



The Norway South Africa Marine Fisheries Cooperation Programme (NORSA)

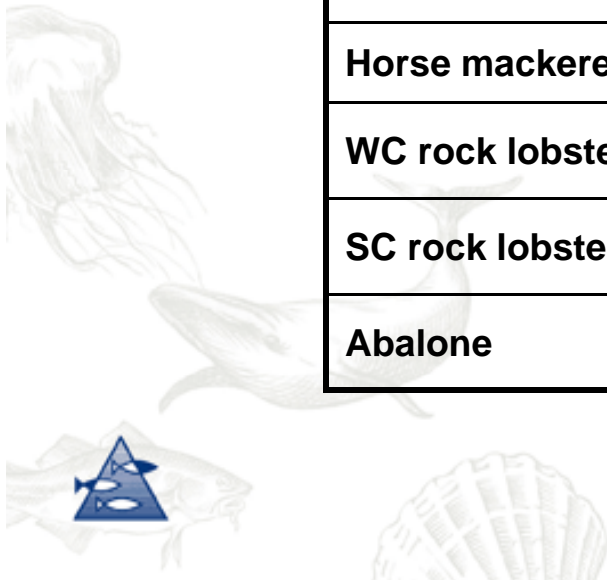
Goals and Results



Fisheries statistics

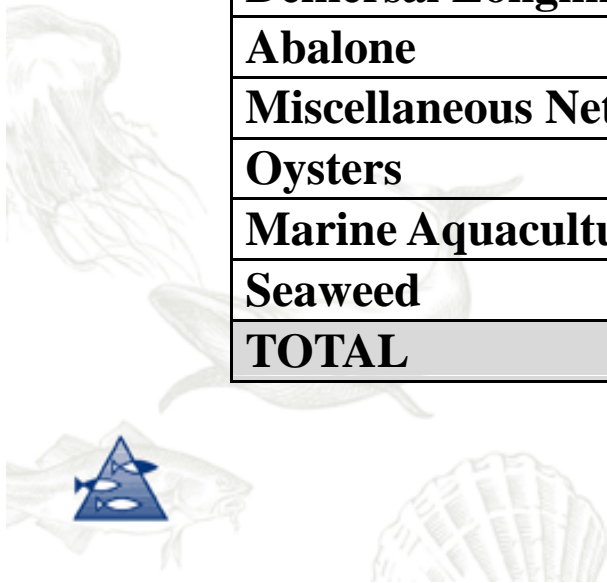
- TAC – some important fisheries (tons)

| Fiskeart/ fiskeri | TAC 2008 | TAC 2001 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Hake | 129 900 t | 254 351 t |
| Sole | 872 t | 872 t |
| Pilchard/ Sardine | 119 342 t | 159 685 t |
| Anchovy | 247 500 t | 375 811 t |
| Horse mackerel | 31 500 t | 21 500 t |
| WC rock lobster | 2 571 t | 1 588 t |
| SC rock lobster | 382 t | 365 t |
| Abalone | 75 t | 371 t |



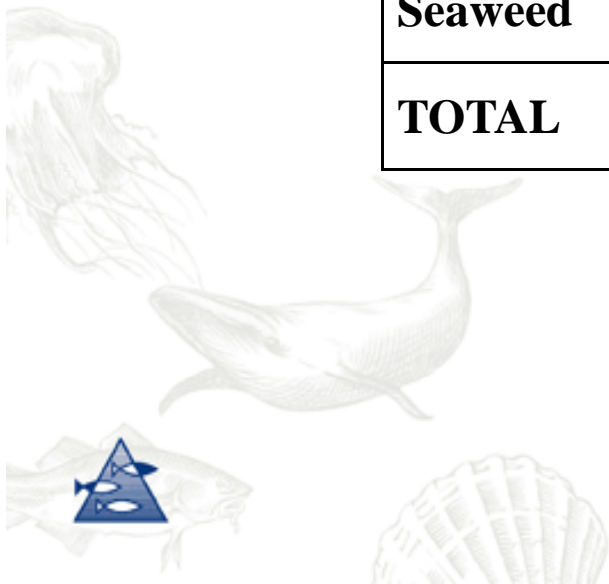
Total catch and value of South African fisheries 2005

| Fishery | Catch (tons) | Value (ZAR'000) | % of Total Value |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Demersal: Offshore Trawl | 186 111 | 2 348 720 | 46.3 |
| Demersal: Inshore Trawl | 12 799 | 122 358 | 2.4 |
| Total Demersal Trawl | 198 910 | 2 471 078 | 48.7 |
| | | | |
| Purse Seine (Pelagic) | 564 050 | 1 148 850 | 22.6 |
| Rock Lobster (SC) | 322 | 50 889 | 1.0 |
| Rock Lobster (WC) | 3 045 | 401 786 | 7.9 |
| Crustacean Trawl | 286 | 17 826 | 0.4 |
| Line Fish | 17 756 | 423 720 | 8.3 |
| Demersal Longlining | 8 984 | 302 271 | 6.0 |
| Abalone | 228 | 86 138 | 1.7 |
| Miscellaneous Nets | 4 182 | 16 948 | 0.3 |
| Oysters | 30 | 1 050 | 0.0 |
| Marine Aquaculture | 1 287 | 153 643 | 3.0 |
| Seaweed | 868 | 3 179 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 799 948 | 5 077 378 | 100.0 |



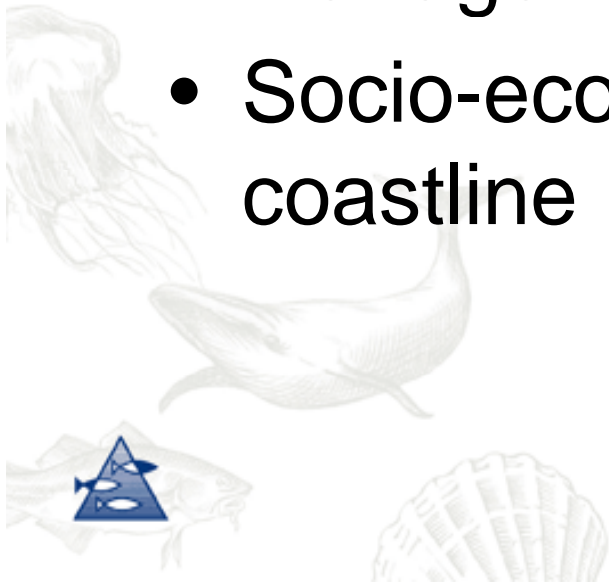
Marine aquaculture production, 2004

| Species | Volume (tons) | Value (mill. ZAR) |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mussels | 970 | 5 |
| Abalone | 555 | 133 |
| Oyster | 270 | 2 |
| Prawns | 139 | 12 |
| Seaweed | 52 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1988 | 152 |



RSA overarching fishery policy objectives

- Transformation
- Biological sustainable harvesting
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAF)
- Socio-economic impact along SA coastline



Norwegian-South African Fishery cooperation

- 1994 – 2000 fishery research through the Nansen programme and fishery policy and fishery legislation through the country programme
- 2000 – 2001 Business Plan 1
- 2002 – 2005 Business Plan 2
- 2005 – 2010 Business Plan 3
- Continued support to fishery research and management through the Nansen programme up to end of 2005
- Beyond 2005 support to fishery research through regional programmes under the Nansen progr.



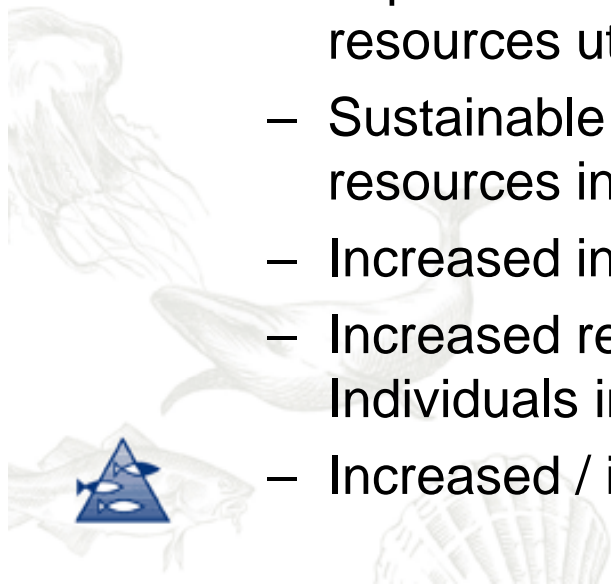
BP 3 - Goals and indicators

- **Programme goal:**

Promote sustainable utilization of South Africa's marine and coastal resources to enhance economic growth and poverty alleviation.

- **Programme goal indicators**

- Improved compliance with regulation for marine and coastal resources utilization.
- Sustainable utilization of consumptive and non-consumptive resources in the small scale and subsistence fisheries.
- Increased income levels of the average fishers/family.
- Increased real participation of Previously Disadvantaged Individuals in the fishing industry.
- Increased / improved research facilities and capacity building



Programme Purpose

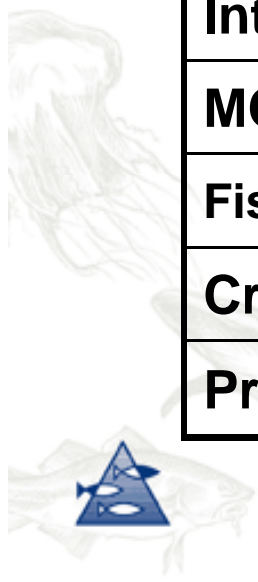
- **MCM's capacity and competence in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources is effective and efficient.**
 - Qualified marine scientists and fisheries managers, including monitoring, control and surveillance personnel, in place.
 - Relevant policies and legislation in place and implemented.
 - Management plans for fish stocks and Operation Management Plans established and operational.
 - Improved MCM management capacity in policy development, resource management, allocation, research and monitoring, control and surveillance.
 - A consultative/participatory-management system in place, where all relevant stakeholders are able to participate in the management of South African marine resources.



Business Plan 3 - Norwegian Grant 40 Mill NOK for 2005 –2010

Budget in South African currency - ZAR 59,8 mill

| Main program areas | Budget (ZAR) |
|---|-------------------|
| Resource Management | 7 071 000 |
| Research | 15 471 000 |
| Skills development | 15 693 000 |
| Integrated Coastal Management | 5 255 000 |
| MCS | 2 273 000 |
| Fisheries Mngm and Sector Dvlm Support | 4 100 000 |
| Cross Cutting Issues | 3 540 000 |
| Programme management | 3 353 000 |



Results

Fishery Policy and Legislation

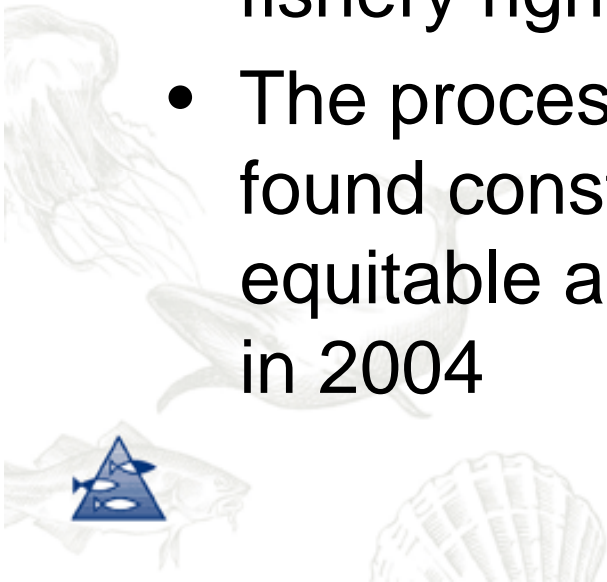
- A new fisheries policy developed
- The policy resulted in a White Paper adopted by cabinet in 1997
- The Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA) was passed by Parliament in 1998



Results

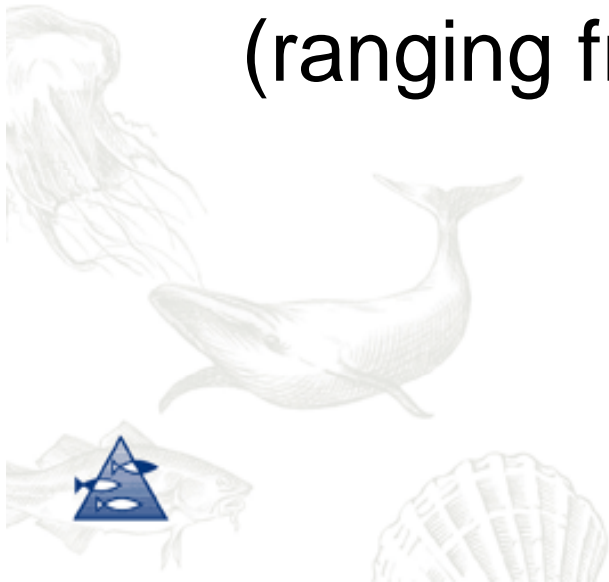
Implementation - fishery policy

- Fishery Rights Allocation of only one year was abandoned in 2001 in order to give longer perspective for investment in fisheries
- More than 3000 medium term (3 years) fishery rights issued for 2002-05
- The process of allocating fishing rights was found constitutional sound, being fair, equitable and just by SA Constitutional Court in 2004



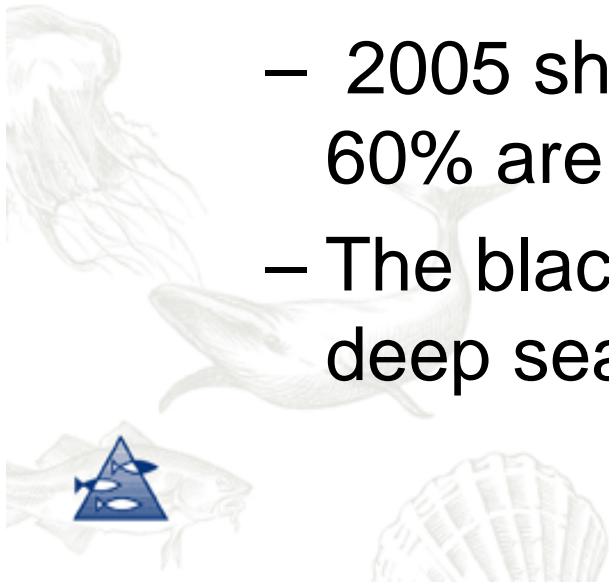
Results continued

- Policies for 20 stand-alone commercial fisheries finalised by mid 2005
- Allocation of long term commercial fishing rights issued by 2005 and 2006 (ranging from 8- to 15 years)



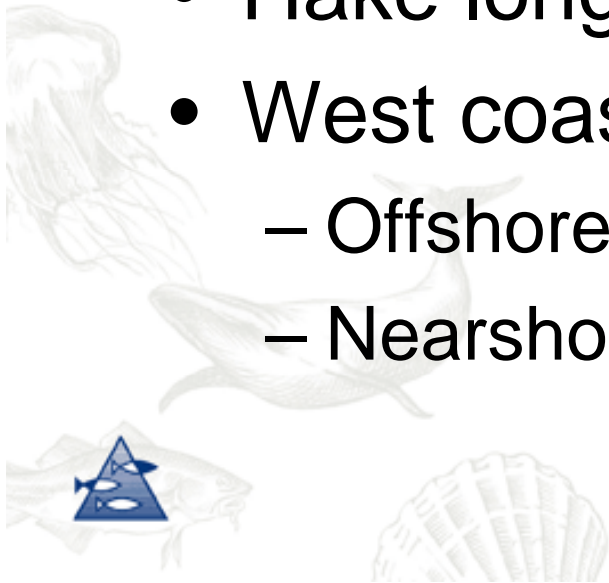
Transformation of fishing industry

- By 1994 a total of 400 entities exploited the RSA commercial fisheries
- The hake deep sea trawl fishery
 - 1994 shared by 5 white owned companies
 - 2005 shared by 52 quota holders, whereof 60% are black owned and managed
 - The black entities control 43% of hake deep sea trawl TAC



Transformation cont.

- Small pelagic – 60% transformed
- Horse mackerel – 40% transformed
- Squid fishery – 49% transformed
- Hake longline – 91% transformed
- West coast rock lobster
 - Offshore – 65% transformed
 - Nearshore – 90% transformed

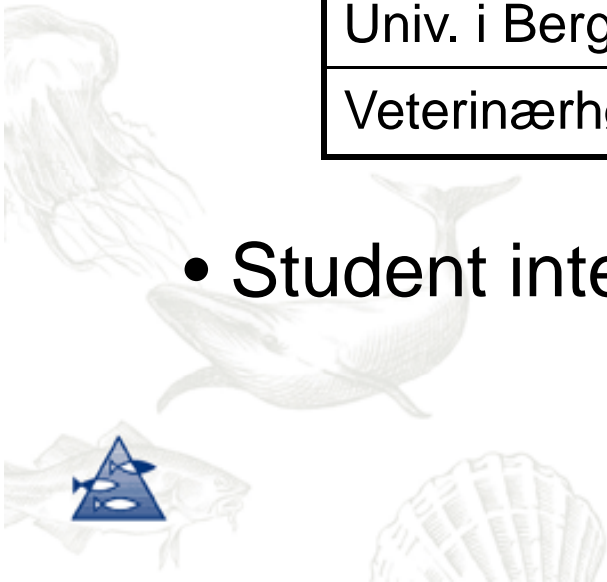


Skills development

- Training in specialist areas
- Scholarships – Students in Norway

| Universitet | Uteksaminerte | Nåværende |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Fiskerihøgskolen | 3 | 6 |
| Univ. i Bergen | 10 | 2 |
| Veterinærhøgskolen | | 2 |

- Student internship programme



Qualified marine scientists and fisheries managers

- Experienced researchers lost
- Many new black employees with MSc recruited or educated
- Missing experience in applied marine research



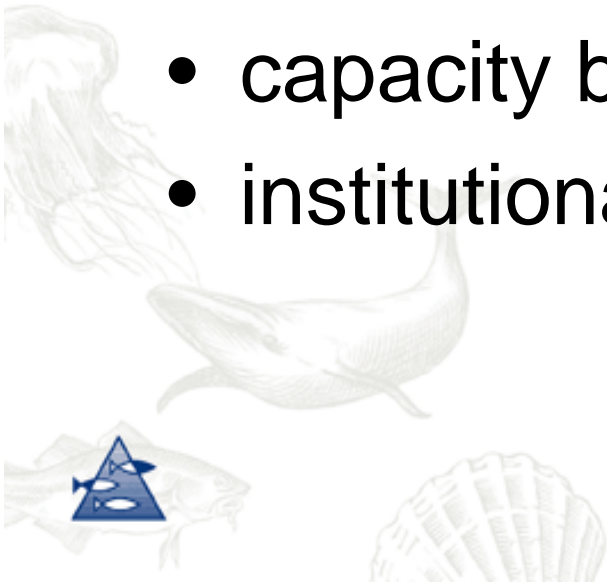
Sustainable utilization of RSA marine and coastal resources

- Problems in important fisheries like
 - hake deep sea trawl
 - Abalone (fishery closed from 2008)
 - Small pelagics



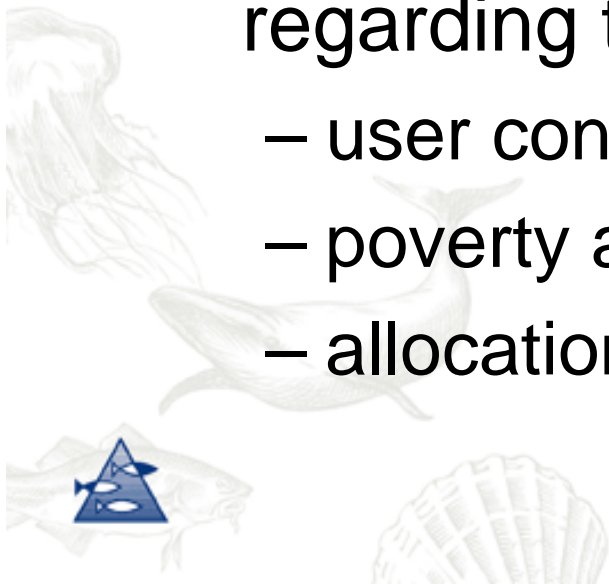
SA's small scale and subsistence fisheries

- co-management policy document drafted
- community-based resource monitoring systems set up
- capacity built centrally and locally
- institutional partnerships developed



Small scale fisheries cont.

- Policy document on the allocation of fishing rights in the small-scale fisheries, including subsistence fishing, is drafted
- Problems in practical and political issues regarding the policies remaining like:
 - user conflicts in the coastal zone,
 - poverty alleviation
 - allocation of fishing rights



Aquaculture research

- Research facilities improved
- Research capacity improved
- Research competence improved
- Still the official capacity is low and most of the research is conducted by private companies and/or universities

