



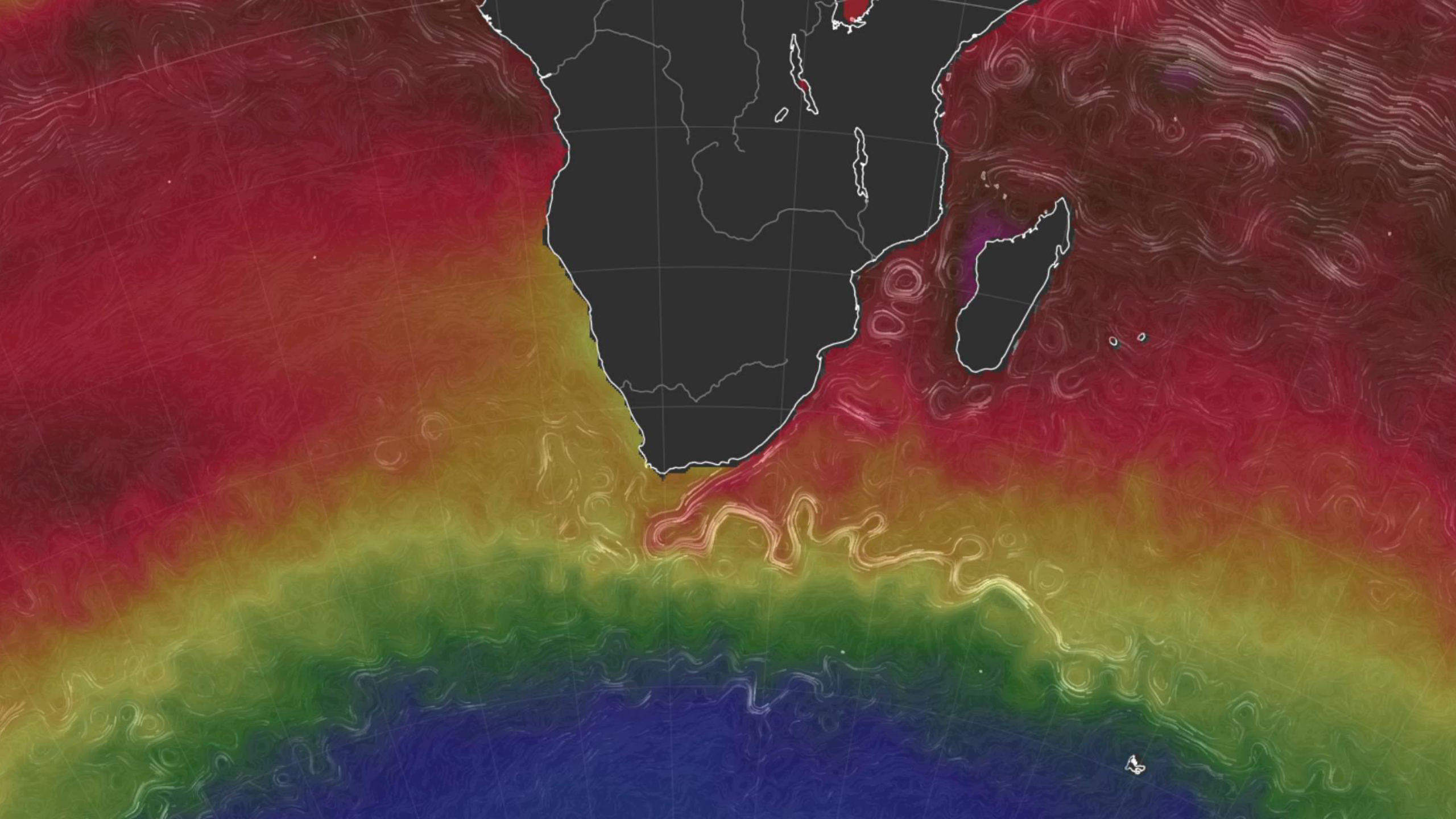
environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's New MPA Network

SANBI 
Biodiversity for Life
South African National Biodiversity Institute

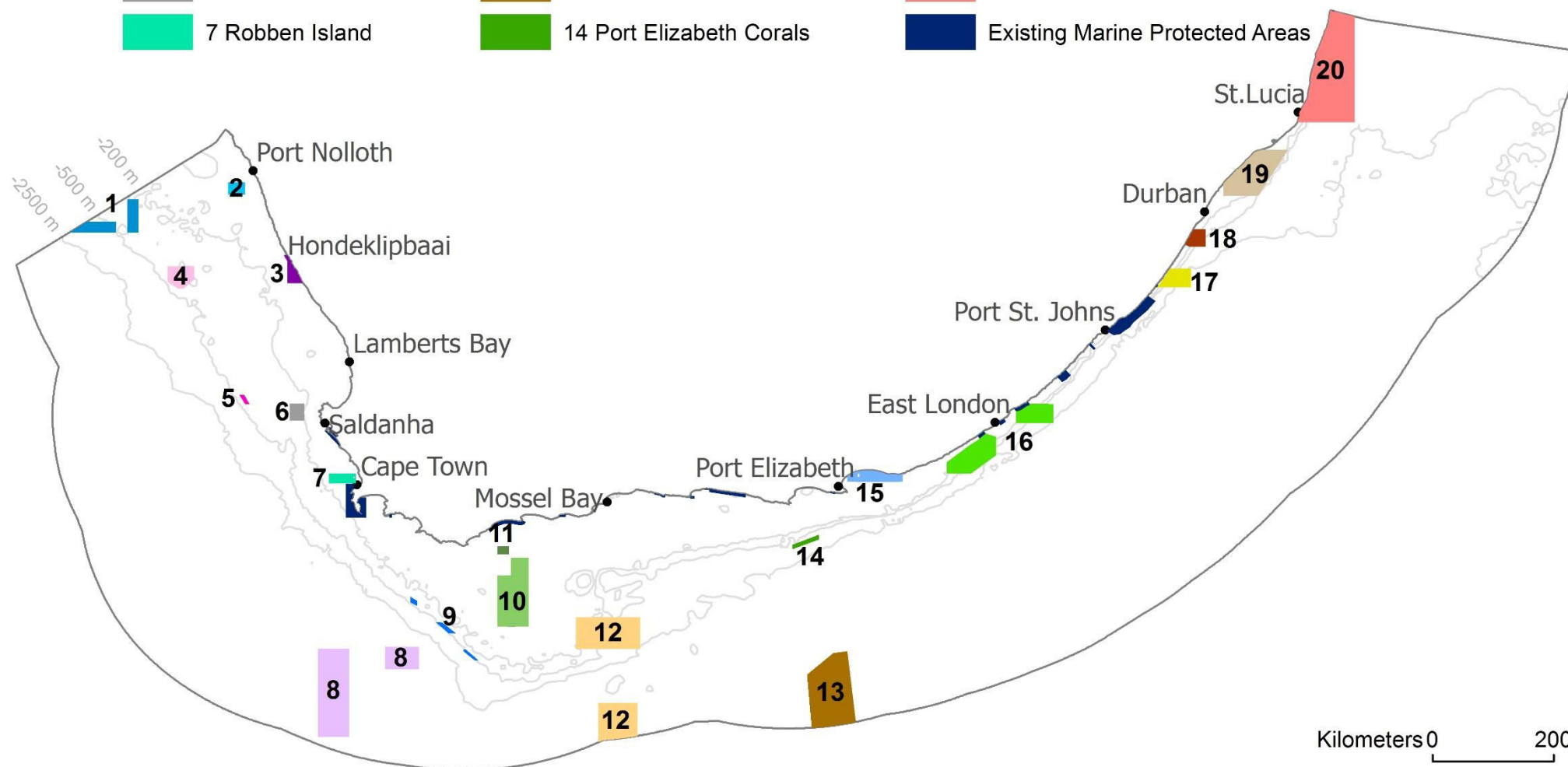




South Africa's New Marine Protected Area Network

25 October 2018

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|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|  | 1 Orange Shelf Edge |  | 8 Southeast Atlantic Seamounts |  | 15 Addo Elephant National Park |
|  | 2 Namaqua Fossil Forest |  | 9 Brown Bank Corals |  | 16 Amathole Offshore |
|  | 3 Namaqua National Park |  | 10 Agulhas Bank Complex |  | 17 Protea Banks |
|  | 4 Childs Bank |  | 11 Agulhas Muds |  | 18 Aliwal Shoal |
|  | 5 Benguela Muds |  | 12 Southwest Indian Seamounts |  | 19 uThukela |
|  | 6 Cape Canyon |  | 13 Agulhas Front |  | 20 iSimangaliso |
|  | 7 Robben Island |  | 14 Port Elizabeth Corals |  | Existing Marine Protected Areas |



Key Elements

- Alignment of Protection and Ocean Economy Goals
- Strategically designed network
- Science based process with best available scientific, social and economic data



Benefits of MPAs

Identify, Design for and Communicate Benefits People and Nature



HOW SOUTH AFRICAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS BENEFIT PEOPLE

WHAT ARE MPAS?

A Marine Protected Area is a part of our coastline or our ocean that is specially protected, for the benefit of people and nature. They help manage part of the marine environment to promote fisheries sustainability, keep marine ecosystems working properly, and protect the range of species living there, helping people to benefit from the marine environment.

South Africa has a rich heritage of coastal and ocean ecosystems. While our land-based heritage is well protected through various national and other parks, many important marine areas have not been formally protected. However, this is changing as the Department of Environmental Affairs is in the process of declaring **new Marine Protected Areas**.

These MPAs will protect our **ocean heritage** for future generations and **support fisheries sustainability**, adaptation to climate change and **tourism**.

MPAs are so much more than simply **ocean National Parks** because of their role in **fisheries sustainability**. The returns on having well designed and properly run MPAs can be measured in their **economic, environmental and social benefits**.

This fact sheet explains the role of MPAs in meeting our Ocean economy and Sustainable Development Goals. MPAs help **safeguard** the marine environment and the services provided by **healthy oceans** including food, climate resilience, medicines and other benefits.

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS SOUTH AFRICA

- HOME
- ABOUT
- WHAT ARE MPAS?
- MPAS
- MAP



Environmental Affairs
Science and Technology



MzanSea – 5 minute film



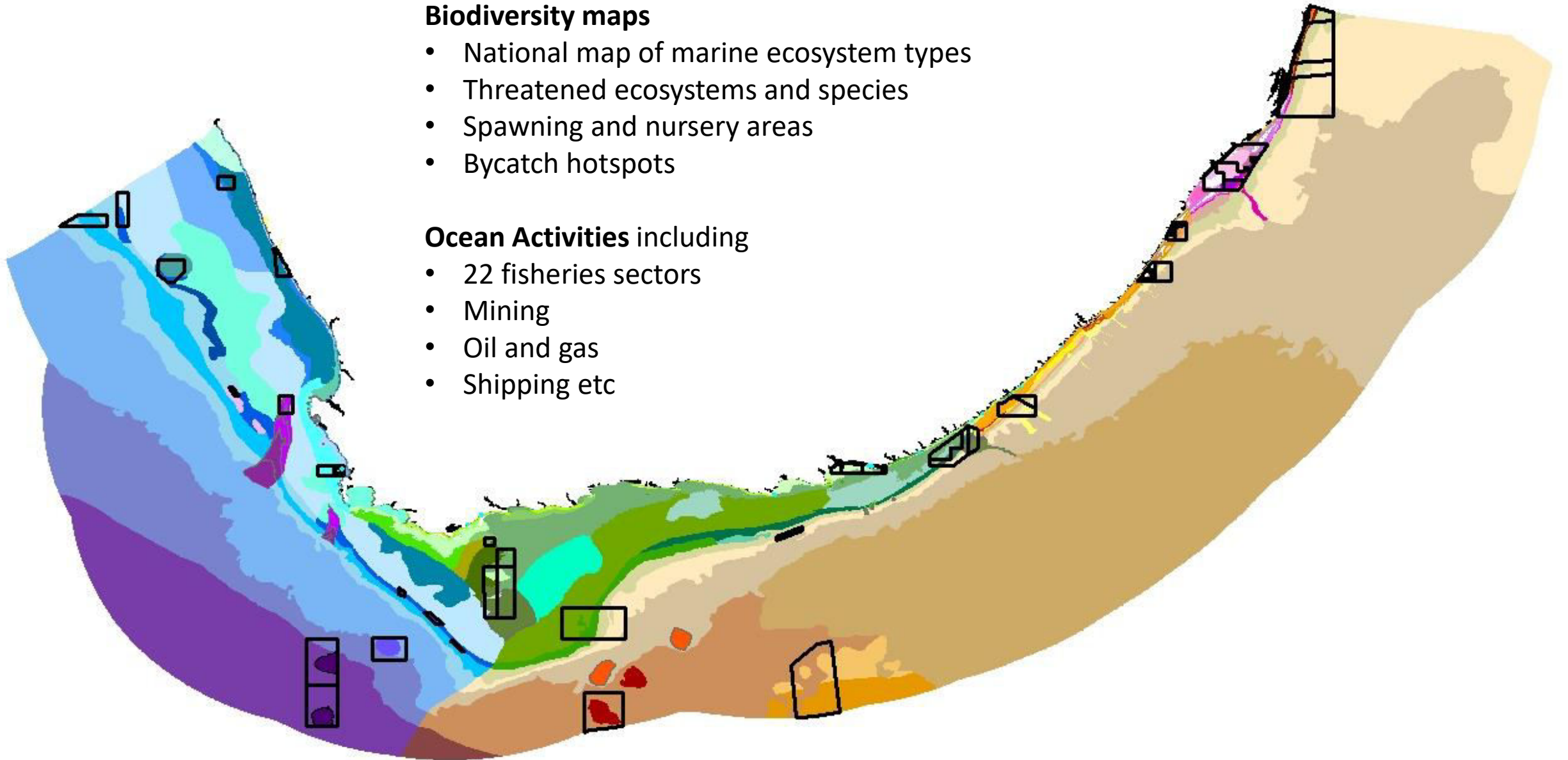
Systematic planning

Biodiversity maps

- National map of marine ecosystem types
- Threatened ecosystems and species
- Spawning and nursery areas
- Bycatch hotspots

Ocean Activities including

- 22 fisheries sectors
- Mining
- Oil and gas
- Shipping etc



1. Orange Shelf Edge

1900 km²

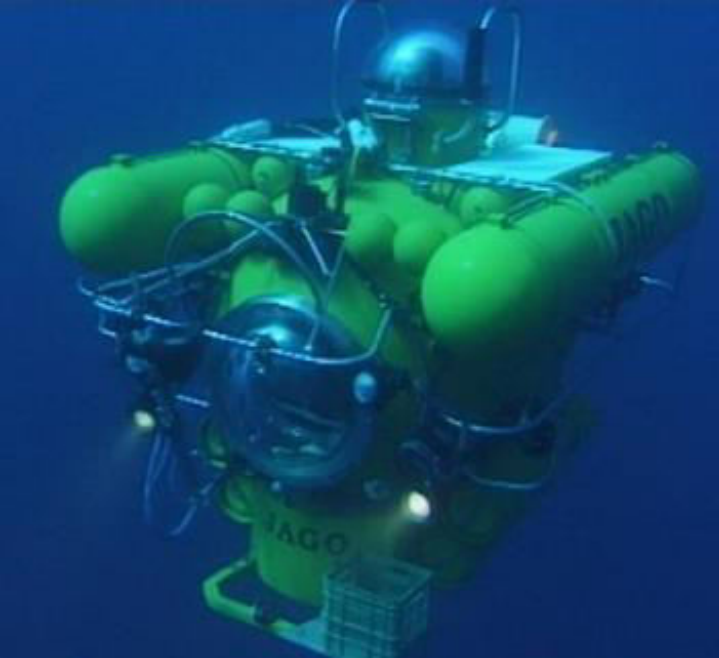






2. Namaqua Fossil Forest

500 km²
120m



A satellite view of the southern coast of Africa, showing the ocean and the landmass. A white circle on the coast is connected by a white line to a white rectangular callout box containing the text "3. Namaqua National Park". The ocean floor topography is visible, showing a continental shelf and a deep abyssal plain. Several white rectangular markers are scattered across the ocean floor, indicating specific locations or features.

3. Namaqua National Park

500 km²
0 - 150 m deep

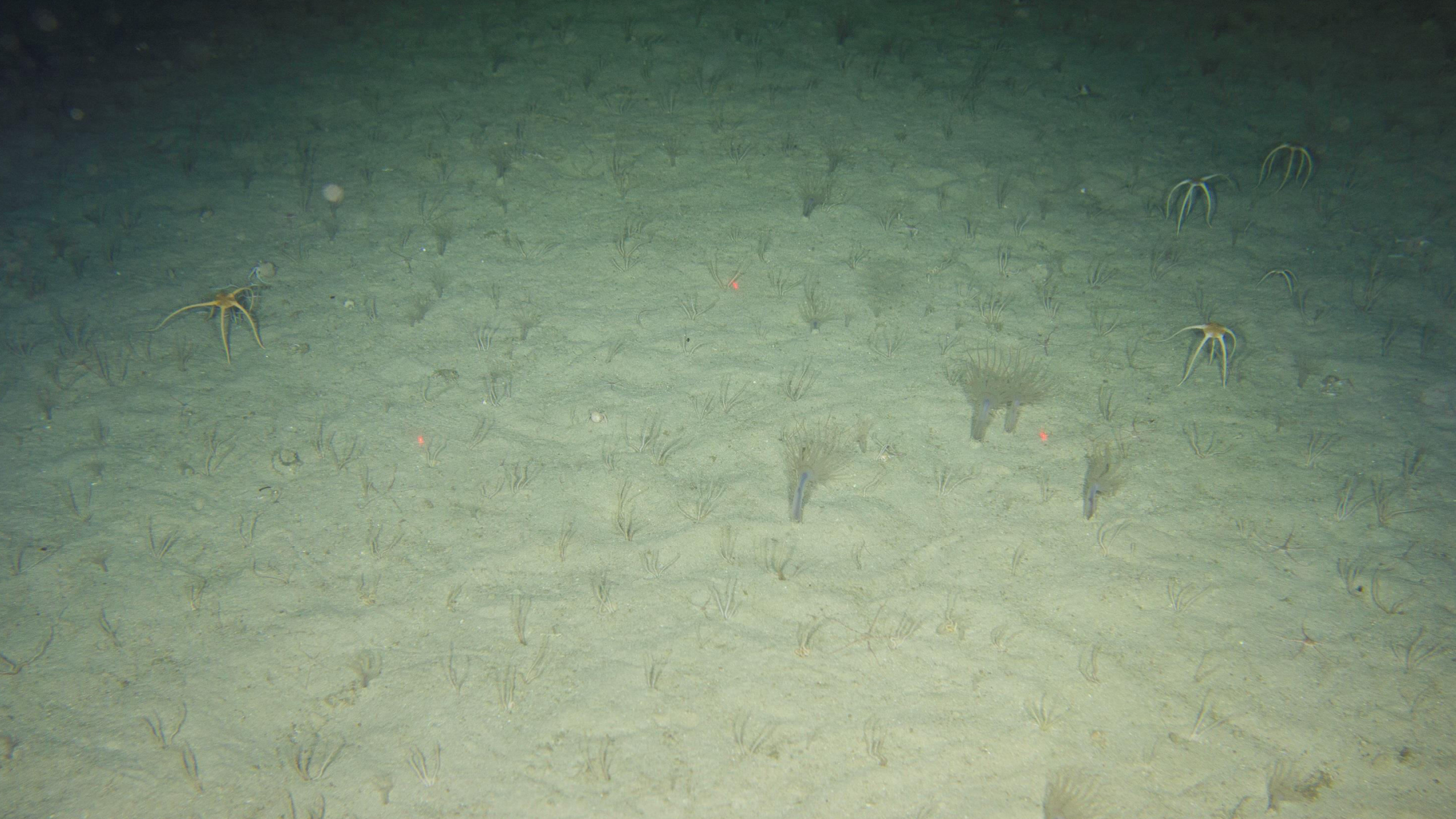




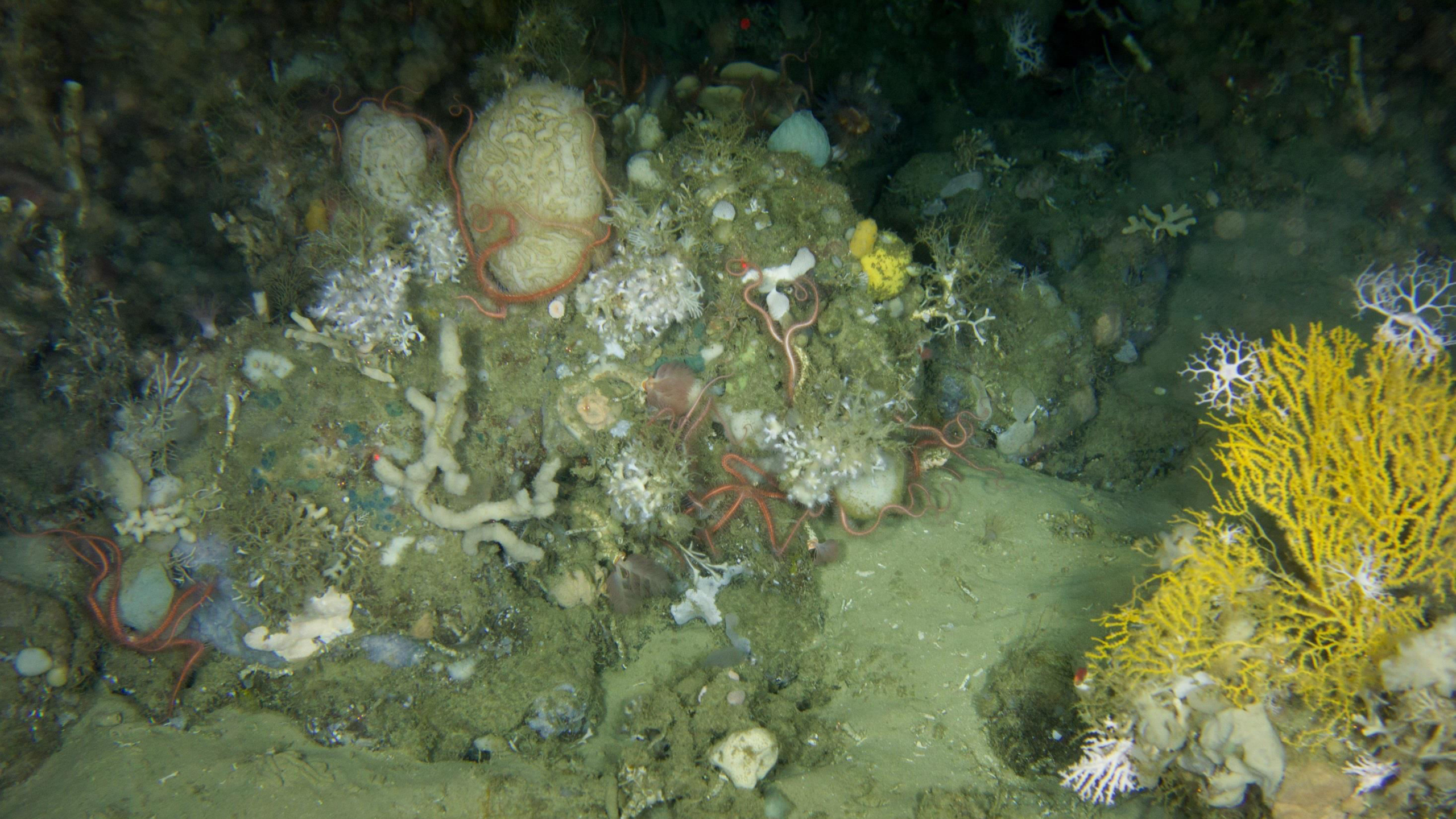


4. Childs Bank

1 200 km²
200-500m deep







A satellite view of Earth showing the southern tip of Africa and the surrounding ocean. A white box with the text "6. Benguela Mud" is positioned over the southern part of the African continent. A white line with a small circle at the end points from this box to a small white circle on the ocean off the southern coast of Africa. Several other white rectangular shapes are scattered in the ocean, representing other Marine Protected Areas. The ocean floor topography is visible, showing a deep trench and various seafloor features.

6. Benguela Mud

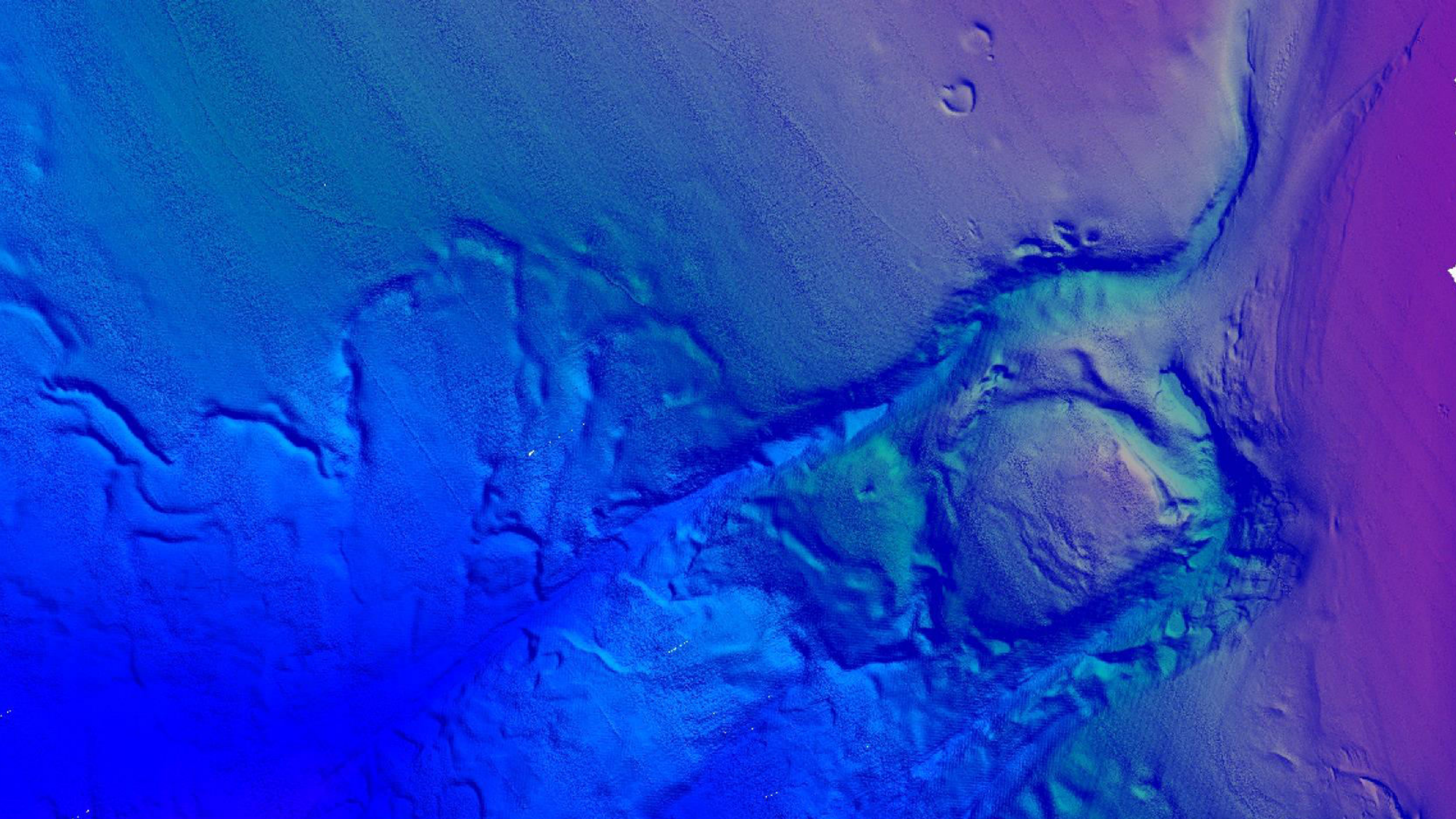
Smallest MPA in Network
92 km²





6. Cape Canyon

580 km²
200-500m

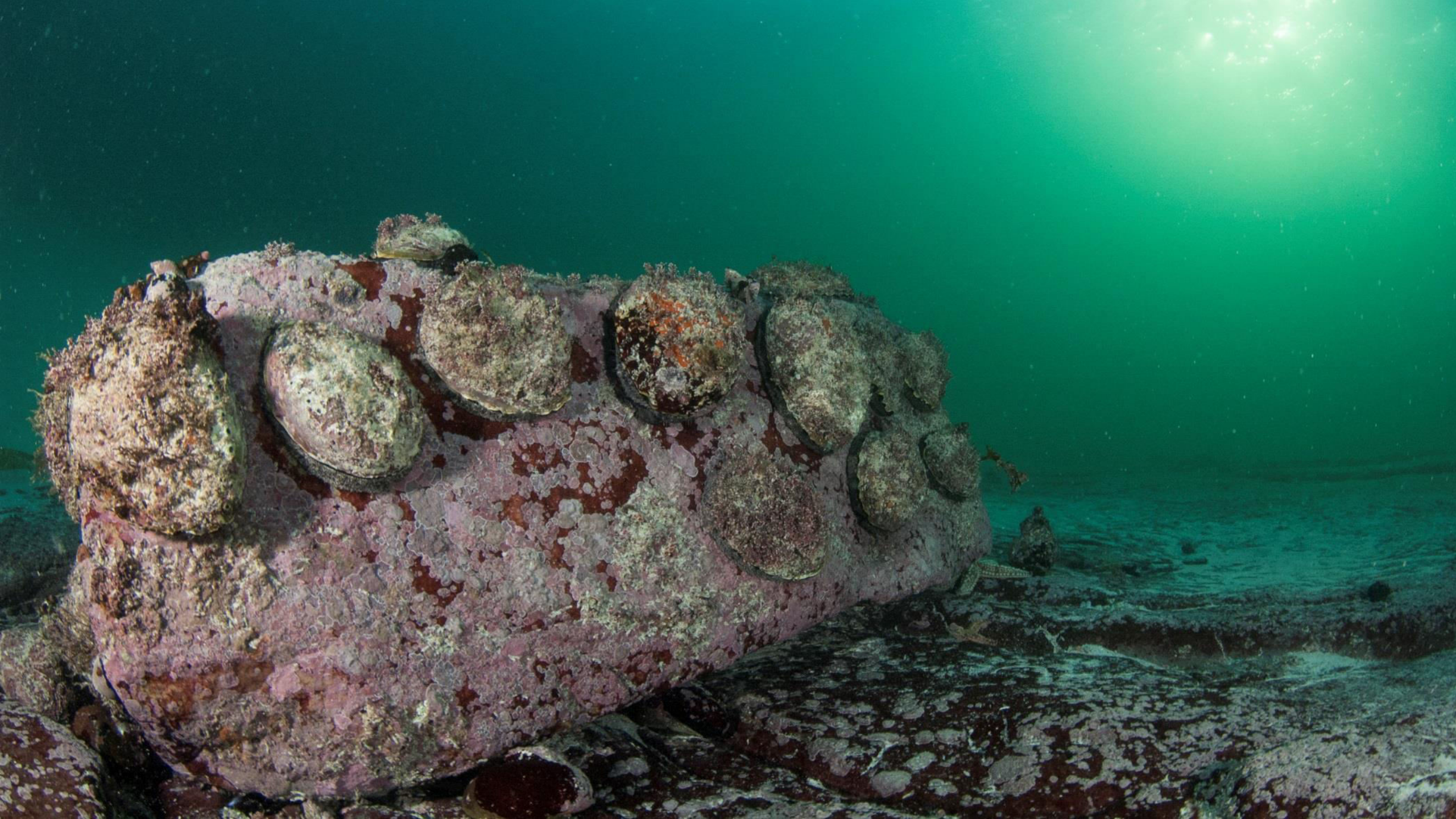


A satellite-style map of the southern tip of Africa, showing the coastline and surrounding ocean. A white callout box with a line pointing to a small white circle on the coast contains the text "7. Robben Island".

7. Robben Island

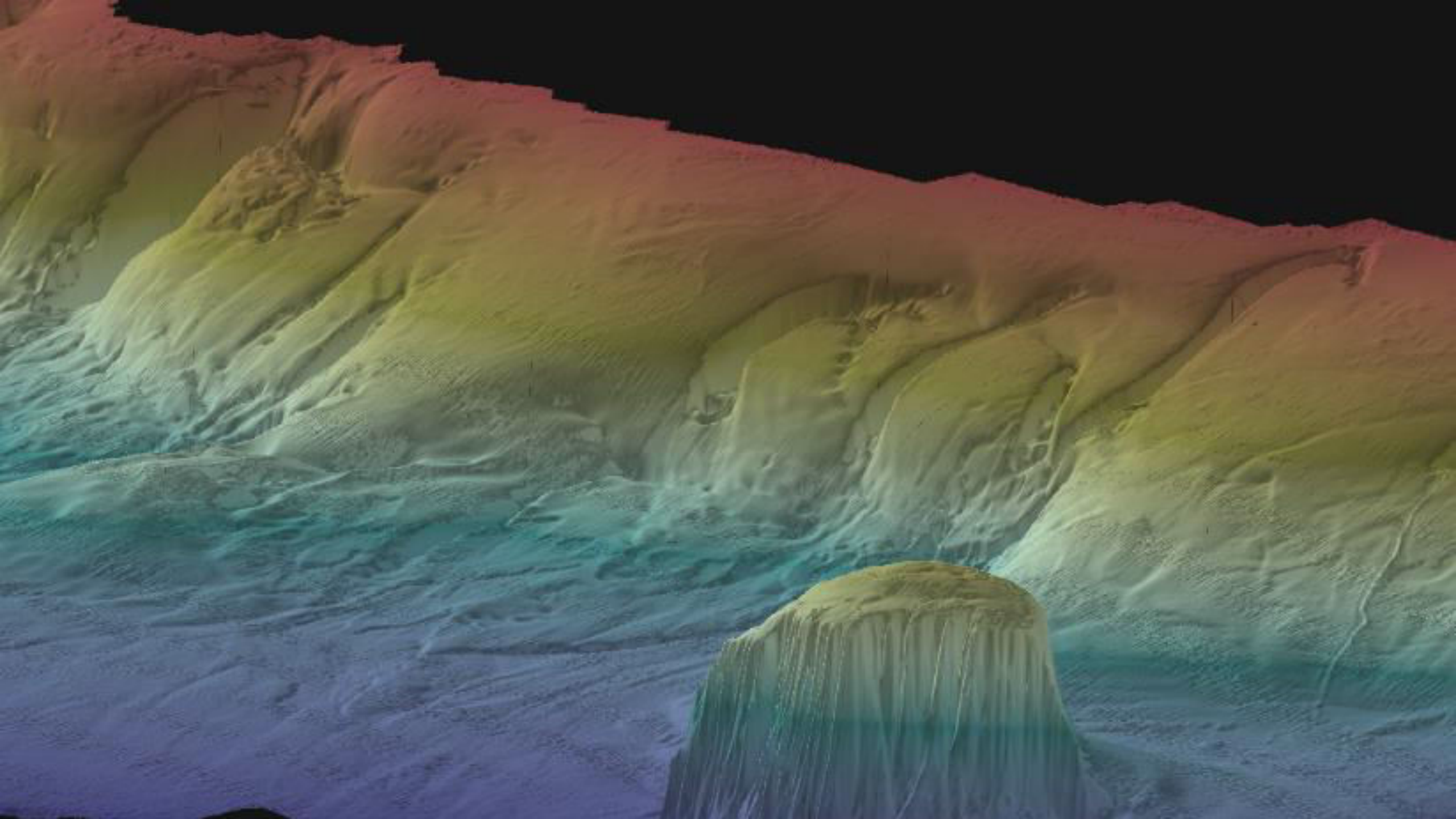
600 km²
0-170 m





8. Southeast Atlantic Seamounts

6000 km²
800-4600 m deep





9. Browns Bank Corals

3 Tiny areas covering 300 km²
Shelf edge
280-550 m







10. Agulhas Bank Complex



780 km²





11. Agulhas Muds

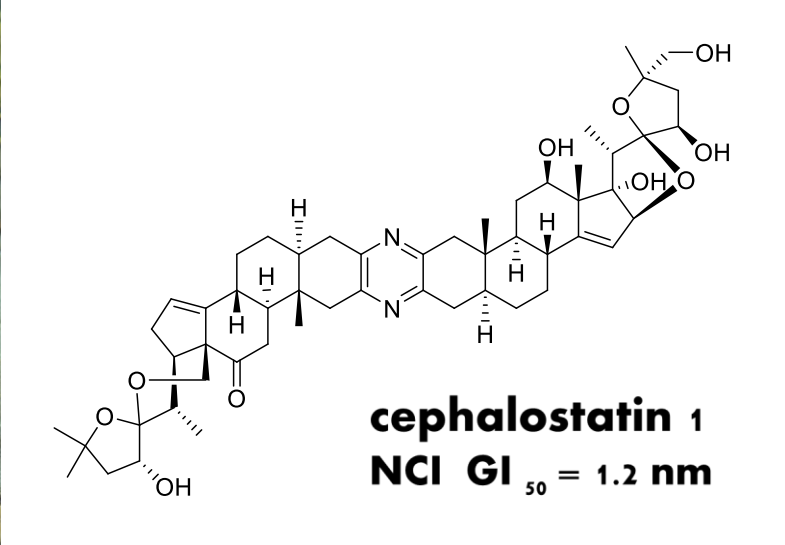
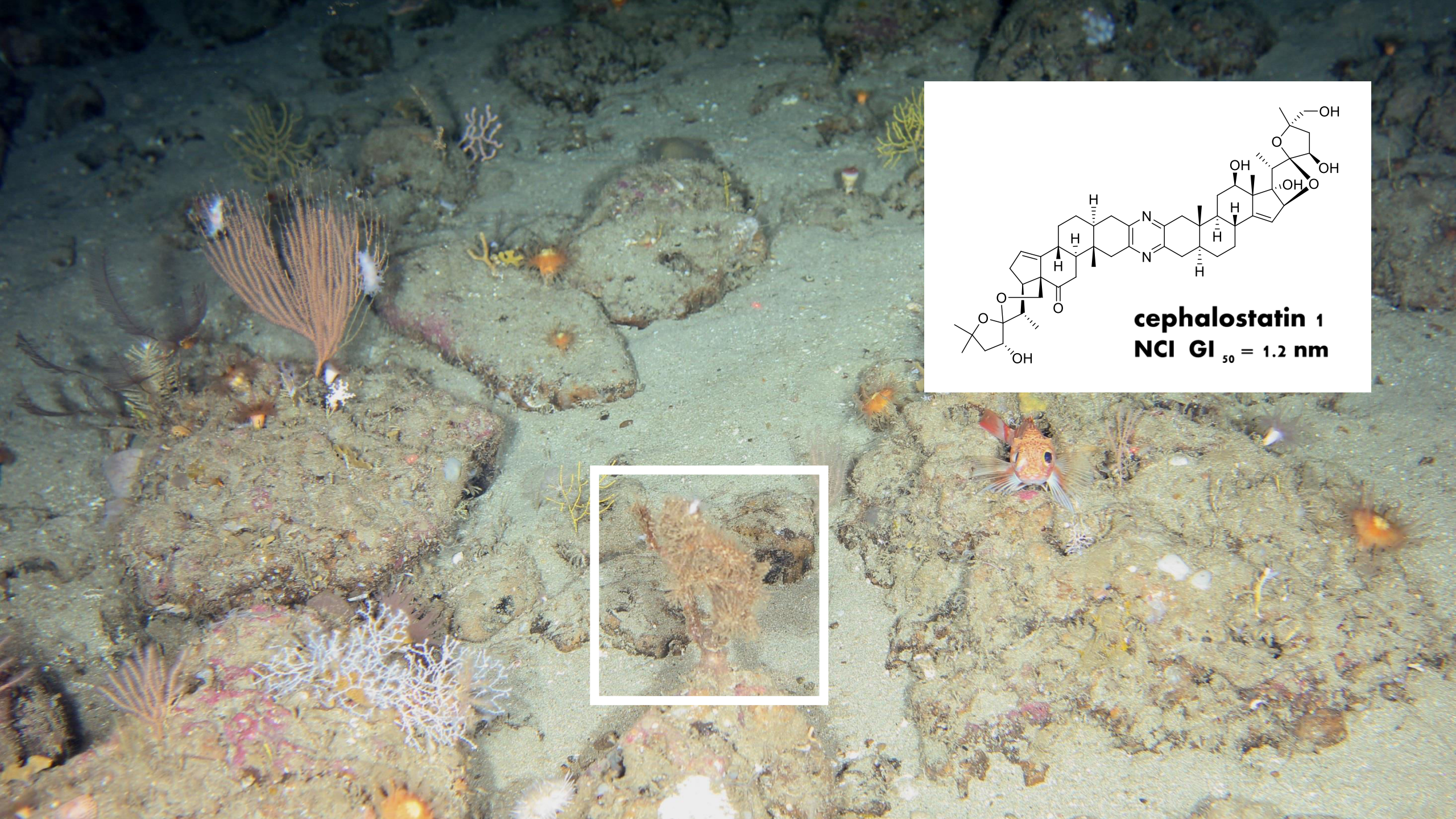
200 km²



A satellite-style map of the Southwest Indian Ocean region, showing the southern tip of Africa and the surrounding ocean floor. The ocean floor is depicted with various shades of blue and brown, indicating different depths and seamounts. A white box with a black border is positioned at the top center, containing the text '12. Southwest Indian Seamounts'. A white line extends from the bottom of this box to a white circle on the ocean floor, which highlights two specific seamount areas. Other seamounts are marked with smaller white rectangles scattered across the region.

12. Southwest Indian Seamounts

2 Areas covering 7500 km²
>200-5000 m (excludes 2000-3800m)

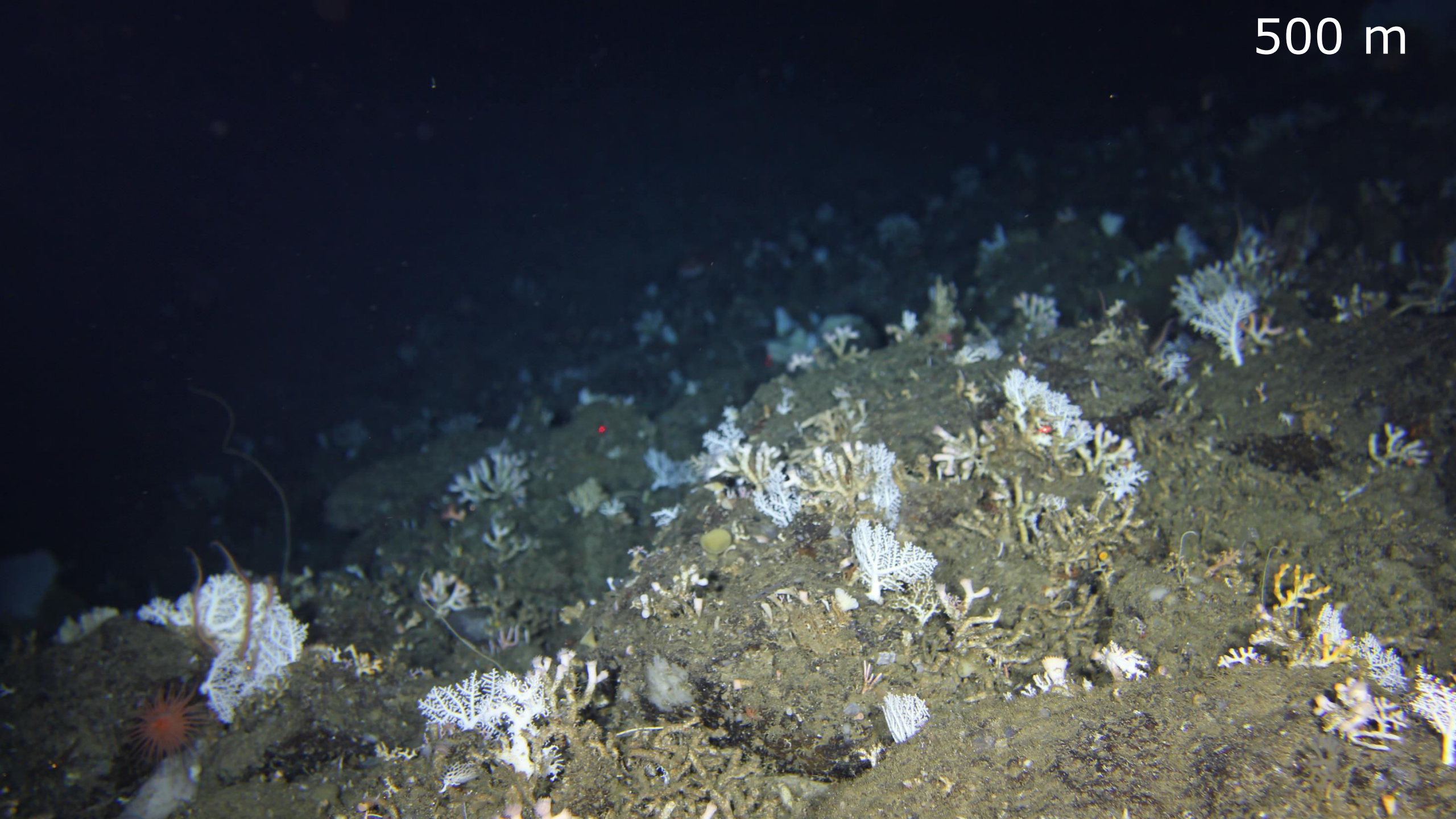


200 m



200 m

500 m



900 m

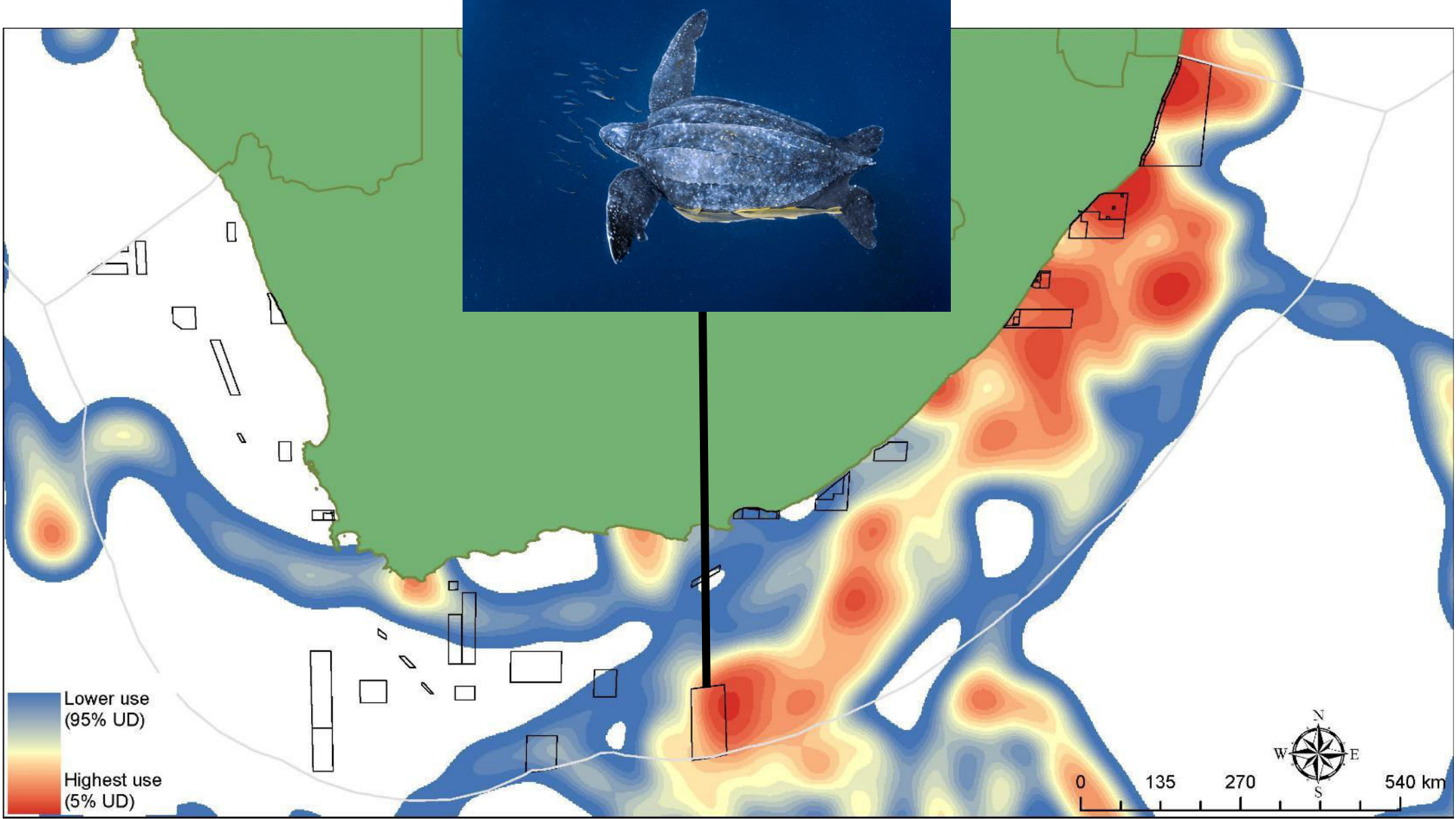


A satellite view of the southern tip of Africa, showing the Agulhas Current and the Agulhas Front. The ocean floor topography is visible, including the Agulhas plateau and abyssal plain. A white rectangular area is highlighted on the ocean floor, representing the study area. A white circle is drawn around this area, and a white line connects it to a text box above. Other white rectangular areas are scattered along the coast.

13. Agulhas Front

1 Area covering 6800 km²
Agulhas plateau & Abyss
>150 km offshore
200-5000 m (excludes 2000-3800m)

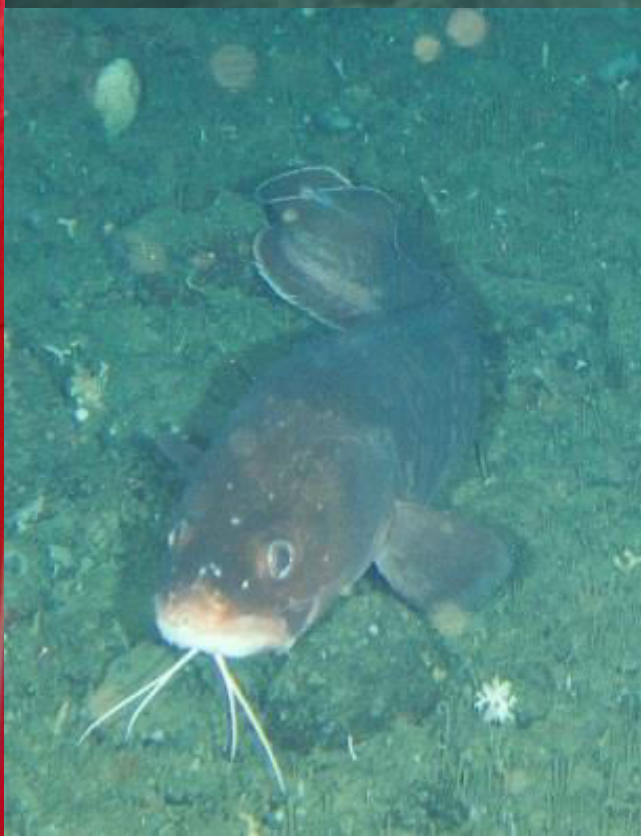
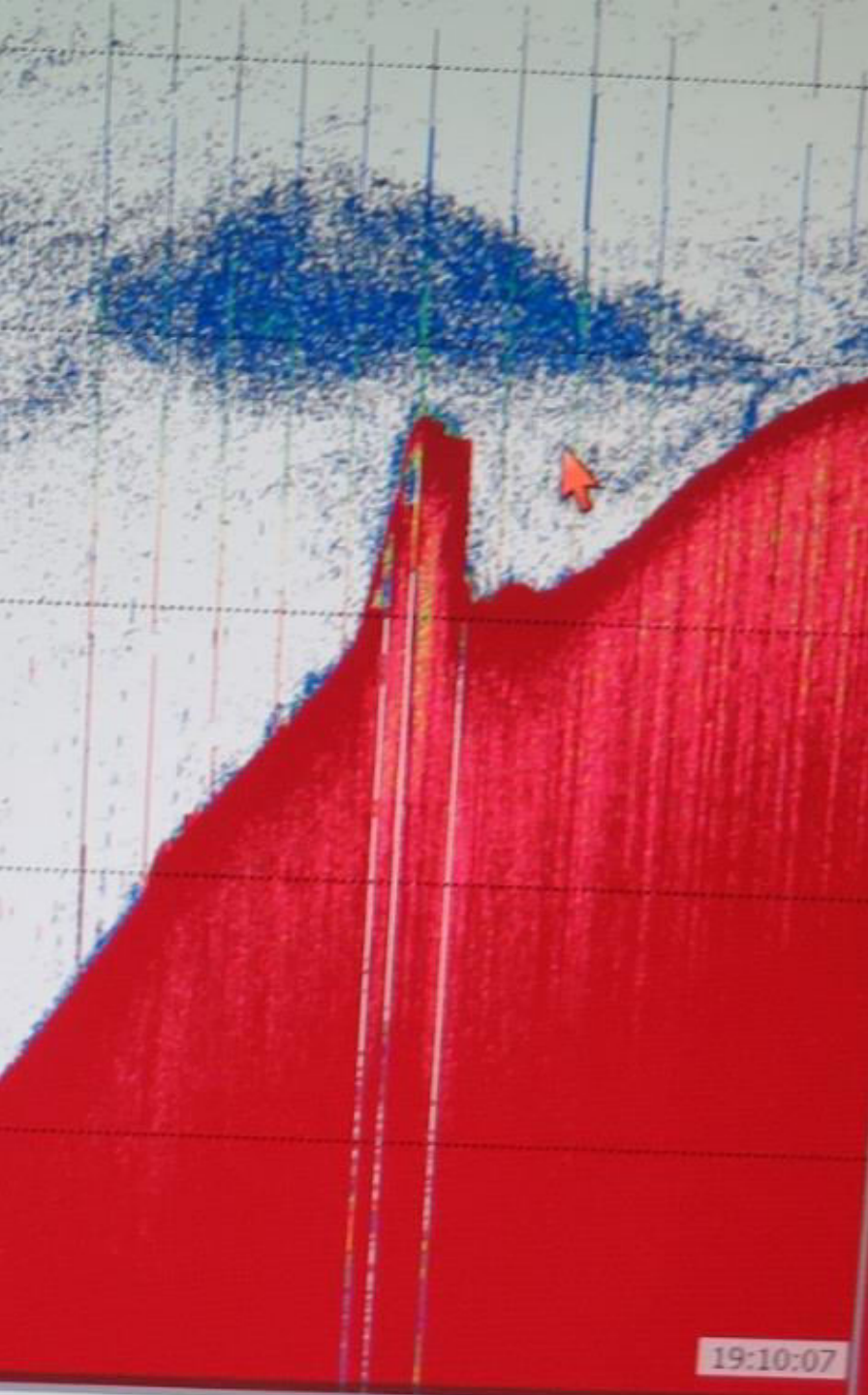
Agulhas Front

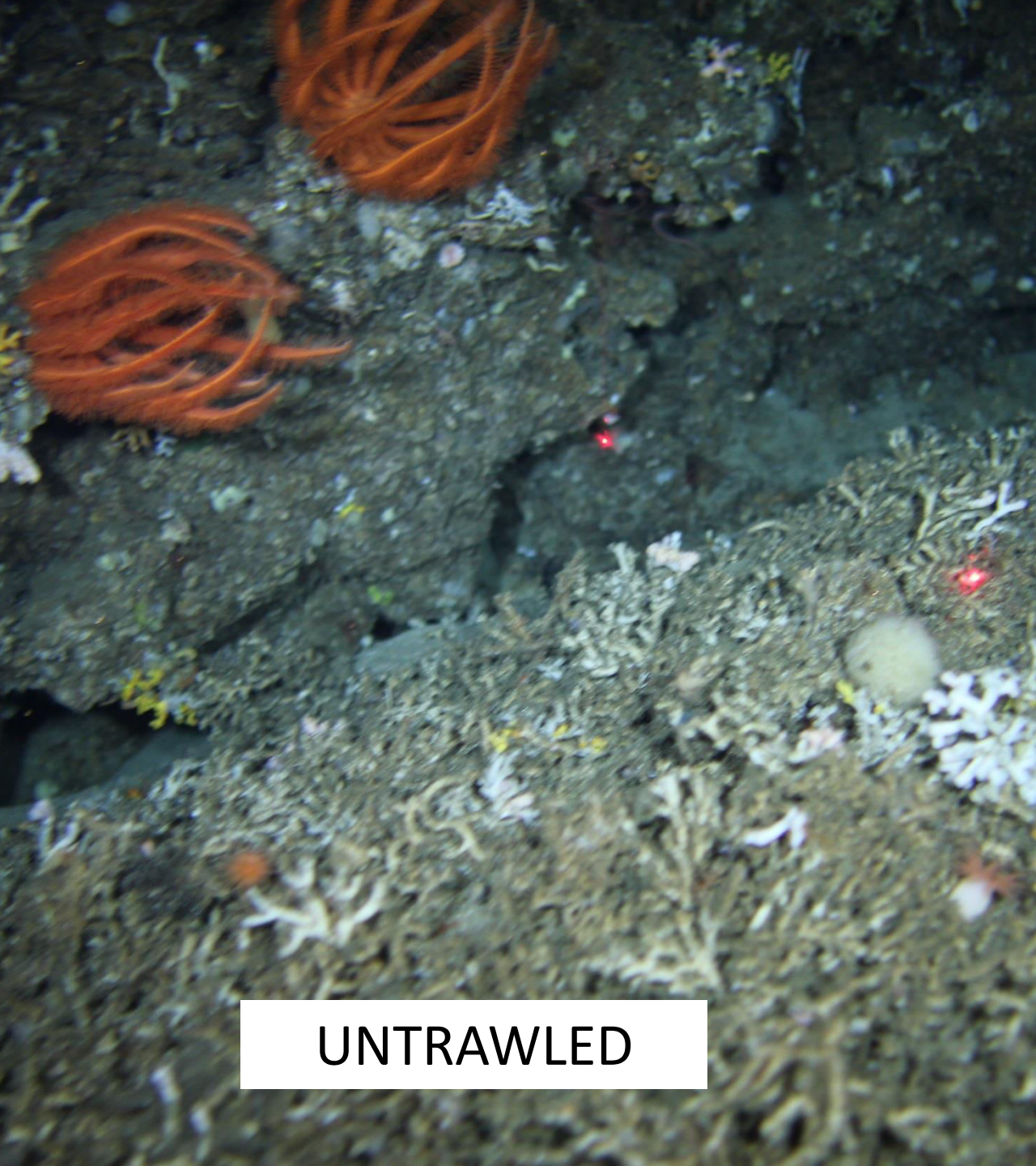


A satellite view of the southern tip of Africa, showing the coastline and surrounding ocean. Several rectangular areas in the ocean are highlighted in pink, representing coral reefs. A white callout box with a line points to a specific area in the ocean, which is also circled in white. The text '14. Port Elizabeth Corals' is written inside the callout box.

14. Port Elizabeth Corals

1 Area covering 270 km² (reduced from 499 km²) 60 km offshore
350-900m





UNTRAWLED



TRAWLED

15. Addo Elephant National Park MPA







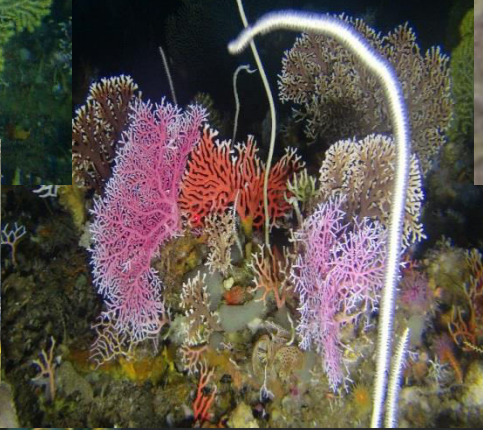
16. Amathole Offshore

2 Areas - 4000 km²
30 - 1500m deep









17. Protea Banks

40- 2000 m
1100 km²







18. Aliwal Shoal Offshore

Expansion of existing MPA
650 km², 0-700 m



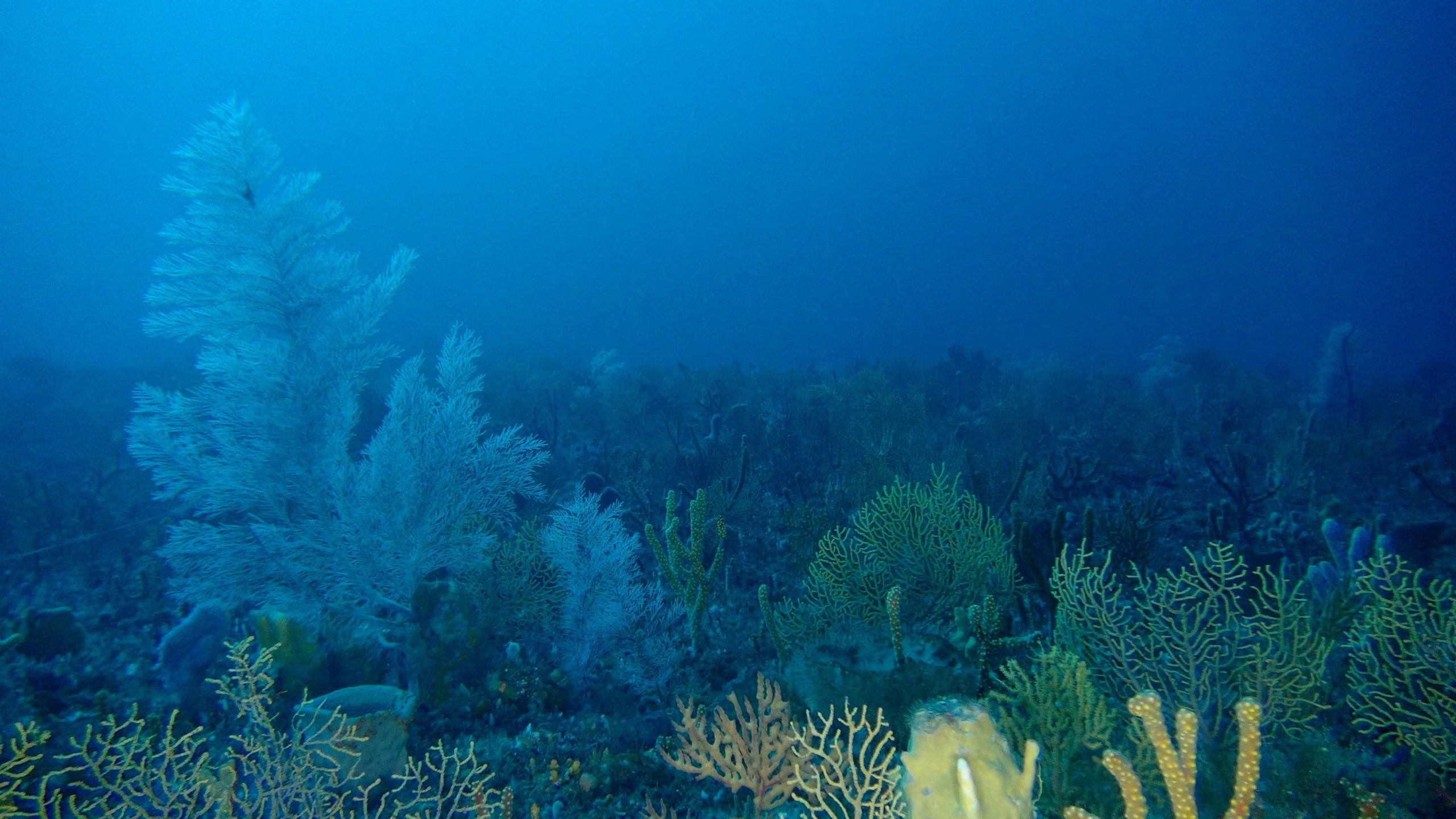


19. uThukela

4000 km²
0-500m









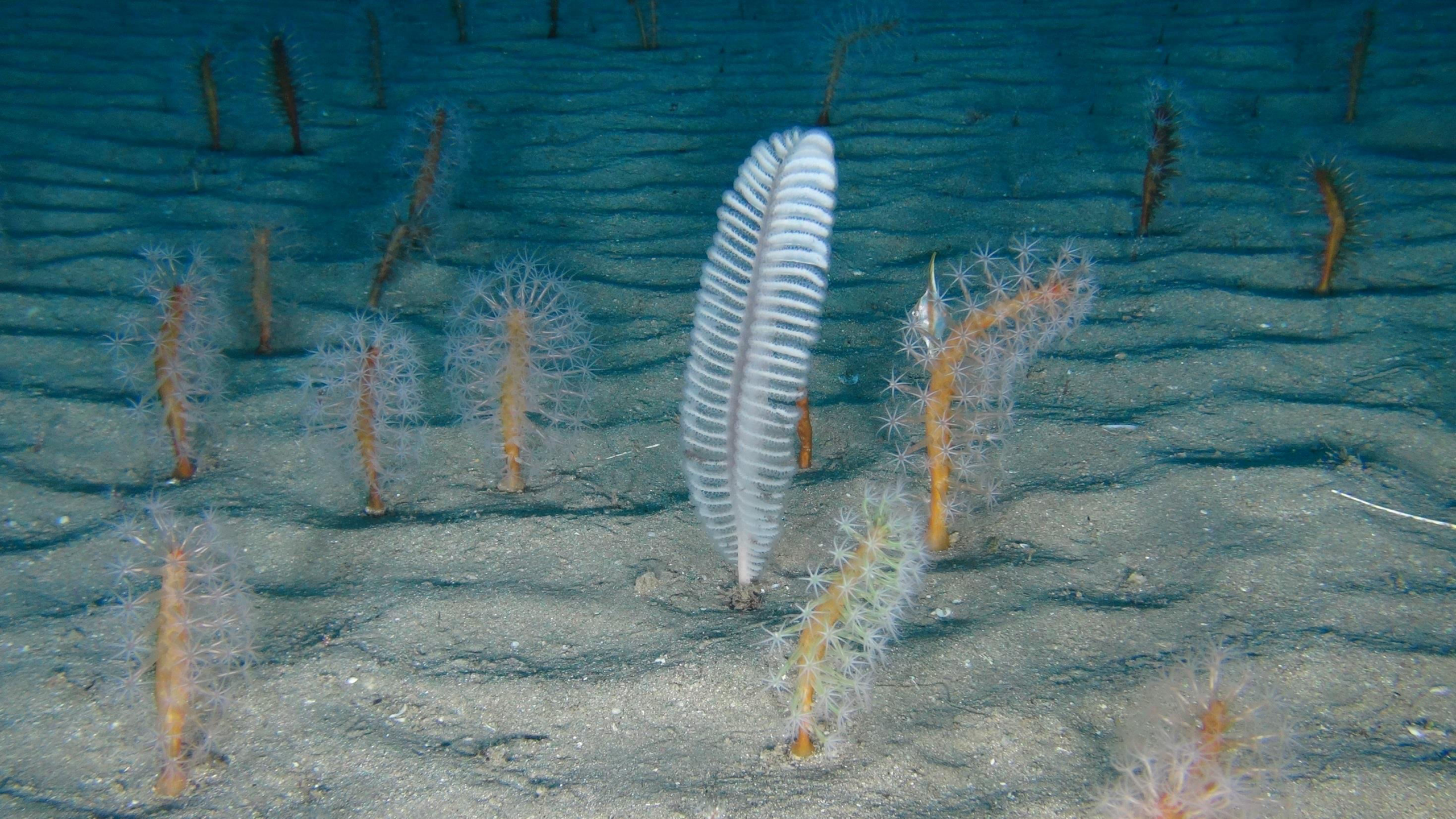
20. iSimangaliso



0-1600m
10 000 km²









Thank you

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