Challenges in the provision of research support services

- The provision of logistical support for research on Antarctica and Marion Islands follows guidelines set by DEAT and international standards. Because of the extreme weather conditions and transport constraints, it is not possible for other DEAT officials to conduct an independent assessment of whether these conditions are being complied with (stated very simply).
- All industrial fisheries rights holders have to submit catch reports to this section including the size of the catch and fish caught. This information is analysed over a period of time to determine trends and the development of 3 5 year management procedures for different categories of fish. The section (through an outsourced contract) has trained 200 scientific observers that accompany at least 10% of all boats that go out to sea to monitor catch and are not there specifically to monitor compliance with permit conditions the challenge is that there are too few of these observers. A preliminary analysis of results has shown that boats with scientific observers land poorer catches on average which is an indication that they are complying with permit conditions e.g. landing all fish that are caught irrespective of size.

<u>Priority programmes for the Research, Antarctica and Islands function for the next 3-4 years</u>

- Provide logistical support for research on Antarctica and Marion Islands the management of the science at these sites is the responsibility of the Department of Science and Technology.
 There is a plan to declare these islands Marine Protected Areas which would mean even more stringent development guidelines.
- Produce annual reports on fisheries surveys and annual stock assessments of consumptive and non-consumptive species.
- To provide a description of the marine physical that is allowed by the current oceanography equipment.

6. ACTION PLAN TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND IMPROVE COOPERATION

The following table provides information on actions to be taken by DEAT to ensure compliance with environmental management policies and legislation and to improve coordination national, provincial and local government departments.

ACTION	OUTPUT	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PROTECTI	ON		
Environmental Impact Management			
Implement the 2006 EIA Regulations and the Environmental Impact Management (EIM) provisions in NEMA	 National EIA regulations finalised and implemented 	2005-2010	 % of EIM applications to DEAT processed within stipulated timeframes
Develop and implement a comprehensive EIM Strategy and action plan	 Review of efficiency and effectiveness of the EIA system Rationalisation of EIA by introduction of other more appropriate tools Integration of EIM in other legislative processes such as land use planning 	2005-2010	 Government Gazette Implementation guidelines
Develop an integrated EIA decision support system	5	2005-2010	* None
Establish adequate EIA governance capacity	 Training programmes Procedural and technical guidelines Structure/organogram reviews and guidelines Roll out of decision support tools to provincial authorities Financial and technical assistance to deal with backlogs 	2005-2010	• None
Build EIA capacity amongst external stakeholders	 "Extension" services provided to people with disabilities; illiteracy or where other limiting factors prevail 	2005-2010	 Interested and affected parties empowered to meaningfully participate in EIA processes
Transformation of the EIA practitioner industry	2	2005-2010	None

ACTION	OUTPUT	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
Air Quality Management and Climate Ch	ange		
Conduct the Atmospheric Pollution Act Review	Revised APA registration certificates	2006 – 2008	 Top 50 polluting sectors prioritised and all industries have been reviewed Competent Air Quality officers at provincial and local level
Develop a National Framework to implement the National Air Quality Act	National Framework gazetted	September 2007	 Norms, standards and procedures for listing activities, declaring controlled emissions and fuels, and monitoring ambient air quality standards. National Air Quality Ambient Standards finalised
Identify Listed Activities and the development of related emissions standards for these activities.	None	June 2008	• None
Develop an Air Quality Planning Management Regime	 Guidelines and procedures for preparing Air Quality Management plans. 	June 2008	Air Quality Management plans submitted by scheduled departments and provinces
Implement the SA Air Quality Information System Project	• None	2008 2010	National integrated system provides air quality information to all stakeholders
Develop an Air Quality Management Plan for the Vaal Triangle	Vaal Triangle Air Quality Management Plan	September 2007	Improved air quality in priority area
Update the Greenhouse Gas inventory	Updated Inventory	Mid-2009	Reporting on greenhouse gasses included in air quality information system

ACTION	OU	TPUT	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
				 Report to UNCCC as per our commitments
Regulatory Services			· ·	
Improving compliance and enforcement capacity at provincial and local government levels	*	Increase in trained and designated Environmental Management Inspectors in provinces and local government	2005-2010	None
Expanding current compliance and enforcement capacity for pollution, waste and EIA compliance and enforcement through the creation of additional posts	•	Additional posts for inspectors and investigators in DEAT	2005-2010	None
implementing a compliance monitoring strategy in relation the pollution, waste and EIA legislation	*	Fully implemented compliance monitoring strategy	2005-2010	None
Expanding existing national strategic compliance monitoring projects to more industry sectors	•	Additional sector-based compliance and enforcement projects	2005-2010	None
Improving the number of criminal cases that are prosecuted, and prosecuted successfully		Increased number of complete criminal dockets handed to the National Prosecuting Authority for prosecution	2005-2010	None
Developing preventative programmes in relation to non-compliance trends	•	Preventative programmes developed and implemented	2005-2010	None
Pollution and Waste Management				
Conclude the Permitting Backlog strategy.		Strategy and implementation plan including estimated cost for	2007-2010	 Absence of unauthorized waste disposal sites owned by local

ACTION	OUIPUI	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
	municipalities to deal with their unathorised waste disposal sites.		government.
Promulgate and implement the Waste Act.	Waste Act promulgated and implemented	2008 - 2009	Waste Management Act promulgated
Develop, promulgate and implement the regulations that support the Waste Act	Regulations	2008-2009	Regulations developed and promulgated
Develop National Waste Management Strategy	Strategy for dealing with waste	2008 - 2010	Waste Management Strategy published
BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION			
Publish and implement the National Biodiversity Framework	 Framework for biodiversity management gazetted 	November 2007	None
Publish bloregional plans	Guidelines for determination of bioregions and the preparation of and publication of bioregional plans gazetted	November 2007	Bioregional plans published according to guidelines
Develop blodiversity management plans for species and ecosystems according to certain norms and standards	management plans for species	November 2007	Biodiversity management plans for species developed and published
Publish a list of ecosystems that are threatened or in need of protection according to certain criteria		March 2008	Draft list of threatened ecosystems needing protection in place
Publish regulations on threatened or protected species	Regulations published	February 2007	Number of threatened or protected species listed
Publish a Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) risk assessment		March 2008	GMO releases supported by appropriate management

ACTION	OUIPUT	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
framework	GMOs		practices
Development of national norms and	Uniform national norms and standards	December 2007	None
standards for the management of			
elephant populations in South Africa			
Resource Use			
Publish regulations on bio-prospecting,	Bio-prospecting, Access and Benefit	September 2007	Final regulations
access and benefit sharing	Sharing regulations published		
Establish a Bio-prospecting Trust Fund	Guideline for the administration of the	2008	Functional Bio-prospecting Trust
	Bio-prospecting Trust Fund		Fund
Review all existing benefit-sharing	Database of reviewed existing	2008	Number of new benefit sharing
agreements for bio-prospecting	benefit-sharing agreements for bio-	·	agreements
projects	prospecting projects		
Awareness raising campaign	Communication strategy	2007-2010	Communications materials
			Number of workshops held
Capacity building at the provincial	Training programmes	2007-2010	Number of bio-prospecting
level		,	project applications to DEAT and
`			provinces processed within
			stipulated timeframes
Harmonise and standardise the bio-	Uniform bio-prospecting permitting	2007-2008	Number of bio-prospecting permits
prospecting permitting system	system		issued
Facilitate negotiations between	Parties entered into Material Transfer	2008-2010	Number of Material Agreement
applicants and stakeholders with	Agreement and Benefit-Sharing		and Benefit Sharing Agreement
respect to material transfer and	Agreement		entered
benefit sharing agreements			
Develop a database of bio-	Database of bio-prospecting projects	2008-2010	Number of bio-prospecting
prospecting projects and update	developed and often updated		projects registered
continuously			

ACTION MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT	OUIPUI	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
Integrated Coastal Management			
Promulgate and implement the Coastal Zone Management Act.	 Coastal Zone Act promulgated and implemented 	2008-2009	Coastal management regime with national and provincial coastal management programmes
Establish two Marine Protected Areas	2 MPAs declared with management plans	2008-2009	2 MPA management plans
Develop and implement the National Estuarine Protocol	 Development and implementation of a National Estuarine Protocol in consultation with other role players 	2008-2010	 Co-ordination of agencies involved in estuarine management
implement the National Programme of Action for Land Based Sources of Poliution	 Development and implementation of a National Programme of Action (NPOA) in consultation with other role players 	2007 2010	Coordination in the management of land-based sources of pollution
Develop the South African Coastal Management information Centre	 GIS-based information system on coastal areas 	2007-2010	Real-time GIS based information
Develop and publish a State of Coast Report.	State of the Coast Reports	2007-2010	Number of provincial and national state of the coast reports
Develop a regional coastal management programme as required by the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions.	 Regional coastal management programmes 	2007-2010	Regional management plan and co-ordination
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance			
Strengthening of compliance partnerships with communities, the fishing industry and other enforcement agencies	Co-ordinated MCS strategies in partnership with other role players	2007-2010	Number of MOUs and co-operation agreements

ACTION	ONIPUT	TIMEFRAME	SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATOR
MCS approach with South Africa's	Implementation of SADC agreements	2007-2010	SADC agreements and number of
immediate coastal;			joint patrols
MCS strategies and programmes	Increased compliance in Hake and	2007-2010	Integrated Hake and Abalone
specific to the hake and abalone	reduced pogching in abgione	2007 2010	MCS strategies
fishery sectors	fisheries		
Reduction of transgressions within	• MPA and Estuarine compliance	2007-2010	Number of permits , exemptions
Marine Protected Areas and Estuaries	strategies		and fines issues
and by off-road vehicles			
Research, Antarctica and Islands		3	
Provide logistical support for research		Annual	 Number of voyages resulting in the
on Antarctica and Marion Islands			successful transportation of
			equipment and personnel
Produce annual reports on fisheries	Annual reports and assessments	Annual	Fishing quotas and conditions
surveys and annual stock assessments			informed by reliable, up-to-date,
			scientifically based information
STRUCTURES, PROCEDURES AND MECHAN	ISMS FOR COORDINATION AND COOPERATIO	N	
Coordinate the development of a	 NSSD launched and implemented 	2008 – 2010	National Strategy for sustainable
national strategy for sustainable			development document and
development			implementation reports
Promote the integration of	 Reviewed NSDP, PGDS and IDP's 	2007 – 2010	 Revised NSDP, PGDS and 6 Metro
environment objectives in national,	reflect environment objectives		IDPs reflect environment
provincial and local government			objectives by 2007
planning processes			By 2010, 25 District IDPs reflect
			environment objectives

SECTION THREE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)

1. OVERVIEW OF SECTION

This section provides specific information for DEAT's Environmental Implementation Plan, including:

- Description of environmental impacting functions namely: Consumptive Use of Marine Living Resources; Mariculture; and Tourism.
- Key environmental policies and legislation associated with priority functions.
- Extent of compliance with environmental policies and legislation.
- Arrangements for cooperation with the environmental sector.
- Programmes and plans to ensure compliance.

2. OVERVIEW OF CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTING FUNCTIONS

DEAT's priority functions that impact on the environment Include those Marine and Coastal Management functions that are concerned with the management of the consumptive use of marine living resources including the allocation of fishing rights and resource development (marine aquaculture); and the Tourism functions.

FUNCTIONS WITH AN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (EIF) Variable of the control of the con
Marine and Coastal Management	Tourism
Consumptive Use of Marine Living Resources Allocate fishing rights and promote transformation in the fishing Industry Administer the fisheries (by means of regulating the fleet and gear types; setting limits on seasons and areas; collecting the fisheries landing information; making decisions on allocation of resources)	 Support the transformation of the tourism industry, particularly in respect of providing opportunities for black business participation in the industry. Facilitate the implementation of tourism investment programmes that supports the development of South Africa as a leading international tourism destination. Undertake focused research towards promoting
Resource Development (Marine Aquaculture) Marine Aquaculture research Marine Aquaculture management Allocation of marine aquaculture rights	 tourism development and transformation. Manage the tourist guide registration process, promotion and awareness of tourism, human resources development and quality assurance in the tourism sector.

3. CONSUMPTIVE USE OF MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

3.1 **FUNCTIONS AND PRIORITY FOCUS AREAS**

Chapter 3 of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 sets in place a variety of mechanisms and procedures to facilitate fisheries planning and management for the commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing sectors. The Act makes provision for the Minister to determine total allowable catch and total applied effort, to declare special management areas and to suspend fishing in the case of an emergency where stocks are endangered.

Functions include:

- Management of 26 fisheries industries; subsistence and small scale fisheries; and recreation fishing.
- Allocation of fishing rights and quotas for fisheries industries and subsistence and small-scale fisheries
- Administration of permits for fisheries industries; subsistence and small scale fisheries; and recreational fishing.
- Licensing of fishing vessels.

3.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

- South African fisheries include damsel fishery (dominated by deep-sea trawling for Cape hakes), pelagic fishery (anchovies, pilchards and herrings), rock lobster fishery, abalone fishery and line fishery. The productiveness of coastiines varies from a highly productive West Coast, in common with other marine ecosystems throughout the world, to the considerably less productive East Coast.
- The living marine resources of South Africa have been exploited for many centuries. Expansion
 of this activity is limited by natural productive capacity. It is therefore necessary to limit and
 control the total harvesting pressure according to what the resources can sustain on a longterm basis.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

Priority functions are required to comply with environmental policies and laws in order to manage their environmental impacts. Relevant policy and legislation includes:

- Regulations in Terms of the Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998.
- The Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998.
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998.
- White Paper on a Marine Fisheries Policy for South Africa, 1997.

3.4 ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND LAWS

- The Chief Directorate Research, Antarctica and Islands makes scientific recommendations
 based on their research on Total Allowable Catch or Effort. This information is used by the Chief
 Directorate Consumptive Use of Marine Living Resources to make decisions on the allocation of
 fishing rights, quotas and permit conditions. Permits that are issued specify the quotas and
 conditions of use collectively these quotas do not exceed the recommendations of Total
 Allowable Catch or Effort.
- The Chief Directorate Compliance Monitoring monitors compliance with permit conditions and fishing vessel licenses (need input from this section). Every fishing vessel has to report their catch to the Compliance Monitoring officers.
- The KZN Wildlife Society provides assistance in monitoring compliance with permit conditions for recreational fishing.