



National Strategic Environmental Assessment for Aquaculture Development in South Africa

1st Project Steering Committee Meeting

Tuesday, 7 June 2016



Agenda

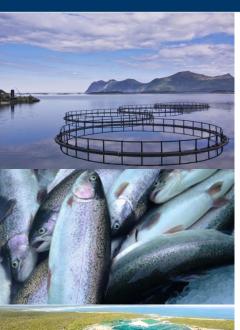
TIME	ACTIVITY/PRESENTATION	PRESENTER
08:30 - 09:00	Registration with tea and coffee	
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome	DAFF: Asanda Njobeni
09:10 - 09:30	Background & need for Aquaculture SEA	DEA: Dee Fischer
09:30 - 09:40	Introduction to the Aquaculture SEA	CSIR: Paul Lochner
09:40 - 10:15	Approach to the Aquaculture SEA Discussion	CSIR: Lizande Kellerman
10:15 – 10:45	Scope & prioritisation Discussion	CSIR: Lizande Kellerman
10:45 – 11:15	Stakeholder consultation Discussion	CSIR: Lizande Kellerman
11:15 – 11:55	Outputs of the SEA Discussion	CSIR: Lizande Kellerman
11:55 – 12:00	Way forward & closure	DEA: Simon Moganetsi
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	







Background & need for Aquaculture SEA



- Aquaculture the breeding, rearing & harvesting of plants & animals in salt or fresh water is the fastest-growing food production sector in the world.
- Aquaculture is one of the priority focus areas of Operation Phakisa, launched by national government in 2014.
- The goal of PHAKISA is to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans.
- Aquaculture industry in SA is hampered by challenges e.g. financial constraints, complex over-regulation of legislative requirements, limited skills, insufficient development, etc.
- Need to improve, integrate & streamline legislation to reduce complexity and to incentivise environmentally sustainable aquaculture.



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Introduction to the Aquaculture SEA



- DEA in collaboration with DAFF has commissioned CSIR to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to prioritise and incentivise sustainable aquaculture in SA.
- Best practice in SEA should satisfy these international principles:
 - ➤ Be a mandated, unbiased process conducted in a transparent manner to be <u>legitimate</u> in the eyes of both the public and decision-makers
 - Consider all the <u>salient</u> issues and legitimate concerns that are relevant to decision-makers and other stakeholders
 - ➤ Be conducted by suitable experts and in accordance with standards of scientific rigor and technical adequacy in order to have <u>credibility</u>.
- No fixed recipe for SEA → customise to be "fit for purpose".
- SEA is often conducted to bridge the gap between national policies or programs and project level decision-making.







Approach to the Aquaculture SEA



The goal is to promote and support the growth of the aquaculture industry in South Africa:

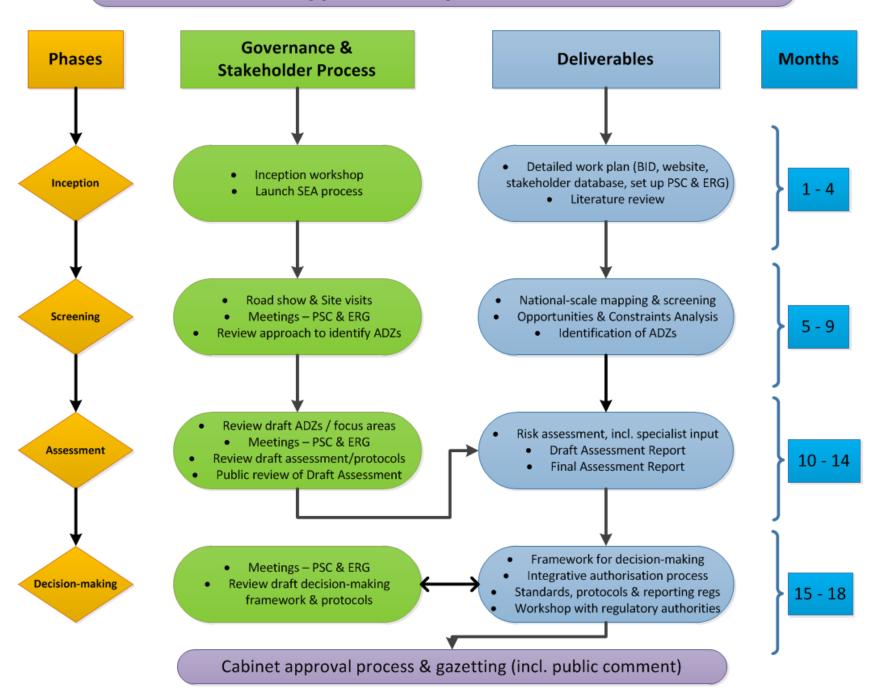
- a) through identifying suitable areas where environmentally sustainable aquaculture development can be prioritised and incentivised; and
- by providing a streamlined and integrated management and legislative framework to reduce compliance complexities & improve decisionmaking processes.







Approach to Aquaculture SEA



Key objectives of the Aquaculture SEA



- To create an enabling environment and incentivise sustainable aquaculture development by:
 - reducing the need for environmental authorisations by use of instruments such as accepted "norms and standards".
 - streamlining and integrating the applicable permits and authorisations from national, provincial and local authorities in order to promote efficient decision-making.







Key legislation governing aquaculture in SA



Administration of the Sector

Environmental Impacts & Permitting

Impacts of Aquaculture on the Environment

Impacts of the Environment on Aquaculture

Product Safety and Quality

Animal Health and Disease Control

Importation of Inputs







Approach to Legislative Framework

Constitution: Schedule 4 or 5

Sednence

Provincial Municipal **Acts of Parliament** legislation legislation NEMA NEM **Planning MLRA SPLUMA** Construction **EIA Regs Operation Decommissioning**







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Department

DEA

- Act. 10 of 200

- Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003
- 21 of 1935
- Protection Act 46 of 1973
- Environment Management: Waste Act, 59

DAFF

DWA

Affairs

Water

o

Department

Health

DOH

DOT

DOL

CIPC/DOJ

Fisheries

and

Forestry

Department of Agriculture

- Diseases Act, 35 of 1984
- Fertilizer, Farm Stock Remedies Act, 36 of 1947
- Improvement Act. 62 of 1998
- Standards Act, 119 of 1990
- Pests Act 36 of 1983
- 71 of 1962

National Water Act 36 of 1998

Industry

- Regulator for
- of 1964
- · Broad-Based Act. 53 of 2003

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Department

- ot Foodstuffs, Department Disinfectants Act, 54 of 1972

Perishable Products **Transport** Export Control Act, 1983

Occupational Health and Labour Safety Act, 85 of 1993

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- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 75 of 1997
- Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995
- Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998

Act, 71 of 2008

- Trust Property Control Act, 57 of 1988
- Co-operatives Act. 14 of 2005

Disposal Act 48 of 1961

Public Works to o

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Key objectives of the Aquaculture SEA



- To assess & integrate the best available spatial information to identify focus areas or aquaculture development zones (ADZs) with the following characteristics:
 - highest commercial potential for aquaculture (i.e. in terms of technical and operational requirements);
 - highest social need (i.e. need for development & job creation); and
 - lowest environmental sensitivity
 (i.e. fewest environmental risks or constraints).







Aquaculture SEA Project Team



DEA	DAFF	CSIR
Project Leader:	Project Leader:	Project Leader:
Dee Fischer	Asanda Njobeni	Paul Lochner
Project Manager:	Project Manager:	Project Manager:
Simon Moganetsi	Fatima Daya	Lizande Kellerman
Project Administrator:	Project Officer:	Project Officer:
Mpho Moilwa	Michelle Pretorius	Karabo Mashabela







Aquaculture species for SEA





Marine
Abalone
Finfish
Mussels
Oysters
Prawns
Seaweed

Freshwater

African sharptooth catfish Brown trout Rainbow trout Mozambique Tilapia Nile Tilapia Marron Red claw crayfish



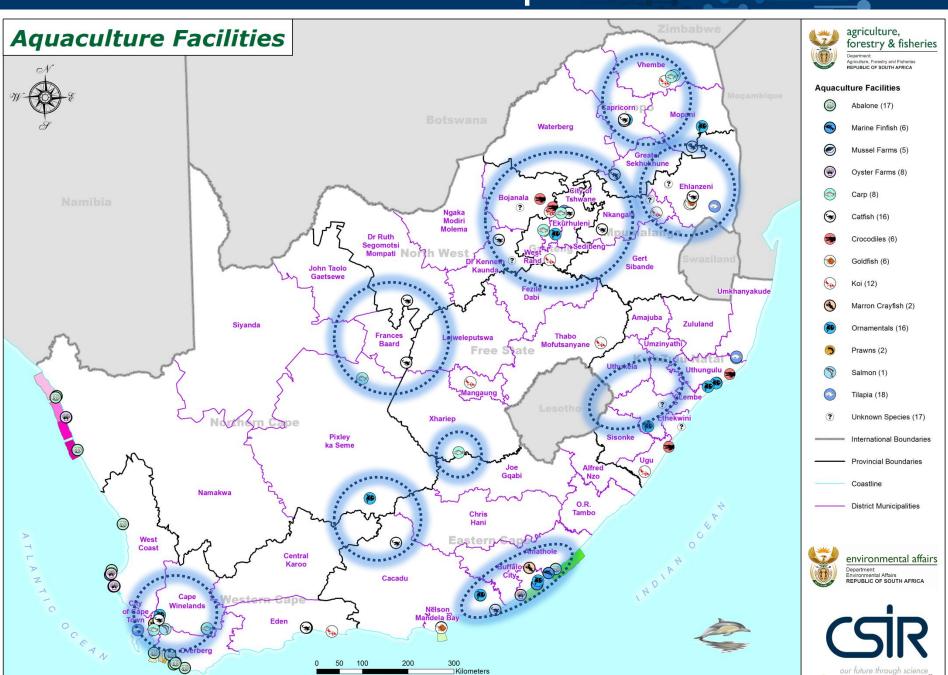




Marine (salt water) species



Freshwater species



Stakeholder Consultation



- Consultation is undertaken to facilitate buy-in and commitment from the different key role players, including:
 - Relevant government departments and organs of state;
 - Key stakeholders (e.g. aquaculture industry, academia and NGOs); and
 - The general public.
- The successful and sustainable growth of aquaculture in South Africa depends on effective coordination between these parties in order to reduce barriers to the development of this industry.
- Consultation through e.g. newspaper adverts, BID, website, online media releases, roadshow, focus group meetings, sector meetings, conferences, etc.







Project Steering Committee (PSC)



The PSC comprises authorities with a legislated decision-making mandate for aquaculture development in SA.

The PSC consists of representatives from:

- DEA (Environmental Programmes, Oceans and Coasts, etc.)
- DAFF (Operation Phakisa, Aquaculture & Economic Development, etc.)
- Dept. of Mineral Resources (DMR)
- Dept. of Public Enterprises (DPE)
- Dept. of Public Works (DPW)
- Dept. of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)
- Dept. of Trade and Industry (Dti)
- Dept. of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
- Dept. of Science and Technology (DST)
- Transnet National Port Authority (TNPA)
- Representatives from the nine provinces.







Main purpose of the PSC



- To inform, guide and monitor the implementation of the SEA process;
- To coordinate the mandates of all organs of state in an integrated manner;
- To facilitate sustainable development and ensure legal compliance; and
- To facilitate discussion on the outcomes of the SEA so that they may be adopted and implemented by government.







Terms of Reference for the PSC



- PSC shall have DEA as lead agent & chairperson.
- CSIR to provide secretariat function on behalf of PSC.
- PSC members must avail themselves for each scheduled meeting.
- PSC members wish to withdraw must do so in writing, provide alternate.
- PSC members can be national or provincial depending on who is competent authority i.t.o legislation relevant to aquaculture development.
- PSC members must have relevant knowledge/skills/experience in his/her field of work to enable PSC to function effectively & expeditiously.
- PSC members must have decision-making authority on behalf of his/her organ of state, excl. decisions to grant approvals, permits, licenses, etc.
- PSC members must have direct access to the head of their organ of state they represent, the Management Committee and the Secretariat or anv of its members.



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Terms of Reference for the PSC



- Each member of the PSC must evaluate the SEA from the perspective of his or her organ of state to:
 - Identify plans, policies or legislation which are relevant to the SEA;
 - Identify what is required for the expeditious and effective implementation of the SEA;
 - Identify challenges faced by the SEA that will impede or delay implementation thereof, and identify associated remedial actions required;
 - Identify amendments required to plans, policies or legislation to ensure proper implementation;
 - Identify to the PSC the amendments to be considered by the SEA to streamline and enable compliance with applicable laws; and
 - Provide inputs on protocols which will be enforced in the Aquaculture Development Zones (ADZs).







Terms of Reference for the PSC



Frequency of meetings

- PSC scheduled to meet 4x during 18-month SEA process.
- Meetings planned for Jun & Nov 2016, Apr & Aug 2017.
- Venues to be in Cape Town/Stellenbosch or Pretoria.

Methods of communication

- Email distribution list to be set up by PSC Chair or Secretariat.
- SEA website to incorporate relevant documents e.g. meeting minutes, progress reports, presentations, etc.







Expert Reference Group (ERG)



The ERG comprises representatives of the following:

- South African Aquaculture Industry Associations
- Directorates from the DEA Oceans and Coasts & DEA Environmental Programmes
- DAFF Fisheries Branch
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB)
- Agricultural Research Council (ARC)
- Provincial representatives (e.g. from nature conservation & planning departments)
- NGOs e.g. WWF South Africa, etc.
- Relevant research bodies and academia.







Main purpose of the ERG



- The purpose of the ERG is to:
 - provide technical knowledge and expert insights from a range of sectors; and
 - to ensure that the important issues are identified and addressed in a balanced and scientific manner.
- The ERG's inputs will inform the approach to the SEA tasks and they will review draft outcomes from the SEA.







Outputs of the Aquaculture SEA



- Aquaculture development zones (ADZs) or focus areas/suitable habitats in South Africa.
- Environmental compliance framework (standards) for streamlined & integrated decision-making to reduce (or limit) the need for permitting & authorisations.
- Environmental screening & risk assessment for aquaculture in SA that can be continuously updated & maintained by DEA & DAFF.
- Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the management of aquaculture activities in South Africa.







Way forward & closure



- Minutes of this meeting will be circulated to all PSC members for review and comments.
- The draft schematic legislative framework (as discussed today) will also be circulated to all PSC members for review and to provide additional inputs.
- Feedback provided from the PSC members will be discussed at the next PSC meeting scheduled during November 2016 (date to be confirmed).
- Acknowledgments & meeting closure.







Thank you

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