



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# Unlocking the Economic Potential of South Africa's Oceans

Marine Protection Services and Governance  
Executive Summary

15 August, 2014

## Overview

South Africa has jurisdiction over a very large **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** of **1.5 mn km<sup>2</sup>**. Extended continental shelf claims will **double** the size of its ocean geography if successful. With such a large jurisdiction, **effective governance is critical** but will be challenging given the size and complexity of our oceans. Currently, the sectoral approach only gives a partial picture and it difficult to achieve balance. Effective ocean governance will need to **identify and manage interdependencies** across **socio-economic aspirations** and **environmental integrity**.

The **Marine Protection Services and Governance (MPSG)** Lab aspires to implement an **overarching, integrated governance framework for sustainable growth** of the ocean economy that will maximise **socio-economic** benefits while ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection within the **next five years** by:

- Developing an overarching governance plan by **March 2016**
- Protecting the ocean environment from all illegal activities and promoting its multiple socio-economic benefits with results by 2017, including a **Marine Protected Area (MPA) representative network**, **reducing illegal activities** and **monitoring water quality**
- Delivering a **National Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Framework** by **December 2015**, a Regional (Sub-national) MSP Framework and a more detailed small-scale Marine Spatial (MS) Management Plan to enable a sustainable ocean economy

The MPSG Lab developed **10 key initiatives** to achieve the above objectives:

- Ministerial Committee and **Oceans Secretariat** to govern activities
- Enhancement of legislation into the **Integrated Coastal and Oceans Management (ICOM) Act** or **Oceans Act**
- Review of **ocean-related legislation**
- Accelerated **capacity-building** intervention in ocean governance
- Enhanced and Coordinated **Enforcement** Programme
- National ocean and coastal **information system** and **extending earth observation** capacity
- National Ocean and Coastal **Water Quality Monitoring** Programme
- Creation of an **MPA Representative Network**
- MPA/MSPG **Discovery, Research and Monitoring** Programme
- **MSP** Process

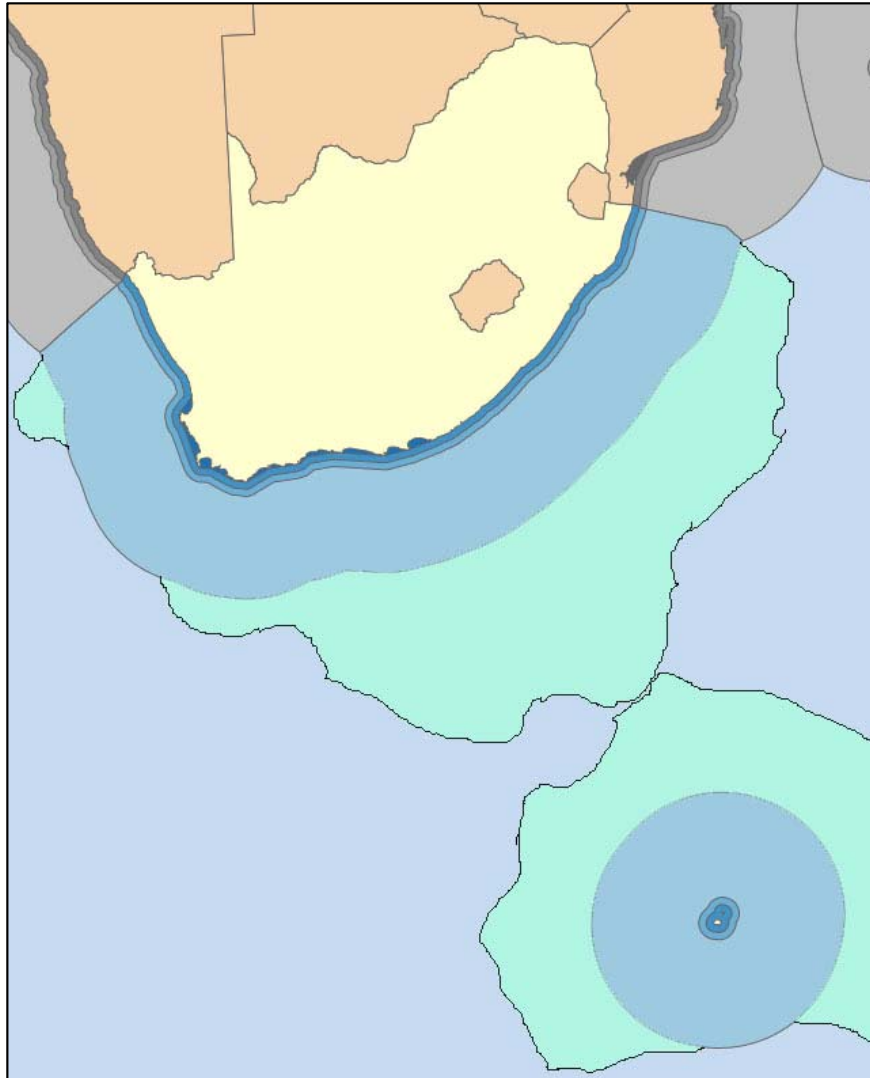
The initiatives will cost **ZAR 1.7 bn** over the next five years, **53%** of which will come from **already committed** programmes. Implementation of all initiatives will be overseen by the **Oceans Secretariat**, with primary support from the **Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)**, **Department of Agriculture, Forestry And Fisheries (DAFF)** and **Department of Science and Technology (DST)**.

## Glossary of terms

ACEP	African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme	HEI	Higher Education Institute
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity	HOS	Head of Secretariat
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	ICOM	Integrated Coastal and Oceans Management
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	IMC	Inter Ministerial Committee
DG	Director General	KPI	Key Performance Indicators
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training	KZN	KwaZulu Natal
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources	MPA	Marine Protected Areas
DOA	Department of Agriculture	MPSG	Marine Protection Services and Governance
DOD	Department of Defence	MSMP	Marine Spatial Management Plans
DOE	Department of Energy	MSP	Marine Spatial Plan
DOJ	Department of Justice	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
DOT	Department of Transport	NEMO	National Environmental Management of the Oceans
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
DPME	Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	NM	Nautical Miles
DRuM	Discovery, Research and Monitoring	NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
DST	Department of Science and Technology	O&C	Oceans and Coasts
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	OFO	Organising Framework for Occupations
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	OT	Occupational Team
EDD	Economic Development Department	NT	National Treasury
EMI	Environmental Management Inspector	SA	South Africa
EP	Environmental Programme	SAMSA	South Africa Maritime Safety Authority
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	SANSA	South Africa National Space Agency
FCO	Fishery Control Officers	SCP	Security Cluster Programme
FOSAD	Forum of South Africa's Directors General	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
HBU	Historically Black University	TOR	Terms of Reference
		TWG	Technical Working Group

# South Africa has more ocean space than land, and our ocean will increase should the extended continental shelf claim be successful

Land mass    EEZ    Extended continental shelf claim



Land size:

1.2 mn km<sup>2</sup>

EEZ size:

1.5 mn km<sup>2</sup>

- South Africa is responsible for managing an **oceans space** that is **greater** than the **land territory**
- The extended continental shelf claim will **double** the size of its **ocean geography**

**With such a large ocean jurisdiction, effective governance will be challenging given the size and complexity**

~3,900

kilometres of coastline



~20

key departments and institutions in the marine environment with distinct roles and maritime policies

Activity	Start	Responsible
Assessment of a Service Provider (Service Provider License)	March 2011	CD: M&S
Assessment of a Service Provider (Administration and Operationalisation of Licences)	March 2011	CD: M&S
Public Consultation Process and Policy Considerations	March and April 2011	CD: M&S, Service Provider, Marine and Public
Call for Applications	September 2011	CD: M&S, Service Provider, Marine and Public
Determination of Users of Licences	October 2011	CD: M&S
Processing of Application Forms and Data Capturing	November 2011	Service Provider
Allocation by Designated Authority	December 2011	Designated Authority
Call for Applications	January 2012	CD: M&S
Processing of Application Forms and Data Processing	February 2012	Service Provider
Assessment of Applications	March 2012	CD: M&S
Amendment of Rights Registers	April 2012	CD: M&S

~50

national acts regulating marine governance



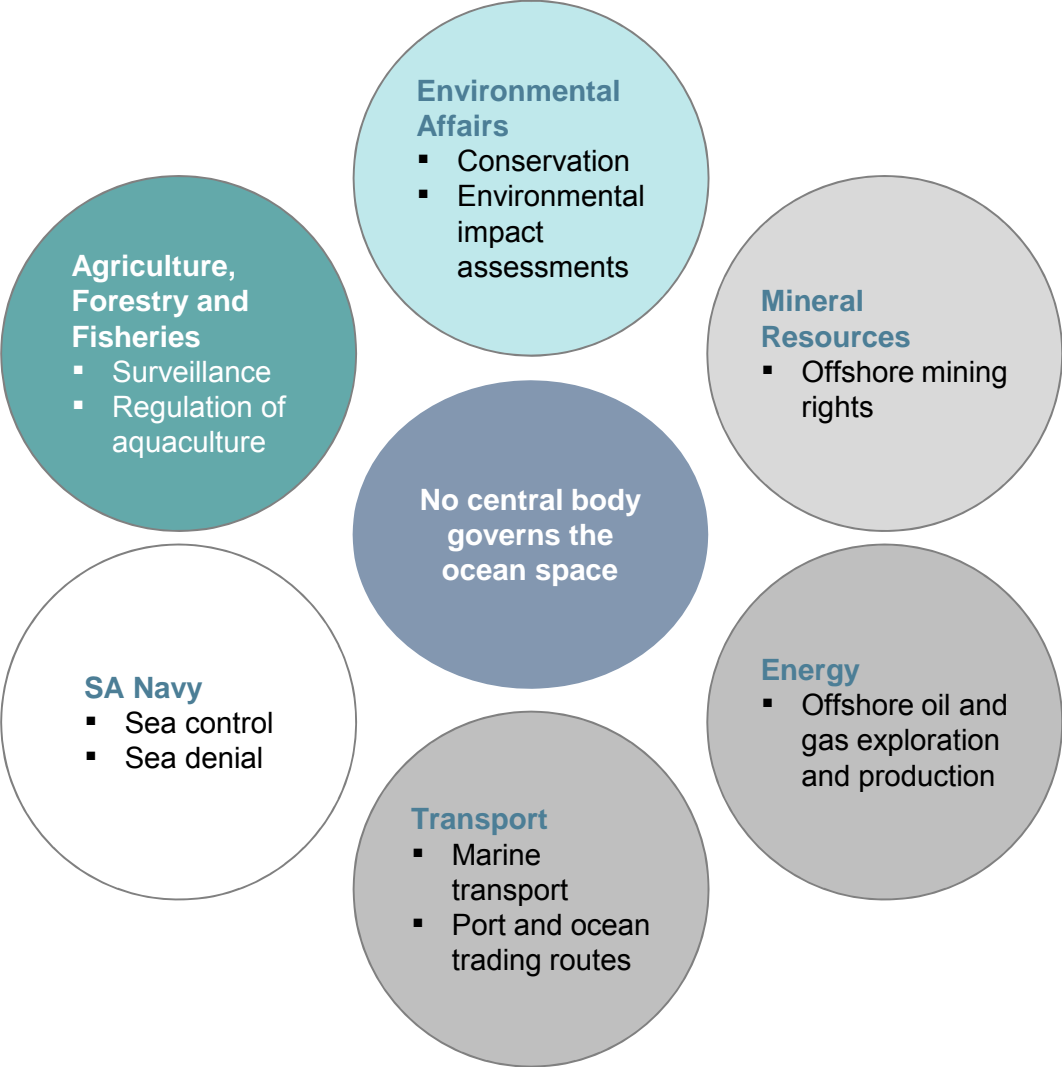
4

coastal provinces with their own socio-economic context and development goals



# The existing sectoral approach only gives a partial picture of the sector, which makes it difficult to achieve balance and manage interdependencies

NOT EXHAUSTIVE



SOURCE: Urban-economic Development Economists of KZN

## Our existing environmental regulatory framework has identified the need for a new coordinated sectoral management system



Develop an integrated approach to ocean governance including management plans for ocean areas, environmental variables, conflict scenarios and trade-offs as recommended in the White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean.

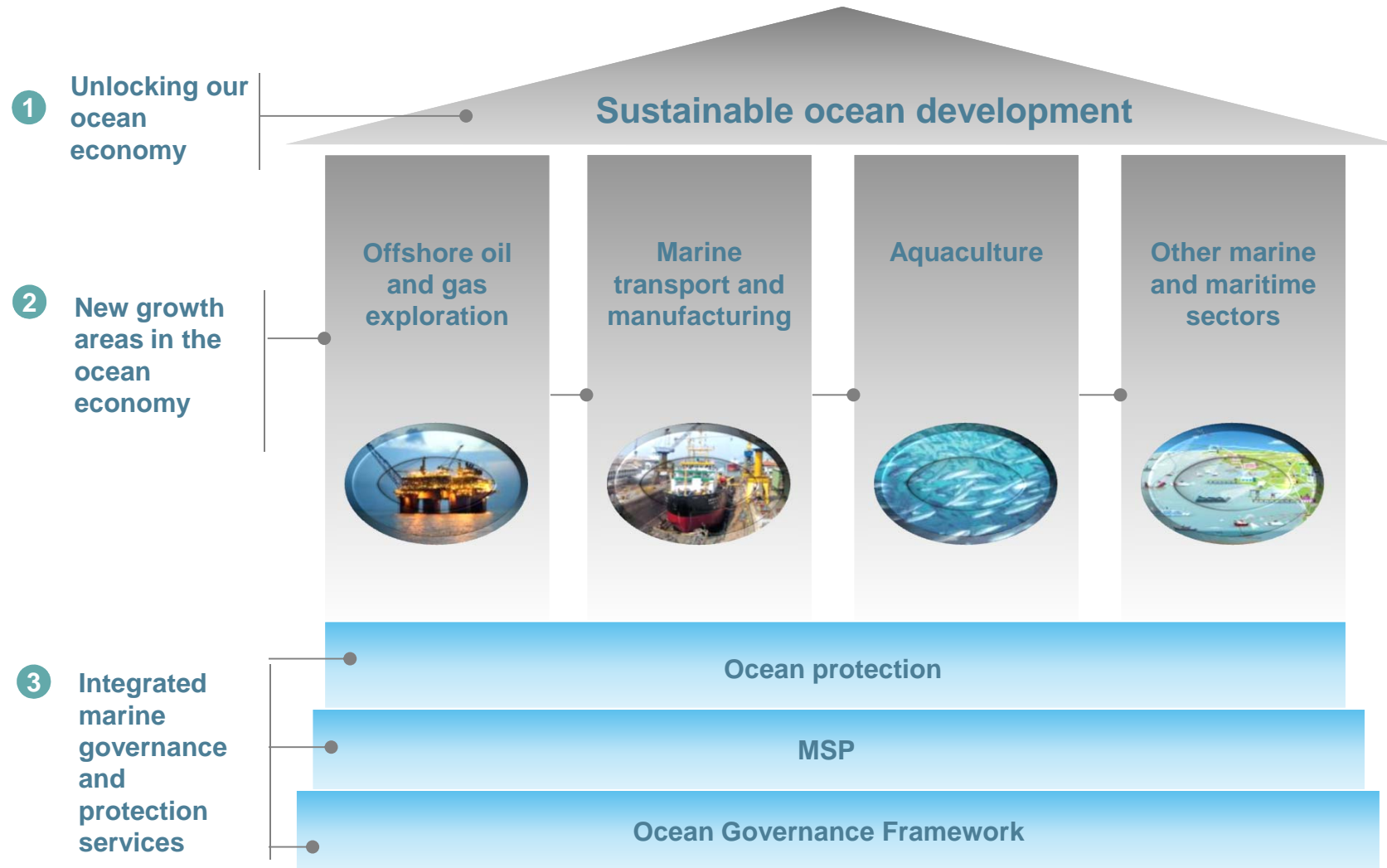
*Cabinet decision on Ocean Economic Perspective Study*  
– Dec 2013

Over the next five years, South Africa will transition from the current sector-based ocean management approach to a coordinated cross-sectoral planning scheme. The movement towards a coordinated cross-sectoral planning approach is required by the existing statutory framework.

*White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean*  
– May 2014



# Coordinated ocean governance will identify and manage interdependencies between socio-economic aspirations and environmental integrity





**Operation Phakisa aspires to implement this new coordinated ocean governance approach over the next five years**

Implement an **overarching, integrated ocean governance framework** for **sustainable growth** of the ocean economy that will maximise socio-economic benefits while ensuring **adequate ocean environmental protection** within the next five years

# We identified three focus areas, each with their own unique challenges

## Integrated ocean governance and protection

### Integrated framework and governance



- **Uncertainty** around roles and responsibilities
- **No institutional framework** to manage multiple users of the same ocean space
- **How to coordinate** departments that are active in the ocean
- Lack of **adequate skills** for ocean governance

### Ocean protection



- **Coordination** required to **enforce and police** coasts and oceans
- Need to **improve compliance** monitoring
- Need to identify and protect **sensitive and unique marine habitats and species**
- Limited **human and financial resources** to manage ocean resources and environment

### Marine spatial planning (MSP)



- **No system** to manage multiple users in the same ocean space
- Many departments and **multiple information sources**
- Much of the ocean space has **not been studied or surveyed**
- Need to **consolidate** survey, research and monitoring programmes

# To achieve the Lab's overall objective, specific targets were identified for each focus area

## Integrated ocean governance and protection

Implement an overarching, integrated ocean governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy to maximise socio-economic benefits while ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection within the next five years

### Integrated framework and governance



Develop an **overarching governance plan** by **March 2016**

- Single overarching **policy framework**
- **Institutional framework** for ocean governance
- **Tools** to decide on **trade-offs**
- Ocean governance **capacity building**

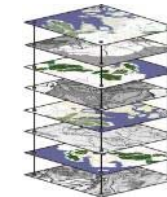
### Ocean protection



Protect the ocean environment from **all illegal activities** and promote its multiple **socio-economic benefits** by:

- Improving the **MPA network** and expanding it from **0.42%** to a representative network
  - **Reducing** illegal and unregulated activities in the ocean space
  - **Reducing human health and environmental risks** to pollution
- with results by **2017**

### Marine spatial planning (MSP)



Deliver a **National MSP framework** by **Dec 2015**, a Regional (Sub-national) MSP Framework and a more detailed **small-scale MS plan** to enable a sustainable ocean economy

# The Lab proposes 10 key initiatives to achieve these targets

## Integrated Ocean Governance and Protection

### Integrated framework and governance



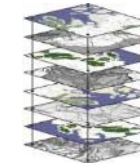
- 1 Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to govern activities
- 2 Enhancement of legislation for the ICOM Act or Oceans Act
- 3 Review of ocean-related legislation
- 4 Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance

### Ocean protection



- 5 Enhanced and coordinated enforcement programme
- 6 National ocean and coastal information system and extending earth observation capacity
- 7 National ocean and coastal water quality monitoring programme
- 8 Creation of an MPA representative network
- 9 MPA/MSP discovery, research and monitoring programme

### Marine spatial planning (MSP)



- 10 MSP process

## Eight of these initiatives constitute quick wins

### Phase I: Quick wins

*First results by March 2016*

- 1 Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to govern activities
- 4 Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance
- 5 Enhanced and coordinated enforcement programme
- 6 National ocean and coastal information system and extending earth observation capacity
- 7 National ocean and coastal water quality monitoring programme
- 8 Creation of an MPA representative network
- 9 MPA/MSP Discovery, Research and Monitoring Programme
- 10 MSP process

### Phase II: Medium term

*First results by March 2019*

- 2 Enhancement of legislation for the ICOM Act or Oceans Act
- 3 Review of ocean-related legislation

## We categorised the initiatives into two priority categories and specified budget requirements over the next five years

		<u>Budget required (R mn)</u>
<b>Critical</b>	1 Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to govern activities	16.76
	4 Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance	4.41
	5 Enhanced and coordinated enforcement programme	12.66
	6 National ocean and coastal information system and extending earth observation capacity	462.71
	8 Creation of an MPA representative network	6.43
	10 MSP process	88.43
<b>High priority</b>	2 Enhancement of legislation into the ICOM Act or Oceans Act	Nil
	3 Review of ocean-related legislation	Nil
	7 National ocean and coastal water quality monitoring programme	992.33* > 900 existing
	9 MPA/MSP Discovery, Research and Monitoring Programme	133.25

\*Includes Working for Coasts Programme Costs

# Our first focus areas, cross-sectorial governance and legislation frameworks with capacity-building are critical to managing multiple users and resources

## Integrated framework and governance



- 1 Ministerial Committee and Oceans Secretariat to govern activities
- 2 Enhancement of legislation into the ICOM Act or Oceans Act
- 3 Review of ocean-related legislation
- 4 Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance

## Why are these initiatives important?

1

There is no integrated ocean governance institutional framework to explain who does what and how stakeholders should work together effectively. There is no conflict resolution mechanism, although the Oceans Secretariat provides a means of resolving conflicts and finding trade-offs that will unlock the SA ocean economy.

2

There is a legislative gap in ocean governance. Various user groups that did not previously infringe on one another now find themselves using similar areas of the marine environment. Sectorial management of marine resource use creates pressures and opportunities for human usage when addressed in a silos or separately and can have unintended consequences with respect to other sectorial uses and the marine environment itself.

3

The lack of comprehensive surveys of existing international and domestic legal instruments have an impact on ocean-related activities. Fragmentation, overlaps, conflicts and gaps exists between these instruments and have a negative impact on ocean governance and management and the blue economy.


4

Ending the fragmentation of current programmes that seek to grow capacity for ocean and coastal governance and improve stewardship will require a new, broadly adopted framework for capacity-building programmes that emphasises cooperation, sustainability, and knowledge transfer within and among role players in the ocean environment

# A cross-sectorial Secretariat will establish processes and structures to clarify ocean resources to multiple users

**Before**

Confusion about different processes, agencies and legislations approving permits for various ocean economic sectors



The illustration shows a man in a dark suit and blue tie, holding a grey briefcase, standing on a green field. He is looking up at a wooden signpost with four arrows pointing in different directions. The arrows are labeled 'Forms', 'Departments', 'Permits', and 'Agencies'. The man has a confused expression, with two question marks above his head.

**After**

The **Secretariat** will coordinate applications to improve timeliness and provide cross-functional oversight

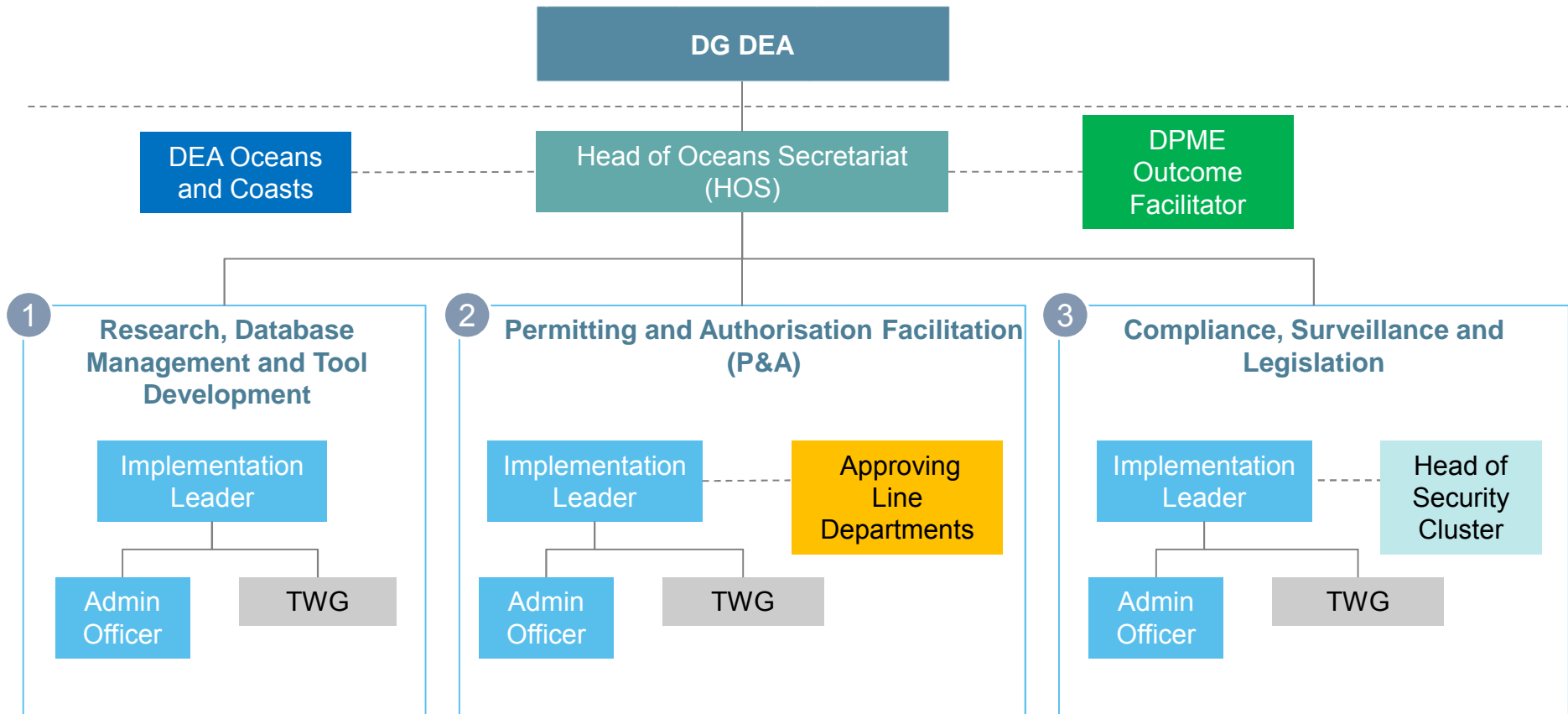
The **Secretariat** will also facilitate any trade-off discussions between competing industries to provide clarity to applicants



The illustration shows a man in a dark suit and blue tie, holding a grey briefcase, shaking hands with a woman in a black business suit. They are standing on a green field. The man is smiling, and the woman is also smiling.



# The proposed Secretariat will oversee all ocean governance programmes



**TWG** Technical experts from various line function departments who are brought in to work on specific projects or programmes via TWG meetings

# The Secretariat's functions are split across three units

## Research, Database Management and Tool Development



- Identify and guide cross-cutting research ensuring no duplication
- Identify all relevant information for inclusion in a consolidated ocean database
- Coordinate departments and other stakeholders to produce MSPs for the identified regions

## Permitting and Authorisation Facilitation (P&A)



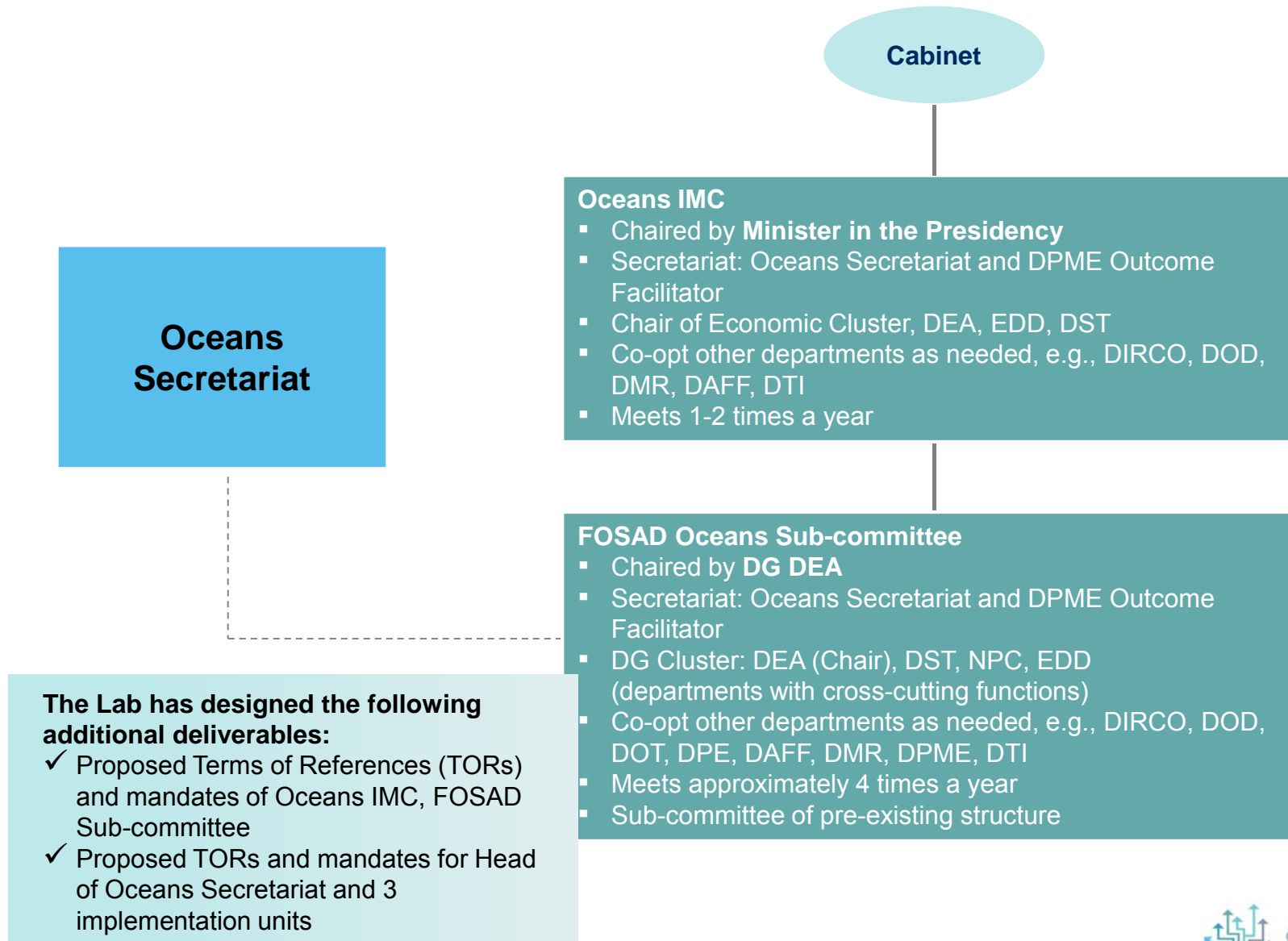
- Coordinate the line function departments to ensure permits/authorisations are dealt with within pre-determined timelines
- Facilitate discussions between departments when conflict arises within permitting bodies
- Provide a platform for streamlining processes

## Compliance, Enforcement, Surveillance and Legislation

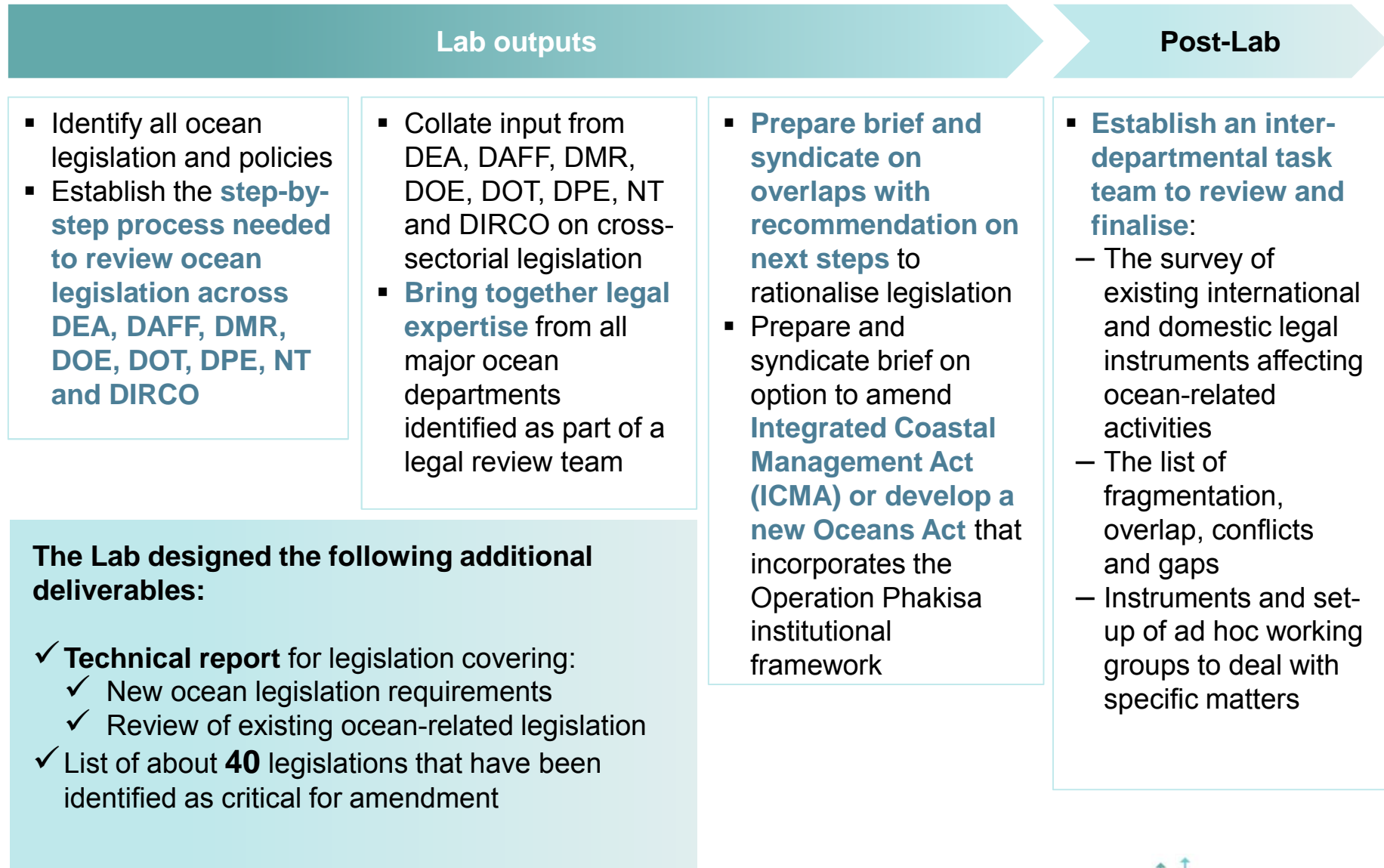


- Identify and guide cross-cutting compliance monitoring, reducing duplication
- Coordinate inter-departmental surveillance to minimise costs and reduce overlaps
- Align legislation to resolve conflict and fill gaps
- Interface with the Head of the Security Cluster

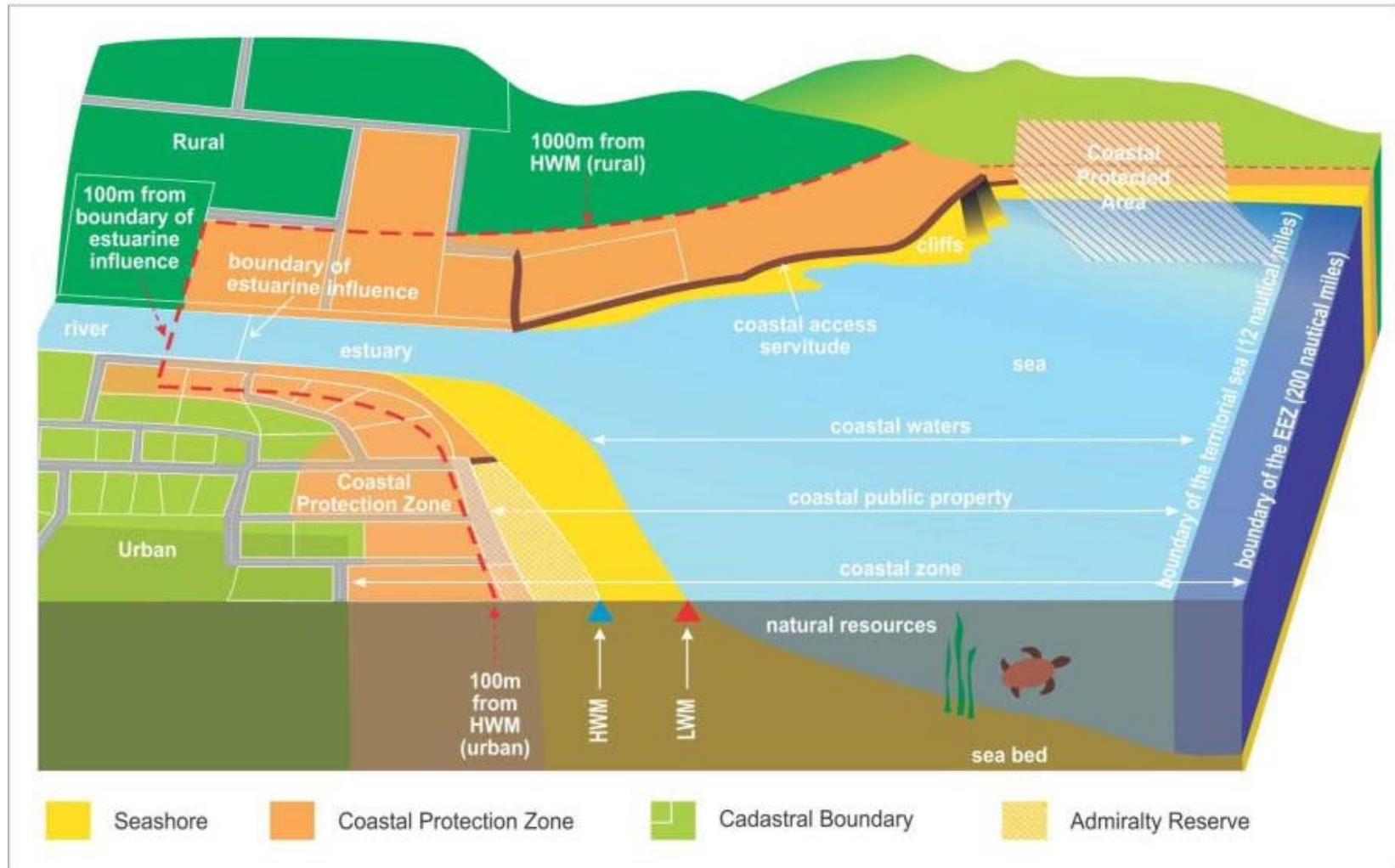
## To fulfill this role, the Secretariat will work alongside the FOSAD Sub-committee and Oceans Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC)



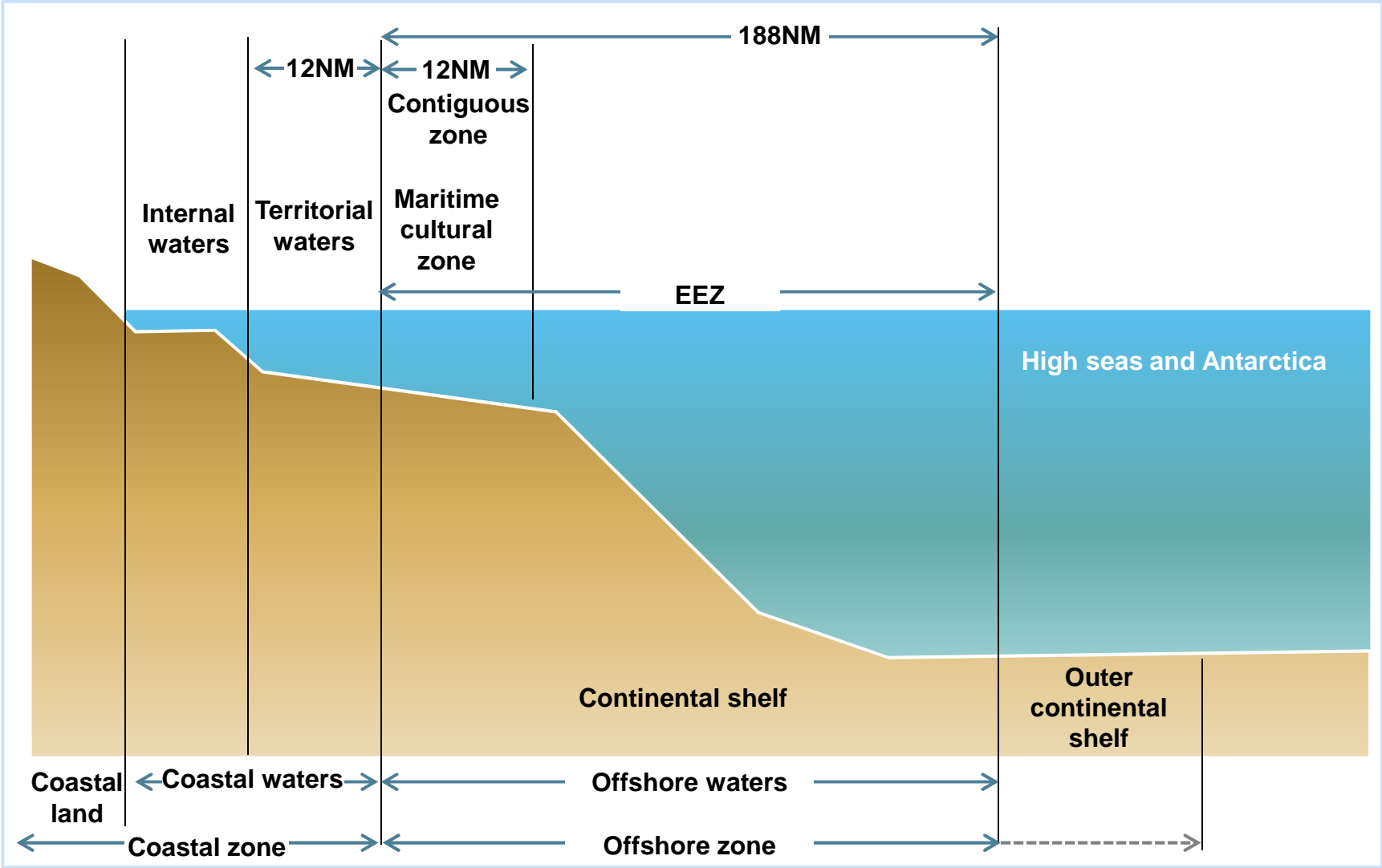
# A review and possible amendment of cross-sectorial ocean legislation is required to establish the Secretariat



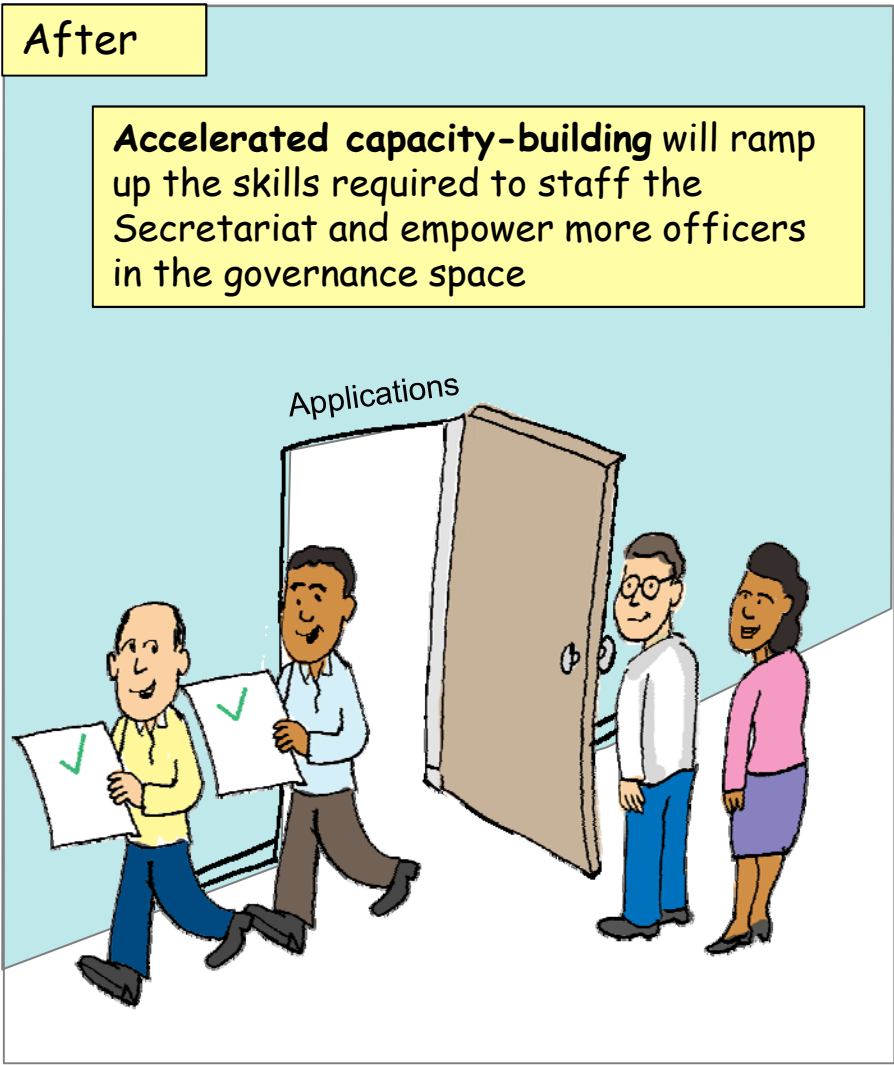
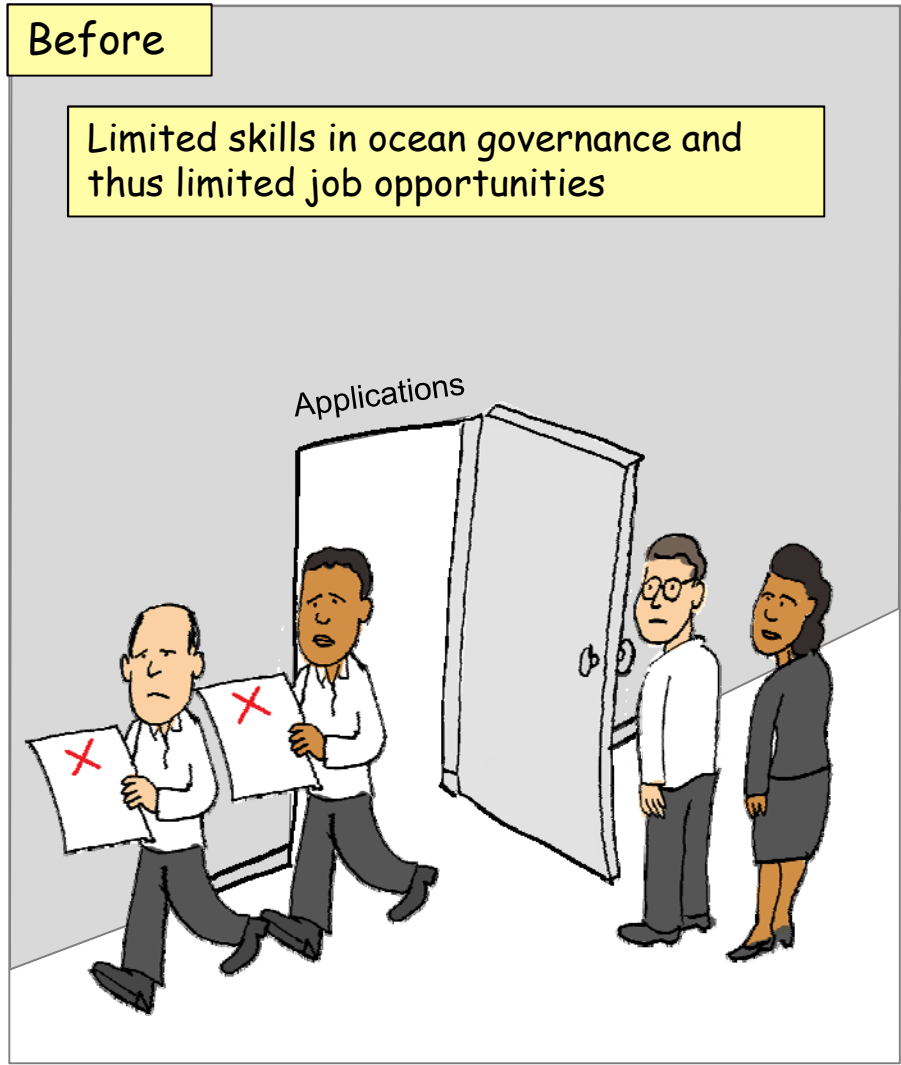
# New or amended legislation should preserve existing ICMA management structures within the 12 NM boundary of the territorial sea



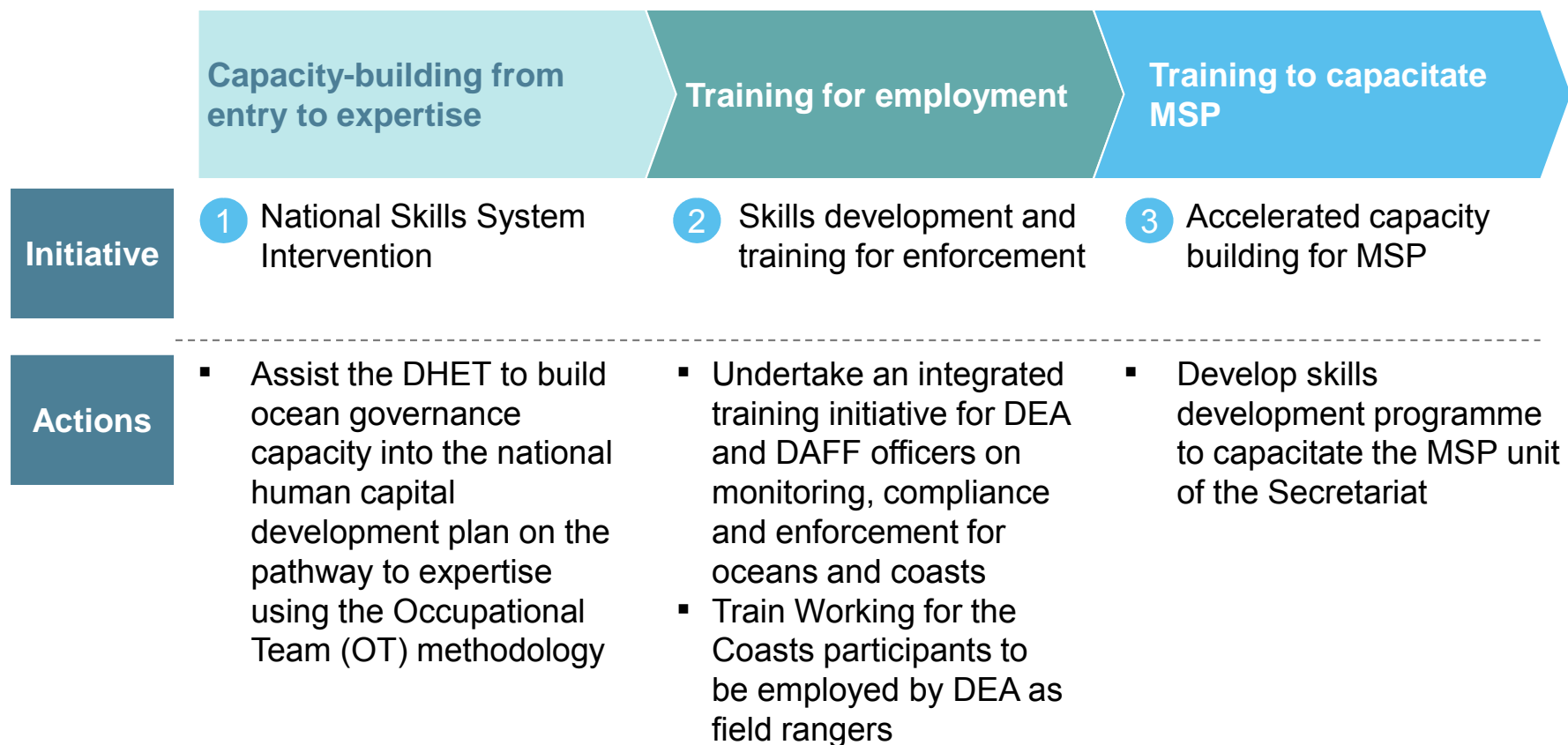
It should also empower the Secretariat to oversee the remaining 188NM EEZ



# Short-term skill development for the Secretariat will train local officers in governance and protection services



# Long-term capacity-building for oceans governance and enforcement covers three areas





# Our second focus area involves ocean protection, encapsulating enforcement, surveillance, pollution monitoring and MPAs

## Ocean protection



- 5 Enhanced and coordinated enforcement programme
- 6 National ocean and coastal information system and extending earth observation capacity
- 7 National ocean and coastal water quality monitoring programme
- 8 Creation of an MPA representative network
- 9 MPA/MSP discovery, research and monitoring programme

## Why are these initiatives important?

5 Illegal and unregulated activities have significant negative impact on marine resources, infrastructure, trade and food security that results in substantial economic and employment losses.

6 An O&C Information System is an essential tool for MSP. It will serve as a base set of accumulated information and knowledge for the development of the ocean and coast economy. An optimisation and investment programme in earth observation technology will provide wide area coverage, enabling both environmental and compliance monitoring. Earth observation technology is an efficient way to monitor SA's large ocean jurisdiction.

7 South Africa does not have a clear picture of coastal and ocean water quality and therefore cannot determine the location of pollution that is hazardous to human or environmental health. A national water quality monitoring programme will address this issue by identifying areas of accumulation and aggregation of pollution along the coastline as the ocean economy grows.

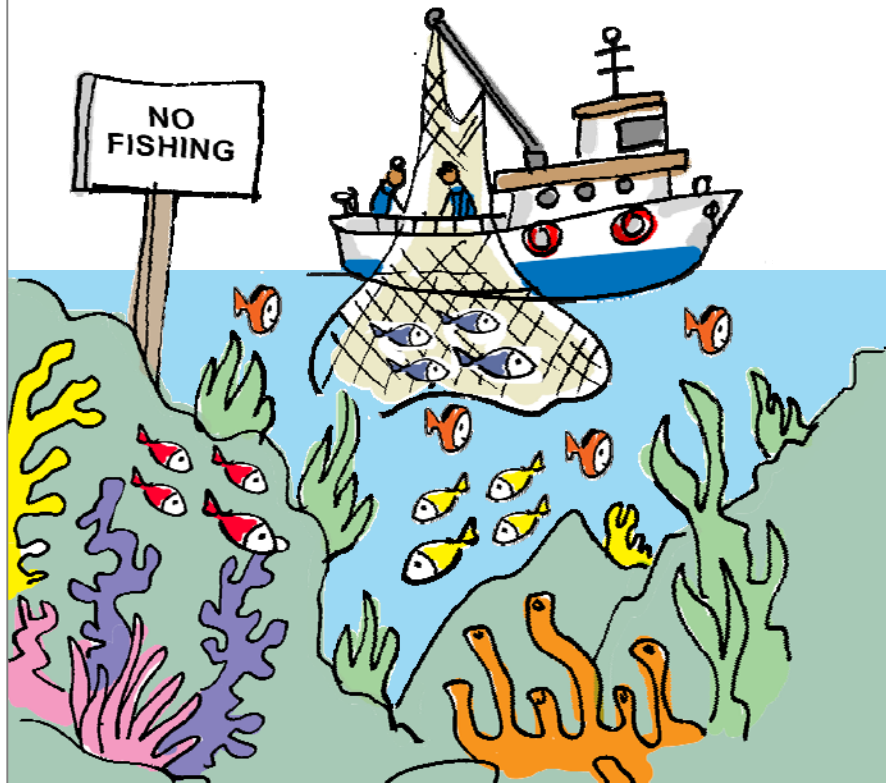
8 To safeguard biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided by the ocean, and in so doing facilitate sustainable development of ocean economic opportunities.

9 To unlock the "blue economy" sustainably and avoid unnecessary conflict between sectors the required discovery, research and monitoring (DRuM) will need to be carried out on SA's marine domain. DRuM will produce the data required to enable effective MSP and establish a representative MPA network.

# Illegal activities at sea can be reduced through a coordinated enforcement initiative that optimises existing resources from all relevant stakeholders

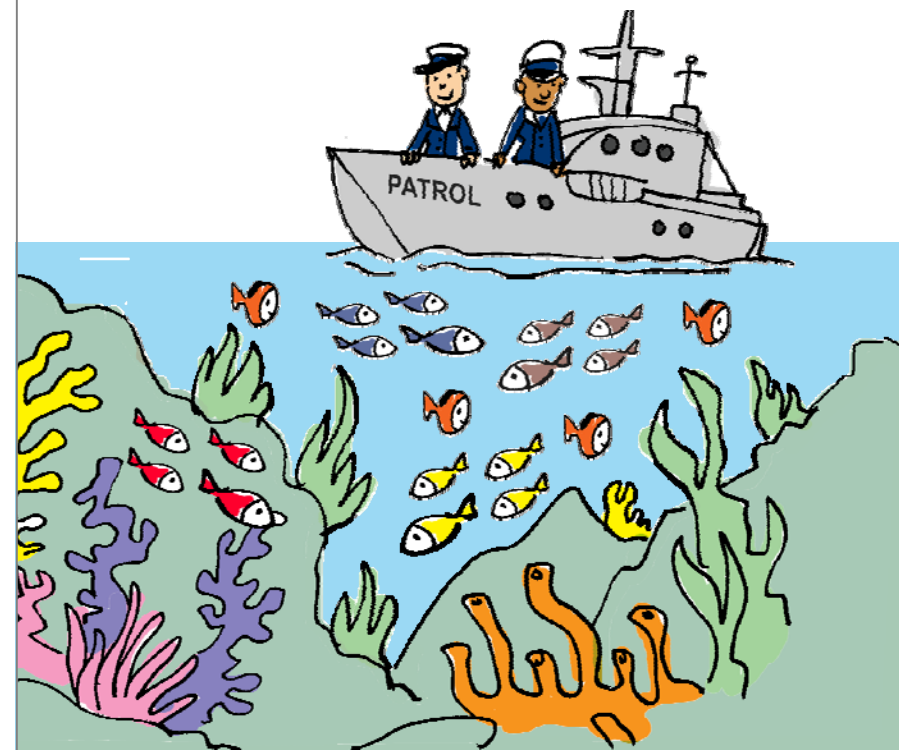
Before

Limited coverage by enforcement agencies due to uncoordinated schedules and functions



After

A coordinated enforcement programme reduces illegal ocean activities by optimising existing resources when monitoring ocean activities

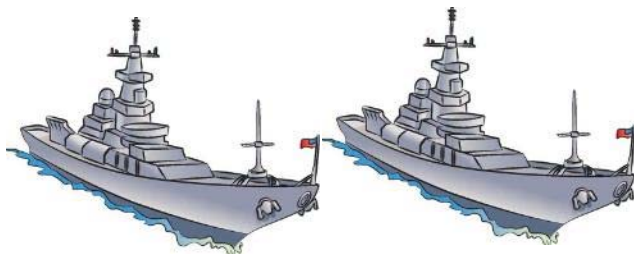


# The enforcement initiative will optimise assets from relevant departments, agencies and provinces, and leverage the Security Cluster Programme for assessments

NOT EXHAUSTIVE



Collaborated and shared assets



Vessels



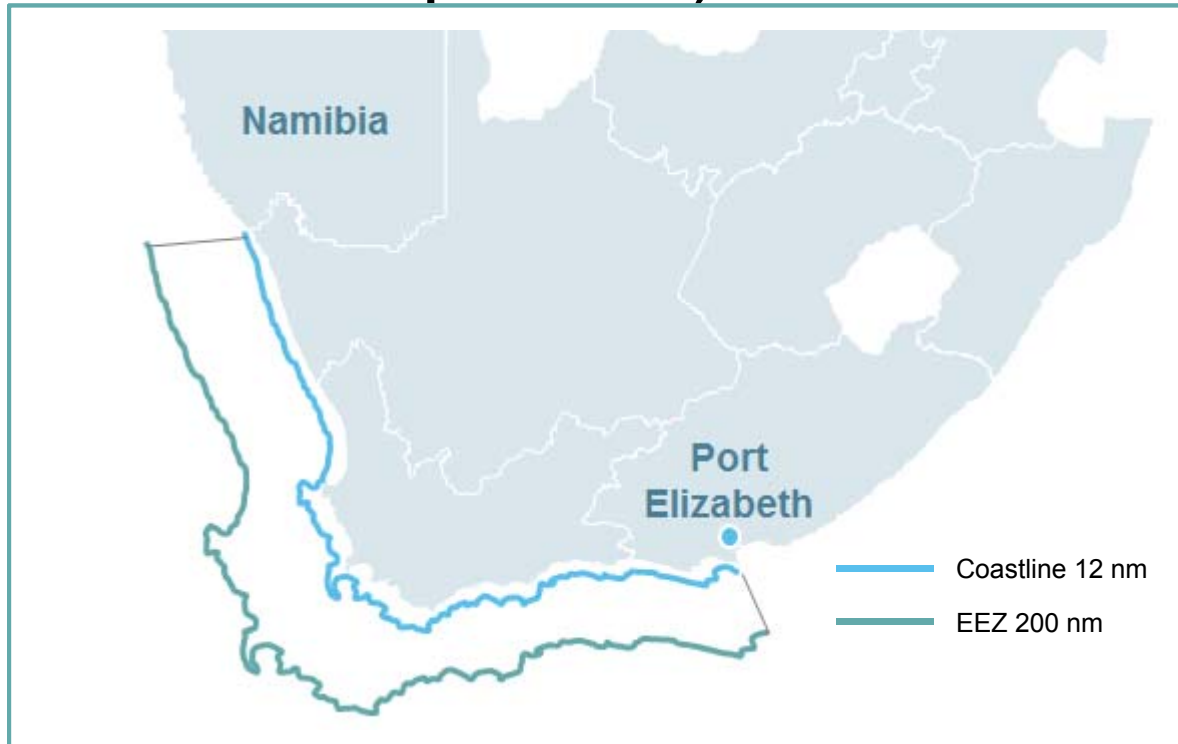
Human Resources



Technologies

This will support the existing Security Cluster Programme so that security assessments and management plans can be developed

## The Lab will commence by piloting an enhanced and coordinated enforcement programme in the Western Cape (from the border of Namibia to Port Elizabeth – up to 200NM)



### Enforcement functions will include:

- Non-consumptive activity, e.g. whale watching and white shark cage-diving
- Marine protected species (seals, seabirds, turtles, penguins, etc..)
- MPAs
- Illegal fishing
- Pollution prevention and combatting
- Piracy
- Human trafficking
- Effluence discharge (contaminated water)
- Dumping at sea (waste)
- Customs/excise/sanitary rules
- Ballast water, invasive species

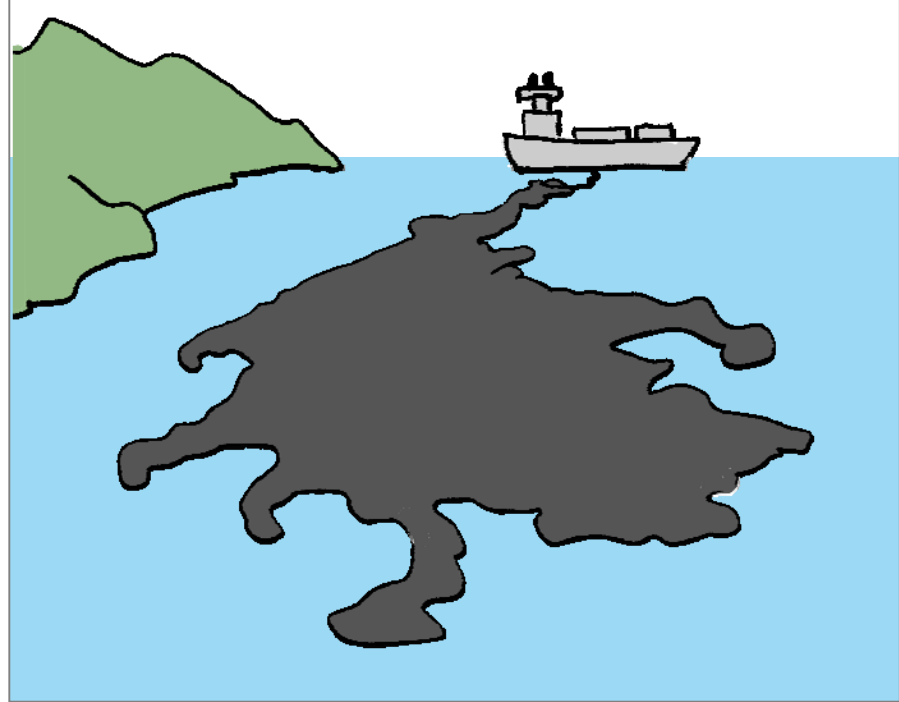
### The Lab has designed the following additional deliverables:

- ✓ 2 TORs
  - ✓ Interim Committee
  - ✓ Technical Reference Group **must** include specific roles and defined processes
- ✓ SOP for the pilot – consulted with all key stakeholders
- ✓ Statement of Intent to Collaborate – consulted with all key stakeholders

The information centre and earth observation initiative will collate all the best available information and leverage existing technological investments to monitor ocean activities effectively

**Before**

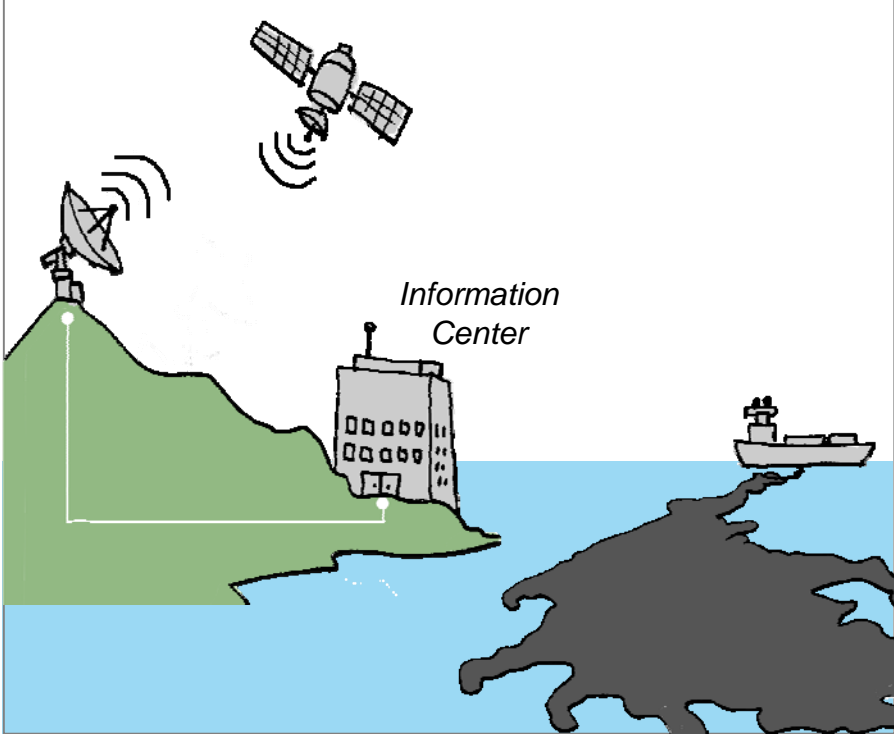
Oil spills and discharge of harmful materials may be detected late and cause significant damage to the ocean ecosystems



The illustration shows a green coastline on the left. A white ship is positioned in the blue ocean, with a large, dark grey, irregularly shaped spill trailing behind it. The spill spreads across the water, indicating a significant environmental impact.

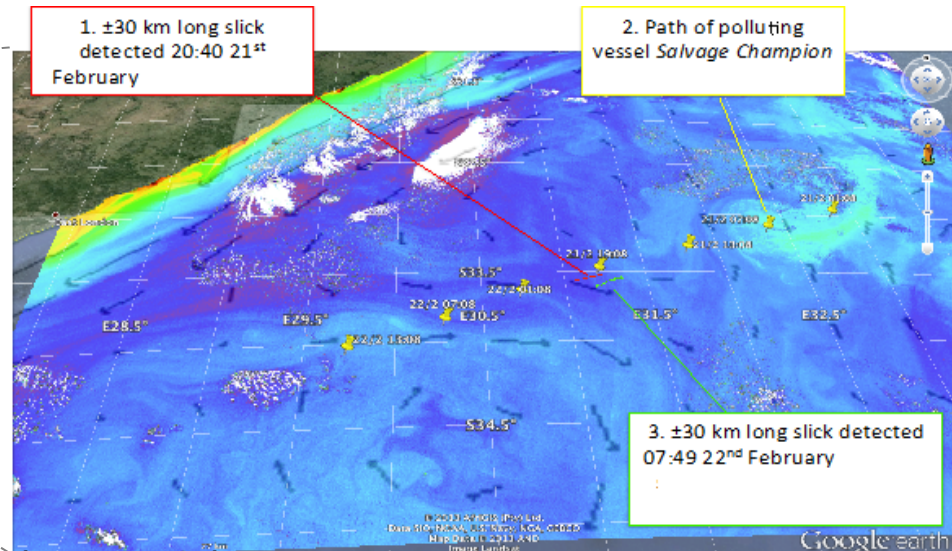
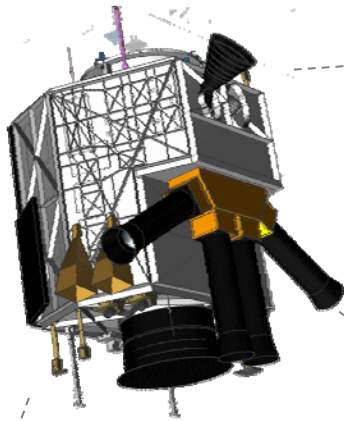
**After**

Leveraging existing technologies by SANSA, CSIR and SAMSA as part of the **information system and earth observation** initiative will enable a more informed response to incidents

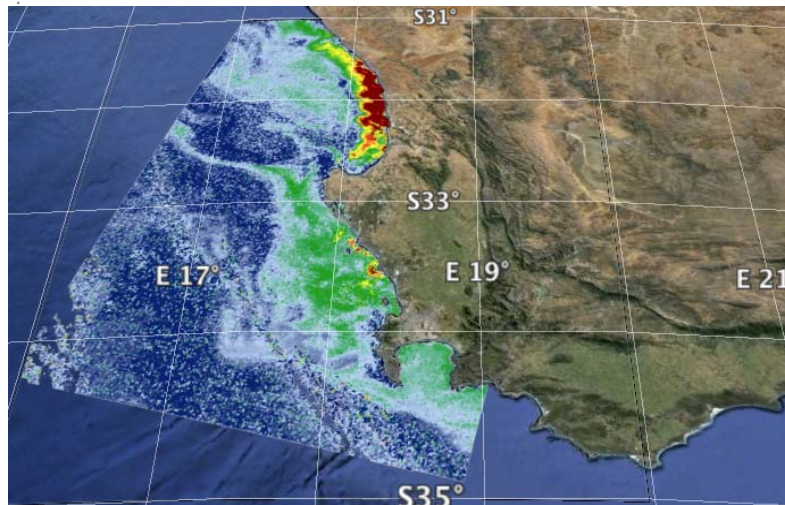


The illustration shows the same coastline and oil spill as the 'Before' panel. However, a satellite is shown in orbit above the ocean, with signal waves directed towards the spill. On the land, a building labeled 'Information Center' is connected to a satellite dish on a hill. A white line indicates the data flow from the satellite to the center. The ship is still present, but the spill is contained, suggesting a more effective response.

# A quick win in the coastal surveillance initiatives will be to leverage existing technologies owned by CSIR, SANSA and SAMSA



Oil slick detection and monitoring



Detection of harmful algae bloom that may affect human health

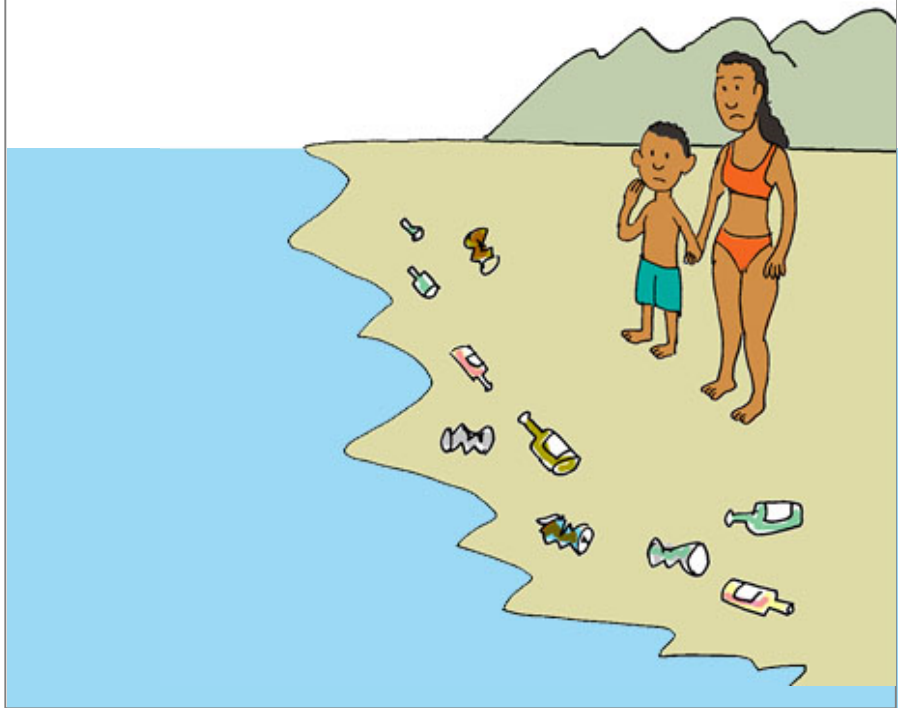
Current SA technologies can potentially determine sources of pollution by combining SAMSA's ship tracking technologies, and determine if interventions will be required based on ocean current monitoring via CSIR and SANSA technologies.

Effective monitoring could save expensive deployments if the situation does not require them.

# The NOCMP will include initiatives that provide up-to-date health indicators around South Africa's coasts

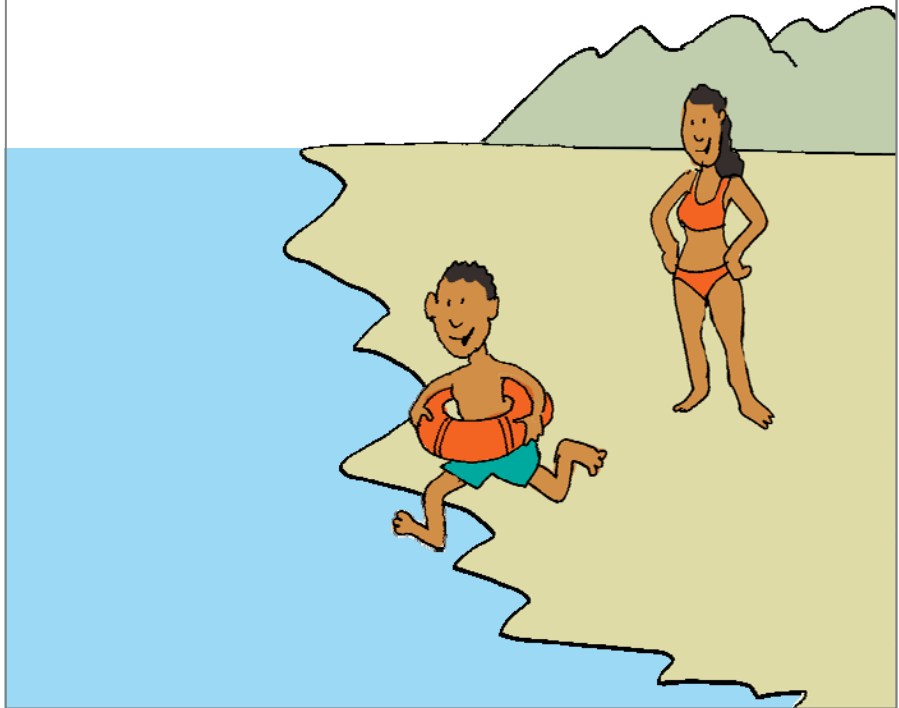
Before

Harmful pollutants washed up on public beaches can cause major health risks



After

The NOCMP aims to provide clear indicators on the safety of coastal areas for public health



# The NOCMP will expand on existing environmental programmes (EPs) and set up a national marine pollution laboratory

## Expansion of existing environmental programmes



- The NOCMP will use EP teams already deployed along the coast to collect samples for analysis and monitor the coastline
- In addition, it will engage with local schools on pollution and real applications of science and technology

Run an awareness campaign through National Marine Week and use existing water quality guidelines from the Blue Flag beaches programme

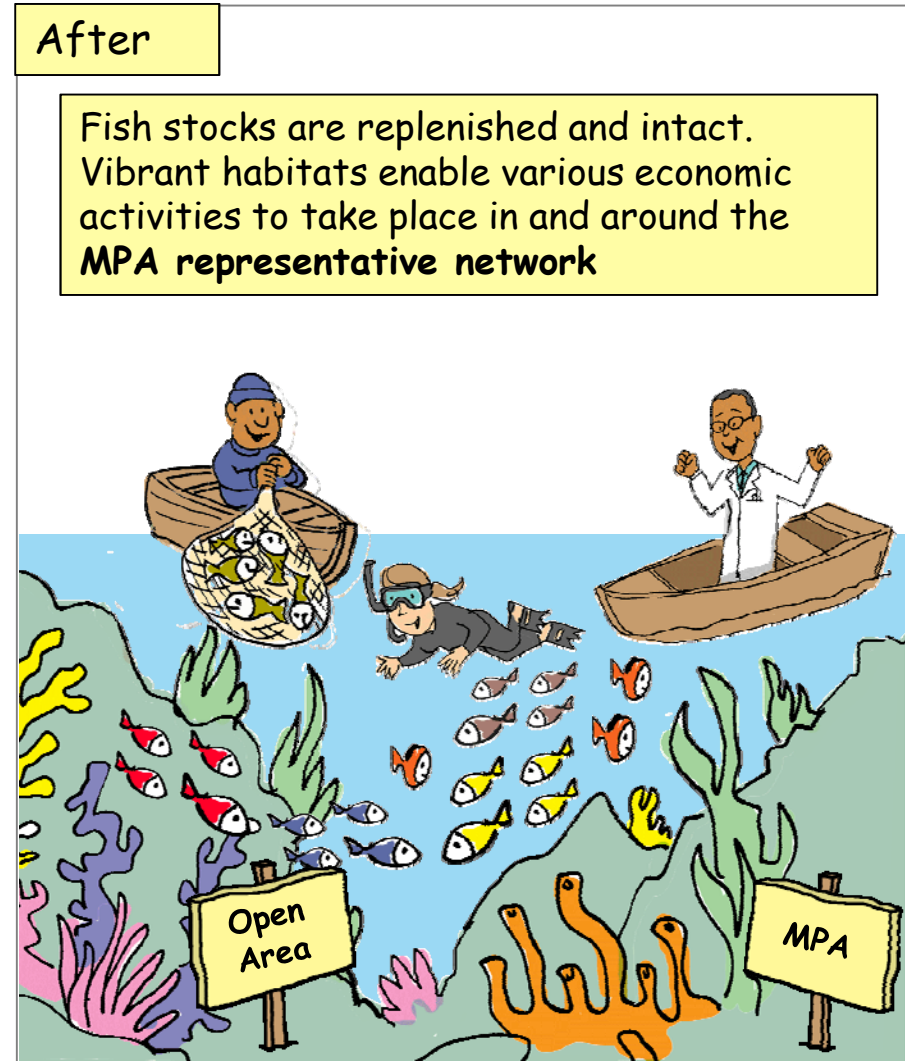
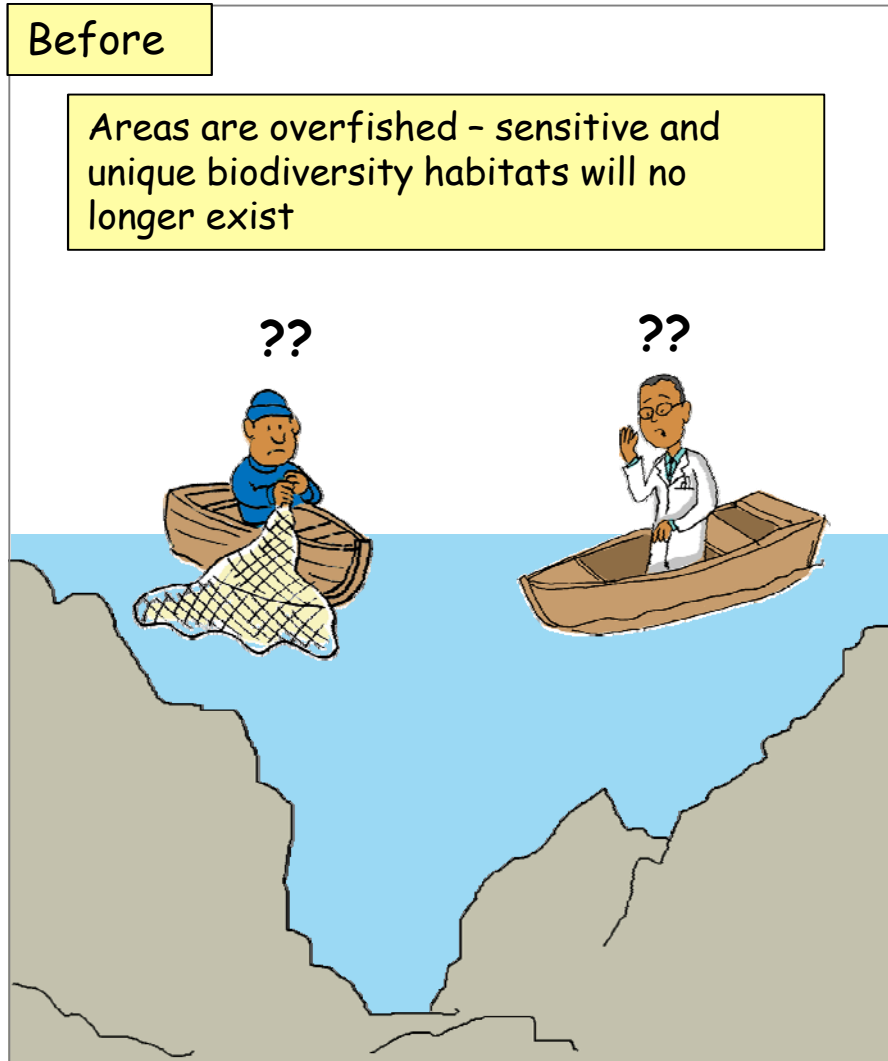
## National marine pollution laboratory



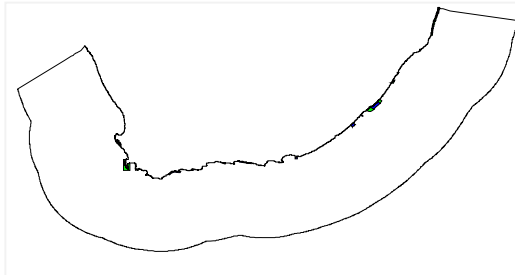
- Establish a national marine pollution laboratory that analyses samples collected by the EP coastal teams
- The lab will support analyses required by aquaculture farms and municipalities
- The lab may be located at a coastal university to build a centre of competence



# By developing a representative MPA network, multiple sectors can co-exist within the ocean environment

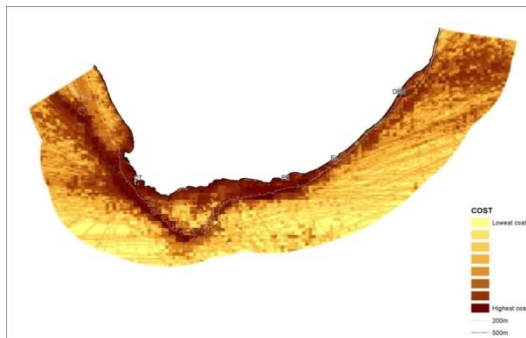


# Without sufficient protection within MPAs, rapid degradation of ocean resources will occur. Replacing lost natural services has a high economic and social cost



Existing MPA network  
– minimal coverage (0.42%)

Average protection of EEZ in  
developing countries = 5.8%



Current cross-sectorial usage (98%)  
Heat Map

An MPA network is a key component of MSP that can unlock economic opportunities by **creating certainty, streamlining permit processes for industry and managing conflict**

An MPA network creates a large number of jobs in marine industries, sustaining **livelihoods, food security and tourism**

An MPA network is important to **increase ecosystem resilience, maintain genetic biodiversity** and our **ability to cope** with and adapt to change

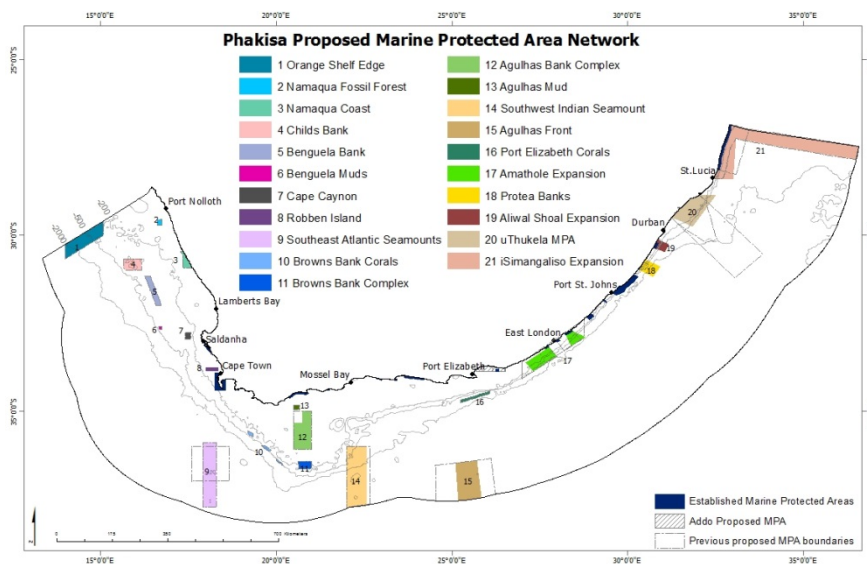
An MPA network allows **access to new markets** through eco-certification (e.g., green fishery certification that enhances exportability)

An MPA network **aligns with international and national development and protection plans and targets** (CBD, NPAES)

An MPA network is a practical and **cost effective management tool**

**To achieve sustainability, we need to establish a representative and effective MPA network. The Lab put together a targeted and comprehensive research programme to continue to adapt the network to future conditions**

**MPA representative network will fast-track protection of known sensitive and unique habitats**



**Proposed MPA representative network**

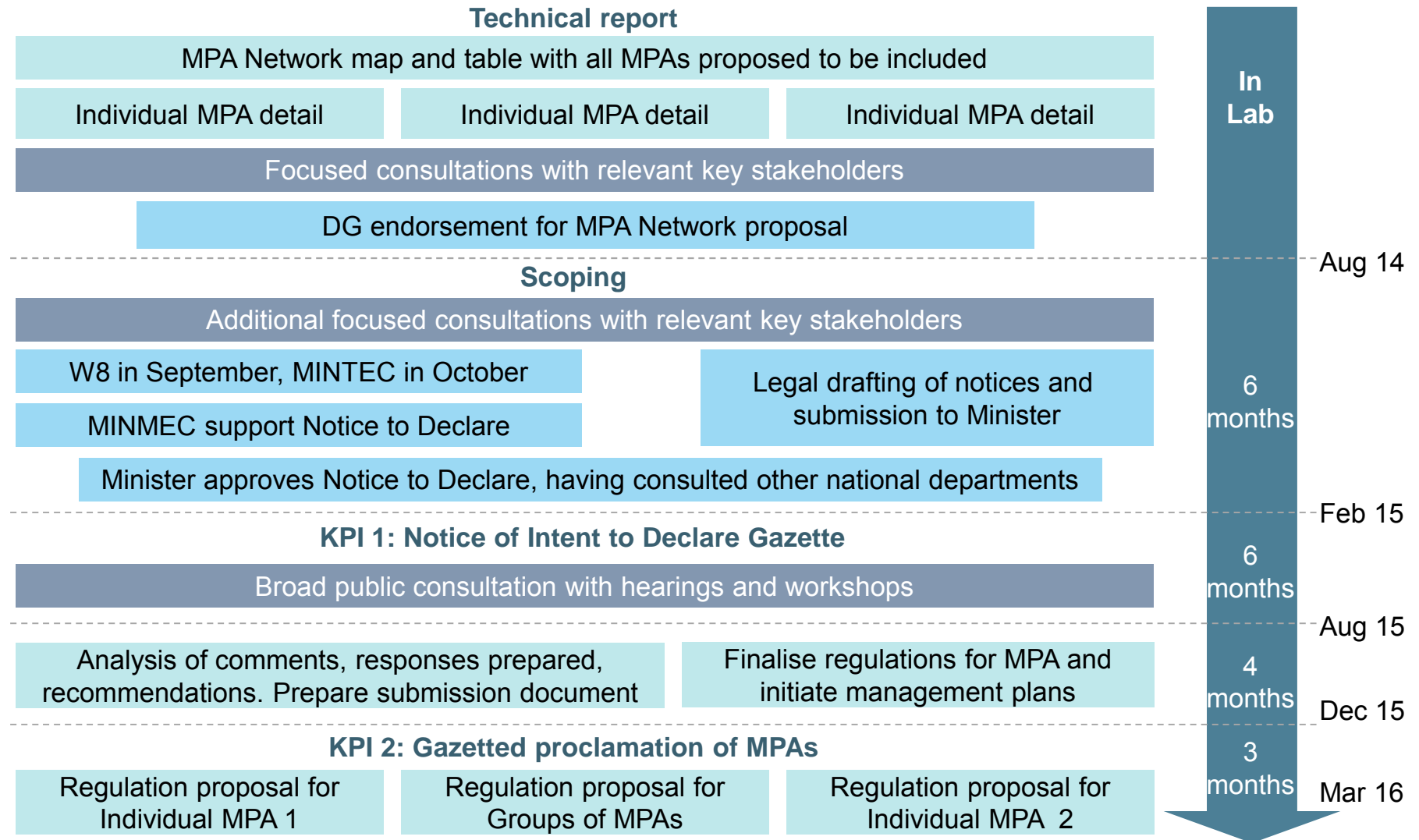
**Discovery of new areas and monitoring for evaluation**

- Identify important areas for protection in the next 5 years, recognising that more research is needed to support the development of an MPA representative network.
- Conduct research in poorly studied areas to provide spatial data for MSP and assess these areas for possible inclusion in an MPA representative network
- Develop monitoring systems to assess the effectiveness of the MPA network

**The Lab has designed the following additional deliverables:**

- ✓ Technical Report on MPAs, including the latest detailed maps
- ✓ Compilation of stakeholder consultation notes
  - Pre-consultations in-labs include with DAFF, DMR, PetroSA, MPA specialists, marine scientists, WWF, Coastwatch, Trawl Fishery Association, Charter fishermen, divers, and Eastern Cape stakeholders

# A thorough and comprehensive consultative process will commence immediately with the goal of gazetting the proposed MPA network by March 2016



# Our third focus area, MSP, will be the primary tool used to guide trade-off discussions between competing users of the same ocean space

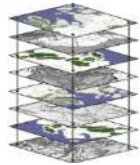
NOT EXHAUSTIVE

## Why is this initiative important?

10

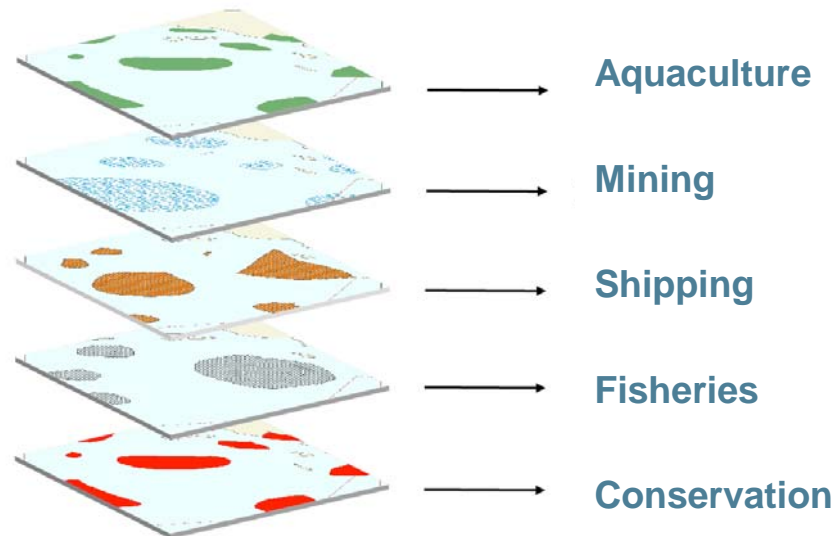
There is no overall system to guide the development, implementation, monitoring and refinement of national and regional (sub-national) MSP frameworks and sub-regional MSP management plans in South Africa. This can lead to conflict, unsustainable use of ocean resources and failing to capitalise on development opportunities

MSP



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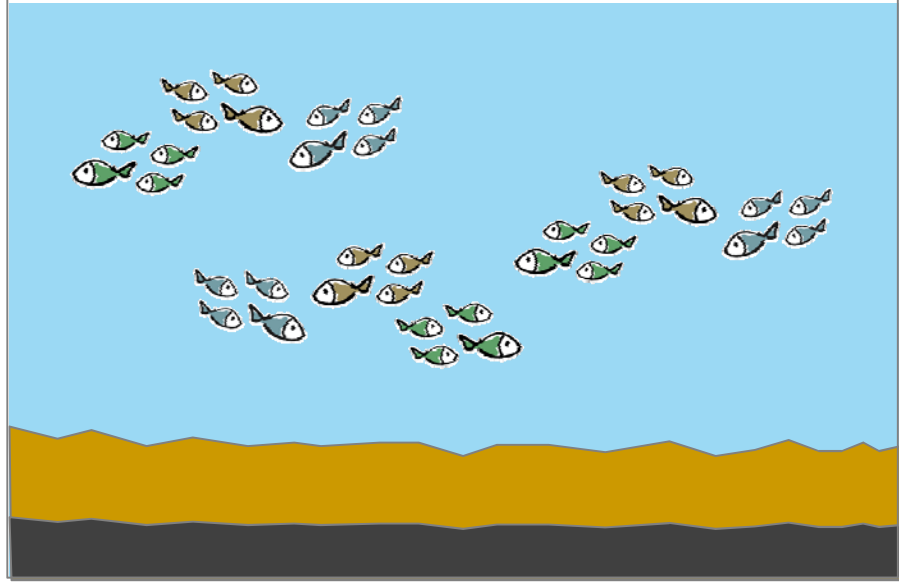
MSP process



# MSP plans will clarify zoning for each type of economic activity across all ocean economic sectors

**Before**

Lack of clarity leads to a reluctance to commit to major investments in ocean economic activities



The 'Before' illustration shows a clear blue ocean with several schools of fish swimming above a brown seabed. There is no infrastructure or other economic activity present.

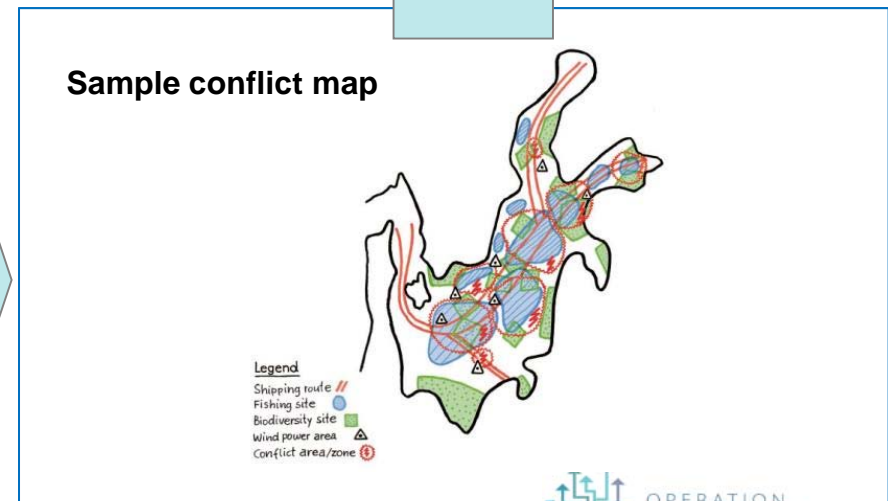
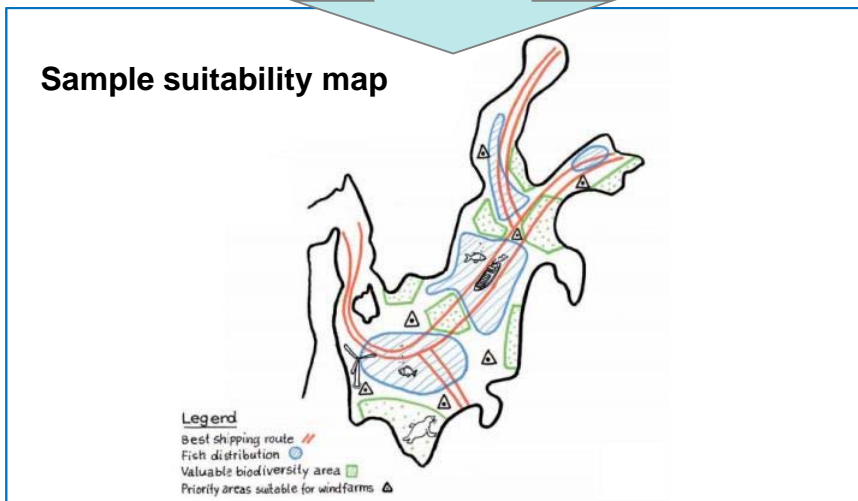
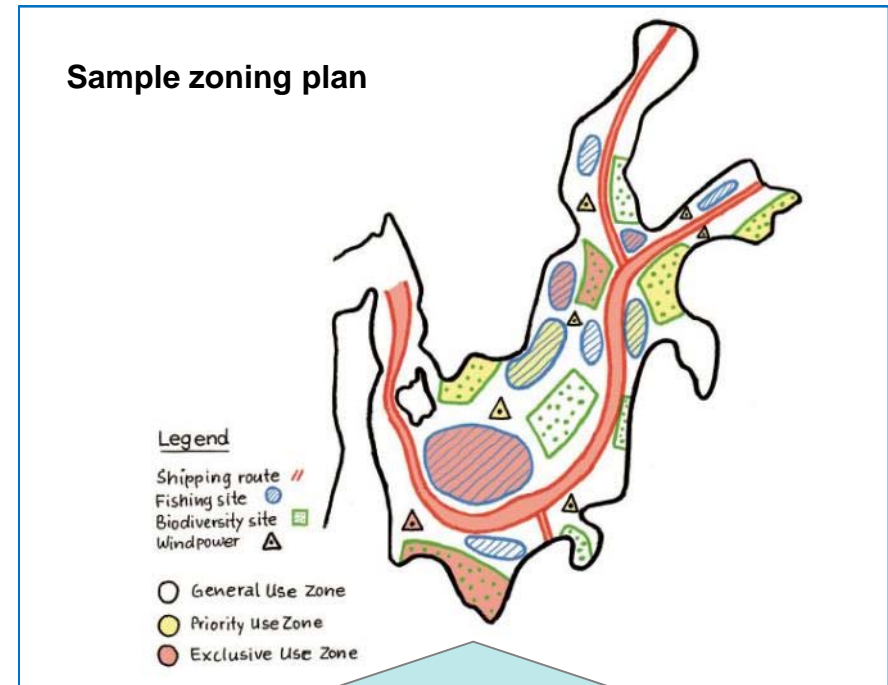
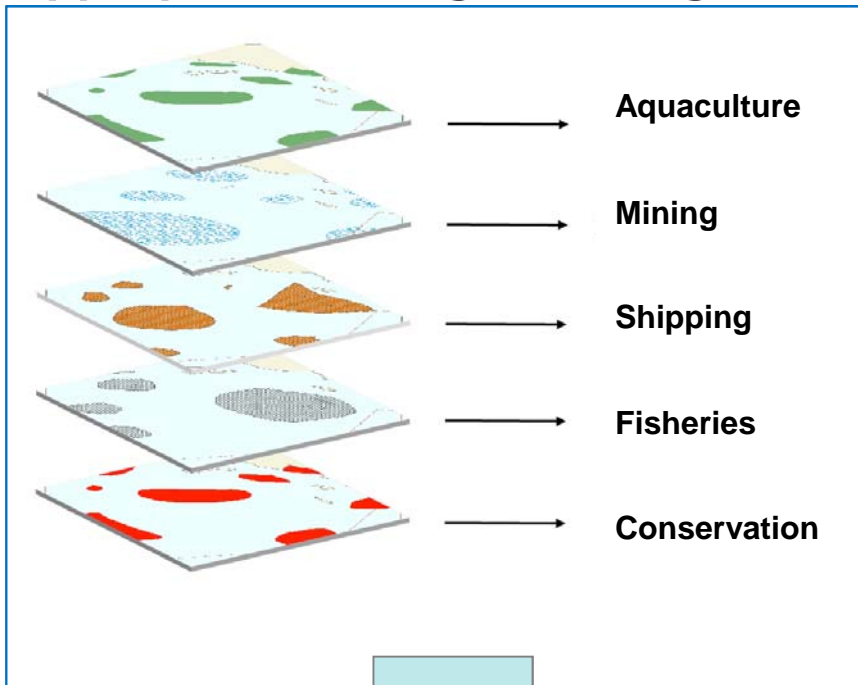
**After**

Well-defined **MSM Plans** will enable economic sectors to co-exist and raise investor confidence in future plans



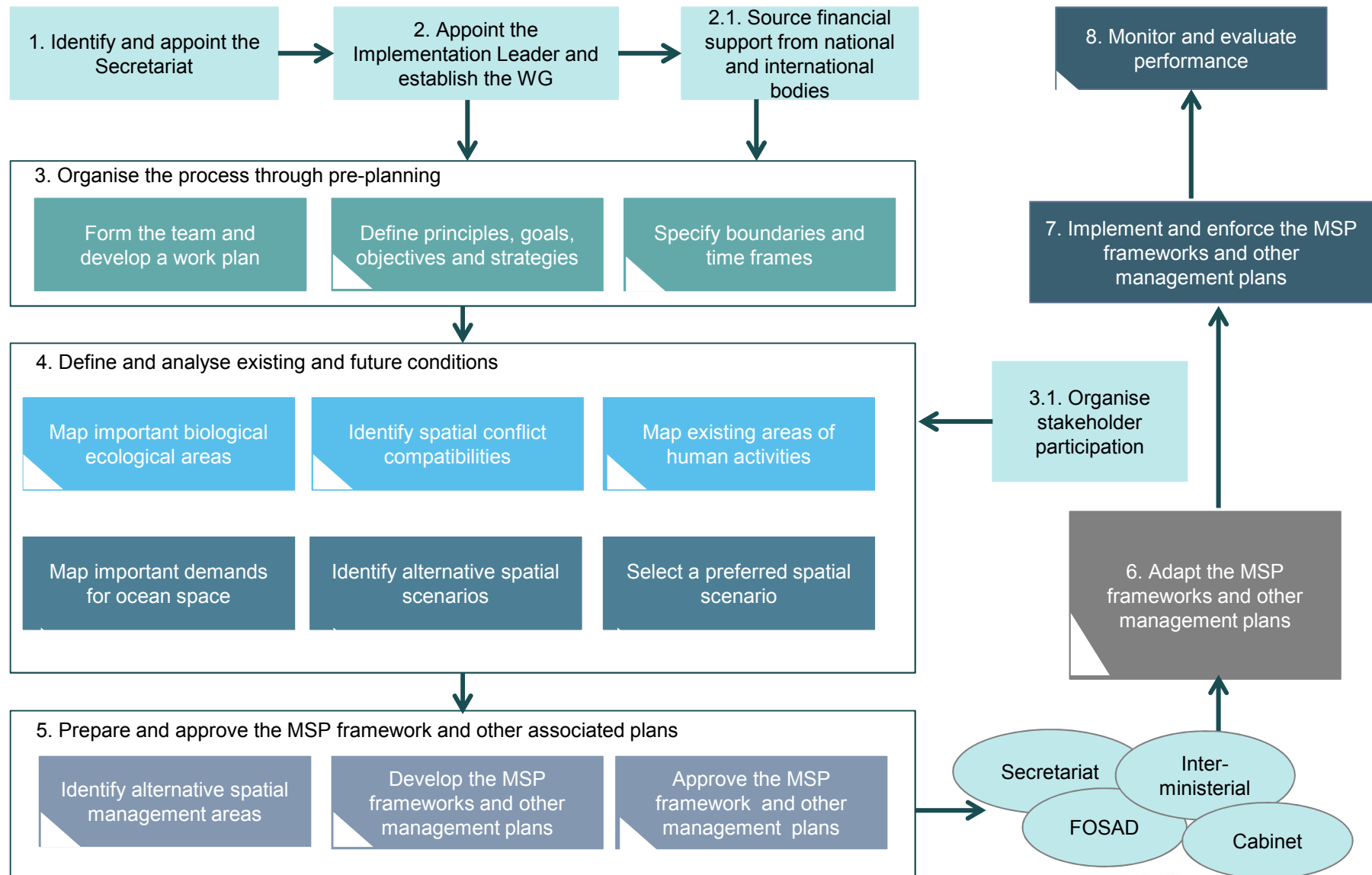
The 'After' illustration shows a clear blue ocean with several schools of fish swimming above a brown seabed. A grey offshore oil rig is on the left, a blue fishing boat with a net full of fish is in the center, and a large white cargo ship with a red hull is on the right. This illustrates the co-existence of different economic sectors.

# By identifying conflict zones, the MSP process will be able to determine appropriate zoning and usages



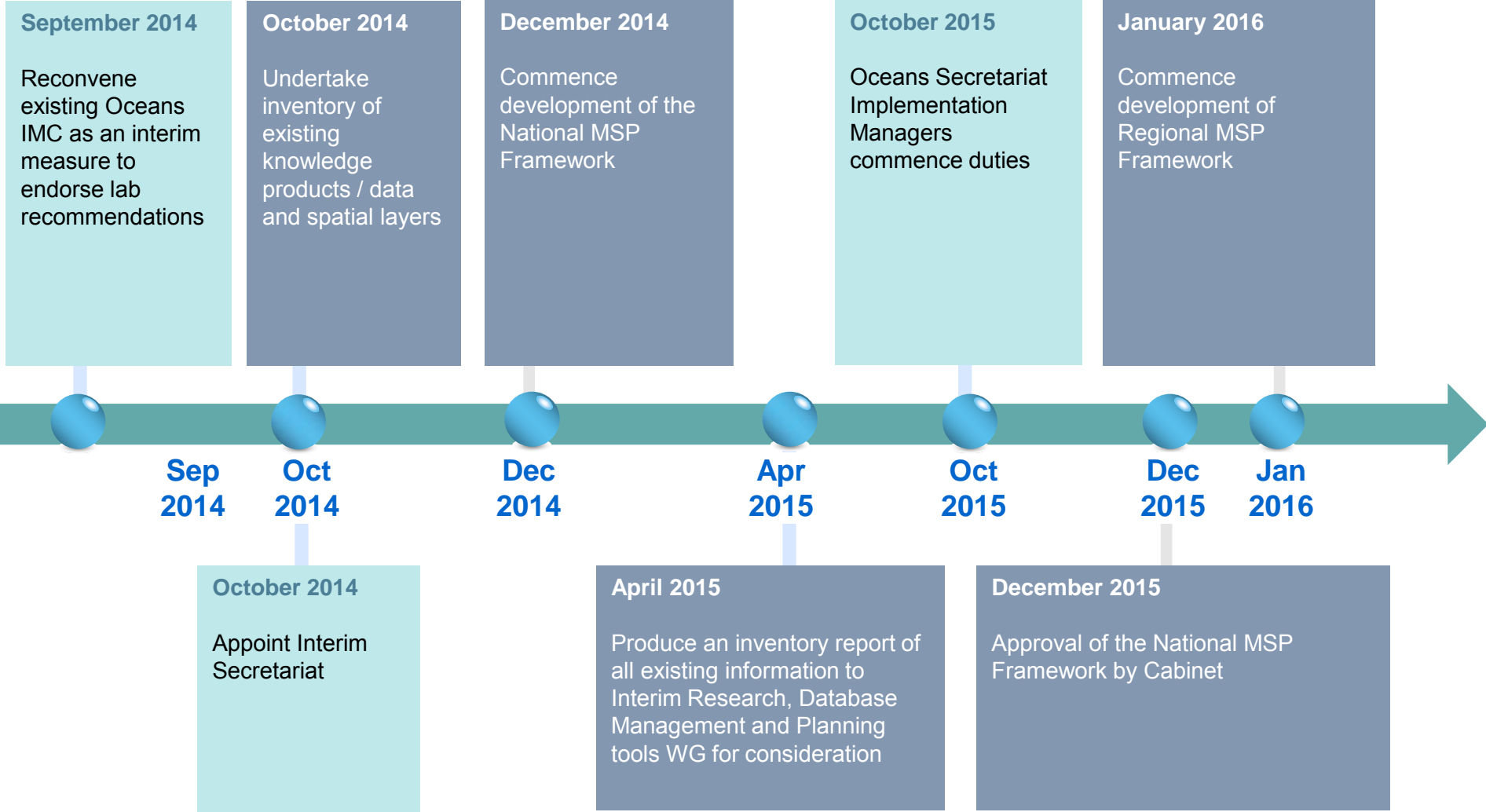
SOURCE: WWF Germany; MSP in the Baltic Sea

# The MSP process is highly consultative and adaptive

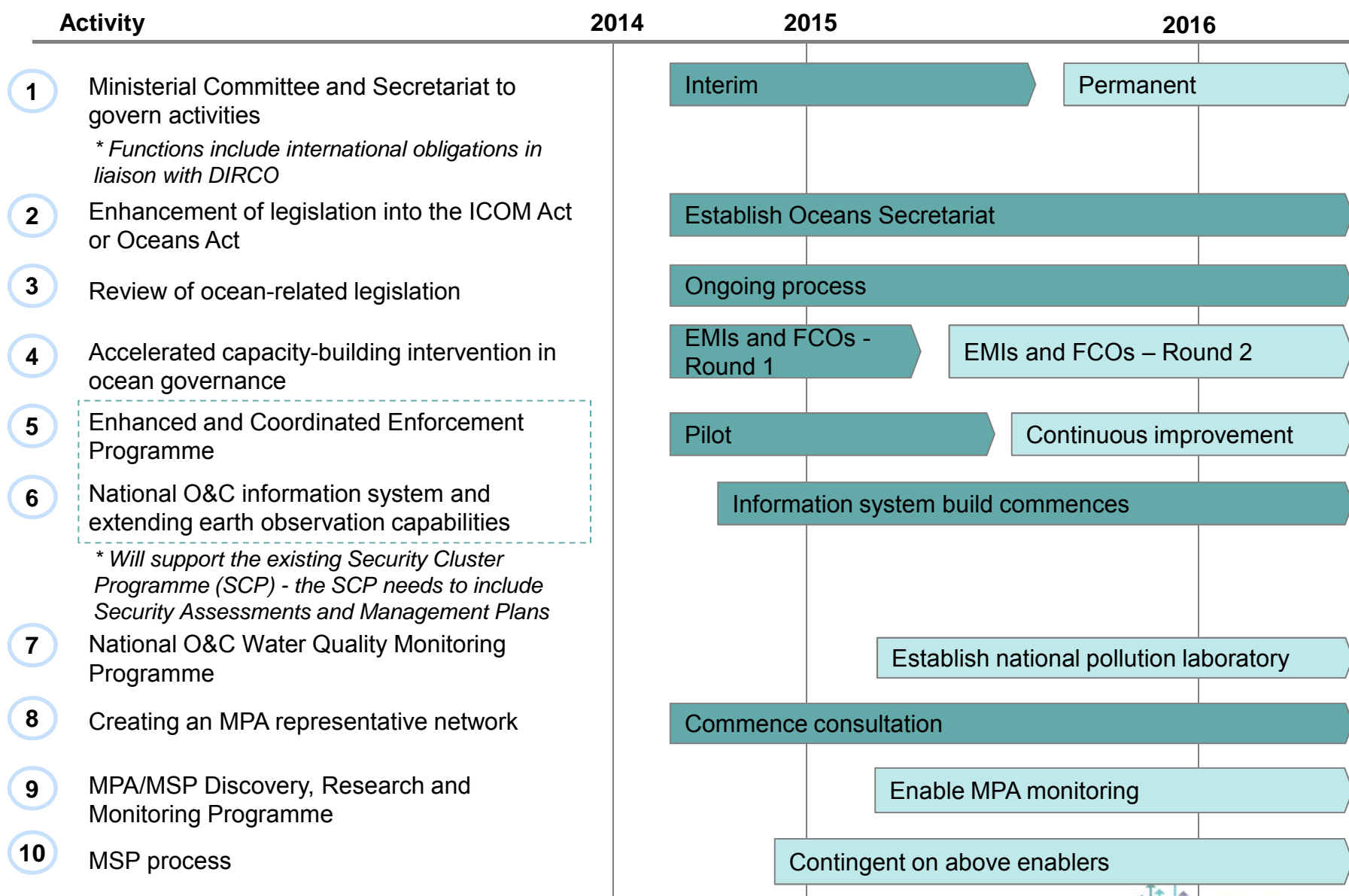




# The MSP process will tie in to the establishment of the Oceans Secretariat and will start work in parallel to the official appointment processes



# Coordinated ocean governance and enforcement greatly hinges on taking interdependencies into account to launch initiatives as soon as possible



# Each initiative will be implemented by lead departments in the interim; some will be handed over to the Secretariat once the permanent structure is operational

	Interim	Long-term
1 Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to govern activities	DEA	Oceans Secretariat
2 Enhancement of legislation into the ICOM Act or Oceans Act	DEA	Oceans Secretariat
3 Review of ocean-related legislation	DEA	Oceans Secretariat
4 Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance	DAFF	Oceans Secretariat
5 Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme	DAFF	Oceans Secretariat
6 National O&C information system and extending earth observation capabilities	DST	
7 National O&C Water Quality Monitoring Programme	DEA	
8 Creating an MPA representative network	DEA	
9 MPA/MSP Discovery, Research and Monitoring Programme	DST and DEA	
10 MSP process	DEA	Oceans Secretariat

# Total budget requirements re-prioritise existing allocations to support the proposed initiatives (1/2)

## Total budget

All figures in ZAR mn

#	Initiative	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17- 2018/19	Total	
1	Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to govern activities	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 2.54	Govt: 14.22	Govt: 16.76
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
2	Enhancement of Legislation into the ICOM Act or Oceans Act	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
3	Review of ocean-related legislation	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0	Govt: 0
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
4	Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 1.72	Govt: 2.68	Govt: 4.41
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
5	Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme	1.03	Govt: 1.03	Govt: 66.43	Govt: 101.39	Govt: 168.85
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
6	National O&C information system and extending earth observation capabilities	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 81.79	Govt: 380.92	Govt: 462.71
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0
7	National Ocean and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programme	0	Govt: 0	Govt: 202.64	Govt: 789.69	Govt: 992.33
			Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0	Non-govt: 0

## Total budget requirements reprioritise existing allocations to support the proposed initiatives (2/2)

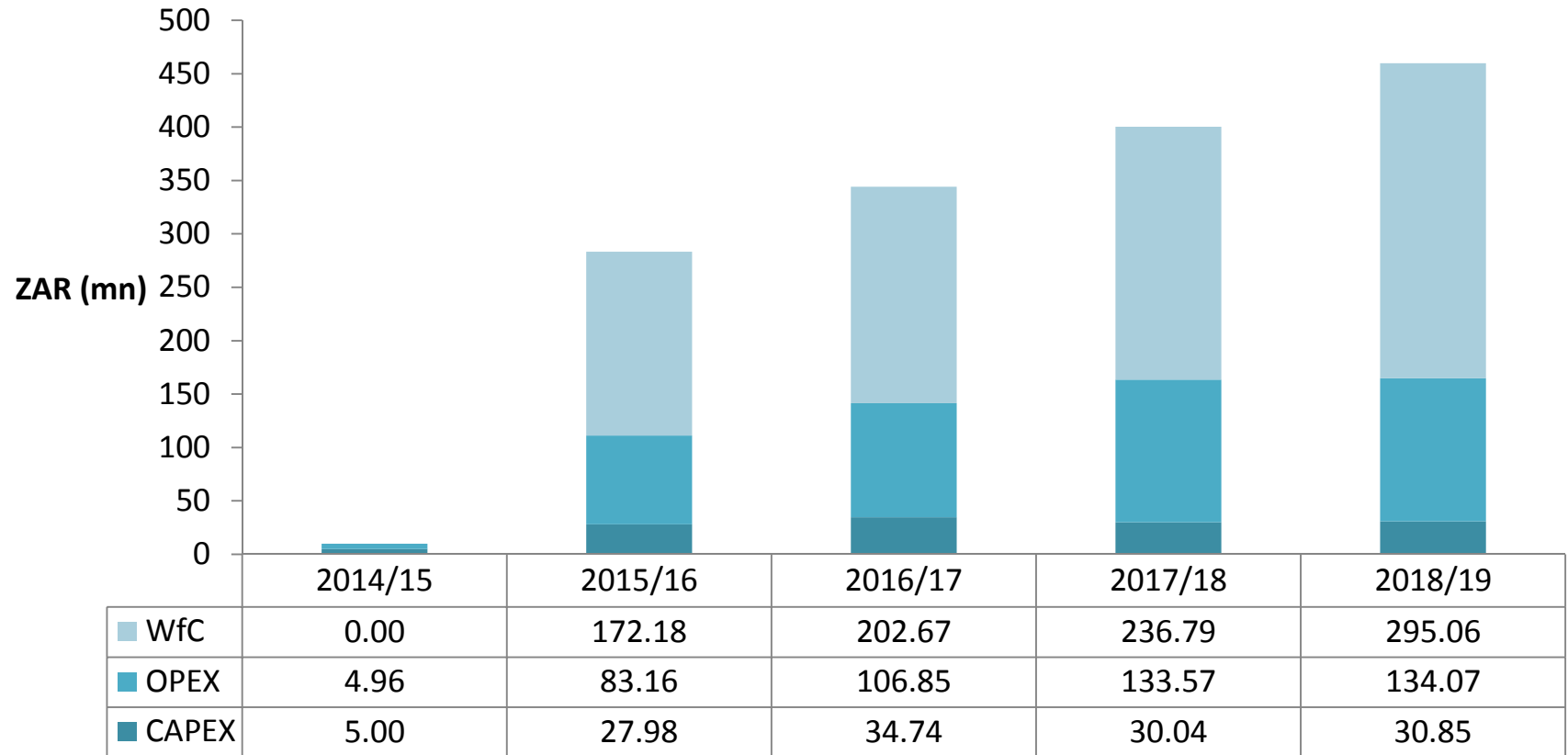
### Total budget

All figures in ZAR mn

#	Initiative	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17- 2018/19	Total				
8	Creating an MPA representative network	1.70	Govt: 1.70	0.99	Govt: 0.99	3.12	Govt: 3.12	5.81	Govt: 5.81
			Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		
9	MPA/MSP Discovery, Research and Monitoring Programme	0.10	Govt: 0.10	15.54	Govt: 15.54	112.76	Govt: 117.61	133.25	Govt: 133.25
			Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		
10	MSP process	2.00	Govt: 2.00	11.13	Govt: 11.13	75.31	Govt: 75.31	88.43	Govt: 88.43
			Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9.96</b>	Govt: 9.96	<b>321.16</b>	Govt: 321.16	<b>1,385.85</b>	Govt: 1,385.85	<b>1,716.97</b>	Govt: 1,716.97
			Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		Non-govt: 0		

BUDGETS

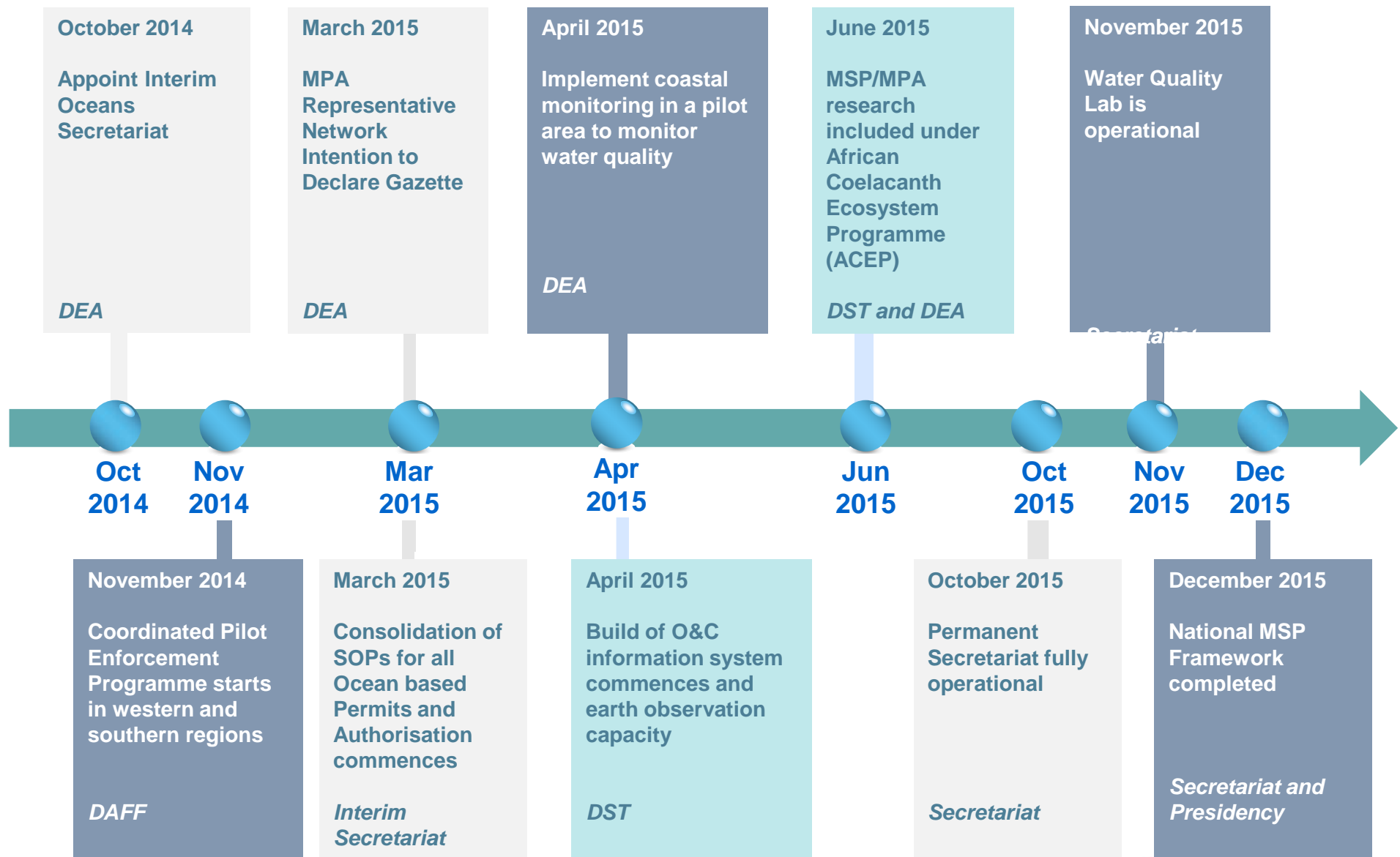
**More than 50% of the budget comes from the existing Working with Coasts programme that will be expanded**



Total budget required = **ZAR 1.72 bn**

Total budget excluding existing Working for Coasts =  
**ZAR 0.81 bn**

# The initiatives will deliver on their milestones by December 2015



## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (1/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #1: Ministerial Committee and Secretariat to Govern Activities</b>								
1	Set up the Institutional Framework to Govern Ocean Activities	OIMC Secretariat	None	OIMC, FOSAD Sub-committee and Interim HOS and Interim Implementation Managers to be appointed	Formalisation of a Permanent Secretariat			
2	Implement the Coordinated Enforcement Programme	Secretariat/Sect or Departments	None	Pilot report completed	TBD after Pilot report is completed	TBD after Pilot report is completed	TBD after Pilot report is completed	TBD after Pilot report is completed
3	Legislative review on Ocean legislative framework	Secretariat/Sect or Departments	None	Provide a report on the legislative review of the ocean-based legislation	Constitution of ad hoc working cells under the legislation technical working groups	TBD Post-labs	TBD Post-labs	TBD Post-labs
4	Develop permitting and authorisation guidelines for the sector	Secretariat/Sect or Departments	None	Complete compilation of all Ocean Sector applications	Develop coordinated permitting guidelines across all Ocean Sectors	80% of applications to meet committed SOPs	85% of applications to meet committed SOPs	90% of applications to meet committed SOPs
<b>Initiative #2: Enhancement of Legislation into the ICOM Act or Oceans Act</b>								
5	Determine appropriate legislation to support the formalisation of the Oceans Secretariat	Secretariat/Sect or Departments	N/A	Draft Bill is distributed by end of February 2015	Draft Bill is published for public comments by end of January 2016	Tabling of Bill in Parliament by beginning of December 2016	Promulgation of Act by end of June 2017	



## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (2/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #3: Review of ocean-related legislation</b>								
6	Confirmation of legislation amendments to be made and overseen by the Oceans Secretariat	Secretariat/ Sector departments	None	Inter- departmental task team established by end of September 2014	Constitution of ad hoc working cells under the legislation TWGs by end of April 2015			
<b>Initiative #4: Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance</b>								
7	Train Working for the Coast participants to become Field Rangers	DEA	0 Field Rangers trained from Working for the Coast programme	30 Field Rangers trained from Working for the Coast programme	60 Field Rangers trained from Working for the Coast programme			
8	Employ majority of Field Rangers trained as part of the Working for the Coast programme in permanent/long-term positions in oceans governance activities in DEA	DEA	0% employed in DEA after Working for the Coast programme	30% employed after Working for the Coast training programme and assessment	50% employed after Working for the Coast training programme and assessment	80% employed after Working for the Coast training programme and assessment		

## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (3/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #5: Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme</b>								
9	Progress for the pilot Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme	DAFF	None	Exit report submitted				
10	MOU signed by Committee Members of the TRG for compliance monitoring and enforcement	DAFF	MOU between DEA and DAFF, MRCC between SAMSA and SANDF, signed but partially implemented	Endorsed and Signed MOU implemented by key stakeholders				
<b>Initiative #6: National O&amp;C information system and extending earth observation capacity</b>								
11	Establish earth observation (EO) technology capacity for SA EEZ and extended continental shelf by 2019/20	DST	None	Sub-critical mass pockets of R&D capabilities at universities and science councils	COE established	Proof of Concept Maritime Oceanography tool, Oil spill/bilge dump detection tool	Proof of concepts developed for applications/ tools in harmful algal blooms; ships in protected areas and identifying "dark target" ships	Tools and applications further defined and tested for operation-alisation of at least 2 applications/ tools

## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (4/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #6: National O&amp;C information system and extending earth observation capacity</b>								
12	Delivering the national oceans and coasts information system by 2019/20	DST	No information system to view ocean and coast data across sectors or data gathering agencies	Project Steering Committee established, pilot satellite monitoring of one priority area	DEA and DST contracting arrangement and project plan finalised, including decisions on software and hardware systems. Development of the system initiated.	Development and testing of the system	V1.0 of the system in place, with initial limited functionality	System V1 improved and taken to routine use for Marine Spatial Planning products, and incorporating and reporting on data gathered by EO
<b>Initiative #7: National Ocean and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programme</b>								
13	Implementation progress of the Coastal Monitoring Programme	DEA	None	Coastal Monitoring implemented in the first pilot area	Improvement of the programme and expansion to 3 new priority areas	Improvement of the programme and expansion to 4 new priority areas	Improvement of the programme and expansion to 5 new priority areas	Improvement of the programme and expansion to all remaining priority areas
14	Progress of setting up of the National Pollution Laboratory (NPL)	DEA	None	Location for NPL determined and agreed with host location	NPL operational	Analyses undertaken by the NPL and report on pollution samples for first coastal monitoring sites for Eastern Cape priority areas provided	Analyses undertaken by the NPL and report on pollution samples for Northern Cape and Western Cape coastal monitoring sites	Analyses undertaken by the NPL and report on pollution samples for KZN coastal monitoring sites

## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (5/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #7: National Ocean and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programme</b>								
15	Progress of development on methodology/approach for setting applicable limits for coastal effluent discharges	DEA	No information system to view ocean and coast data across sectors or data gathering agencies	Approach selected for setting limits into estuaries, surf zones, off shores and marine protected areas following evaluation	Minimum limits for 2x aquaculture effluent discharges into estuaries, surf zones, off shore and/or marine protected areas based on the established risks per facility (effluent composition) developed	Limits/ standards for aquaculture effluent discharges into gazetted and adopted	Minimum discharge limits for the 2x municipal effluent discharges into estuaries, surf zone, or offshore environment (effluent composition) developed	Limits/ standards for municipal effluent discharges gazetted and adopted
<b>Initiative #8: Creation of an MPA representative network</b>								
16	Progress of MPA Representative Network	DEA, SANBI	None	5% of marine area formally proposed for protection within MPAs	5% of marine area formally protected in MPAs	All newly proclaimed MPAs have approved management Plans	Expansion plan for the additional 5% developed	

## A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been identified to measure initiative progress and ensure delivery (6/6)

#	KPI description	KPI owner	Baseline	Target				
				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Initiative #9: MPA / MSP Discovery, research and monitoring programme</b>								
17	Implementation of the ACEP - Phakisa Ocean Cruises Programme	NRF			5 ACEP & 1 Phakisa Cruise	5 ACEP & 2 Phakisa Cruise	5 ACEP & 3 Phakisa Cruise	
18	Implementation of the MPA/MSP Discovery, research and monitoring programme	Secretariat			MPA/MSP exploration and research programme design report completed and funded	Research and exploration activities initiated	Research and exploration activities ongoing	Research and exploration activities finalised - report produced.
<b>Initiative #10: Marine Spatial Planning Process</b>								
19	Progress of MSP development for South Africa's EEZ	Secretariat	None	Appointment of service provider to inventory existing knowledge products/ data and spatial layers, obtain 10 - 30 year projections from key stakeholder, produce reports, identify gaps and provide recommendations	National MSP Framework developed	Regional (Sub-national) MSP Framework developed	Sub-regional MS Management Plan developed (MSMP)	Implementation plan and enforcement measures for the National, Regional (Sub-national) MSP Framework and Sub-regional MSMP developed

**Good governance and protection services will benefit everyone and will become the foundation of a sustainable ocean economy**



# The Lab outcomes are the collaborative effort of more than 40 representatives from the Government, private sector and civil societies

NOT EXHAUSTIVE

