



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**MINUTES OF THE 2012 MPA FORUM MEETING HELD ON 19 – 21
NOVEMBER 2012**

VENUE: KEI MOUTH, EAST LONDON

APOLOGIES:

Dr Monde Mayekiso (DDG at DEA: Oceans and Coasts)

Dr Razeena Omar (CD: ICM at DEA)

Mr Christo Marais, but will send someone (DEA: NRM)

Mr Oscar Ntombini DEA NRM

PRESENT: See attached attendance register

1. OPENING AND WELCOME

Mr Peter Chadwick welcomed everyone to Kei Mouth in the Eastern Cape and on the spectacular Wild Coast for the 2012 MPA forum. Apology was made for Mr Dayimana from ECPTA as he was running late. The 2011 minutes were accepted as a true reflection of events by Mr Pierre De Villiers and seconded by Dr Kerry Sink.

2. MATTERS ARISING

- Review of MPA boundaries and objectives of the MPA. (To be dealt with during the 2012 Forum)
- Improvement on compliance and integration.

- Increase in the MPA budget.
- Review DEA MoU's with agencies and with specific reference to preventing terrestrial protected areas using MPA funding for terrestrial issues.
- Progress in training and capacity building.
- Setting up a MPA advisory group to improve coordination and formulate strategies and develop action plan. Working Group 8 has been developed and it is hoped that this will address this point.

3. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS PRESENTATIONS:

Facilitated by Mr Xola Mfeke

- Debate as to whether MPAs should be under DAFF or DEA. Decision has been made that they are going to be under the mandate of DEA.
- The proclamation of PEI MPA has been delayed because of the debates of whether it should be proclaimed under MLRA or Protected Areas Act but it will be proclaimed under Protected Areas Act. Hence the proposal for PEI MPA is with the Minister for approval.
- Addo expansion workshop was a success.
- A meeting has been secured and organized with Department of Mineral Resources for the 5/12/2012 to discuss a way forward with the proclamation of the Namaqua MPA.
- Next stakeholder meeting of Namaqualand MPA will be held on 20/02/2013 at Northern Cape, the purpose will be to finalize a clear way forward and to engage further with Northern Cape Stakeholders. This meeting will be followed by the Northern Cape Provincial Coastal Committee where the Namaqua proposal will be tabled.
- Encourage more community participation in the Forum meetings as per DEA vision.

3.1 TAKING FORWARD MPA MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA: MR SIYABONGA DLULISA

- Presented an overview of MPAs based on the mandate of the department.
- Presentation was emphatic on the progress and challenges within the MPAs.
- The inconsistency on the MPA agencies reports due to lack of guidance on what should be included in the reports to DEA and the reporting from the MPA manager to the regional manager (reporting template to be reviewed in a smaller meeting during the MPA forum).

Mandate of Department of Environmental Affairs

- To ensure the protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.
- Balanced with sustainable development and
- The equitable distribution of the benefits derived from natural resources

Questions and comments arising from the presentation:

- Mr Jan Venter of ECPTA agreed with the presentation and the comments flagged by Siyabonga. Jan further argued that the reporting template needs to be discussed by the MPA agencies so that maximum benefit can be obtained from the report.
- Review of Pondoland MPA management plan has been completed but needs sign off from DEA:O&C.

3.2 TOWARDS THE NATIONAL ESTUARINE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL (PROTOCOL): MS NTOMBOVUYO MADLOKAZI

Presentation highlighted the following:

- Background on estuaries
- Threats
- Legislative mandates and
- National estuarine management protocol – NEMP

Update on the NEMP

- Draft protocol was sent for comment on the 4th May 2012.
- Only 27 comments were received.
- An outline of the proposed protocol was given to the audience.
- All planning on estuaries must also consider climate change e.g. work plan, resource plan, monitoring plans.

The approved EMP's need to be adopted and then need to be implemented.

Questions and comment arising from the presentation

- Discrepancies in reporting will need to be rectified
- Review and comment on the protocol.
- Protocol to be gazetted.
- Engage broader stakeholders and finalise the process
- Determine measure for communities who depend on estuaries
- Protocol must be approved by MEC

3.3 COASTAL CONSERVATION PLANNING:MR POTLAKE KHATI

An overview of coastal planning was presented giving a background on

- Boundaries of the Coastal zone:
 - Boundaries of Coastal public properties
 - Boundaries of Coastal Protection Zone
- Coastal Management Areas as a mechanism to declare sensitive areas
- Determination of Coastal Setback-lines
- Coastal access land
- Responsibilities of government, local authorities and management authorities
- Planning along estuaries in as far as the potential impacts of land uses
- Institutions arrangement from all 3 spheres of government,
- Coastal Management Programmes

- Environmental Impact Assessments in as far as additional studies requested in terms of Section 63 of the ICM Act
- Establishment of coastal planning scheme in line with the municipal zoning schemes, land use schemes, integrated development plan, and spatial development framework.

Questions and comments arising from the presentation

How far is the process with the establishment of coastal setback lines? Answer: Only the Western Cape Province is in the process of developing coastal setback lines. Western Cape already finalized the methodology for defining coastal development setback lines. Only the Northern Cape and Western Cape have legitimate Provincial Coastal Committees. KZN and Eastern Cape are in the process of establishing the PCCs.

3.4 VALUE OF MPAs IN THE CONSERVATION OF TOP PREDATORS: DR ALAN BOYD

The presentation covered the following:

- The conservation status of various marine top predators and threats
- The role and value of MPAs in their conservation
- The need for further protection which could include new MPAs
- Maximizing the concurrent socio-economic benefits from appropriate non-consumptive use of top predators
- New issues and research

Questions and comments arising from the presentation

The question of sea birds in the off-shore line fishery was highlighted on how it is impacting on sea bird populations. It was highlighted that the new methods used by the commercial fisheries sector minimizes the deaths of sea birds in the high seas fishing.

3.5 OCEANS POLICY IN RELATION TO MPAs: MR ASHLEY NAIDOO

The presentation covered the following:

- Ocean Governance failures / challenges
- Several countries are finalizing ocean management policies
- Oceans policies respond to improving sectorial management of the ocean sector
- Improving planning and managing across sectors for accumulating and aggregated impacts

The purpose of the ocean policy is to improve planning and management across sectors.

Ocean government challenges

- African penguins
- Hake catches
- Coelacanth “old fourlegs”
- Global ocean acidification

Questions and comments

- National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) informs the knowledge base.
How will the NBA be integrated with NEMO?
The NBA is part of the environmental tools, and those are the things that are wanted to be brought into a more dynamic system.
- Uncertainty in relation to MLRA
- Need to plan for the implementation of the ocean policy. A vision is needed on the implementation of the policy
- Role of ecosystem and coordination of planning must be considered
- Why is the Department coming up with lot of policies and legislations, but the current environmental legislations are not properly implemented?
Ashley argued that the ocean policy covers the ocean space and looking at the toxic substances at sea, gas explorations, mining, dumping at sea,

pollution etc., while the MLRA only focuses on Marine Living Resources. Ashley articulated that ocean policy is at the Green Paper stage and anyone can comment on the policy. Ashley argued that the ocean policy is currently only at the sector departmental stage.

DISCUSSION SESSION AND GROUP ANSWERS

Human Dimension of MPAs

1. What are the key challenges faced by your MPAs or through research on South African MPAs?

- Not enough education
- Poaching
- Institutional dysfunctional and political decision
- MPA legislation
- No-take MPAs
- Poor consultation
- Poverty
- Invisible boundaries
- Lack of appreciation or budget
- Small-scales fisheries policy
- DEA / DAFF split

2. Group work:

Who has experienced those?

- Everyone has experienced the above listed issues

How have these affected / impacted the success of the MPAs

- No designation structures & functions
- Institutions mandated with the responsibility are not adequately funded to take on the extra responsibilities for MPA management
- Mandates not clear – Provincial / Regional/ Local

- DEA / DAFF split – fisheries management & MPA management cannot be split
- No integrated planning

Why are they persistent?

- No clear rules for various government structures
- Marine management is not politically supported
- Inconsistent benefits of MPAs
- Confusion amongst communities
- MPAs not having clear objectives
- Benefits of MPAs are not understood at all levels. Senior Government and Senior politicians need to support MPAs
- Fisheries must return to DEA.
- Cultural issues

How in planning could you pre-empt these or what steps could you take to address them in future planning process?

- Working group 8, National Coastal Committees up and running to advise Ministers and fed by Provincial Coastal Committee which we are also integrating with the scientific working groups functioning under MLRA.
- Working Group 8 is the advisory body to the Minister on coastal issues. WG8 is chaired by DEA: Chief Director: Integrated Coastal Management. It was highlighted that WG8 is not fully representative of all MPA agencies as well as the interested and affected parties. Most attendees were not aware of the WG8; Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa explained the background of WG8 as the replacement on the National Coastal Committee in terms of NEM: ICMA. The forum agreed that a sub-Working Group 8 should be established to advice on MPA related issues it was mentioned that MPAs are not properly discussed on the WG8. The name of Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa, Mr Aphiwe Bewana, Mr Peter Chadwick, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

official and Mr Pierre De Villiers were nominated as the sub-committee of WG8.

How can the MPA Forum assist you with setting up the necessary steps to address these?

- Motivate strongly that MPA Forum and its advisory forum advises the National Committee (WG8) which advises Ministers.
- Develop a sub WG 8 to develop a framework and guidelines for MPAs
- Communication
- Awareness education and training.
- Integrated framework

**4. ORGANIZATIONAL FEEDBACK AND MPA OBJECTIVES:
(FACILITATED BY Mr PETER CHADWICK)**

**4.1 THE IMPORTANCE OF DETAILED OBJECTIVES FOR MPAs: DR
KERRY SINK**

The presentation covered the following:

Definition of a protected area: Protected area is an area of land or sea that is protected by law and managed mainly for biodiversity conservation.

- History of MPAs
- West Coast Bioregional Plan that had been developed.

In order to establish whether a MPA attains its objectives there should be:

- Monitoring of relevant biological indicators and human utilization
- Objectives should be clearly stated and communicated to the public through awareness, education and training programmes
- Public support for MPAs depends on advertisement of the objectives

When the detailed objectives are set there should also be

- Review of achievements
- Implementation of a strategic monitoring system
- Management planning and zonation
- Public awareness

Questions and comments

There will always be issues when there are people that are excluded from the stakeholder process.

EASTERN CAPE PARKS AND TOURISM AGENCY

Mr Mapiya highlighted that ECPTA will appreciate working together with the new Head of the MPAs Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa.

Pondoland MPA

Objectives (current and needed):

- To protect the biodiversity and associated patterns and processes
- To protect the marine and estuarine ecosystems
- To protect depleted, endangered and endemic species and populations and their habitats
- To contribute to the long term viability of marine fisheries
- Effectively manage the MPA
- Reduce conflict
- Promote scientific research
- Comply to South Africa's commitments to international protocols and conventions
- Socio-economic to secure benefits to local, national and international stakeholders
- Ensure sustainable utilization of marine resources
- Promote non-consumptive ecotourism opportunities
- Facilitate the interpretation of marine eco system and conservation

Assets (ecological, social and economical)

Operational management

- Resources – personnel, equipment, management plan for Pondoland social assets
- Existing liaison structure with owner communities
- Local government linkages
- Capacity building efforts (working group 8)
- Economic assets
- Mkhambathi Investment Programme
- Drifters lodges
- Amadiba Tourism Project
- Wild Coast Sun
- Mbotyi Hotel
- Sardine run
- Launch sites (Msikaba, Mzamba and Mbotyi)

Risks

- Funding and Personnel for implementation of management plan
- Lack of equipment in dealing with illegal issues
- Relations with communities – Sikhombe in-shore restricted zone
- Lack of alternative livelihoods
- Gaps in resource mobilization (both DEA and ECPTA)
- Wild coast project final funding

Threatened and Protected

PONDOLAND SPECIES AND THEIR STATUS

GROUP	PONDOLAND		
	SPECIES*	ENDEMICS*	IUCN†
POBIFERA (sponges)	45	-	-
Cnidaria (jellyfish, anemones, corals and their kin)	15	-	-
CTENOPHORA (comb jellies)	-	-	-
PLATHYELMINTHES (flatworms)	-	-	-
NEMATEA (nematode worms)	-	-	-
CEPHALOPODA (squid and cuttlefish)	-	-	-
CRUSTACEA (crabs and their kin)	2	-	-
MOLLUSCA (snails, mussels, octopus and their kin)	10	-	-
ECHINODERMATA (starfish, urchins and their kin)	1	-	-
ASCIDIACEA (sea squirts and red bats)	10	-	-
FISH – CHONDROCTYES (sharks, rays and their kin)	22	7	19
FISH – OSTEOCTYES (bony fish)	204	45	5
MARINE REPTILES	1	0	1
MARINE MAMMALS – CETACEA (whales and dolphins)	10	0	1
MARINE MAMMALS – CARNIVORA (seals and others)	1	0	0
MARINE BIRDS	11	-	5
ALGAE (green, brown and red algae)	45	-	-
TOTAL KNOWN AND CONFIRMED:	290	52	22

*Only confirmed species are listed in the table

† Number of endemics and IUCN Red listed species from confirmed species

Important biodiversity features:

- Sardine run with associated species and processes
 - A number of pristine estuaries with high conservation ranking
 - Large size allows for incorporation of a number of different ecosystems with associated high biodiversity
 - Protects a number of endemic and endangered species
 - Important food source for local impoverished communities
 - A well established research program (ORI)
- But....
- Illegal use of marine resources poses a threat to biodiversity
 - Proposed mining activities at Xolobeni remains a significant threat to estuaries and inshore areas
 - Lack of specialized equipment to do offshore research and monitoring (boat etc.)

Questions and comments

- Improved relations with other stakeholders are needed to assist compliance and other environmental projects. Relations with DEA WFTC projects.
- There is a concern about the absence of the management plan for all of the MPAs. Pondoland has been drawn up and submitted to DEA and now needs sign off.

Hluleka MPA

Objectives (current and needed)

Same as for Pondoland MPA

Assets (ecological, social and economical)

Operational management

- Basic resources (personnel, equipment)
- Small size makes MPA easier to manage

Social assets

- Existing liaison structures with communities

- Good infrastructure for environmental education (Hluleka EE Centre)
- Local government linkages
- Capacity building efforts(WCP)

Economic assets

- Developed tourism infrastructure within Hluleka Nature Reserve with opportunities for further development

Risks

- Funding and personnel shortages
- No management plan
- Lack of equipment in dealing with certain illegal issues (offshore and night operation)
- Poaching of marine resources and lack of compliance.
- Conflict between Tribal Authority and CPA
- Lack of alternative livelihoods = pressure on limited resources
- Gaps in resource mobilization (both DEA and ECPTA)
- Wild Coast Project reaching final funding

HLULEKA SPECIES AND THEIR STATUS

GROUP	HLULEKA		
	SPECIES*	ENDEMIC†	IUCN†
PORIFERA (sponges)	-	-	-
Cnidaria (jellyfish, anemones, corals and their kin)	-	-	-
CTENOPHORA (comb jellies)	-	-	-
PLATHYHELMINTHES (flatworms)	-	-	-
NEMERTEA (proboscis worms)	-	-	-
NEMATODA (roundworms)	-	-	-
SIPUNCULIDA (peanut worms)	-	-	-
ECUATIDA (tongue worms)	-	-	-
ANNELIDA (segmented worms)	-	-	-
CRUSTACEA (crabs and their kin)	-	-	-
INSECTA (marine insects)	-	-	-
ARACHNIDA (true spiders)	-	-	-
PNIDOGONIDA (sea spiders)	-	-	-
BRYOZOA (moss or lace animals)	-	-	-
BRACHIOPODA (lamp shells)	-	-	-
MOLLUSCA (snails, mussels, octopus and their kin)	1	-	-
SCPHODERMATA (starfish, urchins and their kin)	-	-	-
ASODIACEA (sea squirts and red bait)	-	-	-
FISH – CHONDROCTYES (sharks, rays and their kin)	-	-	-
FISH – OSTEOCTYES (bony fish)	-	-	-
MARINE REPTILES	-	-	-
MARINE MAMMALS – CETACEA (whales and dolphins)	1	0	0
MARINE MAMMALS – CARNIVORA (seals and others)	-	-	-
MARINE BIRDS	-	-	-
ALGAE (green, brown and red algae)	-	-	-
TOTAL KNOWN AND CONFIRMED:	2	0	0

*Only confirmed species are listed in the table

† Number of endemics and IUCN Red listed species from confirmed species

Important biodiversity features

- Sardine run with associated species and processes
- Important area for protection of reef fish species

But.....

- Small size does not allow for incorporation of a high number of different ecosystems
- Little is known about biodiversity features of the MPA
- Lack of specialized equipment to do offshore research and monitoring (boat etc.)

Dwesa-Cwebe MPA

Objectives (current and needed):

same as the Pondoland MPA and additionally to:

- Protect the marine and estuarine ecosystems that are representative of the transition between the Natal and Agulhas Bioregion and to maintain biodiversity and ecological functions of these ecosystems.
- Actively seek options for alternative livelihoods for local communities and to explore options for natural resource use.

Assets (ecological, social and economical)

Operational management

- Personnel (one MPA Nature Conservator) & equipment
- Unfenced reserve boundaries make it difficult to manage access
- Other areas with in the park are being fenced by DEA SRP project.

Social assets

- Land trust, Fishermen and traditional headmen
- DAFF assisting on joint operation

- Capacity building efforts (WCP)
- Local communities are poaching.

Economic assets

- High tourism potential due to the presence of Dwesa-Cwebe Nature Reserve

Risks

- Funding and personnel shortages
- No management plan
- Lack of equipment in dealing with certain illegal issues (offshore and night operation)
- Unfenced boundaries of the reserve
- Court cases declined
- Extreme levels of conflict within community structures
- Lack of alternative livelihoods = pressure on limited resources
- Government slow in solving issues
- Gaps in resource mobilization (both DEA & ECPTA)
- Wild Coast Project reaching final funding phase

DWESA-CWEBE SPECIES AND THEIR STATUS

GROUP	DWESA-CWEBE		
	SPECIES*	ENDEMICS†	IUCN†
PORIFERA (sponges)	1	-	-
Cnidaria (jellyfish, anemones, corals and their kin)	-	-	-
Ctenophora (comb jellies)	-	-	-
Platyhelminthes (flatworms)	-	-	-
Nemertea (proboscis worms)	-	-	-
Nematoidea (roundworms)	-	-	-
Sipunculida (peanut worms)	-	-	-
Echiurida (tongue worms)	-	-	-
Annelida (segmented worms)	2	-	-
Crustacea (crabs and their kin)	2	-	-
Insecta (marine insects)	-	-	-
Arachnida (true spiders)	-	-	-
Phoronida (sea spiders)	-	-	-
Bryozoa (moss or lace animals)	-	-	-
Brachiopoda (lamp shells)	-	-	-
Mollusca (snails, mussels, octopus and their kin)	25	-	-
Echinodermata (starfish, urchins and their kin)	2	-	-
Ascidacea (sea squirts and red bait)	1	-	-
Fish – Chondrichthyes (sharks, rays and their kin)	7	0	4
Fish – Osteichthyes (bony fish)	41	7	5
Marine reptiles	-	-	-
Marine mammals – Cetacea (whales and dolphins)	-	-	-
Marine mammals – Carnivora (seals and otters)	-	-	-
Marine birds	-	-	-
Algae (green, brown and red algae)	15	-	-
TOTAL KNOWN AND CONFIRMED:	107	7	9

Important biodiversity features:

- Sardine run with associated species and processes
- Transition zone between Agulhas and Natal Bioregions with associated biodiversity potential
- Important area for protection of reef fish species
- Mbashe estuary (and inshore habitat) – important spawning area for White Steenbras as well as nursery area for Dusky Kob

But.....

- Recent research efforts by ECPTA has improved knowledge but there is still little known about biodiversity features of the MPA
- Current illegal use of marine resources is high
- Proposed zonation changes poses a threat to biodiversity and options is limited due to the size and spatial distribution of key resource areas

*Only confirmed species are listed in the table

† Number of endemics and IUCN Red Listed species from confirmed species

Amathole MPA Objectives current and needed Objectives

same as other ECPTA MPAs

Assets (ecological, social and economical)

Operational management

- Resources – personnel, equipment

Social Assets

To be determined

Economic Assets

- Abalone ranching
- Tourism opportunities

Risks

- Funding and personnel for implementation
- No management plan
- Lack of equipment in dealing with illegal issues (offshore and night operation)
- No formal communication platforms with the land users groups
- Lack of alternative livelihoods
- Gaps in resource mobilization (both DEA & ECPTA)

AMATHOLE SPECIES AND THEIR STATUS

[illegible][†] Number of endemics, and IUCN Red listed species from confirmed species.

Important biodiversity features:

- Important area for protection of reef fish species

But.....

- Little known about biodiversity features of the MPA
- Current illegal use of marine resources is high (abalone).
- No protection for intertidal zone
- An extensive literature survey is in progress but not complete. There is probably more literature available to further populate the species inventory.
- Lack of specialized equipment to do offshore research and monitoring (boat etc.)
- Abalone ranching could be a threat if not implemented in an appropriate way

EKZN:

Comments and/or Questions:

- MPA boundaries should be made along a latitude and longitude.
- By making the MPA a no-take zone, it will be increasing the protection of all the biodiversity in that MPA, and by having a northward expansion of the MPA, it could protect an important spawning ground for over-exploited linefish.

SANPARKS Objectives current and needed

Addo Elephant National Park: Bird Island MPA

Objectives

- Conserve the existing abalone population
- Stop the illegal harvesting of abalone
- Conserve several species of line fish population
- Protect breeding habitat endangered and threatened seabirds
- African penguins and Cape Gannets

GARDEN ROUTE MPAS

Tsitsikamma MPA and Grootriver

Objectives

- Effectively manage coastal and marine areas
- Provide feeding ground or nursery area for marine species
- Promote and undertake research & monitoring
- Monitoring of marine biota

Knysna Estuary

Objectives

- Manage resource use within the open areas
- Create awareness & positive attitude
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of processes
- Reduce pollution inputs, including sewage
- Rehabilitation of estuarine wetland areas

TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK MPA

Objectives

- Protect and conserve marine ecosystem and population of marine species
- Protect the reproductive capacity of species of fish

- Promote eco-tourism within MPA

WEST COAST NATIONAL PARK

Langebaan, Islands & 16 mile MPA

Objectives

- Maintain physical & ecological integrity
- Manage zones A&B of the lagoon effectively
- Manage the use of the lagoon
- Ensure effective compliance

Questions and comments

- In Tsitsikamma there is continuous pressure to have the MPA reopened.
- We must not let what happened in Dwesa affect Tsitsikamma
- Compliance capacity is an issue as this is always insufficient
- Zonation of the park is not a solution
- Management control

REALIGNMENT AND RE-ZONATION OF GOUKAMMA, ROBBERG AND BETTY'S BAY MPAs (Cape Nature)

Betty's Bay presented by Mr Andrie van Niekerk

RATIONALE FOR RE-ALIGNMENT:

- Clark & Lombard (2007) in the Agulhas Bioregional Plan identify the re-zonation of the Bettys Bay MPA to a full no-take MPA as a priority to meeting national targets to protect intertidal habitats and to assist in linefish conservation. The Agulhas Bio-Regional Plan further stresses that perhaps more important than expanding the existing MPA network, it would be critical to concentrate on improving management within existing MPAs and upgrading the levels of protection in those MPAs that allow for the exploitation of living resources. In other words, this further supports

the proposal towards rezoning the Bettys Bay MPA to include no-take areas from the shore.

- As part of the broader proposal for a Kogelberg Marine Area within the Kogelberg Biosphere, Clark et al (2007) propose three no-take zones within the boundaries, including the re-zonation of the current Bettys Bay MPA to a fully restricted zone. This is suggested to allow areas where stocks of commercially valuable species can recover breed and provide spill-over benefits to the surrounding area and thereby ensure long-term sustainability.
- According to the Bettys Bay MPA management plan (Du Toit; 2009) The Kogelberg was proclaimed as South Africa's first Biosphere Reserve in 1998. Marine and Coastal Management, who was the management authority at the time (Now DEA: Branch Oceans & Coasts) was a signatory to the agreement, and pledged to include the marine area into the Biosphere Reserve. Preservation of natural resources and sustainable utilisation of those resources are the objectives around which Biosphere Reserves are designed. Biosphere Reserves are always zoned into areas of varying levels of human activity. It was proposed that the existing marine reserve be used as the core area (zone of highest protection where no consumptive utilisation is allowed), while the other areas would be classed as buffer zones (zones where controlled exploitation would occur).
- The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (2008) sets protected area targets for the inshore marine bioregions and recommends an increase of three additional kilometres of No-Take MPA within the South Western Cape. Closure of the Bettys Bay MPA to shore-based angling will go a long way to meeting these minimum targets.

Questions and comments

- Concern about allowance of recreational fishers but not of small-scale fishers

- Could look at Kogelberg Coast draft management plan, which identifies a suite of components that have to happen in sync.
- The proposal for realignment was supported by the Forum

Robberg MPA presented by Mr Thobani Mbonane

RATIONALE FOR RE-ZONING

King (2005) compared shore-based linefishery catch data of Plettenberg Bay including the Robberg Peninsula to areas that are closed (Tsitsikamma National Park) or semi-open (Rebelsrus at Cape St Francis) to fishing, using a combination of roving creel and access point surveys and results of a research tagging programme. In terms of species composition the most obvious difference between the three areas was the low proportion of non-migratory reef-associated species like red roman, poenskop, john brown, santer and bronze bream in the Plettenberg Bay area despite suitable habitat for these species. Size comparisons between the areas revealed that the majority of species (particularly reef-associated species) were smaller in the open or semi-open areas than in the closed area. Collectively the findings were interpreted to indicate local depletion of certain species in Plettenberg Bay including Robberg, and that recreational fishing had impacted heavily on the fish stocks. Thus it was concluded the shore-based linefishery in the area was unsustainable and required increased local management effort.

Preliminary results of a follow up survey in 2010/2011 (Anchor Environmental 2011) indicate that the shore-angling fish stocks at Plettenberg Bay and Robberg have remained in a poor state despite the introduction of management measures including size limits, bag limits and open/closed seasons. This survey further indicated that relative to other areas in the Plettenberg Bay area, fewer anglers utilised the Robberg MPA. This could be attributed to the cost of entry in the Robberg Nature Reserve - the majority of anglers in the Plettenberg Bay area regard themselves as subsistence fishermen that in all likelihood would be unwilling (or unable) to repeatedly pay entrance fees to the reserve, especially

considering that they were less likely to catch fish inside the MPA than at other sites in the area according to the survey. Also, with regard to individual species, anglers were just as likely to catch species that occurred at Robberg, outside of the MPA compared to inside the MPA. Based on the findings, overall closure of shore angling within the MPA was recommended by the report.

Restricting shore-angling in at least part of the MPA would reduce pressure on the local linefish and in particular will assist in the protection of slow recruitment species such as red roman, black musselcracker and red stumpnose in the near shore reef areas, and will improve the effectiveness of the MPA for reef fish dispersal. In this regard restrictions along the southern margin would be most appropriate based on the biodiversity zones within the MPA, in that the less-sheltered southern margin provides habitat suitable for long-lived reef fish species and a lower component of migratory species than the northern margin.

A key finding of the National Biodiversity Assessment Marine Component (Sink et al 2011) is that South Africa's MPA network plays a key role in protecting marine and coastal habitats and sustaining fisheries.

RATIONALE FOR RE-ZONING

Coastal protected areas thus sustain rural livelihoods and local economic development through providing jobs and opportunities for ecotourism and conservation-related industries. However, the existing (National) MPA network does not currently provide sufficient protection for marine biodiversity. To address this, several other priority areas for protection have been proposed (Lombard et al. 2004). However, Clark & Lombard (2007) stress that improving management within existing MPAs including upgrading the levels of protection in MPAs that currently allow for the exploitation of living resources, may be at least as important as expanding the existing MPA network: fully protected MPAs help sustain fisheries by protecting breeding resources and by seeding. In this regard the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (2008) sets protected area

targets for the inshore marine bioregions and recommends an increase of 15 additional kilometers of No-Take MPA within the Agulhas Bioregion (Table 1). Closure of the southern shore of Robberg (approximately 5 km) to shore-based angling will contribute to meeting these minimum targets.

Furthermore, the use of personal hovercraft and watercraft including jet-skis are considered to have an impact on the values of the Robberg MPA and to be generally incompatible with the MPA objectives, especially in that they potentially disturb shorebirds, seals and other marine animals, and impact on the amenity values of the MPA. Therefore their use should be prohibited in the MPA.

Questions and comments

- Concern about the displaced fishing effort
The habitat on the south side is better for the species, there is low fishing effort on the south, so the impact on the fishers themselves would be minimum.
- The proposal for realignment was supported by the Forum

Goukamma MPA presented by Mr Keith Spencer

RATIONALE FOR RE-ALIGNMENT:

According to Lombard *et al.* (2004) the existing (National) MPA network does not provide sufficient protection for marine biodiversity. When considering both species and habitats that require additional protection, several new MPAs are proposed. Furthermore, Lombard *et al.* identified the area immediately to the west of the Goukamma MPA, as a priority for protection.

Clark & Lombard (2007) stress that these proposed priority areas should only be used as a guideline for they are based only on the best information available at present and only indirectly consider certain aspects such as the potential economic and socio-economic costs of selecting a particular area for enhanced conservation status. Such issues can only really be taken into account in much more detailed site-specific analyses where a range of conservation planning

options can be work-shopped with those directly affected by any proposed changes in conservation status. Most significantly, they also state that perhaps more important than expanding the existing MPA network, would be concentrating on improving management within existing MPAs and upgrading the levels of protection in those MPAs that allow for the exploitation of living resources. In other words, thought should be given to rezoning sections of both the Robberg and Goukamma MPAs to include no-take areas from the shore.

Clark & Lombard (2007) performed an additional detailed fine-scale analysis within the Agulhas Bioregion, extending from Cape Point to the Mbashe River, and used key (sensitive) habitat types to determine additional areas that would need to be protected in order to meet conservation targets. The guiding principles used to determine these areas were to minimize total reserve area, to minimize known threats and to promote adjacency (areas next to existing MPAs). Two of these fall within the management area, namely:

- Priority Area 11 – located immediately to the west of the Goukamma MPA, it would contribute significantly to some sub-tidal geology types and to the Groenvlei-Swartvlei coastal dune system. There would be no additional contribution to intertidal habitat targets and only a minor contribution to linefish habitat targets (habitat rated as only moderate).
- Priority Area 12 – located immediately to the west of the TNP and extending to the South River, it does not contribute greatly to any specific feature targets, but contains good linefish habitat (rated as high) and contains Quartzite (Table Mountain Group), which is one of the sub-tidal geology types.

Gotz *et al.* (2009), state that the Goukamma MPA has been shown to be effective in maintaining a spawning stock of roman, *Chrysoblephus laticeps* (Sparidae). The larval ecology and the oceanographic conditions in the area suggest a good potential for the enhancement of roman stocks outside the reserve through larval dispersal. They suggest that a change of the seaward boundary of the reserve to coincide with a latitudinal line could increase its function as a harvest refuge for resident reef fishes such as roman, facilitate

voluntary compliance and monitoring and prosecution of illegal fishing without a significant negative impact on the commercial linefishing fleet in the area. Simple adjustments such as the one proposed here would be beneficial to achieve fishery and conservation goals alike.

Similar recommendations have been made by Chalmers *et al.* (2009), with the following scenarios being proposed for enhancing conservation through the existing MPA network:

- Extend the offshore boundary of the Goukamma MPA, as motivated by Götz *et al.* (2009), to include deeper reef areas and enhance protection of these habitats and linefish species
- Restriction of shore fishing in some areas of the Goukamma MPA and the southern portion of the Robberg MPA to enhance protection of coastal linefish species.

The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (2008) sets protected area targets for the inshore marine bioregions and recommends an increase of 3 additional kilometres of No-Take MPA within the South Western Cape. Closure of sections of the Goukamma MPA to shore-based angling will go a long way to meeting these minimum targets.

Questions and comments

- Our current MPA network is not covering the adequate amount of habitats, therefore we need the increase in size. South Africa has made commitments to move towards the international MPA network target.
- There is good synergy with having a Marine Protected Area adjacent to a Terrestrial Protected Area.
- Comments made about making the boundaries of MPAs a straight line instead of a number of nautical miles from the coast, GPS components should be included for boats
- The proposal for realignment was supported by the Forum

NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOLLOWING SPATIAL ANALYSIS: DR KERRY SINK

It was articulated that species have to be spatially reflected on GIS outlet. Critical biodiversity areas have to be mapped so as to assist in planning purpose. West Coast Biodiversity study assisted in highlighting areas that needs to be prioritized for conservation in line with National Biodiversity Assessment.

Comments and/or Questions

- How do the proposals for the rezonations for the Cape MPAs overlay with this work?

This is very coarse at national scale, but the value of the MPAs (weighted by their inherent vulnerability and pressures) help with the national perspective.

- The expansion strategy should be reviewed every five years.

NAMAQUA MPA PROJECT AND WEST COAST BIO-REGION PLAN: MS PRIDEEL MAJIEDT

The presentation was focused on the following:

- Importance of MPAs
- Protected areas identified according to government of South Africa National Protected Area expansion strategy 2010
- The focus of MPA expansion should be on the offshore areas and in the Namaqua bioregion
- There is a need to consider
 - Habitat types
 - Historical perspectives
 - Objectives of declaring the MPAs
 - Systematic biodiversity plan
 - Primary targets and secondary targets
- Historical Namaqualand MPA engagements were highlighted, and a concern for moving forwards was the difficulty in engaging with DMR

- The engagement made by Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa to secure meeting with DMR, on his first month of work at DEA has been greatly appreciated.

Questions and comments

- Proposed Namaqua MPA would have been the first of its kind, extending past the 200nm mark, but it was met with a lot of resistance from various industries.
- The Namaqua MPA is a reflection of how difficult it is to set up an MPA when there is development. Biodiversity and mining guidelines are trying to bring the two parties together.
- Need legislation to be implemented to have a stronger voice.
- Where does the Orange River & Estuary fit into the whole plan
- Concern over developments taking place along the entire South African coastline
- We need a consolidated policy for MPA proclamation
- Costs of implementation need to be considered so that once an MPA is proclaimed there is sufficient budget to manage the MPA
- Joint effort is required
- Coastal set back line methodology developed by the provincial government of the Western Cape

AFTER TEA BREAK

Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa introduced Mr Lisolomzi Fikizolo DEA Director: Monitoring Compliance and Ms. Duduzile Songinca DEA WFW Director Operations.

Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa informed agencies that in regards to the issues around compliance, the following persons could be contacted. He also committed to engaging with DAFF compliance managers to improve relationships and enable better assistance.

Contact details of officials in DAFF patrol vessels were given.

- Mr Keith Govender (Acting Director Patrol Vessels) 084 597 1147 Mr A. Moshane: 072 293 7119
- Mr Bernard Liderman: 082 771 8891
- Mr Tabiso Maratsane: 076 673 8541
- Mr Dana (Director Special Investigating Unit): 082 771 8891

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ADDO MPA ON COMMERCIAL FISHERIES AND THEIR VALUE: DR JANE TURPIE-CLARK

- Impacts are limited when adaptive behavior is taken into account
- MPA can be established without significant costs to fisheries with exception of shark long line fishery
- Detailed fisheries data essential
- Baseline ecological data and ongoing monitoring will be essential
- DEA was requested to attend ADDO MPA meetings.

Questions and comments

- Recreational fishing is a big component within this area. Is there a way to reduce the impact?
- Recreational and subsistence fishers have been accommodated in the zonation of the MPA.

UPDATE OF THE EASTERN CAPE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME: MR SANDISO ZIDE

He stated that Programme was developed in 2002 based on a White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa and now it is updated in order to:

- Comply with the requirements of the ICM Act and address and balance the needs and desires of coastal communities with the retention and sustainable use of natural goods and services
- Holistic approach in terms of responding to the problems along the coast.

Mr Zide urged everyone that if they see any problems they must approach the Provincial Lead Agency. He mentioned that PCC is at Province and WG8 at National level.

He further mentioned that there will be two workshops in Port Alfred and Umtata to address the issues around the coastal management programme. Mr. Zide mentioned that he is still waiting for the inputs from all the stakeholders.

National Provincial Coastal Programme will be the gazetted for public comments.

Questions and comments

- The revised draft of the EC coastal management guide will be presented at the stakeholder engagement workshop, but there is not much opportunity to comment because of limited times.
- Present on GAP analysis as well as the layout of programme
- Workshops are the last means of collecting inputs
- In terms of the ICM Act it provides integrated management of the coast. The aim of the programme is to make sure that there is coordination.
- Coordinate the management of the coast through this programme
- Consistency in terms of managing the coast
- Implementation plan in the programme
- When will the Eastern Cape Province establish PCC? Mr Zide responded that Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs has been appointed as the lead agent. The Province has already advertised for the nomination of PCC members, the PCC might be legitimate in the first semester of 2013. Mr Zide urged stakeholders to comment on the Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme.

FALSE BAY ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT: DR ELEANOR YELD HUTCHINGS

- False Bay is located adjacent to Cape Town
- It is a popular destination for outdoor recreational activities

- There is both non-consumptive and exploitative use taking place
- Rapid urban growth is an issue for the bay
- Commercial fishing
- Eco-tourism
- Potential aquaculture planned for the bay
- Issues of increasing utilization
- Clarification of the exploitation of the bay's fish stocks, spatial use of the bay, shark / human interaction, water quality and pollution, safety and security along the coastline is needed and improvements in all aspects are required
- Challenges on Inter-Governmental Relations and compliance

Three step processes has been undertaken for the development of an Ecological Risk Assessment

- Identification of risks or issues
- Prioritization of these risks or issues
- Development of performance reports / management response

Questions and comments

- What are the impacts of vessels in the coasts and in particular oil slick impacts
- Mr. Fikizolo highlighted the challenges of the oil spills within False Bay and mentioned that the last recent oil spill comes from the SELI One boat lying on the Blaauberg coast. Mr Fikizolo further mentioned that False Bay has been declared as the area for berthing of the ships. False Bay also has an increase in sea traffic passing the area en-route to KZN and overseas. Given the history of marine transport, Mr Fikizolo suggested that careful planning is needed to prevent pollution becoming a problem within False Bay.

Management of the Kogelberg Coast and Inshore Marine Environment. (DR Serge Raemaekers)

- Dr Raemaekers gave a brief summary of the work that has happened in the Kogelberg around the implementation of the Integrated Management Plan for the area.
- Discussed the concept of creating a broader MPA which was 20% no take and 80% preferential access to local fishers.

Comments and/or Questions:

- This could potentially deal with the issue of poaching in the Kogelberg, as there was a lot of poaching that was taking place from people outside the area.
- There is concern that only one view is taken from the community, which is not representative. There is a need to look at how to best overcome certain issues.
- Commendation of the project, as it provides the opportunity for legitimacy in MPAs in a holistic way. The fishers from the area are in touch with the challenges in certain areas and should be brought in early in the process.

Abalone Reseeding and Ranching in the Eastern Cape MPAs (DR Peter Britz)

- Dr Britz summarized the proposal to seed abalone in MPAs around South Africa

Comments and/or Questions:

- Concern about setting a precedent: allowing any population to collapse and then “bringing it back to life”
- People want to rehabilitate abalone, but are not comfortable with this happening in an MPA

BENEFITS OF MPAs TO COMMERCIALY VALUABLE SHARKS: MS

CHARLENE DA SILVA

- Sharks are targeted recreationally and commercially in South Africa
- Sustainable management is needed
- Biological traits of sharks may favor spatial protection
- Sharks contribute to the socio-economic well-being of fishers
- MPAs may be the only protection currently available to sharks occurring in inshore waters

Smoothhound Sharks spend time inside the Langebaan MPA because of the following:

- Abundant food resources
- No resident predators
- Warm thermal refuge
- Nursery ground

Langebaan MPA is special because:

- Smoothhound sharks are bigger, fatter and healthier than in other regions within their range
- Confirmed nursery ground falls within the Langebaan MPA confines where neonates are protected for the first few years of their lives
- Provides significant protection for several species (as also shown for white stumpnose, elf and smoothhound shark)
- It is vital for the protection of the sustainable exploitation of these species that MPAs remain no-take areas

Questions and comments

Nil

SSF POLICY – IMPLICATIONS FOR MPAs (DAFF)

(No presentation) DEA was requested to communicate with DAFF Small Scale Fisheries to participate with the MPA forum. Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa mentioned that DAFF Small-Scale Fisheries component has been invited to the forum. DAFF officials promised to attend the forum and present. DAFF Small Scale Fisheries Eastern Cape office was also informed of the Forum and even the compliance section of DAFF was informed of the Forum. Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa further argued that DAFF MCS was also requested to make a presentation on compliance issues within the MPA. Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa argued that follow-up will be made with DAFF Small Scale Fisheries and DAFF Monitoring, Compliance and Surveillance (MCS).

SHORE-BASED RECREATIONAL ANGLING ADJACENT TO AGULHAS NATIONAL PARK, TMNP AND WCNP: MR MBULELO DOPOLO

Objectives of monitoring shore-based recreational angling:

- Establish a baseline information about catches, catch composition and fish size structure
- Assess trend in catch composition and amount of harvested resources
- Evaluate adherence to size and bag limit regulations
- Assess trends in catch per unit efforts
- Develop a socio-economic profile of anglers

Shore-based recreational angling results summary

ANP

- Monitoring effort is stable ~ +70 surveys / month – consistency in patterns observed
- SE and SW winds seem to be ideal for angling, but must still has to disentangle the holiday effect
- Catch composition is diverse, but dominated by kabeljou, sand shark and galjoen (all galjoen was caught within season)

- Most of the white steenbras caught is undersized – sustainability concern (chronic recruitment failure)
- The main reason for fishing is to relax and have fun; and the occupation of the anglers is diverse
- The average expenditure was higher over weekends, and the composition of anglers was dominated by locals in winter with no nationals. In summer the proportion of locals was substantially reduced and that of nationals increased

WCNP

- Monitoring effort was not stable, and start monitoring times not spread out evenly – hence inconsistency in observed patterns
- NE and SE winds seem to be ideal for angling, but must still have to disentangle the holiday effect
- Catch composition was not diverse, typical of the upwelling region systems
- Most of the fish caught was within size limit, except for steentjie, which doesn't have a set size limit – sustainability concern for steentjie (chronic recruitment failure)

CPUE was highest during Spring and Summer seasons associated with Holiday visitors.

Questions and comments

- How does the community participate in the program?
Mbulelo informed the forum that the community was informed of the study, and that the community cooperated.
- Concern about the way this survey was carried out, historically the bulk of the catch has been undersized, and this result is missing undersized catches.

The results reflect what empirical evidence shows, and one cannot manipulate data to mimic results of the previous studies as the environment and fisher behaviour is not static. Thus it is

inconceivable that one would expect the exact results observed more than a decade or two ago to be reproduced.

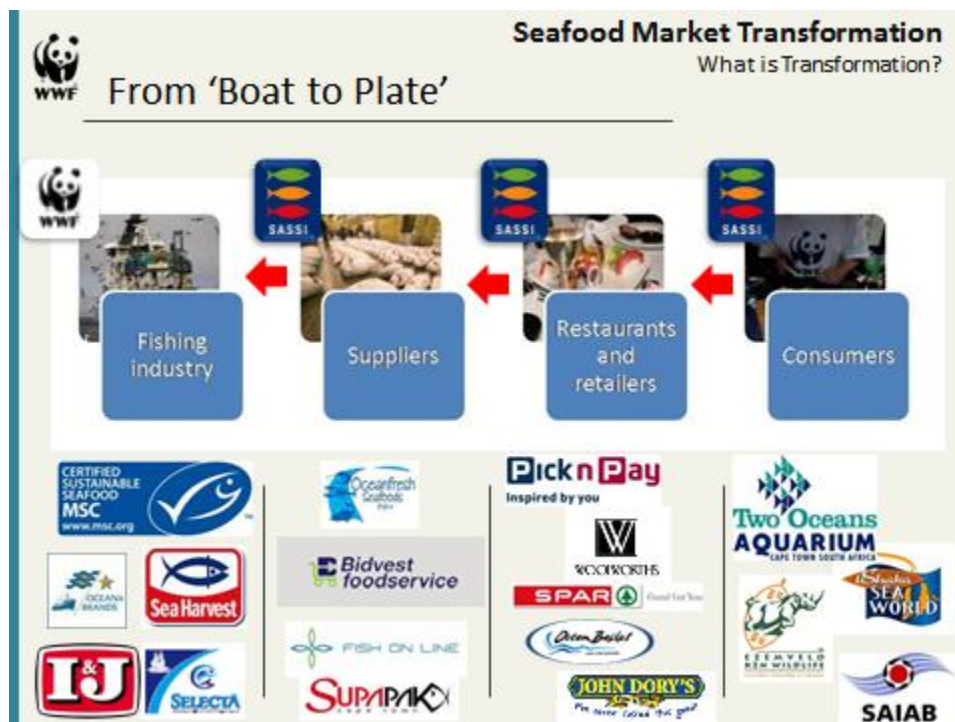
- General observation about doing surveys of fisher communities. Need to ensure that the staff that is being used is trained and well-informed in fisheries so that they can see through lies

The staff is well trained and three of the staff are in fact anglers themselves so know the fish very well. In addition, I always do re-training session every three to six months depending on staff turnover. The issue about seeing through lies is a difficult one, as we only work with fish caught by the time of interview.

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES: MARKET TRANSFORMATION & SSF TRAINING: MR JOHN DUNCAN

Market transformation

- Develop seafood companies and commitments on retailers, suppliers and fisheries



SSF training

WWF is responsible for fisheries training on the following focus areas:

- Commercial fisheries
- Shared learning approach focused on better understanding the ecosystem approach to fisheries

The training is targeted to skippers, crew and Fisheries Control Officers.

The SSF training course is targeting:

- Small-scale fishing communities
- Co-management committee members
- FCOs / monitors

Questions and comments

- Is there a relation between WWF Small Scale Fisheries Projects and DAFF Small Scale Fisheries? The answer was yes; both parties are working together on this project
- Caution on the improvement component: as soon as the value of a resource increased, the demand for that resource increases.
- Concern over the importance of the communities that are selected as pilots for the programme.
- Small scale fisheries have no industry association which makes it difficult to work with them.
- Concern about how this runs parallel to existing co-management communities: How is it going to be implemented in different areas?

The goal is to try and make sure that there is a standard understanding about ecosystem approach to small scale fisheries. Want to make it regionally applicable.

RESOLVING LONG-STANDING IMPLICATIONS OF THE DWESA-CWEBE MPA: ECPTA

Mr Mazwi Mkhulisi presented Dwesa-Cwebe MPA community developments. Mr Mkhulisi mentioned that there was a meeting on July 2012, was handled at the Haven Hotel where presentations were made to the community. He mentioned the case of Mr David Ngongqose vs the State. It was suggested that a maximum of a 4 km stretch of the Dwesa-Cwebe MPA needed to be opened for certain type of extractive use for a trial period. The opening will be the test of utilization and sustainability of the fish species. Mr Mkhulisi stated that the ecological study of the access (4kms) areas has been conducted by scientists and it will be conveyed to the community in December 2012. It was highlighted that DAFF and DEA should support the process.

The forum asked if ECPTA is not creating precedence by opening the MPA for fishing. Mr Dayimani stated that the opening of the Dwesa-Cwebe MPA comes from the community case vs the state. He further articulated that the opening of Dwesa-Cwebe is a test exercise of some certain species to be caught on the MPA. After an agreement on the timeframe, the scientific survey will be conducted on the impacts of the fishing and the community will be informed of the outcomes of the scientific survey.

Community member Mr David Ngongqose asked the forum that why government is victimizing the Dwesa-Cwebe community by not allowing the community to fish? Certain fish trawlers passed Dwesa-Cwebe MPA without being monitored by government inspectors. These trawlers harvest fish in Dwesa-Cwebe for foreign countries that do not bring benefit to the Dwesa-Cwebe community. The Dwesa-Cwebe community fish with a fishing rod for the whole day without getting a fish. The community does not catch the pregnant fish and the community knows the breeding fish stay on the shadows of the mountain.

Mr David Gongqose asked why government is not protecting Dwesa-Cwebe resources (fish) from foreign countries while the community is dying of hunger but the community cannot have fish resources.

Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa stated that Dwesa-Cwebe community has spoken and he assured Mr Gongqose that Department (DEA: OC) will visit Dwesa-Cwebe community after the forum meeting. He further informed Mr Gongqose that as far as the presentation presented by Mr Mkhulisi of ECPTA, government is getting there to elevate poverty for the community of Dwesa-Cwebe. He informed the meeting that he will assess the situation at Dwesa-Cwebe and see what other departments can come up with projects at Dwesa-Cwebe MPA.

Mr Pierre De Villiers informed the meeting that on the visit of DEA to Dwesa-Cwebe MPA, DEA has to engage municipalities and DAFF MCS to provide assistance at the Dwesa-Cwebe MPA. DEA has to engage DAFF MCS to provide support to MPA agencies in the Eastern Cape. DEA has to intensify relations between DAFF and DEA more especially on compliance operations in the MPA, as all MPA agencies complained on lack of off-shore compliance in the MPAs. The assistance can be in a form of projects, and monitoring compliance to the MPA.

He further stated that after the site visit to Amathole MPA and Dwesa-Cwebe MPA the Department will also have a meeting with DAFF and try to come up with amicable solution to resolve the problem of Dwesa-Cwebe, and compliance issues in Eastern Cape in a cooperative matter as Department need to work with DAFF to try and find a solutions. The meeting highlighted that the ward councilors at Dwesa-Cwebe MPA must be consulted and informed of the MPA developments. Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa was advised to arrange a meeting with Umnquma Municipality and Mbashe Municipality IDP Managers.

Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa informed the meeting that DAFF MCS Patrol Vessels officials have agreed to work with the department.

Comments and/or Questions:

Strong statement that there is a lack of consultation with the communities. There are community based ways of managing resources. The current MPA means that they have to travel long distances in order for them to access these resources.

Setting the scene for the Human Dimensions Discussion session

Key Challenges faced by MPAs or through research on MPAs in South Africa:

- The name MPA does not distinguish all the different things that the MPA is trying to accomplish (no-take, marine managed units).
- Poaching occurs in MPAs because they are often the only areas where a resource is worth taking.
- Linkages to recreational zones: locals give up their access to recreational in exchange for something.
- Concern with the institutional disfunctionality and political decisions.
- Poverty in the areas surrounding the MPAs. This puts pressure and drives the resource.
- Departments are creating legislation without taking other departments into account (very one sided).
- Challenge with the MPA boundaries, they are difficult to enforce and police.
- Poor consultation during the implementation of the MPAs, if communities are consulted, they consulted too late in the implementation process.
- Need to find the market value for an MPA.
- Would be interesting to compare the budget for the Terrestrial Protected Areas and the Marine Protected Areas.
- MPAs are more about managing people than about managing fish.

Group 1:

Stakeholder consultation is being carried out poorly.

- This leads to unhappiness in the communities.

- There is a need to take local knowledge into account when doing research.

Group 2:

- MPAs need to be monitored immediately after proclamation
- Information and science needs to back the proclamation

Group 3:

- Institutional disfunctionality of the MPA management, the roles aren't clear in the different governmental departments.
 - Working Group 8 must be functioning, and advised by this forum and the Coastal Working Group.
- Illegal harvesting is a large issue
 - It is a resource sink: Money and time is put into policing illegal harvesting. It also compromises community involvement and the ecological processes.

Group 4:

- Focus on why the problems persist.
- There is concern that the forum is inconsistent in our understanding of MPAs.
- There is a lack of awareness and benefits, therefore there must be a need to develop accessible training documents that convey the benefits.

Group 5:

- There is a problem with the budget; there is inflexibility in the budgets.
- The terrestrial and marine budgets are not weighted equally.
- Concern over the lack of shared ownership of the responsibility of the management of the MPAs. All departments play a role; therefore it would be ideal to have a key forum which goes across more than one or two departments.

EMBEDDING MPA CAREER PATHING INTO ORGANIZATIONAL HR POLICIES (MR PETER CHADWICK)

Priority actions for 2013:

- Marine Protected Area Expansion Strategy:
 - Expansion strategy targets
- Setting up an MPA support work group.
- Get consistency of reporting (same standard and setup).
- Finalise the Pondoland Plan to use as a template for other MPAs.

SUMMARY & WRAP UP (Setting priorities for action in 2013): MR PETER CHADWICK

Peter appreciated DEA: O&C attendance and support at the Forum and in particular Mr Dzulisa's participation at the Forum. Peter highlighted that he hopes that the new DEA leadership will take MPA issues forward.

Priority actions that were listed and identified for action during 2013.

MPA Expansion Priorities:

- Proclamation of the Prince Edward Islands MPA
- Proclamation of the Addo MPA
- Proclamation of the Namaqua MPA
- Expansion of the iSimangaliso & Aliwal Shoal MPAs
- Implementation framework for Offshore MPA proclamation
- Re-zonation of Robberg & Bettys Bay MPA
- Re-alignment of the Goukamma MPA

MPA Advisory Group & Management Framework & Guidelines:

- Identification of additional participation on Working Group 8
- Identification and initiation of a MPA sub-committee advisory group and the roles & responsibilities of the group

- Setting of MPA objectives per MPA
- Developing an over-arching MPA management framework and priority guidelines document.
- Identification of demonstration sites where implementation of integrated approaches to MPA, estuary and ocean management can be undertaken
- Identification of NPAES marine priorities beyond the current 2013 NPAES document

Operational Management:

- Streamlining and consolidation of MPA reporting process to DEA:O&C
- Ensuring that MPA allocated funding is spent within the MPA and is not siphoned off into terrestrial protected area management.
- Identification of MPAs requiring management plans and reviewing of out-of-date management plans
- Implementation of MPA career pathing into organizational HR policies
- Introduction to MPA Management training course to be held in April/May 2013
- WIO-COMPAS Level 1 & 2 assessment to be held in June 2013
- Resolution of the Dwesa conflict issue with DEA:O&C and DAFF offering full support to ECPTA
- State of MPA management review

2013 MPA FORUM: SETTING THE NEXT MEETING: DATE & VENUE

The iSimangaliso Wetland Authority was suggested as the management authority to host the forum. Date set for November 2013.

CLOSURE

Mr Siyabonga Dlulisa, on behalf of the department thanked all attendees especially ECPTA and MPA forum presenters. He informed the meeting by quoting with the words of John Maxwell that the “Success of today is the worst

enemy of tomorrow” and explained further that the achievement made in this MPA forum, needs to go beyond in 2013.

Matseoha of ECPTA thanked the attendees.

Mr Lawrence Sisitka thanked Mr Peter Chadwick for organizing and facilitating the forum. Mr Sisitka added that the good work done with regards to the MPA Forum should continue”



Marine Protected Area Forum 19-22 November 2012, Amathole MPA, Kei Mouth

ADVENTURE PROVINCE
Eastern Cape
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Marine Protected Area Forum

19-22 November 2012, Amathole MPA, Kei Mouth

ADVENTURE PROVINCE
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Marine Protected Area Forum

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