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Environmental Stewardship

Sites for slimes disposal

- Placing of the fine fraction of the waste below natural ground level or behind existing overburden dumps reduces windblown dust
- No chemicals are used in the beneficiation process
- The material is mainly transported quartzite, with no AMD potential
- A detailed civil engineering design was completed for each of the sites
- The proposed slimes facilities are indicated in Figure d-10


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Environmental Stewardship

Sites for slimes disposal




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Applicable legislation and guidelines

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act, (Act No. 49 of 2008) (MPRDA)	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act No. 28 of 2002).	Financial provision has been calculated and is indicated in the Quantum Report, which is included in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998).	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.
National Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.	An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are discussed in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report.


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Applicable legislation and guidelines

<p>National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, (Act No. 107 of 1998).</p>	<p>An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) List of Waste Management Activities: Govt Notice No. 921 of 29 Nov 2013 as amended by Government Notice No. R332 of 2 May 2014 and as also amended by Govt. Notice No. R633 of 24 July 2015.</p>	<p>An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are included in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report.</p>


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Applicable legislation and guidelines

<p>National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004).</p>	<p>The provisions of the Act have been included in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).</p>
<p>National Environmental Management : Air Quality Amendment Act (Act No. 20 of 2014).</p>	
<p>National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004); National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009.</p>	
<p>National Environmental Management : Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004); National Dust Control Regulations, 2013.</p>	
<p>National Environmental Management : Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004).</p>	<p>The provisions of the Act and Regulations have been used in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).</p>

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Applicable legislation and guidelines

<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014).</p>	<p>The mitigation measures section considers that alien invasive species management.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Publication of national list of invasive alien species).</p>	
<p>National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, (Act No. 24 of 2008).</p>	<p>An application for environmental authorisation has been lodged with DMR. The applicable listed activities are included in Section d (i) of the Scoping Report. The provisions of the Act have also been used in the compilation of mitigation measures in Section h (viii) and (i) (ix).</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Amendment Act, (Act No. 36 of 2014).</p>	

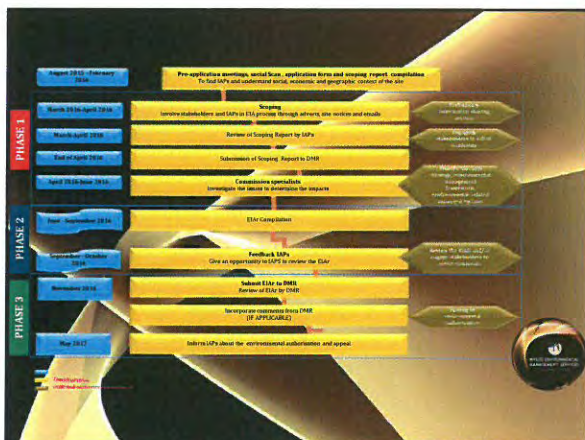
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Environmental Responsibility

Applicable legislation and guidelines

Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, (Act No. 9 of 2009).	The Biodiversity assessments will consider this legislation.
National Development Plan: Operation Phakisa.	The National Development Plan goals and objectives have been considered in the development of socio-economic strategies.
Environmental Management Framework and Strategic Environmental Management Plan for Namaqualand District Municipality, 2011.	These frameworks will be considered in the assessments and development of mitigation measures.

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Details of the public participation process followed

To date the activities outlined below were executed:

- Pre-consultation meetings held with competent and commenting authorities:
 - DMR on 09 March 2015
 - DAFF on 14 September 2015 and 02 June 2016
 - DENC on 15 September 2015
 - DEA: Oceans and Coasts on 18 September 2015 and 24 May 2016
 - DAC -23 May 2016
- An advert was placed on the Namaqualand newspaper on 04 March 2016
- Site notices were erected on site and other strategic places on 04 March 2016

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Environmental Stewardship

....Continuation

- Quantitative marine baseline studies focussing on the specific mining sites need to be undertaken
- Provide DEA with information on the experimental design of baseline and monitoring studies prior to commencement of surveys
- WCR to give consideration to co-ordination of monitoring programmes with DEA and sharing of research information. Baseline and monitoring studies should focus both on rocky habitats (including an assessment on the impacts on reef structure) as well as sandy beach habitats.
- The recovery of these habitats following mining needs to be understood from the perspective of species recruitment and colonisation.


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....Continuation

- Monitoring programmes should be co-ordinated to ensure an upfront understanding of sensitive habitats in the project area, with subsequent avoidance of these in the mine plans
- WCR to give consideration to implementing a SEA approach in partnership with other role players in the area so as to gain a broader understanding of the coastline rather than focusing on the project specific sites
- Decommissioning and closure is required of old mining sites no longer used; As active rehabilitation below LWM is not practicable, there is a concerns that wave action may not be sufficient to ensure natural rehabilitation of berms.


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....Continuation

- Impacts of mining activities on abalone ranching community and the economic effect of such impact on the regional socio-economic contribution of this mariculture economic activity.
 - It is believed that it would be unlikely that the DCA abalone ranching initiative would be viable if DCA were excluded from the majority of the suitable seeding sites in NC Zone 4 for significant periods of time
 - It is believed that the DCA abalone ranching initiative would not be viable if there is significant habitat destruction and/or if seeded abalone is destroyed through mining operations

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....Continuation

- Ensuring that rehabilitation objectives are met
- Ensuring that the land claim aspects within the application area are understood and dealt with according to the proper process guided by the administrative and legislative requirements
- Ensuring transparency in communication with stakeholder and that human rights are upheld
- It is believed that WCR does not conduct EIA and this must be done and the company must propose management measures that will mitigate against the negative environmental impacts


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....Continuation

- WCR to look for opportunities to support community livelihoods
- Post mining land use considerations must be done in collaboration/consultation with the community
- The pre- consultative meeting with regulatory authority, to discuss design and process approaches and possible interactions with aquaculture industry were acknowledged and appreciated
- Potential conflict with aquaculture, abalone ranching rights holders is a concern

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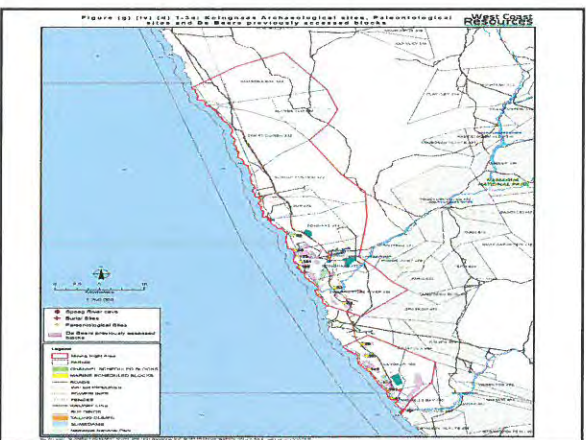
....Continuation

- Promotion of dialogue between ranching rights holders and WCR should be done.
- Establishment of efforts to co-exist with the abalone ranching rights holders in the study area are key
- Recognition of the current investments into the pilot projects, of which some are registered as operation Phakisa Projects, and opportunities presented by this aquaculture investment, to increase jobs, food security and revenue for the country is required
- Socio economic study to address the potential water quality threat to the land based abalone facilities and ranching rights holders should be considered

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ACTIVITIES	IMPACTS
Fine Tailings Disposal (Slimes)	
1. Slimes disposal into existing mining voids	a) Potential seepage of sea-water used in processing into freshwater resources in the area
2. Existing mining voids in mined out areas were identified in central areas where processing plants would be placed over the life of the operation	b) Changes to surface topography due to placement of mine residue deposits-slimes dams.
	c) Visual intrusion and slimes dams as permanent features of the landscape


Surf Zone Related Mining activities	
1. Temporary accretion of the beach in the immediate vicinity of the mining Target using overburden material available on the beach or from adjacent onland mining sites.	a) Burial of rocky shore and sandy beach benthos as a consequence of accretion and berm construction.
2. Construction of a rock berm or coffer dam using rocks and boulders sourced from rock stockpiles on land.	b) Alteration of the physical characteristics of the beach through construction of coffer dams and aggressive shoreline accretion.
	c) Changes in macrofaunal community structure in response to physical changes of the beach.
	d) Generation of suspended sediment plumes;
	e) Disturbance and loss of intertidal and subtidal habitat and associated communities in the berm footprint and within the mining block;
	f) Sedimentation of reef habitats adjacent to the mining site due to redistribution of sediments.
Socio-economic impacts (Construction and operation of the coffer dams and the slimes dams (See Appendix 2.19.1))	
	a) Job creation (110 currently) 250-300 at full production
	b) Impacts on industry such as over-dependence on mining industry and need to promote alternative industries (e.g tourism).
	c) Positive impacts on community well-being i.e. prosperity of the community, employment and general significant economic stimulation of the local economy through job creation.



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Aquaculture and mining activities: Coexistence

Abalone ranching concessions in Northern Cape




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Aquaculture and mining activities: Coexistence

Potential abalone seeding sites in Zone 4




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Proposed Specialists


- Air quality
- Noise and vibrations
- Archaeology
- Estuary management plan
- Biodiversity studies
- Geohydrological and hydrological investigations
- Aquaculture studies – Dave (Capricorn)
- Soil and land capability study
- Socio-economic studies
- Marine study


West Coast Resources

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Terms of Reference


- Impact of mining activities on the habitat required for abalone ranching and the likelihood that seeded abalone could be destroyed;
- Potential impact of water quality deterioration, especially turbidity on the abalone ranching activities;
- Identification of mitigation measures to alleviate or reduce the determined impacts;
- Estimate of cost of the proposed mitigation measures to address the above impacts;
- Assessment of and professional opinion on, the broader potential opportunities and risks posed by the mining project on the areas local economy, **and not just on the abalone sector.**

 West Coast Resources

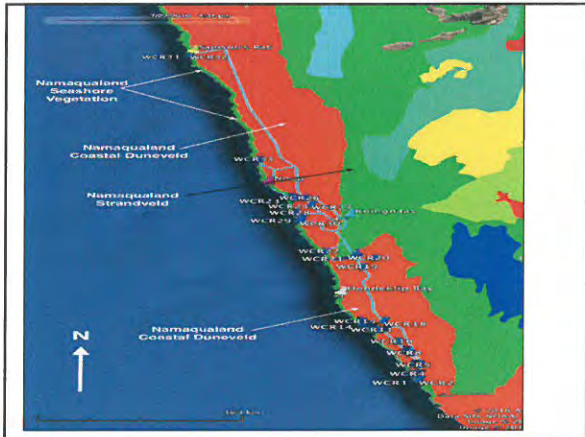
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Terms of Reference (requested additions)


- A legal review of applicable legislation, with a specific focus on user and access rights;
- A review of suggested access arrangements;
- A cost comparison of seeding abalone from land vs boat based seeding.
- Identification of alternative areas for ranching in the Northern Cape Province and an assessment of the likelihood that these areas could be zoned for abalone ranching ?????

 West Coast Resources






Namaqualand Strandveld



Intact Namaqualand Strandveld with low succulent vegetation. The vegetation has a high diversity of species and is ecologically functional (noted: rodents, millipedes, birds). One of the prominent species is *Jordaniella spongiosa* (opposite) and endemic species on the coastal plain




Recommendations

• There are a variety of listed and local endemic fauna species present in the area and the extensive mining-related disturbance in the area threatens habitat availability and connectivity for such species.

A monitoring plan including key faunal and ecosystem indicators should be developed for the site, especially to monitor the potential impacts of the beach mining and related activities at Mitchell's Ba which may affect sand movement in the area and change input levels from the marine into the terrestrial environment.

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Environmental Consulting

West Coast Resources


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Recommendations

Obstructions to freshwater inflow


The 10 m high haul road situated 3 km upstream of the mouth lead through the Swartlinterjies EFZ and prevents the river from entering the estuary

Episodic flooding of the Swartlinterjies River is an important ecological process for maintaining biodiversity of the Swartlinterjies EFZ.

Restoring freshwater flows to the estuary should not be left until mine closure. The pipes in the haul road should be replaced with larger culverts (at least 1 m wide) that allow the Swartlinterjies River to flow into the lower EFZ.

West Coast Resources

Photos of the road that connects Koignaas mine entrance with Hondeklip Bay. The road crosses the river approximately 9 km from the Swartlinterjies Estuary mouth and acts as a minimally permeable flood attenuating barrier

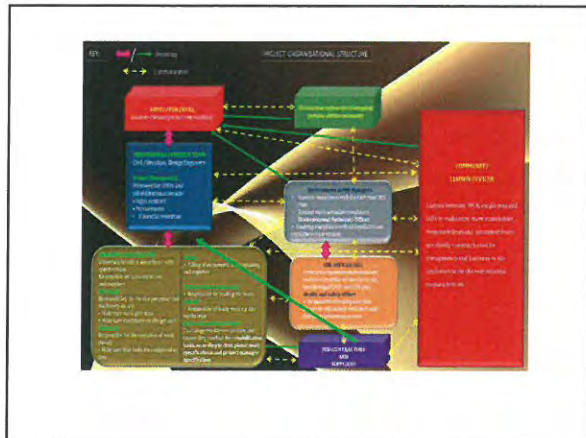



WRC Mining Activities

This map shows past, current and planned mining activities and developments in the Swartlinterjies Estuarine Functional Zone and nearby Swartlinterjies Estuary.



There are no direct impacts on the Swartlinterjies Estuary. Alternative site should be avoided to prevent accelerated salinisation of the Swartlinterjies Estuarine Functional Zone. The freshwater flow to the estuary should be restored as best as possible prior to closure focusing on replacing the ineffectual pipes in the haul road with proper culverts.





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Monitoring and auditing

- Environmental management measures developed for all the identified impacts will be implemented and incorporated into the plant daily activities
- The effectiveness of management measures in mitigating the impacts will be monitored
- Compliance with environmental conditions of approval will be assessed through undertaking of performance audits


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Mining and abalone ranching (Zone 4) are in direct conflict in terms of geographic space usage (DAFF and DMR). Embayments in areas such as Noup, Visbeen, Koiingnaas, Somnaas Langklip and Langklip Central, which are target areas for intertidal mining, are also pristine seeding sites proposed for abalone ranching.

Impact: Reducing or eliminating local habitats -limit options for abalone seeding (disturbance and loss of rocky habitats)
 Abalone production and spin-off industries present opportunities for sustainable income creation, mining is an extractive industry with employment opportunities and determined life span

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Monitoring and auditing

- It will be checked that closure objectives are clearly defined and that monitoring data collected will be meaningful at closure and that management measures are monitored rigorously to minimise environmental liabilities at closure

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Proposed methodology for monitoring of sandy beaches, rocky shores and sub-tidal reefs

- The monitoring study will consider both physical and biological parameters at reference sites some distance from the mining sites and at sites targeted for cofferdam mining or beach accretion
- It is recommended that the respective sites be selected following a site visit and in close collaboration with both the mine planners and DEA: Oceans & Coast
- Conducted on an annual basis starting a minimum of two years prior to that in which mining commences, and continuing until all impacted communities have recovered to acceptable levels as defined in the monitoring program requirements outlined above


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Proposed methodology for monitoring of sandy beaches, rocky shores and sub-tidal reefs

- The intertidal beach and rocky-shore surveys are planned to be undertaken over a spring tide period when the tides are low enough to permit access to the low shore
- Surveys will be considered to be scheduled over spring tides when the height of the low tides above chart datum


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Sandy Beach Macrofauna

- Beach faunal community sampling would be carried out using established sandy-beach sampling techniques
- Ten stations would be positioned along each transect line at equal horizontal intervals across the beach face
- All macrofauna retained in the sieves would be preserved in 96% alcohol, and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible
- A variety of physical parameters will also be measured at each site
- Sediment samples will be collected from Station 1 (the drift line) Station 5 (mid-shore) and Station 10 (spring low water mark)


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Sandy Beach Macrofauna

- Graphic methods will be used to obtain the mean particle diameter, sorting and skewness of the sediments
- These physical data will be used to calculate the dimensionless fall velocity or Dean's value, and to rate each site in terms of wave exposure

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Rocky Intertidal Macro-benthos

- The macro-benthos of rocky intertidal areas would be sampled in six 0.5-m² quadrats
- The quadrats are divided into a regular 50x50 mm grid pattern giving 171 intersecting points in a 1 x 0.5 m frame
- Data on mean percent cover and abundance for the community as a whole, individual species and trophic groups would then be compared

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Department:
Environment & Nature Conservation
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X6102, Kimberley, 8300, Medlife Towers, T-Floor, Tel: 053 807 7300, Fax: 053 807 7328

Draft minutes of the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee (NC PCC) meeting conducted 28th of September 2016 at Goegap Nature Reserve, Springbok

CHAIR: HoD-Mr. G. Botha

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION / RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
PROCEDURAL MATTERS				
1. Opening Ms. G. Botha of DENC welcomed all stakeholders to the meeting.				
2. Present and Apologies See annexure 1 for a list of attendees. <u>Apologies from PCC members</u> <i>Apologies from PCC Members were noted as follows:</i> Mr. P. Ramonye-Office of Premier Mr. R. Peter-DEA Mr. A. Meyer-De Beers Mr. O. Gaoraelwe/Mr. N. Laubsher-DENC Ms. V. Cloete-DEA Mr. G. Brown-NDM Mr. W. Wheels-Nama Khoi Mr. T. Jonker-DALRD Mr. W. Theron-DAFF Other Apologies Mr. D. Khakhane-DENC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The PCC ToR states that if an organisation fails to attend 3 consecutive meetings, membership will be terminated. The ToR needs to be revisited at the next PCC meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o PCC Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Next PCC meeting
3. Adoption of the Agenda				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<p>4. <u>Adoption with corrections of previous meetings minutes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. S. Mampe moved for adoption of the minutes which were seconded by Ms. L. Njemla. 				
<p>5. <u>Declaration of Interest</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No declarations noted. 				
<p>6. <u>Matters Arising from the previous Minutes-20 July 2016</u></p> <p>6. 1 <u>Public Consultation w.r.t Operation Phakisa MPA's Ms. M. Malatji-DEA</u></p> <p>A Public Consultation meeting in Hondeklip Bay, w.r.t the proposed Phakisa MPA's in the Northern Cape, will be communicated to the PCC/Coastal Management unit of DENC.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. M. Malatji ○ ASAP 	
<p>6.2 <u>Allegations of illegal mining activities (swartlittjies estuary)</u></p> <p><u>Ms. L. Njemla-DMR</u></p> <p><i>Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Operating Procedures</i></p> <p>At the previous PCC meeting DMR was asked to investigate the potential development and implementation of Standard Operating Procedures with NEMA competent authorities to ensure effective communication, requests for comments on mining Environmental Assessments applications and to provide feedback on the outcomes of these applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the 5th of august 2016, a meeting with the coastal regions of Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coast (DEA) was held regarding this issue. The DEA voiced their concerns regarding mining in the coastal waters. It was recommended that the matter should be 				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<p>escalated to the Inter-Departmental Project Implementation Committee (IPIC) which is a higher structure and inclusive of the most senior members of the DEA, DMR and Department of Water and Sanitation. The committee usually conducts their meetings on quarterly basis and consists of several task teams. Once the meeting has been conducted the task teams will be informed of the decision that has been taken. In the meantime the processes that were followed must continue as DEA is consulted about the mining applications that are received by DMR.</p> <p><i>Investigations: allegations of illegal coffer dam construction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inspection was conducted on the 31st of August 2016 for both Mining Rights that are alleged to have started construction of the coffer dams illegally. A meeting was held with the Right holder prior the inspection to evaluate the method that they are using to mine in the coastal zone. The mining methods that are used are the ones that were used by the previous Right holder and they are using the same mine work programme which has been approved by the Department. During the inspection it was observed that the company is mining above the high water mark and a berm or a windrow was created in order to prevent disturbance of the sea water. The information was verified with the approved mine work programme and it was found that the company is mining within their scope. A cofferdam is a temporary enclosure built within, a body of water and constructed to allow the enclosed area to be pumped out, creating a dry work environment for the major work to proceed which is not what is happening at the site. The DMR requested dimensions of the windrow created and the information given was: Swartliffjies LxBxH 270m x 45x 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings communicated to PCC members should be formally communicated to the complainant (Hondeklip Bay Community). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. L. Njemla 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASAP

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
6m and Langklip 170m x23 x 6m.				
<p>6. 3 Basic assessment for removal of berm-Orange River Mouth –<u>Ms. L. Swartboo</u></p> <p>Ms. Swartboo asked that feedback will be given as part of 10.5.3.</p>				
7. Legal and Institutional				
<p>7. 1 Operation Phakisa feedback-Northern Cape <u>Ms. N. Van Olmen-DENC</u></p> <p><u>Small harbour development</u> <i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Public Works appointed as lead department to drive process. <i>Way forward</i> ○ Transport Steering Committee in the province to engage relevant national departments and SOE's as delivery partners <p><u>Deep sea harbour</u> <i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The gap analysis as well as the commodity mix has been submitted to the DTSL ○ TRANSNET preparing for the technical viability studies ○ Transactional Advisor has submitted a request for additional funding from the Development Bank of South Africa. Outcome is pending. ○ The Boegoe Bay/Port Nolloth National Steering Committee are conducting quarterly meetings to track progress ○ Job opportunities amount to 10,000 ○ Additional potential funders being engaged. <p><u>Offshore oil and gas exploration</u> <i>Progress:</i></p>				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<p>Exploration of sites underway – initial results show marginal reserves.</p> <p><i>Way forward:</i> Investment in exploitation in the long term will be based on outcomes of exploration phase</p> <p><u>Aquaculture sites</u></p> <p><i>Vanderkloof dam fisheries progress (inland)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fisheries projects, kraal fisheries and trout cage culture project, to benefit communities of Kleurtjieskloof and Petrusville. ○ Governance phase for Kraal fisheries completed ○ DWS approved experimental trout cage culture project ○ Fisheries' management plans for small scale fisheries drafted. ○ Draft small scale fisheries policy ○ Environmental policy impediments (e.g. alien species) for projects at Vanderkloof dam are being addressed where possible. <p><i>Way forward</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Addressing policy impediments ○ Complete permitting processes ○ Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for processing plant. <p><i>Kamiesberg Municipality : Hondeklip Bay – Abalone (New Diamond Coast Abalone Ranching)</i></p> <p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of small mariculture projects running along the west coast, including abalone, oysters, mussels and seaweed (algae) ○ Abalone hatcheries – Old fishery factory at Hondeklip Bay identified as Northern Cape site, however 				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ challenges experienced. ○ Department of Science and Technology had taken initiative for abalone hatcheries in Western and Northern Cape and appointed University of Stellenbosch 8 years ago. DST has withdrawn from Hondeklip Bay hatchery project. ○ Kleinzee 'farmers' experiencing problems obtaining lease agreements from Dept. of Roads and Public Works and only a few permits have been issued to help harvesters. ○ Additional challenge experienced with requirement from DAFF for farmers to take daily water samples which should be sent to Cape Town for analysis. <p><i>Way forward</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National and provincial departments of Roads and Public Works to be involved to fast track solutions for matters concerning buildings and access in coastal areas. ○ Concerns of Hondeklip Bay community attended to. ○ Draft mariculture strategy (management plan) to be completed. <p><u>Marine governance and protection: Marine Protected Areas (MPA's)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead department: Department of Environment and Nature Conservation ○ Link to Convention on Biological Diversity ○ Protection is an essential tool for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. ○ a national framework of marine and coastal protected areas should include a range of levels of protection, encompassing both areas that allow sustainable uses and those that prohibit extractive uses (i.e., "no-take" areas) 				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<p><i>Main benefits:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased protection is needed ensure environmental sustainability in the context of unlocking economic potential of the ocean, as degradation carries a high economic and social cost. ○ MPAs deliver ecosystem services which underpin South African jobs, food security & ecotourism and other development options. ○ A network of MPAs enhances the oceans ability to adapt to change ○ MPAs can contribute to marine spatial planning and help in the management of conflict. ○ Network of 22 new proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) ○ The declaration of these new MPAs aims to create approximately 70 000 km² of marine protected areas, bringing our ocean protection within the South African Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to more than 5% (Convention on Biological Diversity target: 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020) ○ Proposed areas in Northern Cape coastal area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Namaqua Fossil Forest ➢ Namaqua National Park <p>Other areas off the Northern Cape coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Orange shelf edge ➢ Child's bank ➢ Benguela bank <p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed MPA's published for public comment on 3 February 2016 published in Government Gazette 39646 ○ Public consultation session held on 31 March 2016. ○ Inputs received and considered <p><i>Way forward</i></p>				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publication of final Marine Protected Areas ○ Development of management plans <p><u>Marine governance and protection: Compliance and enforcement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Illegal and unregulated activities have significant negative impacts on marine resources, infrastructure trade and food security which results in substantial economic and employment losses <p><i>Progress</i></p> <p><u>Pilot project in area from Alexander Bay to Port Elizabeth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination: PROVJOC'S (Provincial Joint Centre) ○ Roleplayers: DEA, DAFF, DENC, SANPARKS, SAPS and SSA, SARS Customs ○ Timeframe of pilot: October 2015 – March 2016 ○ Phases 1 to 4 have been concluded <p><u>Dec/Jan operations resulted in</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 24 fines/arrests for illegal activities relating to e.g. illegal mining, off road vehicle driving, undocumented persons, possession of illegal substance ○ 95 confiscations <p><u>March operations resulted in</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 30 cases registered relating to e.g. illegal mining, off road vehicle driving, undocumented persons, possession of illegal substance <p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ July operations resulted in ○ No environmental non compliances were registered. Two suspects were arrested and charged in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act. Both accused appeared in court and were released on bail of R25 000-00 each. Investigations are ongoing. <p><i>Way forward</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual project with regular operations. 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feedback: ○ Challenge of vandalism of notice boards ○ Challenge of transgressors ignoring notice boards ○ Illegal and unregulated activities have significantly declined over this period during of the Festive Season Operation since the last Operation in 2014/2015. ○ Positive feedback received from local community members and tourists appreciating increased law enforcement visibility. ○ High visibility by all stakeholders has made a huge impact which resulted in a decline in illegal activities such as the off-road vehicle activities. ○ There is still a concern with regards to locals and tourists not being properly informed when the WCRL season starts and ends. <p><u>Coastal and marine tourism</u> <u>Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initiatives and implementation plans identified during the five week workshop lab ○ 2 Consultative meetings with the West Coast communities to gather their inputs and information ○ Coordination of Meetings with the Mining Authorities to address Land Access Challenges. ○ Coordination of Meetings with relevant stakeholders to address the upgrading of the Alexander Airport Governance Structures ○ Provincial Coastal Committee Sub-committee on Operation Phakisa: Ocean's Economy ○ Office of the premier: Operation Phakisa coordination meeting 				
<p>7.2 DEA: Oceans and Coasts Progress Report- <u>Mr. J. Peter (Apology)</u> Ms. M. Malajji from DEA gave feedback</p>				

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<p>Coastal Conservation Strategies</p> <p><i>ICM Act Regulations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEA Oceans and Coasts (O&C) is currently in the process of drafting supporting documentation, fee structures and draft text for regulations in terms of the ICM Act pertaining to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Applications for reclamation of land from the sea; ➢ Coastal Water Discharge permits ➢ Dumping at Sea ➢ Off-Road Vehicles. ○ The Reclamation regulation final socio-economic impact assessment has been submitted to the Department of Public Monitoring and Evaluation for review after which it will be sent to the Minister for approval. ○ A General Discharge Authorisation (coastal effluent) is being drafted and the SE/IAS is being done. <p><i>ICM Guidelines</i></p> <p><i>Assessment Report on the Coast Study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9 bids were received after the closing date. ○ The department is currently in a process of appointing the successful service provider. <p><i>Coastal Management lines guideline</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Draft Guide towards the establishment of Coastal Management Lines has been developed. ○ The stakeholder comments and inputs have been received and currently being incorporated in the draft guide. ○ Way forward: DEA is currently planning a stakeholder consultation with all coastal provinces. The stakeholder consultation is planned for September 2016. <p><i>National Coastal Access Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Department prioritised Alexander bay for the closure of the coastal access due to alleged illegal driving. The project requirement is infrastructure such as a boom gate 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to stop illegal driving. ○ The Working for the Coasts programme under Environmental Programme confirmed limited funding available for projects and therefore any infrastructure project will not be prioritised. ○ The Department is constantly engaging with the NC Province on the possible collaborations at a place called "Noup Cottages" in as far as coastal access land is concerned <p><i>DEA Coastal Viewer</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal Viewer - The Coastal Viewer is updated as/when datasets become available. ○ The viewer link is: http://mapservice.environment.gov.za/Coastal%20Viewer <p>Any queries may be forwarded to Lauren Williams at Lwilliams@environment.gov.za</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A service provider has been appointed on a three years contract to provide maintenance support on the Coastal Viewer Mapping Tool. <p><i>ORV Task Group</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First bi-annual ORV meeting was held on the 18th July 2016 in Kirstenbosch and the date for next meeting will be communicated. ○ ORV DST link http://mapservice.environment.gov.za/orv%20dst/National/ICM/Training/Course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The National ICM Training course has been concluded for all four coastal provinces. ○ Currently working on plans for the Estuary Management Accredited Course which will be conducted in the 4th quarter of the financial year. ○ MPA course is currently running this week in Port St Johns, Eastern Cape and it's also an Accredited course 				

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<p><i>Estuary Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEA attended stakeholder meetings to introduce estuary management planning process for the Buffels and Swartlindjies estuary management plans on the 23rd of August in Springbok, 24th in Kleinsee and 25th in Hondeklipbaai. ○ DEA Senior Managers will be meeting the Namibian counterparts in late September/ early October prior to the ministerial meeting, to discuss potential implications for SA, the Benguela Current Commission, our on-going relationship with UNOPS and Namibia regarding ORM estuary and the Estuary Management Plan. Currently the approval of the EMP in terms of ICMA and Protocol has been put on hold until the above-mentioned issues have been resolved in the proposed meeting. <p><i>Coastal waters discharge permits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEA has received approximately 91 applications for Coastal Waters Discharge Permit in South Africa ○ Number of CWDP Applications Received in Northern Cape = 8 in TOTAL ○ List of Applications received : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proposed Feed Algea -Port Nolloth ➤ Proposed Feed Algea -Alexander Bay ➤ Proposed Feed Algea Kai – Kai ➤ Proposed Volwatersbaai Desalination plant ➤ Port Nolloth Abalone ➤ Benguela Holdings ➤ Really Useful Investments, and ➤ Kleinsee Mariculture, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertaking the following studies this year: A review of all authorizations issued by the DWA prior to 				

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<p>the ICMA was finalized. <i>Operations Phakisa Labs</i> According to the Phakisa Time Frame Northern Cape's labs are on the next financial year projects. <u>Oceans Conservations</u> <i>National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy</i> The 22 Network of MPAs were presented to working Group 8. The regulations were gazetted for public comments and closing date for comments was on the 17/05/2016. DEA has received more than 600 comments on the regulations and currently engaging with key ocean sector departments on comments received i.e. DAFF, DMR, DOT All Operation Phakisa MPAs regulations will be submitted to the Minister by December 2016. <i>Marine Spatial Planning Framework and Marine spatial Planning Bill</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Draft MSP Framework was published in the Government Gazette for public comments on the 19th of August 2016 .The commenting period is 30 days. o The next phase after approval of the MSP Framework is to establish Marine Area Planning Group (MAPG) that would be responsible for the actual development of Marine Area Plan for the identified Regions. The Draft ToRs for MAPG have been developed and will be finalised in the upcoming NWG meeting towards the end of September 2016. The DG has requested in writing other DGs with representatives in the NWG to nominate officials to serve in MAPG not later than the 16th of September 2016. o The Draft MSP Bill was presented at NEDLAC in June 2016. The new version of the Draft MSP Bill was completed by the end of July 2016. The DG of the Department further requested other government DGs with departments represented in the NWG to provide further 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The concept to be presented at the Premier's Inter-governmental Forum (PIGF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o HoD, Ms. G. Botha 	

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<p>comments on the revised Bill not later than the 16th of September 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The final Socio Economic Impact assessment Study of the revised Draft MSP Bill was developed and submitted on Friday, 09 September 2016 to Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) for evaluation and approval. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provide feedback on progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mr. O. Gaoraelwe/ Mr. M. Dilulane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Next PCC meeting
<p>7.3 Coastal Compliance and Enforcement <u>Mr. O. Gaoraelwe-DENC/Mr. M. Dilulane-DEA</u> Apology</p>		<p>The consultant appointed for the development of the Buffels and Swartlintjies estuaries to present the progress of EMP's at the next PCC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The DWS to write Alexkor to formalise an agreement, as Ms. L. Swartboo offered to assist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dr. P. Fielding/Mr. G. Brown-NDM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Next PCC meeting
<p>7.4 Northern Cape Estuaries Sub-committee (<i>Ad hoc</i>) Progress on EMP's-Mr. G. Brown- NDM -Apology</p> <p>7.4.1 Implementation of the national estuarine monitoring programme in South Africa – Orange River estuary. -Mr. G. Van Dyk-DWS Introduction - Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National Water Act – Identify estuaries as water resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWS – responsible for water resource management including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Classification studies, Reserves and RQO studies ➢ Regulation; and ➢ Water resource monitoring <p>DWS provide input into estuary management plans. Current DWS activities in Northern Cape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dir: International relations - ORASECOM o Dir: RDM - Determination of ecological water requirements for surface water (rivers, estuaries and wetlands) and groundwater in the Lower Orange Water Management Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The DWS asked for assistance w.r.t monitoring at the Orange River Estuary. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mr. G. van Dyk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ASAP

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dir: Resource Quality Information Services – monitoring of the Orange River Estuary – National Estuarine Monitoring Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ No monitoring on other estuaries – logistical and resource issues ○ <u>National Estuarine Monitoring Programme-Progress</u> ○ Design commenced in 2008. ○ Pilot testing in 2012 — Breede, Berg Estuaries; implemented since 2012 on a national scale ○ Orange Estuary – monitoring commenced in 2015/2016 ○ assistance from EWT ○ Programme consisted of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Deployment of a permanent probe in mouth – log hourly salinity, level and temperature ➢ Monthly salinity runs across the estuary – oxygen concentration, salinity, temperature, pH etc. ○ DWS provided sampling equipment (YSI handheld multi probe and In Situ permanent probe) and training to EWT staff. ○ Challenges: Sustainability of the monitoring programme as a result of remoteness of the estuary ○ Programme terminated as the EWT project ended after 6 months. ○ <u>Way Forward National Estuarine Monitoring Programme</u> ○ Need a sustainable monitoring programme ○ DWS – provide sampling equipment, training, logistical support and budget for water quality analysis ○ Need support from stakeholders-ideal situation would be a permanent based person at ORM with access to a boat to 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o do boat based salinity runs. o Also responsible to maintain permanent probe and download data o Preferably on a monthly bases – at least one year o Or alternatively bi-monthly – at least two years. <p><u>Proposed Noordewer/ Vioolsdrift Dam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2 year feasibility study (Sep 2015-2017) o Collaboration between Namibia and SA o If feasible dam construction and completion by 2024 o Control of water and last capturing reservoir o Control of Environmental requirements for quantity and quality at Orange river mouth o Possible 660 m³/a system yield benefit o Site 35-70 m dam with 0.3 to 2.8 M m³ FSSV o 10km² (1000 ha) irrigation inundated 				
<p><u>7.5 Spatial Planning Sub-committee (Ad hoc)-Mr. E. Oosthuysen-DENC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan has been completed and will be adopted by the DENC in February/March 2017. The Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan updates and replaces the current Namakwa Biodiversity Sector Plan. The objective of the plan is to ensure a representative sample of all biodiversity patterns and processes which will persist into perpetuity. o The development of the plan included an Ecosystem Threat Status analysis. 14 Critical Endangered Ecosystems were identified of which six are located within the Coastal Protection Zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alexander Bay Coastal Duneveld ➤ Arid Estuarine Salt Marshes 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lower Gariiep Alluvial Vegetation ➤ Namib Lichen Fields ➤ Namib Seashore Vegetation ➤ Richtersveld Coastal Duneveld <p>The Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan can be downloaded at the following uri:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ https://cirrus.nmmu.ac.za/public.php?service=files&t=20fe43905396fca0025948bc0d3b514d ➤ http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan also informs the Northern Cape Protected Area Expansion Plan, which is currently in process of being developed and will be completed in February 2017. ○ The National Coastal Management Line Guideline is in the 2nd draft and will be completed early 2017. The PCC Spatial Planning sub-committee will then convene to discuss the way forward for the Northern Cape Coastal Management Line. ○ DENC is now a member of the National Coastal Spatial Planning Technical Working Group which ensure alignment of methodologies and standards of coastal provincial spatial planning projects. 				
<p>8. Presentations</p> <p>8.1 <u>West Coast Resources-Koingnaas and Samsons Bak complexes-environmental impact assessment stakeholder consultation presentation about the EIA, in support of an application for environmental authorisation as part of an</u></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The question was raised how current public access at Somnaas will be affected by mining activities. An 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. P. Kotze/Ms. A. Makgato will do a presentation at the next PCC regarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Next PCC meeting

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<p><u>amendment of a mining right held by west coast resources (PTY) LTD over the Koiingnaas KNC) and Samsons bak (SBC) complexes</u></p> <p><u>Ms. B. Fatyi-Myezo Environmental Management Services</u></p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discuss the suggested solutions and recommendations ○ Fine tune the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIAr) to incorporate the suggestions <p><u>Background on the project</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ West Coast Resources (WCR) merger - Trans Hex, RAC, Government of South Africa, Dika Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd and Namaqualand Diamond Trust Fund (IDC funded transaction) ○ WCR is re-establishing diamond mining in Koiingnaas area under the existing Environmental Authorisation of July 2012 (KNC and SBC) ○ WCR has an option to acquire the rights that are still held by De Beers over the Buffels Marine Complex. ○ Prospecting data extend over 50 years and as such gives a level of confidence on the identified resources and targeted reserves. ○ The converted rights of 2012 were fully transferred to WCR through Section 11 of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) in 2014. ○ Trans Hex (40% shareholder) oversees and manages operations on behalf of WCR to exploit the resources that would require support structures which would extend further below the low water mark <p><i>The following aspects were covered in the presentation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Impact Assessment process followed 		<p>associated question was raised w.r.t access and potential Tourism along the coast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Mr. P. Kotze indicated that mining operations will not affect access at Somnaas. ○ Various questions and comments were raised, and noted. ➢ <i>A copy of the EIA report can be viewed at:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Koiingnaas Mine offices (30° 12' 38.64"S, 17° 16'25.34E); 2. Springbok Library (04 Namakwa Street, Springbok, Northern Cape, 8240); and 3. West Coast Resources head office at (405 Voortrekker Road, Parrow, 7500). <p>The comments should be submitted by 29 October 2016 in writing and sent to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) on the following details: <i>Attention: Ms. B. Fatyi Address: Postnet Suite B165,</i></p>	<p>tourism initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 29 October 2016

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issues raised by stakeholders ○ Specialist studies undertaken ○ Impacts identified and proposed mitigation measures ○ Commenting period and way Forward <p><i>Details of the public participation process</i></p> <p>To date the activities outlined below were executed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-consultation meetings held with competent and commenting authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ DMR on 09 March 2015 ➢ DAFF on 14 September 2015 and 02 June 2016 ➢ DENC on 15 September 2015 ➢ DEA: Oceans and Coasts on 18 September 2015 and 24 May 2016 ➢ DAC on 23 May 2016 ○ An advert was placed in the Namakwalander newspaper on 04 March 2016 ○ Site notices were erected and other strategic places on 04 March 2016 ○ Due to suspected technical glitches on the newspaper printing process, re-advertisement process was done ○ Site notices were re-erected on site and other strategic places on 11 March 2016 ○ Copies of the scoping report sent to authorities via email web link ○ Copies of scoping report were placed for review by stakeholders at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Koinaas Mine Office ➢ Springbok Library ➢ WCR Offices 		<p>Private Bag X18, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040, Pretoria Telephone: 012 998 7642 Cell-phone no: 082 772 2418 Email: babalwa@myezo.co.za Fax to email: 086 543 1698</p>		

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting with Diamond Coast Abalone on 23 May 2016 to follow up on issues raised ○ Meeting with DEA to get input on monitoring protocol ○ Meeting with DAFF to provide feedback on meeting held with Diamond Coast Abalone 03 June 2016 <p><i>Issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties</i></p> <p>Issues and consequent mitigation measures are addressed in detail within the EIAr.</p> <p><i>Proposed Specialist Studies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air quality ○ Noise and vibrations ○ Archaeology ○ Estuary management plan ○ Biodiversity studies ○ Geohydrological and hydrological investigations ○ Aquaculture studies –Dave (Capricorn) ○ Soil and land capability study ○ Socio-economic studies <p><i>Monitoring and auditing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It will be checked that closure objectives are clearly defined and that monitoring data collected will be meaningful at closure and that management measure are monitored timorously to minimise environmental liabilities at closure. 				
<p>8.2 Coastal Tourism-Operation Phakisa</p> <p><u>Mr. S. Mampe- DEDAT</u></p> <p>Substantial progress has been made on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Describing the opportunity in C&M Tourism ○ Agreeing on a shared vision ○ Analyzing the roadblocks ○ Identifying an initial set of initiatives 				

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<p>The baseline information on Coastal and Marine Tourism is poor. The lab has tried to overcome this challenge by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collecting baseline of information from the provinces ○ Initiating an asset register (beaches, infrastructure, etc.) that will be translated on a GIS map ○ Developing an economic model to properly quantify the lab's aspirations ○ This data collection is still work in progress <p>Participation from some stakeholders has been missing, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Transport ○ Department of Arts and Culture ○ Tour operators (SATSA and TBCSA) ○ Private sector players (e.g. recreational fishing, Trip Advisor, Airbnb, etc.) ○ LGBTI ○ Traditional healers <p>The project management team is actively dealing with this gap. <i>Identified and assessing several potential projects against the rigorous criteria including: Northern Cape</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alexander Bay airstrip ○ Port Nolloth Resort which forms part of the small harbours development ○ Kleinsee Seal colony ○ Port Nolloth recreational fishing forming part of the fishing processing upgrade ○ Deep sea diving at Boegoe Bay, Beach Bay, Mc Douglas Bay and Noup ○ Snorkeling at Hondeklip Bay, Kliensee Kooingnaas, Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay ○ Beach Precinct at Hondeklip Bay, Kleinsee Kooingnas, Port Nolloth, Alexander Bay ○ Yachting and sailing at Hondeklip Bay, Port Nolloth and 				

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<p>Alexander Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boat based fishing at Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay ○ Skiing and surfing at Hondeklip Bay, Klienzee Kooingnaas, Port Nolloth and Alexander Bay ○ Cruises at Port Nolloth and Hondeklip Bay ○ Resort development and Blue Flag beach ○ Rehabilitation of the coastline ○ Revitalisation of the ORV ○ Road infrastructure ○ Namakwa Marine Protected Areas ○ Kleinzee Seal colony ○ Coastal Diamond Route Experience <p>20 projects have been shortlisted for further discussion including 2 from the Northern Cape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alexander Bay airstrip ○ Rehabilitation of the coastline 				
<p>8.3 <u>Small Scale Fisheries Policy Implementation Process-Ms. L. Whittles DAFF</u></p> <p>4 phases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparatory phase ○ Identification, verification, registration & recognition of small – scale fishers & communities (currently at phase 2) ○ Formalization of small – scale fishing communities into co – operatives and granting of fishing rights ○ Establishment and formalization of co – management committees and facilitation of support programs <p><u>Criteria is in the Small Scale Policy (traditional fishers identified the criteria)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ must be South African citizen ○ must be 18 years and older ○ must reside in the relevant fishing community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concerns were raised with regards to bias in the identification, verification, registration & recognition of small – scale fishers & communities phase. Other concerns include for eg. exclusion of youth as criteria states that you must be have been in the industry for 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The resolution taken by the PCC is that decision makers should relook the criteria and verification method for obtaining a small scale fishery right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. L. Whittles-DAFF to provide feedback from decision makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASAP

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ must have at least 10 accumulated traditional fishing experience ○ must be dependent on marine resources to meet food and basic livelihood needs <p><u>Provisional list announcements for successful small scale fishers was made on the 25 & 26 August 2016 in Hondeklipbay and Port Nolloth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 25 August - Announced in Hondeklipbay ○ 20 small scale fishers for Hondeklipbay ○ 0 small scale fishers for Komaggas ○ 26 August - Announced for Port Nolloth ○ 47 small scale fishers for Port Nolloth <p><u>Appeal process was for a period of 30 days until 26 September.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In many cases people have been excluded because the community panel members that they have elected to represent them have deemed them unsuccessful. ○ To ensure that fairness prevails these people that have been excluded can submit an appeal as was explained at the meeting and the DAFF will consider the appeal information before a final decision is taken. Appellants are assured that the appeal information will not be sent back to the community panel for further consideration. ○ All appellants had to provide supporting documents such as affidavits from skippers/crewmembers; pre – sea certificates, skipper tickets, permits, and vessel licences, survey papers etc. <p><u>Total of appeals with supporting documents received:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Port Nolloth – 36 				

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hondeklipbay – 12 ○ Komaggas – 3 <p>A 3 year fishing right was gazetted and proposed. All interested parties are invited to send comments /appeals for the 3 year fishing right that is proposed by 8th October 2016.</p>				
<p>8.4 <u>Non-consumptive use of marine species</u> <i>Ms. M. Malaji-DEA</i> <u>MPA Progress</u> <u>Offshore MPAs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Orange Shelf Edge- 95 nautical miles (NM) of Port Nolloth ○ Namaqua Fossil Forest- 15 NM between Port Nolloth and Kleinsee ○ Childs Bank - 70 NM east of Hondeklipbaai ○ <u>Coastal MPAs</u> ○ Namaqua National Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinates of each MPA established for zoning. ○ Permitted and Prohibited activities defined and described in applicable regulations for each MPA. ○ Extensive consultation with interested and affected parties (Organs of State, fishing and mining industries). ○ Comments received were primarily from Rights holders regarding overlap of mining areas (e.g De Beers, Tombo Petroleum, West Coast Rock Lobster Association, Dolton Diamonds, Recreational Angling Association, Cairn South Africa, Hake Longline Association, Sungu Sung Petroleum). ○ Engagements with DAFF and DMR are underway regarding some of the MPAs; ○ Comments reports for developed for all MPAs and responses to these are being developed; 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposals for boundary adjustments of some MPAs were brought forward and are being considered for submission to the Director: OCS for approval. ○ Intention to submit revised regulations to the Minister the in December 2016. ○ Coordinatates of each MPA established for zoning. ○ Permitted and Prohibited activities defined and described in applicable regulations for each MPA. ○ Extensive consultation with interested and affected parties (Organs of State, fishing and mining industries). ○ Comments received were primarily from Rights holders regarding overlap of mining areas (e.g De Beers, Thombo Petroleum, West Coast Rock Lobster Association, Dolton Diamonds, Recreational Angling Association, Cairn South Africa, Hake Longline Association, Sungu Sung Petroleum). <p><u>Non-consumptive use of marine resources</u> <u>Boat-based whale watching</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Environmental Affairs administers permits and police the industry; ○ In 2008-2016 there are 23 possible permits, 19 Operational. ○ No permit issued for Northern Cape Province <i>White Shark Cage Diving</i> ○ Department of Environmental Affairs administers permits and police the industry; ○ In 2008-2016 there are 13 possible permits, 12 operational. <p><u>Statistics in the Industry</u> <u>Ownership:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ White Ownership 89% ○ Black Ownership 11% 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEDAT and DEA to collaborate w.r.t possible entrepreneurship opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr. S. Mampe –DEA and Ms. M. Malatji-DEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASAP

ITEM	DELIBERATION	DECISION/RESOLUTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME FRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Female Ownership 25% BBBEE Contributor: Level 4 75% of operators(EXE) Years in Operation: 17 years 75% of operators <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><10 years 15% of operators <i>Operational Requirements</i> ○ Permit issued by DEA (5 years or 10 years) ○ Investment capital <R 5 million Rand where Vessel (Boat) cost min. R1,2 million Rand <i>Entrepreneurship Training</i> Employ Trained Tour Guide Market Availability (International (existing) & National (new?)) <i>Operations Turn-over (approximately,)</i> ○ Boat-based whale watching: R30 million ○ White-Shark Cage Diving : R 45 million ○ DEA-UWC (MoU) undertaking a study to determine what worked & what did not in the BBWW designated areas; ○ DEA revised policies to facilitate HDI participation ○ Considering increasing permit duration (from 5 years) ○ -Permits in previously vacant areas ○ Assistance from the other Government Departments: ○ Support & participation on the DEA-UWC study; ○ Collaborations with DEA on roadshows for workshops, possible grants & incentives, etc.; ○ Facilitate entrepreneurship training for HDIs in these industries; 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ - Prioritize percentage of operators for available funding. 				
<p>8.5 Northern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy Mr. D. Khakhane-DENC (Apology)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Present at Next PCC meeting 	<p>Mr. D. Khakhane-DENC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Next PCC meeting 	
<p>9. Institutional</p> <p>9.1 Forums / report back</p> <p>(a) <u>Richtersveld Municipality-Mr. L. Ambrosini</u> This item was not addressed due to the absence of the Municipality.</p> <p>b) <u>Kamiesberg Municipality - Mrs. E. Stewens</u> Ms. S. Cloete the alternate to Ms. Stewens gave verbal feedback. A MCC meeting was not conducted however the municipality is in the process of establishing. coastal bylaws.</p> <p>c) <u>Nama Khoi Municipality</u> Apology</p> <p>d) <u>Namakwa District Municipality-Mr. G. Brown</u> Apology</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feedback on progress to be provided at the next PCC meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. S. Cloete ○ Next PCC meeting 	
<p>9.2 Working for the Coast Feedback Ms. V. Cloete-DEA Apology</p> <p>9.3 Richtersveld CPA- This item was not addressed due to the absence of the CPA.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Present at next PCC meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ms. V. Cloete 	