

KOGELBERG COAST INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN

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ANCHOR
ENVIRONMENTAL



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kogelberg coast has a high diversity of habitats including rocky headlands, wave cut platforms, sandy beaches, pocket beaches, kelp forests, estuaries, and sub-tidal reefs (Clark *et al* 2004). These coastal habitats support correspondingly diverse and productive biological communities and resources which in turn, support important small-scale¹ and recreational fisheries, a thriving tourism industry, a range of other important ecosystem services to local communities.

Pressure on these coastal resources is intense due to the many competing use demands, and the value of the goods and services they provide may soon be compromised by a range of threats including overexploitation, habitat loss and modification, freshwater flow reductions, pollution, alien invasive species, and climate change.

This document is a draft Integrated Management Plan for the Kogelberg Coast. It was compiled under the auspices of the Cape Action for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) – WWF Marine Programme, and is aimed at securing maximum socio-economic benefits for local communities from coastal resources in the long

term by fostering co-management, strengthening conservation, ensuring equitable access, and achieving sustainable use practices.

1.2 Purpose and scope of the Kogelberg Coast Integrated Management Plan

Section 48 of the **National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008** (ICMA) obligates municipalities to prepare and adopt Coastal Management Programmes for the coastal zone, or specific parts of the coastal zone in areas under their jurisdiction, within four years of the Act coming into effect. These statutory programmes must incorporate a vision and management objectives for the coastal zone; priorities and strategies to achieve the objectives; and performance indicators to measure management effectiveness.

The purpose of the Kogelberg Coast Integrated Management Plan (KCIMP) is to provide a comprehensive programme for coastal management, to guide the development of a Municipal Coastal Management Programme for the Overstrand Local Municipality and to clarify the roles and functions of the national, provincial and municipal authorities in the coastal zone of the Kogelberg region. The goal of the IMP is to integrate the actions, plans and mandates of all authorities and stakeholders on the Kogelberg Coast in line with the vision of the ICMA.

For the purposes of this plan, the coastal zone is considered to include:

¹ Small-scale fisheries in this document refer to all inshore commercial and subsistence fisheries as defined by the Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998), which is in line with South Africa's small-scale fisheries policy, currently being drafted.

- **All coastal public property** (Comprises of coastal waters; land submerged by coastal waters; islands within coastal waters; the sea shore, excluding that which was lawfully alienated before this Act came into force; State owned land declared as coastal public property; and the natural resources on or in coastal public property, the exclusive economic zone (up to 200 nautical miles offshore) and any harbour, work or other installation in coastal public property);
- **The coastal protection zone** (Comprises of the land 1km inland from the high water mark zoned for agricultural or undetermined use and the wetlands, lakes, lagoons or dams situated on this land; any land within 100m inland of the high water mark; seashore and admiralty reserves which are not coastal public property; and land inundated by 1:50 year floods or storm events);
- **All coastal access land;** (Strips of land designated by municipal by-laws to secure public access to coastal public property);
- **Coastal protected areas** (those protected areas situated wholly or partially in the coastal zone and recognised under the *Protected Areas Act*. Marine Protected Areas declared under the *Marine Living Resources Act* are recognised as protected areas);
- **The seashore** (the area between the low water mark and the high water mark);
- **Coastal waters** (territorial and internal waters of the Republic); and

- **The marine living resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone** (up to 200 nautical miles offshore).

The coastal zone also includes any aspect of the environment on, in, under and above these areas.

The KCIMP is envisioned as a pilot Coastal Management Programme for the Overstrand Municipality covering the Kogelberg region of the municipality and will later be expanded to incorporate the entire coastal zone of the Overstrand Local Municipality. It should serve as a guide for the measures to be taken for the development of Municipal Coastal Management Programmes.

1.3 *Structure of the Kogelberg Coast Integrated Management Plan*

The **vision** and **management objectives** for the Kogelberg Coast are set out in this draft management plan. These were based on the **Situation Assessment** (Turpie *et al* 2009) prepared for the Kogelberg Coast, a socio-economic survey of small-scale fishers from the Kogelberg region (EEU, 2009) and stakeholder inputs regarding visions and issues. The **strategies** needed to meet the objectives and to achieve the overall vision are indicated in the plan. Each strategy will be implemented through a set of **actions** and will result in a number of deliverables. A plan of implementation is provided for each coastal management objective.

The implementation of the strategies by the authorities (Overberg District Municipality, Overstrand Local Municipality, Cape Nature, Marine & Coastal Management, Western Cape

Provincial Government), will be monitored by the **Kogelberg Coastal Committee** comprising all key stakeholders on the coast, using indicators within a set time-frame. The **Overstrand Municipality** and the appointed **Coastal Manager** will ultimately be responsible for overall management of the Kogelberg coast, and will play a coordinating role for all other implementing agencies and stakeholders.

This document does not provide actions required for the day-to-day management of the coastal zone. It is a strategic plan that

should be used to guide the development of Annual Business Plans by the different authorities in collaboration with one another and other stakeholders through the Kogelberg Coastal Committee. The IMP assigns duties among the various authorities and stakeholders, and provides estimates of budgets that are required.

2 VISION

A vision is a broad statement that indicates the intent of management interventions. The following draft vision was developed from inputs provided by stakeholders in an initial meeting held in Kleinmond in September 2009. It was discussed and revised at a series of focus group meetings held in Kleinmond in October/November 2009.

“The Kogelberg coast includes a diversity of habitats and resources that are locally and globally significant and provide important socio-economic, cultural and recreational benefits to local people through a balance between conservation, sustainable use and development”.

3 COASTAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Coastal management objectives for the Kogelberg were formulated based on concerns that were listed by stakeholders who attended a meeting held in Kleinmond in September 2009 and through a series of focus group meetings with key stakeholders held in Kleinmond in October/November 2009.

3.1 Establish responsible and effective governance

Effective communication, cooperation and joint decision making, through a co-management arrangement between local, provincial and national government agencies and key stakeholder groups.

3.2 Conserve biodiversity and ensure sustained ecosystem functioning

The coastal species, habitats and ecosystem processes must be adequately protected from overexploitation and excessive disturbance.

3.3 Maximise local socio-economic benefits

The coast must be managed to optimise the socio-economic value of ecosystem goods and services and specifically to promote and sustain local livelihoods.

3.4 Improve enforcement and compliance

Effective and visible law enforcement implemented in cooperation with local stakeholders to address overexploitation and encourage voluntary compliance.

3.5 Ensure equitable access to coastal public property

Public access to the shore must be improved and maintained to facilitate the equitable distribution of social, economic and environmental benefits of the coastal zone.

3.6 Conserve and restore the sense of place and cultural heritage

Coastal development and access should be planned and executed in a way that optimises the aesthetic, tourism, cultural and economic value of the coast.

3.7 Restore and maintain a healthy environment

Pollution, litter and other forms of disturbance in the coastal environment must be adequately managed and habitats degraded through these actions must be restored.

3.8 Increase public awareness

Locals and visitors to the coast must be made aware of the exceptional social, economic and cultural value of the coast and management arrangements and regulations that are in place.



Figure 1: Management Objectives for the Kogelberg Coast

4 PROPOSED COASTAL PLANNING SCHEME FOR THE KOGELBERG COAST

4.1 Introduction

Different aspects of the Kogelberg coast are valued by different stakeholder groups for different reasons. As a result, the desires and needs of different stakeholder groups often conflict. To minimise these conflicts and to maximise local socio-economic opportunities, a zonation plan is proposed that explores potential zones that prioritise certain activities over others. Although the proposed zonation plan has been developed in consultation with different stakeholder groups, further in-depth discussions led by the Kogelberg Coastal Committee are required to finalise the various zones. This is however a groundbreaking initiative that aims to balance the various needs of the stakeholder groups in order to conserve biodiversity as well as to enhance local livelihoods.

The proposed zonation plan put forward in this plan is in line with the **Coastal Planning Schemes** provided for under the **Integrated Coastal Management Act (2008)** (ICMA). Coastal planning schemes may include the following types of areas: **special management areas**, **coastal protection zones**, **coastal set back lines**, **coastal access land** and **protected areas**. Consumptive and non-consumptive activities in the coastal zone may be controlled in accordance with coastal planning schemes.

Management of coastal resources can also be achieved through a number of other legislative Acts. The restoration, maintenance and enhancement of fish stocks is promoted through the **Marine Living**

Resources Act (1998), which provides for the establishment of **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)** and **Fishery Management Areas**.

Conservation of fauna and flora above the high water mark can be achieved through the Protected Areas Act (2003), the Biodiversity Act (2004) and the ICMA. The Protected Areas Act (2003) requires that marine and terrestrial protected areas with common boundaries be managed as an integrated protected area by a single authority. This is also consistent with the vision of the ICMA, regarding the holistic management of the coastal zone. The management of estuaries falls under the ICMA and the maintenance of an adequate supply of freshwater to estuaries is provided for under the National Water Act (1998).

The coastal planning scheme proposed in this plan for the Kogelberg could be used as a guideline in the development of a coastal planning scheme for the rest of the Overstrand Municipality. Municipal by-laws may have to be drafted or amended and district and local level Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) updated accordingly. Other fishery related zones as set out by Marine and Coastal Management may also need to be revised.

4.2 Marine Protected Areas

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have been implemented worldwide as a management strategy to address the many threats to marine and coastal ecosystems, but also to meet a wide range of

human needs, such as education, fisheries management, recreation, income generation and research (Hockey & Branch 1997, Attwood *et al* 2000). MPAs in South Africa are often zoned to include two levels of protection: ‘**no-take areas**’ or ‘**sanctuary zones**’, where no fishing is permitted, and ‘**controlled use areas**’ where certain extractive activities are permitted through exemptions issued by the Minister. Any zonation of the coast within a MPA will need to take into account environmental characteristics in the area, the existing patterns of use and the needs of different stakeholder groups.

Potential MPA zonation schemes were preliminarily discussed with the stakeholder groups in the Kogelberg region and the authorities. It is proposed that a new MPA be established on the Kogelberg coast that incorporates the entire marine region of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve (all of the coastline from the north bank of the Steenbras estuary to the east bank of the Bot estuary to a distance of between 2 and 3 nautical miles from the shore). The proposed MPA will be zoned into no-take and controlled use areas. No-take zones will comprise approximately 20% of the area of the proposed Kogelberg MPA, while the controlled use areas will comprise 80% of the coast. These areas will need to be agreed upon by the various stakeholder groups. No harvesting of marine living resources will be permitted in the no-take zones but an exemption will be issued allowing holders of recreational fishing permits, designated commercial rights holders in the small pelagic and west coast rock lobster (offshore) sectors, designated locally resident commercial rights holders in the abalone, west coast rock lobster (inshore), traditional line-fish sectors, and interim relief permit holders to harvest marine living resources in the controlled use areas in accordance with their existing rights allocations and as agreed upon by the different sectors.

No other forms of fishing will be permitted in the controlled use areas of the MPA. These areas could also be explored through section 15 of the MLRA (fishery management areas) to provide exclusive access to local small-scale fishers. The extent of the no-take and controlled use areas have provisionally been defined as indicated below, but still have to be finalised in consultation with all stakeholders.

The following no-take zones are proposed at this stage:

1. The existing Betty’s Bay MPA (Fig. 2)
2. Four areas in the Bot/Kleinmond estuary as indicated in Fig. 2.

Additional controlled use areas will have to be identified within the larger proposed Kogelberg MPA in consultation with all stakeholders.

4.3 Special Management Areas

The ICMA provides for the designation of Special Management Areas (SMAs). An area may be declared a SMA if additional measures are required to more effectively achieve the objectives of a coastal management programme, to facilitate the management of coastal resources by local communities, to promote sustainable livelihoods of local communities, or to conserve coastal ecosystems and biodiversity. The Minister may prohibit certain activities in SMAs and appoint a manager for each SMA.

Two areas along the Kogelberg coast have been provisionally identified as potential SMAs (Fig. 2). These are the municipal land at Stony Point, above the high water mark on which the penguins nest and the rocky shores and platforms at Dawidskraal. Pedestrian access to these areas will be restricted to boardwalks and defined paths to minimise disturbance to bird colonies.

4.4 Coastal Protection Zone and Set Back Lines

The protection of the aesthetic, tourism and cultural value of the coast requires that the planning and management of land use in the coastal zone takes into consideration these values. The Provincial MEC in consultation with the Local Municipalities is required to define a **coastal protection zone** of at least 1km from the coastal and estuarine high tide mark under the ***Integrated Coastal Management Act (2008)***. ***This is required*** for all areas zoned agricultural or undetermined use and that are not part of a lawfully-established township, urban area or other human settlement, and a corresponding zone of 100 m for all other land.

This designation allows for activities to be managed, regulated or restricted in order to:

- a) *Protect the ecological integrity, natural character and the economic, social and aesthetic value of the coastal public property;*
- b) *avoid increasing the effect or severity of natural hazards in the coastal zone;*
- c) *protect people, property and economic activities from risks arising from dynamic coastal processes, including the risk of sea-level rise;*
- d) *maintain the natural functioning of the littoral active zone;*
- e) *maintain the productive capacity of the coastal zone by protecting the ecological integrity of the coastal environment;*
and
- f) *make land near the seashore available to organs of state and other persons for*

- i. *performing rescue operations; or*
- ii. *temporarily depositing objects or materials washed up by the sea or tidal waters.*

The ICMA also provides for the establishment of a **coastal setback line**, designed to protect the coastal protection zone. Any future development within this zone would automatically be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and would have to be compatible with the vision and objectives defined within this management plan. These will restrict future development and ensure an adequate buffer for the coastal zone.

4.5 Coastal Access Land

The ICMA provides all people in the Republic the right of reasonable access to coastal public property (i.e. all land below the high water mark) but restricts this right such that access by persons must not cause adverse effects, hinder the State in its duty to protect the environment or adversely affect another person's right to use or enjoy coastal public property. To this end, the ICMA requires that coastal municipalities designate land as coastal access land to secure public access to coastal public property.

Stakeholders have identified a number of sections of the Kogelberg coast where access to the coastal public property is limited due to the presence of extensive tracts of private property adjacent to the coast (Fig. 2). It is recommended that the Overstrand Municipality investigate the need for designating coastal access land in terms of the powers bestowed on them by the ICMA.

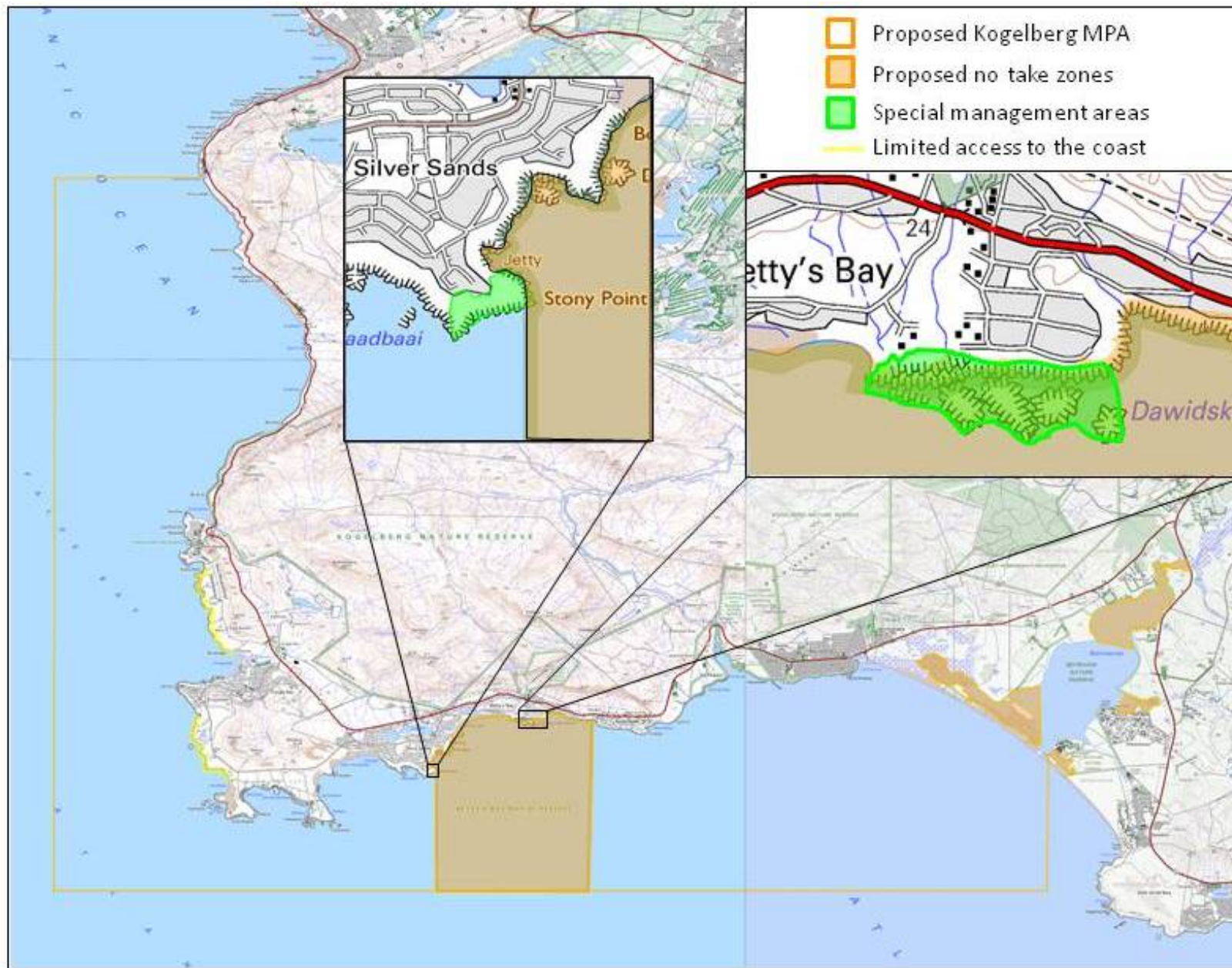


Figure 2. Kogelberg coast showing the proposed Kogelberg MPA with proposed no-take zones on the coast and in the Bot estuary (taken from the Draft Bot/Kleinmond Estuary Management Plan), and areas where large tracts of private property limit access to the coast.

5 KEY PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

Strategies required to achieve the principal coastal management objectives identified in this plan are summarized in Figure . Each management objective requires a number of strategies. Note that some strategies address more than one management objective, and some management objectives form strategies for achieving other management objectives.

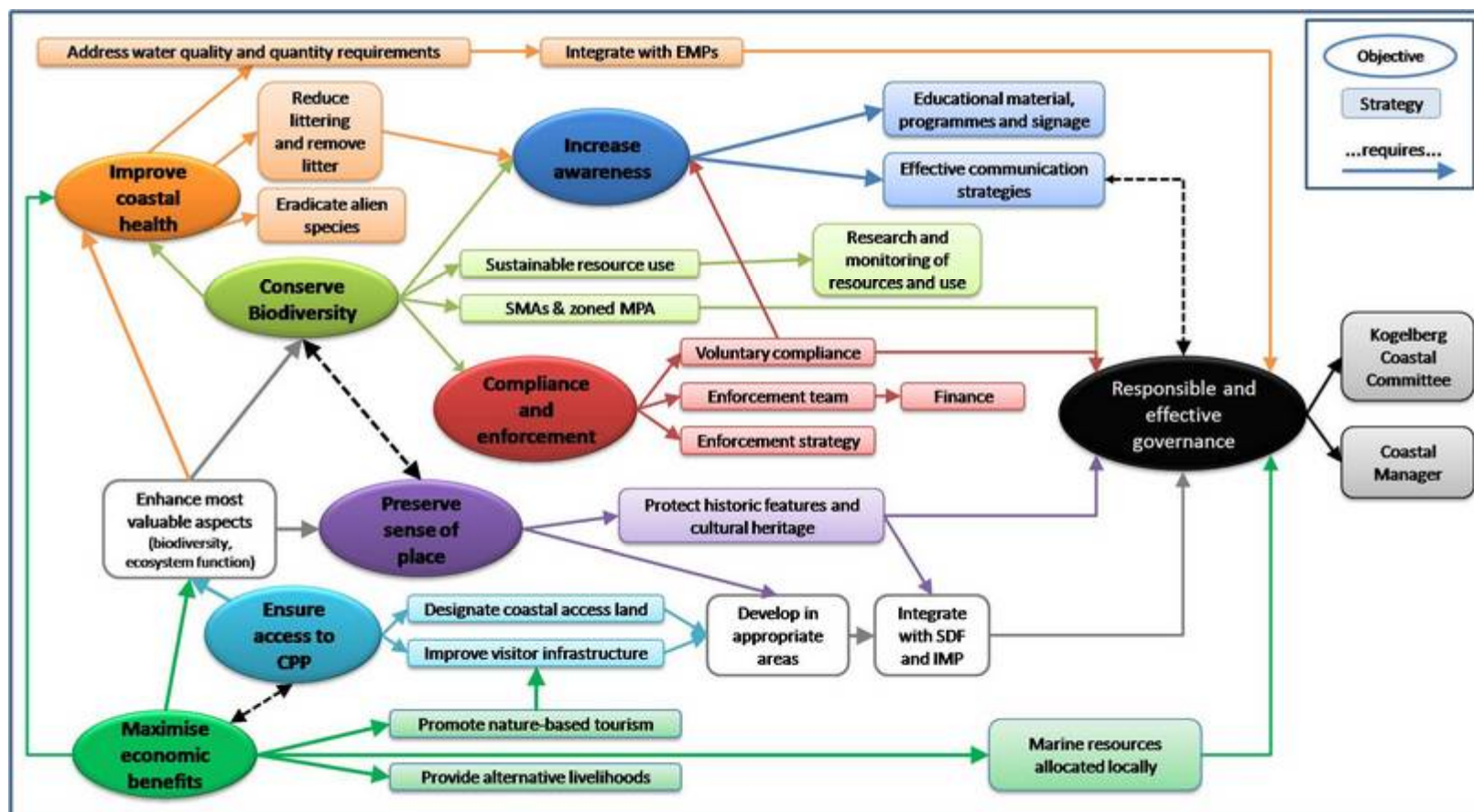


Figure 3. Strategies required to achieve the Coastal Management Objectives for the KCIMP.

5.1 Establish responsible and effective governance

The management of the coastal zone requires the cooperation of a number of separate national, provincial and local government agencies each acting under separate legislative mandates. The ICMA facilitates **cooperative governance** by requiring the preparation of consistent national, provincial and municipal coastal programmes and the establishment of national, provincial and local coastal committees to coordinate the roles and functions of the different authorities.

MCM has jurisdiction over living resources in the estuaries and coastal public property, CapeNature has been contracted by MCM to manage the Betty's Bay MPA, DWAF has jurisdiction over freshwater flows to estuaries and the coastal zone, and the Overstrand municipality has jurisdiction over land-use along the coast and recreational use of the coast.

Capacity (human, infrastructure and financial resources) available within each of these agencies for management of the Kogelberg Coast is currently limited and will need to be bolstered. It is essential that all these agencies work cooperatively to ensure the vision and defined management objectives can be realised.

Further, these agencies will need to work closely with other stakeholder groups in the Kogelberg region to ensure that a

participatory approach is adopted for all decision-making in the coastal zone. This will require a **Kogelberg Coastal Committee** that has representation amongst all relevant organisations and stakeholders. A co-management arrangement, which is the overarching governance strategy, will need to be negotiated within the Kogelberg Coastal Committee in order to prioritise agreed upon strategies and to determine the roles and responsibilities of each authority and stakeholder group. In particular, more marginalized groups (such as small-scale fishers) will need to be given assistance to strengthen and empower their own organizations in order to ensure effective participation in the Kogelberg Coastal Committee. The necessary training and support will need to be facilitated and sustained. Joint decision-making is a fundamental principle of co-management and is required for a legitimate and accountable management plan.

This integrated approach to the management of the Kogelberg Coast, which seeks to establish a representative and accountable Coastal Committee, will require significant commitment from all partners to implement and monitor this plan. In addition, a Coastal Manager is needed to drive this process and interact closely with all government agencies and stakeholder groups.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/ Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.1. Establish responsible and effective governance	a. Appoint a Coastal Manager within the Municipality	i. Develop the terms of reference for the position	A coastal manager appointed	2010	OSM, WWF	R600 000
		ii. Advertise and interview suitable candidates for the position				
	b. Convene the Kogelberg Coastal Committee	i. Stakeholder groups and government agencies to nominate representatives to serve on the KCC	Minutes from KCC meetings	2010	OSM	
	c. Establish co-operative governance arrangements for the KCC	i. Develop a constitution for the KCC that is agreed by all stakeholders and outlines roles and responsibilities, code of conduct, joint-decision making procedures, etc.	KCC constitution with all KCC member signatures	2010	KCC	
		ii. KCC to achieve agreement from all the government agencies in respect of their responsibilities	Signed letters of agreement from each of the agencies confirming the agreed roles and responsibilities			
	d. Empower stakeholder groups to meaningfully engage in co-management arrangements and decision making	i. Develop a communication and information sharing strategy, and identify clear channels of communication to broader community and stakeholder groups in appropriate format and language	A communication and information sharing plan	2010-11	KCC	R100 000
		ii. Identify information and training needs of the KCC and individual stakeholder groups	A training needs assessment		OSM to appoint consultant	
		iii. Prepare a capacity development strategy	A capacity development plan			
		iv. Implement training	A record of interventions			
	e. Secure financing for the management of the coast	i. Secure start up financing for coastal management, capacity building, awareness raising, and research and monitoring programmes	Funds secured for five years. An action plan for securing future funding	2010-2011	OSM, WWF	
		ii. Lobby respective agencies to allocate resources, create and fill posts and acquire necessary infrastructure and resources				
		iii. Develop a long term financing plan				

5.2 Conserve biodiversity and ensure sustained ecosystem functioning

Consumptive utilization, including recreational, and small-scale commercial fishing activities, if poorly managed, pose the greatest threat to coastal biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Potential MPA zonation schemes were discussed with the stakeholder groups in the Kogelberg region and the authorities and a recommendation has been put forward to establish a large zoned MPA spanning the entire coast of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve. The rationale for this is explained in detail in section 4.2. Exemptions will be granted, in particular, to allow recreational fishers and local small-scale fishers to exploit resources along 80% of the coast, with the remaining 20% is set aside as no take zones to ensure that living marine resources in the area are largely self sustaining.

The implementation of special management areas (SMAs), to govern access and use above and below the high water mark, is also

recommended to reduce disturbance e.g. to the Stony Point African penguin colony and the rocky shores and bird roosting sites at Dawidskraal.

It is recognised that the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning through the management of human activities is an evolving process that requires adaptive management. This plan sets out protocols for monitoring biological indicators and human use of the coast to contribute to management effectiveness evaluations and to enable adaptive management (further details on this are provided in Appendix 2). Scientific research into ecosystem processes and functions should also be promoted and should involve the active participation of local stakeholder groups to contribute to enhanced management effectiveness.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.2 Conserve biodiversity and ensure sustained ecosystem functioning	a. Establish and implement special management areas (SMAs) in accordance with the Coastal Planning Scheme outlined in §4.	i. Appoint consultant to engage stakeholders and authorities and to draft proposal for establishment of SMAs in the Kogelberg	Proposal and record of stakeholder engagement and responses	2011	OSM, WWF, MCM (ICM), DWEA	R100 000
		KCC and OSM to submit request to the Minister, DWEA, to establish SMAs in the Kogelberg	Letter to Minister			
		ii. Prepare notice of intent to proclaim the SMAs published in the government gazette	Notice of intent in Government Gazette			
		iii. MCM (ICM) to consider comments on gazette notice and to prepare responses to I&APs	Response letters			
		iv. Preparation of final gazette notice	Proclamation notice in Government Gazette			

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
	b. Establish the Kogelberg Marine Protected Area (MPA) , gazetted in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) and zoned to incorporate 20% of the KBR coast in no take zones (16km)	i. Appoint consultants to engage stakeholders and authorities and draft a zonation plan for the proposed Kogelberg MPA, exploring inter alia possibilities for local preferential access for small-scale fishers	Zonation proposal and record of stakeholder engagement and responses	2012	KCC, OSM, WWF, MCM (ICM), DWEA	R100 000
		ii Consultants and MCM (ICM) to draft and submit request to the Minister, DWEA, to establish a zoned MPA on the Kogelberg Coast in accordance with the agreed draft plan	Letter to Minister			
		iii. MCM (ICM) to prepare notice of intent to proclaim the Kogelberg MPA published in the government gazette	Notice of intent in Government Gazette			
		iv. MCM (ICM) to consider comments on gazette notice and to and prepare responses to I&APs and Minister	Response letters			
		v. Preparation of final gazette notice	Proclamation notice in Government Gazette			
	c. Promote scientific research	i. Identify information gaps and develop research programme(s) aimed at gathering/ consolidating data on biodiversity and exploited species in the Kogelberg	Research projects, Scientific reports, paper and publications	2012+	KCC, OSM, CN, MCM (ICM)	
		ii. Engage local research institutes, universities and local stakeholders to collaborate on priority research projects				
		iii. Solicit research funding support				
	d. Monitor biophysical indicators of coastal health	i. Execute monitoring activities outlined in Appendix 2	Monitoring data and reports	2012+	OSM, CN & MCM	R500 000
	e. Monitor human use of the coast	i. Execute monitoring activities outlined in Appendix 2	Monitoring data and reports	2012+	OSM, CN , MCM (MCS) WWF Lotto Foundation	R500 000

5.3 Maximise local socio-economic benefits

The coast must be managed in such a way as to optimise the socio-economic value of ecosystem goods and services and particularly to promote and sustain local livelihoods. All government agencies responsible for management of the coast must take clear decisive steps to identify and facilitate the delivery of benefits to adjacent and broader communities.

Five focal areas have been identified to maximize local socio-economic benefits derived from the coastal zone over the next five years:

1. Maximise the contribution of local fisheries resources to the local economy;
2. Identify and promote alternative/supplemental livelihoods for small-scale fishers;
3. Empower local communities to promote and develop their own economic opportunities;

4. Promote ecotourism in the region through the establishment and enhanced management of visitor facilities;
5. Market the Kogelberg coast as an important ecotourism destination.

A challenge facing the authorities responsible for the management of the Kogelberg coast is to provide a quality experience for visitors to the coast while at the same time managing use of the coast to ensure that it does not compromise the resources that attracted them in the first place.

Realised economic benefits from the coast for local communities will enhance support for the management and conservation of the coastal region and will directly contribute to sustaining local livelihoods.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/ Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.3 Maximise local socio- economic benefits	a. Restrict commercial harvesting and use of living marine resources in the Kogelberg for local use as far as possible	i. Restrict commercial harvesting and use of living marine resources in the Kogelberg to locally resident rights holders through an exemption issued by the Minister DWEA	Preferential access for local fishers	2012	KCC, DWEA, MCM	R50 000
		ii. Assist local fishers through the development of marketing strategies and infrastructure that will increase revenues derived from their catches.	Marketing strategies and infrastructure	2011	KCC, MCM and local business	
		iii. Encourage local restaurants and suppliers to source their supplies from local fishers		2011+		
	b. Promote alternative/supplementary livelihoods	i. Conduct research with key stakeholder groups to identify local economic opportunities that draw on existing assets in the area and can alleviate pressure on depleted marine resources	Local economic development strategy	2011+	KCC, OSM	R50 000

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/ Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
		ii. Promote economic development in the local area that provides employment opportunities appropriate to the local context	Employment opportunities		OSM	
		iii. Identify opportunities whereby local communities (particularly those from lower socio-economic groups) and stakeholders can benefit from the Kogelberg MPA through job creation and business opportunities (e.g. ecotourism businesses, guiding, mariculture etc.)	New businesses and opportunities, project proposals submitted for funding			
		iv. Maintain existing partnerships and explore potential future partnerships to contribute to poverty-relief and job-creation	Partnerships established that endorse the project proposals for local economic development	2010+	OSM	
	c. Establish and manage visitor facilities	i. Promote and develop appropriate nature friendly infrastructure for visitors to the coast including accommodation (e.g. camping facilities, lodges, guest houses) as well as other facilities (bird hides, walking paths, nature trails, mountain bike trails) in collaboration with local communities and independent contractors that does not detract from sense of place of the area or impact on the environment	Visitor infrastructure and facilities	2013	OSM, CN, KBR, Tourism	R2,000,000
		ii. Facilitate opportunities for commercial operators and local communities to develop visitor facilities and provide services along the coast	Increase in the number of local tourism businesses in the area	2010+		
		iii. Ensure that visitor facilities are maintained in good condition at all times to maximise visitor experiences	Visitor feedback			
	d. Market the Kogelberg MPA as an ecotourism destination	i. Develop and distribute promotional material for the Kogelberg coast to key national, provincial and local tourism agencies and info centres	Brochures, pamphlets, magazine articles, website and road signage	2011	OSM, CN, KBR, Tourism	R30 000
		ii. Develop a website for the Kogelberg MPA	Website for the Kogelberg Coast			

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/ Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
		iii. Lobby relevant agencies to ensure the coast is featured in local, regional and national tourism marketing initiatives and included on tourism routes	The coast is featured in local, regional and national tourism marketing and included on tourism routes	2012		
		iv. Petition national road agencies to erect appropriate road signage informing passing visitors of key tourist attractions in the area	Road signage for tourism attractions	2012		
	e. Empower local communities	i. Assist people from local communities (particularly those from the disadvantaged sector) to realise available opportunities through training programmes (e.g. guiding courses, business skills), and by creating links with NGOs, CBOs, donors and commercial operators.	Trained members of the local communities	2013+	OSM	R20 000

5.4 Improve enforcement and compliance

The implementation of the MPA and SMAs, and the sustainable use of coastal resources are dependent on the compliance by resource users with the regulations and enforcement by authorities.

Law enforcement must be implemented in cooperation with local stakeholders to address overexploitation and encourage voluntary compliance. Furthermore voluntary compliance should also be encouraged through awareness campaigns that target the various resource user groups and through management strategies that are seen as legitimate. Joint decision making and co-management arrangements are key to enhancing fisheries compliance, for example.

However, marine 'poaching' in the Kogelberg region is considered rampant by all the stakeholder groups. Enforcement must be improved through the development of an enforcement strategy and the deployment of a dedicated and accountable enforcement team. This enforcement team will require equipment and specific training in compliance and enforcement, and will need to work closely with local stakeholder groups. Funding will need to be sourced for the development of this team.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.4 Improve enforcement and compliance	a. Establish a law enforcement strategy for inshore fisheries in the Kogelberg	i. Law enforcement agencies to meet to identify key areas for action, mechanisms for collaboration and a plan of implementation	Strategic law enforcement plan	2010	SAPS, MCM, SARS, SANDF, OSM, SeaWatch, CapeNature	
		ii. Establish a working relationship with local fishers and stakeholder groups to integrate key issues and facilitate collaboration	Fishers participate in law enforcement meetings			
		iii. Law enforcement agencies agree on roles and responsibilities	Signed letters of agreement from each of the agencies confirming roles and responsibilities.			
	b. Secure financing	i. Secure start up financing for a dedicated compliance team	Funds secured for five years. An action plan for securing future funding	2010	CN, MCM (MCS), OSM, SeaWatch	
		ii. Lobby relevant agencies and stakeholders to allocate resources, create and fill posts and acquire necessary infrastructure and resources				
		iii. Develop a long term financing plan				
	c. Establish a dedicated, experienced, accountable compliance team	i. Advertise and interview suitable candidates for the position	Compliance team established and deployed	2010-11	SAPS, MCM, SARS, SANDF, OSM, SeaWatch, CapeNature	R5,000,000
		ii. Provide skippers, divers, compliance and weapons training and training on legislation and legal procedures				
		iii. Certify team members as Fishery Control Officers and Peace Officers				
	d. Explore a ban on diving in the Kogelberg area at night	i. Lobby MCM to institute a night-time ban on diving in the Kogelberg area	Ban published in Government gazette and enforced by compliance staff	2010	KCC, MCM	
	e. Explore the reestablishment of the Green Court	i. Identify, meet and lobby relevant stakeholders and government departments to discuss feasibility, funding implications and legal requirements	Meeting with the Minister of DWEA, Justice, and other relevant stakeholders	2011	KCC	

5.5 Ensure equitable access to coastal public property

The Integrated Coastal Management Act obligates municipalities to designate coastal access land, through the creation of by-laws, to secure public access to coastal public property (section 18).

Ensuring equitable access to the coastal public property will require the designation of access land and the development, restoration and maintenance of infrastructure (parking, boardwalks and signboards) all of which will have to be developed in appropriate areas in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. Areas in which

access to coastal public property is currently restricted are identified in Fig 2.

Kleinmond harbor is the only publically owned and managed launch site in the Kogelberg area; all other sites are under private control (by recreational boat clubs). This is an issue of concern for small-scale fishers who wish to access living marine resources in the area. It recommended that avenues for establishing at least one additional publically owned/operated launch site be established on the Kogelberg coast to facilitate equitable access to the resources in the area.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
6.5 Ensure access to coastal public property	a. Designate coastal access land in areas where access is currently limited	i. Appoint consultants to identify potential coastal access land and to assess the desirability and potential environmental impacts of designating access land	Report on need and desirability for proclamation of coastal access	2012	KCC, OSM	R 50 000
			Coastal access land identified		OSM	
		iii. Prepare notice of intent to designate coastal access to be published in local newspapers and sent to land owners	Notice of intent to designate coastal access land			
		iv. Respond to stakeholders and land owners	Correspondence			
		v. Designate area of land as coastal access land	By law promulgated			
		vi. Indicate all designated coastal access land in the SDF and KCIMP	Coastal access land designated			
	b. Provide infrastructure to facilitate and promote access, taking into account the needs of disabled persons	i. Erect appropriate signage at entry points to coastal access land	Signage	2011+	KCC, OSM	R 300 000
		ii. Develop, restore and maintain parking areas, board walks and ablution facilities where required	Infrastructure that facilitate access to the coast			
		iii. Ensure local fishers have access to a sufficient number of launch sites in the Kogelberg area such that this does not restrict fishing activity				

5.6 Conserve and restore sense of place and cultural heritage

It is important that the ideals, put forward in the proposed coastal planning scheme, and others contained in the vision and management objectives of the KCIMP, be embraced by national, provincial and municipal authorities responsible for management of the Kogelberg coast, though the incorporation of these ideals and objectives into relevant planning documents (SDFs and IDPs). Positive steps in this respect would include delineating coastal protection and development setback lines in relevant planning documents to ensure that the style and density of development along the coast does not compromise biodiversity conservation, existing natural vistas, and the wilderness feel or sense of place of the coast.

The Overstrand Municipality has commissioned a survey of all cultural heritage resources in the municipal area. Cultural significance is defined by the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) as “*aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, technological value or significance*”. An inventory of the heritage sites was drafted and made available for public comment in July 2009. The proposed overlay zones designed to protect the heritage must be incorporated in the IDP and SDF so to preserve coastal features of cultural significance. Where there is conflict between the zones proposed in this plan, and those proposed in the Heritage Plan, an agreement will need to be negotiated within the KCC.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.6 Conserve and restore the sense of place and cultural heritage	a. Designate coastal set back lines as proposed in the coastal planning scheme	i. Draft and submit request to the MEC: DEADP, to establish coastal setback lines on the Kogelberg Coast	Memorandum from OSM to the MEC DEADP to establish coastal setback lines on the Kogelberg Coast	2011	OSM/OBM	
		ii. Prepare notice of intent in Government Gazette and local newspaper to establish coastal setback lines on the Kogelberg Coast	Notice of intent in Government Gazette and local newspaper		MEC DEADP	
		iii. OSM/OBM to consider comments on gazette notice and to and prepare responses to I&APs and MEC	Correspondence		OSM/OBM	
		iv. Preparation of final gazette notice	Proclamation notice in Government Gazette		MEC DEADP	
	b. Integrate KCIMP into development planning documents	i. Ensure that coastal setback lines, the coastal protection zone and other developmental needs and restrictions are integrated into IDPs and SDFs	IDP and SDFs reflect requirements of KCIMP	2010	OSM/OBM	

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
	c. Preserve and restore coastal features considered as part of cultural heritage	i. Integrate the Heritage plan prepared for the Overstrand Municipality with the SDF, IDP and KCIMP	The Heritage plan is integrated with the SDF, IDP and KCIMP, and is implemented	2010	OSM	
		ii. Clarify existing plans for the development of the Kleinmond Harbour	The harbour development plan is integrated into the IDP and SDF		OSM	

5.7 *Restore and maintain a healthy environment*

Key strategies for the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem health include the reduction of littering and litter, controlling pollution and waste discharge, managing water quality and quantity requirements for the estuaries, and the eradication of alien invasive plants in the coastal zone.

There are four estuaries situated within the jurisdiction of the Overstrand Municipality on the Kogelberg coast, namely the Rooiels, Buffels, Palmiet, and Bot/Kleinmond estuaries. An Estuary management plan (EMP) has recently been prepared for the Bot/Kleinmond estuary, which addresses flow requirements and water quality issues. Detailed situation assessments and EMPs for each of the remaining estuaries should be developed in accordance with section 47(2)(c)(iii) of ICMA whereby Provincial Coastal management Programmes are required to include priorities and strategies to develop EMPs.

Coastal cleanliness is an important attribute for attracting visitors to the Kogelberg coast. Moreover, local stakeholders have indicated that beach litter is a major issue on the shoreline. The main source of

this litter is believed to be offshore fishing vessels, shore anglers and general coastal users. Improvements to environmental education programmes in the area may reduce incidence of littering by coastal users and shore anglers. However, an ongoing litter collection programme will be required to ensure vessel-source litter does not accumulate on the shoreline.

Dune systems along the Kogelberg coast have been stabilised by alien invasive plants, mainly *Acacia* species. This has modified sand movements along the coast and ultimately affected the supply of sand to popular beaches. The Overstrand Conservation Foundation (OCF), in a partnership with Land-care, initiated a programme to eradicate alien species on conservancies in the catchment of the Klein River. This partnership won an Impumelelo Innovations Trust silver award in 2008 for the model they used, however the funding supporting this programme has run out. It is recommended that the Overstrand municipality, in coordination with OCF, initiate a new programme, based on the same model, to eradicate alien invasive species on the dunes.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
6.7 Restore and maintain a healthy environment	a. Secure an adequate quantity and quality of freshwater input to restore and maintain estuary health and functioning	i. Lobby provincial government and donor agencies to allocate funds necessary to develop Estuary Management Plans in line with their responsibilities under section 47 (2)(c)(iii) of ICMA	Estuary management plans for all estuaries on the Kogelberg coast	2011-2014	OSM (estuary manager)	
		ii. Manage estuaries in accordance with their respective Estuary Management Plans	Improvements in estuarine health	2012	OSM (estuary manager), DEADP & CN	
		iii. Lobby DWEA to budget for and commission RDM studies to assess water quality and quantity requirements for all estuaries in the Kogelberg region and to implement reserve specifications where these exist	Improvements in estuarine health	2010-2014	KCC, DWEA	
	b. Control and eradicate invasive alien vegetation	i. Revise and implement the invasive species monitoring, control and eradication plans of the municipality (required as part of their Integrated Development Plan under section 76 of the Biodiversity Act (2004)) in accordance with the Biodiversity Act (2004)	Invasive alien coastal vegetation controlled, monitored or eradicated	2012	OSM & OCF	
		ii. Lobby the Minister to request that the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) assist the municipality in the implementation of invasive species monitoring, control and eradication plans		2013	OSM	
	c. Implement and manage a programme to clean up beach litter	i. KCC to lobby for and to provide support to CoastCare programmes in the Kogelberg region	Beaches are kept clean	2010+	OSM, MCM Coastal Management	

5.8 Increase public awareness

Effective and efficient management of the coast will depend on awareness amongst local people and visitors of the social, economic and cultural value of the coast, as well as the management arrangements and regulations that are in place.

Education initiatives need to be tailor-made for the different stakeholder groups on the Kogelberg coast. A variety of communication mechanisms should be explored to ensure that all stakeholder groups are provided with relevant information that is delivered using an effective mechanism and at an appropriate level.

Education is also considered to be among the most important functions provided by a marine protected area, along with biodiversity conservation, maintenance of population of exploited species. MPAs provide opportunities for the public to view species in their natural

environments, and to experience ecosystems in a largely undisturbed state. Provision of interpretive and educational material at these sites can greatly enhance this experience as it focuses on goods and services provided by the environment, highlights key aspects of the environment that are special or unique to the area, and can be used to highlight the impact of human activities on the environment. Furthermore, an awareness programme should also be used to showcase the cultural importance of the area (for example, traditional fishing) and highlight archaeological significance. Enhanced knowledge and understanding of issues surrounding the management of the MPA will contribute to promoting support for the MPA objectives. Thus the management agencies for the MPA will need to provide effective and accessible tools to build increased awareness and knowledge to all visitors and stakeholders in the area.

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
5.8 Increase public awareness	a. Create effective mechanisms for on-going communication with stakeholders	i. Develop an effective communication strategy	Communication strategy	2010	OSM, CN	R2,000,000
		ii. Maintain a stakeholder database	Stakeholder database	2010+		
		iii. Explore alternative communication mechanisms (workshops, signage, radio)	Record of communications			
	b. Develop an effective education and awareness programme for the Kogelberg Coast	i. Establish an education centre within the coastal zone which can act as a focal point for both locals and visitors to learn more about the coast, its conservation and socio-economic importance, the ecology of the system, and the cultural and archaeological significance of the area	Education centre open to the public	2012	OSM	
		ii. Source and/or commission educational and informative material including posters, pamphlets, and relevant literature to be housed in the education centre and other appropriate localities	Posters, pamphlets and literature available in local languages	2012+	OSM, CN, DWEA	

CMO	Strategies	Priority Actions	Deliverables/Indicators	Date of completion	Implementation	Indicative Budget
		iii. Encourage field excursions to the coast by local schools, community groups, and other stakeholder groupings	Record of excursions to the coast			
		iv. Erect signage at the main access points to the sea shore and on the coast between zones that depict the zonation plan for the system and provide information on regulations applicable within each zone	Interpretative signs, in local languages, erected at main access points and along the coast			

6 SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, GANTT CHART AND BUDGET

Table 7.1 provides a summary of the tasks to be carried out over the next 5 years, and their timing.

Table 7.2. Summary of actions and timing of actions pertaining to each of the coastal management objectives over the period Jan 2010– Dec 2014.

Coastal Management Objective	Strategies	2010 Jan-jun	2010 Jul-Dec	2011 Jan-jun	2011 Jul-Dec	2012 Jan-jun	2012 Jul-Dec	2013 Jan-jun	2013 Jul-Dec	2014 Jan-jun	2014 Jul-Dec
6.1. Establish responsible and effective governance	a. Appoint a Coastal Manager within the Municipality										
	b. Convene the Kogelberg Coastal Committee										
	c. Establish co-operative governance arrangements for the KCC										
	d. Empower stakeholder groups to meaningfully engage in co-management arrangements and decision making										
	e. Secure financing for the management of the coast										
6.2 Conserve biodiversity and ensure sustained ecosystem functioning	a. Establish and implement special management areas (SMA) on the coast										
	b. Establish the Kogelberg Marine Protected Area (MPA)										
	c. Promote scientific research										
	d. Monitor biophysical indicators of coastal health										
	e. Monitor human use of the coast										
6.3 Maximise local socio-economic benefits	a. Restrict commercial harvesting and use of living marine resources in the Kogelberg for local use only as far as possible										
	b. Promote alternative/supplementary livelihoods										
	c. Establish and manage visitor facilities										
	d. Market the Kogelberg MPA as an ecotourism destination										
6.4 Improve enforcement and compliance	a. Establish a law enforcement strategy for inshore fisheries in the Kogelberg										
	b. Secure financing										
	c. Establish a dedicated, experienced, trustworthy compliance team										
	d. Reestablishment of the Green Court										
6.5 Ensure access to	a. Designate coastal access land in areas where access is currently limited										

Coastal Management Objective	Strategies	2010 Jan-jun	2010 Jul-Dec	2011 Jan-jun	2011 Jul-Dec	2012 Jan-jun	2012 Jul-Dec	2013 Jan-jun	2013 Jul-Dec	2014 Jan-jun	2014 Jul-Dec
coastal public property	b. Provide infrastructure to facilitate and promote access										
	c. Establish an additional public owned and operated launch site on the Kogelberg coast										
6.6 Conserve and restore the sense of place and cultural heritage	a. Designate coastal set back lines										
	b. Integrate KCIMP into development planning documents										
	c. Preserve and restore coastal features considered as part of cultural heritage										
6.7 Restore and maintain a healthy environment	a. Secure an adequate quantity and quality of freshwater input										
	b. Control and eradicate invasive alien vegetation										
	c. Implement and manage a programme to clean up beach litter										
6.8 Increase public awareness	a. Create effective mechanisms for on-going communication with stakeholders										
	b. Develop an effective education and awareness programme for the Kogelberg Coast										

7 REFERENCES

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Appendix 1 – Proposed Monitoring Protocol

COMPONENT	MONITORING ACTION	TEMPORAL SCALE (frequency and when)	SPATIAL SCALE	RESPONSIBLE LEAD AGENCY
1. BIRDS	Undertake counts of all coastal birds at key localities (e.g. Stony Point Penguin colony, Dawidskraal mouth, Oystercatcher nesting areas). All birds should be identified to species level and total number of each counted.	Winter and summer survey, annually	Key localities along the coast	MPA Management agency with volunteer support
2. FISH	Conduct surveys of inshore fish by SCUBA diving transects	Survey every 3 years in summer	Reefs (60 stns)	MPA Management agency
3. INVERTEBRATES	Conduct surveys of abalone and west coast rock lobster by SCUBA diving transects (MCM Fisheries independent abalone survey lines)	Annual surveys in summer	12 sites, 3 x 100 m transects at each site	MCM
	Rocky shore intertidal biota: all biota identified and quantified at five 0.5m quadrats at each level on the shore (low, low-mid, mid, high-mid and high), all biota identified and quantified. Samples for biomass calculations taken.	Survey every 3 years in summer	Rocky coast (12 stns)	MPA Management agency
4. MARINE MAMMALS	Undertake counts of all whales.	Annual survey in peak whale season (August)	Entire coast	SA Museum
6. WATER QUALITY	Measurements for Faecal coliforms and E. coli to be taken at popular bathing beaches	Weekly in summer (Nov-Feb)	Popular bathing beaches (6 stns)	Overstrand Municipality
7. DUNE DYNAMICS AND VEGETATION	Undertake surveys of the dune vegetation and profiles using transects	Annual surveys	All coastal dune systems (10 transects)	Overstrand Municipality, Cape Nature
	Analysis of digital aerial photographs of the coastal dunes	Annually	All coastal dune systems	

COMPONENT	MONITORING ACTION	TEMPORAL SCALE (frequency and when)	SPATIAL SCALE	RESPONSIBLE LEAD AGENCY
8. HUMAN USE	Collect statistics on the profile (origin, sex, age, income category) and activities of visitors to the Kogelberg MPA using self-fill in questionnaires	Continuous	Visitor entry points and key sites of interest	MPA Management agency
	Count the number of coastal users and separate them by type	Twice per week (one on a weekend)		
	Collect statistics on the numbers of boats launched using launch site registers	Continuous	Boat launch sites	Boat clubs, MCM, Overstrand Municipality
	Creel surveys of Catch, Effort and C.P.U.E. for shore anglers by 2 observers from the WWF-LOTTO observer programme	Intensively (each stretch twice per week)	Entire coast (divided into 9 stretches)	WWF/Lotto Monitoring Programme
	Catch and effort monitoring at registered commercial launch sites and fishing harbours	Daily	Launch sites, fishing harbours	MCM
9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	Survey opinions of the local community and visitors on impacts of key management interventions.	Every two years	Visitor entry points and key sites of interest	MPA Management agency
	Study impact of the MPA on small-scale fishing practices and livelihoods.	Every 4 years	Kleinmond and Betty's Bay	Kogelberg Coastal Committee