputs with regards to the process and contents of the program, and reviewed the Draft CMPr prior to sending it for public comment.

A stakeholder database was developed, incorporating state departments, researchers, businesses that operate in the coastal zone, and the broad public in each of the 4 LMs. The database has been updated throughout the development of the CMPr.

Public Workshops and stakeholder meetings

Four public workshops were held in Cape St Francis, Jeffreys Bay, Kenton-on-Sea and Port Alfred between 22 and 25 May 2018. Before each public workshop, a meeting was held with Council representatives and municipal officials in each of the 4 local municipalities. The DEDEAT introduced the consultants to the respective Council and municipal officials, and encouraged their participation in the process of developing the CMPr. PSC members assisted in setting up Council and official meetings, and notifying the general public in their respective areas via ward councilors and other means.

To encourage participation in the process and attendance at the workshops, the following steps were taken:

A list of potentially interested stakeholders was compiled, and notices were posted, emailed or faxed to available contact details.

Notification letters were sent to ward councilors in the 4 LMs and they were asked to notify the local community of the development of the programme, and in particular to encourage them to attend the public workshops.

The stakeholder workshops were done in an interactive manner, where group work and discussions were held to elicit principles and values of the coast, and develop a Vision. A SWOT analysis was done, where the strengths/opportunities of the coastal zone were highlighted, and risks/threats identified. Recommendations were made by the participants, and prioritised. A set of meeting notes was compiled for each workshop, and sent to participants.

Stakeholder engagement throughout the process

Meetings have been held with various state departments, officials, parastatals and specialists throughout the development of the CMPr to facilitate a comprehensive and informed program.

Meetings were held with the following departments/specialists/community groups:

- ❖ SANParks at the Storms River Mouth rest camp in the Garden Route National Park (GRNP) to discuss management issues in the protected area
- ❖ East Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA)
- ❖ Kouga LM officials
- ❖ Koukamma LM officials

- ❖ Ndlambe LM officials
- ❖ Thornham community in Koukamma LM
- ❖ The South African Environmental Observation Unit (SAEON)
- ❖ Nelson Mandela University

The CMPr was presented at the following forums/meetings:

- ❖ Eastern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee: 6 December 2018

Review of the Draft Coastal Management Program

The Draft Coastal Management Program was sent for a 30 day public review period. Stakeholders were notified of the availability of the draft report for comment by the consultants who prepared the document. The Draft CMPr was also published in the Government Gazette for public comment. Hard copies of the report were made available by each of the respective local municipalities to their communities.

Comments received will be incorporated the Final CMPr.

Appendix 2: Description and Assessment of the Coastal Zone with Management Recommendations – Methodology and Approach

Appendix 2 explains the methodology and approach that was taken to describe the status quo of the coastal zone and assess current threats and opportunities. This assessment forms the basis for setting management recommendations for the coastal zone.

Identifying ‘priority areas for implementation’

The White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development used ‘coastal management themes’ to group coastal management issues. This approach was used in the Provincial CMPr (2004), however the implementation framework in the 2014 Provincial program was amended to reflect ‘priority areas’ for implementation as per the requirements of the Guide to the Development of Coastal Management Programmes (CMPr) in South Africa (Oceans and Coasts Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, 2012).

To determine what the priority areas for management should be in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM) CMPr from the community’s perspective, a ‘SWOT’ analysis of the coastal zone was done by participants at the initial public workshops. Group exercises were used to highlight threats and opportunities to the coastal zone, and recommendations for management were provided and prioritised. The information was combined into a **list of ‘priority areas for implementation’** to be included in the management program (refer to the Overview Chapter of this CMPr for the identified priorities).

The priority areas are used in the description and assessment of each of the coastal segments in each of the Local Municipalities (LM) in the SBDM (Appendices 3 to 6). A summary of information sourced to describe the coastal zone is given below¹:

¹ Note that the type and level of information available for the different LMs varies, based on what is available. Not all LMs have spatial data available of their bulk services or where water quality monitoring is done, for example.

Priority Area 1	Natural, archaeological and cultural diversity and resource management
<i>Environments/Aspects addressed in each Segment (where information is available)</i>	<i>Typical information sourced</i>
Aquatic environments	Strategic Water Source Areas (surface water and groundwater), rivers and wetlands (National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA), 2018 and 1:50 000 watercourse map), estuaries (estuarine functional zone), stromatolites (provided by SAEON), aquifer classification (DWS, 2012)
Terrestrial environments	National Vegetation Types (VEGMAP (2018), Threatened Ecosystems (2011), Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas (applicable Biodiversity Areas map), Threatened/Protected Plants (CREW database or data from specialist studies), Dunefields
Other special areas	Important Bird Areas
Protected Areas, Conservation Areas and Stewardship Sites	Protected Areas and Conservation Areas as per the NBA 2018 data layer Stewardship sites provided by ECPTA
Archaeology, heritage and cultural diversity	Data and reports provided by local specialists (Binneman and Reichert), data accessed from South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) website, location of historical structures and shipwrecks from Eastern Cape Topo Heritage layer
Marine environments	Coastal and benthic habitat types and threat status as per the NBA (2011)
Resource Use	This pertains to consumptive use of natural resources. Non-consumptive activities that indirectly make use of natural resources such as diving, snorkeling, whale watching etc are included as eco-tourism and/or recreational use activities under the priority area of 'coastal development'.
Priority Area 2	Coastal Pollution
<i>Aspects addressed in each Segment (where information is available)</i>	<i>Typical information sourced</i>
Point and non-point sources of pollution	The location of potential pollution sources was obtained from various sources (e.g. municipal shapefiles, aerial images,

	Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reports, the South African Waste Information Centre (SAWIC) website etc.)). Where available, the location of waste sites, sewage treatment plants, pumpstations, and bulk sewer lines is indicated.
Pollution risk category	Using the National Landcover Map (2014), land uses in the segment and its catchment are divided into land types, with a corresponding pollution risk category (depending on the type of pollution typically expected from the land use and the risk to the coastal zone). The following categories apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural areas: low risk • Sport: low risk • Agriculture: medium risk • Mining: medium risk • Business: medium risk • Urban: medium risk • Industrial: high risk
Water quality monitoring	The location of known water quality monitoring points managed by Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF): Oceans and Coasts, Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and local municipalities in the segment and its catchment is indicated.
Priority Area 3	Coastal Development
<i>Aspects addressed in each Segment (where information is available)</i>	<i>Typical information sourced/described</i>
Recreational Use	Various
Existing development types	As per available SDFs, management plans, aerial images, etc.
Access	Vehicle access, pedestrian footpaths/walking trails, boat access (launch sites/slipways)
Future development / Desired spatial form	As per available SDFs and other planning documents

Recommendations and Implementation Strategies

Based on the assessment of each segment, a set of recommendations and implementation strategies will be developed per priority. Timeframes are recommended for the implementation of each recommendation/strategy:

Table 5: Timeframes for implementing recommended actions

Short-term	Within 2 years
Medium-term	Within 2 to 4 years
Long term	Within 6 years
Ongoing	To be done on a continual basis

The responsible and supporting agent(s) for implementing the recommendation is also provided.