

Programme 3: Oceans and Coasts

Presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs

6-7 March 2012

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1. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF OCEANS & COASTS?



















The Role of Oceans & Coasts

- □ **DEA** Goal: Environmental assets conserved, valued, sustainably used, protected and continually enhanced.
- Purpose: Manage and protect South Africa's oceans and coastal environment and their resources

□ O & C Objectives:

- 1. Established management frameworks and mechanisms for the ocean and coastal environment
- 2. Strengthened national science programmes for integrated oceans and coastal management
- Established information platforms and products that facilitate stakeholder's stewardship of the ocean and coastal environment
- 4. Prioritized and advanced South African interests regionally, internationally, on the high-seas and in Antarctica

Achievements - 2011 & 2012 Targets - 2012/13: SO1 - Established management frameworks and mechanisms for the ocean and coastal environment

Performance Indicators	Targets -2011	Progress	2012/13
Ocean management regime developed	Draft Green Paper Produced	98% complete and on track for 31.03.2012	Approval of Green Paper and consultations
Number of relief voyages to remote stations	3 voyages per annum	Target Achieved	3 voyages per year
National Coastal Management programme (NCMP) and guidelines developed and implemented	Guideline documents developed for the formulation of phase one of NCMP	2nd draft Guideline for the development of the NCMP compiled.	Development of the CMP initiated
Number of local oil pollution emergency response plans reviewed and implemented.	6 of 25 updated local plans (Additional 2)	06 Will have been updated by 31 March 2012	Additional 2 plans updated.
Estuary management protocol finalised and implemented	Draft Protocol compiled	Protocol compiled (referred to Economic Cluster)	Protocol applied to the planning and operational management of estuaries
% increase of coastline under MPA's with partial or full protection	Partial protection increase from 12 to 13%, 9% full	Target Achieved (Amathole MPA declared), 9 full	-13,5% Partial protection - 9% full protection
Number of protected marine species with management plans	3 species management plans implemented, including the NPOA for sharks	 Permits for BBWW and WSCD allocated, Penguin Management Plan First draft Framework for Conservation of Sharks . 	1 additional management plan

Achievements - 2011 & 2012 Targets: 2. SO2 - Strengthened national science programmes for integrated oceans and coastal management

Performance Indicators	Targets -2011	Progress	2012/13
% of baseline assessment of ocean and coastal biodiversity within priority eco and bioregions (including MPAs). Estimates of population numbers and trends for marine top predators	Nil (New Target)	Nil .	2% of targeted representative habitats.
	Annual seabird population estimate for 12 species	10 (out of the 12) seabird species population estimates now completed.	Annual seabird population estimate of 12 species around SA and in addition 1 Southern Ocean species.
	Complete Aerial survey of West coast seal colonies	Annual aerial Surveys completed	Estimates of seal pup numbers at colonies
	Research on international methodology for Shark and Whale population estimation.	 Shark estimation methodology identified and submitted for review Whale estimation methodology tested. 	Methods of whale population estimation appropriate for South Africa evaluated and refined
Number of peer reviewed scientific publications (including theses).	22 peer-reviewed scientific publications	15 publications made (as of January 2012)	20 peer-reviewed scientific publications.

Achievements - 2011 & 2012 Targets: SO3 - Established information platforms and products that facilitate stakeholder's stewardship of the ocean and coastal environment

Performance Indicators	Targets -2011	Progress	2012/13
Frequency of the State of the Oceans Report.	Bi- annual state of the oceans report	Target achieved	Annual State of the Ocean Report
On-line information system accessible to stakeholders.	Needs analysis and system design for South African Ocean and Coastal Information system conducted	Needs analysis initiated by describing key aspects of the information system	-Specification and design made and project plan determined - Technical development of system initiated
Functioning database with real-time, delayed-time and ship data, with online access and products	5 Prototype database management system	- 5 prototype Several prototype databases (Expansion of databases
Functioning coastal and deep ocean observation and monitoring networks	4 buoys deployed	2 buoys deployed	Additional 2 buoys deployed

Achievements - 2011 & 2012 Targets: SO4. - Prioritized and advanced South African interests regionally, internationally, on the high-seas and in Antarctica

Performance Indicators	Targets -2011	Progress	2012/13
Benguela Current Commission (BCC) Treaty ratification and implementation.	1st draft of the BCC Treaty text compiled.	Convention certified by DIRCO and referred to the Presidency.	BCC Treaty signed
Ratification of the Annex VI to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty: Liability Arising from Environmental Emergencies	Annex V1 ratification process facilitated	Annex V1 Has been referred to the International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster of DG's in preparation for Cabinet approval	Annex VI ratified.
Specialised assets and infrastructure for research and its support in Antarctica replaced or improved	Polar vessel construction	Construction of the vessel almost complete, and is expected for delivery around May 2012	Take delivery of the vessel in May 2012 Undertake a shake - down cruise

Challenges: Coastal Management

- Readiness and equipment to deal with oil spills
- □ Prince Edward Island MPA: Agreement with the fishing industry.
- ☐ Institutional structures at provincial level and Coastal Management Programme for the ICM Act.



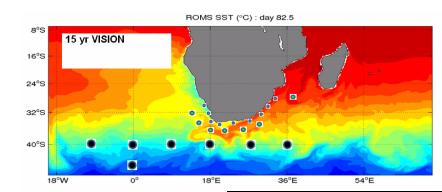




Ocean Monitoring

CHALLENGE

☐ Capacity, infrastructure and finances for monitoring and observational network.





Marine Biodiversity

CHALLENGES

- Methodology for population estimates of migratory species
- Capacity and expertise to do marine biodiversity surveys

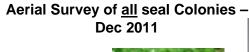


Surveys are undertaken by air, sea and on land





Whale cruise - Nov 2011







Marion Island; Robben Island



Antarctica & Islands

Challenges

- Delivery of the vessel pending.
- ☐ Old base, at Marion not yet decommissioned.





Progress on Oceans Conservation Strategy

The Branch Oceans & Coasts

1998 Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA)



 The Presidential Declaration of 2010 aims to correct this by separating fishing & consumptive use from oceans and coasts conservation

OCEANS – Defining Jurisdiction

THE LAST COMMONS

Oceans governance history

1700s freedom of the seas

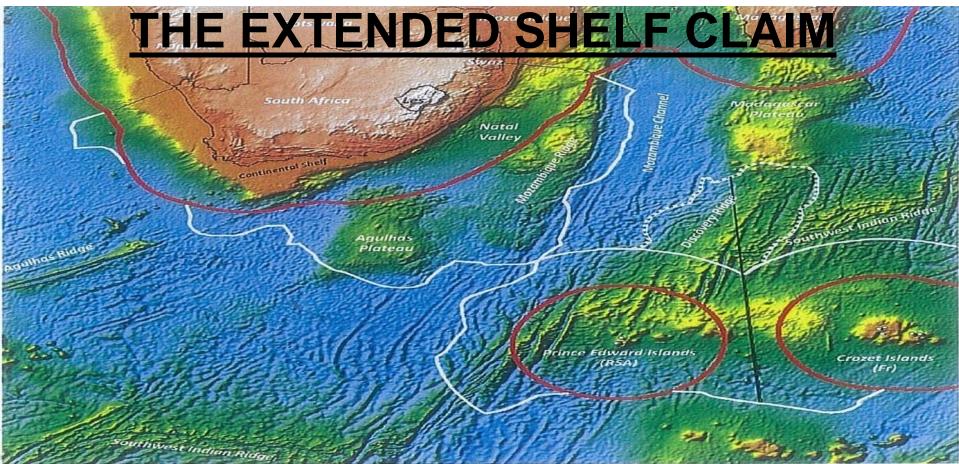
1800s 3 nautical miles

1980s United Nations Law of the Sea

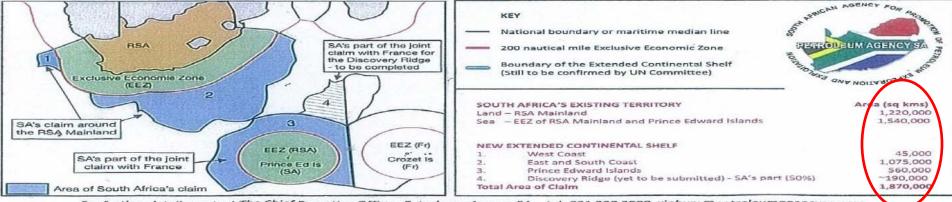
200 nm >>>+- 400 kms X 3000 km

2010 Extended shelf claim

350 nm >>>+- 700 kms X 3000 km



The landscape of the ocean floor as revealed by satellite imagery. The blue areas depict the deep ocean floor (6000m deep) which is a vast plain cut by trenches and ridges which follow fault lines. The green and yellow areas depict enor mous underwater plateaus and mountain ranges. South Africa's remote and tiny Prince Edward Islands are seen to be the peaks of underwater yolcanoes on the flank of the SW Indian Ridge.



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Oceans Management

Where are we?

2011-12 Review of SA ocean management

Ocean Governance & stakeholder Analysis 12 National Ocean Policies Studied Legal review of international policy

Legal review of national policy

Conclusion

- management of commercial sectors operating in the ocean exist
- Function to advance the interests of the sectors: shipping, mining
- No policy framework for conservation and protection of the oceans

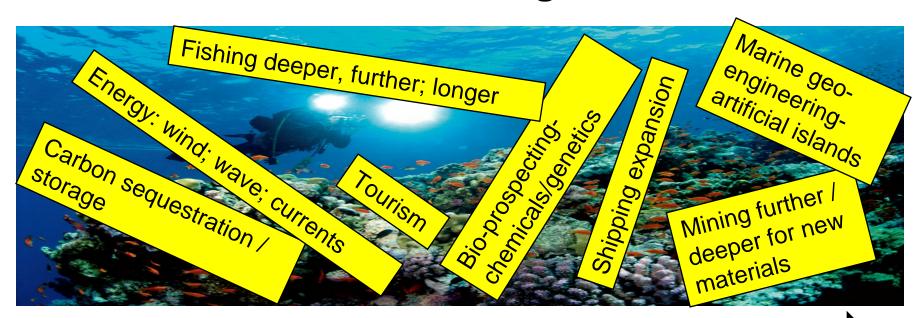
Policy Gap Consequences

- ➢Oil Spill
 - ➤ Gulf of Mexico SA operating in the same policy vacuum as USA
- Coastal Storms & storm surge sensitivity
 - no risk atlas available
- No national index of biodiversity vulnerability
 - ➤ E.g. coral reefs, biodiversity & climate change: sea temperature rise; ocean acidification



SA Ocean Policy - Objectives

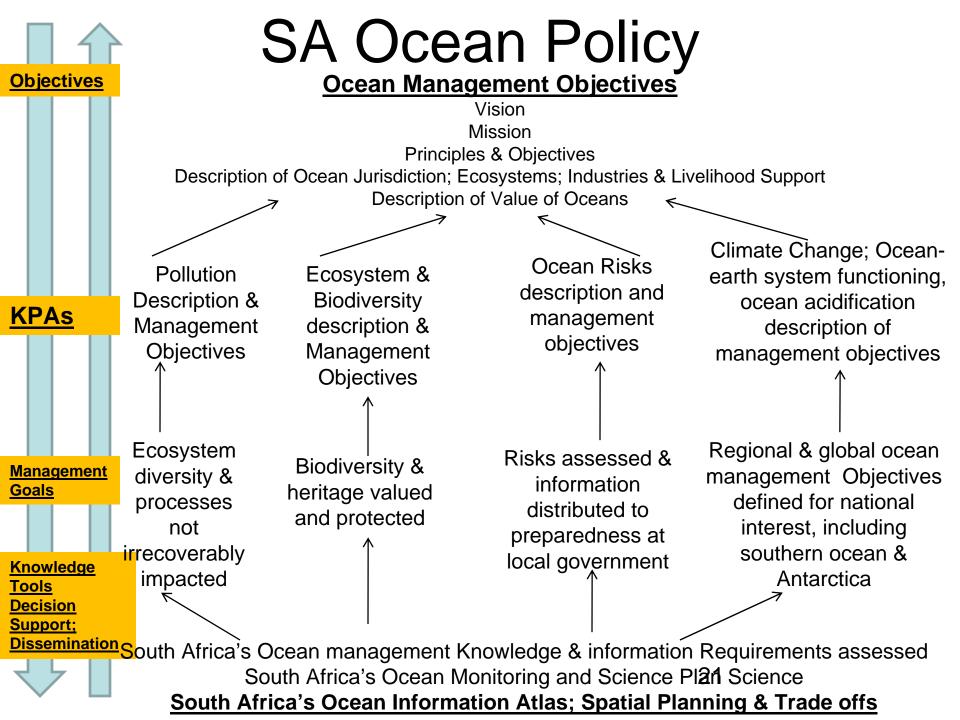
- Ecosystem Conservation & Protection
- Contribute to Spatial Planning
 - Provide framework for existing and new industries to access oceans responsibly
- Maintain & enhance oceans goods & services



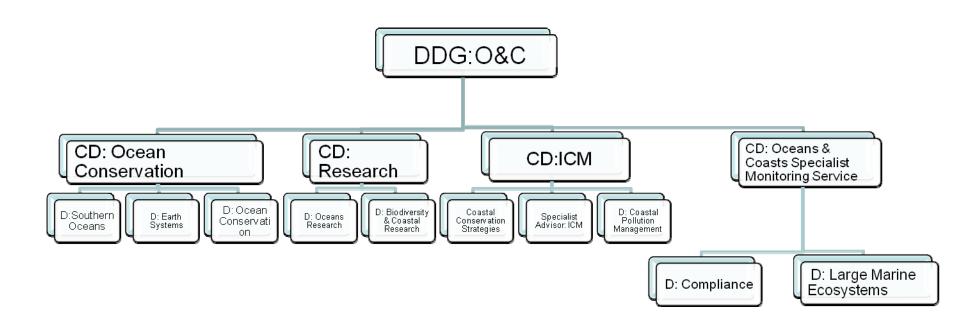
Ocean Goods & Services

- Provision
 - sea trade; fish; oil; minerals; pharmaceuticals etc
- Earth System Regulation
 - environmental climate weather e.g. re-cycling of carbon & nitrogen; heat distribution
- Supporting
 - creating special habitat for biodiversity
- Cultural
 - Recreation-Religious-Tradition

Environmental Affairs exists & Bensure the sustainability a goods & conservation of the secons conservation conservation of the secons conservation conse



6. The O & C Branch: sms structure



THANK YOU