

How South Africa is making progress towards the Aichi 2020 Target 11

Montreal, Canada
2 May 2016



Oceans and Coasts



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Content

- Protected area considerations and progress 1994-2010
- Terrestrial Protected Area expansion 2005 – 2015
- Operation Phakisa and Marine Protected Area expansion efforts 2014-2016
 - Operation Phakisa (Big Fast Results)
 - MPA objectives and considerations including EBSA descriptions
 - Proposed MPAs
 - Immediate way forward



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Considerations and Progress: 1994-2010

- 1994 – South Africa achieves democracy (celebrated on 27 April)
- 1996 - New Constitution, mandates environmental protection
- 2001 - Bioregional Strategy (2001): Proposed an increase of PA estate from 6-8% of terrestrial environment and from 5 – 20% for marine and coastal environment by 2010
- 2003/4: New legislation, including Biodiversity Act and Protected Areas Act, as well as People and Parks Programme
- 2008: National Protected Area Expansion Strategy.
- **2010: Aichi Target 11: 10% marine and 17% terrestrial protection**



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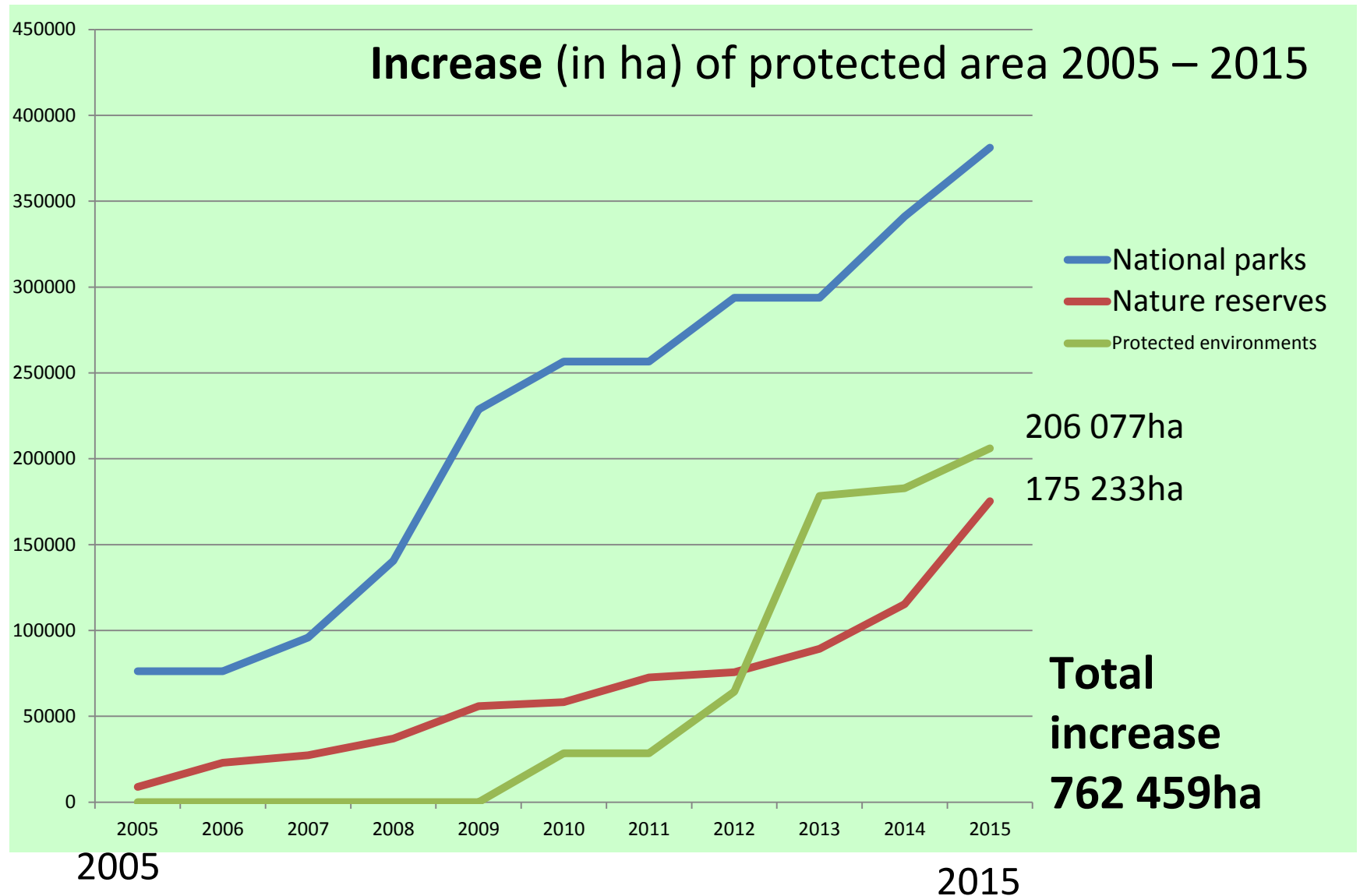
National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) 2008

Develop a national framework for an integrated, co-ordinated and harmonised uniform approach in the expansion and consolidation of protected areas,

- *to achieve cost effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and climate change adaptation*

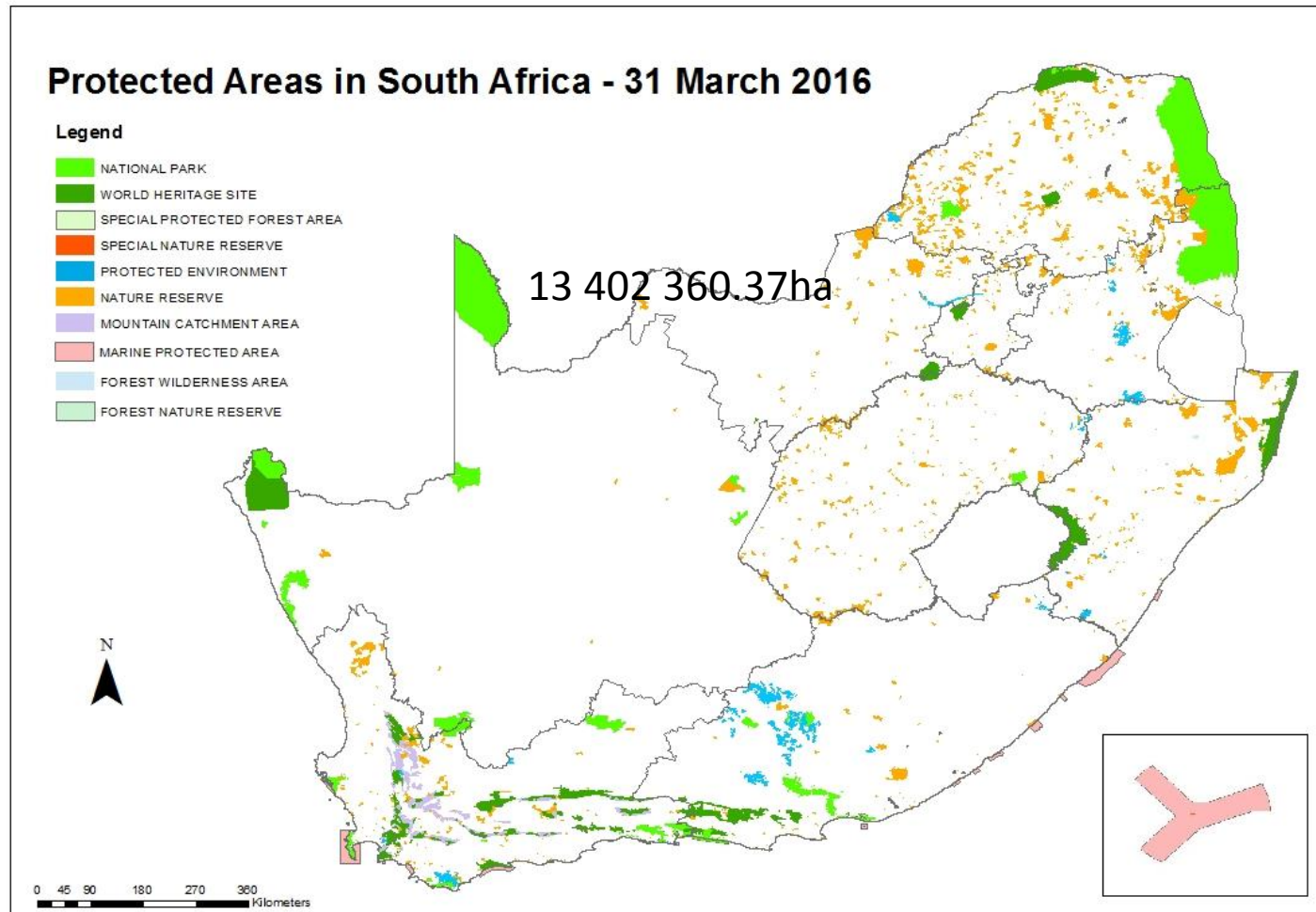


Terrestrial protected areas



Terrestrial Protection 2016

- Formal protection only : **7.8%**
- Formal and conservation areas = 13,402, 360ha: **11.7%**





Protection of ocean environment

Mainland Marine Protected Areas < 0.5% of EEZ

Current situation

- At present, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) cover less than 0.5% of South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone
- This is insufficient to maintain sustainable benefits from our marine ecosystems.
- Creation of a viable network of MPAs was identified by Operation Phakisa, a presidential project to fast-track the development of South Africa's Ocean Economy.
- This is necessary to protect the full spectrum of marine biodiversity, secure ocean benefits and advance the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning.



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Operation Phakisa

Four growth areas were selected to be discussed in the Operation Phakisa Labs

1



- Marine transport and manufacturing

2



- Offshore oil and gas exploration

3



- Aquaculture

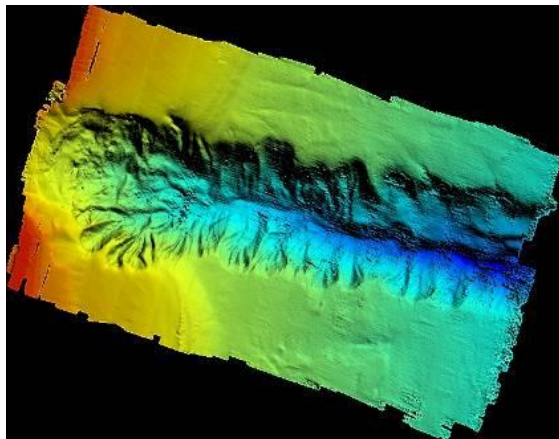
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- Marine protection services and governance

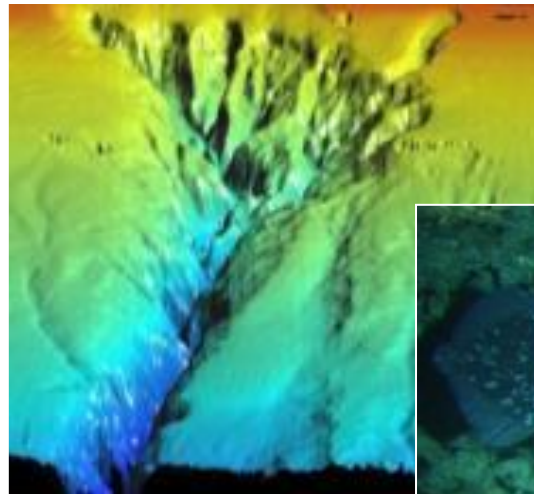
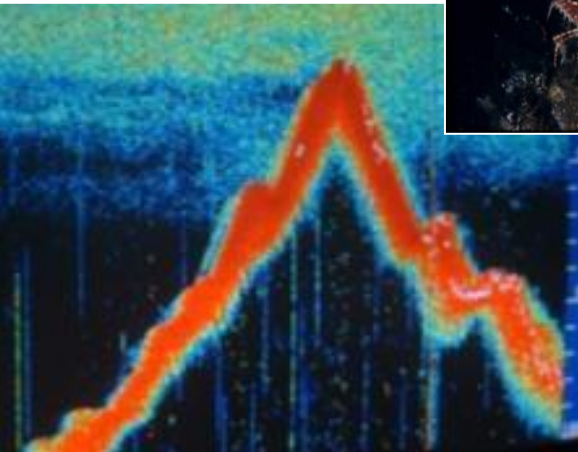
Phakisa Proposed MPA Network Objectives

- **Spatially efficient** network with consideration of **socio-economic data**
- Include **all habitat types** in SA's MPA network (particularly offshore)
- Protect last **remnants of threatened ecosystems** where they are still in good ecological condition
- Protect **sensitive** ecosystems
- Protect **key ecological areas**: aggregation, nursery, spawning & feeding areas
- **Support fisheries management** (links to Offshore MPA project)

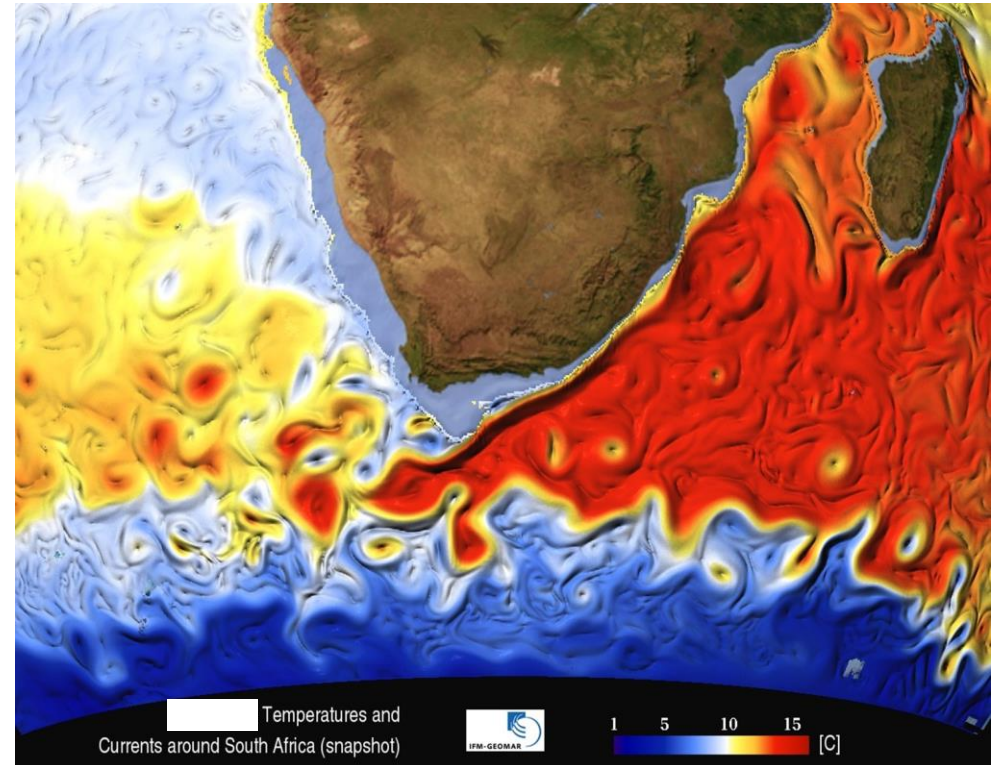
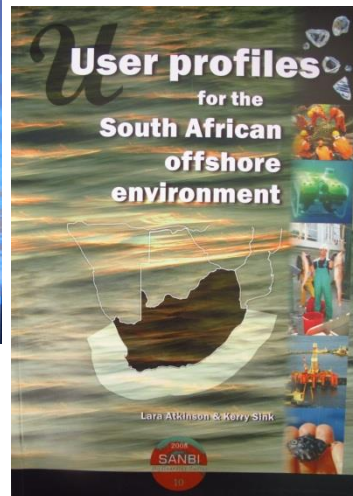
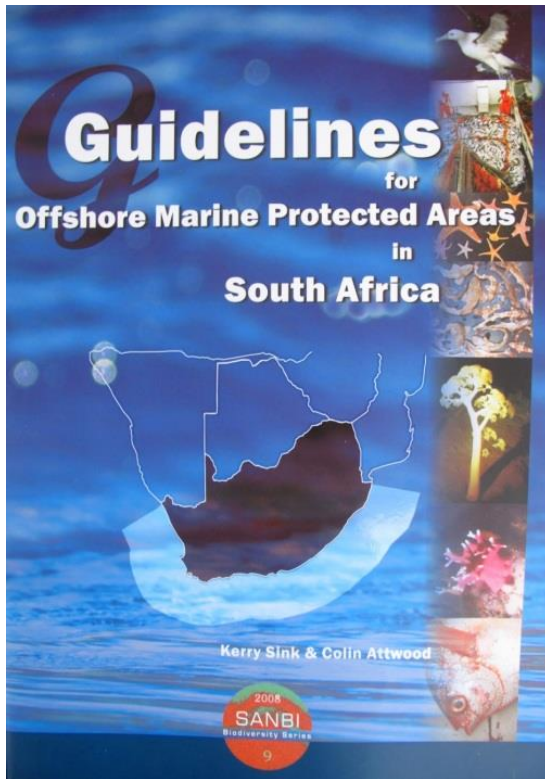


Proposed areas, key features for protection and anticipated gains

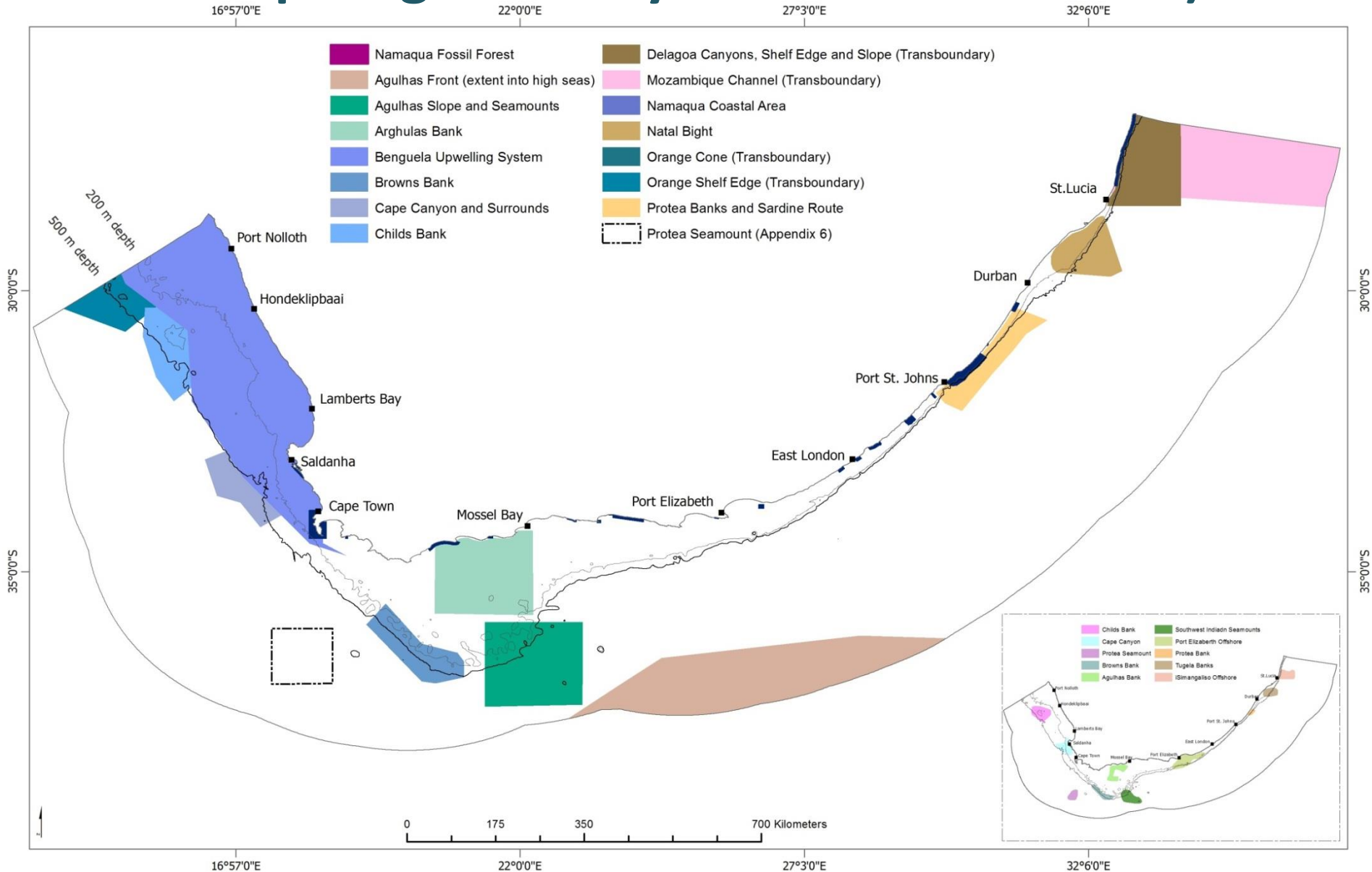
- Advance **habitat representation** from 60% to 94%.
- Includes **46 of the 54 habitat types** that currently have no **protection**
- This includes 10 of the 13 **critically endangered** habitats
- Focus on protecting the last remaining **good condition** areas of **threatened ecosystem**

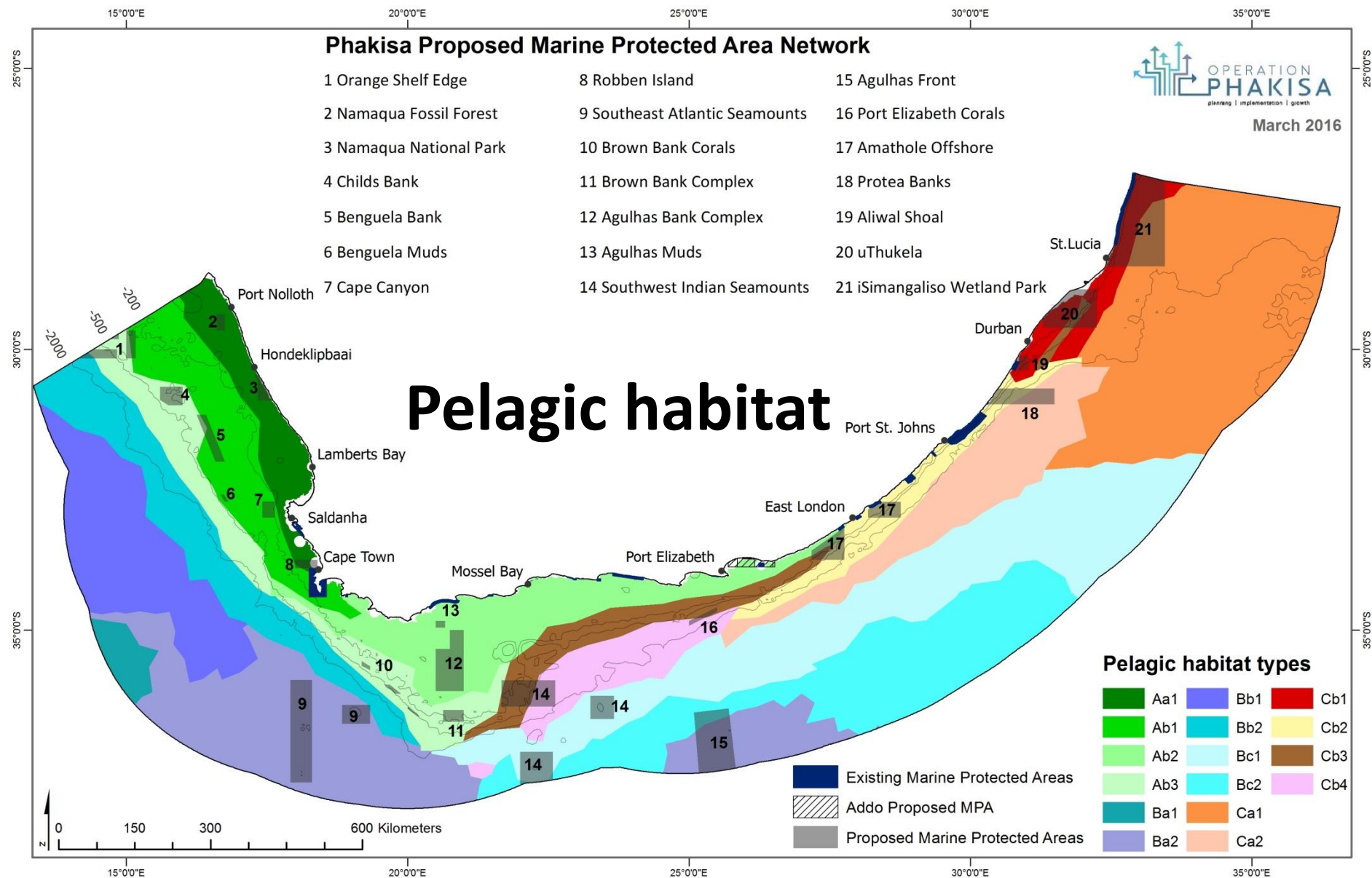


Planning built upon previous studies and also needed to cover SA's unique oceanographic situation

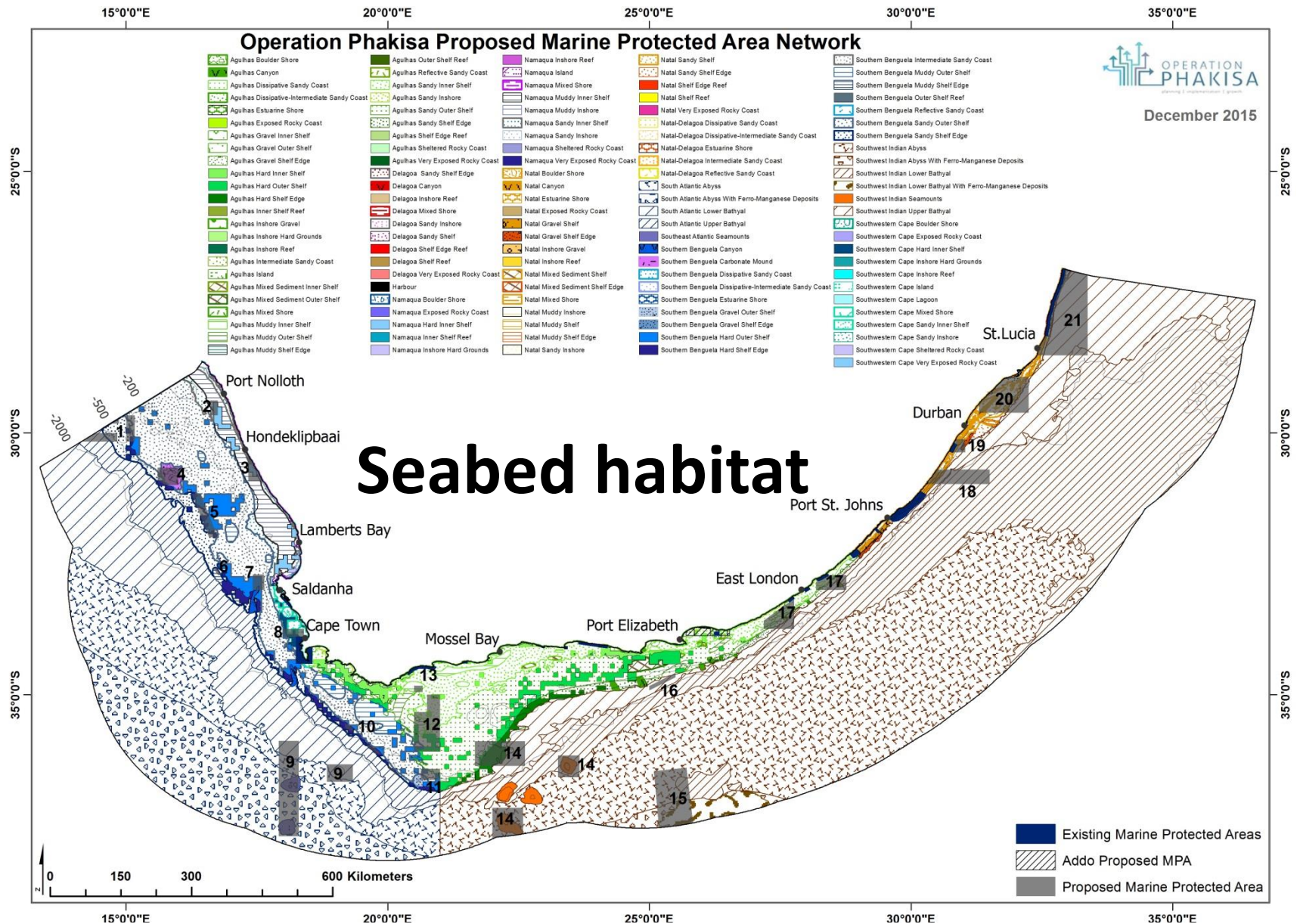


South Africa's 16 EBSAs (developed at regional workshops organised by the CBD Secretariat)



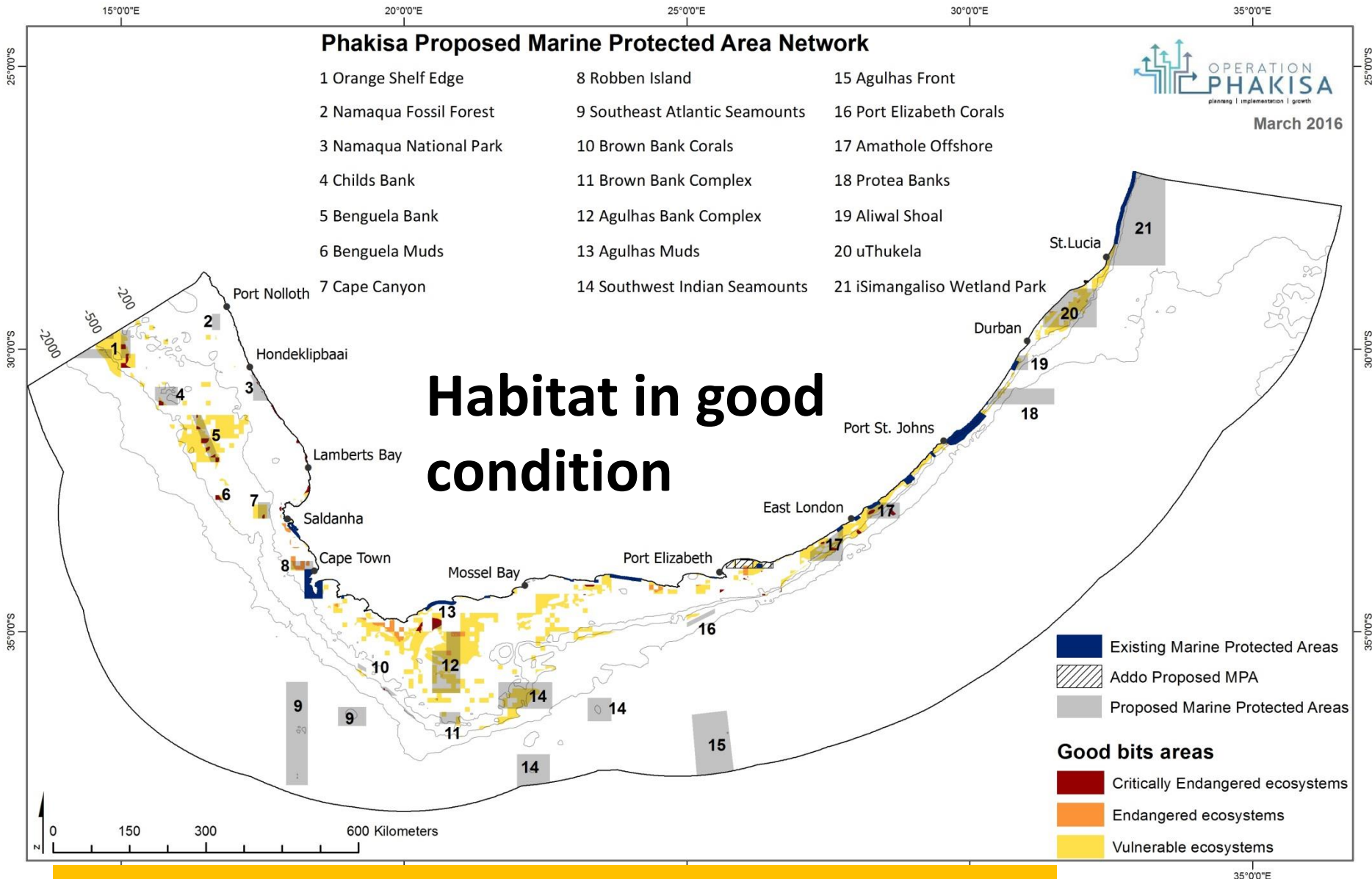


14 of 16 open ocean habitat types included



Advances seabed habitat representation

Proposed network takes **good condition** areas of threatened ecosystems into account

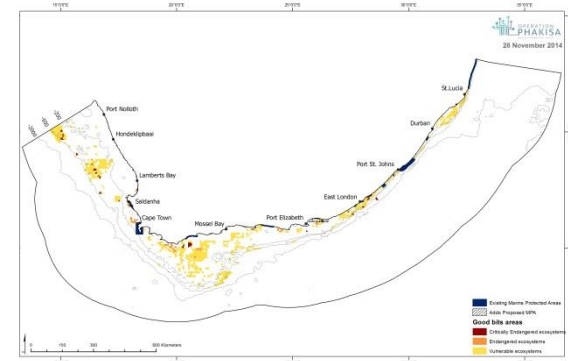
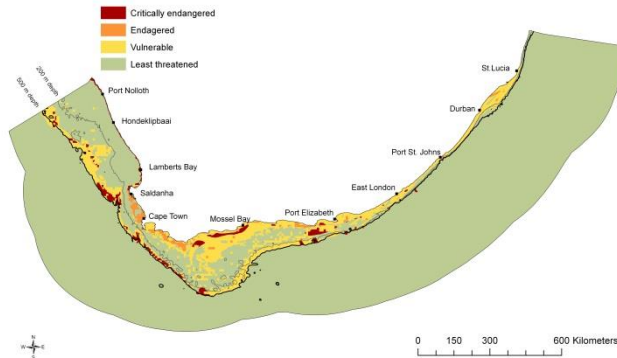
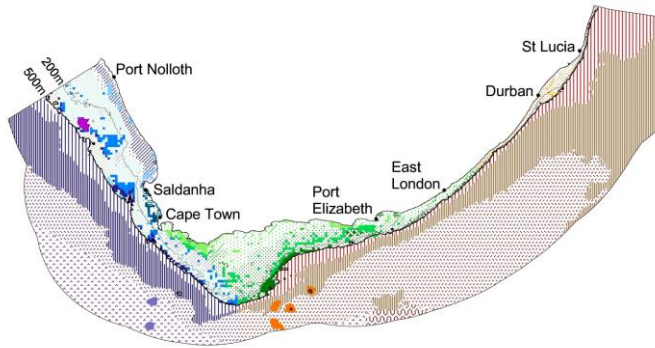


First protection for 10 of 13 Critically Endangered Ecosystems

Input layers used for EBSAs, MPAs ... and soon MSP

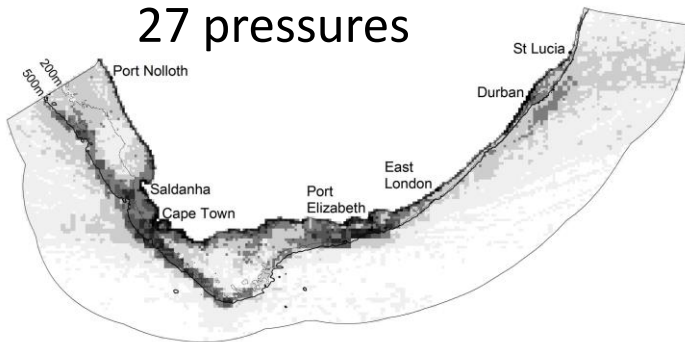
Sensitive areas maps Threat status map

Good bits map

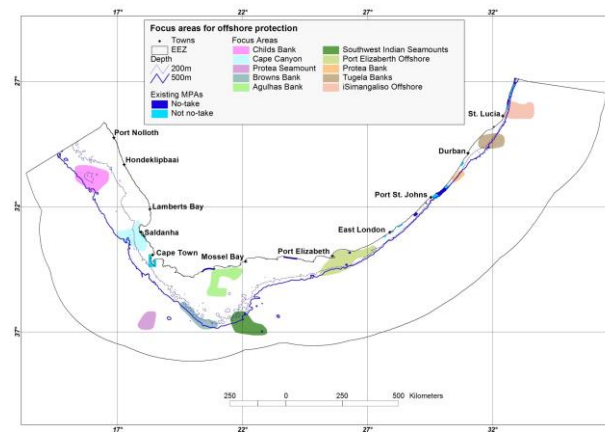


Pressure mapping

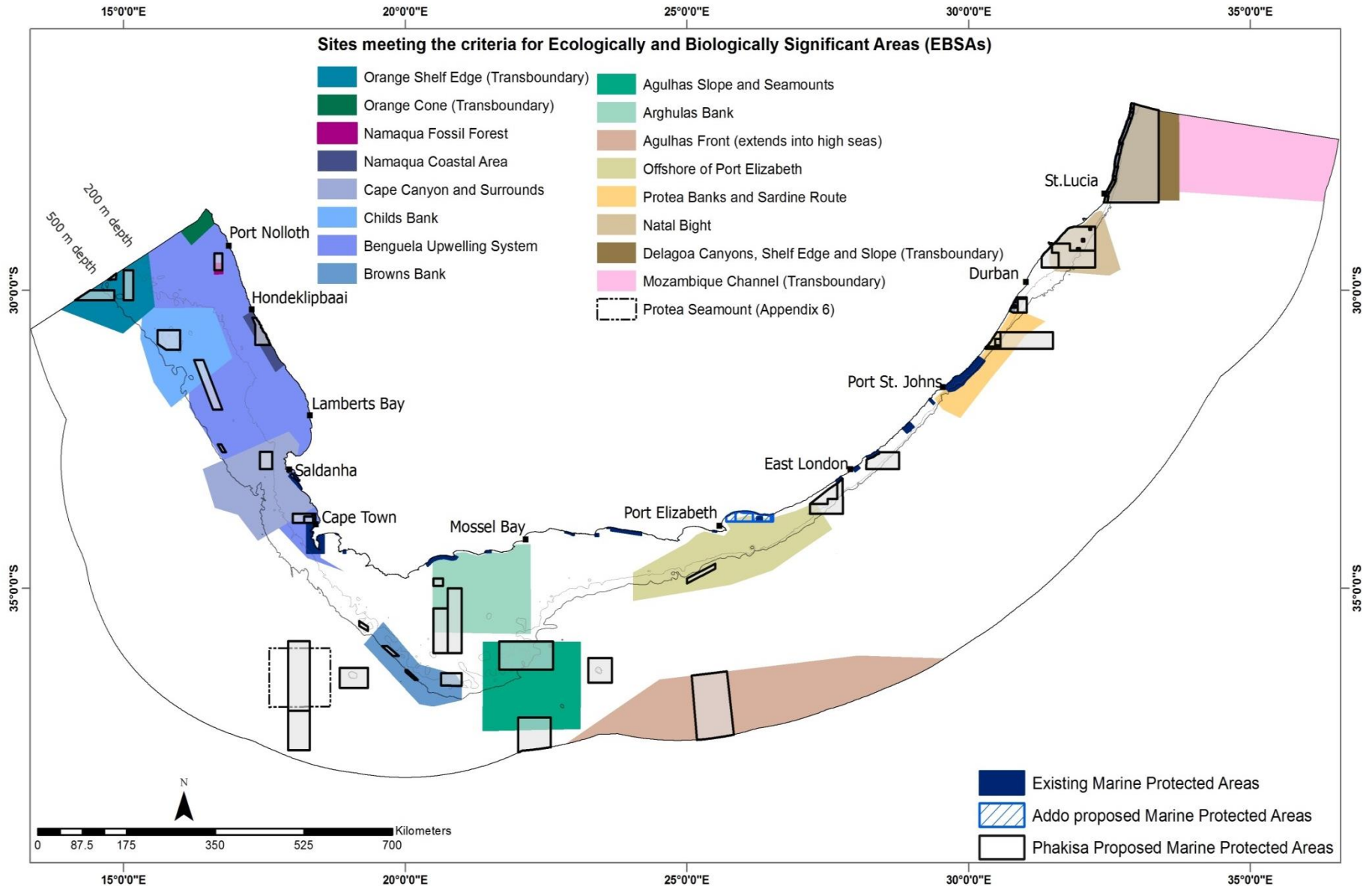
cumulative map
27 pressures

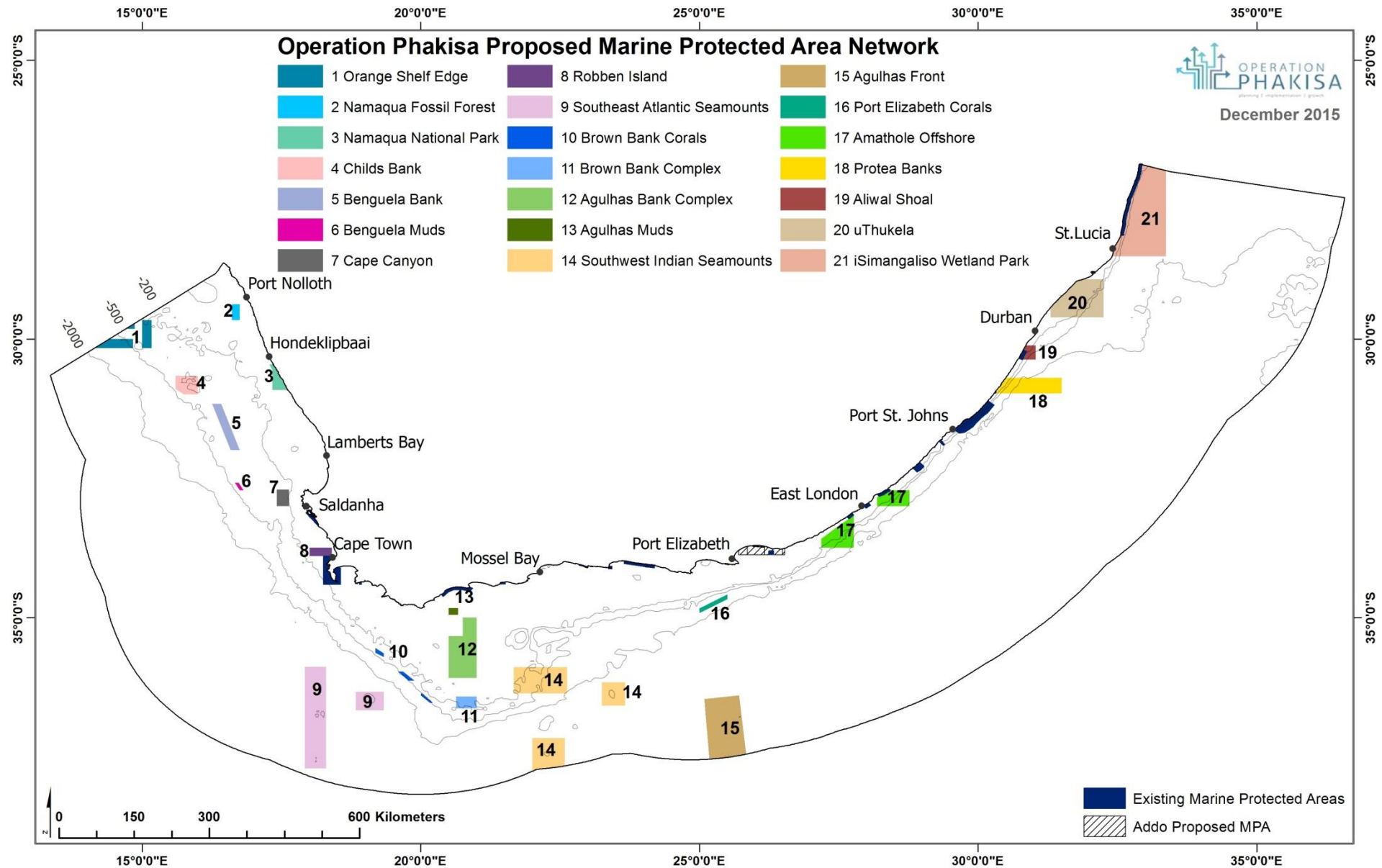


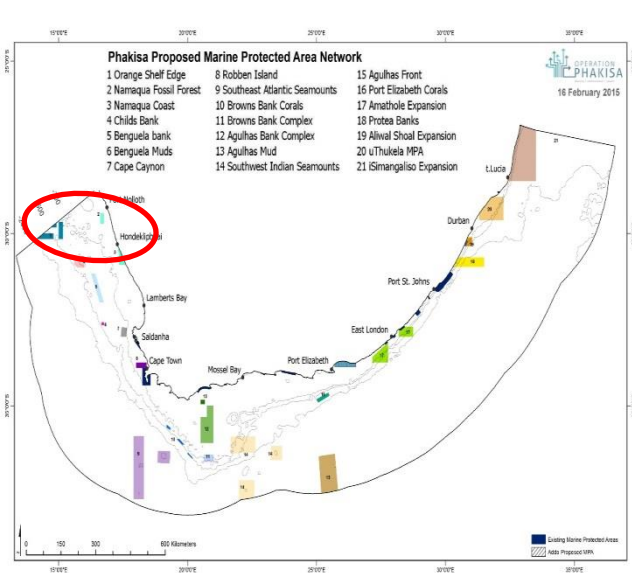
Focus areas for offshore protection



EBSA contribution to management : 14 sites overlap with Proposed MPAs







Orange Shelf Edge

- 1 960 km²
- un-trawled sandy shelf edge



Namaqua fossil forest

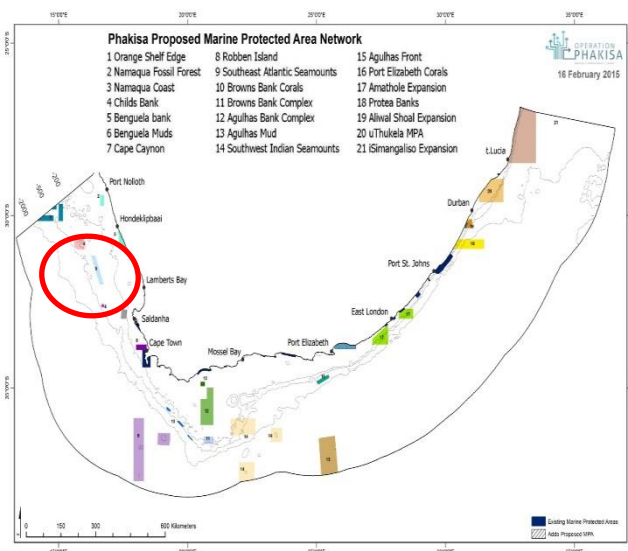
- 430 km²
- Unique fossilised yellowwood forest
- Cold water corals



Namaqua Coast

- Approx 1 500 km²
- First MPA in the ecoregion - habitats in good condition.





Child's Bank

- 1 335 km²
- Sensitive ecosystem, corals



Benguela Bank

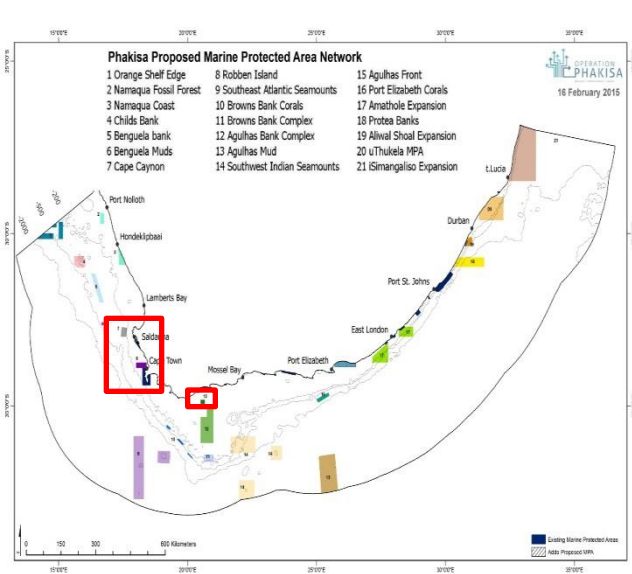
- 1 460 km²
- Untrawled offshore habitats, hard ground



Benguela Muds

- 90 km²
- Critically endangered mud habitat in good condition





Cape Canyon

- 660 km²
- West coast canyon
- Lower socio-economic cost



Robben Island

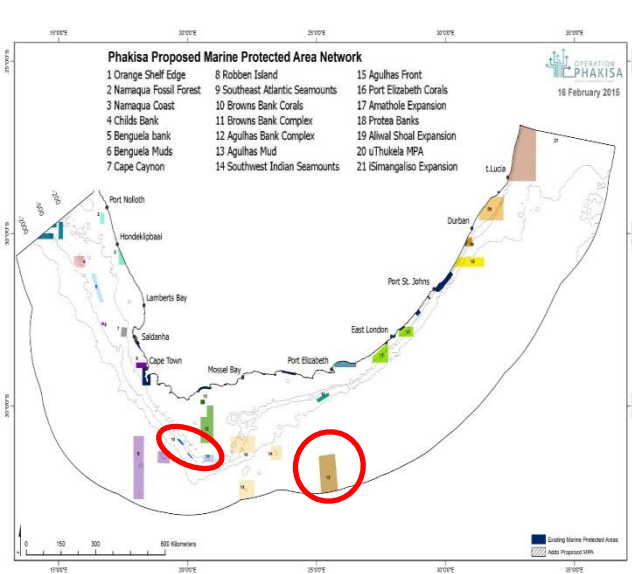
- 620 km²
- Island ecosystem
- Endangered seabirds



Agulhas Mud

- 207 km²
- Good condition mud habitat





Agulhas Front

- 6884 km²
- Habitat diversity
- EBSA area for life history



Brown's Bank Corals

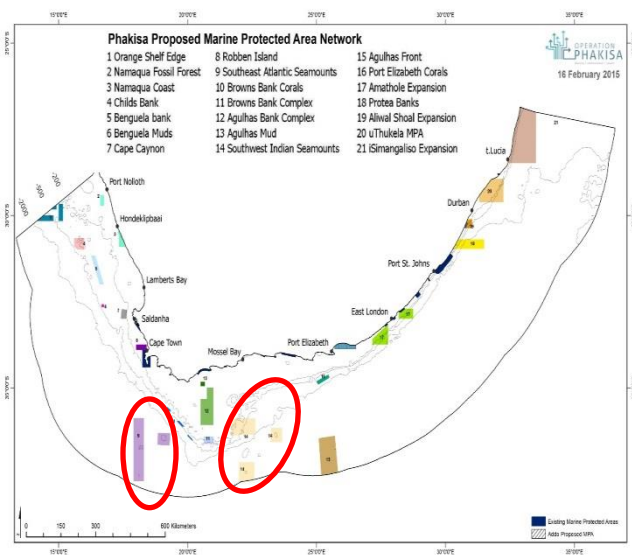
- 380 km²
- Cold water corals



Brown's Bank Complex

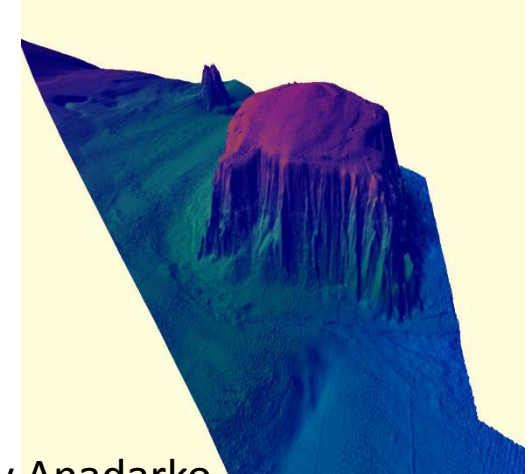
- 783 km²
- High habitat diversity incl. gravels
- Low socio-economic impact





Southeast Atlantic Seamounts

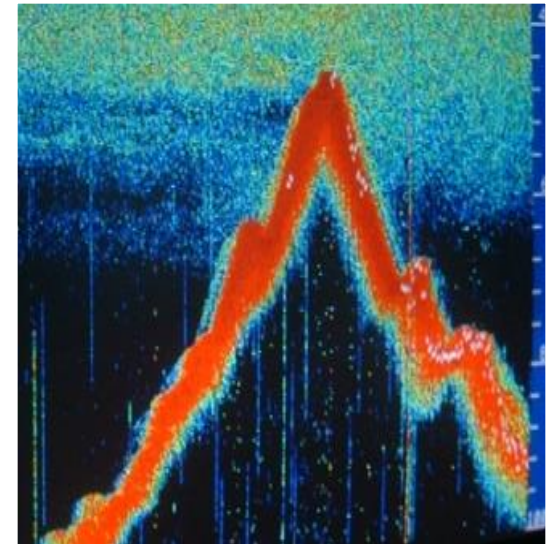
- 8585 km²
- Seamount ecosystems

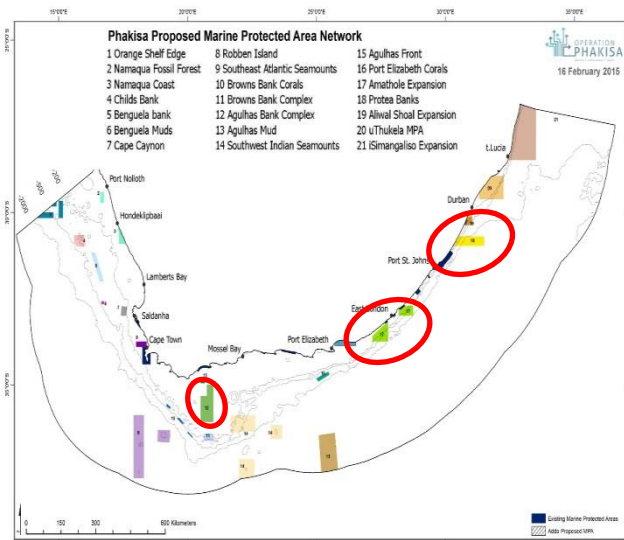


Data provided by Anadarko

Southwest Indian Seamounts

- 9450 km²
- Seamount & many other deep habitats





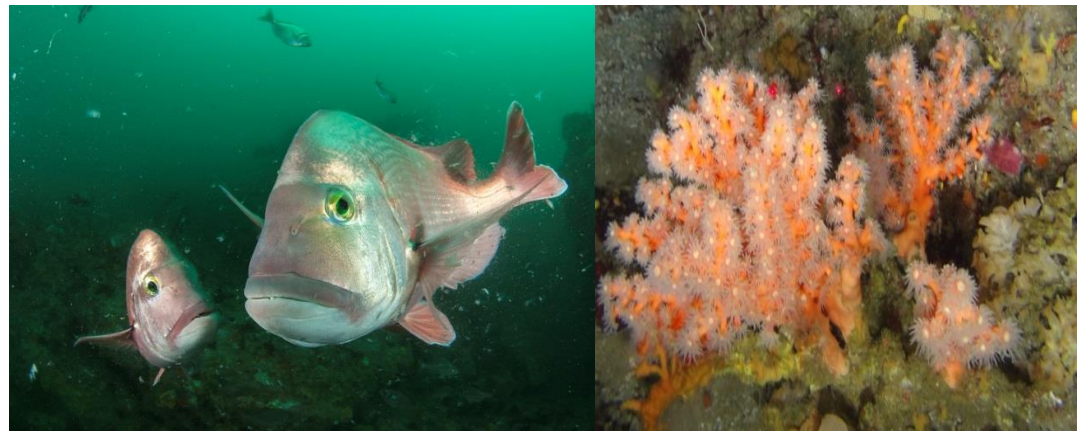
Agulhas Bank Complex

- 4 608 km²
- Nursery & spawning area
- Fisheries sustainability



Amathole Offshore

- 3 810 km²
- Line fish recovery
- Habitat diversity
- Coelacanth site

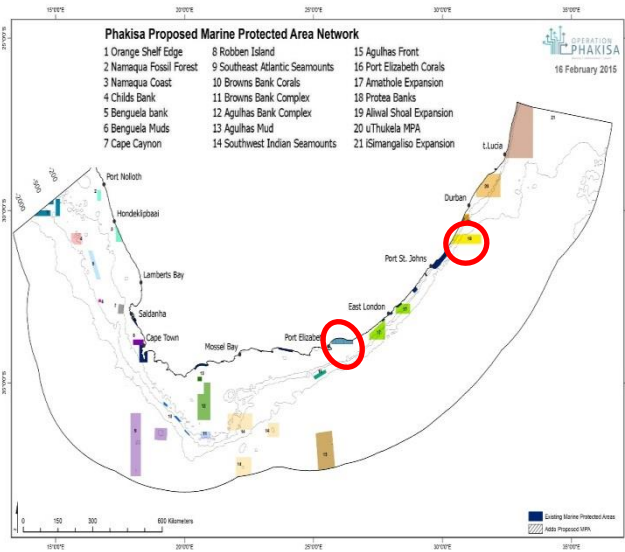


Protea banks

3229 km²

- Shark aggregations & eco tourism





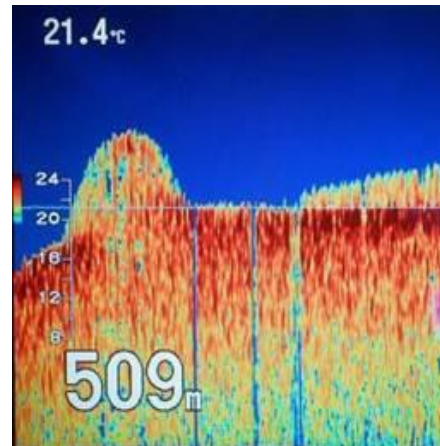
Addo Elephant

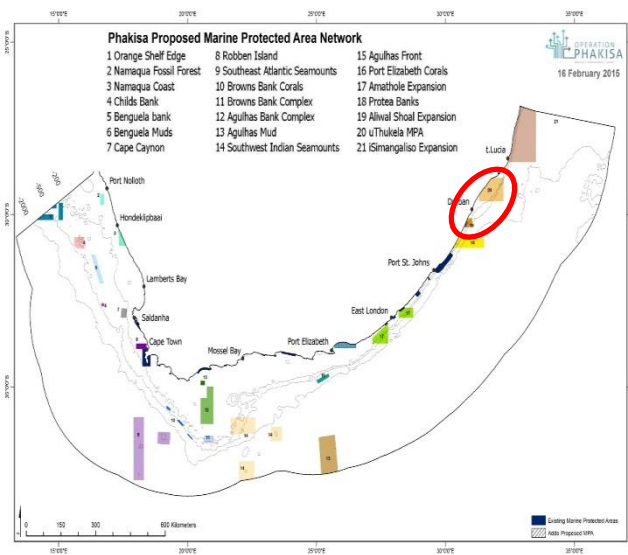
- 1 164 km²
- African penguin, linefish & abalone



Port Elizabeth Corals

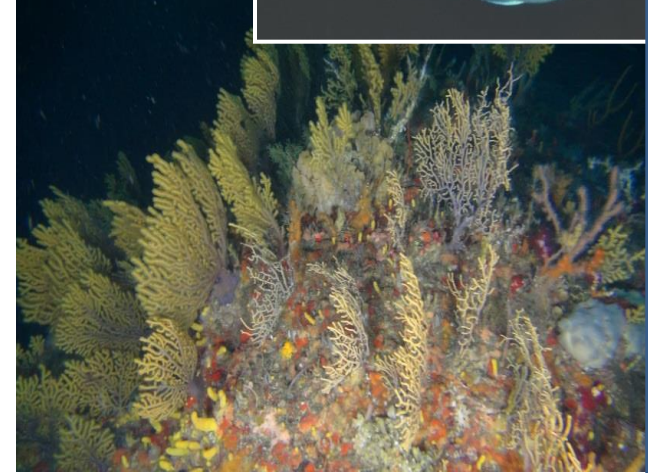
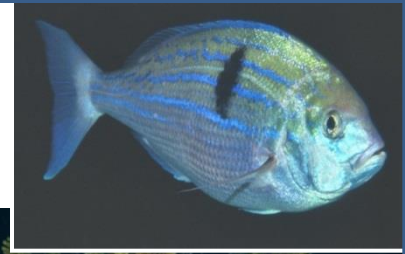
- 500 km²
- Cold water coral reef
- Kingklip spawning





Aliwal Shoal Expansion

- 577 km²
- Fish spawning ground
- Deep reefs



uThukela Banks

- 5666 km²
- Coast canyon connectivity
- Nursery area
- Soft sediment habitats

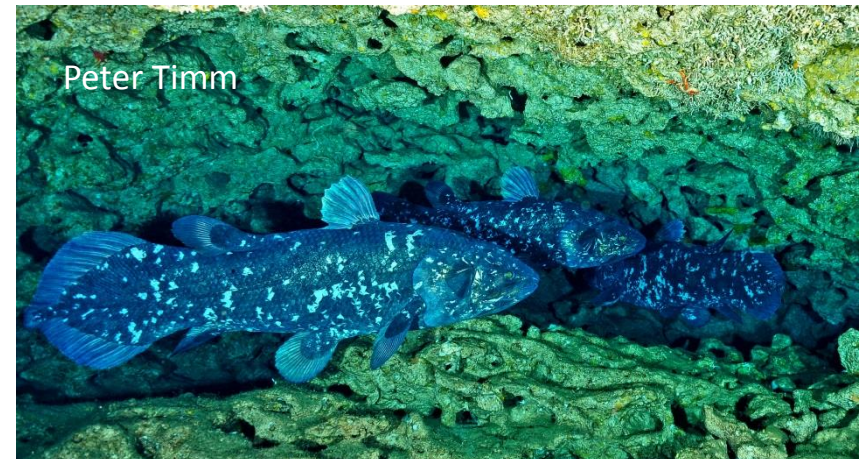
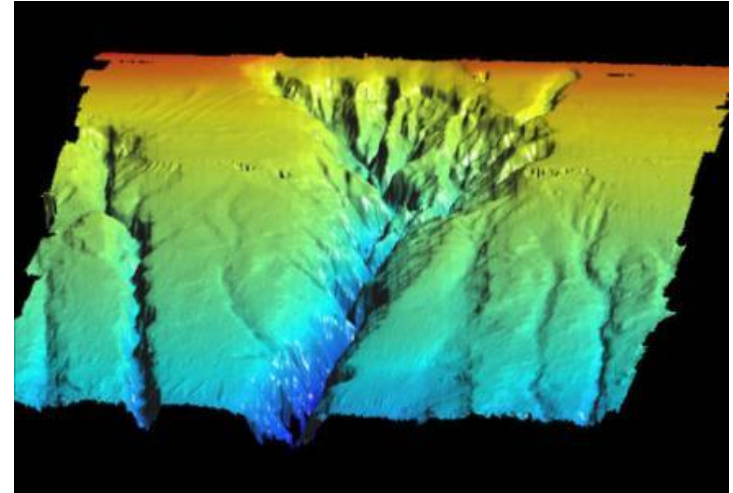


iSimangaliso extension

Mozambique border – Cape
St Lucia lighthouse
14 236 km², 0-1800m

- Leatherback turtle foraging area & importance for migratory species
- Coelacanth habitat
- Alignment with World Heritage Site boundaries
- Integrated enforcement opportunities

Brian
Skerry ©

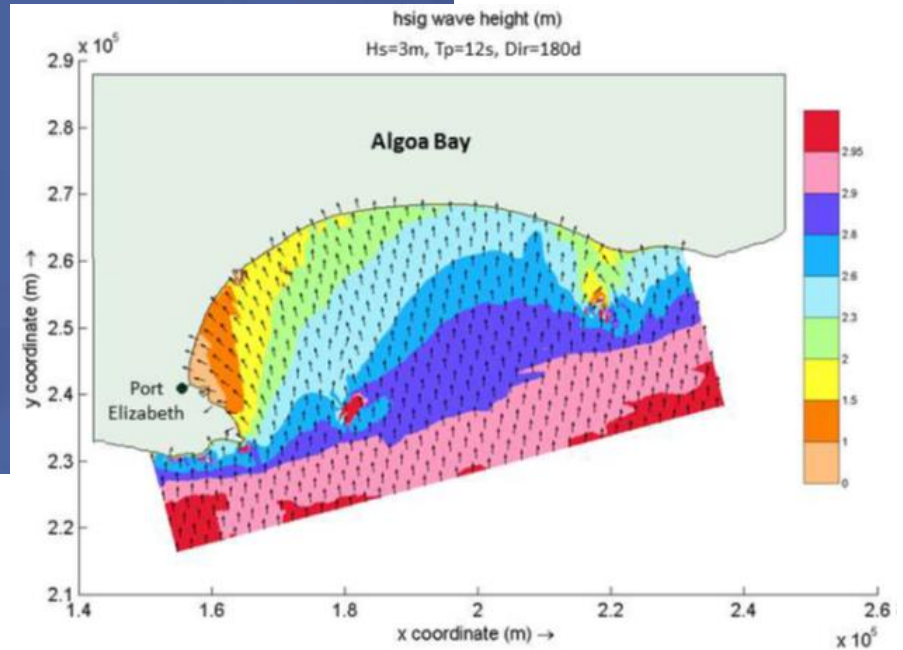
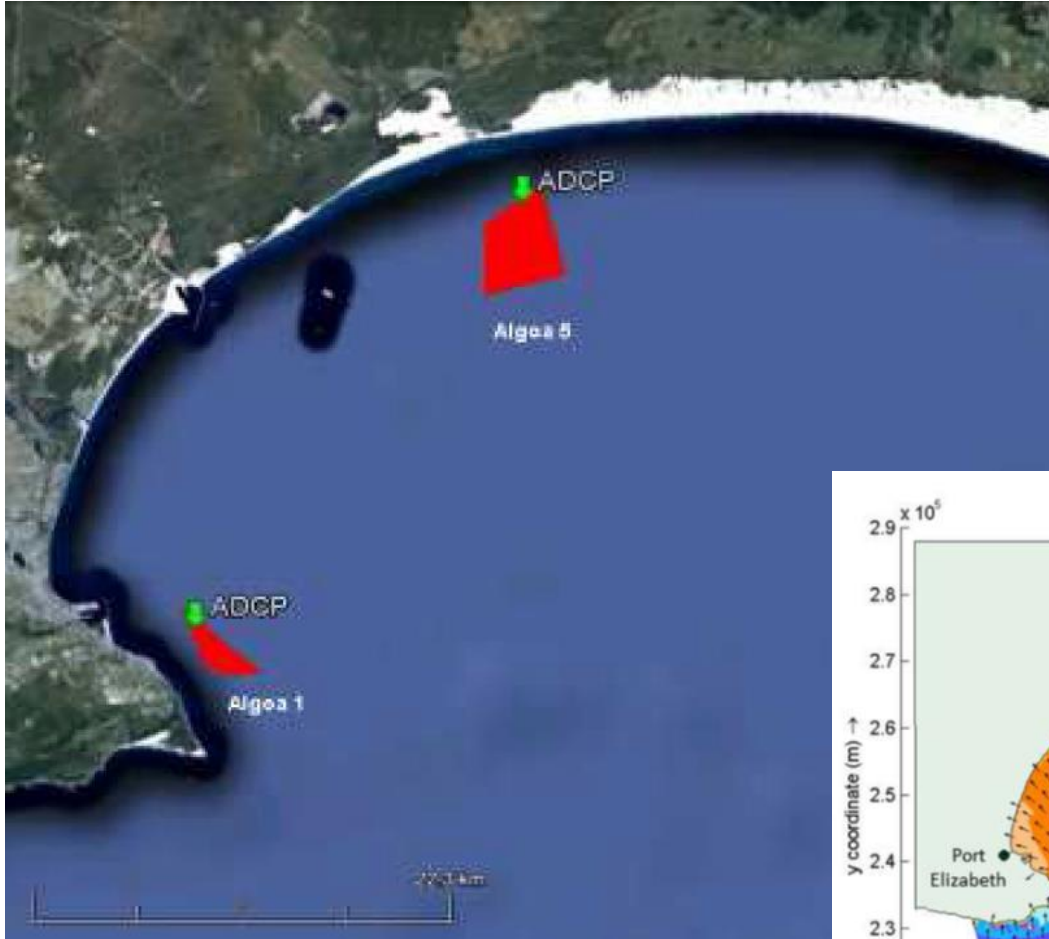


Key sources of info: Harris et al. (2012), Sink et al. (2012, 2011), Sink and Samaai (2009)

How do the Proposed MPAs align with development?

- They take account of future development plans such as for ports and industrial development zones.
- They provide increased certainty for planning oil and gas development – where it can likely take place.
- Parts of the network accommodate sustainable fisheries including small-scale fisheries, and aquaculture
- Marine eco-tourism development is accommodated.
- They provide a sound basis for Ocean Governance and Protection regarding Marine Spatial Planning (MSP).

Sheltered Bay environments will need to be multi-use



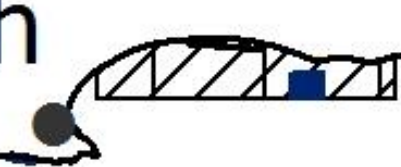
Port St. Johns

East London

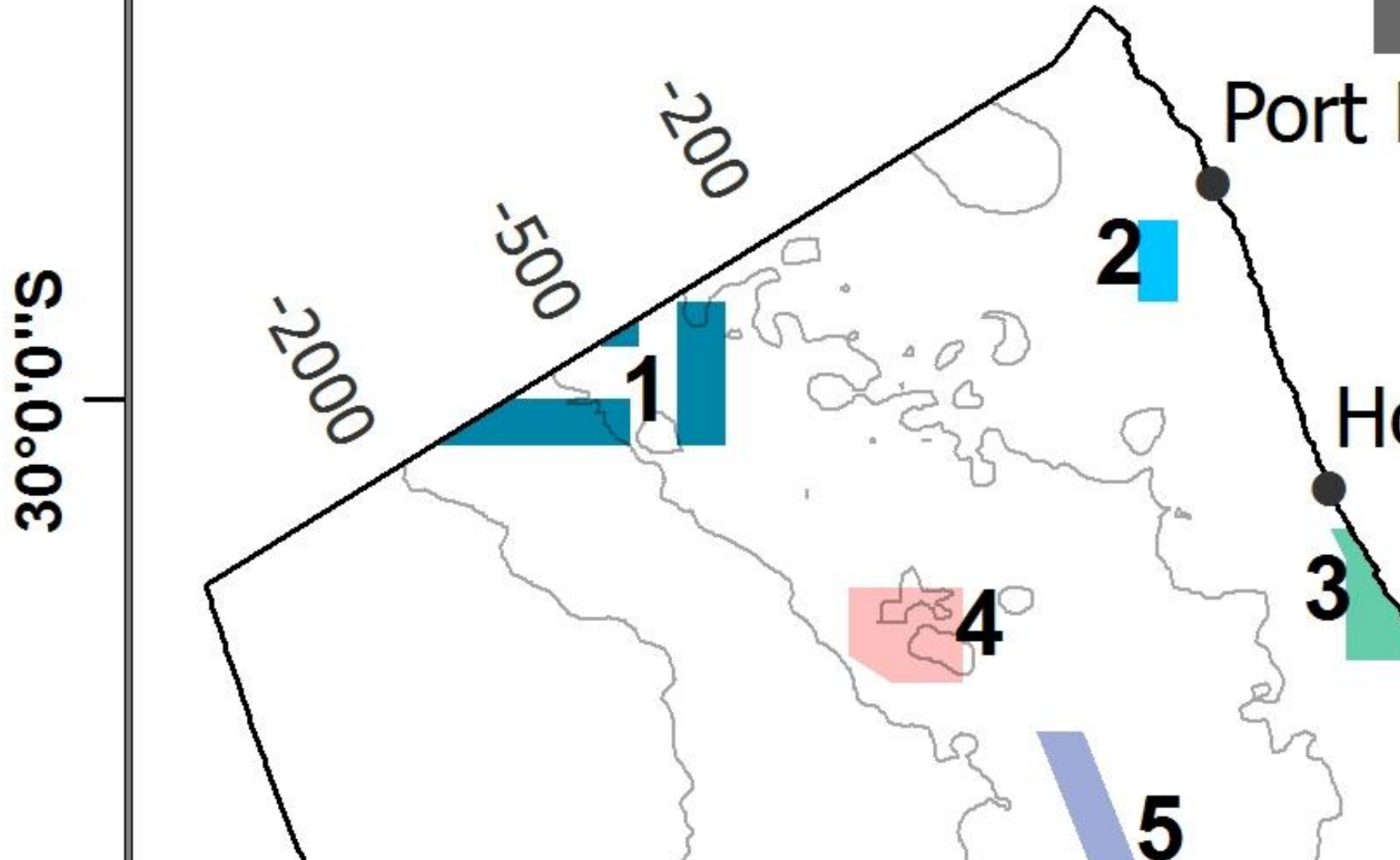
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17

**Industrial development
zones to be avoided**



**1. Boundary
adjustment for oil
and gas under
development**





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39646



AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

- Gazette no. 39646
- Notice of Intention to declare
- Draft Regulations
- Individual documentation for each of the 22 proposals

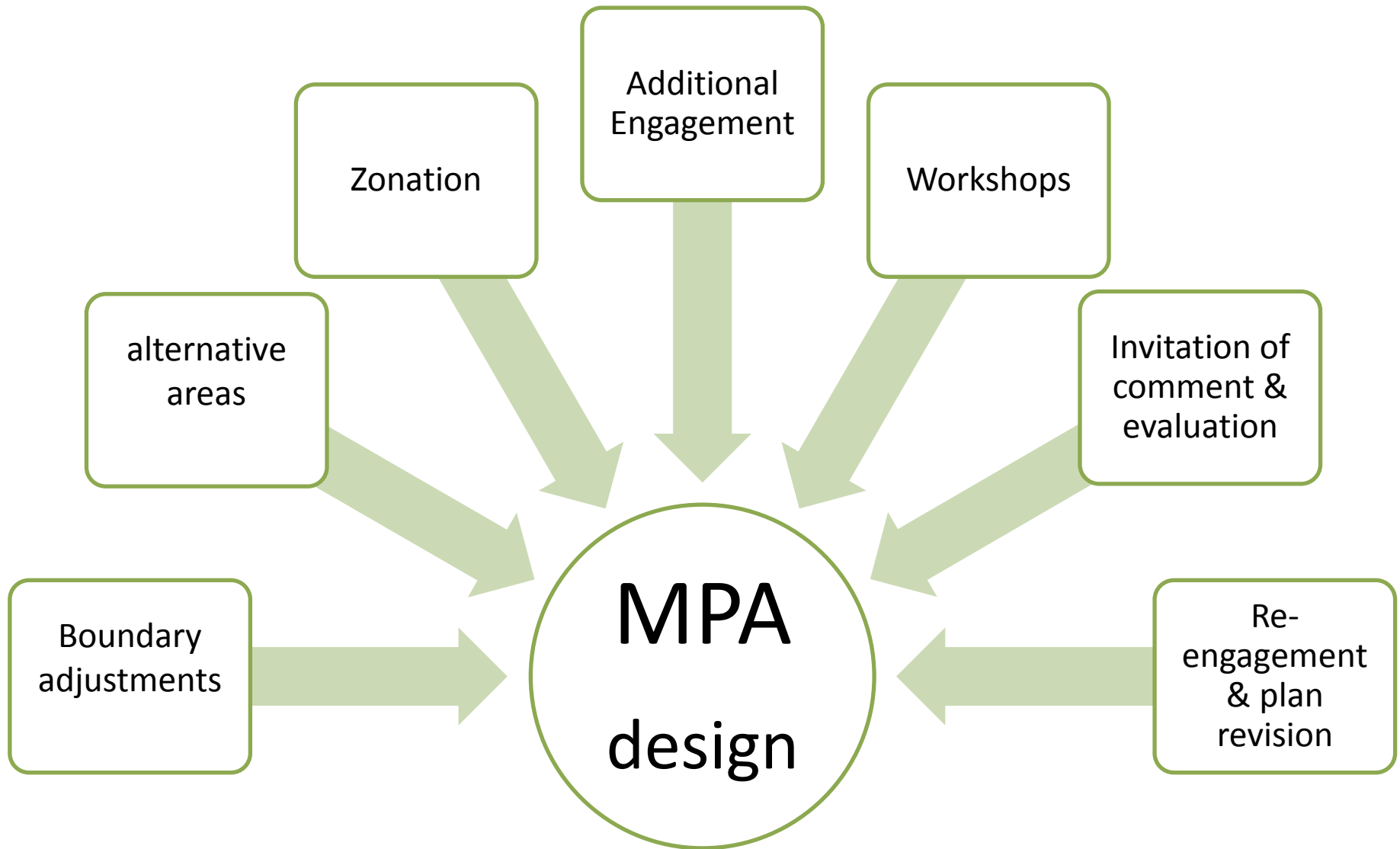
Stakeholder Consultation

- Key stakeholders for each area in the network identified
- Potential activities that may be compatible in each MPA were recognised
- Proposed zonation developed

Formal Consultation process began 3 Feb 2016.

- **Comments close 17 May 2016**
- **Recommendations to Minister due Dec 2016**

Addressing stakeholder concerns



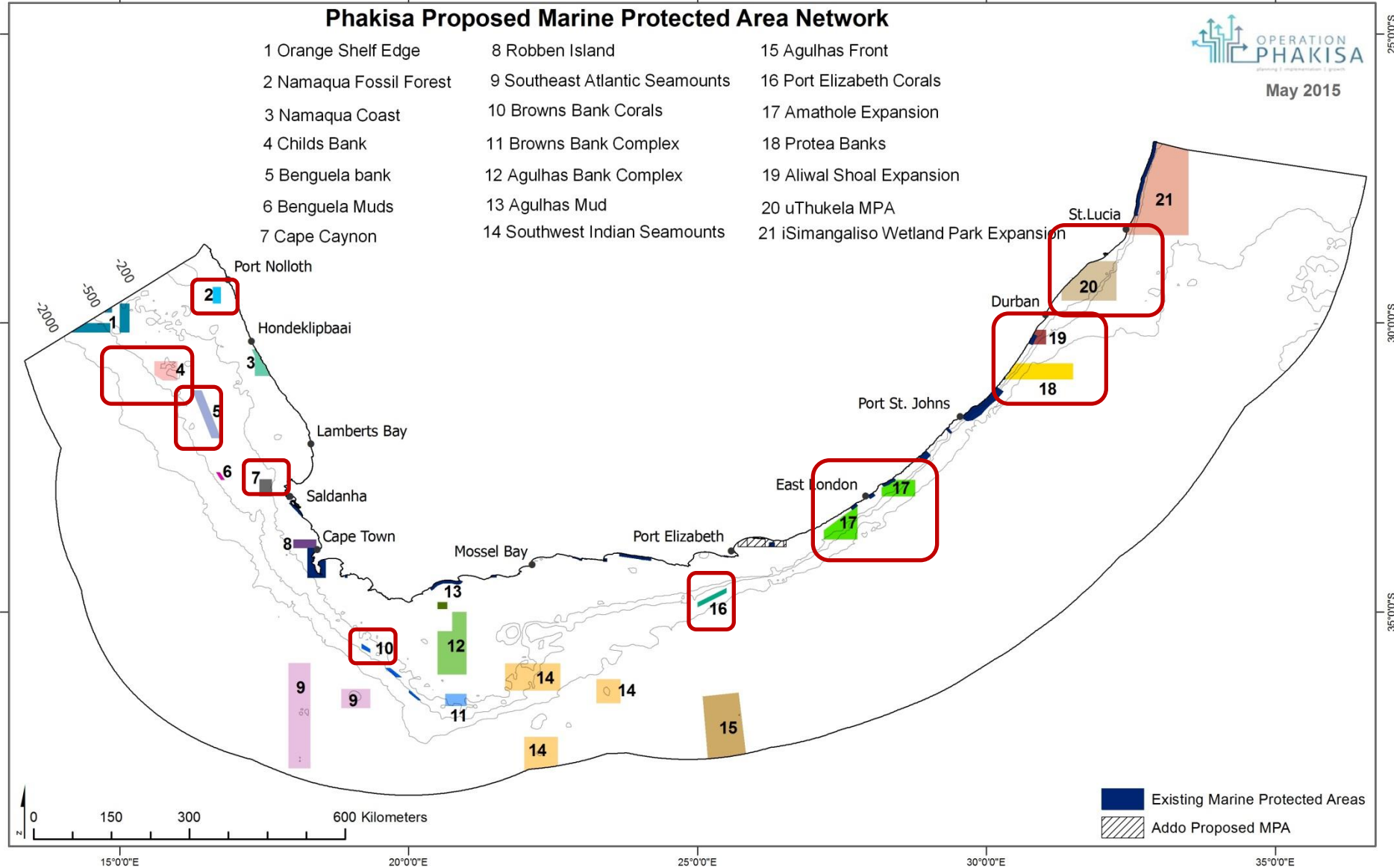
New offshore research initiated

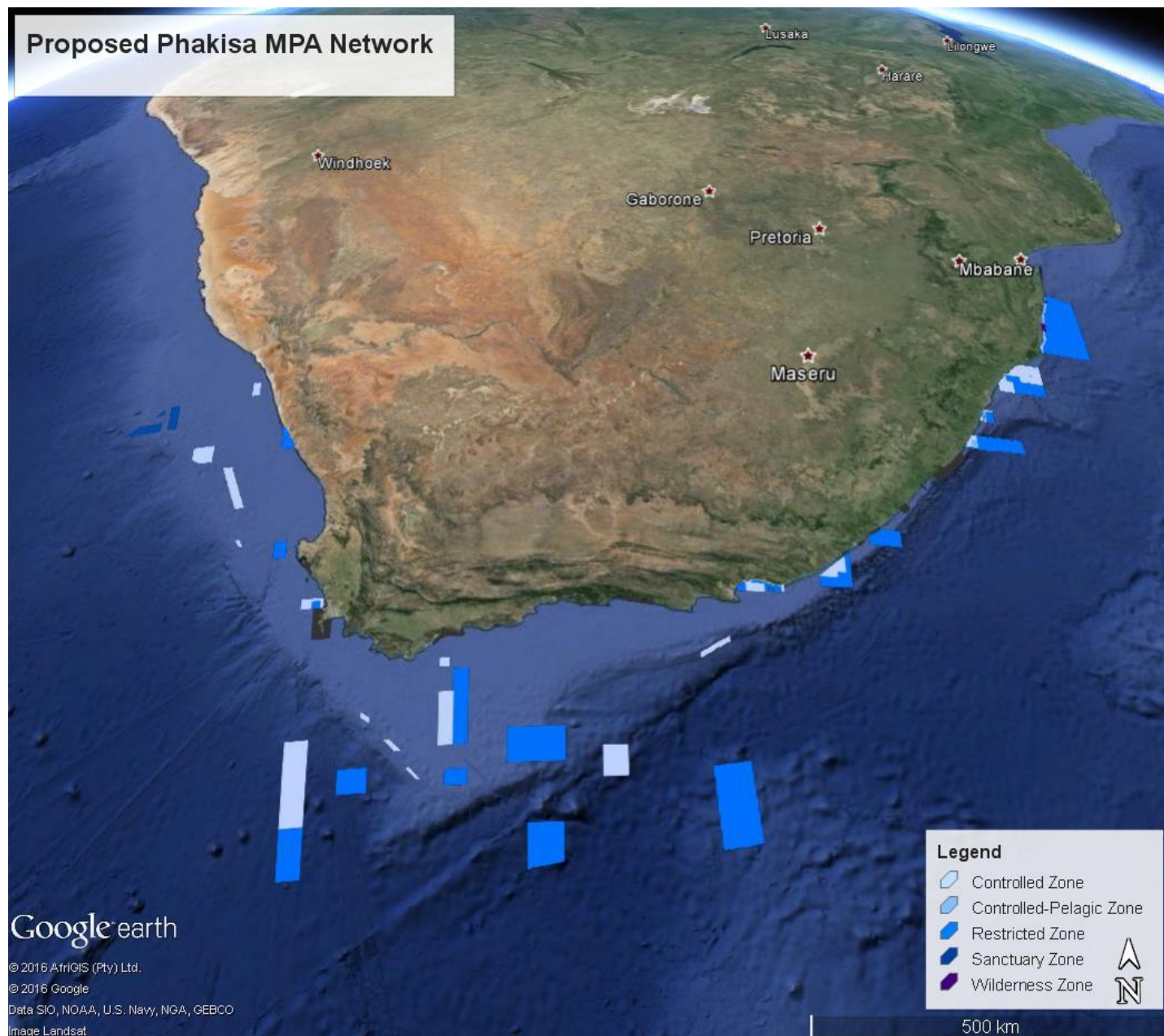


May 2015

Phakisa Proposed Marine Protected Area Network

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Orange Shelf Edge | 8 Robben Island | 15 Agulhas Front |
| 2 Namaqua Fossil Forest | 9 Southeast Atlantic Seamounts | 16 Port Elizabeth Corals |
| 3 Namaqua Coast | 10 Browns Bank Corals | 17 Amathole Expansion |
| 4 Childs Bank | 11 Browns Bank Complex | 18 Protea Banks |
| 5 Benguela bank | 12 Agulhas Bank Complex | 19 Aliwal Shoal Expansion |
| 6 Benguela Muds | 13 Agulhas Mud | 20 uThukela MPA |
| 7 Cape Caynon | 14 Southwest Indian Seamounts | 21 iSimangaliso Wetland Park Expansion |





These MPAs will take South Africa much closer to the Aichi Target 11



Thank You



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