



environmental affairs

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SMALL SCALE FUNDING FOR THE DEMOSTRATION PROJECT PROPOSAL UNDER SAPPHIRE

Project Title

***Support for a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach in
South Africa***

1. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT PROPOSAL

South Africa is a beneficiary of the SAPPHIRE project and has participated in its development. The project intends to support countries with the establishment of a National Inter-Sectoral Coordinating Committee and Small-Scale Funding. South Africa seeks to pilot the implementation of sectoral ocean management with a realignment or shift to a Coordinated and Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management (CIOCM) approach and provide lesson learned to the WIO region countries. Given that South Africa has a complex and a wide range of policies and legislation impacting on the ocean and coastal management space, a number of priority interventions lack adequate implementation; environmental protection, unlocking of social and economic opportunities, coordination and integration of sectors remains largely challenged. As an Opportunity, the country takes the Inter-sectoral coordination and policy harmonization initiative as a very important demonstration priority for the region.

South Africa is a maritime nation with jurisdiction over one of the largest exclusive economic zones in the world. South Africa's coastal environment is a rich and diverse national asset, providing important economic and social opportunities for the human population. The ocean represents a significant asset for current and future generations of South Africans. The use of various marine resources in our ocean space has increased over time and there remains significant potential for the unlocking of further economic development opportunities. As such South Africa needs to continuously balance the economic opportunities which our ocean space affords us while maintaining its environmental integrity. The challenge for South Africa is how best to encourage research, innovation and technology, investment opportunities and access to use our ocean and coastal resources in order to contribute to job creation and growth to the GDP. Facilitating economic upliftment to coastal communities is important, while also protecting the ocean and coastal natural assets for present and future generations. Understanding the goods and services provided by both the ocean and coastal environment is very difficult and complex, and is exacerbated by limited information and inaccessible data.

The lack of available data and information for different sectors hampers effective and efficient planning both spatially and temporally. This challenge is not only unique to South African but to all maritime nations who are embarking in the process of spatial planning of the ocean. The planning domain is inter-connected between land and ocean; a factor that many countries have recognised and as a result are initiating marine spatial planning processes which combines both planning regimes. South Africa has passed a number of environmental statutes which give effect to the environmental rights in our Constitution. The general statutory framework provided by the National Environmental Management Act and its associated Specific Environmental Management Acts support legislation envisaging a high degree of cooperative governance between organs of state at different spheres responsible for promoting economic development and those tasked with environmental management responsibilities. For some years now, the general approach has been to follow sectoral management strategies with clear environmental guidelines. There is a growing recognition that this sectoral approach does not allow for the maximising of economic opportunities, ensuring environmental protection or increasing our understanding of the ocean space.

This recognition has led many maritime states to adapt their ocean management approaches to better coordinate, monitor and regulate human use in their maritime zones. It has been clearly demonstrated in the South African Marine Spatial Planning Framework that the adoption of a coordinated sectoral management approach to the ocean space can support and stimulate both the economic and environmental sectors. South Africa is fortunate in that the existing environmental regulatory framework has already identified the need for

coordinated sectoral management. In 2008, the Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICM Act) was promulgated to establish the statutory requirements for integrated coastal and estuarine management in South Africa. The Act also prescribes the inclusion of norms, standards and policies for further elaboration and guidance on coastal management provisions within legislation and specific scenarios and/or issues. One of the many reasons for the adoption of this form of management is to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, and to maintain the natural character of coastal landscapes.

Then in 2013, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) emerged in response to the need to regulate spatial planning and land use management in the South Africa. SPLUMA provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management in South Africa and includes the following principles: relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning; ensuring that the system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic inclusion; development principles and norms and standards; sustainable and efficient use of land; cooperative government and intergovernmental relations amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government; redress of the imbalance of the past and to ensure that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems.

Furthermore, In May 2014, South Africa developed a White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (NEMO). This White Paper sets out an approach whereby South Africa can, in the short term, increasingly accommodate coordinated sectoral management within the existing statutory framework. It envisages the simultaneous preparation of ocean environmental legislation aimed at improving the regulation and coordination of the management and development of South Africa's ocean (Marine Spatial Planning, for example). The existing planning regime in South Africa, especially dealing with space is an intricate and complex system involving a number of authorities and planning frameworks and tools. The coastal zone is often overlooked despite being an area of intrinsic complexity and overlap of activities and interests. This shift to an integrated approach is necessary to build better partnerships, trust and understanding amongst key role-players for the benefits of improved information and knowledge sharing to inform environmental, social and economic spatial planning.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) will lead to improved knowledge and understanding of South Africa's ocean from an economic, social and environmental perspective and is underpinned by a necessity to develop site-specific development plans which will be informed by important drivers to respond to the identified need. Currently, a national framework exists which is meant to guide the process for the establishment of area plans, however, the framework is still to be implemented. Trans-disciplinary research and interaction is important to developing an excellent site plan for terrestrial and marine space planning, and will be reliant on the skills and capacity within existing working groups/ steering committees (for example, the National Coastal Spatial Planning Working Group established under the Mintech Working Group 8 / National Coastal Committee and the National Marine Spatial Planning Working Group).

A well-informed site plan allows for economic sector strategies to be aligned through proper planning processes, which seek to encourage, advance, balance and expand sustainable development objectives, including the prioritization of conservation and protected areas in the ocean space for ecosystem-based management approaches. It is desirable to undertake the move from coordinated sectoral management to integrated ocean and coastal management and a suitable regulatory mechanism /scheme would need to be established to facilitate proper implementation and the monitoring of indicators. In the short to medium term,

the improvement of coordinated sectoral management will strengthen South Africa's ability to give increasing effect to her integrated coastal and ocean management responsibilities.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

The overall objective of the demonstration project is to contribute to the SAPPHIRE principal goal of achieving effective long-term marine and coastal ecosystem management in the Western Indian Ocean LMEs in line with the Strategic Action Programme as endorsed by the participating countries. Moreover, most of the countries in the WIO region have already developed national strategic approaches towards the green and blue economies which are consistent with and complement the LMEs SAP.

In line with this, SAPPHIRE will support the participating countries to implement their priorities as well as deliver their national commitments. Throughout this demonstration project implementation period, progress monitoring, best practice and lesson learned documentation will be given emphasis for wider learning, scale up and replication at the national and WIO region level. In addition, policy brief/s will be prepared and shared to inform decision making, policy and strategy development as well as to prepare and implement relevant adaptive management plans.

3. SCOPE OF THE PROPOSAL

This demonstration project relates to two main components of the SAPPHIRE project.

3.1 Component 1. Supporting Policy Harmonization and Management Reforms towards improved ocean governance

Component 1 will demonstrate Policy, legislative and institutional reforms and realignment in support of the SAP implementation at national, regional and sub-regional level as appropriate, with emphasis given to strengthening and supporting existing processes and mechanisms including regional bodies (such as Conventions, Commissions, and Regional Scientific Bodies). Coordination and management mechanisms will be strengthened at both national and regional levels. The primary output of this outcome will be support to the countries and regional bodies/institutions for realignments and changes in legislation, policy and associated institutional and administrative arrangements in line with the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) requirements.

Support will be provided to enable the implementation of the national priority requirements for strengthening and improving national legislation, policy and institutional arrangements in line with the intentions of the LME SAP and to support the ecosystem-based approach, including national commitments to regional and global agreements, conventions and protocols. This deliverable would also include translation/incorporation of the updated Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses into National Action Plans as appropriate. Moreover, support will be provided to strengthen coordination and management mechanism at both national and regional levels.

Accordingly, participating countries are required to review national legislations in the context of the overall ecosystem-based management approach and the requirements for SAP Implementation. This will include any legislation that regulates the use of ecosystem goods and services (e.g. fisheries, ICZM, land use, EIA, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, water use, etc.). This will ultimately demand both the development of innovative tools and management mechanisms, and also a sustained programme of training in their use throughout the requisite sectors of government. In the South African context, the demonstration project will include legislative review and harmonization of the imperatives from SPLUMA, the ICM Act and MSP with regards to spatial planning implications, in addition to consideration of other relevant sector legislation that has direct implications to the coordination and integration of sectors in the coastal and ocean environment of South Africa.

3.2 Component 4: Delivering best practices and lessons through innovative ocean governance demonstration

Component 4 will demonstrate best lessons and practices in strengthening partnerships for management of areas beyond national jurisdiction that nevertheless still fall within the LMEs and therefore have trans-boundary influence and implications. It will also demonstrate the integrated use of Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning and the Blue Economy framework into the development of proper Coastal and Ocean Governance and Policy, in close partnership and collaboration with the UNEP WIOLaB SAP implementation project (WIOSAP) which is also addressing marine spatial planning with an emphasis on coastal and nearshore planning.

SAPPHIRE will aim to up-scale the approaches used and the lessons and best practices developed through this partnership to deliver a more LME-wide planning approach. A very important demonstration of best lessons and practices under Component 4 will be through Deliverable 4.2.2 below:

Deliverable 4.2.2: Implementation demonstrated within South Africa with a focus on intersectoral collaboration and management mechanisms including;

1. Support the lead role of the Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries in the realignment from a sectoral ocean management process toward a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach.
2. Support to the creation of a framework for integrated environmental planning and management based on effective and institutionalised co-ordination within government and with outside stakeholders.
3. Strengthening the Science-Policy interface through support to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in developing an evidence based decision-making process.
4. Assist in the development of knowledge products, adaptive management guidelines and policy briefings related to changes in ecosystem balance and climatic variability etc. Including the early identification of trends for response.
5. Produce a 'Best Lessons and Practices' publication highlighting the development of coastal and ocean policy's in South Africa.

Furthermore, the SAPPHIRE Project will endeavour to recognise and support national initiatives that promote and complement SAP Implementation, such as: ocean policy, ICZM protocol, MSP strategy/road map, blue economy strategy and others as they are identified in each participating country. This may include support for

the development of demonstration activities to 'pilot' best practice where they have been recognized and agreed, with a view to support their replication (as appropriate and requested) elsewhere in the region.

In line with this, the demonstration project will enable the national focal institutions in all participating countries to take the lead in organizing national dialogue and review of existing policies, legislations, strategies as well as realignment to support the implementation of the SAPs. In addition, support will be provided for improved coordination and collaboration between the National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC), key stakeholders and partners to support project implementation at national level. This will also include consultation, awareness raising, sensitization, NICC periodic meetings and organizing capacity development trainings in identified priority areas during national scoping workshops.

3.3 Progress Made

In 2013, South Africa developed the National Coastal Management Programme policy directive for the management of the coastal zone, inclusive of strategies and plans for the effective implementation of the ICM Act that will enable organs of state to plan accordingly, to set a course for the environmental future of the nation by addressing the resolution of current management problems and user-conflicts (due to the wide variety of activities and uses of the coast), as well as the long-term development and management of the coastline. The National Programme provided an umbrella framework to which other spheres of government need to align when developing their plans and strategies. It provided tangible implementable targets and management objectives of those targets for implementation and monitoring thereof. The Programme included a five-year plan which aligned to a number of government programmes such as Integrated Development Planning within local governments and other growth and development strategies in the provincial government spheres in order to mobilise financial resources for effective implementation.

The National Environmental Management of the Oceans (NEMO) policy was presented to cabinet on the 04 December 2013 for approval. The government directive or cabinet decision was as follows: "Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, supported by key Ministries and National Planning Commission, develop an integrated approach to ocean governance including management plans for ocean areas, environmental variables, conflicts scenarios, and trade-offs as recommended in White Paper on NEMO". Subsequent to the government directive or cabinet decision, the then President of South Africa launched a Presidential priority project called Operation Phakisa in August 2014 and Oceans Economy was the first pilot to explore the contribution or benefits of goods and services derived from the oceans space. The Oceans Economy is prioritised to develop a framework for coordination and Integration of Ocean Management and Governance through the development of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as a catalyst for economic growth and job opportunities in the marine space.

MSP was seen as an approach for better planning, a conflict management tool, and would also support decision makers to improve decision-making regarding marine resources, users, and uses within their jurisdiction. The MSP Framework was developed in 2016 for the South African Oceans environment, and it encompassed broad agreed Principles, Goals, Objectives and Strategies. It was further acknowledged that for the country to implement long term planning in the marine environment, it was important to institutionalize the process to achieve accountability and responsibility rather than depend on consensus. This led to South Africa enacting the Marine Spatial Planning Act (2019) to give effect to integrated ocean governance.

The Act is not yet in operation, although “approved for implementation”, however it sets out clear objectives and the need for the development of a National framework for MSP process in South Africa and institutionalises the established of a National Working Group and other structures (political) which will assess the plans before they are approved. This National Working Group is comprised of all sector ministries with interests in the marine environment and was instrumental in the development of the MSP Act and the development of the National Framework on Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa. This work has without doubt been met with difficult challenges and complex competing, and often conflicting, sectorial interests including the inter linkages of land and sea planning which brings in additional dimensions of spatial planning.

Learning from the currently ongoing process under the Benguela Current Convention through the MarisMa Project of piloting the MSP process in the Convention area, the current difficulties experienced will be used to strengthen the process to be undertaken through this SAPPHIRE demonstration project. The first important step in the process is identifying the scale at which the demonstration project will be applicable. Interestingly, with the MarisMa process, the development of the MSP approach was largely kept within the National MSP Working Group without the inclusion of other important coastal stakeholders. The primary focus for the SAPPHIRE demonstration project will include taking into account all stakeholders involved in coastal management, oceans management and research, non-governmental organization and institutions (universities and research and scientific groups). The demonstration project will include planning and implementing an integrated MSP process in South Africa, with the intention of providing a success story that may be replicated in the WIO region.

Various important projects and studies have been undertaken in the context of the integrated coastal zone management approach in South Africa. One such key initiative is the development of a climate change risk and vulnerability assessment for the entire coastline which has provided sufficient information to inform long term spatial planning imperatives and to implement a science led policy directive for decision making. The first phase of this project was undertaken through the National Coastal Assessment (NCA) Study which considered five (5) different issues along the coast: the lack of certain crucial baseline information for the coast; the need for a comprehensive understanding of the physical, social, economic and biological parameters for South Africa’s coastline; and lastly, the need to identify “hot spots” for a number of coastal pressures, ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods and general coastal use.

Accurate information is important in decision making within the ICZM context and the NCA study compiled more up-to-date data sets and information on climate change information for both the open coasts and the estuarine environment. This led to the development of a National Coastal Spatial Vulnerability Index (CoVu Index) for South Africa’s coastline and estuaries, reflecting physical hazards attributable to climate change, such as sea level rise, flooding, erosion or storm events. The resulting geospatial CoVu Index is to be made available to coastal managers and decision makers in the form of a Decision Support Tool (DeST) to improve decision making processes. This intervention is perceived to be important for long-term planning for spatial planning, climate change resilience and coastal zone management in South Africa and thus an important step in the implementation of the national Coastal Management Programme strategic objectives.

4. NATIONAL PRIORITY

- 4.1 The priority for South Africa is to realise a broader vision, and a comprehensive framework and strategy for coordination and integration of coastal and marine spatial planning through the development of three (3) local marine and coastal demonstration site plans. These plans will include coordination of both stakeholders and sectors in the coastal and oceans space and provide best practice lessons to contribute towards national spatial planning efforts that integrate the terrestrial and marine space.
- 4.2 In the development and implementation of the coastal and marine spatial planning demonstration site plans, the following aspects will be included:
 - a) Explore various concepts, processes, frameworks/ strategies to deal with land-sea interface within available national legislative mechanisms
 - b) Develop various spatial planning outcomes, tools, plans and schemes provided for in the coastal and marine legislation (ICM Act, MSP Act, SPLUMA).
 - c) Establishment of an online monitoring tool, matrix and other platforms that will assist in monitoring the effectiveness of the Oceans and Coastal site plans.
- 4.3 Support the development of awareness, education and training products to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach including a communications strategy, and initiate capacity building and information sharing at a national level on the Land-Sea interface approach based on lessons learned from the integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning processes carried out in the three demonstration sites.

5. PROPOSED BUDGET

Request to SAPPHIRE: USD 380 000.00

Government contribution in kind (USD: \$25 817 435)

Total Budget: \$26 197 435

The total budget includes the requested funding of USD 380 000 and other ongoing initiative in South Africa which contributes to regional work and have direct implications or impact to MSP process

Co-financing from other national initiatives include the following projects and their timeframes:

- a) Pilot project for the ecosystem based management of Swartkops estuary in Port Elizabeth with the total amount of \$475 000 (5 year period ending 2022).
- b) Pilot project for the Source to Sea initiative in EThekweni metropolitan Municipality with a total amount of \$50 000 per annum (3 year period ending 2023).
- c) The MarisMA project within the Benguela Current Convention with the total amount of £8.9 million “\$10 528 477.50” (5 year period ending 2022).
- d) Improving Oceans Governance and Integrated Management in Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem with a GEF commitment of \$10 900 000 with co-funding of \$174 815 000. GEF/LDC funding under Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in Benguela Current Fisheries System (\$4 725 000 over a 5 year period ending 2022) with a co-financing from South Africa with the amount of \$5 000 000.

Apart from the above, Government's in-kind contribution will include staff time allocated to the project, computers and other hardware requirements, connectivity of internet, wifi and telephone / cell phone, travel and attendance of meetings.

6. APPLICANT (Name of Organization)

The Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, through its Branch of Oceans and Coasts is making this application for funding, and the Chief Directorate Specialist Monitoring Service and Chief Directorate Integrated Coastal Management will co-manage and implement the project. Branch: Oceans and Coasts Address - PO Box 52126, Victoria and Alfred (V&A) Waterfront, Cape Town, 8002

7. PROJECT TITLE

Support for a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach in South Africa.

8. CONTACT/MANAGER

The following persons will be the contact people and assume the role of project manager:

Mr Potlako Khati / Ms Nenekazi Jakuda Deputy Director: Coastal Spatial Planning pkhati@environment.gov.za

Mr Yamkela Mngxe National Focal Point of SAPPHIRE South Africa ymngxe@environment.gov.za
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9. PROPOSED DATES

- a) Starting Date: 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2022
- b) Project Duration: 2 Years (24 Months)

10. PROJECT RATIONALE

The project rationale is:

- 10.1 Development of three (3) integrated Oceans and Coasts site plans as pilots (demonstrations) to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework. In doing so, the following will be undertaken:
 - a) Identify and agree on the identified pilot sites for implementation of the demonstration project; and
 - b) Develop the 3 site plans in order to test relevant existing national policy, regulations and guidance towards improved coastal and ocean governance.
- 10.2 Production of assessment reports and data collection processes:

- a) Understanding of project scale and identifying of area/s for undertaking the demonstration project;
 - b) Conducting status quo analysis which includes identifying gaps, challenges and opportunities in the implementation and monitoring elements of the integrated oceans and coasts site plans.
 - c) Developing a geographical information system tool to assist with data storage, data manipulation and undertaking scenario planning and interpretation.
- 10.3 Facilitate linkages between the project principal objective with those of the national priorities:
- a) providing support in the development of various spatial planning tools, plans and schemes provided for in the land use, coastal and marine legislations (ICM Act , MSP Act, SPLUMA); and
 - b) Analyzing and assessing the lessons learned from the demonstration sites in order to provide guidance and best practices to national and WIO regional processes aimed at improved governance of coastal and marine ecosystems.
- 10.4 Support the development of awareness, education and training products to realize improved ocean and coastal governance both within South Africa and in the WIO region:
- a) Develop awareness and education booklets and video/s for engagements and knowledge-based applications; and
 - b) Development of training materials for different stakeholders (to assist with the implementation of the Nairobi Convention’s MSP Strategy)
- 10.5 Initiation of local and national level capacity development in the space of spatial planning to include both terrestrial and marine planning:
- a) Capacitation of officials with the various dimensions of spatial planning and integrated development planning approach; and
 - b) Sharing lessons and experiences gained during the process of developing the integrated oceans and coasts site plans.

11. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Based on the ASCLME Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and the National Consultation, South Africa submits her proposal to SAPPHIRE for support for a “Coordinated Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Management Approach in South Africa”. The overall objective of the project will be:

To realise a vision, framework and strategy for coordination and integration of coastal and marine spatial planning through the development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts demonstration site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa’s Marine Spatial Planning Framework, and potential replication in other WIO countries. (Component 1 and 4 of SAPPHIRE). This will include:

- Exploring various processes to deal with the land-sea interface within available national legislative mechanisms.
- Development of various spatial planning tools, plans and schemes provided for in the coastal and marine legislations (ICM Act , MSP Act, SPLUMA) as part of spatial planning;
- Production of comprehensive guidelines based on the lessons learned from the pilot site planning processes to contribute to national efforts towards spatial planning of the land-sea interface.

- Make recommendations on policy and regulatory harmonization/development to contribute to improved marine and coastal spatial planning and ocean governance in South Africa.

12. OUTCOMES

- Development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework.
- Facilitate linkages between the project principal objective with those of the national priorities;
- Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanism for implementation;
- Productions of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management;
- Support the development of awareness, educational and training products developed to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach based on the lessons learned from the 3 pilot sites, including a communications strategy;
- Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in spatial planning aspects and integrated development planning at a local and national level.

13. MAIN ACTIVITIES

The following main activities are linked to the project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs as provided for in section 17 (Project Results Framework):

- Inter-governmental engagements with key Ministries with responsibility of conducting Spatial Planning in South Africa on the management of coastal and marine ecosystems and ocean governance.
- Develop draft and final oceans and coastal site plans for the three (3) priority identified sites for demonstrations projects.
- Appointment of independent service providers / institutions with expertise and knowledge of spatial planning and integrated development planning process to undertake the following: develop the three (3) site plans, conduct all workshops and trainings, facilitate all stakeholder consultations, collate all data and information required and development of pressure matrix templates, decision support tools as/when needed, and produce all situational assessment reports related to the demonstration sites.
- Facilitation of six (6) Consultations workshops with relevant stakeholders (2 consultation workshops per identified and prioritised site for 50 people at each site).
- Facilitate four (4) progress updates, develop presentations and present to the lead department, MSP working group, CSP working group and SPLUMA forums.
- Support the implementation of good practices with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine ecosystems and their governance.
- Detailed situational assessment and analyses reports for the three (3) priority identified sites for demonstration projects.
- Establish coastal / oceans planning scheme and consult stakeholders to identify activities which can be regulated by such schemes.

- i) Policy direction on whether such schemes can be used as a regulatory mechanism within the integrated oceans and coastal site plan for implementation.
- j) Development online monitoring tool to track implementation and accountability.
- k) Development of online pressure sensitivity Matrix template to assist decision makers with compatibilities and tradeoffs in decision making processes.
- l) Develop awareness and education products and facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach.
- m) Development of communication products (adverts, pamphlets, posters, videos, booklets, policy briefs etc.) to communicate the projects as part of awareness and education to government officials, politicians and non-government actors.
- n) Capacity building on Land-Sea interface approach to local communities in the three (3) identified and prioritized areas – six (6) workshops for (50 people at each site).
- o) Prioritise capacity building for 30 personnel (government officials “both technical and management”) - Facilitate two (2) different session running for four (4) days within the project duration of 24 months on integrated development planning, spatial planning and land use management systems in South Africa.

14. COST-EFFECTIVENESS

The following aspects are relevant to the cost effectiveness of the project:

14.1 Co-financing from other national initiatives include the following for Component 1 - Supporting Policy Harmonization and Management Reforms towards improved Ocean Governance; and Component 4 - Delivering Best Practices and Lessons through Innovative Ocean Governance Demonstrations

- a) Pilot project for the ecosystem-based management of Swartkops estuary in Port Elizabeth with the total amount of \$475 000 (5-year period ending 2022)
- b) Pilot project for the Source to Sea initiative in EThekweni metropolitan Municipality with a total amount of \$50 000 per annum (3-year period ending 2023).
- c) The MarisMA project within the Benguela Current Convention with the total amount of £8.9 million “\$10 528 477.50” (5-year period ending 2022).
- d) Improving Oceans Governance and Integrated Management in Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem with a GEF commitment of \$10 900 000 with co-funding of \$174 815 000.
- e) GEF/LDC funding under Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in Benguela Current Fisheries System (\$4 725 000 over a 5-year period ending 2022) with a co-financing from South Africa with the amount of \$5 000 000.

14.2 The SAPPHIRE funding will support the efforts and initiatives that the South African government has identified to facilitate the Oceans Economy aspirations of Operation Phalisa, through producing catalytic projects, stimulating the economy, providing for growth in the Oceans and Coastal sector, and facilitating job opportunities. The SAPPHIRE PMU will closely work with the focal point and project management team in South Africa to achieve the realization of the project aims and objectives, which is a process that will lead to greater impact through collaboration and co-financing.

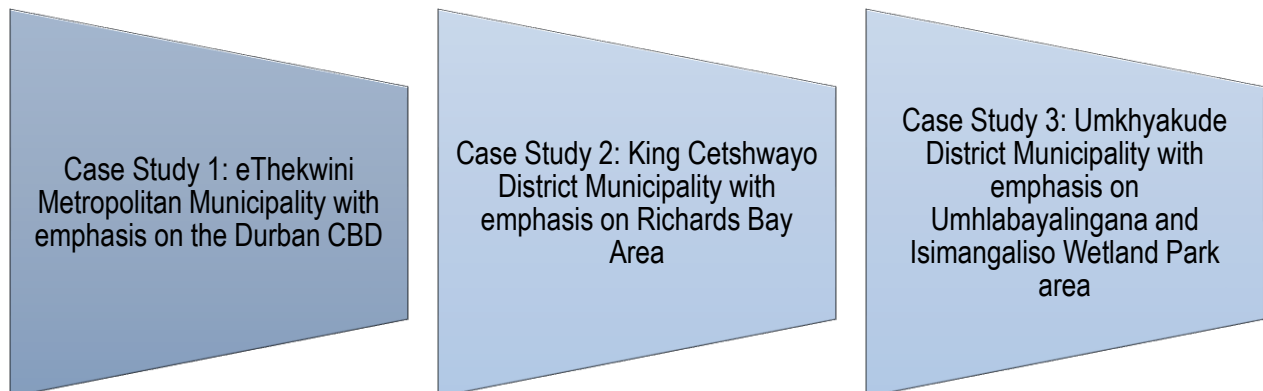
15. MEASURES AND MONITORING OF EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT USE OF FUNDS

The following measure will be implemented to monitor each and every expenditure on this project:

- a) The funds will be allocated to the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, and ring-fenced with a cost centre number.
- b) The funds will be allocated to the respective Branch of Oceans and Coast in the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.
- c) Monitoring of effective and efficiency in spending will be through government policy (Public Finance Management Act) and National Treasury Regulations.
- d) Annual financial statements and audited annual financial statements and progress reports on each expenditure will be submitted.
- e) The nominated Project Manager will be accountable for monitoring all the milestones and different phases of the project.

16. IDENTIFICATION OF PILOT SITES

The identification of priority pilot areas in KwaZulu Natal to support the piloting of a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach and implementation of good practices with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine ecosystem and governance are as follows:



The South African approach for the identification of pilot sites for demonstration projects is to work within the existing National Framework on Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa for implementation purposes of area based site plans. The South African approach is also aligned with terrestrial planning which categorises its frameworks and plans from National, Provincial and Local to differentiate different roles and responsibilities, including mandates. The three pilot sites will provide good lessons from metropolitan municipality planning integrations and the district municipalities to support the 6th Administration of South Africa in development planning and integrated plans at district level through the district delivery model. This level of integration has not been met yet in South Africa even through there are a number of existing regulatory instruments and legislation to address spatial planning.

The spatial representation of the pilot sites within the context of the KwaZulu Natal Province is illustrated below in Figure 1.

The Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality (Site 1) is one of the municipalities that government has identified for piloting of the district and metro delivery model by the 6th Administration. Facilitating a site plan for Ethekwini will contribute to the government approach of 'one plan, one commitment and one integration'.

The two district municipalities (Sites 2 and 3) around Richards Bay and Isimangaliso have their economic drivers based in the Richards Bay Port which is one of the strategic ports in South Africa's Oceans Economy framework. The Oceans Economy site plan for King Cetshwayo (Site 2) has been chosen as it will have significance in delivering some of the aspirations of the Ocean Economy Programme.

Pilot site 3 is very interesting as it includes iSimangaliso Wetland Park (previously known as the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park) situated on the east coast of KwaZulu-Natal, about 235 kilometres north of Durban by road. It is South Africa's third-largest protected area, spanning 280 km of coastline, from the Mozambican border in the north to Mapelane south of the Lake St. Lucia estuary, and made up of around 3,280 km² of natural ecosystems, managed by the iSimangaliso Authority. There are a number of estuaries within the Isimangaliso Wetland Park and all have developed Estuary Management Plans which are governed by section 34 of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008) (ICM Act) together with the National Estuarine Management Protocol 2013.

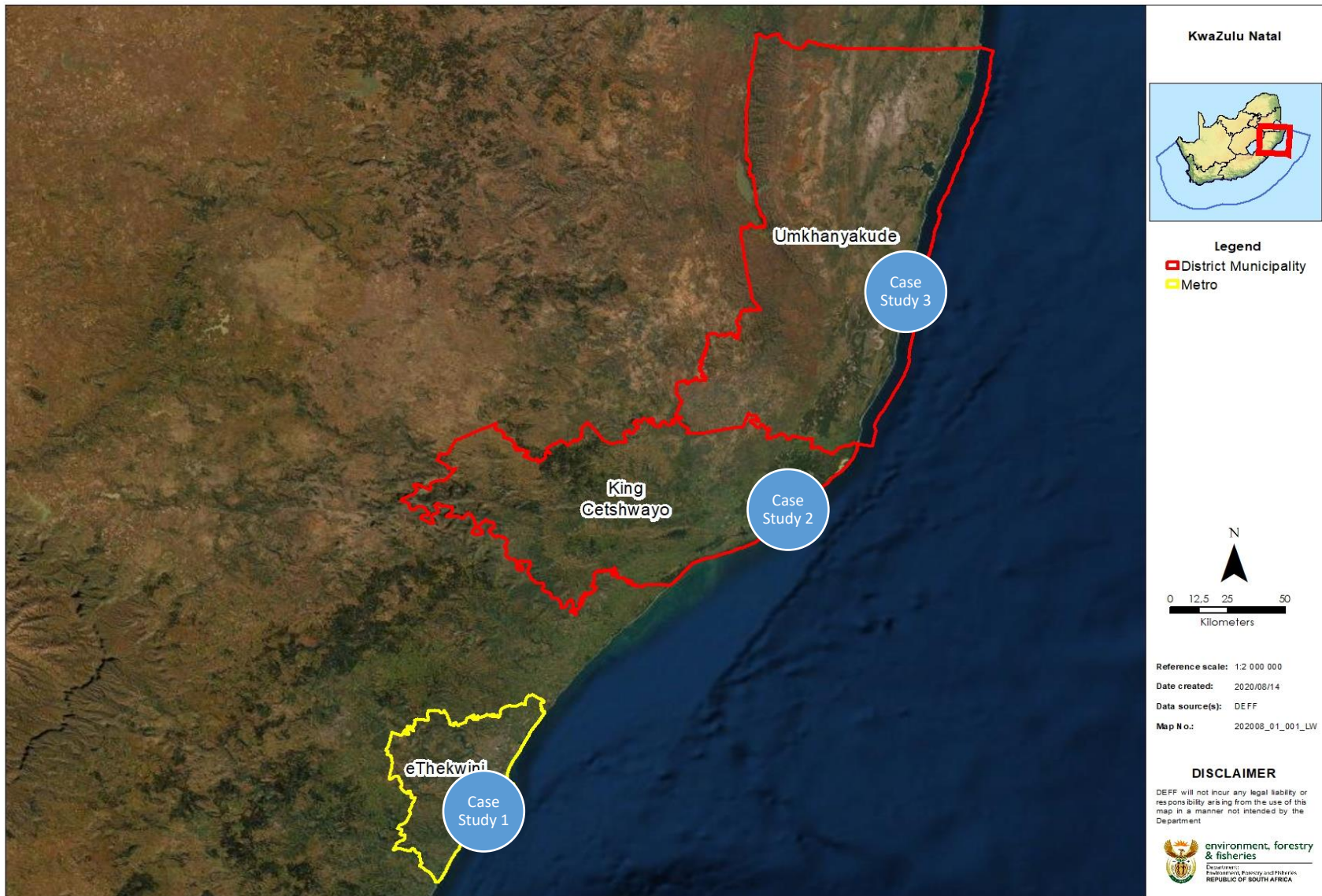


Figure 1. Spatial location of the identified case study sites/areas in the KwaZulu Natal Province to be used as demonstration sites for the project.

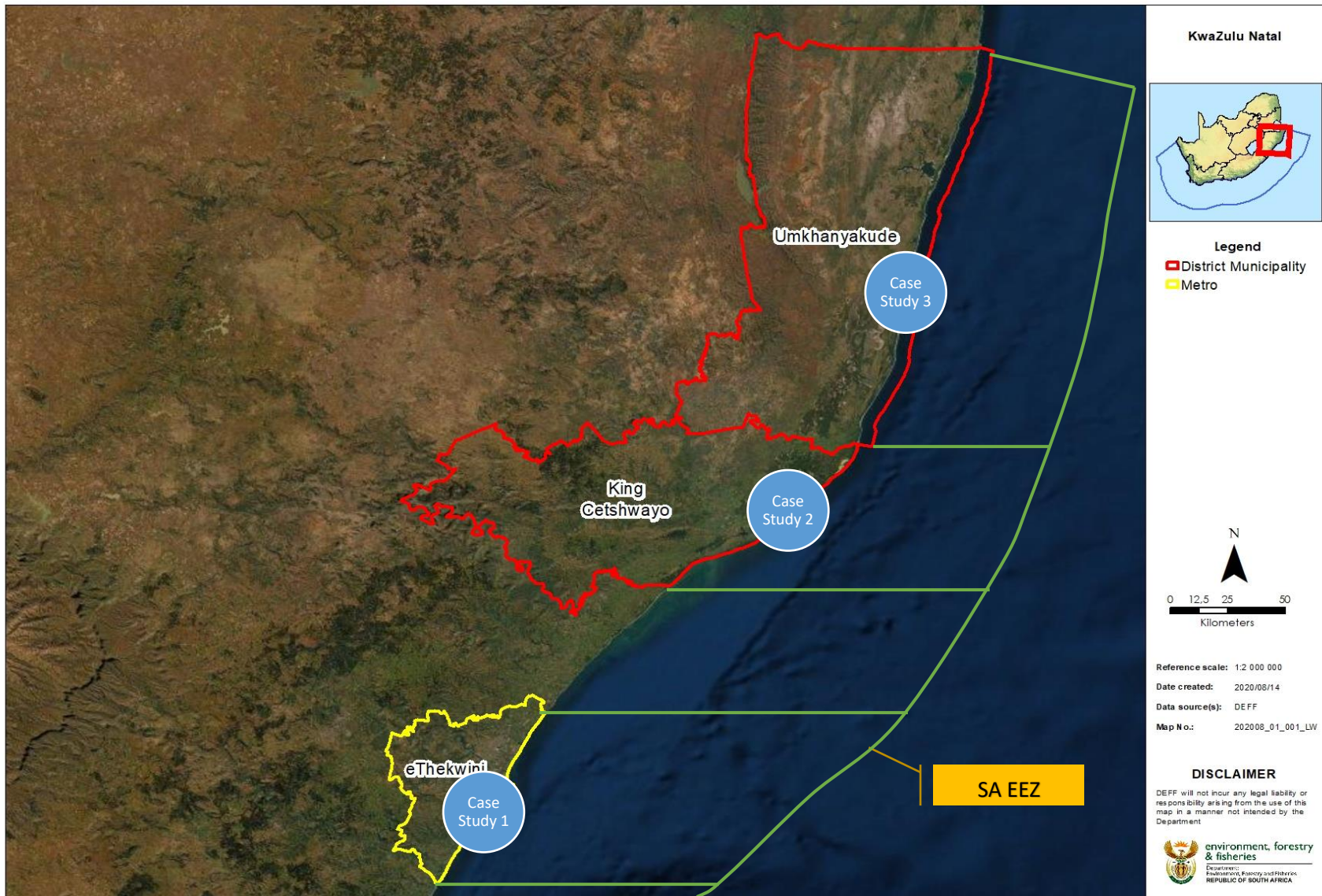


Figure 2: The case study sites/areas identified in KwaZulu Natal Province and their adjacent extended Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ).

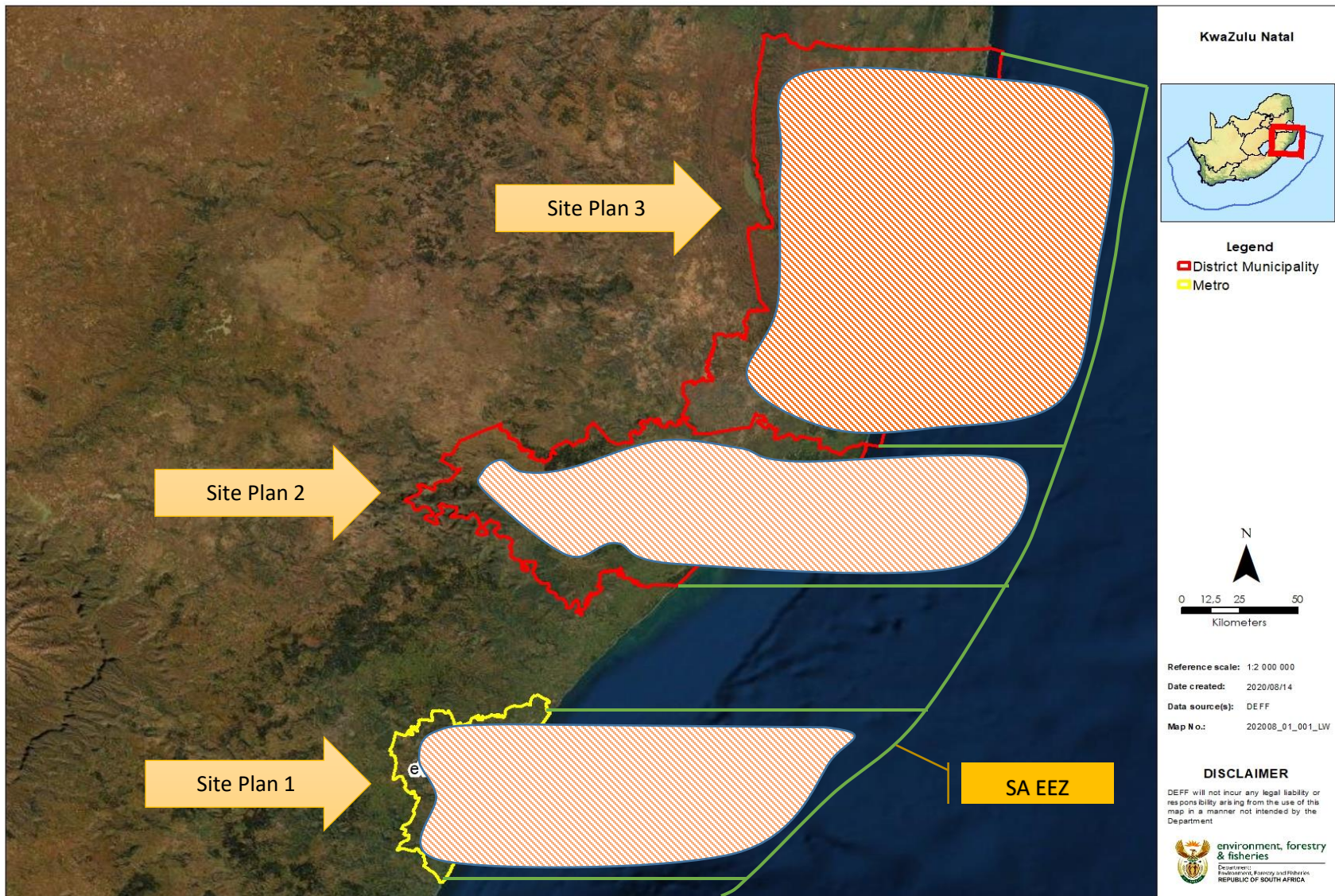


Figure 3. Linkages on the approach for the determination and development of individual integrated oceans and coasts site plans for all the three (3) sites.

17. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Logical framework

Project Goal/ principal Objective :

Project title: Support for Coordinated Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Management Approach in South Africa

Objective: To realise a vision, framework and strategy for coordination and integration of coastal and marine spatial planning through the development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts demonstration site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework, and potential replication in other WIO countries.

Outcome 1: Develop integrated oceans and coasts site plans

Output 1: Support the lead role of the Department of Environmental Forestry and Fisheries in the realignment from a sectoral ocean management process toward a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach.

Activity 1.1: Inter-governmental engagements with key Ministries with responsibility of conducting Spatial Planning in South Africa on the management of coastal and marine ecosystems and ocean governance.

Activity 1.2: Appointment of independent service providers / institutions with expertise and knowledge of spatial planning and integrated development planning process to conduct the following: (develop the three (3) site plans, conduct all workshops and trainings, facilitate all stakeholder consultations, collate all data and information required and development of pressure matrix templates, decision support tools as/when needed, and produce all situational assessment reports).

Activity 1.3: Develop draft and final oceans and coastal site plans for the three (3) priority identified sites for demonstrations projects.

Outcome 2: Facilitate linkages between the project principal objectives with those of national priorities.

Output 2: Assist in the development of knowledge products, adaptive management guidelines and policy briefings related to changes in ecosystem balance and climatic variability etc. Including the early identification of trends for response.

Activity 2.1. Detailed situational assessment and analysis reports for the three (3) priority identified sites for demonstration projects to provide guidance at a national level.

Activity 2.2. Facilitation of six (6) Consultations workshops with relevant stakeholders (2 consultations workshops per identified and prioritised site for 50 people at each site).

Activity 2.3. Facilitate four (4) progress updates, develop presentations and present to the lead department, MSP working group, CSP working group and SPLUMA forums when required)

Activity 2.4. Support the Implementation of good practices with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine ecosystems.

Outcome 3: Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanisms for implementation.

Output 3: Support to the creation of a framework for integrated environmental planning and management based on effective and institutionalised co-ordination within government and with outside stakeholders.

Activity 3.1: Establish coastal / oceans planning scheme and consult stakeholders to identify activities which can be regulated by such schemes.

Activity 3.2. Policy direction on whether such schemes can be used as a regulatory mechanism within the integrated oceans and coastal site plans for implementation.

Outcome 4: Production of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management.

Output 4: Develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) and detailed situational analyses report for the priority sites.

Activity 4.1. Development online monitoring tool to track implementation and accountability.

Activity 4.2. Development of online pressure sensitivity matrix template to assist decision makers with compatibilities and tradeoffs in decision making process.

Outcome 5: Support the development of awareness, educational and training products to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and mine spatial planning approach including communications products.

Output 5: Produce a 'Best Lessons and Practices' publication highlighting the lessons learnt from the 3 pilot site demonstration projects.

Activity 5.1. Develop awareness and educations products and facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach.

Activity 5.2. Development of a communications strategy and communication products (adverts, pamphlets, posters, videos, booklets, policy briefs etc.) to communicate the projects as part of awareness and education to government officials, politicians and non-government actors.

Outcome 6: Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in spatial planning aspects and integrated development planning.

Output 6: Strengthening the Science-Policy interface through support to the Nairobi Convention Science-Policy Platform in developing an evidence-based decision-making process for South Africa and support the WIO Nairobi Convention.

Activity 6.1. Together with Activity 2.2 above, conduct capacity building on Land-Sea interface approach to local communities in the three (3) identified and prioritized areas – six (6) workshops for (50 people at each site).

Activity 6.2. Undertake capacity building for 30 personnel (government officials “both technical and management”) - Facilitate two (2) different sessions running for four (4) days within the project duration of 24 months on integrated development planning, spatial planning and land use management systems in South Africa.

	Indicator	Baseline	Stakeholders	Source of Verification	Risks	Project end (Outputs)
<p>Project Objective: To realise a vision, framework and strategy for coordination and integration of coastal and marine spatial planning through the development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts demonstration site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework, and for potential replication in other WIO countries.</p>	<p>Support provided for Coordinated Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Management Approaches in South Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP Act • SPLUM Act • ICM Act 	<p>Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final oceans and coastal site plans • Lessons Learned (Best practices) analysis and report based on the process of developing the three site plans. • Policy briefs with recommendations on policy harmonization, and improved ocean governance in South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Covid-19 pandemic • Project duration – time may be lost due to lockdown measures • Delay in producing the final oceans and coastal site plans 	<p>Support the Implementation of good practices related to spatial planning with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine ecosystems</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework.</p>	<p>Support the lead role of the Department of Environmental Forestry and Fisheries in the realignment from a sectoral ocean management process toward a coordinated ocean and coastal ecosystems management approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National MSP Framework • National, Provincial and Municipal SDF's and IDPs, PGDS, land use schemes and zonings • National, Provincial and municipal CMPs. 	<p>Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions, local communities and universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-governmental engagements discussion notes with key Ministries. • ToRs, service level agreement and appointment letter <p>Draft oceans and coastal site plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final oceans and coastal site plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Covid-19 pandemic • Project duration – time may be lost due to lockdown measures • Delay in producing the final oceans and coastal site plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of an intergovernmental meeting of the key planning Ministries. • Three (3) site plans (drafts and final) developed for the pilot sites for the demonstration project.
<p>Outcome 2: Facilitate linkages between the project principal objectives with those of the national priorities.</p>	<p>Development of knowledge products, adaptive management guidelines and policy briefings related to changes in ecosystem balance and climatic variability etc. Including the early identification of trends for response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National MSP Framework • National, Provincial and municipal SDF's and IDPs, PGDS, land use schemes and zonings • National and Provincial CMPs. 	<p>Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions, local communities and universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level status quo analyses report • Stakeholder consultation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in sourcing external expertise or appointment • Lock down poses challenges and difficulties with stakeholder consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) comprehensive high level document on status quo of the three (3) sites • Advertise and appoint a service provider with a team of technical experts

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce all stakeholder consultation reports
<p>Outcome 3: Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanisms for implementation.</p>	Support to the creation of a framework for integrated environmental planning and management based on effective and institutionalised co-ordination within government and with outside stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions, local communities and universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft / final coastal / oceans planning scheme • Policy direction documentation on the implementation of the schemes • Development of coastal management lines of implementation model within municipal planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding availability to develop the coastal / oceans schemes • Exploring coastal management line approach to implement coastal risk (no baseline and time consuming) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of policy review for implementation of the three (3) site plans by means of existing tools such as coastal planning schemes, EMFs, RSDF's and implementation model for coastal management lines etc.
<p>Outcome 4: Production of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management. (South Africa is in the process of implementing the National Framework on MSP, and where GIS tools have been developed for MSP, build on these rather than duplicating them)</p>	Develop a Geographic Information System (GIS), data management tool/s, and detailed situational analyses report for the priority sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal viewer • OCMIS • SwaM • National MSP Framework • National, Provincial and municipal CMPs. 	Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Geographic Information System (GIS) / adapt existing • Develop detailed situational analyses report for the priority sites • Develop or use existing online Decision Support Matrix template 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and/or enhance existing online interactive tools, • online pressure sensitivity template • Detailed situational assessment and analyses report for the three (3) priority identified sites for demonstrations project. • Stakeholder consultations with I&A parties
<p>Outcome 5: Support the development of awareness, educational and training products developed to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach based on the lessons learned from the 3 pilot</p>	Produce a 'Best Lessons and Practices' publication highlighting the development of coastal and ocean policy's in South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final site plans for pilots • Assessment and situation analyses reports from the pilot sites 	Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national awareness, education and training products (booklets, videos etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve national and regional support and opportunities for capacity development to realize knowledge

sites, including a communications strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP strategy for the WIO region 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of communication products (adverts, pamphlets, posters, videos, booklets, policy briefs etc.) to communicate the projects as part of awareness and education to both government officials, politicians and non-government actors 		<p>and understanding on the ocean and coastal governance in the WIO region through national and regional workshops, meeting, seminars etc. in collaboration with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Awareness, Education and Training Plan based on lessons learned from the three (3) pilot sites developed • Productions of communication products
<p>Outcome 6: Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in the spatial planning aspects and the integrated development planning.</p>	<p>Strengthening the Science-Policy interface through support to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in developing an evidence based decision-making process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<p>Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities and local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate platform for undertaking capacity building and produce reports. • List of attendees and their respective organisations and local communities. • Identify accredited training for capacity development as part of the projects • Sourcing of venues for the workshops and meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of institution to facilitate the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six (6) workshops to be undertaken with local communities (2 workshops per each identified site for capacity building with local communities.) • capacity building and training facilitated for 30 personnel (government officials "both technical and management") –

						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate two (2) different sessions running for four (4) days within the project duration on integrated development planning and spatial planning and land use management system in south Africa (national)
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Detailed Budget and Work Plan ***(2-year project duration : January 2021 to December 2022)***

Expected Project Outcome	Planned Activities	Budget Year 2021/22 in USD				Project Total	Responsible Party	Fund Source
<p>OUTCOME 1: Development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MSP Framework National, Provincial and municipal SDF's and IDPs, PGDS, land use schemes and zonings National, Provincial and municipal CMPs. <p>Target: Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions, local communities and universities</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Support the lead role of the Department of Environmental Forestry and Fisheries in the realignment from a sectoral ocean management process toward a coordinated sectoral ocean and coastal ecosystem management approach.</p>							
	<p>Activity 1.1.1. Inter-governmental engagements with key Ministries with responsibility of conducting Spatial Planning in South Africa</p>					5 000	Ministry Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	SAPPHIRE
	<p>Activity 1.1.2. Develop draft and final oceans and coastal site plans (Independent service providers)</p>					150 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	<p>Sub-total</p>					155 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE
<p>OUTCOME 2: Facilitate linkages between the project principal objectives with those of the national priorities.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National MSP Framework National, Provincial and municipal SDF's and IDPs, PGDS, land use schemes and zonings National and Provincial CMPs. <p>Target: Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities and local communities</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Assist in the development of knowledge products, adaptive management guidelines and policy briefings related to changes in ecosystem balance and climatic variability etc. Including the early identification of trends for response.</p>							
	<p>Activity 2.1.1. Facilitation of six (6) Consultations workshops with relevant stakeholders (2 consultations workshops per identified and prioritised site for 50 people).</p>					30 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	<p>Activity 2.1.2. Facilitate four (4) progress updates, develop presentations and present to the lead department, MSP working group, CSP working group and SPLUMA forums if when required)</p>					10 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	<p>Activity 2.1.3. Support the implementation of good practices with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine Ecosystem and governance by participating in other MSP initiatives within the WIO, attending to conferences, seminars, workshops (domestic and international),</p>					15 000	DFFE, Oceans Sectors, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE

	platforms to share information such as creation of MSP community in South Africa.									
	Activity 2.1.4. Detailed situational assessment and analyses report for the three (3) priority identifies sites for demonstrations project.						30 000	DFFE, Oceans Sectors, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE	
	Sub-total						85 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE	
Expected Project Outcome	Planned Activities	Budget Year 2021/22					Responsible Party	Fund Source		
						Project Total				
OUTCOME 3: Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanisms for implementation. Baseline: None Target: Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities	Output 3.1. Support to the creation of a framework for integrated environmental planning and management based on effective and institutionalised co-ordination within government and with outside stakeholders									
	Activity 3.1.1. Establish coastal / oceans planning scheme and consult stakeholders to identify activities which can be regulated by such schemes. (development of an implementation document, establish scheme documentation/ conditions and maps)						20 000	DFFE, Oceans Sectors, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE	
	Activity 3.1.2. Policy direction on whether such schemes can be used as a regulatory mechanism within the integrated Oceans and Coastal Site Plan for implementation. (Engage state law attorneys for an opinion, develop a policy perspective documentation, and facilitate consultations).						10 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE	
	Sub-total						30 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE	
OUTCOME 4: Production of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management. Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal viewer OCMIS SwaM National MSP Framework National, Provincial and municipal CMPs. 	Output 4.1. Develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) and detailed situational analyses report for the priority sites									
	Activity 4.1.1. Development online monitor tool to track implementation and accountability.						20 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE	
	Activity 4.1.2. Development of online pressure sensitivity Matrix template to assist decision makers with compatibilities and tradeoffs in decision making process.						10 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE	
	Sub-total						30 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE	

Target: Government officials from different spheres and at all levels, NGO's, academia, research institutions and universities								
Expected Project Outcome	Planned Activities	Budget Year 2021/22				Responsible Party	Fund Source	
					Project Total			
OUTCOME 5: Support the development of awareness, educational and training products developed to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach including communications products.	Output 5: Produce a 'Best Lessons and Practices' publication highlighting the development of coastal and ocean policy's in South Africa							
Baseline: Site Plans Other projects outputs and reports MSP strategy for the WIO region	Activity 5.1. Develop awareness and educational products and facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach.					10 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	Activity 5.2. Development of communication products (adverts, pamphlets, posters, videos, booklets, policy briefs etc.) to communicate the projects as part of awareness and education to both government official, politicians and non-government actors					15 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	Sub-total					25 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE
Target: Different sectors in different spheres of government, Non-government organisations, institutions and scientific researches, civil societies and practitioners from various fields and industries								
OUTCOME 6: Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders (local communities and government officials) in the spatial planning aspects and the integrated development planning	Output 6.1. Strengthening the Science-Policy interface through support to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in developing an evidence based decision-making process							
Baseline: None	Activity 6.1.1. Six (6) workshops on Land-Sea interface planning to be undertaken with communities (2 workshops per each identified sites) for capacity building with local communities for (50 people at each site).					30 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
	Activity 6.1.2. Undertake capacity building for 30 personnel (government officials "both technical and management") - Facilitate two (2) different session running for four (4) days within the project duration of 24 months on Integrated development planning and spatial					25 000	DFFE, Appointed experts	SAPPHIRE
Target: different sectors in different spheres of government, Non-government organisation, institutions and scientific researches, civil societies and practitioners from various fields and industries								

	planning and land use management system in south Africa							
	Sub-total					55 000.00		SAPPHIRE
Total Budget						380 000.00	DFFE	SAPPHIRE

18. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

18.1 Institutional Organisations and Working Groups

South Africa has a number of existing intergovernmental working groups with specific focus to their mandate and deliverables. In order to streamline and have a better coordination and integration with regards to the demonstration project, an interim intersectoral coordination committee will be established at a technical and scientific level of experts to drive operational and implementation aspects. The committee will make linkages and share progress with the existing intergovernmental or instructional structures (National Marine Spatial Planning Working Group, MinTech Working Group 8/ National Coastal Committee and the terrestrial spatial planning forums) for monitoring and evaluation process.

18.2 Organizational Background and Capacity to implement the Propose Project (max 1 page)

An integral part of the environment is undoubtedly the oceans and coasts. The marine and coastal environment are national assets which provide and sustain a wide range of economic, social and ecological services that are a foundation for the livelihoods of millions of South Africans. They not only underpin national and international transport, mining, coastal tourism and fisheries industries but also are vital components of the climate system as a carbon sink and global temperature controller.

Research and studies have discovered that South Africa's oceans economy has potential to contribute more than R20 billion to the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2019 and at least 1 million jobs by 2033. The branch which act as a lead institution in the management of the marine and coastal environment, its role in this regard is particularly focused on marine protection services and ocean governance, which entails the protection of the ocean environment from all illegal activities and promotion of its multiple socio-economic benefits.

The lead institution's focus is on the management and conservation of South African oceans and coastal environment. The purpose is to bring about harmony and integration of the various role players in the ocean space, but also safeguard against any possible compromise of the ocean environment through application of different legislation relevant to oceans and coastal management.

The institution will also continue to strengthen research programmes for integrated oceans and coastal management. Through the South African National Antarctic Programme (SANAP), the department has maintained South Africa's research presence in Antarctica and the Prince Edward Islands. The scientific data that is collected during voyages is critical to the understanding of amongst other things, the impacts of climate change and weather information associated with extreme events.

The purpose of the Branch Oceans and Coast is to deal with the promotion, management and strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation in South Africa.

The key focus areas in driving oceans and coastal environment conservation are:

- The establishments of management frameworks and mechanisms for the ocean and coastal environment;
- The strengthening of national science programmes for integrated oceans and coastal management;
- The development of and contribution to effective knowledge and information management for the sector;

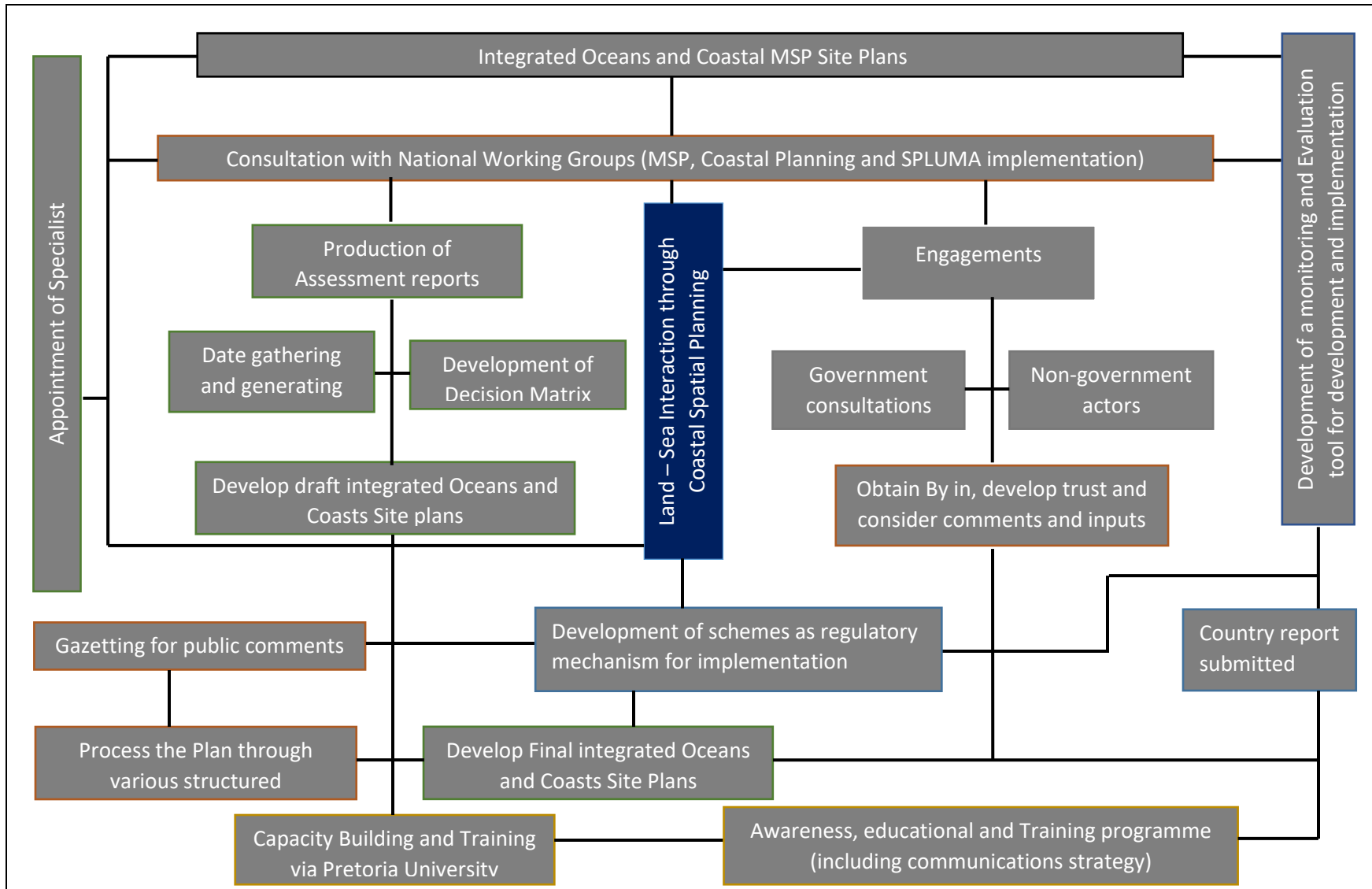
- The participation and support to international agreements and bodies supportive of SA environmental and sustainable development priorities.

Furthermore, the Branch Oceans and Coasts is also coordinating the implementing of Operation Phakisa: Oceans Economy which represents that new spirit of moving faster in meeting government's targets. The Government's starting point was that South Africa is surrounded by a vast ocean which has not fully taken advantage of the immense potential of this untapped resource. The oceans have the potential to contribute up to 177 billion rand to the gross domestic product (GDP) and create just over one million jobs by 2033.

Operation Phakisa focuses on unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans, which could contribute up to R177 billion to the GDP by 2033 and between 800 000 and 1 million direct jobs. Forty seven (47) detailed initiatives have been identified, which on implementation, will increase the oceans economy's GDP contribution by R20 million and lead to the creation of 22 000 direct new jobs by 2019.

18.3 Proposed Methodology and Approach to implement the Project

Provide a description of organizational structure and readiness to implement the project



18.4 Methodology

- South Africa to develop three integrated oceans and coasts site plans
- Identification of priority pilot areas in KwaZulu Natal to support the piloting of coordinated sectoral Ocean and Coastal ecosystem management approach and implementation of good practices with regard to the governance of South Africa's coastal and marine Ecosystem and governance with the specific focus on the below case study areas:

Case Study 1: eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality with emphasis to the Durban CBD - Site Plan 1

Case Study 2: King Cetshwayo District Municipality with emphasis to Richards Bay Area - Site Plan 2

Case Study 3: Umkhayude District Municipality with emphasis to Umhlabayalingana and Isimangaliso area - Site Plan 3

- Appointment of specialist (Institutions and/or consultants) to work with official in the Branch Oceans and Coasts.
- Facilitation of four (4) National consultations (4) within the project duration
- Produce a situational assessment report, data collections to understand the status quo including the identification of gaps, challenges and opportunities.
- Development of geographic information system (GIS) based tool to look into monitor implementation, store and disseminate data, manipulate and produce products to do scenario planning and online Decision Support Matrix template to assist decision makers with compatibilities and tradeoffs.
- Awareness, educations and training products to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and mine spatial planning approach including communications products;
- Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in the spatial planning aspects and the integrated development planning
- Political briefing (policy brief/s) and sharing information gained from different consultations and workshop including facilitating gazettes for public comments
- National Report submit to Nairobi Convention – SAPPHIRE project

19. CONCLUSION

South Africa requests the Nairobi Convention through its SAPPHIRE project to support the Piloting of a Coordinated Sectoral Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Management Approach in South Africa.

20. SUGGESTED WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

ACTIVITY	CALENDAR (2021/22)							
	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec
High level policy consultation with the Department of Environmental Affairs Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Planning (Presidency) and Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (SPLUMA Branch)								
Appointment of specialists and facilitation of assessment reports to develop situation assessment (Appointment of independent service provider / institutions with expertise and knowledge of spatial planning and integrated development planning process and conduct the following: (develop the three (3) site plans, conduct all workshops and trainings, facilitate all stakeholder consultations, collate all data and information required and development of pressure matrix templates, decision support tools as/when needed, and produce all situational assessment reports)								
Facilitation of six (6) Consultations workshops with relevant stakeholders (2 consultations workshops per identified and prioritised site for 50 people) and four (4) progress updates, develop presentations and present to the lead department, MSP working group, CSP working group and SPLUMA forums if when required)								
Development of the Drafts and final three (3) integrated coastal and oceans site plans for the three identified and prioritised areas								
Development of a GIS tool for information and data management and produce analysis and scenario planning								
Capacity building on Land-Sea interface approach to local communities in the three (3) identified and prioritized areas – six (6) workshops for (50 people). and prioritize capacity building for 30 personnel (government officials “both technical and management”) - two (2) different session running for four (4) days within the project duration of 24 months on Integrated development planning and spatial planning and land use management system in south Africa								
Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanisms for implementation								
Development of tracking tools and decision support matrix to support implementation the Site plans								
Capacity building including awareness, education and training needs to support implementation of the site plans								
Formal Adoption of the integrated oceans and coastal site plans and the production of relevant national level policy briefs								



ANNUAL WORK PLAN (AWP) FORMAT

Institution: Directorate Coastal Conservation Strategies and Directorate Large Marine Projects of the Branch Ocean and Coasts: Oceans & Coasts (OC) in South Africa under the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Country: South Africa

Project Title: Coordinated Sectoral Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Management Approach in South Africa

Project Brief Description (section 11 – project rationale)

Outcome 1: Development of three (3) integrated oceans and coasts site plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa’s Marine Spatial Planning Framework.

Outcome 2: Facilitate linkages between the project principal objective with those of the national priorities;

Outcome 3: Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanism for implementation

Outcome 4: Productions of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management;

Outcome 5: Support the development of awareness, educations and training products developed to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach including communications products.

Outcome 6: Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in the spatial planning aspects and the integrated development planning.

Finally: submit final project deliverables for each component of SAPPHIRE

Project Period:	2020-2022 (2 Years (24 months))	o Request to SAPPHIRE: USD 380 000.00
Start date:	November 2020	o Total Budget: USD 380 000.00
End Date	October 2022	o NC/SAPPHIRE USD 380 000.00
		o Government In-kind USD \$25 817 435
		o Other USD \$190 593 478.00

Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment of South Africa

Proposed by National Focal Point SAPPHIRE South Africa:

Agreed by General Secretary of Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Proposed by Directorate Coastal Conservation Strategies (Coastal Spatial Planning)

Agreed by National Focal Point Nairobi Convention – South Africa

Nairobi Convention

Agreed by Nairobi Convention Secretariat/UN Environment