

Strategic Plan for the Marine Living Resources Fund 2014-2019



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

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Strategic Plan

Marine Living Resources Fund

2014/2015 to 2018/2019

Revised: 2014/15

Acronyms

APP	Annual Performance Plan	IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
AED	Aquaculture and Economic Development	MAST	Marine Administration System
APAP	Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan	MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
BCC	Benguela Current Commission	MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	MLRF	Marine Living Resources Fund
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	MRM	Marine Resource Management
DDG	Deputy Director-General	MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
DG	Director-General	NAPF	National Aquaculture Policy Framework
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	NGP	New Growth Path
EAF	Ecosystems Approaches to Fisheries	NT	National Treasury
EPV	Environment Protection Vessel	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
FOS	Fisheries Operations Support	RFMO	Regional Fishery Management Organisation
FPE	Fish Processing Establishments	SCM	Supply Chain Management
FRD	Fisheries Research and Development	SCPF	Small-scale Fisheries Policy
FTE	Full Time Equivalents	SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TAC	Total Allowable Catch
IFSS	Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy	TAE	Total Allowable Effort
HR	Human Resources	VOC	Vessel Operating Costs
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
IGDP	Integrated Growth Development Plan	WfFP	Working for Fisheries Programme
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan	WSP	Workplace Skills Programme

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Foreword



The promulgation of the Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA) in 1998 was hailed by many involved in the management, development, protection and sustainable use of our fisheries resources as the most remarkable achievement of our young democracy. In the year 2014 the MLRA was amended to accommodate small-scale fishers.

The Marine Living Resources Fund (MLRF) was established under the MLRA and covers the operational expenses of the Fisheries Management Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). In pursuit of its goals and objectives, the Fisheries Management Branch divided its priorities into six areas:

- **Aquaculture and Economic Development:** Ensures aquaculture growth and fisheries economic development for sustainable livelihoods by providing public support and an integrated platform for the management of aquaculture.
- **Fisheries Research and Development:** Ensures promotion of sustainable development of the knowledge-based fisheries and aquaculture sectors by conducting and supporting appropriate research.
- **Marine Resource Management:** Ensures the sustainability utilisation and equitable and orderly access to the marine living resources through improved management and regulation.
- **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance:** Ensures the protection and promotion of sustainable use of marine living resources by intensifying enforcement and compliance.
- **Fisheries Operations Support:** Provides support services to fisheries.
- **Chief Financial Officer:** Responsible for the financial management of the MLRF.

Understanding the challenges the entire fishing industry experience and being aware of the opportunities that lies within those challenges for the MLRF over the next five years, ten key strategic priorities for the fishing sector over the medium term were identified.

These priorities include the advancement of transformation of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, research into specific fishing sectors to inform the setting of total allowable catches and efforts, support and development of the small-scale fisheries sector through the implementation of the Small-scale Fisheries Policy and to contribute towards the promotion of sustainable economic livelihoods for previously disadvantaged and rural communities.

During the next five years we also aim to facilitate investment in production and to support infrastructure for aquaculture and fisheries, increase growth, income and sustainable job opportunities in the value-chain and increased market access, to improve our compliance, monitoring and enforcement efforts, maintain the productivity of fish stocks and ecosystems, rebuild prioritized fish stocks through the implementation of the stock recovery strategy for hake, abalone, west coast rock-lobster and line-fish and in all, to make fisheries services more accessible to our clients.

We know that hard work lies ahead but we are confident that, with dedicated effort and planning, we will be able to achieve these goals.

In my capacity as both the Accounting Authority of the MLRF and the Accounting Officer of DAFF as the designated department, it is my pleasure to present the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan for the MLRF.



EDITH V. VRIES
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES



1. Introduction

The fisheries sector is a small contributor to the country's economy. The total value of production of the South African fishing industry is R7.5 billion, which constitutes about 0,3 % of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The commercial fishing industry currently provides direct employment (full and part-time) to approximately 26 500 people, while aquaculture provides about 1 850 direct employment opportunities.

However, this sector, like many other traditional economic sectors, has been experiencing a considerable decline over the past few years. Challenges in this regard include the international economic recession and increasing global competition and shrinking markets; environmental factors such as migratory patterns of marine species and climate change, increasing illegal fishing and poaching, and increasing demand for access to the finite marine resources. These challenges, which are described below, necessitate strategy shifts in the way in which resources are allocated, accessed, managed and regulated.

- **Limited natural resources:** the sector is faced with limited, and in some instances, declining and even collapsed fish stocks. At the same time, there is a growing demand for natural fish resources as a source of food security. The challenges for the department are to manage the natural fish resources sustainably; address recovery and rebuilding measures for depleted fish stocks; allocate the finite resources in a way that deals with the competing challenges of transforming the sector, providing access to resources to the previously excluded small scale fishing sector, while at the same time maintaining global competitive commercial fisheries. The department is also responsible for broadening the scope of aquaculture as well as supporting fishing communities to find alternative livelihood avenues in order to ensure food security.
- **Access to Markets:** persistent changes in the global market conditions continue to pose challenges to the fishing sector's ability to access markets for the exportation of fishing products and economic growth.
- **Access to Financial Support:** fisheries and aquaculture sectors are challenged by lack of funding support and limited financing from development finance institutions. This hampers development of the sectors and limits participation, especially by Small scale fishers and farmers, and slows down the transformation of the sectors. This also affects competitiveness in the two sectors.
- **Climate Change:** this has resulted in the migration of natural resources from their original habitat, thus leading to increasing levels of poverty, unemployment, infrastructure dilapidation due to either closure and/or migration of fish processing facilities to other areas.
- **Illegal Fishing:** fisheries generally is a highly contested industry, both locally and globally. It is plagued by syndicated crime, over-exploitation of high-value species, corruption and poor compliance levels. This problem requires the Department to introduce comprehensive responses to this complex, highly technical and technologically advanced challenge by intensifying its monitoring and compliance efforts and working cooperatively with other law enforcement agencies.

1.1 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The MLRF will promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the recovery of depleted fish stocks by implementing the stock recovery plans and strategies for hake, abalone, west coast rock lobster and linefish by 2018/19. While implementing an ecosystem approach for fisheries management, the MLRF will continue embarking on fishery specific research which will inform the setting of Total Allowable Catches and Effort (TACs / TAEs) in twenty-two fishing sectors. Fishing rights will be reallocated on a long term basis in those fisheries where rights are due to expire in 2015, 2016 and 2020 respectively; mainly focusing on the implementation of the Small scale Fisheries Policy.

The Department will also continue implementing the National Aquaculture Policy Framework (NAPF) by broadening the scope of the aquaculture sector; including the development of a legislative framework for the management of marine and freshwater aquaculture, facilitation of investments in production and support infrastructure, provision of support to community-based projects and commercial freshwater and marine fish farms, and by expanding the production base through on-going pilot research projects on commercial viability of new aquaculture species through implementation of the Aquaculture Research and Technology Development Programme; implementation of the Public Understanding of Aquaculture programme, and implementation of the bio-security, environmental and bio-safety programmes for aquatic animal products.

Fisheries and Aquaculture are guided by national and international obligations and legislations. Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and regional programmes such as the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) and other related programmes will be implemented. The Fisheries Implementation Strategy as aligned to the three national strategic outcomes 4, 7 and 10 and will also consider the departmental key strategic thrusts i.e. job creation, food security and small-holder development strategy. The WfFP will remain one of the vehicles for economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.

The Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy (IFSS) will be implemented in order to coordinate and improve enforcement efforts, to reduce illegal fishing and to ensure compliance with the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The Department will also embark on strategies to assist the fishing industry to remain globally competitive by adopting internationally accepted fisheries management practices. Further opportunities and livelihood alternatives in the fishing communities will be created through implementation of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) projects in coastal and rural communities under the WfFP.

2 Mission statement

The MLRF and the DAFF share a common vision and mission, namely:

2.1 VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

United, prosperous and transformed agricultural sector that contributes to food security for all.

Mission:

Advancing food security and agrarian transformation in the agricultural sector through innovative, inclusive and sustainable policies and programmes.

2.2 VALUES:

Drive: driven to deliver excellent service through leadership and professionalism

Attitude: being an ambitious, passionate, reliable and dedicated workforce

Fairness: acting with objectivity, empathy, integrity and transparency

Focus: focusing on people, economic and rural development

2.3 LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OF THE MLRF

The MLRF was established in terms of section 10 of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No.18 of 1998). The MLRF is a schedule 3A Public Entity as specified under the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999).

The specific mandate of the MLRF is derived from the following acts, policies and treaties:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)
- Environmental Conservation Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 50 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999)
- Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998) and Amendment
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)
- Sea-shore Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935)
- Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973)
- Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980)
- Marine Pollution Act, 1981 (Act No. 6 of 1981)
- Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996)
- Marine Living Resource Amendment Bill (B30-2013)

2.4 OVERVIEW OF PAST EXPENDITURE TRENDS

Expenditure over the past five years is reflected in the table below:

2009/10 *R'000	2010/11 *R'000	2011/12 *R'000	2012/13 *R'000	2013/14 R'000	2014/15 R'000
349 483	327 630	376 657	269 029	585 431	391 331

***Note:** The figures above are all audited outcomes

Note 2: These figures exclude personnel costs which are paid by DAFF.

Note 3: 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are published Estimates of National Expenditure.

3 Medium term strategy

The following strategic goals and strategic objectives will be implemented over the medium term through strategic action programmes:

DAFF's strategic goals and objectives are grounded in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2014-19. The MTSF was analysed and issues relevant to the department identified and developed into four strategic goals (SGs) and eight strategic objectives (SOs) to support each goal.

Alignment of government key outcomes to departmental goals:

Outcomes	Strategic goals	Programmes
12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	SG1: Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration	1
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	SG2: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector	2,4, 5 & 6
7. Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all	SG3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation	3,5,6
10 Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	SG4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector	2,5,6

3.1 STRATEGIC GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2014/15 TO 2018/19

STRATEGIC GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
<p>Strategic Goal 1: Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 1.1 Strengthen the culture of compliance with statutory requirements and good governance practice</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1.2 Strengthen the support, guidance and interaction with stakeholders in the sector</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1.3 Strengthen institutional mechanisms for integrated policy and planning in the sector</p>
<p>Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 2.1 Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increased production and productivity in prioritised value chains</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2.2 Effective management of bio-security and sector related risks</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2.3 Ensure support for market access and processing of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries products</p>
<p>Strategic Goal 3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 3.1 Lead and coordinate government food security initiatives</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3.2 Enhance skills capacity for efficient delivery in the sector</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3.3 Strengthen planning, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive support programmes</p>

Strategic Goal 4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector	Strategic Objective 4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources
	Strategic Objective 4.2 Ensure appropriate responses to climate change through implementation of effective prescribed frameworks

3.2 STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS OF THE INSTITUTION

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration

Strategic outcome oriented goal 1	Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration
Goal statement	Provide leadership and administrative support to achieve sector and organizational goals in accordance with prescribed frameworks

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector

Strategic outcome oriented goal 2	Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector
Goal statement	Ensure profitable and safe production that contributes to increased market access

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation

Strategic outcome oriented goal 3	Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation
Goal statement	Lead and create an enabling environment for effective implementation of government food security initiatives aimed at improving the availability of food

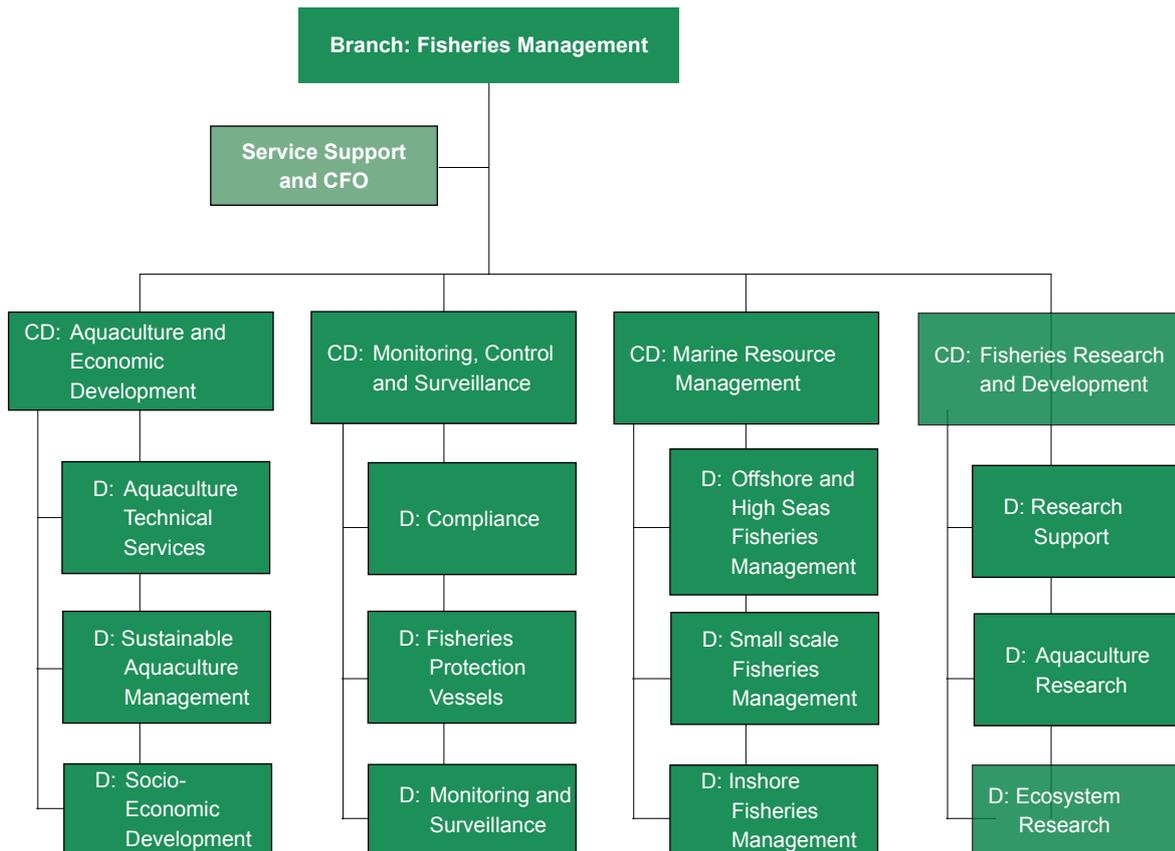
STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector

Strategic outcome oriented goal 4	Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector
Goal statement	Ensure sustainable use of natural resources

3.3 KEY DELIVERABLES, TARGETS AND TIME FRAMES FOR THE MLRF

The MLRF's purpose is to manage, develop and promote sustainable use of South Africa's fisheries resources and aquaculture. The programme comprises six sub-programmes, namely:

- **Aquaculture and Economic Development:** Ensures aquaculture growth and fisheries economic development for sustainable livelihoods by providing public support and an integrated platform for the management of aquaculture.
- **Fisheries Research and Development:** Ensures promotion of sustainable development of the knowledge-based fisheries and aquaculture sectors by conducting and supporting appropriate research.
- **Marine Resource Management:** Ensures the sustainability utilisation and equitable and orderly access to the marine living resources through improved management and regulation.
- **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance:** Ensures the protection and promotion of sustainable use of marine living resources by intensifying enforcement and compliance.
- **Fisheries Operations Support:** Provide support services to fisheries.
- **Chief Financial Officer:** Responsible for the financial management of the MLRF.



Above: Branch: Fisheries Management Structure

Strategic Interventions:

- Facilitate investment in production and support infrastructure for aquaculture and fisheries
- Support the development of small scale fisheries and aquaculture
- Advance transformation of fisheries
- Maintain the productivity of fish stocks and ecosystems; and rebuild depleted fish stocks

3.4 EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The spending focus over the medium term will be on the sustainable use of marine living resources and the Working for Fisheries Programme (WfFP). A recurrent allocation of R203.0 million over the medium term has been allocated for the implementation of the Working for Fisheries Projects and over 3 550 job opportunities are expected to be created in coastal and rural communities. The spending focus will also be on performing annual fishery specific research to inform the process of setting the Total Allowable Catches (TAC) and Total Allowable Effort (TAE) in twenty-two fishing sectors per year until 2018/19.

This includes the implementation of the Small scale Fisheries Policy in 2014/15 and improving compliance with and enforcement of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) by implementing the Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy (IFSS) from 2014/15 onwards.

The Department provides for personnel costs and transfer payment to the MLRF. The MLRF also receives transfer payments for the Working for Fisheries Programme (WfFP) and Vessel Operating Costs (VOC).

The budget of the MLRF was reduced by R45.0 million over the medium term. The reduction is not expected to have an adverse effect on service delivery, as various cost cutting measures have been put in place.

3.4.1 MLRF budget estimates for 2014/15 as approved by the Minister

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 2014/15			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 2014/15	
OWN REVENUE	MTEF ALLOCATION (excluding personnel costs)	TOTAL	OPERATIONAL BUDGET ALLOCATION (excluding personnel costs)	TOTAL
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
126 824	251 331	378 155	378 155	378 155

3.4.2 MTEF allocations for the 2014/15 – 2016/17 financial years (Programme 6 within DAFF)

Sub-programme	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)	Medium term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/total: Average (%)
	R thousands	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2010/11 - 2013/14	2014/15		
Management	143	104	925	1 607	124.0%	0.2%	2 065	2 168	2 283	12.4%	0.5%	
Aquaculture	23 692	24 976	28 739	29 747	7.9%	7.0%	32 373	33 836	35 629	6.2%	7.4%	
Monitoring Control and Surveillance	54 287	63 963	68 226	73 597	10.7%	17.0%	69 772	73 427	77 326	1.7%	16.6%	
Marine Resources Management	14 242	15 072	17 383	17 634	7.4%	4.2%	18 648	19 164	20 180	4.6%	4.3%	
Fisheries Research and Development	38 649	46 664	52 693	57 606	14.2%	12.8%	53 587	56 049	59 012	0.8%	12.8%	
Marine Living Resources Fund	128 100	201 173	316 365	253 545	25.6%	58.8%	251 331	258 623	268 441	1.9%	58.4%	
Total	259 113	351 952	484 330	433 736	18.7%	100.0%	427 776	443 267	462 871	2.2%	100.0%	

Change to 2013 Budget estimate (300) (19 156) (24 772) (20 000)

Economic classification

Current payments	130 845	150 254	166 678	180 171	11.3%	41.1%	176 445	184 644	194 430	2.6%	41.6%
Compensation of employees	130 845	150 254	166 678	180 171	11.3%	41.1%	176 445	184 644	194 430	2.6%	41.6%
Transfers and subsidies	128 268	201 698	317 652	253 565	25.5%	58.9%	251 331	258 623	268 441	1.9%	58.4%
Departmental agencies and accounts	128 100	201 173	316 365	253 545	25.6%	58.8%	251 331	258 623	268 441	1.9%	58.4%
Households	168	525	1 287	20	-50.8%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Total	259 113	351 952	484 330	433 736	18.7%	100.0%	427 776	443 267	462 871	2.2%	100.0%

3.5 RISK MANAGEMENT

The MLRF, as a public entity has identified the following 6 enterprise risks and the corresponding corrective actions:

- **Inability to carry out core fisheries functions and mandates and inability to meet predetermined objectives.**
The corrective action will involve the formulation of a plan to improve the efficiency of revenue collection; investigating potential additional sources of revenue; making a business case to National Treasury for additional MTEF allocations; realistic planning and target setting matched to available budget and human and other resources; utilising under-expenditure in other cost centers, and revisiting the strategic plan as a last resort with the aim of revising some of the targets.
- **Inadequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems and ageing technology.**
The corrective strategy will be to develop approved policies aligned to business objectives, including an infrastructure replacement plan; the development of an electronic data management system; and tightened security with accompanying training.
- **Inadequate Supply Chain Management (SCM) processes.**
Further training is conducted for SCM practitioners and line managers to ensure that staff are kept up to date on Treasury regulations; ensuring that SCM staff have an understanding of MLRF operations and requirements. An enterprise procurement plan needs to be developed on a yearly basis.
- **Insufficient human resources and appropriate skills in key positions.**
Coordination with branches of Corporate Services and the office of the CFO to ensure adequate personnel and HR budget; the MLRF must formally adopt HR policies applicable to staff in the Fisheries Management branch.
- **Insufficient budget to cover personnel and operational requirements.**
The corrective actions are to make business case motivations to National Treasury (NT) and DAFF, and to increase efforts to collect all sources of revenue.

4 Fisheries sector jobs

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) was introduced as a nation-wide government-led initiative aimed at drawing a significant number of unemployed South Africans into productive work in a manner that will enable them to gain skills and increase their capacity to earn an income. This programme advances the principle of government expenditure, across all three spheres, to provide employment opportunities and skills development to the unemployed.

4.1 WORKING FOR FISHERIES PROGRAMME (WFFP)

The Department has established the WFFP as a vehicle to implement projects that address the Department's core responsibilities in line with the EPWP principles. The WFFP aims to contribute towards poverty alleviation through interventions that are public-driven which allows the Department to fulfill its mandate of job creation, empowerment and skills development as set out in Government's Outcomes 4, 7 and 10. The WFFP aims to empower beneficiaries to participate in the mainstream fishing economy in a manner that addresses the core responsibilities of the Department which include:

- Management, development and sustainable utilization of fisheries resources
- Protecting the quality and integrity of the country's marine ecosystems
- Promoting transformation in the fishing sector
- Promoting the development of aquaculture

The programme focuses on supporting three key chief directorates within the Fisheries Management Branch in terms of both mandate and the projects funded. These chief directorates are:

- Aquaculture and Economic Development
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Marine Resource Management

The employment criteria as set by the EPWP III guidelines for 2014/15 to 2018/19 will be implemented by the WFFP for all projects. The guidelines stipulate that 55% of the jobs created in 2014/15 should be earmarked for youth and that this percentage increase to 80% by 2018/19. The guidelines also stipulate that 55% of the jobs created be reserved for women.

The jobs created through the WFFP are dependent on the funding approved by National Treasury, through EPWP, for the Programme and will either increase or decrease in line with the approved MTEF budgets. The projected jobs for years 2014/15 to 2015/16 are based on the budgets approved. All reporting on the projects are done monthly and quarterly to EPWP as required.

Key Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth						
Strategic Goal 2: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector						
Indicator	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Increased the number of jobs opportunities (Working for Fisheries Programme)	1 100 jobs 456 youth 592 women	1 250 jobs 688 youth 688 women	630 jobs 397 youth 347 women	600 jobs 426 youth 330 women	558 jobs 447 youth 307 women	558 jobs 447 youth 307 women
Budget	R71 million	R68 million approximately	R65 million approximately	Not approved as yet	Not approved as yet	Not approved as yet

Quarterly targets for 2014/15:

Strategic objective		Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
2.1	Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increase production and productivity in prioritised value chains	Increased the number of jobs opportunities (Working for Fisheries Programme)	Quarterly	1 250 jobs 688 youth 688 women	300	310	320	320

5 Annual Performance Plan (APP) over the MTEF

The Fund's mandate and core business is to manage, develop and promote sustainable use of South Africa's fisheries resources and aquaculture as well as to protect the integrity and quality of the marine ecosystem. The programme comprises six sub-programmes, namely:

- **Aquaculture and Economic Development:** Ensures aquaculture growth and fisheries economic development for sustainable livelihoods by providing public support and an integrated platform for the management of aquaculture.
- **Fisheries Research and Development:** Ensures promotion of sustainable development of the knowledge-based fisheries and aquaculture sectors by conducting and supporting appropriate research.
- **Marine Resource Management:** Ensures the sustainability utilisation and equitable and orderly access to the marine living resources through improved management and regulation.
- **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance:** Ensures the protection and promotion of sustainable use of marine living resources by intensifying enforcement and compliance.
- **Fisheries Operations Support:** Provide support services to fisheries.
- **Chief Financial Officer:** Responsible for the financial management of MLRF.

5.1 APPs AGAINST STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Strategic objective, Programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2014/15 to 2016/17

Strategic objective	Programme performance indicators	Audited/Actual			Estimated performance 2013/14	Medium-term targets		
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
2.1 Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increase production and productivity in prioritised value chains	Number of fish farms supported	-	3	5	23	10	15	15
	Aquaculture Bill developed	-	-	National Aquaculture Strategic Framework	National Aquaculture Strategic Framework	Initial Draft Bill Approved by EXCO	Draft submitted to Parliament	Bill Approved
	Number of aquaculture research projects conducted	-	-	-	Research project on interactions between aquaculture operations and the environment	1 (Research on reproduction and nutrition for aquaculture species)	1 (Research on genetics for aquaculture species)	1 (Research on new candidate species for aquaculture)

5.1.1 Directorate: Aquaculture Technical Services

Strategic Goal 2.1: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector						
Strategic Objective 2.1 Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increase production and productivity in prioritised value chains						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Number of fish farms supported	23 fish farms	10 fish farms	2	3	3	2

5.1.2 Directorate: Sustainable Aquaculture Management

Strategic Goal 2.1: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector						
Strategic Objective 2.1 Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increase production and productivity in prioritised value chains						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Aquaculture Bill Developed	Quarterly	Initial Bill Approved by EXCO	Terms of Reference approved	Appointment of Service Provider	Internal consultation on the Draft Bill	Approved Draft Bill by EXCO

5.1.3 Directorate: Aquaculture Research

Strategic Goal 2.1: Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector						
Strategic Objective 2.1 Advance Agricultural Policy Action Plan through increase production and productivity in prioritised value chains						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Number of aquaculture research projects conducted	-	1 (Research on reproduction and nutrition for aquaculture species)	Conditioning of brood stock	Conditioning of brood stock	Spawning of brood stock	Growth trials

5.2 APPs AGAINST STRATEGIC GOAL 3

Strategic objective, Programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2014/15 to 2016/17

Strategic objective		Programme performance indicators	Audited/Actual			Estimated performance 2013/14	Medium term targets		
			2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
3.1	Lead and coordinate Government food security initiatives	Small scale fishing policy implemented	-	-	-	Interim relief measure on providing access to marine resources	Regulations promulgated under MLRA amended to include the management of the Small scale fisheries Sector	Rights allocated to registered Small scale fisheries cooperatives	Support programmes facilitated to Small scale co-operatives
		Fishing Rights Allocation (FRAP) Framework approved and implemented	-	-	-	FRAP 2013 Policies	Draft Fishing Rights Allocation Framework	Approval and Implementation of the FRAP Framework	Implementation of the FRAP Framework

5.2.1 Directorate: Small scale Fisheries Management

Strategic Goal 3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation						
Strategic Objective 3.1 Lead and coordinate government food security initiatives						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Small scale fishing policy implemented	Interim relief measures on providing access to marine resources	Regulations promulgated under MLRA amended to include the management of Small scale Fisheries sector	-	First Draft of Regulations	Second Draft of Regulations	Approved Regulations Gazetted

5.2.2 Directorates: Inshore, Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management

Strategic Goal 3: Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation						
Strategic Objective 3.1 Lead and coordinate government food security initiatives						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Fishing Rights Allocation (FRAP) Framework approved and implemented	FRAP 2013 Policies	Final draft Fishing Rights Allocation Framework	-	Final draft Fishing Allocation Framework	-	Final draft Fishing Rights Allocation Framework

5.3 APPs AGAINST STRATEGIC GOAL 4

Strategic objective, Programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2014/15 to 2016/17

Strategic objective	Programme performance indicators	Audited/Actual			Estimated performance 2013/14	Medium-term targets		
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources	Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy (IFSS) implemented	-	-	-	Approval and implementation of the IFSS	4 598 compliance and enforcement measures in the 4 prioritized fisheries sectors: hake, abalone, rock lobster and linefish implemented	4 598 compliance and enforcement measures in the 4 prioritized fisheries sectors: hake, abalone, rock lobster and linefish implemented	4 598 compliance and enforcement measures in the 4 prioritized fisheries sectors: hake, abalone, rock lobster and linefish implemented
	Recovery of prioritized fish stocks	-	-	-	4 sectors identified (Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster and linefish)	Research report to indicate fish stock levels for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster revise compiled	Research report to indicate fish stock levels for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster revise compiled	Research report to indicate fish stock levels for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster revise compiled
						Recovery plans for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster revise	Recovery plans for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster implemented and updated	Recovery plans for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster implemented and updated

5.3.1 Chief Directorate: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Strategic Goal 4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector						
Strategic Objective 4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy (IFSS) implemented	Approval and implementation of the IFSS	4 598 compliance and enforcement measures in the 4 prioritized fisheries sectors: hake, abalone, rock lobster and linefish implemented	IFSS Implementation plan developed 1 349 sea, land based inspections of right holders in the 4 prioritized fisheries conducted	1 049 sea, land based inspections and investigations of right holders in the 4 prioritized fisheries conducted	1 249 sea, land based inspections and investigations of right holders in the 4 prioritized fisheries conducted	949 sea, land based inspections and investigations of right holders in the 4 prioritized fisheries conducted

5.3.2 Directorate: Research Support

Strategic Goal 4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector						
Strategic Objective 4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Recovery of prioritized fish stocks	4 sectors identified (Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster and linefish)	Research report to indicate fish stock levels compiled	-	Scientific update of resource status and recommendations for the following season's sustainable catch for abalone Scientific update of resource status and recommendations for the following season's sustainable catch for West Coast Rock Lobster	Scientific update of resource status and recommendations for the following season's sustainable catch levels for Deep water hake -	-

5.3.3 Directorate: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management

Strategic Goal 4: Sustainable use of natural resources in the sector						
Strategic Objective 4.1 Ensure the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and recovery of depleted and degraded natural resources						
Performance Indicator	Baseline	Annual target 2014/15	Quarterly targets			
			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Recovery of prioritized fish stocks	4 sectors identified (Deep water hake, abalone, west coast lobster and linefish)	Recovery plans for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone and west coast lobster	-	-	Formulate management recommendation towards targets set for recovery of west coast rock lobster stock Formulate revised permit conditions	Formulate management recommendation towards target set for recovery of Hake stock Formulate revised permit conditions

6 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

6.1 BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

The processing of permits and license applications is a key service that most of MLRF's clients demand improvement on. This key service includes the processing of catch permits, export and import permits and fishing vessel licences. Huge volumes of applications for catch permits are submitted before the start of a particular fishing season while applications for export and import permits as well as vessel licences are received on a continuous basis.

The turnaround times for permits and licences are impacted by the quality of the applications lodged by our clients and the availability of the Marine Administration System (MAST) and ORACLE financial system used to process these documents. It thus becomes a challenge to maintain set standards; if clients do not submit accurate documentation to enable the departmental officials to process the applications within the stipulated time-frames or when required computerized systems are not available for processing.

The table below stipulates the current as well as desired standards for the processing of permits and license applications. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) unit continuously improves the applications / systems to enable the business processes for better service delivery.

The enhancements on the systems have significantly improved the turnaround times in the issuing of permits and licences. The implementation of the desired standards as listed, will be ensured by regular interactions between the line functionaries responsible for the service and the Branch's Walk-in Customer Service Centre. These interactions would include meetings, personal visits, telephone calls and workshops as and when necessary.

The MLRF is continuously trying to raise the bar and to satisfy the needs of its clients in line with the Batho Pele principles. The MLRF has embarked on the process of decentralization of services to coastal provinces. Two pilot stations, namely Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape and Saldanha in the Western Cape where limited services with regard to the processing of permits and licences are being rendered, have already been implemented and progress are being monitored.

6.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Service objective: To improve the processing of fishing permits and license applications in the fisheries subsector.

Key services focused on SDIP: Issuing of permits and licences (except applications related to exemptions)

Key services	Service beneficiary		Current Standard		Desired Standard	
			2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Processing of all permit and fishing vessel license applications (except applications related to exemptions) establishments)	Fishing industry; fishing rights holders; recreational fishers; foreign and local vessel owners; fish import and export industry	Quantity	+/- 1 000 applications received per month. 85% of applications processed per month	+/- 1 000 applications received per month. 85% of applications processed per month	+/- 1 000 applications received per month. 95% of applications processed per month	+/- 1 000 applications received per month. Maintain standard
		Quality	Alignment of business processes with organisational and client requirements Conducted 1 public perception survey per annum of the permit and licence service Maintained Service Standards	Alignment of business processes Continuous review of business processes Conducted 1 public perception survey per annum of the permit and licence service Maintain and improve Service Standards	Maintain standard of business processes Continuous review of business processes Conduct 2 public perception survey per annum of the permit and licence service Maintain and improve Service Standards Draft Customer Service Charter	Maintain standard of business processes Continuous review of business processes Conduct 2 public perception survey per annum of the permit and licence service Maintain and improve Service Standards Implemented Customer Service Charter
		Consultation	One-on-one intensive collaboration via Customer Service Centre and workshops Public Consultation meetings Management Working Group meetings	One-on-one intensive collaboration via Customer Service Centre and workshops Public Consultation meeting Management Working Group meetings	Further one-on-one intensive stakeholder collaboration via Customer Service Centre and workshops Public Consultation meetings Management Working Group meetings	Further one-on-one intensive stakeholder collaboration via Customer Service Centre and workshops Public Consultation meetings Management Working Group meetings

6.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (continued)

Key Service	Service Beneficiary		Current Standard		Desired Standard	
			2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
		Access	Compliance offices and Fishery Development Workers along the coast Walk-in Centre in Cape Town Share-Call line, telephone, emails, faxes and letters Website Promotion of Access to Information (PAIA)	Compliance offices and Fishery Development Workers along the coast Walk-in Centre in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Saldahna Bay Share-Call line, telephone, emails, faxes and letters Website Promotion of Access to Information (PAIA)	Improved services by Compliance offices and Fishery Development Workers along the coast Walk-in Centre in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Saldahna Bay Share-Call line, telephone, emails, faxes and letters Website Promotion of Access to Information (PAIA)	Improved services by Compliance offices and Fishery Development Workers along the coast Walk-in Centre in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Saldahna Bay Share-Call line, telephone, emails, faxes and letters Website Promotion of Access to Information (PAIA)
		Courtesy	Maintain Customer Service Centre standards and apply Batho Pele principles consistently	Maintain Customer Service Centre standards and apply Batho Pele principles consistently	Maintain Customer Service Centre standards and apply Batho Pele principles consistently	Maintain Customer Service Centre standards and apply Batho Pele principles consistently
		Openness and Transparency	Publish Strategic Plans, Financial Statements and progress reports on an annual basis	Publish Strategic Plans, Financial Statements and progress reports on an annual basis	Continue to publish Strategic Plans, Financial Statements and progress reports on an annual basis	Continue to publish Strategic Plans, Financial Statements and progress reports on an annual basis
		Information	Through Customer Services Centre Updated notices, brochures and pamphlets in the Customer Services Centre Education and Awareness campaigns	Through Customer Services Centre Updated notices, brochures and pamphlets in the Customer Services Centre Education and Awareness campaigns	Through Customer Services Centre Updated notices, brochures and pamphlets in the Customer Services Centre Education and Awareness campaigns	Through Customer Services Centre Updated notices, brochures and pamphlets in the Customer Services Centre Education and Awareness campaigns

6.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (continued)

Key Service	Service Beneficiary		Current Standard		Desired Standard	
			2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
		Redress	Share-Call line answered within 4 rings 80% of the time	Share-Call line answered within 4 rings 80% of the time	Share-Call line answered within 4 rings 80% of the time	Share-Call line answered within 4 rings 80% of the time
			Enquires are referred to line managers within 1 day after receipt	Enquires are referred to line managers within 1 day after receipt	Enquires are referred to line managers within 1 day after receipt	Enquires are referred to line managers within 1 day after receipt
			Acknowledgement of receipt of emails, faxes and letters to stakeholders within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of receipt of emails, faxes and letters to stakeholders within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of receipt of emails, faxes and letters to stakeholders within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of receipt of emails, faxes and letters to stakeholders within 1 day of receipt
			Response on general enquiries within 20 working days	Response on general enquiries within 20 working days	Response on general enquiries within 20 working days	Response on general enquiries within 20 working days
			Acknowledgement of complaints within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of complaints within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of complaints within 1 day of receipt	Acknowledgement of complaints within 1 day of receipt
			Primary investigations on complaints conducted within 7 working days	Primary investigations on complaints conducted within 7 working days	Primary investigations on complaints conducted within 7 working days	Primary investigations on complaints conducted within 7 working days
		Time	Permits issued in 7 working days			
					Recreational Import permits issued in 3 working days	Recreational Import permits issued in 3 working days
			Licences issued in 1 working day			

7 Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs)

7.1	Indicator title	Number of fish farms supported
	Short definition	Fish farm refers to enclosed environment where fish are grown. The support includes the interventions (technical and advisory services) made in order to leverage funding to maximize production.
	Purpose/importance	To facilitate investment in production and support infrastructure for aquaculture
	Source/collection of data	Approval letters from DTI for funding of fish farms. Technical Assessment Reports on farms supported. Progress reports on farms supported. Data is collected from Provincial Departments of Agriculture and from the industry (farmers)
	Method of calculation	Simple count - Total number of fish farms supported
	Data limitations	Change in strategic intent of Provincial Departments of Agriculture
	Type of indicator	Output
	Calculation type	Cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	Continues without change from previous year
	Desired performance	Increased number of farms supported
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Aquaculture Technical Services

7.2	Indicator title	Aquaculture Bill Developed
	Short definition	A dedicated Aquaculture legislation is of fundamental importance and a critical factor in creating an enabling environment for sector growth
	Purpose/importance	To create an enabling environment for management and development of the aquaculture sector in South Africa
	Source/collection of data	Recommendations on the Report of the Audit of Legislation governing aquaculture in South Africa and input from interested and affected parties during the consultative workshops.
	Method of calculation	Recommendations from the Audit report incorporated into the Terms of Reference for the contract to draft an Aquaculture Bill and a Service Level Agreement between DAFF and the Service Provide to be signed by both parties.
	Data limitations	Poor attendance and participation by interested and affected parties could lead to limited input.
	Type of indicator	Efficiency
	Calculation type	Non-cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	Continues from previous year
	Desired performance	The aim is to have a pro-development inclusive aquaculture legislation that will enable accelerated sector growth.
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Sustainable Aquaculture Management

7.3	Indicator title	Number of aquaculture research projects conducted
	Short definition	Aquaculture is a knowledge and technology driven industry which relies heavily on research to develop new techniques, species and the efficient technology for sustainable commercial production
	Purpose/importance	For the industry to be competitive there is a need to promote expansion and diversification of the sector. There are several areas of aquaculture that require research support, including the development of new species, breeding, alternative feeds, improved production systems, environmental impacts of aquaculture operations, new culture technology focusing on local species, post-harvest technology, understanding markets' needs, food safety and animal health research. The research in these areas is crucial for a competitive, viable and vibrant aquaculture industry
	Source/collection of data	The data collection is mainly through experiments conducted at the Sea Point research facility/laboratory. Some of the data is collected by field work at sea and in some instances at the aquaculture operations
	Method of calculation	Analysis of sample is done in the laboratory using various equipment such as microscope and PCR. Statistical analysis is also undertaken to calculate some of the results 1 research report on reproduction and nutrition for aquaculture
	Data limitations	The limitations are mainly due to shortage of capacity and financial resources to do all the required experiments
	Type of indicator	This will be an quantitative indicator
	Calculation type	Measure the impact of the research on the sector growth and sustainability over a given period
	Reporting cycle	Annually
	New indicator	New indicator
	Desired performance	The target is to increase aquaculture production by 100% by the year 2020
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Aquaculture Research

7.4	Indicator title	Small scale fisheries policy implemented
	Short definition	The implementation of the Small scale fisheries policy is a lengthy process (at least five years) that requires a number of strategic steps to be put in place in order to establish, develop and sustain a vibrant Small scale fisheries sector. In 2014/2015 the most strategic priority is the amendment of the Regulations promulgated under the MLRA to accommodate the management of the Small scale fisheries sector.
	Purpose/importance	To promote food security and employment and alleviate poverty in coastal communities, and that would seek to provide overall transformation of the fishing sector.
	Source/collection of data	Meeting minutes & Government Gazette Notices
	Method of calculation	Presentation of number of meeting minutes and gazette notices.
	Data limitations	None
	Type of indicator	Output
	Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	New
	Desired performance	To create an enabling environment for the establishment, development and sustainability of the Small scale fisheries sector
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Small scale Fisheries Management

7.5	Indicator title	Fishing Rights Allocation (FRAP) Framework approved and implemented
	Short definition	Framework for allocation of fishing rights (access to harvest fish for a specific period of time) to commercial fishing sectors is needed to ensure sustainable utilization, equitable and orderly access to the marine living resources.
	Purpose/importance	To control and regulate the sustainable and equitable utilisation of marine living resources and advance transformation of fisheries sectors while promoting food security and employment.
	Source/collection of data	Government Gazette, Allocation Policies, Marine Living Resources Act, Rights Registers
	Method of calculation	Presentation of Fishing Rights allocation Framework in SMS meeting minutes and approval of the draft by Fisheries Executive Meeting.
	Data limitations	Insufficient information supplied by applicants
	Type of indicator	Output
	Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	Continues without change from previous year
	Desired performance	Ensure a fair, transparent allocation process and improved access to fishing rights by previously disadvantaged individuals or entities.
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management Director: Inshore Fisheries Management

7.6	Indicator title	Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy (IFSS) implemented
	Short definition	Measures include inspections (sea-based and landings), investigations on rights holders, partnerships with law-enforcement agencies, development of marine data monitoring system and provide capacity building in respect of the enforcement of the MLRA
	Purpose/importance	Reducing the rate of depletion of fish stock by combating illegal fishing activities
	Source/collection of data	Listing of inspections and investigations conducted – Date, Vessel Name, Vessel Owner, Skipper/Master, Right Holder, Fishery Sector, Latitude, Longitude, FPV, FPO, FCO, Field Station or Region. Progress reports on inspections and investigations conducted and partnerships developed
	Method of calculation	Simple count - Report on the total number of measures undertaken
	Data limitations	Seasonal fishing, weather conditions
	Type of indicator	Efficiency
	Calculation type	Non-cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	Continues with minimal change from previous year
	Desired performance	Increased enforcement and compliance measures
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Monitoring and Surveillance Director: Compliance Director: Fisheries Protection Vessels

7.7	Indicator title	Recovery of prioritized fish stock
7.7.1	Annual target: Research report to indicate fish stock levels compiled	
	Short definition	The indicator is a reflection of the status of the fish stock in question, measured against the biomass (weight) of fish before fishing started
	Purpose/importance	The indicator shows the status of the fish stock relative to what it was before fishing started. It is important because it provides context for the current status of the fish stock. Globally, a target of around 40% is considered to be the status at which a fish stock is most productive, while 20% is the point below which there is concern over the long-term sustainability of the stock and below which management action should intervene to recover the stock
	Source/collection of data	The data are collected on an annual routine. The primary data used include trends in catches and catching efficiency from the fisheries concerned and data collected by routine fish population surveys (ship-based or using small craft or shore-based, as appropriate). Other data that may be considered on a resource-by-resource basis may include data on age and growth, gender, migrations and movements.
	Method of calculation	The method of calculation is specific to each resource and to the quantity and types of information available for each, and thus varies from resource to resource. The calculations follow internationally-accepted practices and standards for fisheries stock assessment Report on scientific updates on Percentage Biomass increase of stock levels for deep-water hake, abalone and west coast rock lobster
	Data limitations	The limitations of the available data are specific to each resource, and too exhaustive to list here
	Type of indicator	The indicator measures outcomes and impact
	Calculation type	The indicator is of a trend over time
	Reporting cycle	The indicator is reported annually
	New indicator	The indicator continues without change from previous years
	Desired performance	In general terms it is desirable for the indicator to remain above the 20% threshold, and ideal to be around the 40% level (varying on a resource-by-resource basis). For depleted fish stocks, it is desirable that the indicator shows an increase over time in line with the recovery plans in place
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Resources Research
7.7.2	Annual target: Recovery plans for the 3 sectors: Deep water hake, abalone and west coast rock lobster	
	Short definition	Fisheries (abalone, west coast rock lobster and hake) referred to are key to South African fishing industry and therefore, management measures required to rebuild and maintain these stocks are necessary to ensure resource and industry sustainability. These measures include but not limited to the determination of Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and conditions for the harvesting of the resource
	Purpose/importance	To improve the productivity of fish stocks and ecosystems and maintain the economic viability of the identified fishery sectors
	Source/collection of data	Approved TAC/TAE, Permit Conditions
	Method of calculation	Report on TAC levels and/or TAE levels for abalone, west coast rock lobster and Hake
	Data limitations	Research data availability and on time and accurate reporting by the industry
	Type of indicator	Efficiency
	Calculation type	Non-cumulative
	Reporting cycle	Quarterly
	New indicator	Continues from previous year
	Desired performance	Increased efforts to maintain and rebuild fish stocks ensuring resource sustainability and the viability of the identified fishing sectors
	Indicator responsibility	Director: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management Director: Inshore Fisheries Management

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