



**environmental affairs**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**MINUTES OF THE MPA MANAGEMENT FORUM 2010:**

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**West Coast National Park:  
14 - 18 November 2010**

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## **1. Welcome by SANParks:**

Mr. Gary De Kock the Regional Manager for South African National Parks welcomed everyone to Langebaan and the West Coast National Park for the 2011 MPA Forum.

## **2. Welcome and Purpose of meeting:**

- Thanks to our hosts SANParks and co-ordinator Peter Chadwick, and welcome to the 2010 MPA Management Forum at Langebaan (West Coast National Park)
  - To those who attended some or all of the recent meetings from 2007-2009, at de Hoop, Dwesa-Cwebe, and St Lucia
  - To those who attended earlier forum meetings before this and set up a lot of the stage on which we now stand
  - To those participants attending for the first time,
  - And to those from neighbouring African countries.
- This is the fourth consecutive such meeting since the Forum was revived in November 2007, and attendance has broadened and increased considerably.
- A couple of apologies from myself for lack of invitations:
  - firstly to the staff from the Nelson Mandela Metro who manage the Sardinia Bay MPA,
  - And to the Provincial Environmental Departments, in particular the PCC chairs.
- The purpose of the meeting
  - An opportunity to report back and review progress – formally and more informally
  - An opportunity to share experiences raise new issues
  - An opportunity for managers, researchers and users to make recommendations on the way forward for managing MPAs better
  - And we can start discussion later this morning in the session entitled “Why we need MPAs

## **3. Importance of the MPA Forum:**

Mrs. Aaniyah Omardien the Acting Head of the WWF-Sanlam living Waters Programme, welcomed all to the 2010 MPA Forum on behalf of WWF-SA and said how pleased she was with the growth that has taken place over the last few years and which shows the concern for the state of our marine resources. She thanked Dr Alan Boyd for available funds from DEA-Oceans & Coasts to keep the forum going and Peter Chadwick, the Manager of the WWF’s Honda Marine Parks Programme for tirelessly organizing this event on an annual basis.

She said that 2010 had been a difficult year due to the split between the former MCM between DAFF and DEA and due to the increasing pressures on the marine environment and its finite resources. She said that it was important to overcome the constraints and continue ensuring the healthy functioning of marine habitats that allow for the regeneration of our marine resources so that we can continue to survive and grow and develop as a country. She mentioned that WWF has three conservation goals:

1. Maintain the integrity of key ecosystems and ensure that their services are valued and underpin sustainable development
2. Conserve the unique biodiversity assets of South Africa
3. Address risks and opportunities associated with Climate Change

WWF believes that through applying an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries as well as establishing new MPA and maintaining effective management of existing MPA's we together with our partners and stakeholders will be able to manage key biodiversity hotspots to provide us with the goods and services to survive. We also need to realise that MPA's are important for so much more than just protecting the resource – for example we know that they provide viable and sustainable ecotourism opportunities that provide socio-economic benefits for our communities. We as the MPA community need to explore how their other benefits can be maximised without compromising the resource but ensuring that MPA's are here to stay and in fact expand.

This forum brings together a group of stakeholders with a keen interest in the health of our oceans and marine resources – for different reasons maybe – but all with one common mission, because without a healthy, functioning marine system there will be no fish for the subsistence or commercial fisher to catch, or for the retailer or restaurant to sell, or for us to ultimately enjoy on our plate. We need to understand each other's needs and collectively work towards addressing those needs but with this common mission in mind – the marine resources of South Africa belong to all of us and we need to value, respect and defend these resources.

#### **4. Apologies Noted:**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Dian Dreyer         | 7) Arthur Tuda         |
| 2) Gregg Oelofse       | 8) Dr Nirmal Shah      |
| 3) Mzwabantu. Kostauli | 9) Dr Morné Du Plessis |
| 4) Jean Harris         | 10) Remi Ratsimbazafy  |
| 5) Dr Ali Götz         | 11) Dr Lara Atkinson   |
| 6) Mark Botha          |                        |

#### **5. Acceptance of previous minutes and matters arising**

- The minutes of the 2009 meeting were read and accepted by Herman Oosthuisen and Bruce Mann.
- Key Actions arising from the 2009 minutes were poorly addressed and must be taken into consideration for requiring further attention.

#### **6. MPA's in South Africa – why we need them and where they came from (Associate Professor Colin Attwood)**

Associate Professor Colin Attwood presented an overview of the South African Marine Environment and the history and impact of the fisheries sector. With the heavy utilization of marine resources and other factors plaguing the marine environment he added that MPA's were critical tools for resource management and protection. He summarized in saying that:-

- SA has an enormous diversity of fishes and some very productive fisheries

- We cannot afford conventional management for the majority of fish species
- MPAs provide a cheap and practical means of protecting marine life and sustaining fisheries
- MPAs are central to an ecosystem approach to fisheries by combining fisheries management with conservation, tourism, environmental education and research

## **7. Report backs of major successes achieved in 2010**

### **WWF Honda Marine Parks Programme (Peter Chadwick)**

Progress of the Programme was described against the challenges outlined in the 2009 “State of MPA Report”

- Capacity training: The MPA Management Certificate is under revision & regional integration; The Marine Guides process continues to be rolled out with three additional course being held in 2010; Western Indian Ocean Certification of MPA Professionals & Assessors has taken place with a Level 1 Assessment having been completed at Tsitsikamma MPA in July 2010; A career pathing assessment has been completed and proposed to conservation organisation HR Processes.
- Resources & equipment: Patrol boats have been supplied in the Wild Coast and to Dassen & Deyer Islands
- Lack of management planning: The C.A.P.E. Marine Programme was successfully completed with Integrated Management Plans (IMP’s) being finalized for the Garden Route and Kogelberg. A gap analysis was undertaken for Eden Municipality to complete an Integrated Management Plan for the entire district municipality. The management plan for Pondoland MPAs under review.
- Lack of public awareness: Since inception the programme has resulted in approximately R5 000 000.00 worth of and 150 media hits. Focus has been made on better engagement with Fisher communities.
- MPA Network Representation: Offshore MPA work has progressed in collaboration with SANBI; Other progress has been hampered due to the split of functions between DEA and DAFF
- Research: Large predator mapping between Crozet and Prince Edward Islands has been undertaken to initiate discussion around a high seas MPA; The Lotto Coastal Monitoring Project has been initiated and will be discussed in detail below as will the Monitoring of Exploited Linefish at Goukamma MPA; The Green Trust has supported funding for a three year project that will look at the Social Dimensions of MPAs; The Reef Atlas is entering its final year and the Long term monitoring in the TMMPA is also nearing completion.
- Social & Network opportunities have been expanded upon during 2009 and there is a realization that these need to play a greater role in MPA decision making in the future.

Through the power of foresight, the investment provided by Honda Marine towards the MPA Programme has created financial leverage resulting in 38 large projects with an investment value in excess of R12 million.

### **Honda Marine (Clinton Lambert)**

Explained the following:-

- Honda Overview – the brand, product range and market share during the 2009/2010 year (SA; European region)
- The Honda 2010 vision of “Striving to be a company that society wants to exist by sharing joys with people throughout the world through 1) expanding the Joys 2) creating the Joys 3) ensuring the Joys for the next generation.

- Re-iterating Honda's commitment to the environment through clean technology for the future and their support for Environmental Agencies such as DEA & DAFF
- He then went on to highlight the risk to the environment that two-stroke engines had versus the benefits of four-stroke engines and quoted international references.

Clinton Lambert closed off by saying that Honda wanted to do the following:-

- We want to see all MPA members investing in four stroke outboards in the future, and hopefully in Honda Marine.
- We understand that budget limitations do not always allow MPA members to procure four stroke technologies (Expensive)
- We also understand the tender process is inflexible.
- We want to propose a structured procurement program to MPA members that makes financial sense.
- One that includes reduced pricing and full servicing costs.
- In order for us to apply a program like this we require information from you.
- We need to know your fleet size, the average HP outboards in your fleet and how many hours your outboards do in a year.
- With this information and our experience in car rental agreements we can propose an unbeatable outboard engine package
- *Please help us ... help you !*

#### **Cape Estuaries Programme (Pierre De Villiers)**

- The C.A.P.E. Estuaries Programme consists of a task team, working group and technical committee that co-ordinate the implementing actions of different government departments.
- Regional stakeholder workshops have been held that identifies priority estuaries
- A generic estuary management plan framework with associated management guidelines has been developed
- A classification, prioritization, conservation and rehabilitation (conservation planning) framework has been developed
- A number of Estuaries have management plans already developed for them while other management plans are in the process of being developed.
- It is hoped that the implementation of 21 Estuary Management Plans will be possible and that an estuary management protocol will be developed that supports the implementation agencies

#### **Cape Nature MPA (Rhett Hiseman)**

- Area includes 5 MPA's, estuaries and islands
- Highlights:-
  - 2009 was a very productive year for Marine Protected areas under the management of CapeNature. Funding received from Marine and Coastal management ensured that equipment needed to manage these areas was procured and utilized. While CapeNature ensured that infrastructure and salaries were covered.
  - The main partnerships established with SAEON, WWF and Oceans to Coasts have strengthened this year
  - The CapeNature MPA, Islands and Estuary Forum has met every quarter and has ensured a more coordinated management approach to MPA management within CapeNature.

- The presentations to the CapeNature Executive conducted in 2008 have borne fruit with CapeNature formally approving a MPA, Islands and Estuary programme and approving the post of programme manager with funding from CapeNature.
- The State of Management of South Africa's Marine Protected Areas (WWF 2009) was well received by the executive of CapeNature and immediate action was given to the identified areas.
- Staffing was still a problem this year with experienced management staff difficult to procure while in the field ranger ranks managers were frustrated by trained staff leaving CapeNature. The resultant training of new staff is a long process.
- Although MCM is reviewing the MLRA it is vitally important from the Marine Protected Area that the MLRA regulations are also reviewed as loopholes in the law are causing numerous illegal activities.
- New "open ended" contracts are being negotiated with Oceans & Coasts for 2010 forward.

### **SANParks (Dr Ane Oosthuisen)**

- Challenges during 2010:
  - Recession bringing financial constraints and that impacted on operations and planning
  - MCM split – uncertainty of how to address management & planning
  - Increased abalone & subsistence poaching
  - Dissatisfied neighbouring communities – particularly at Hangberg & Tsitsikamma
- Highlights during 2010:
  - West Coast National Park
    - New net fisher permits issued
    - Fishers represented on park forum
    - Alliance: DAFF compliance, Langebaan Yacht club and SANParks – fishing & boating issues
    - Pelican Project – 3rd year of existence, rangers do all training
    - West Coast National Park is a contributor to the Saldanha Bay water quality trust – extra sampling points
    - 17 staff qualified as Category C (15 NM) offshore Skippers
  - Namaqua National Park
    - De Beers coastal properties proclaimed in June 2010.
    - Negotiating for a management agreement - Admiralty zone (Dept Public Works )
    - Campsites & signage upgraded
    - Beach driving halted
    - Game introduced to coastal section
    - Increase in tourism activities
    - New office complex at Groenrivier planned
  - Table Mountain National Park
    - Immense challenge of the loss of key Staff, skippers & divers and a large increase in poaching & change in poaching operations
    - Beset by complex socio-economic interactions at Hangberg community
    - New Park Manager – Paddy Gordon
  - Garden Route National Park

- Protected Environment regs promulgated Dec 2009
- Sadly there has been an increase in illegal subsistence use of resources – resulting in an increase in fines issued
- Oyster farm being removed, only 1 left
- 7 rangers – 15 nm skippers tickets
- Rangers attended MPA awareness Workshop
- WIOMSA Certification course
- Cybertracker Training
- SAEON research vessel was moored at Stormsriver
- Addo National Park
  - Negatively there has been an increase in abalone poaching
  - A new ranger and ‘penguin’ specialist is able to stabilize birds on the island
  - Island buildings refurbished at a value of R1.5 mill
- Park Planning:
  - Completed Systematic conservation plan for Addo MPA
  - Developed a draft management Plan for Sundays river Estuary (CAPE & NMBM)
  - Initiated a SCP for Overberg (CapeNature & WWF)
- Scientific Services:
  - Completed studies on bait availability and use
  - Undertook a study determining if Tsitsikamma MPA effectively protecting its intertidal bait stocks?
  - Undertook a study determining if harvesting markedly reducing sand prawn abundance in Swartvlei estuary?

### **Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency (Vuyani Mapiya)**

- Challenges:-
  - Lack of dedicated staff for MPA management
  - Long and delayed internal processes for recruitment MPA staff
  - Dwesa-Cwebe Community Conflict (DCLT)
  - Poaching of marine resources
  - Launching sites (Dwesa-Cwebe and Mkhambathi)
- Highlights:-
  - Merger of ECPB and ECTB led to Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency (ECPTA)
  - Annual work plans were developed and submitted to DEA
  - Development of Mbashe, Msikaba and Mthentu Estuaries is in progress
  - Review of Pondoland MPA Management Plan
  - A number of research projects have been undertaken and some are still in progress on two MPA’s (Dwesa-Cwebe and Pondoland).
  - Line fish monitoring project in progress on Dwesa/Cwebe (Long term)
  - Fish take monitoring by ORI is still in progress at the Pondoland MPA
  - Skippers, CBNRM, Peace Officer and EMI training completed

### **Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (T. Gumede)**

- EKZNW manages 620km’s of coastline between Port Edward and Kosi Bay



- The marine section has a well developed infrastructure that caters for a regional network of conservation districts, vehicles, boats , computer systems and equipment that services our 620km's of coastline
- Total number of licenses sold 2 000 ( April 2009 – March 2010 )
- Staff played an instrumental facilitation role in 39 marine related community meetings with a combined attendance of 432 people
- 9 210 brochures have been distributed.
- A total of 4 marine related events were facilitated with a combined attendance of 2 500 people.
- Our Honorary officers supplement and support KZN Wildlife staff in carrying out their management goals & objectives
- A trailer has been purchased and stocked with awareness materials highlighting Aliwal Shoal. This is manned by the Honorary Officers at all shows & Expos.
- Annual Coastal cleanup held on the 19th September attracted 397 volunteers that cleaned the Marine Protected Area
- Monitoring & Research Undertaken
  - Living resource use & stock monitoring (Kosi bay and Maputaland marine reserve)
  - Key recreational activities - Sodwana Bay dive operations
  - Rocky Reef Monitoring
  - Rocky Shore Monitoring
  - Turtle monitoring in iSimangaliso Wetland Park
  - Monitoring of Lake St. Lucia
  - Monitoring of South Coast Estuaries
  - KZN SEA-Plan
- Compliance Tables:

Table 1: Inspections:

<b>Inspection Type</b>	<b>No. of Boats Inspected</b>	<b>No. of Fishers Inspected</b>	<b>No. of Angling permits inspected</b>
<b>Ski Boat (recreational)</b>	125	486	486
<b>Dive Boats</b>	24	240	-
<b>Jet Ski</b>	19	16	16
<b>Ski Boat (commercial)</b>	30	150	-
<b>Paddle Ski</b>	11	11	11
<b>Totals</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>513</b>

Table 2: Patrols:

<b>Patrol Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Distance</b>	<b>Fishers/Permits inspected</b>
<b>Vehicle/foot shore patrols (sea, estuary)</b>	198	925 Km's	2 450
<b>Boat (sea, estuary)</b>	57	1320 square kilometres	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>2 592</b>

Table 3: Prosecutions:

Type of Offence	Prosecutions	Total A.G's	Concluded court cases
Line fish General	3	R 1 950	R 40 000
Beach Vehicle	3	R 2 000	-
East Coast Rock Lobster	3	R 2 000	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>R 5 950</b>	<b>R 40 000</b>

**iSimangaliso MPA's (P. Mokoka)**

- Challenges:
  - The PA is only three nautical miles wide
  - Mozambican boundary.
  - Over utilisation of some resources (Kosi fish traps a concern).
  - Resident and adjacent community issues
  - Managing subsistence & recreational angling
- Compliance Tables:

Table 4: Patrols:

Patrol Type	Number	Distance
Vehicle/foot shore patrols (sea, estuary)	501	18980
Vehicle Shore (Estuary)	140	5167
Night Patrol	67	1175
Boat Patrols	34	6781

- Future Opportunities:
  - Extend the areas further seawards
  - Extend MPA south to Maphelane
  - Adjacent 80 km of Mozambique now a protected area
  - Mozambique have applied for World Heritage status
  - Extra compliance capacity in Mozambique.
  - Transfrontier co-operation & development

**DEA - Oceans & Coasts (Dr Alan Boyd)**

- DEA's objectives for MPA's:
  - Effective management of all SA's MPAs
  - Expansion of marine protection (new MPAs, rezoning of some areas)
  - Expansion of socio-economic benefits
  - Communication, awareness; and education and training, (all from the last forum)...and....
  - Integration of MPAs into the broader elements of landscape, seascape and society; and to contribute to regional and global needs

- MPA Management:
  - All 20 of SA's MPAs are being managed on a funded basis by assigned authorities who manage adjacent terrestrial conservation areas. The last MPA to be thus assigned (in February 2010) was the Sardinia Bay MPA.
  - Due to the split in the responsibilities of MCM between DEA and DAFF, and the conclusion of certain contracts which covered 2007-2010, this has necessitated new contracts to be re-entered.
  - This was approved on an open-ended basis by the DEA's DG in September 2010, together with increases in funding.
  - But some contracts need renewal; delayed by these high level changes (Legal aspects to be discussed by Nicolette de Kock tomorrow morning).
  - On the National level, a Protected Area rationalization study was undertaken, as well as planning for regular Management Effectiveness Assessments (which we heard about at the last meeting).
  - Ongoing involvement of local communities in issues and benefits regarding MPA management and expansion needs to be stepped up.
  - A draft coastal MPA management policy must be concluded soon.
  - This national forum allows us to share and review many aspects related to MPA Management.
- Expansion:
  - The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES of 2008) is being supported by Systematic Conservation planning in the marine environment.
  - SA's NPAES sets a target of 15% of coastline length is protected by inshore marine areas with high protection by 2028. SA has 9% of coastline with high protection, although declared MPAs cover 20% of our coastline.
  - The recent CBD meeting (COP10 of October 2010 held in Nagoya, Japan) decided on a global target of 10% of marine areas should have protection by 2020. (This is an area based target.)
  - This means including areas further offshore within SA's EEZ (a Workshop was held on this in May 2010), and also supporting international efforts through the United Nations to declare MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
  - Our current focus on new areas includes the proposed Border Region MPA (formally proposed in 2005) and the "Prince Edward Islands" (formally proposed in 2009); and Addo and Namaqua.
  - But the required increase in high protection may involve MPAs like Betty's Bay and part of Robberg becoming no-take areas.
- Estuary Management:
  - The Integrated Coastal Management Act under NEMA provides for a National Estuarine Management Protocol and the development of management plans for all of South Africa's 290 Estuaries.
  - A Generic Estuarine Management Framework together with Estuary Conservation documents have guided the preparation of 21 Estuary Management Plans (to various stages of completion) by 2010.
  - Because of the responsibilities occur at all levels, this process has been greatly helped by the participation and co-operation of National Departments, SANParks, Provincial Agencies and Programmes (eg. CAPE), and District and Local Government.
  - A departmental draft National Estuarine Management Protocol has been compiled and will now go through a national consultative process before being published for formal comment in the second quarter of 2010.

- There is a clear need to increase protection of biodiversity and habitats of key estuaries, or of the most valuable and/or vulnerable parts of them.
- Protected Species Management including Whale Watching and White Shark Cage Diving:
  - The total direct economic value of the BBWW and WSCD sectors is in excess of R100million rand, plus major regional tourism spin-offs; and eco-filming of protected species is similarly valuable.
  - A medium term process to issue permits based on performance-related areas as well as transformation was launched in August 2009 in line with policies for the sectors, with 76 applications being received.
  - After the results were announced in May and June this year, half of the BBWW applicants appealed and a majority of WSCD applicants appealed.
  - The successful status of 8 BBWW applicants (3 new and 5 existing operators) and 2 WSCD applicants (1 new, 1 existing) in uncontested areas where no appeals were submitted was confirmed in September 2010.
  - Current operators are continuing to operate in terms of exemptions valid until December 2010 – or when the (new) Minister decides on the appeals.
  - But management of other Protected Marine Species needs a higher profile.
  - This includes penguins, seals, and other seabirds and must be done together with Conservation Agencies and often together with spatial management such as MPAs and EAF (Ecosystem approach to Fisheries).

### **Namibian MPA (Heidi Curry)**

Heidi Curry presented a detailed process to date that was followed to declare Namibia's first MPA. Furthermore she identified achievements, challenges and future plans.

#### **Achievements:**

- Nearly a million hectares of marine space and sea area protected
- Cabinet approval September 2008
- MPA gazette with boundaries February 2009
- Official launch very successful, Luderitz, middle 2009
- Stakeholder consensus
- Baseline created, to prevent future, escalating harm
- Awareness, regarding resource use
- Publication of report, pamphlets, posters
- Coverage of project in local newspapers and the press
- Popular articles, e.g. in National '*Sandpaper*', and Namibia's annual Conservation publications
- Film interview in 'Marine Resource Expedition' documentary;
- NAMMETT Monitoring and Evaluation tool and questionnaire for MPAs in Namibia approved November 2009
- Draft management plan circulation April 2010
- September 2010: facilitation of first MPA training course with official manual and training materials, in co-ordination with local capacity-building partners (UNAM, NAMFI, NACOMA, MFMR, MET, NAMPORT, LTC)
- First Monitoring and Evaluation (NAMMETT) assessment undertaken (October 2011)  
Permanent Secretary just approved revised permit conditions between commercial and recreational lobster industry for up-coming season onwards

#### Insights and Challenges:

- Working as an NGO / conservation project, on the interface between Government & Industry.
- Pilot project: tested political will, legislation & process, for application to remaining coastal areas & offshore MPAs.
- Each MPA in its own country has unique aspects & context.
- Lack of dedicated MPA personnel, and dedicated management agency; enforcement; lengthy recruitment processes.

#### Future Plans:

- Finalise management plan & regulations.
- Expand training and Institutional capacity.
- World Heritage status proclamation – tentative listing (wrecks – Otavi at Mercury Island, Spencer Bay zones 3 and 4 etc.)
- Creation of MPA management agency / consultative forum (MFMR posts)
- Designation as ‘sensitive area’ in terms of MARPOL at International Oil Spill Conference December 2010 by IMO.

### **Mozambique Transfrontier MPA (Miguel Gonçalves)**

#### **Tanzania’s MPA’s (George Msumi)**

- Marine Parks and Reserves in Tanzania have the mandate to:
  - monitor
  - conserve
  - control and
  - Manage marine and freshwater protected areas in mainland Tanzania with emphasis of the participation of all stakeholders especially the local community in the process.
  - Unlike other protected areas in Tanzania and indeed other MPAs in the Western Indian Ocean region, MPAs in Tanzania have large communities of people residing within the MPAs boundaries. The majority of this people are substantially dependent on utilising the very same marine and to a lesser extent forest resources that are the focus of conservation efforts.
  - Commercial fish processing and tourism operations potentially beneficial to the development of sustainable resources-use within the MPAs, further complicate the cast of stakeholders.
  - Resource conflicts between conservation, tourism development and resource-use is minimized by adoption of **An integrated, multiple-user approach**, especially through application of zoning schemes which harmonise otherwise conflicting conservation and livelihood objectives by spatially separating extractive resource-use areas from sensitive habitats.
- Challenges:
  - Fishing pressure
  - Use of unsustainable fishing gear and practices
  - Commercial fishing
  - Felling of mangroves
  - Use of forest resources
  - Killing of Turtles and Dugongs
  - Development in historic and cultural sites

- Tourism development
- A narrow income base for local populations
- Potential gas and oil exploration
- Successes of MPA's in Tanzania:
  - Increases of fish catches
  - Promotion of additional income opportunities
  - Increase of revenue from tourism
  - Adoption of environmentally friendly fishing gear
  - Increase of key natural resources and natural species

### **Marine Conservation in the Seychelles (Ian Valmont)**

- The Past:
  - By early 1960s, already a failed coconut plantation with livestock running loose
  - The last home of the near-extinct, endemic Seychelles Warbler with only 26 birds left.
  - Purchased in 1968 by Birdlife International
  - Restored over a period of 30 years
  - Opened to eco-tourism in 1972
  - “Special Reserve” in 1975
- Local Management:
  - Managed by Nature Seychelles, the local non-governmental organization (NGO), since 1998
  - Run by a Seychellois team on site
  - One of the few “sea and island” reserves in the Western Indian Ocean
- Biodiversity:
  - An island totally reserved for conservation
  - Home to 5 endemic land birds and 6 endemic reptiles
  - Heaven for 7 nesting species of seabirds
  - One of the most important nesting sites for hawksbill turtles in the world
  - 100% free of introduced predators
- Cousins Goals:
  - Maintain and improve the island’s biodiversity (management based on sound science)
  - Improve understanding of the island’s ecology (long term monitoring programs)
  - Visitors to enjoy the unique island ecosystem
  - Build human and physical resources
- Ecosystem Strategy:
  - Natural Area Focus
  - Nature Interpretation
  - Environmental Sustainability Practice
  - Contribution to conservation
  - Benefiting local communities
  - Cultural respect
  - Customer satisfaction
  - Responsible marketing
- Ecotourism Code of Ethics:
  - A Code of Ethics is circulated to all visitors and operators
  - Adherence to regulations required of all visitors for quality & low impact.
  - Engagement of top management to ensure pleasant experience of visitors and conservation of unique biodiversity

- Providing High Quality Service:
  - A guided tour is given to all visitors by trained Wardens of the Reserve.
  - Visitor safety is a high priority.
  - Visitor facilities are provided.
  - Public liability insurance is in place.
  - To avoid invasion by alien invasive species, only Cousin's boats can land visitors.
- Benefits to local communities:
  - Cousin is part of the most popular tours operated by local tourism operators. All the visits to Cousin are run by local people who rely on the island for their livelihoods.
  - Training and employment programs for young, local people are in place.
  - Cousin's waters are protected which provides a nursery ground for fish stock that local fishermen rely on
- International Awards:
  - In 2003, Cousin was **Highly Commended** by the **British Airways Tourism for Tomorrow** program for being a role model in responsible tourism.
  - In 2004, Cousin won the **Ecotourism Award** for Best Destination by **Conde Nast Traveller Magazine**.
  - Cousin is a **Demonstration Site** for the International Coral Reef Action Network (**ICRAN**).
  - Cousin is designated an **Important Bird Area (IBA)** by **BirdLife International**.

#### **Report Back from CBD re MPAs – A. Boyd**

**Alan please can you provide a condensed summary.**

#### **MPA Strategy process (Dr Kerry Sink)**

The SANBI OMPA programme has been contracted by WWF to develop a project that aims at supporting the co-ordinated implementation of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for MPAs.

In October 2010 representatives from DEA, SANBI, WWF, SAN Parks, EKZNW, Cape Nature & Eastern Cape met to:

- Review progress and plans in terms of the planning and implementation of MPAs
- Discuss MPA challenges
- National Priority MPAs for implementation
- Support the identification of Priority Actions for the co-ordinated implementation of the NPAES

Current MPA Challenges were identified:

- Changing policy and implementation environment
- Social challenges – lack of understanding
- Limited technical planning capacity
- Lack of data - species, habitats, processes, pressures, existing spatial management
- No agreed targets, methodology for setting targets
- Different approaches employed by different agencies resulting in confusion of stakeholders
- Different terminologies e.g. no go areas versus benthic protection zones
- Multiple scales
- No agreed process for MPA implementation

Priorities for co-ordinated MPA Expansion:

- Development of a Marine Protected Area Expansion Coordinating Group
- Identifying spatial priorities for MPA declaration & establishment
- Identifying priority Areas for systematic planning
- Priority Actions
  - Social dimensions & resolving issues with current MPAs
  - National MPA Policy
  - National Targets
  - Zonation
  - MPA ecosystem representivity

National Coordination to develop:

- Agreed way forward in resolving current concerns
- Agreed Biodiversity targets and protected area targets
- Agreed zonations and activities which occur in each type
- Agreed methodology for reporting the progress against targets
- Agreed focus areas for MPAE
- Agreed process for reviewing and implementing proposed MPA's
- Support MPA policy development
- Agreed actions and strategy to support MPA Expansion

Priority Area for fine-scale planning & rezoning:

- West coast & Namaqua
- Wild Coast planning and realignment
- Tugela Banks
- Goukamma realignment
- Robberg realignment
- Further fine-scale offshore planning
- Develop action plan for estuaries and islands and link with the concept of Important Bird Areas

Resolving conflict within current MPA's:

- Clear opportunities that go beyond resource utilisation need to be determined per MPA
- Develop clear demonstration projects
- Dwesa-Cwebe (Consider as part of broader Wild Coast realignment opportunities)
- Hangberg
- Tsitsikamma – explore alternative livelihood opportunities

Priority Actions:

- Support MPA policy development
- Build capacity in the departments and PA agencies for spatial planning and assessments
- Collation of data – support for review of individual MPAs
- Assess ecosystem representation in MPAs
- Improved stakeholder and community involvement for buy-in
- National targets are essential for apportioning provincial targets. Processes and moving biodiversity need more attention.
- MPA Awareness campaign & building high level support

Taking Priority Actions Forward:

- A follow up Co-ordination meeting to be held on 18 November 2010. Key issue – zonation, targets, process, review
- MPA Policy – task team / BWG?
- Building planning capacity - GIS training, internships
- Collation of data – SANBI & DEA – atlas project?
- NBA 2011 Ecosystem protection levels
- Improved stakeholder processes, collaboration across organisations



- Targets – SANBI Review – Follow up 2011 Planning Forum in March
- Identifying critical marine biodiversity areas
- MPA Awareness campaign - making the case for MPAs - Wed

## **8: Socio-economic considerations (Chair: Dr Serge Raemaekers)**

### **The Social Dimensions of MPA (Maria Hauk)**

- The Environmental Evaluation Unit is an interdisciplinary unit looking at finding a balance between environmental considerations and social needs.
- There are common misconceptions about “social scientists” e.g. they support the opening of MPAs, put people before the environment etc. Most of these are untrue. “Social scientists work towards the goal of ensuring both environmental and social sustainability. Ecosystem is as much about people as it is about the environment. Natural, management and human systems are interlinked and therefore they cannot be managed separately.
- MPAs are often thought to be a threat because of the history of displacement of communities and limited access to resources. Due to this, communities often undermine MPA objectives, leading to conflict.
- It is important to consider that human systems are more than just about socio-economic indicators, but also include: social, cultural, political influences as well as land ownership issues. All these variables influence the way people interact with the environment.
- **Coastal communities can be powerful allies and protected areas can be seen as tools by communities** to secure tenure and check adverse developments (indiscriminate tourism, intensive aquaculture, industrial/destructive fishing).
- **Alienating local communities is counter-productive.** There is enough experience that tells us that unless communities drive conservation initiatives, these are unlikely to succeed.
- **Protected area targets and agendas are often pre-determined**, set by international bodies and national conservation agencies, and not necessarily appropriate to the problems at hand
- Resource over-exploitation and ecosystem **threats need to be understood in their totality** – what are the ‘drivers’ – let’s tackle these!
- Can only do so with the **full and active participation of coastal communities** in decision-making at all stages of MPA identification, planning, design and implementation. **PROCESS is key!!**

### **Discussion session:**

- Some communities are structured, and some are not. How do you make sure that you are talking to the right people where structures are not in place?

### *Responses:*

- We need to put processes of working with communities in place to help us understand the social dynamics within communities

- We also need to ensure that we have the capacity to implement these processes. Perhaps this might require a level of change at an institutional level, e.g. have social scientists within conservation organisations.
- We also need to consider the wealth/poverty spectrum within communities as well as historical injustices, customary practices etc, in relation to environmental and social needs.
- We need to move away from the idea of transmitting messages, rather we should have dialogues/negotiations with communities.

**Legal framework for MPAs and Protected Species: (Adv N de Kock)**

- 1 April 2010 transfer of MLRA powers and functions between DEA and DAFF
- All MLRA transferred to DAFF except for the following environmental functions:
  - Section 43 (MPAs)
  - All MPA regulations
  - BBWW and WSCD regulations
  - General provisions of the MLRA insofar as they relate to the above eg. Appeals
- Other marine and coastal legislation administered by DEA:
  - NEM Integrated Coastal Management Act
  - Seabirds and Seals Protection Act
  - Seashore Act
  - Antarctic Treaties Act
  - NEMA 4x4 regulations
- DAFF MLRA functions:
  - all fisheries management sections of the MLRA
  - General regulations – GNR 1111 of 2 Sep 1998
  - Protection of Wild Abalone regs (dive ban regs)
  - General provisions of the MLRA insofar as they relate to the above eg. appeals

**Implications:**

- Clear mandate of DEA for MPAs and species specific regulations with focus on conservation and protection
- MPAs as it relates to the management and prohibition of fishing - overlapping mandate between DEA and DAFF
- Need to consult DAFF when determining fishing restrictions/zoning inside MPAs and when declaring new MPAs

**MLRA:**

- MLRA section 43 and the following regulations:
  - Regulations for the management of the Table Mountain MPA, Aliwal Shoal MPA, Bird island MPA and Pondoland MPA – 2004
  - Regulations for the management of the Stilbay MPA, 2008
  - Declaration and Management of Walker Bay MPA, 2001
  - Declaration of Areas as MPAs GNR 1429 of 29 December 2000 – declaration of 19 MPAs with specific regs regarding fishing and other activities in certain MPAs

**NEM: Protected Areas Act:**

- Section 14 and 38(4) – management of terrestrial protected areas and MPAs as a whole/ integrated unit by single management authority
- Section 48 – prohibition on mining
- Where an MPA is declared as part of the boundaries of a terrestrial PA - NEMPAA applies including the NEMPAA regulations

ICM Act:

- Additional layer of environmental management tools
- Coastal management programmes, planning schemes, adjustment of coastal boundaries and coastal management committees will all impact on MPAs and need to be integrated with current frameworks
- Additional enforcement tools which can be used
  - repair and removal notice
  - coastal protection and access notices

Estuary Management:

- Chapter 4 of the Act creates planning tools for estuaries:
  - Protocol
  - Estuary Management plan
  - Development of estuary management plans
    - responsible agents for development of plans
    - process
    - Public consultation

Review and Amendment:

- Need to review current MPA boundaries and zonation to determine if still achieving original objectives/align with terrestrial PA
- Review and amend regulations for certain MPAs:
  - Arrange workshops with management authorities
  - Consult DAFF on fishing related regs
  - Draft amendments for approval of Minister
  - Public consultation process
  - Incorporate comments
  - Publish final regs after approval of Minister

Protected Species Legislation:

- MLRA – managed currently only by regulations:
  - Regulations for white shark cage diving, GNR 724 of 4 July 2008
  - Regulations for the management of boat-based whale-watching and protection of turtles, GNR 725 of 4 July 2008
- MPAs and MPA regs can also be used to protect specific species and their habitats
- NEM: Biodiversity Act
- CITIES – control of trade in species
- Biodiversity management plan sc 43
  - Ecosystems
  - indigenous species
- TOPS regulations
  - Permits for restricted activities of listed species

**Discussion session:**

- We need alignment of terrestrial and MPAs to ensure practical management.
- Fisheries section of the MLRA has been handed to the Minister of DAFF, who now has the sole right to declare new fishing areas.
- Are there any plans to review the MLRA?

*Responses:*

- Yes, there is a draft policy in place to upgrade the MPA section of the current legislation. The revised MLRA will also include regulations around seabirds and other special species.
- DAFF will probably also revise their section of the MLRA.

### **Stakeholder consultation for OMPA: Lessons learned: (Dr Kerry Sink)**

#### Industry & Stakeholder Engagement involvement in OMPA:

- Input into objectives & approach
- Contribute to the auditing of offshore biodiversity
- Accurate mapping of stakeholder activity
- Assist in the identification of areas of least interest / impact
- Identification of areas of conflict, other problems
- Envisaged involvement in co-operative research, monitoring and compliance and OMPA management plans

#### Lessons learnt:

- Attitude to stakeholders
  - Rights – acknowledge right to be heard and accept obligation to account for stakeholders
  - Respect – stakeholder input is treated respectfully and their time and effort valued
  - Initiating organizations see themselves as stakeholders alongside others
  - Help stakeholders develop constituency support
  - Equitable planning
- Early and consistent participation
  - Involve stakeholders in setting objectives & project design
  - Ongoing one on one & Multi-sectoral engagement is essential
- Understanding stakeholders , constraints & challenges
  - Engage government & industry stakeholders
  - Engage small and large businesses
  - Invest effort in understanding sector – User profiles Atkinson & Sink 2008
  - Stakeholders are more receptive when the planning team demonstrate an understanding of the complexities involved
  - Draw from international experience
  - Involve social scientists
- Benefits & Challenges of stakeholder participation
  - Benefits of stakeholder participation
    - Essential for building joint understanding
    - Can help with buy-in
    - Learning opportunities
    - Access to information & tools– important offshore where science is so expensive!
  - Challenges
    - Time, resources and capacity!
    - Raised expectations
    - Stakeholders are hungry for anyone who will listen!
    - Avoiding toe stepping between government departments & their industry sectors
- Securing participation
  - Communicate benefits of participation

- Industry can mobilize government participation e.g. PASA
- High level participation is important in securing institutional participation (CEO, executives, Chief directors)
- Key elements to support stakeholder participation
  - Maps Rock!
  - Scientific support & effective communication of rationales
  - Realistic expectations & acknowledging the limits of MPAs
  - The OMPA project did not set a numerical target for a % of the EEZ to be protected and gained ground by rather adopting an approach that is centred on achieving objectives using MPAs rather than meeting a political target.
- Good record keeping
  - Important in countering accusations of non-consultation
- Flexible & dynamic planning process
  - Alert to opportunities e.g. Petro-SA project & MSC links
  - Collaborative approach
  - Experimental approach e.g. SADSTIA
  - Broader than MPA planning e.g. De Beers Biodiversity Action Plan

#### **Discussion Session:**

- Stakeholder engagement is a minimal legal requirement and for better management processes, it is advisable to undertake it.
- This process is also a learning process and it needs to be identified as such.
- Conservation organisations need in-house ‘social scientist’ to facilitate these engagement processes.

#### **Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries: (Alice Johnson)**

- There is higher demand for seafood now than ever before resulting in 77% of global fish stocks being fished to their limits or beyond.
- Fish, a cheap source of protein in developing countries and is increasingly scarce.
- Fact is that there is ten times less fish than that there once were!
- Fifty million people could be at risk by 2080 because of climate change and increasing coastal population densities, according to a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) policy brief on the impact of climate change on fisheries.
- In the future these combined pressures could result in reef loss and a decline in fish availability for per capita consumption of approximately 15 percent by 2015.
- It has been proven through a study that African countries were most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries.
- 200 million jobs depend on fishing worldwide
- Fish production has increased from 8million to 93 million metric tonnes from 1950 to 2000
- Fishing is not entirely selective and species not being targeted by the industry are also being caught as bycatch. It is unintended and accidental, but also wasteful. It often involves the capture of vulnerable species that are incapable reproducing fast enough to be harvested at the same rate as most target fish species.
- An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries is a holistic view of fisheries management and takes into account the present and future needs of society by conserving the entire marine ecosystem which is necessary to support healthy ecosystems, maintain biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.
- Two main principles of EAF management:

1. Maintain and enhance the ecosystem health as a whole from which life and benefits are derived
  2. Balance diverse societal needs and values
- This involves
    - Good governance
    - Transparency
    - Participatory approach
    - Healthy target stock
    - Ecosystem considerations
  - How do we implement an EAF & how is WWF supporting DAFF with implementation?
    - Develop Capacity & skills for EAF implementation
    - Promote Co-management
    - Develop appropriate management structures to deal with ecosystem issues
    - Develop Ecological Risk Assessments
    - Raise awareness & support amongst stakeholders
    - Develop gear modifications/Assessments
    - Develop Incentives for EAF implementation
    - The Responsible Fisheries Alliance
    - SASSI

**Discussion Session:**

- Are there any mechanisms to address transboundary issues around EAF?
- The SASSI card should be made available in other languages e.g. Afrikaans
- MPA's are not just a tool for an EAF; rather they are a fundamental aspect of it.

**Non-consumptive use of MPA's (Whale watching as an example): (Herman Oosthuizen)**

- The conservation of whales is a national responsibility and is managed in South Africa through the Department of Environment Affairs and the Marine Living Resources Act
- The importance of the Whale Watching Industry
  - Direct and indirect economic benefits.
  - Social benefits for coastal communities.
  - Marketing of South Africa as a tourist destiny (part of big seven campaign).
  - Conservation of protected species.
- Management of the Whale Watching Industry
  - Setting national effort based on:
    - Best scientific information;
    - Availability of launch sites;
    - Whale distribution;
    - Shore based whale watching; and
    - Socio-economic needs.
  - Started as a pilot project in 1999.
  - Permit conditions and CoC.
  - Allocation process.
    - Complicated legal process.
    - National process.
    - Opportunity to select best operators.
  - Operator Perspective
    - Seasonal – must be given access to other resources (e.g. dolphins).

- Protection against unregulated operators (e.g. through regulation of whale watching advertising).
  - Allocation process needs to be streamlined.
  - Prefer regulation.
  - Educational focus.
  - Socio-economic development.
  - Good service and attention of government.
  - Wanted to be consulted in decision making processes.
  - Open communication lines with government.
  - Some self regulation by the Association.
  - Best practice guidelines.
- Environmental Aspect
  - Behaviour around cetaceans.
  - Behaviour in the proximity of other marine animals.
  - Impacts on surrounding environment.
  - Stakeholder roles (government, operators, organizations promoting tourism, NGO's, researchers and others).
- Operational Aspect
  - Comply with permit conditions, code of conduct and Regulations.
  - Comply with safety rules and regulations.
  - The skipper, crew and/or tour guide must be qualified and trained.
- Social and economic aspect
  - Manufacture and sale of souvenirs that benefit the local community.
  - Use locally produced products (e.g. food) and services (e.g. accommodation, transport).
  - Employ local people, with equality between sexes.
  - Support community poverty alleviation projects.
  - Education and health outreach programmes.
- Educational Aspect
  - Education of operators and their staff.
  - Education of clients (tourists).
  - Education of the public in general (communities).
  - Education of government.
- Scientific Aspect
  - Cetacean watching trips must include data collection (e.g. photo ID, genetic skin collection).
  - Collect and provide information on visitor typologies, and socio-economic data.
  - Promote, support and conduct relevant multidisciplinary research (cetaceans, environment, social and economic), to ensure long-term sustainability.
- MPA Role
  - Assist with compliance -focus on illegal operators.
  - Zonation.
  - Help with socio-economic and educational outreach programmes – partnerships.
  - Protected -marketing.
  - Additional permit conditions if necessary.
  - Partnerships and collaboration.
  - Future allocations taking into account existing MPA's
- Conclusions

- Regulated but co-management.
- Consultative process.
- Science based.
- Importance of capacity building.
- Socio-economic implications.
- Government support.
- Business support.
- Marketing support.

**Discussion Session:**

- Complicated process of applying for a permit results in many operators not wanting to enter this industry.
- Permits are only valid for a year.
- Compliance issues around the Sardine Run need to be addressed.

**Small-scale fishers and MPA's: (Nico - Masifundise)**

- Small-scale fishers not against MPA's but against ways in which they are proclaimed (i.e. no proper consultation with affected stakeholders).
- If the government and the relevant conservation organizations would include and engage with fishers in the planning stages of MPA's, a lot of conflicts would be resolved.
- Fishing communities also have negative perceptions about the scientific community just as the scientific community has negative perceptions about the fishing community (this mainly due to lack of engagement).
- **The following Statement was made at Langebaan, South Africa, on 16 April 2010**

We, representatives from small-scale fishing communities, Masifundise and other organizations working with, and in support of, fishers in South Africa, having participated in the workshop "Protecting Community Rights in Marine Protected Areas" in Langebaan, 14-16 April 2010, We are committed to contributing towards sustainable marine biodiversity and sustainable, equitable coastal livelihoods in South Africa. We are very aware that our coasts are very important, ecologically rich and diverse marine environments, of critical importance for the biological diversity of the country as a whole for current and future generations as well as being a source of important economic, social and cultural resources. We see MPAs as one of several important tools in order to protect our marine environments in the future. We believe that MPAs are very important but they need to be planned and managed in such a way that they balance the needs to protect the marine environment while promoting poverty alleviation, integrated livelihoods and a human-rights approach to development along the coast. Our vision is of an equitable, sustainable and biologically rich and diverse marine environment that promotes small-scale fisheries, working towards poverty alleviation and sustainable local economic development.

We note that our small-scale fishing communities up and down the coast have lengthy histories of using and managing our marine resources as the basis for our life and livelihoods. We have developed extensive indigenous and locally based knowledge of the marine environment, and many of our customary, social and cultural practices are closely linked to our coastal livelihoods and use of marine resources. Our traditional fisheries thus have important cultural heritage value



and are an integral part of the marine biodiversity systems in our coast. We also note that in the past many MPAs have been imposed on local communities, dispossessing them of their access to resources, their local social and cultural rights and opportunities, and this has created a negative perception of MPAs amongst many fishing communities. The way in which MPAs are currently being managed has meant that local communities have not benefited equitably. In some instances, MPAs have negatively impacted local communities' livelihoods. We are concerned that unsustainable fishing practices, especially those of the industrial and recreational sectors, coupled with land- and sea-based pollution, unrestricted tourism development along the coast as well as the influence of climate change, are impacting the sustainability of our marine environments. We believe that this requires an integrated approach to marine and coastal management, using a range of management tools. We note the international and regional biological diversity commitments to which South Africa has committed itself, most notably, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as a range of international fisheries management laws and policies, such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. We urge our government to ensure that the new MPA policy and the new small-scale fisheries policy will work towards realizing the principles embodied in these international instruments as well as towards the principles contained in our Constitution and National Environmental Legislation. We call for a human-rights-based, environmentally sustainable and integrated approach to MPAs based on the following:

- Recognizing the rights of bona fide small-scale fishing communities living in, or adjacent to, MPAs and granting them preferential access to marine resources in these areas;
- Recognizing the right to participation and the full involvement of fishing communities in all stages of planning and decision making in all MPAs, recognizing their role and valuing their indigenous knowledge in the research involved in the planning process;
- Recognize the importance of gathering information on the potential social, cultural and economic impacts on the local communities living in, and adjacent to, the area;
- Affirming the principle of co-management and decentralization of decision making, establish the
- Necessary and appropriate institutional arrangements such as forums at local, regional and national levels that will work towards progressively achieving a partnership between government, communities and other stakeholders, including for each MPA. The development of MPA policy and planning must include representatives from fishing communities;
- Involve local government municipalities and local and provincial forums and ensure integration of these structures with MPA planning and management at this level, where appropriate;
- Ensure that governance and decision making in MPAs is transparent and accountable;
- Ensure that co-management committees and local forums are given the necessary power that they require in order to manage local resources effectively;
- Ensure that the planning of offshore MPAs is done in an integrated way and is linked to the planning and management of inshore MPAs;
- Ensure that local communities benefit equitably from MPAs, particularly from the introduction of non-consumptive user-related livelihood opportunities;
- Involve communities in local monitoring of fishing and other activities in MPAs, drawing on the local knowledge of these communities;
- The design and planning of MPAs must take into consideration the specific needs of each area and design specific management plans for each area;
- Design MPAs using zonation flexibly to maximize protection and benefits for both the marine ecosystem and local small-scale fishing communities, while creating opportunities for a wide range of users to enjoy the benefits of the marine environment;

- Working towards restricting the use of all destructive practices such as industrial trawling, mining and weapons testing within MPAs;
- Build the capacity of local communities and leadership to establish democratic process and representative structures at the local level, conduct training and raise their awareness about the objectives of MPAs;
- Train young people from local communities and create opportunities for them to share their indigenous knowledge with visitors to MPAs;
- Take specific steps and establish particular mechanisms to provide opportunities for women and youth to be involved and benefit from MPAs through education and alternative livelihood opportunities;
- Take specific steps to create opportunities to educate children and to create bursary or funding opportunities for them to become involved in protected area management;
- Provide financial support and subsidies to small-scale communities to develop their fisheries sustainably and appropriately;
- Promote the exchange of skills and lessons across MPAs and communities living in, or adjacent to, MPAs;
- Ensure the free flow and availability of information to local fishing communities;
- Commit to the use of local labour in all projects to ensure equitable benefits for local fishing communities;
- Commit to co-operative governance and intra-government co-operation across all three tiers of government and between all departments to work effectively together towards an integrated, sustainable approach to marine conservation and fisheries management. Ensure effective compliance and enforcements in each MPA to ensure that illegal harvesting is eliminated;
- Build in systems that ensure there is regular feedback and reviews of the MPA and its impact on the local community and marine ecosystem; and
- Ensure that government allocates sufficient human and other resources to manage this effectively.

**Discussion Session:**

- There is a problem with political interference during stakeholder engagement processes.
- It is sometimes difficult to identify who are the real stakeholders.
- We need to deal with meta-level issues.

**Doing things differently – the Kogelberg example (Dr Barry Clark)**

- It is important to consider that if communities do not have 100% confidence in the benefits of protecting natural resources for the future, they will not protect them.
- MPAs are important and should remain in perpetuity; however it is also important to consult with local communities and fishers when planning for MPAs.
- Project Components
  - Development of a Situation Assessment:
    1. Spatial Assessment
    2. Socio-economic assessment

- Development of a Kogelberg Coast Integrated Management Plan
- Development of a Kogelberg Co-management Programme
- Development of an Awareness raising programme
- The Kogelberg Situation
  - Inshore zone (<30 m depth, 3 NM)
  - Range of important and valuable resources available to small scale fishers incl. abalone, rock lobster, linefish and algae (kelp)
  - Management of these resources is inconsistent and confusing.
  - 1 x MPA – Betty’s Bay MPA in which all fishing was banned except recreational shore angling!
  - Additional areas where local rock lobster rights holders are prevented from fishing but are open to recreational fishers and also periodically has been opened up to a group of outsiders (Interim Relief Rights Holders)
  - All abalone rights were withdrawn
- Proposed new zonation plan
  - Decisions need to be made pertaining to Abalone, rock lobster, kelp, linefish (?)
  - It is suggested that commercial use is allocated to locally resident rights holders only
  - Recreational use should be open for all permit holders
  - 20% of the marine environment in the project area set aside as a no-take MPA

**Discussion Session:**

- How do you exclude external right holders in a case such as that of the Kogelberg, especially with regards to mobile resources?
- Kogelberg situation is similar to that of the Olifants’ estuary where there is use of a ‘bargaining chip’.
- Co-management although not always successful, it has been proven to work in parts of KZN e.g. Somkhanda mussel harvesting project).
- Sensitivities and complexities around managing multi-zoned areas need to be considered.
- Alan Boyd: “supports Kogelberg proposal, however issues around “tragedy of the commons” need to be resolved.

- There is a need for collaborative management - unless all the parties know what they need to do and deliver on this, nothing can be achieved.
- Community rights, zonation, social rights issues etc need to be increasingly considered in MPA planning and management.

### **Marine Guides Training – How it changed my life (Delfrenzo Lang)**

#### **Zonation (Dr Alan Boyd)**

#### **Alan please insert**

### **10: Research & Monitoring (Chair Kerry Sink)**

#### **Penguin Management Plan (Dr Ane Oosthuizen)**

- A Biodiversity Management Plan is to be developed for the African Penguin that is aimed at
  - ensuring the long-term survival in nature of the species
  - providing for the responsible person, organisation or organ of state to monitor and report on progress with implementation of the plan; and
  - being consistent with various other instruments (eg National & Provincial Legislation, National Biodiversity Framework, relevant international agreements binding on the Republic)
- A workshop with relevant conservation authorities was held and the following process will be followed
  - Assimilate all information from workshop in proceedings (DEA:Oceans & Coasts, CapeNature)
  - Forward workshop proceedings to ALL stakeholders (including those not there) (end November 2010) CapeNature ([lwaller@capenature.co.za](mailto:lwaller@capenature.co.za) , [kashaw@capenature.co.za](mailto:kashaw@capenature.co.za) )
  - Receive comments on workshop proceedings (end January 2011)
  - Include comment in workshop proceedings (DEA: Oceans & Coasts, CapeNature) and DAFF, DEA (Biodiversity & Conservation)
  - Circulate other sections of document to all stakeholders by end January 2011
  - All comments included by end February 2011
  - Put First Draft BMP document together and send out for comment to ALL - mid March 2011

- Comments on Draft BMP-S in by end of April 2011 (30 days)
- The final draft of the plan should be sent to all implementers of identified actions for validation within 60 days of date of notice.
- The final draft of the plan should be compiled and submitted, within 90 days of receipt of comments, to the Minister for approval.

### **Coastal Monitors Project (Wendy West)**

- Teams of monitors have been appointed to collect information of recreational shore angling and marine resource harvesting effort, catch and catch-per-unit-effort at four sites in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape coastlines, by undertaking shore patrols in each area.
- A total of 17 monitors have been appointed to monitor these sites, apportioned as follows: six in the Kogelberg area (Rooiels to Pearly Beach, including Hermanus and Gansbaai), two at Stilbaai, two in the Mossel Bay area (Gouritz River to Great Brak River), two in the Plettenberg Bay area (Kranshoek to Nature Valley), and five in the East London area (Tyolomnqua River to the Kei River).
- Data from the programme is being used to better inform the management of key coastal and inshore marine resources, particularly those targeted by recreational fishers (viz. linefish, rock lobster and invertebrate bait species).
- The programme is also providing employment for people from impoverished coastal communities that would otherwise be unemployed.
- The fish species composition has been compiled for each area from catches observed during surveys from January to July 2010. There have been 44 different species of fish caught in all seven areas; with 18, 20 and 34 species recorded in Stilbaai, Plettenberg Bay and East London respectively
- The average CPU effort on weekends and public holidays has been higher in every month than on weekdays. The larger number of anglers fishing over weekends and public holidays is expected given that shore angling is primarily a recreational pastime.
- There are very low levels of compliance with catch regulations by shore anglers and this has not improved from those reported by Brouwer et al (1997).
- The data presented here is the beginning of more complex analyses that will follow in the future. The following will be included in future data analyses reports:
  - statistical tests comparing effort and CPUE collected at different times and regions ;
  - analyses of fish catch distribution in higher spatial resolution;

- the impact of MPAs on effort and CPUE;
- the effort and CPUE of recreational and subsistence harvesters;
- a literature review of previous roving creel surveys;
- and an estimation of total catch and effort for 2010 in all areas surveyed.

### **Goukamma Linefish Monitoring (Carika Van Zyl)**

- 588 surveys (4707 km) completed
- 2292 anglers interviewed
- Workshop held with anglers
- One MTEch Nature Conservation student undertaking that study
- Two practical year Nature Conservation students assisting
- Student position created on reserve
- Initiated Roving Creel Survey program in Fransmanshoek 2009
- Monitoring
  - Roving Creel Survey
  - Covering the entire MPA which was broken up in two sections Groenvlei & Buffalo Bay
  - 12 surveys a month per section
  - 5 month pilot study
  - We aimed to record 2/3 of all fishing trips
  - On foot, seek out anglers
  - Stratified random sampling
  - Surveys would document effort and catch (CPUE)
  - GPS position of angler encounter (density)
  - Measure catch and record bait and hook size
  - Blacktail is the most common catch
  - Areas closest to the access points are fished most
  - There is constant fishing pressure within MPA
  - Buffalo Bay is more densely fished per km of habitat
  - Groenvlei is fished more in numbers and hours
  - Indicates therefore that Groenvlei and Buffalo Bay are the most popular fishing areas

### **Integrating and resolving marine issues in the Wild Coast (Peter Tlydsley)**

- An overview was given of the Wild Coast Project and which described the institutional framework, management effectiveness, capacity development and the development of a representative and functioning network of protected areas.
- Staffing of the project is covered through the following portfolios
  - Project Manager
  - Community Liaison Officer
  - Community skills facilitator
  - Financial Manager
  - Conservation Planner
  - Office administrator
- Four conservation areas of concern are covered namely, Mkambathi, Hluleka, Dwesa-Cwebe and Silaka.

- Forest areas outside of the protected area network are easier to delineate and there is the opportunity to link these with marine areas under protection.
- In the Wild Coast there needs to be a balance to making a living for the communities together with protecting the resources.
- There is a critical need to identify priority marine areas and complete marine bio-regional plan that covers closed and open areas for both the marine & coastal environment as well as for the estuaries.
- The issue of traditional practices not being recognized by formal government institutions is complication finding resolutions
- Caution must be taken when considering aquaculture ventures within estuary systems as these are extremely sensitive and often not suitable for aquaculture.

### **11: Capacity Development & Awareness (Chair Kerry Sink)**

#### **MPA Management Training review, alignment to WIO Region training and WIO-Compas progress (Lawrence Sisitka)**

- Six training courses have been held thus far in South Africa
  - 1 X Table Mountain
  - 2 X Southern Cape
  - 1 X West Coast
  - 1 X KZN
  - 1 X Eastern Cape (Wild Coast)
  - Approx 120 people trained
- Two short introductory courses have been held in the Wild Coast and in Namibia
- The course is constantly evaluated and reviewed and is currently under revision.
  - 1st Revision took place in 2006
  - 2nd Revision in 2008 for SAQA Programme Approval through SAWC
  - 3rd Revision currently underway – including the addition of 1 new module including: IC(Z)M; Estuaries; Impact of and Adaptation to Climate Change
  - Also linking with the Level 2 WIO-COMPAS competences
- There has been continued progress with the WIO-COMPAS process which is also being aligned to the MPA training
- The long term aims for training and certification are as follows.
  - Raising the profile of MPAs and MPA management
  - Professionalizing the field
  - Career-pathing for MPA professionals
  - Greater coherence in training through use of certification competences
  - Bringing competences into job-descriptions and KPA's for professionals
  - Potential for application in different areas around the world?
  - Potential for transfer to terrestrial protected areas?

#### **Embedding WIO-Compas Competencies into formal HR Processes (Peter Chadwick)**

- Concerted effort has been placed on developing management capacity for MPA's and a process is now needed that will integrated the different efforts so as to allow for proper career pathing opportunities for MPA staff.
- There is also the need to concentrate on critical training and not waste effort on “nice to have” training.
- It is envisaged that the student will enter the field and undertake both theoretical training and practical training. This together with possible internships at different sites and

- gaining on the ground experience will allow him/her to progress to WIO-Compas Level 1 assessment. From here the individual will undergo higher levels of practical & theoretical training and again undertake different on the ground experience again allowing for WIO-Compas Level 2 Assessment. From here progression to WIO-Compas Level 3 is possible.
- Initial liaison has been made with EKZNW and CapeNature to see how best to integrate these process into formal HR procedures and policies.
  - Terms of Reference have been developed for the “ideal” MPA manager and MPA field ranger.

### **Concerted Awareness Drive: (Peter Chadwick & Kerry Sink)**

- WWF ran an initial awareness drive in 2009 but this was based at a foundational level and focused on getting MPA related stories into the media.
- It was agreed by all that a concerted awareness drive was needed to raise the profile of South Africa’s MPA’s and in fact was a priority action for 2011.
- It will be necessary to undertake this at four levels 1) Lobbying at a Governmental level 2) Raising awareness within Conservation Agencies themselves and largely aimed at Exco members 3) Resource users, such as fishers 4) The broader South African public with the aim of developing a marine ambassadors concept.
- It was agreed that WWF-SA (P.Chadwick), SANBI (Kerry Sink) and Colin Attwood (UCT) would develop a concept for role out.
- Honda is willing to support this worthwhile process and would also like to be involved in the conceptual process.

### **12: Operational Management**

#### **MPA Policy & opportunity with Small Scale Fisher Policy (Serge Raemaekers & Dr Alan Boyd)**

#### **Overview of progress by Dr Alan Boyd**

### **13: Setting priorities for action in 2011 (Peter Chadwick)**

In setting priority actions for 2011 it is important to ensure alignment within MPA community in a manner that will be consistent. It will be necessary to mobilize & bring communities on board in a way that we all strive for **opening & maintaining dialogues. Awareness raising is therefore critical to this successful role out.**

1. Develop an awareness and engagement strategy
2. Policy clarity & alignment (must specify DEA & DAFF’s roles i.e. mandate clarification and specify impacts on contracts)
3. Establish consultative and co-ordination body between DEA & DAFF – must cater for MPAs and EAF
4. Develop capacity of co-management (best practice)
5. Ensure adaptive management and integration
6. Priorities organizational contractual arrangements
7. Set up appropriate institutional arrangements for MPA management
8. Zonation clarification – SA & Region
9. Informed decisions based on “kit”
10. EEZ management – ensure an aerial perspectives
11. Gain a better understanding of social drivers around MPA’s



12. Resolve current issues and secure current MPAs
13. MPA review

- The planned MPA policy should draw from previous work, namely through all the work done by previous MPA task team. Currently there is no continuity that will ensure follow through on new task team (use the expertise of Colin Attwood etc)
- MPA policy should only set principles and not regulate MPAs. The policy should consider both inshore and offshore MPAs
- Law is preferable to a policy
- If we do need an MPA policy, this policy should only be drawn up **after** a full review of our MPA network.
- MPA principles are best set within broader oceans policy
- There needs to be scope for specific goals, challenges and institutional procedures for different MPAs
- The DAFF & DEA split is a step away from EAF and we need structures that will support EAF

#### Documents / Workshops needed

1. Institutional framework
2. Ocean Atlas – Spatial planning framework
3. Upgrade laws and regulations
4. Statement of intent
5. MPA review before policy
6. Issue of MPAs as a fishery management tool
7. DEA's vision for MPAs

#### Key Tasks

1. Support to re-establish MPA task team – needs to be multidisciplinary
2. Mandate clarification (No policy) & DEA DAFF Forum
3. Review of MPAs – core objectives (include social dimensions) MPA boundaries, zonation and current regulations - are they achieving objectives – take action to ensure meet objectives, biodiversity aspects including ecosystem representation, threatened species) NO NET LOSS OF PROTECTION – no opening prior to declaration
4. High level integrated spatial co-ordinated planning framework
5. Finalise contracts
6. Guidelines for the development of co-management guidelines for agencies (needs to be supported by a review)
7. Awareness and dialogue strategy

Each MPA manager should present key areas needing assistance to a resolution committee

MPA policy is a deliverable and must be delivered by Feb

#### **14. Date & Venue of 2010 MPA Forum:**

It was proposed that the 2011 MPA Forum be held in the Agulhas area and possibly at Arniston. It was requested that the Forum be held in early November 2010.

#### **15. Closure: (Dr Alan Boyd)**

Dr Boyd gave a vote of thanks to all attendees and assured everyone that all concerns will be dealt with accordingly.

**Appendix 1: MPA MANAGEMENT FORUM 2010: AGENDA:**

**14 - 18 November 2010**

**Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> November**

<b>Arrival at West Coast National Park</b>	<b>Evening Braai starting 18h00</b>
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**Monday 15<sup>th</sup> November**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
07h00 – 08h00	Breakfast
08h00 – 09h00	House Rules (Peter Chadwick)
	SANParks Welcome: Gary De Kock
	DEA: Welcome and Purpose of the meeting (Dr Alan Boyd)
	WWF: Welcome (Aaniyah Omandien–WWF )
	Apologies (Peter Chadwick)
	Acceptance of previous minutes & Matters Arising (Peter Chadwick)
09h00 – 09h45	MPA's in South Africa – why we need them and where they came from (Associate Professor Colin Attwood)
	Aphiwe Bewana: Forum Results
09h45 – 10h00	Discussion: MPA's in South Africa – why we need them and where they came from
10h00 – 10h30	Tea/Coffee
10h30 – 12h30	Report Backs of major successes achieved during 2010 (15min per report back) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WWF Honda Marine Parks Programme (Peter Chadwick)</li> <li>○ The Honda Partnership – opportunities for the future (Clinton Lambert)</li> <li>○ CAPE Estuaries Programme (Pierre De Villiers)</li> <li>○ CapeNature (Rhett Hiseman)</li> <li>○ SANParks (Dr Ane Oosthuizen)</li> <li>○ Eastern Cape Parks Board (Vuyani Mapiya)</li> <li>○ KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (T. Gumede)</li> <li>○ iSimangaliso MPA's (P. Mokoka)</li> </ul>
12h30 – 13h30	Lunch
13h30 – 15h30	<b>Continued from morning session...</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DEA - Oceans &amp; Coasts (Dr Alan Boyd)</li> <li>○ Namibian MPA (Heidi Curry)</li> <li>○ Mozambique Transfrontier MPA (Miguel Gonçalves)</li> <li>○ Tanzania's MPA's (George Msumi)</li> <li>○ Marine Conservation in the Seychelles (Ian Valmont)</li> <li>○</li> </ul>
15h30 – 16h00	Tea/Coffee
16h00 – 16h15	Report Back from CBD re MPAs – A. Boyd
1615 – 16h30	MPA Strategy process (Dr Kerry Sink)
16h30 – 17h00	DISCUSSION & Wrap up from floor over days events

19h00	Dinner

### Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> November

Time	Topic
07h00 – 08h00	Breakfast
	Socio-Economic Considerations (Chair: Dr Serge Raemaekers)
08h00 – 08h15	Review of Day 1
08h15 – 08h45	MPA legislation in SA (Adv N de Kock)
08h45 – 09h15	The Socio-economic dimensions of MPA's (Dr Maria Hauck)
09h15 – 09h45	Stakeholder engagement with the commercial sector for Offshore MPA's – lessons learnt (Dr Kerry Sink)
09h45 – 10h15	Hardware needs requirements for 2011 (Peter Chadwick & Clinton Lambert)
10h15 – 10h45	Tea/Coffee
	Socio-Economic Considerations (Dr Serge Raemaekers)
10h45 – 11h10	Ecosystems Based Approach to Fisheries (Alice Johnson)
11h10 – 11h30	Small Scale Fishers: Langebaan Statement
11h30 – 11h50	Doing things differently – the Kogelberg Example (Dr Barry Clark)
11h50 – 12h10	Non-consumptive use and MPAs – (Dr Herman Oosthuizen)
11h50 – 12h20	Marine Guides Training – How it changed my life (Delfrenzo Lang)
12h20 – 12h40	ZONATION (Peter Chadwick and Dr Alan Boyd)
12h40 – 13h00	DISCUSSION
13h00 – 14h00	Lunch
14h00 – 18h00	Field Outings: To be confirmed by Pierre Nel & Dr Ane Oosthuizen
19h00	Dinner
	Discussion Groups to be determined

### Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> November

Time	Topic
07h00 – 08h00	Breakfast
	Research & Monitoring (Chair Kerry Sink)
08h00 – 08h20	Penguin Management Plan (Dr Ane Oosthuizen)
08h20 – 08h40	Coastal Monitors Project (Wendy West)
08h40 – 09h00	Goukamma Linefish Monitoring (Carika Van Zyl)
09h00 – 09h20	Integrating and resolving marine issues in the Wild Coast (Peter Tlydsley/Jan Venter)
09h20 – 09h40	MPA Management Training review, alignment to WIO Region training and WIO-Compas progress (Lawrence Sisitka)
09h40 – 10h00	Embedding WIO-Compas Competencies into formal HR Processes (Peter Chadwick)
10h00 – 10h20	TEA
	Discussion: (Peter Chadwick)
10h20 – 11h00	Concerted Awareness Drive: (Peter Chadwick & Kerry Sink)
11h00 – 12h30	DISCUSSION
12h30 - 13h30	Lunch
	Policy, Legislation, Compliance & Operational Management (Peter Chadwick)
13h30 – 14h30	MPA Policy & opportunity with Small Scale Fisher Policy (Serge Raemaekers & Dr Alan Boyd)
14h30 – 15h00	Operational Management: Overview of progress by Dr Alan Boyd (15mins)

	Discussion from floor covering (15mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Framework for operational management</li> <li>ii. Management Plans</li> <li>iii. Operational Work Plan</li> <li>iv. Quarterly Report</li> <li>v. Annual Report</li> </ul>
15h00 – 15h30	Tea/Coffee
15H30 – 16H00	Summary & Wrap Up (Setting priorities for action in 2011) (Peter Chadwick) 2011 MPA Forum venue – (Pondoland, Kogelberg or Garden Route MPA??) )Setting the next meeting: Date & Venue
16H00 – 16H30	Closure (Dr Alan Boyd)
19h00	Closing Dinner

**Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> November: (Focal Session) (BY INVITATION ONLY)**

07h00 – 08h00	Breakfast & Departure for non session participating guests
Session 1: 08h00 – 12h00	NPAES – Follow up meeting
12h00	Departure time for Session 1

**Appendix 2: Attendance Register**

**To insert once document reviewed.**

