

**PRESENTATION TO THE PORTFOLIO  
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS,**

**17 APRIL 2015**



Oceans and Coasts



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## INTRODUCTION

### The Creation of the Branch

- The Presidential Proclamation (2010) - Transferred capture fisheries to DAFF
- Implications
  - DEAT Marine and Coastal Management was divided
  - Fisheries Management moved to DAFF
  - Integrated Coastal Management remained with DEA
  - Research divided with fisheries research to DAFF and environment researchers (ecosystems, species, plankton & ocean physics and chemistry) with DEA
  - All ships (research and patrol except *Agulhas*) and all compliance officers moved to DAFF; subsequently:
    - One research ship returned to DEA
    - Chief Directorates Ocean Conservation and Specialist Monitoring created



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## INTRODUCTION

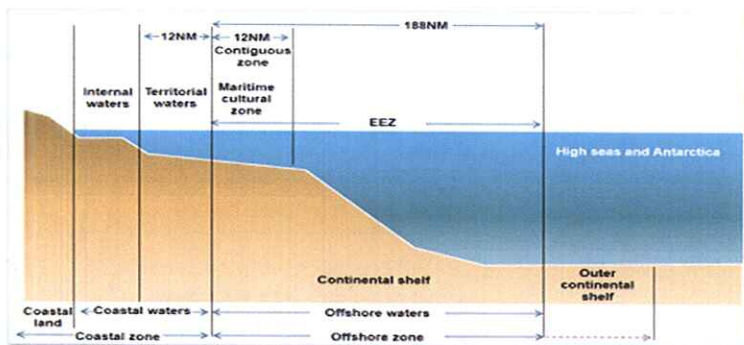
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) was concluded in 1982 and entered into force in 1994.
- Obligations of coastal states are set against the limitations that are more about jurisdiction of states from the baseline (coastline) to the high seas, i.e. the internal waters; territorial; contiguous and the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- Coastal states can set laws and regulate utilization of marine resources up to 12 nautical miles. For another 12 nautical miles (up to 24) coastal states can only develop and implement laws about customs; taxation; immigration and pollution.
- The 200 nautical mile mark (370 km) marks the EEZ, which does not belong to the coastal state, but each state has a right over all marine living resources in these waters for exploitation with an obligation to conserve to ensure sustainable utilisation.



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# SA Ocean & Coastal Jurisdiction

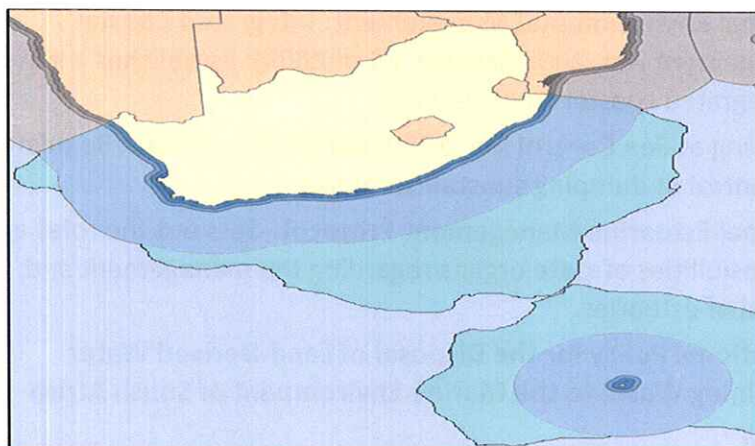
## Coastal zone, Oceans and Antarctica



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# SA Ocean & Coastal Jurisdiction



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## SA Ocean & Coastal Jurisdiction

With such a large ocean jurisdiction, effective governance is critical but will be challenging given the size and complexity of our oceans

~3,900

kilometres of coastline



~20

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



~50

National Acts regulating marine governance



4

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



SOURCE: DEA Defence Web

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## KEY LEGISLATIVE & POLICY FRAMEWORKS


- **Sea Shore Act, 1935, (Act No. 21 of 1935):** Declares the ownership of the sea-shore and the sea.
- **National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008):** Establishes a system of integrated coastal management.
- **Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980):** Regulates the control of dumping substances at sea.
- **National Estuarine Management Protocol -** Sets out the roles and responsibilities of state organs regarding the management and control of estuaries.
- **Operational Policy for the Disposal of Land-Derived Water Containing Waste to the Marine Environment of South Africa (2004),**



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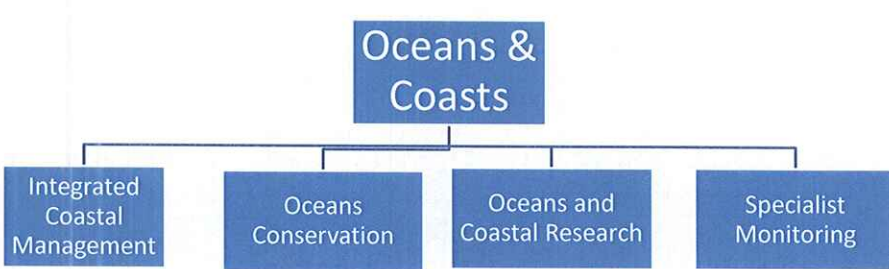
## KEY LEGISLATIVE & POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- **ICM Act Regulation: Management of Public Launch sites in the Coastal Zone**, GNR 497 of 27 June 2014.
- **ICM Act Regulation: Control of Use of Vehicles in the Coastal Area**
- **Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973)** - provides for control over certain islands and rocks for the protection and conservation of seabirds and seals
- **Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996)**, provides for the implementation of certain treaties relating to Antarctica.
- Various **regulations declaring a number of MPAs**
- **White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (NEMO)**
- **Oceans Management Bill**




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## KEY FUNCTIONAL AREAS



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graph TD
    OC[Oceans & Coasts] --- ICM[Integrated Coastal Management]
    OC --- OCN[Oceans Conservation]
    OC --- OCCR[Oceans and Coastal Research]
    OC --- SM[Specialist Monitoring]
            
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## Overview:

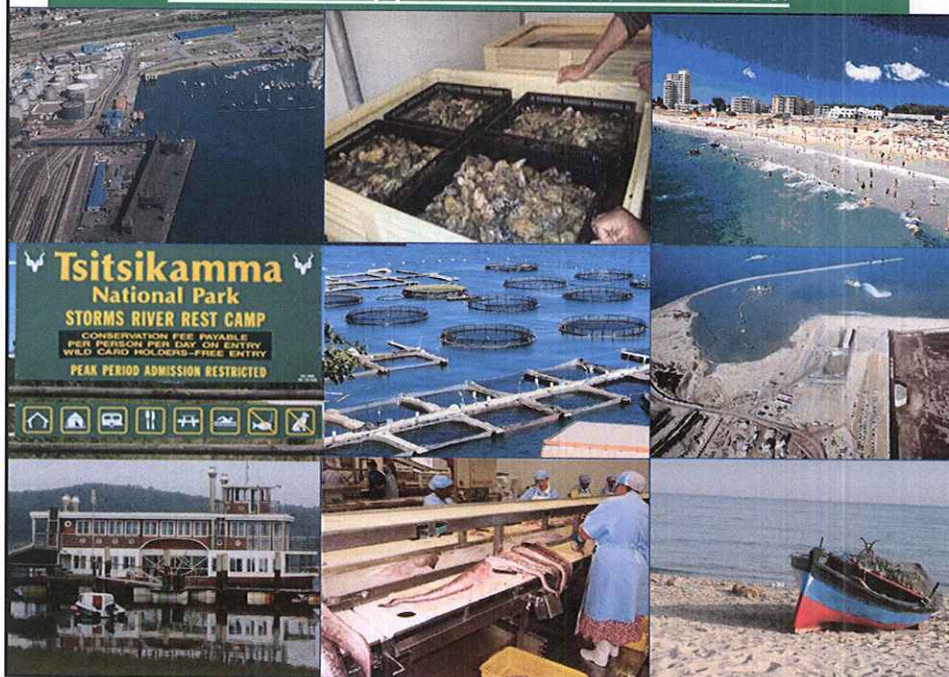
- RSA Constitution: coastal areas to be managed concurrently.
- DEA required to cooperate with provinces & local government in managing & protecting the coast.
- A large part of mandate is derived from Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008.
- Context:
  - *More than 30% of South Africans reside along coast.*
  - *Our coast : an interface between RSA and the world.*



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## Benefits & opportunities of the coast:







## Objectives of the CD: ICM

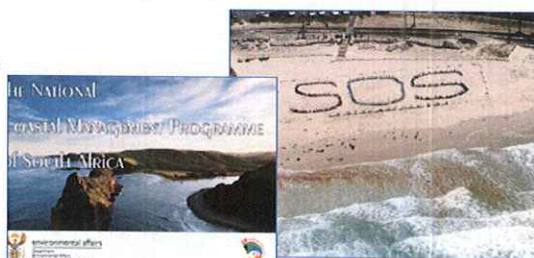
- Ensure that coastal developments are environmentally sustainable and that specific human uses are effectively regulated.
- Ensure that coastal water is not polluted to the extent that people cannot benefit from it.
- Ensure that coastal biodiversity, habitats and ecosystem services are protected through Marine Protected Areas and effective management of estuaries.



## Key initiatives:

### The National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP)

- Coastal management programmes required across the 3 Tiers of Government.
- DEA NCMP sets out a vision, objectives & strategies for addressing priority challenges facing the coastline.
- The NCMP:
  - *Identifies the pressing environmental pressures.*
  - *Identifies priorities and actions to inform provincial and local ICM programmes.*
- Launched in March 2015.



## Addressing coastal vulnerability:




**National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP)**

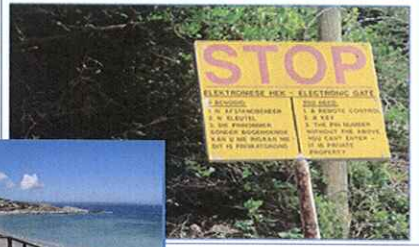



## Key initiatives:

### Facilitation of public access to the coast

- ICM Act advocates equitable access to the coastline and coastal resources.
- After 20 years of democracy, public access still not a reality everywhere -- private land challenge.
- Priority areas for coastal access land identified in the coastal provinces.
- One site to be designated for public access in 2015-2016 (Eerste Rivier, Eastern Cape).









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### Facilitation of public access to the coast



**Pre-Democratic South Africa: Access denied along racial lines**

**Post-Democratic South Africa: Access restricted by privately owned properties**





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## Key initiatives:

### Management of sewage disposal into coastal waters

- Sewage disposal a major threat to coastal water quality.
  - *Volume disposed of trippled over past decade.*
  - *More sewage disposed of into sensitive areas e.g. estuaries.*
  - *Infrastructure ageing and failing to cope.*
  - *Recreational beach users at risk to falling ill.*
- ICM Act mandates DEA to regulate coastal sewage disposal.
- For coastal water quality to remain fit for use, water quality standards are needed.



## Key initiatives:

### Management of marine oil spill emergencies

- We are located along a very busy shipping route with harsh ocean conditions.
- Therefore vulnerable to oil spill incidents from ships.
- Can have dramatic & catastrophic socio-environmental consequences.
- DEA mandated to co-ordinate clean-up operations.
- Post 1994 - over 20 serious marine pollution incidents.
- Discussions underway to transfer the function to the DOT.








## Key initiatives:

### Management of estuaries

- ‘Estuaries’’: where rivers meet the sea; Provides:
  - *sheltered environment for coastal species to breed.*
  - *tourism & public recreational activities.*
  - *economic activities (boating, port activity etc.).*
- ICM Act requires estuaries to be managed in a coordinated manner.
- DEA published an National Estuarine Management Protocol to guide the management of estuaries.
- DEA leading the development of the Integrated Orange River estuary management plan.



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## Key initiatives:

### Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management

- MPAs established to:
  - conserve RSA’s rich marine and coastal biodiversity for benefit of present and future generations.
  - conserve areas where there is a need for regeneration.
- Can be contentious to manage:
  - *balancing conservation efforts with community access.*
- DEA engaging stakeholders on a ongoing basis to address issues of access
  - e.g. Dwesa-Cwebe MPA – draft regulations for addressing local access published.
  - Tsitsikama MPA – negotiations initiated & task team formed.



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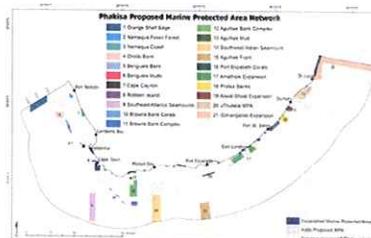




## Key initiatives:

### Marine Protected Area (MPA) Expansion

- Expansion of RSA's current MPA network supported under Operation Phakisa Oceans Economy Initiative.
- Aim: to have 5% of SAs EEZ protected.
- Process taken forward by a technical committee lead by DEA-OC .
- Support from DAFF, SANBI, EKZNW and experts invited as and when needed.
- Formal Public Consultation Process is expected to commence in October 2015.



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**OPERATION PHAKISA**

## Summary: Integrated Coastal Management

- Since enactment of the ICM Act, strides taken to address key ICM challenges:
  - *improved co-ordination across 3 tiers of Government.*
  - *greater clarity & consensus on key coastal issues to address.*
  - *greater visibility of ICM within Government.*
- Are our management strategies, programmes & interventions succeeding?
  - *need for monitoring & scientific research.*



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## Function of the Chief Directorate Ocean Conservation

- Ocean Conservation;
  - Ocean Spatial Planning;
  - Marine Species Management;
- South African National Antarctic Program;
  - Management of Antarctica
  - Management of Sub-Antarctica.



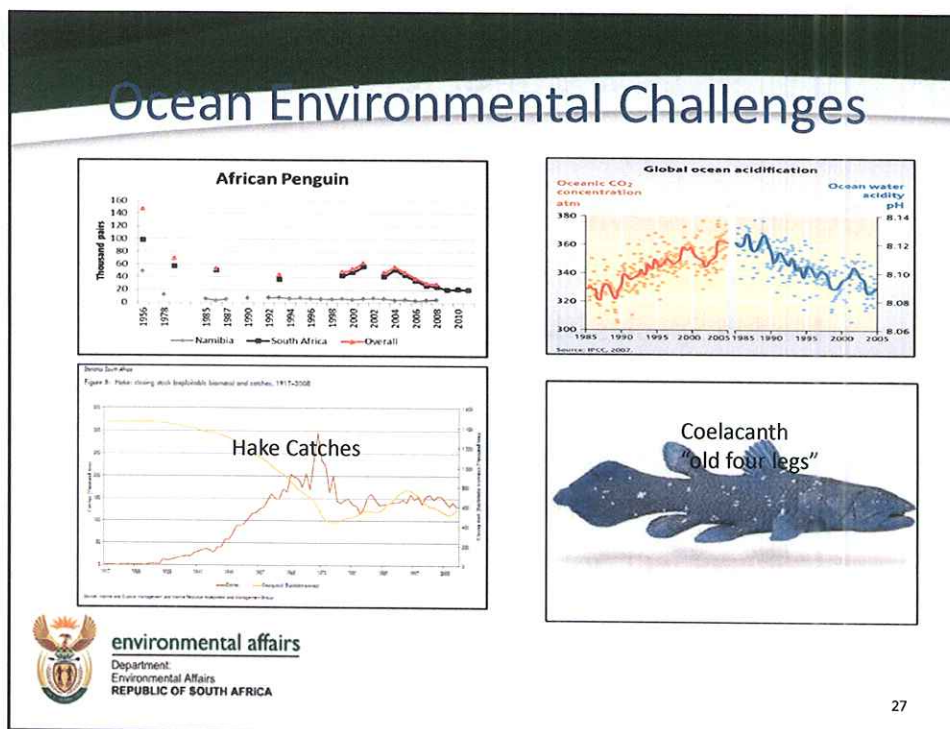
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## CONTEXT

- There is a Sectoral Management of the ocean in South Africa:
  - Regulation of sectors is in isolation;
  - Sectoral management approach has been proven to be ineffective;
- This represents challenges in conservation and development initiatives;
- There is a need to improve management of the ocean through the coordinated and integrated approach.




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## Management Response

- White paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (Ocean Policy);
- Ocean Policy sets out a modern integrated approach to ocean environmental management;
- The Ocean Policy was presented to cabinet on the 04 December 2013 for approval and the following was the cabinet decision
  - develop an integrated approach to ocean governance including management plans for ocean areas;
  - The pursuance of Economic Perspective Study of the Ocean;
- White Paper on NEMO was simultaneously approved with the Economic Perspective of the Ocean.



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## Implementation of Cabinet Decision

### Ocean Economy Delivery Laboratories

- Marine Transport and Manufacturing;
- Oil and Gas Exploration;
- Aquaculture and;
- Protection Services and Ocean Governance



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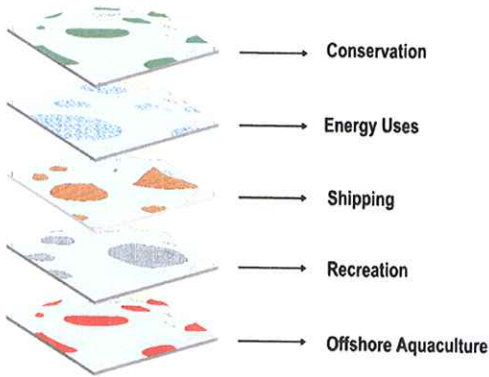
## Unlocking Ocean Economy

- **Department of Environmental Affairs was responsible for Marine Protection Services and Governance;**
- **key initiatives agreed upon are:**
  - Enhancement of Legislation into the Oceans Act
  - Accelerated Capacity Building Intervention in Ocean Governance
  - Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme
  - National Ocean and Coastal Information System and Extending Earth Observation
  - National Ocean and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programme
  - Creation of a Marine Protected Area Representative Network
  - Marine Protected Area / Marine Spatial Planning Discovery, Research & Monitoring Programme
  - Marine Spatial Planning Process




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## Importance of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) for South Africa



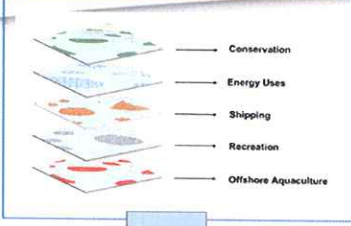
- Conservation
- Energy Uses
- Shipping
- Recreation
- Offshore Aquaculture

Currently there is no overall system to guide the development, implementation, monitoring and refinement of National & Regional (Sub-National) Marine Spatial Planning Framework's and Sub Regional Marine Spatial Management Plan's in South Africa, potentially leading to conflict, unsustainable use of ocean resources and failing to capitalise on development opportunities





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## Process for MSP

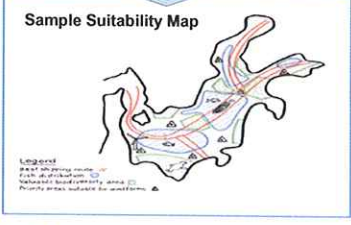


### Sample Zoning Plan







### Sample Suitability Map



### Sample Conflict Map





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### Case Study

## North Sea – Skagerrak

Map tool/Marine spatial planning

- Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas

The map displays the coastal region of Norway, including the areas of Nordsjøen and Skagerrak. It highlights the administrative boundaries of the management area (Forvaltningsplanområdet) in blue. Green shaded regions indicate areas of particular value and vulnerability (Særlig verdifulle og sårbare områder). The map also shows the coastline (Kystlinjen) and the location of Denmark (Danmark) to the south. Geographic coordinates are marked at 62°N, 60°N, 58°N, 5°E, and 10°E.

**Tegnforklaring**

- Forvaltningsplanområdet Nordsjøen og Skagerrak
- Kystlinjen
- Særlig verdifulle og sårbare områder

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 april 2013

Forvaltningsplan Nordsjøen og Skagerrak 33

### Case Study

## North Sea – Skagerrak

Map tool/Marine spatial planning

- Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas
- Oil and gas

This map provides a more detailed view of the same region, adding information about oil and gas activities. It includes the administrative boundaries (blue), sensitive areas (green), and the coastline (grey). Red shaded areas represent active oil and gas production zones for the period 2010-2013 (Aktive utvinningsstasjoner for petroleum pr. 2013). Red dashed lines indicate TFO-sektorer (TFO-sektorene) and other boundaries (Rettsgrenser). The map also shows the location of Denmark (Danmark) and includes geographic coordinates (62°N, 60°N, 58°N, 5°E, 10°E).

**Tegnforklaring**

- Forvaltningsplanområdet Nordsjøen og Skagerrak
- Kystlinjen
- Særlig verdifulle og sårbare områder
- Aktive utvinningsstasjoner for petroleum pr. 2013
- TFO-sektorene
- Rettsgrenser

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Forvaltningsplan Nordsjøen og Skagerrak 34



### Case study

## North Sea – Skagerrak

### Map tool/Marine spatial planning

- Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas
- Oil and gas
- Sea transport, traffic separation

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 18. april 2013

Forvaltningsplan Nordsjøen og Skagerrak

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### Case study

## North Sea – Skagerrak

### Map tool/Marine spatial planning

- Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas
- Oil and gas
- Sea transport, traffic separation
- Offshore wind areas

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Forvaltningsplan Nordsjøen og Skagerrak


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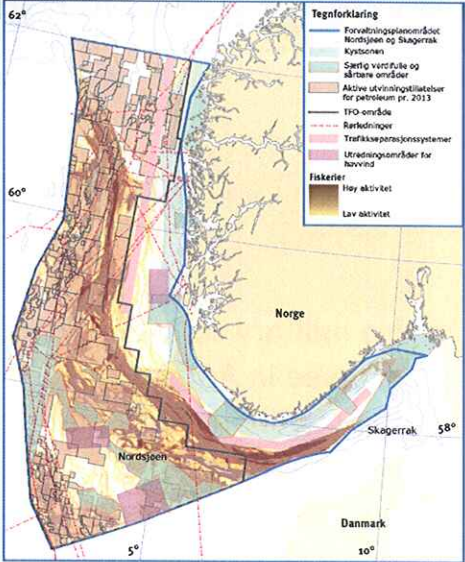
### Case study

## North Sea – Skagerrak

Map tool/Marine spatial planning

- Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas
- Oil and gas
- Sea transport, traffic separation
- Offshore wind areas
- Fisheries





Forvaltningsplan Nordsjøen og Skagerrak 37

## The 1961 Antarctic Treaty covers five key areas:



- All testing of nuclear weapons and the dumping of radioactive waste is forbidden in Antarctica

- Countries that sign up to the Treaty are free to carry out scientific research in Antarctica and must share their results



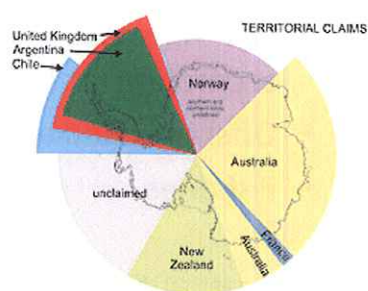


## The 1961 Antarctic Treaty covers five key areas:



- No military activities are allowed in Antarctica – the continent must be used for peaceful purposes only

- Claims to slices of Antarctica by individual countries are set aside so long as the Treaty exists



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## The 1961 Antarctic Treaty covers five key areas:

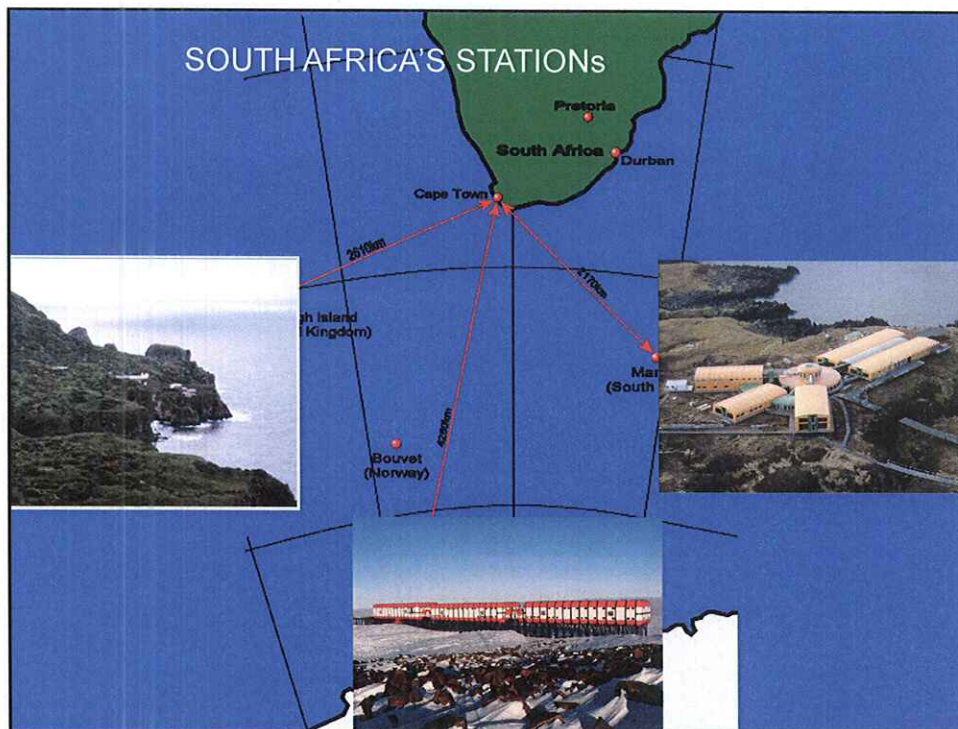
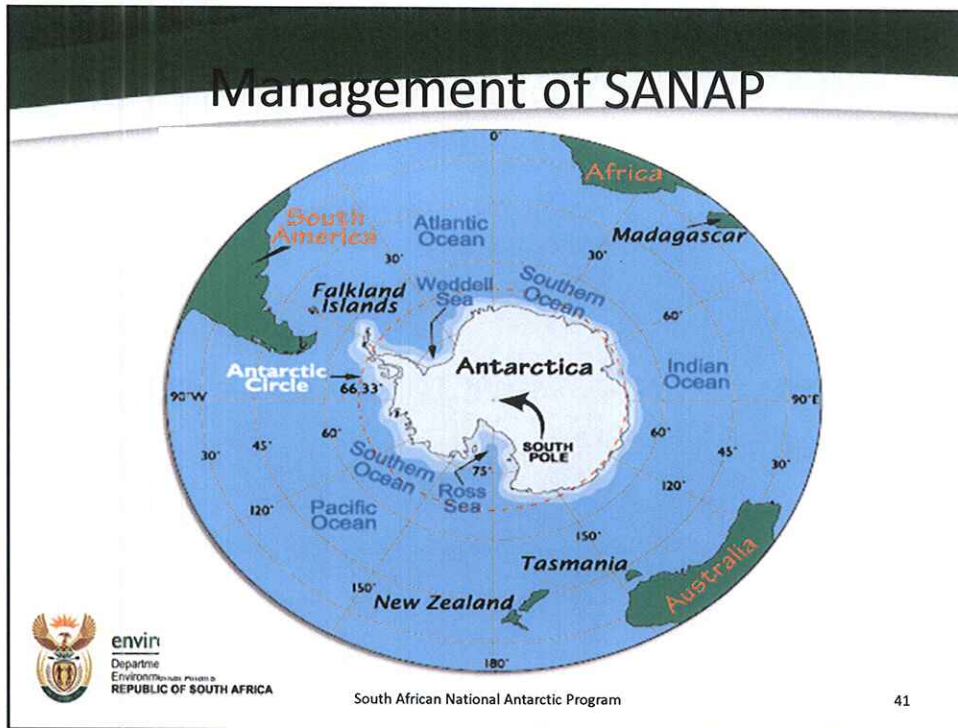
- And finally:
- The Treaty promotes Antarctica as a place to undertake important scientific research

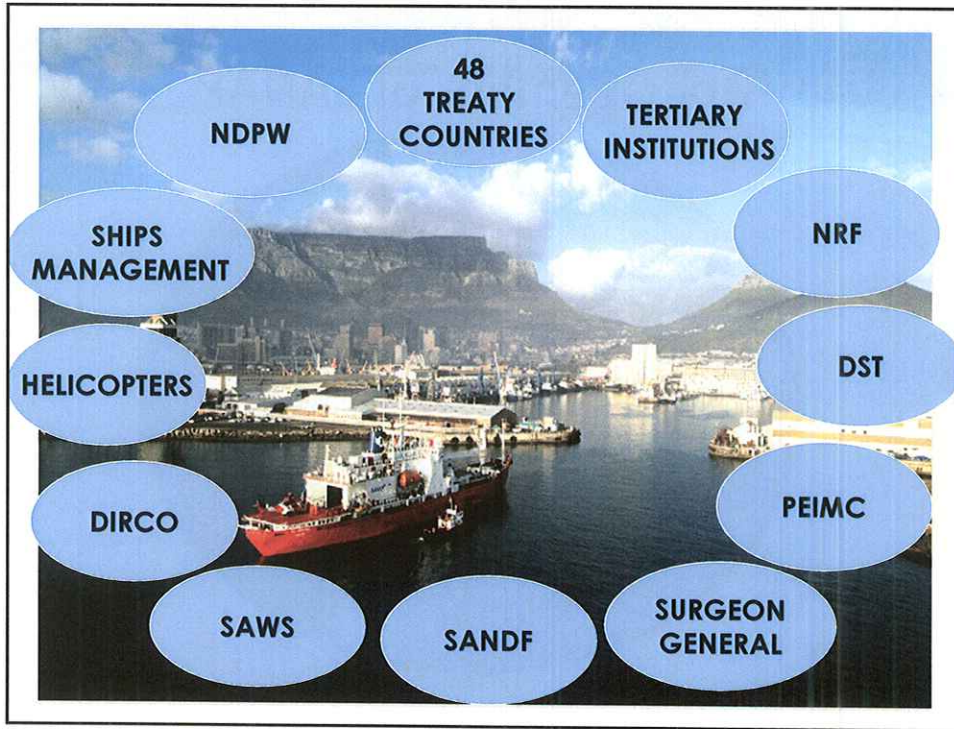


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## CURRENT INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

- The international interest in Antarctica is currently rising (Table on next slide – Snapshot Comparison)
  - Non original Antarctic Treaty countries have increased their bases e.g. China, S. Korea and India;
  - Building of new polar research vessels by countries undergoing austerity measures e.g. UK and Australia;
  - Renewal of Antarctic strategies e.g. Australia, Russia and Norway;
  - Antarctic Treaty Countries were primarily concerned with military security – overlooked resource potential
  - 21st century - need for energy security and growing competition for finite resources - Countries looking for other reliable energy resources e.g. competition for sovereignty over the oil rich Arctic continental shelf.



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### A SNAPSHOT COMPARISON OF NATIONAL ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS

Metrics Used in Comparison	NAME OF COUNTRY OPERATING IN ANTARCTICA						
	UK - BAS	S. Korea - KOPRI	India - NCAOR	USA - NSF	Australia - AAD	China - CAA	S. Africa - SANAP
When did they become Treaty Members	1960	1986	1983	1960	1961	1983	1960
No. of stations in Antarctica	3	2	2	3	3	3	1
No of people during winter	22	15	25	250	22	14	11
No of People during summer	130	60	65	980	70	40	80
Resources in Directorate	400	280	100	25	33	230	24
No of Vessels	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
No of helicopters	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter
No of fixed wing aircraft	2	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter	Charter
Total Expenditure	USD 75 M	USD 50 M	USD 44.1 M	USD 300 M	USD 82.63 M	USD 32.7 M	USD 15 M



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## POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES

- Greater African representivity and therefore greater influence on Antarctic Treaty System (ATS).
- Gateway status of Cape Town to be enhanced - already contributing to economy of the region.
- Not benefitting as much as other gateway cities (particularly from Antarctic Tourism) though.
- Need to understand Antarctica's potential to provide food, economic and energy security influencing a number of Countries to increase their investments in Antarctica – South Africa in close proximity can capitalise on this.
- Antarctica – key to the global weather systems, major carbon sink, vast marine resources and great potential for bio-prospecting.



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## POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES

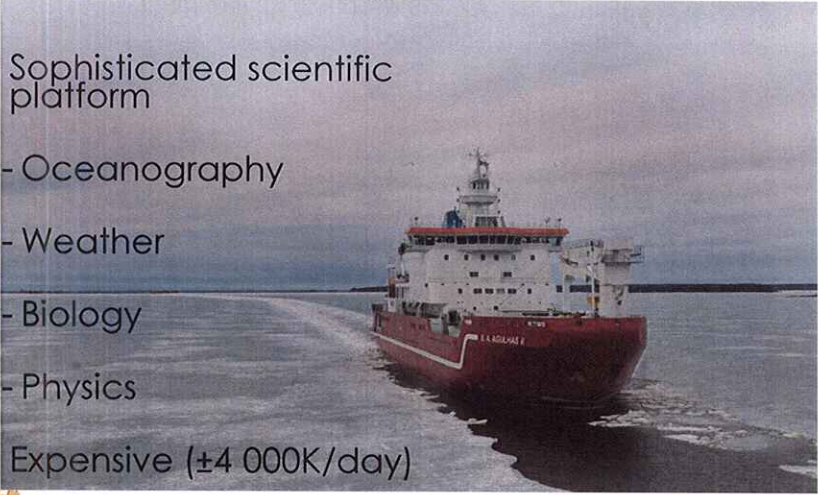
- Antarctica is a “resource rich” continent (motivation for some countries to join Treaty)
- 70% of world's fresh water, mineral rich (all minerals of Southern African region represented there)
- Large number of patents (food and pharmaceutical) - registered in various countries as a result of Antarctic Research.
- South Africa needs to enhance its presence by attracting other like minded counterparts in Africa.




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## SA Agulhas II

- Sophisticated scientific platform
- Oceanography
- Weather
- Biology
- Physics
- Expensive ( $\pm 4\ 000\text{K/day}$ )



The image shows the SA Agulhas II, a red and white research vessel, sailing on the open ocean. The ship is viewed from a distance, moving towards the right side of the frame. The sky is overcast and grey.

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## Off loading heavy equipment



The collage consists of three photographs. The top-left photo shows a large red tracked vehicle being hoisted by a crane. The bottom-left photo shows a white crane on a ship's deck with various pieces of equipment on the ice. The right-side photo shows a helicopter on the ice with a crane lifting a load.

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South African National Antarctic Program

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## Chief Directorate Oceans & Coasts Research

### Measuring the Oceans & Coasts Environment


Component <small>(~70 staff plus 15 interns)</small>	Data <small>(1 ship, small boats, laboratories)</small>	Impact
Physical	Oceans currents; salt concentration; heat; sea level height	Is there more heat from oceans going into the weather?; Are oceans getting more or less salty? Is SA more susceptible to flooding and soil erosion or storms?
Chemical	Oxygen; carbon di oxide; nitrogen, pollutants such as lead, mercury and other toxic substances	Is SA likely to have more or less oxygen in its seas?; Is carbon di oxide and acidic levels increasing?
Biological	Plankton; invertebrates; seabirds; seals; sharks; whales	What is SA marine animals and plants? Do we know what is out there? Are these populations healthy or not? If not what is the reason for it? Are the species changing and why? Are new diseases emerging?



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## National Context

- The DEA, Through its Branch Oceans and Coasts, undertakes and supports applied environmental research.
- Collaborate with other Departments, Agencies and Academic Organisations, and with International and Regional programmes.



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## Main Research areas

- Directorate: Oceans Research
  - Operational Oceanography – measurements (& models)
  - Ecosystem Functioning – including plankton and ocean chemistry
- Directorate: Biodiversity & Coastal Research
  - Marine biodiversity
  - Marine top predators, ecosystem health
- Cross cutting
  - Coastal Research, including water quality, coastal vulnerability assessment
  - Antarctic Research



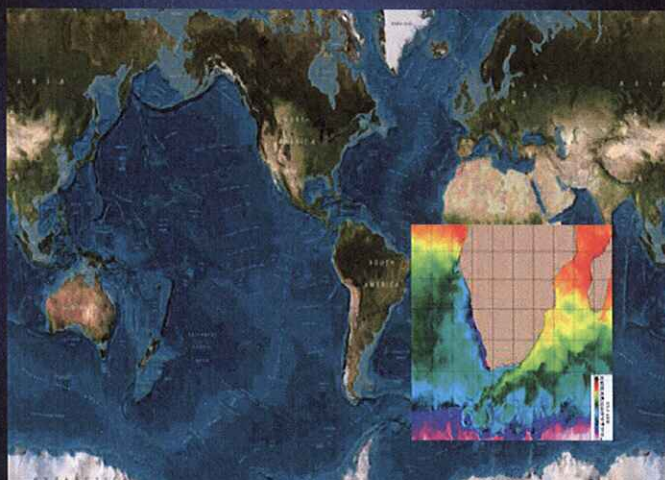
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### Directorate Oceans Research Observational & Operational Oceanography Research Program

Global setting:



Oceanography is unique = Collision of 3 oceans!

### National Setting: The two major ocean systems off SA

**THE BENGUELA CURRENT**

LONGSHORE WINDS  
COASTAL BORDERS  
SURFACE WATER  
BENGUELA CURRENT  
UPWELLING  
NUTRIENTS

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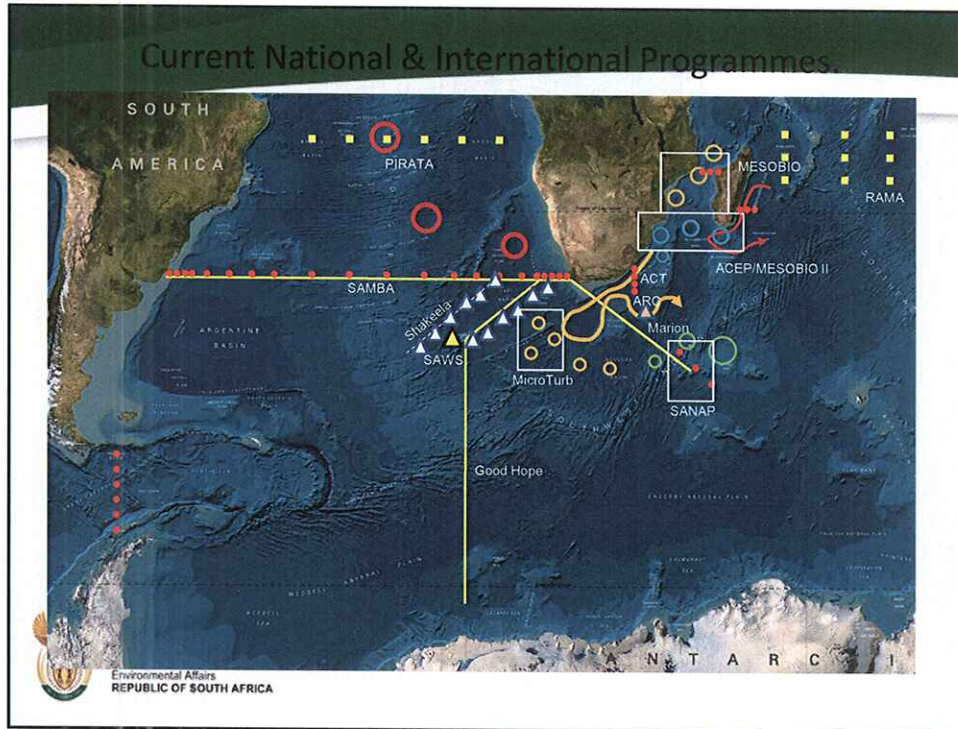
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## OPERATIONAL AND OBSERVATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHY SYSTEM

The system of buoys will be supported by a number moored and coastal instruments such as coastal radar, tide and wave measurements, winds, temperature, and salinity.

ROMS SST (°C) day 82.5







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**ENERGY ENDOUR**



**FLOODS**

## OCEAN-BASED HAZARDS



**STORM SURGES**



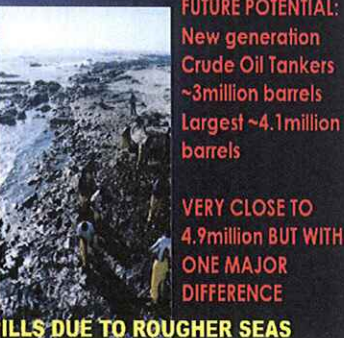
**WILSTAR**

**FREAK-WAVE GENERATION**





**OIL SPILLS DUE TO ROUGHER SEAS**



**FUTURE POTENTIAL:  
New generation  
Crude Oil Tankers  
~3million barrels  
Largest ~4.1million  
barrels**

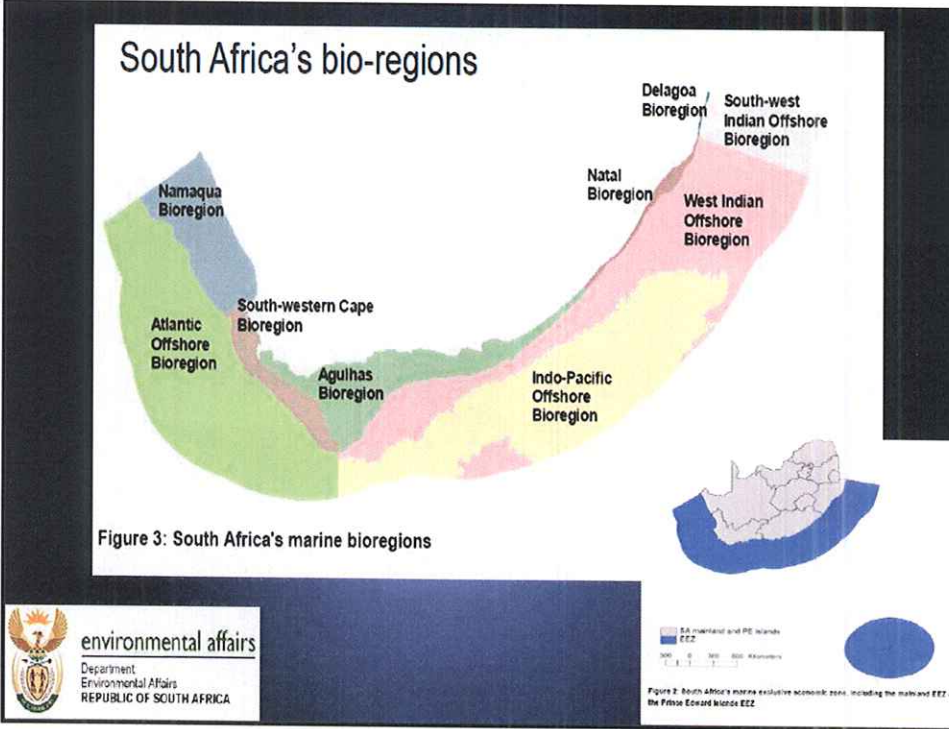
**VERY CLOSE TO  
4.9million BUT WITH  
ONE MAJOR  
DIFFERENCE**




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## The main focus areas of the Directorate BCR are:

- ▶ Marine Biodiversity, in particular benthic biodiversity, and with a focus on MPAs
- ▶ Protected species research, emphasising top predators and their non-consumptive use, and their role as indicators of ecosystem health.
- ▶ Coastal Environmental Research, with an emphasis on coastal vulnerability (to physical and biotic factors), marine pollution and estuaries, plus DEA matters such as EIA input.







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## Research on Marine Biodiversity and Marine Protected areas:

- ▶ SA has 23 Marine Protected areas, including one in the Southern Ocean, that cover 20% of our coast and include most bioregions.
- ▶ We need to fully explore and document this biodiversity, and understand better its relation to the physical environment.
- ▶ The biodiversity conserved in the MPAs supports sustainable use of resources outside their boundaries (eg Goukamma), conservation of aggregations.
- ▶ Bio-discovery activities are commencing



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## Research on Protected Species

- ▶ Protected species include whales, dolphins, seabirds, seals and turtles, as well as some fish species (like the coelacanth).
- ▶ We monitor the populations of these species, as well as using tracking technology to see their migrations and better understand their life histories in relation to the natural environment and man-made pressures, incl Climate Change.
- ▶ Most protected species support a rapidly developing ecotourism or non-consumptive use sector




## Coastal vulnerability research

- Coast is vulnerable to biotic and abiotic (physical) hazards; large waves; soils erosion
- Biotic vulnerability (for example) is manifest in the increase in the areas affected by harmful algal blooms, and lobster walk-outs, needing co-ordinated planning.
- Physical vulnerability includes storm damage and coastal erosion, and research has provided a new basis for Coastal Setback Lines




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## Coastal vulnerability – often made worse by ignoring coastal processes



**Sea storm damage**



**Development below 1:50 yr flood line**

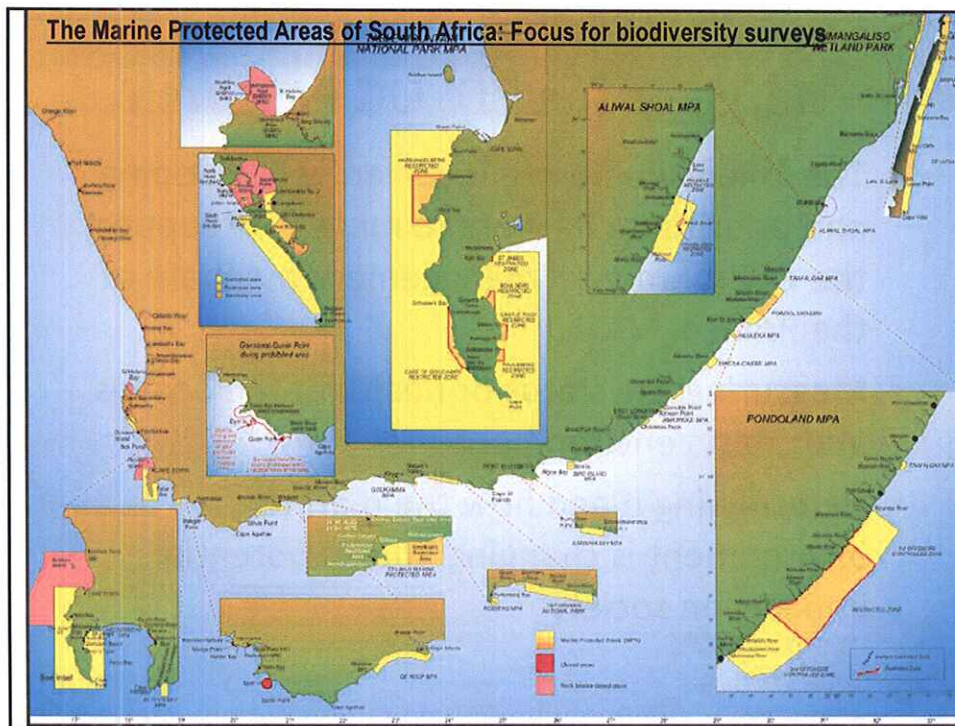


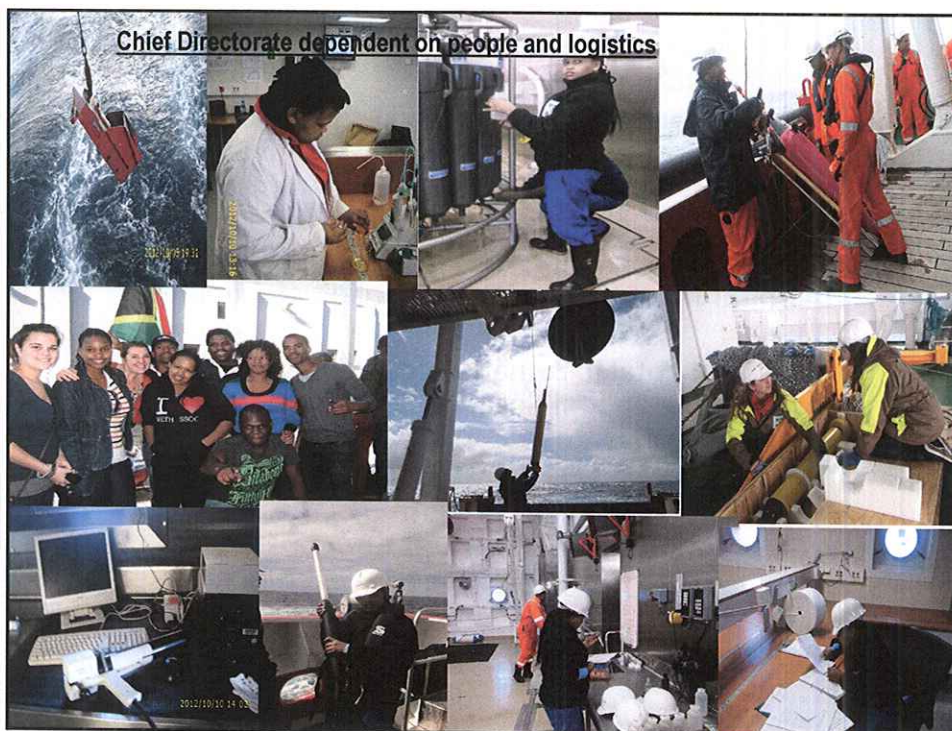
## Key areas requiring scientific input

- Research on top predators and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) – (Outcome is that conservation supports sustainable use and future options, including biotechnology)
- Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and study and monitoring of hazards in the context of Climate Change (provides for safer coastal communities)
- Environmental information for standards for offshore prospecting and mining – (Outcome is to maintain environmental integrity together with development)
- Information for Marine Spatial Planning – (multiple beneficial uses can be supported, for example conservation and ecotourism)
- Reporting and Assessment – (information based decisions)



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## Status of the CD: OC Research

- The Chief Directorate is currently developing and prioritizing its work to more fully support the environmental management mandate of the Branch
- Measuring the status or health of the oceans and coasts environment
- Determining if and how the marine environment is changing and its potential impacts on society




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**SPECIALIST MONITORING SERVICES**


Presentation to the Portfolio Committee



Oceans and Coasts





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**CD: SPECIALIST MONITORING – DIR: MONITORING**

**WHY MONITORING? What gets measured gets managed**




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## “What we strive for”



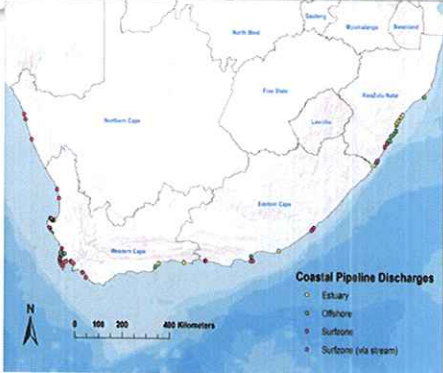
- “Everyone has a right to an environment that *is* not harmful to their health or well-being...” South African Constitution




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## Water Quality Monitoring in SA

- 75 legal discharge points
- 11 designated dredged material disposal sites.
- Mariculture – 33 operating farms
- A total of 55 (from 2000) monitoring initiatives.
- 8 Commercial port and 12 declared fishing harbours.







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## PRIORITIES

- Oceans and Coasts Monitoring Programme (Water Quality; Biodiversity and Physical Processes)
- Report on the status/condition of the Oceans and Coasts Environment every 5 years (State, Pressures and Management Responses)




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## CHALLENGES

- There is fragmented, uncoordinated and non-uniform monitoring of marine and coastal waters in South Africa.
- Cumulative or aggregated impacts unknown due to sectorial approach
- Thus impossible to get a clear picture of the water quality status of South Africa's marine and coastal environment at any given time, or discern any possible trends
- Possible negative impacts on recreation, tourism and commercial enterprises (such as the export of aquaculture products).


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## KEY DELIVERABLES

- Our existence is relatively recent and of the three aspects of monitoring we are currently focusing on the chemical aspect of water quality.
- National water quality monitoring programme – linked to Phakisa deliverables
- Establishing a credited National Pollution Reference Laboratory –which model will benefit South Africa most.
- Oceans and Coasts Information System – A national system to collate and interpret different relevant data sets.



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## INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

### KEY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Enhanced **international & regional cooperation** to support **SA priorities** relevant to Oceans & Coasts AND implementation of **integrated projects**

#### FUNCTIONS

1. Facilitate Branch commitments to regional and international programmes of work
2. Facilitate regional and international representation.
3. Facilitate and track progress on the creation and achievement of international mandates
4. Implementation of large integrated projects across the Branch through coordination of teams / finances within the Branch and outside the Branch and the Department.



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## KEY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

**Overarching Strategic International Engagement Priorities include:**

- Utilize the international environmental arena to mobilize financial and technical resources for implementation of national and regional programmes and strengthening of institutions and support the implementation of environment strategy priorities.
- International engagement to pursue our own interests that have a bearing in understanding current global environmental matters, skills development, economic and investment opportunities, promoting development and eradicating poverty.



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## INTERNATIONAL &amp; REGIONAL AGREEMENTS


Agreement	Responsible official
1. Benguela Current Commission	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
2. London Convention	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
3. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC): IIOE2 & IORA	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
4. Antarctica Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
5. Nairobi Convention	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
6. Abidjan	Lisolomzi Fikizolo
7. Antarctica Treaty (ATCM)	Lisolomzi Fikizolo



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### CURRENT POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES RELEVANT TO DEA




- The Minister of Environmental Affairs in the current Chairperson of the Abidjan Convention as well as the Vice-Chairperson of the Nairobi Convention
- Dr Monde Mayekiso has been recently re-elected for another two years as the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Africa Group.
- South Africa will be assuming the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctica Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) for two year with effect from 2016




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### CD: SPECIALIST MONITORING – DIR: MONITORING

## WHY MONITORING? What gets measured gets managed

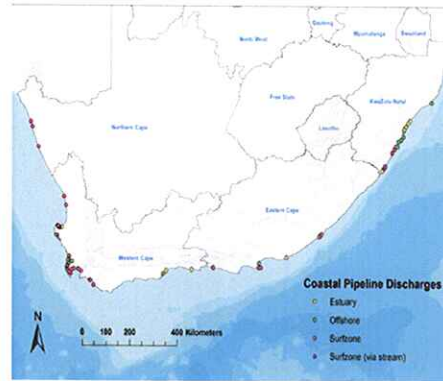


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