WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS OUTLOOK

Towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals



COUNTRY CHAPTER: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Nairobi Convention Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 47074
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 (0)20 7621250/2025/1270
Fax: +254 (0)20 7623203
Email: nairobi.convention@unep.org

Coordinators for the preparation of the MPA Outlook: Jared Bosire, Timothy Andrew, Dixon Waruinge and Julius Francis
Editors: Lawrence Sisitka and Matthew D. Richmond
Layout: Desiré Pelser | Earth & Oceans Developments

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FOREWORD

It is indeed an honour to launch the *Western Indian Ocean (WIO) Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Outlook* in my capacity as the Minister for Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment in the government of Seychelles. I commend the Contracting Parties to the Convention for this excellent example of regional collaboration in documenting the progress made towards the attainment of the SDG 14.5 Target of 10 percent protected area of each country's EEZ.

The WIO region has a coastline stretching for more than 15 000km, a continental shelf area of some 450 000km^2 from Somalia in the north to South Africa in the south and covers ten countries (Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania) five of which are island States. The combined population for the WIO region is 244 million, and the ten countries in the region are Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention for the protection, management and development of the coastal and marine environment of the WIO region.

The combined economic value of the WIO ecosystems goods and services is estimated at over USD 20 billion Gross Marine Product per annum and a total asset base of over USD 333.8 billion. With over 30 percent of the WIO population (about 60 million people) living within 100km of the coastline, the coastal and marine ecosystems provide essential sources of livelihoods and income to coastal communities and significantly contribute to national economies.

However, the WIO is threatened by ecosystem degradation from rapid urbanization, increased population growth, coastal development, land reclamation and conversion. Impacts of climate change and variability have led to coral bleaching, sea-level rise, flooding and other effects. In response to the emerging natural and anthropogenic challenges, Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention are adopting an integrated approach in the management of ocean resources to maintain a balance between conservation and development. The approach aligns with the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 focusing on the need to mobilize global effort to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

The *MPA Outlook* outlines the significant strides made in the region in promoting the protection of critical coastal and marine resources. The *MPA Outlook* prepared by the Contracting Parties to the Convention documents the progress made in the WIO region towards achieving MPA targets based on the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)'s Aichi Target 11/SDG 14.5 and provides a baseline for the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The region has established 143 MPAs (or equivalent), covering a total of 555 436.68km^2, representing 7 percent of the total combined exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the nine countries covered in the *MPA Outlook*. Most of the MPAs predominantly protect coastal habitats. Notably, a few MPAs have been proclaimed over very large areas of deep-sea habitats contributing to a larger proportion of the 7 percent.

By March 2020, Seychelles had designated 30 percent of its EEZ as protected marine areas, tripling the UN CBD Target 11 for 10 percent marine protection by 2020, and the UN SDG-14.5 for 10 percent coastal and marine protection. Seychelles with an EEZ of 1 374 000km^2 and a land mass area of 455km^2 achieved this milestone through the debt for nature swap spearheaded by The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Promising initiatives on transboundary MPAs are being developed between Kenya and Tanzania and between Mozambique and South Africa.

The establishment of MPAs has a long history in the region. South Africa declared the first MPA in 1964, the Tsitsikamma MPA, which was the first MPA in the region and since then South Africa has steadily increased the number and coverage of its marine conservation estate. By 2019, South Africa had 42 MPAs raising the total MPAs cover from <0.5 percent to 5.4 percent of the EEZ.

The *MPA Outlook* comes at a time when the region has embarked on large-scale socio-economic developments that are equally exerting pressure on MPAs. The *MPA Outlook* thus provides some answers and innovative approaches to minimize the scale of negative impacts on MPAs.

The *MPA Outlook* is the best form of experience sharing, and documenting best practices in MPA management across the WIO.

On behalf of the Contracting Parties, I wish to acknowledge and thank the Nairobi Convention Secretariat for the overall coordination of the process; the Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA) for technical and financial support through the Marine Science for Management (MASMA) Programme and the Global Environment Facility for funding the preparation and production of the *MPA Outlook* under the GEF funded

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Hon. Mr. Flavien Joubert
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change & Environment
Republic of Seychelles

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) is renowned for the richness of its marine biodiversity, especially that associated with the region's widespread coral reef systems. The mangroves, seagrasses, rocky and sandy shorelines with associated dune systems and coastal forests, and the deep-sea features such as seamounts, ridges and abyssal plains also contribute substantially to the biodiversity of the region. The innumerable islets and atolls scattered across the WIO also support extraordinary biodiversity, including vast numbers of often rare, endemic and endangered marine species.

This rich marine biodiversity supports burgeoning coastal populations both directly, through the provision of a variety of marine resources and vital ecosystem services such as coastal protection, and indirectly, through the opportunities it provides for economic growth through sectors such as fisheries, tourism, infrastructure development and others. However, the marine resources are coming under increasing pressure in the coastal areas through the escalating needs of the local populations, exacerbated by the use of illegal fishing techniques, such as "blast" or dynamite fishing and the use of poisons, and in deeper waters from the legal and illegal harvesting of vast quantities of resources by international commercial fishing fleets. The tourism sector that brings benefits to coastal communities is in many places damaging the very resources the tourists wish to enjoy. In addition, interest in mineral resources including oil and gas reserves, found under the seabed, is exacerbating pressure on coastal ecosystems. Developing coastal nations in the WIO region, particularly those faced with financial constraints, are keen to exploit mineral resources for the benefit of their populations, leading to an exponential increase in the issuing of prospecting and extraction rights.

To these pressures are added increased levels of land and sea-based pollution, sedimentation from silt-laden rivers, and extensive coastal development; together with the increasingly evident impacts of climate change including sea-level rise, ocean warming and acidification, and increased frequency and intensity of storm events. If the twin threat from coastal development and climate-related pressure, is left unmitigated, with no protection afforded to the marine and coastal systems, there is every likelihood that the marine biodiversity of the WIO region would be irreversibly compromised. The consequential impacts on the livelihoods of coastal communities, and the well-being of the populations across the region, are likely to have long-term and negative ramifications on the national economies of the coastal states.

Aware of the global threat from both human-caused and climate change-related stressors, the global community in 2015 committed to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). With particular relevance for the marine environment is SDG 14, "Life below Water".

The SDG 14 has several targets including Targets 14.2 on sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans by 2020; and 14.5 that aimed at all countries conserving at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, essentially their exclusive economic zones (EEZs), consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information by 2020. Target 14.5 was aligned to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 Aichi Target 11, which encouraged all signatory nations to ensure that:

> "By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland waters, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes." (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010).

This *MPA Outlook* reviews the commitment by governments to achieve 10 percent protection of important marine and coastal areas through effectively and equitably managed MPAs and other effective area-based management measures (Aichi Target 11 and SDG 14). The review takes into account the formulation of the CBD's post 2020 biodiversity framework, that proposes, among other goals a zero net biodiversity loss by 2030, as well as providing a baseline for the post 2020 framework.

The declaration of marine protected areas (MPAs), has long been considered a key tool in the fight to conserve the world's marine biodiversity, and the WIO countries have played their part, by identifying and declaring MPAs; from Tsitsikamma, the first MPA in Africa, proclaimed by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in 1964, to the MPAs proclaimed in 2019 by the Governments of Seychelles and the Republic of South Africa, and those proposed for imminent declaration by the government of Comoros. It is also evidently clear that the mere proclamation of an MPA is no guarantee of effective protection. An assessment on MPA management effectiveness showed

that many MPAs in the region lack human resources, skills, equipment, and institutional commitment to fulfil their functions adequately. The assessment also revealed serious declines in conservation funding. The COVID-19 pandemic led many countries to adopt lockdown measures, affecting tourism revenues on which many MPAs in the WIO depend to finance MPA operations. Marine conservation in the WIO region needs a post-COVID recovery plan and marine conservation efforts must now be funded not only at the level that they were at before the pandemic but at an even higher amount that reflects the severity of the unprecedented threats to biodiversity and associated economic sectors.

Madagascar has pioneered an interesting approach to protecting marine areas through a rapid increase in the number of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), where coastal communities work in collaboration with government and other stakeholders to protect their coastal resources. A similar approach has been recorded under a variety of names in different countries, across the region. Over three hundred LMMAs have been established across the region in the last ten years. While most of these do not, as yet, provide the levels of protection afforded by the more established formal and effectively managed MPAs, they have great potential to increase the coastal areas under conservation management in the region quite substantially.

Prime targets (prawns and fish) from inshore beach seining off Malindi, Kenya. © Peter Chadwick

At a transnational scale, the moves to initiate transboundary MPAs, such as between Kenya and mainland Tanzania, and Mozambique and South Africa, must be lauded and supported. Coastal states are also taking a large-scale approach to marine conservation, often within "Blue Economy" initiatives such as the Blue Economy Roadmap developed by the Government of Seychelles and Operation Phakisa in South Africa. In both cases, these initiatives have involved thorough and complex marine spatial planning processes, identifying areas suitable for different uses and activities, including for conservation.

In Seychelles, two new MPAs covering an area of 208 365km^2 were declared as a result of this process. In South Africa, 20, mostly offshore MPAs covering an area of 54 214km^2, have been proclaimed under Operation Phakisa following an intense consultation process with all stakeholders. The Seychelles and South African experiences provide excellent models for other WIO countries for the planning, identification and declaration of offshore MPAs. These two experiences were underpinned by strong policy support, evidence-based decision making and requisite financing. These are key lessons in any successful MPA establishment and eventual operationalization and management programmes.

The Republic of Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, and other countries have embarked on Blue Economy initiatives and adopted the application of area-based planning tools such as marine spatial planning processes, underpinned by scientific information and understanding of the marine environment. The WIO region is fortunate to be home to some highly productive and effective marine science institutions and scientists, all linked to the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), which has partnered with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat in the production of this *MPA Outlook*. It is the science emanating from these institutions which provides the evidence required firstly to identify and assess the threats to marine ecosystems and species, and then secondly to identify the areas and habitats most in need of protection and the forms of protection most appropriate to them. However, while the scientific understanding of the coastal and inshore environments is solid, this is not necessarily the case with the offshore deep-sea environments, which have only recently been the focus of concerted scientific attention and research. The value of such research is shown in the proclamation of the South African offshore MPAs.

To achieve its prime purpose of assessing progress towards meeting the SDG and Aichi targets, this *MPA Outlook* set out to document and celebrate the

achievements up to 2020 in the establishment of MPAs, or equivalent levels of protection, across the WIO region. It also documents the exciting move towards more community-based coastal conservation initiatives as represented by the LMMAs and other sites managed collaboratively with coastal communities. In addition to this documentation, there are elements of assessment and analysis to guide the expansion and strengthening of marine conservation in the region, particularly towards the achievement of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

More specifically, the body of the *MPA Outlook* is structured as follows:

Part I

Outlines the purposes for the development of the publication, the key methodologies employed in gathering and documenting the information, and some of the challenges faced in compiling the *MPA Outlook*. The specific purpose of the *MPA Outlook* was to provide a baseline assessment of existing coastal and marine conservation efforts in the region. This involved not only a quantitative assessment of the areas and habitats under protection, but also a qualitative assessment. In addition to the primary technical purposes of this *MPA Outlook*, it was intended to document and celebrate the achievements of governments in furthering the conservation of their marine and coastal environments. It also provides the opportunity to encourage and motivate governments, supported by the scientific community, in increasing efforts towards long-term conservation of vital marine resources, species and ecosystems, including those in the deep-sea.

Part II

Describes the international and regional marine conservation contexts in which the *MPA Outlook* is located. This *MPA Outlook* was not developed in isolation; rather it is embedded in, and is intended to contribute significantly to, the increasing momentum of initiatives aimed at securing the biodiversity and productivity of coastal and marine areas. These initiatives operate from the global to the local levels, with increasing emphasis on the synergies between them as exemplified by the "think globally act locally" environmental mantra.

Part III

Provides detailed descriptions of the MPAs (and equivalents) in each WIO country, together with information on proposed MPAs and areas such as LMMAs under less formal forms of protection. The data revealed that there are 143 MPAs (or equivalents) in the WIO region, covering a total of 555 436.68km^2, representing 7 percent of the total combined EEZ of the nine countries included in this analysis. The numerical majority of MPAs in the region protect predominantly coastal habitats. However, the few MPAs proclaimed over large areas of deep-sea habitats (by France, Seychelles and South Africa) contribute by far the largest proportion of the total area under protection, and make the greatest quantitative contribution (6.2 percent of the 7 percent) to the percentage of total EEZ protected. To strengthen the emerging LMMAs as an approach to community level protection, an enabling policy environment and capacity building of both communities and their supporting agencies will be key for the effective establishment and management of these community managed areas.

Part IV

Provides an assessment of the management effectiveness of MPAs across the region, and makes initial recommendations for improving levels of management effectiveness. The key finding was that legislative and institutional frameworks that support the establishment and management of MPAs exist in every country, suggesting that there is the political will to meet the global and regional marine conservation objectives and targets. However, widespread failure to implement legislation, and in many countries, the ineffective functioning of mandated institutions was observed. Among the challenges identified, those that are cross-cutting throughout the region include shortfalls in financial and personnel capacity, insufficient clarity on MPA boundaries, leading to compliance challenges, and management decision sup¬port systems that are only weakly guided by science.

Part V

Draws on the information provided to analyse the current situation regarding marine conservation in the WIO region, in particular in relation to the achievement of the SDG and Aichi targets. Part V also makes initial recommendations on where future marine conservation efforts, particularly the siting of MPAs, might be concentrated as countries work towards the Targets in the post-2020 GBF.

The key findings of this *MPA Outlook* indicate that there are 143 sites across the WIO region that are considered as MPAs or as having equivalent legal status and levels of protection. The vast majority of these are coastal and/or inshore, however the largest, covering by far the greatest extents of the ocean are the few MPAs with considerable offshore deep-sea elements. These include the MPAs

declared in Seychelles and South Africa's 20 MPAs, of which 14 are offshore sites, proclaimed in 2019. Since it is not practically feasible for the SDG or GBF target to be achieved through the declaration of only coastal and inshore MPAs, as this would require the protection of entire national coastlines extending 37km offshore, or equivalent (i.e. half the coastline extending 74km offshore), identification, declaration and management of offshore MPAs by regional countries remains the most viable option of achieving this target.

A further finding is that the majority of existing MPAs across the region are not managed as effectively as they could and should be, due primarily to lack of funding for essential staff, equipment and capacity development, and weak institutional support and commitment. The question is raised whether the immediate priority should be for governments to firstly ensure effective management of their existing MPA estate, before embarking on expansion of this estate. A balance between establishment of new MPAs and effective management of existing sites is a critical decision, which each country will need to continuously consider.

A very positive finding is that there is every indication of the willingness and commitment of the Nairobi Convention contracting parties to strengthen marine conservation in areas within their jurisdiction. This is evidenced by improvements in legislation, including the development of new MPA-specific legislation, such as in Comoros, and the declaration of new MPAs in Mozambique, Seychelles, Comoros and South Africa.

There is also a good reason to be optimistic about the potential for coastal communities, with the support of governments and other stakeholders in LMMAs (or equivalents) to take on the mantle of coastal and inshore conservation, while the governments themselves focus on the offshore areas. Ongoing efforts on the development of the post-2020 GBF provide a basis for the WIO region to work towards a no-net loss of biodiversity by 2030. This may include exploring the immense opportunities for better recognizing and supporting conservation by local communities and private actors and adopting new models for Ocean Stewardship that reward sustainable actions by stakeholders.

The expansion of the MPA estate by 2030 and by 2050 is also among the goals of the post-2020 Framework. From a regional perspective, configuring an effective post-2020 regional network of effectively managed MPAs would require concerted efforts towards implementing the proposed theory of change that assumes transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by (i) enabling conditions, and (ii) adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology.

Lawrence Sisitka
Co-editor

MARINE & COASTAL AREAS
UNDER PROTECTION

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pete Fielding

Bottlenose dolphins, Alexandria Dunefield, Algoa Bay, South Africa. © Lloyd Edwards

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

South Africa is located at the southern tip of the African continent, with a 3113km long coast that stretches from Ponta do Ouro on the Mozambique border to the Orange River on the Namibia border. Of South Africa's coastline, 38 percent is sandy, 32 percent comprises mixed shores and 29 percent is rocky (Harris *et al*., 2011). The remaining fraction is made up of estuary and river mouths, and harbours (National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) 2011). The mainland exclusive economic zone (EEZ) stretches 370km offshore and includes 1 072 716km^2 of ocean. The Prince Edward Islands (PEI) were annexed as part of the Union (now Republic) of South Africa in 1948 and thus form part of South African territory. The PEI have been accorded an EEZ of 370km offshore which comprises a total of 474 897km^2 of ocean. Note: the latest South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) estimates for EEZ differ very slightly from those used in the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES 2016), both for mainland and offshore EEZs.

The marine environment of South Africa is unique in that the coasts of the country are greatly influenced by two boundary currents that have completely different properties. The west coast of South Africa is washed by the slow, cold, northward flowing Benguela Current of the Atlantic Ocean, while the east coast is washed by the huge, fast, warm, Agulhas Current flowing from north to south in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). These two currents are major drivers of the inshore and offshore marine ecosystems of South Africa, and the areas under their influence are respectively described as the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) and Agulhas Current Large Marine Ecosystem (ACLME). Other important drivers of marine biodiversity patterns in the South African marine environment are: terrestrial and benthic-pelagic connectivity, substrate, depth and slope, geology, sediment grain size, wave exposure and biogeography (NBA, 2011).

Major anthropogenic impacts on the marine environment are coastal and offshore diamond mining and industrial fishing, and oil and gas extraction on the west and east coast, extractive resource activities and coastal development on the south, west and east coast of South Africa, and aquaculture along the entire coast.

The wide range of sub-tropical, warm temperate and cool temperate eco-regions provide many resources to industrial and small-scale fishers. Resources include large pelagic species (tuna, swordfish, snoek, sharks) and small pelagic species (sardines, mackerels, anchovies), a very large range of demersal fish species, crustaceans (deep and shallow water rock lobsters, shrimps and crabs), sea cucumbers and a very wide range of mollusc species including squid and octopus. In the southern part of South Africa, the Agulhas Bank provides rich fishing grounds for commercially important species such as hake, sole, monk, skates, carcharhinid sharks, gurnards, sea breams, sciaenids, chimaeras, horse mackerel and kingklip. Of the inshore resources, seabreams, abalone and West Coast rock lobster are over-fished and some of the carcharinids and sciaenids are over-fished offshore.

South Africa has signed and ratified most of the international agreements relevant to conservation, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Nationally, the following legislation is the most relevant to marine conservation in South Africa:

- Marine Living Resources Act (1998 as amended 2014)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (2008 as amended 2014)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (2004 as amended in 2014)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (2003 as amended in 2014)
- National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2008; Revised 2016)
- National Environmental Management Act (1998 as amended 2009)
- Minerals Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002)
- World Heritage Convention Act (1999)

OVERVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Tsitsikamma Marine Protected Area (MPA) was South Africa's first MPA declared in 1964 and since then MPAs have steadily been added to South Africa's marine conservation estate. Until very recently (23 May 2019) South Africa had 25 formally declared coastal MPAs and one offshore open ocean MPA centred around the PEI in the Southern Ocean. Only 0.4 percent of open ocean environment of the South African EEZ was protected in the 25 coastal MPAs.

Conservation authorities were mindful of the lack of protection for offshore benthic and pelagic habitats and the National Protection Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) was developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and approved for implementation in March

2009. (In May 2019 DEA became the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries or DEFF). The lack of offshore MPAs was highlighted in the NPAES and subsequently, using systematic conservation planning, ten focus areas were identified for offshore biodiversity protection (Sink *et al*., 2011).

The Phakisa process of 2014 (see Case Study) with its focus on the Ocean Economy fast-tracked the process of defining conservation areas to a stage where 21 mainly offshore MPAs that included 68 578km^2 of ocean were proposed and gazetted for public comment in February 2016 (Operation Phakisa, 2014). The extension of Bird Island MPA to form the Addo Elephant Park MPA was gazetted at the same time since the process of formalising it had already started before Operation Phakisa. Most of the new MPAs aimed to facilitate the sustainable use of the ocean environment by fisheries and other sectors as well as to protect offshore ecosystems and species, ranging from deep areas along the Northern Cape-Namibian border to a more than tenfold expansion of iSimangaliso Wetland Park just south of the Mozambique border in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. The NPAES of 2008 was revised in 2016 (NPAES, 2016) and prioritised the conservation of the marine areas gazetted after the Phakisa process.

On 23 May 2019, 20 of the 22 MPAs that had been gazetted for comment in 2016 were formally promulgated and regulations were defined for their management (Government Gazettes Nos. 42478 and 42479 of 2019). The sizes of individual MPAs were reduced slightly in most cases such that the total area proclaimed was 54 214km^2 rather than the originally proposed 68 578km^2. Nevertheless, their declaration very significantly contributes to the achievement of the United Nations SDG 14.5 target, moving South Africa forward from <0.5 percent of the mainland EEZ under conservation to 5.4 percent conserved.

South Africa now has 42 MPAs: 41 within the mainland EEZ and the very large MPA surrounding offshore PEI. These MPAs are grouped in the following tables as "coastal" and "offshore". Three of the newly promulgated MPAs were expansions of existing coastal MPAs and have been included under the coastal section (replacing the de-proclaimed smaller MPAs embedded within them) and two new coastal MPAs were added to the coastal conservation estate. Offshore MPAs have no shoreline component. There are thus 26 coastal MPAs (see Figure 1) and 15 offshore MPAs within the mainland EEZ, plus the offshore PEI MPA (see Figure 2).

Coastal MPAs range from the very small Rocherpan MPA on the Western Cape coast with 3km of shoreline and extending 500m out to sea, to the very large iSimangaliso MPA in northern KwaZulu-Natal with 177km of coastline and with some of it extending up to 107km out to sea. These MPAs are scattered along the South African coast more or less regularly from the newly proclaimed Namaqua National Park MPA on the west coast, to the iSimangaliso MPA on the South African – Mozambique border on the east coast, and they include beaches, rocky shores, coastal and open ocean islands, lagoons, pans, estuaries and offshore shoals. Within this network there is a range of types of management areas made up of multi-purpose MPAs with Sanctuary, Restricted and Controlled zones, completely no-take MPAs, Ramsar sites, a World Heritage Site (WHS) and two UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. There is even an MPA that is effectively an MPA only between 1 July and 30 November of any one year, thus a seasonal MPA (Walker Bay Whale Sanctuary).

The recently declared offshore MPAs are also widely distributed across the South African EEZ, from the Benguela region on the border between Namibia and South Africa to the subtropical east coast near Durban. The Protea Banks MPA is the closest to the mainland, much of the inshore edge being less than 2km offshore and with inshore benthic habitats at only 30m depth. In contrast, parts of the Agulhas Front MPA and Southwest Indian Ocean and Atlantic Seamount MPAs are situated at the edge of the EEZ (370km offshore) and include abyssal benthic habitats more than 4000m deep.

The sizes of the offshore MPAs also vary very widely, with the two Seamount MPAs each including more than 7500km^2 of ocean, while the Benguela Muds MPA is only 95km^2 in extent. The management controls within these offshore MPAs range from Sanctuary areas where no resource use is allowed and vessels are not permitted to stop, to Controlled Zones where certain kinds of fishing are permitted.

The coastal MPAs protect about 34 percent of the South African shoreline and of this about 12 percent is classified as Restricted (no-take zone). It should be noted that the estimates of the percentage of protected coastline length are based on a revised coastline length of 3113km (NBA, 2011; with the previous estimate of coastline length being 3656km). With the recent addition of the offshore MPAs, 5.4 percent of the marine environment within the South African mainland EEZ is protected and of this about 3 percent is zoned as Restricted or no-take. The PEI MPA is South Africa's largest MPA because it includes 181 247km^2 (NPAES (2016) indicates 180 862km^2) of open ocean (equivalent to 38.17 percent of the PEI EEZ). Table 1 provides an overview of the extent of current protection of coast and EEZ for South Africa and the PEI.

CASE STUDY

Phakisa Blue Ocean Economy

Pete Fielding and Kerry Sink

There is no definition for a "Blue Economy" but it is generally recognised as any economic activity in the marine sector with a clear focus on sustainable economic development. Many countries are currently having discussions around Blue Ocean Economy programmes.

Stimulated by the White Paper *National Environmental Management of the Ocean* the Phakisa Blue Ocean Economy project was initiated in July 2014 by the Presidency of South Africa to fast track a process of unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's coast and ocean. The National Development Plan 2030 recognised that, as a maritime nation with over 3000km of coastline, about 1.5 million km^2 of marine EEZ and eight commercial ports, there was considerable untapped potential for economic development in the marine environment. This was a key issue for an ailing economy. The Project was modelled on the Malaysian government's big fast results programme which entailed convening laboratories to bring together specific role players to develop detailed practical plans for marine related economic development. Phakisa is Sesotho for "hurry up" because the project was seen as a means to fast-track development.

The process identified the following key industry sectors which would be prioritised to drive future growth in the Blue Economy: i) Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration; ii) Aquaculture; iii) Marine Protection Services and Ocean Governance; iv) Marine Transport; v) Small Harbours Development; and vi) Coastal and Marine Tourism. It also focussed on bringing together key stakeholders from academia, the public and private sectors, and civil society organisations, to collaborate in intense sessions or "Labs" to get results fast. A "Lab" process did not conclude until a clear and implementable plan had been developed, targets had been set, monitoring devised, and a public commitment on the implementation of the plans by all stakeholders had been made.

From the MPA perspective the critical sector was Marine Protection Services and Ocean Governance. The brief of this "Lab" was to implement an overarching, integrated governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy that would maximise socio-economic benefits while ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection. Of critical relevance to MPAs in South Africa were the commitments to:

- Protect the ocean environment from all illegal activities and promote multiple socio-economic benefits
- Create a Marine Protected Area representative network
- Deliver a National Marine Spatial Planning Framework

The development of an effective and ecologically representative MPA network was identified as a strategic initiative which would support sustainable economic opportunities and protect areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Key stakeholders for each area in the network were identified and potential activities that might be compatible or incompatible in each potential MPA were workshopped. Spatial planning of the MPA network was greatly aided by the South African National Biodiversity Institute's Offshore Marine Protected Areas Project that ran from 2006–2011. After multiple consultations with the main industrial actors, the Offshore MPA Project had identified key focus areas for protection where the most offshore biodiversity targets could be met with the least impact on offshore industries.

To meet public commitment to targets, in February 2016, 22 new MPAs largely located in key focus areas were gazetted for public comment. The proposed network has undergone a thorough, iterative statutory

consultation process to identify and address stakeholder concerns. In May 2019, after final reviews and adjustments, 20 of these formally became MPAs (see map below).

The network represents a step forward in integrated ocean management because it seeks to protect more of South Africa's diverse marine ecosystems, to protect areas where the last remnants of threatened ecosystems are still in good condition, to help recovery of overexploited resources and to provide long term food and job security in a manner that has the least impact on the activities of all other stakeholders who use the ocean. Key factors in the success of the process were the very thorough engagement with commercial interests in the marine environment, a high level of spatial planning skills, and the intense "Lab" working group environment that publicly committed to a result.

The proposed MPA network is being cooperatively implemented by the South African National Biodiversity Institute and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries in consultation with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, the Petroleum Agency South Africa, and stakeholders from commercial fishing, mining, aquaculture, submarine communication cables and other maritime industries.

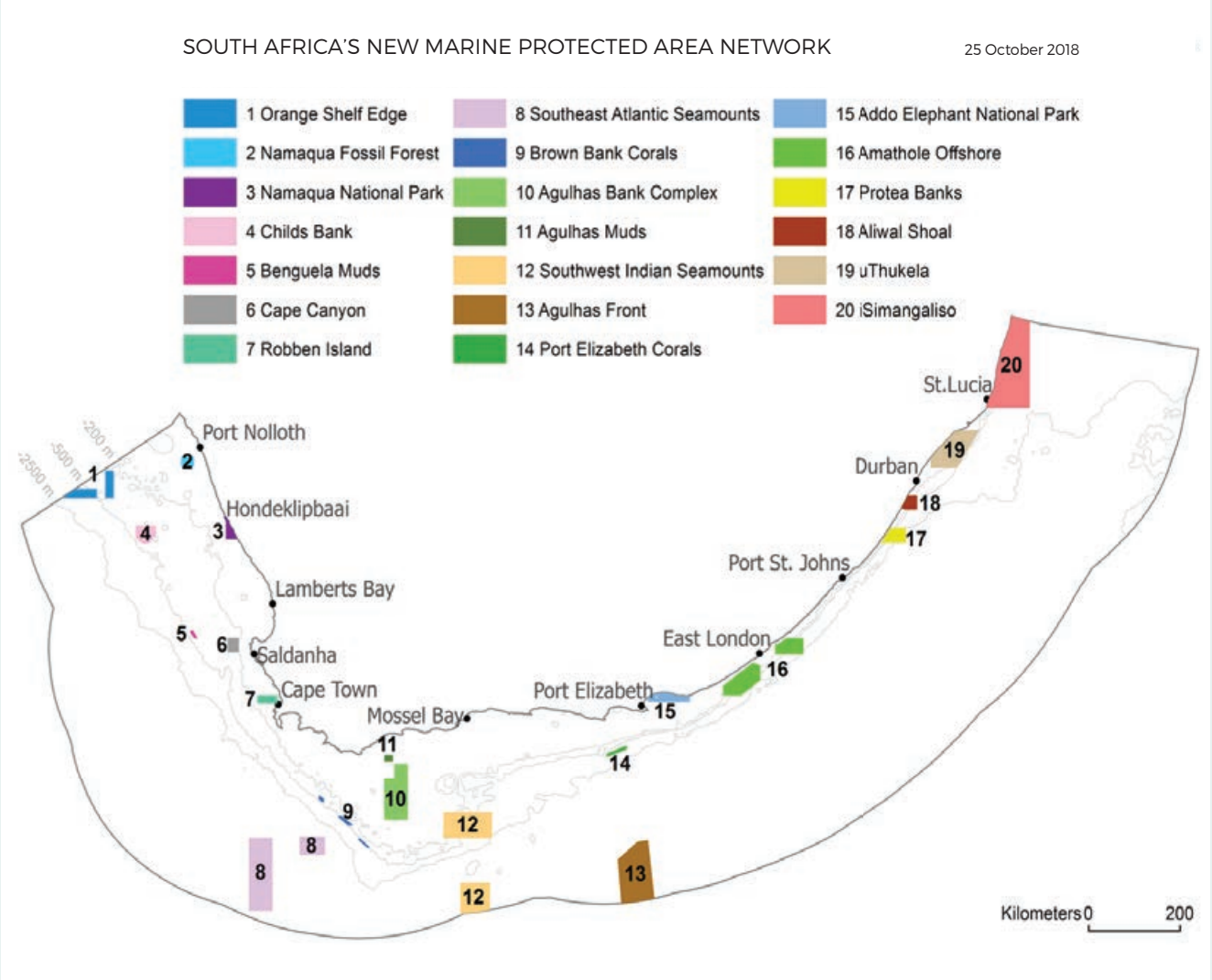

Table 1: Overview of current protection of South Africa's coast and EEZ and the PEI (MPA areas from SANBI 2019).

Feature	Length (km)	No. MPAs	Area EEZ (km^2)	Area[b] MPAs (km^2)	% MPA Protection (applicable EEZ)	% Coastal/EEZ Restricted
SOUTH AFRICA MAINLAND						
Coastline[a]	3113	–	–	–	±34	±12
EEZ MPAs	–	41	1 072 716	57 943	5.4	±3
PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS						
Coastline	95				100	100
EEZ MPA	–	1	474 897	181 247	38	0.33 Sanctuary 14 Restricted[c]
TOTAL	–	42	1 547 613	239 190	15.5	±7

[a] The coastline surrounding the various MPA islands has been included in the estimate of length of protected coastline.
[b] The individual MPA areas used in these calculations are from the most recent SANBI mapping estimates (Kerry Sink – SANBI pers. comm. 2019).
[c] Scientific fishing for Patagonian toothfish only.

Institutional arrangements for the management of MPAs

South Africa's 26 coastal MPAs are located in the four coastal provinces of South Africa (Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal). Many of the original coastal MPAs were initially declared as a means to protect intertidal resources for purposes of biodiversity conservation. The idea that offshore resources needed protection came later. The potential role of MPAs in fisheries management found its way into legislation as late as 1998. It is only relatively recently, since fairly detailed biodiversity and habitat data and systematic conservation planning software have been available, that areas have been targeted for protection based on multiple biodiversity and economic attributes.

Prior to the Marine Living Resource Act (MLRA) of 1998, MPAs were declared under the Sea Fisheries Act (1973 and 1988) and its various amendments. After 1998, MPAs were declared under Section 43 of the MLRA (Government Gazette No. 21948). By 2014, growing awareness of the broader social and livelihood responsibilities of MPAs led to a decision to separate the management of fisheries and the management of MPAs and to move MPAs under the same legislation that controlled terrestrial protected areas. Since 2014, the primary legal instrument for the establishment and protection of MPAs has been the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act of 2004 (NEM: PAA). On 2 June 2014, all MPAs previously declared under the MLRA Section 43 were transferred by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of the NEM: PAA (Government Gazette No. 37710).

For more than a decade the Marine and Coastal Management (MCM) Branch of the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) managed all matters relating to conservation, biodiversity, fisheries and MPAs. In 2009, the institutional arrangements relating to management of the environment underwent a major revision and the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism was divided into three Departments – the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA), the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), and the Department of Tourism (DoT). Management of the marine environment was shared between DEA who managed most aspects of the marine environment, and DAFF who managed fisheries. In May 2019, the portfolios of Forestry and Fisheries were again combined with the Department of Environment Affairs to form the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF).

DEFF is now the legally mandated management authority for all MPAs. DEA had contractual agreements with various provincial and municipal management authorities to manage the MPAs of the country and these agreements will be transferred to DEFF in due course. In 2017 the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) cycle that underpinned the contractual arrangements was replaced with a five-year cycle and a requirement for quarterly reporting on management of natural resources, compliance and enforcement, and research and development. This arrangement is likely to be carried over to DEFF. The current contracted management authorities are: South African National Parks (SANParks); CapeNature in the Western Cape; Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency

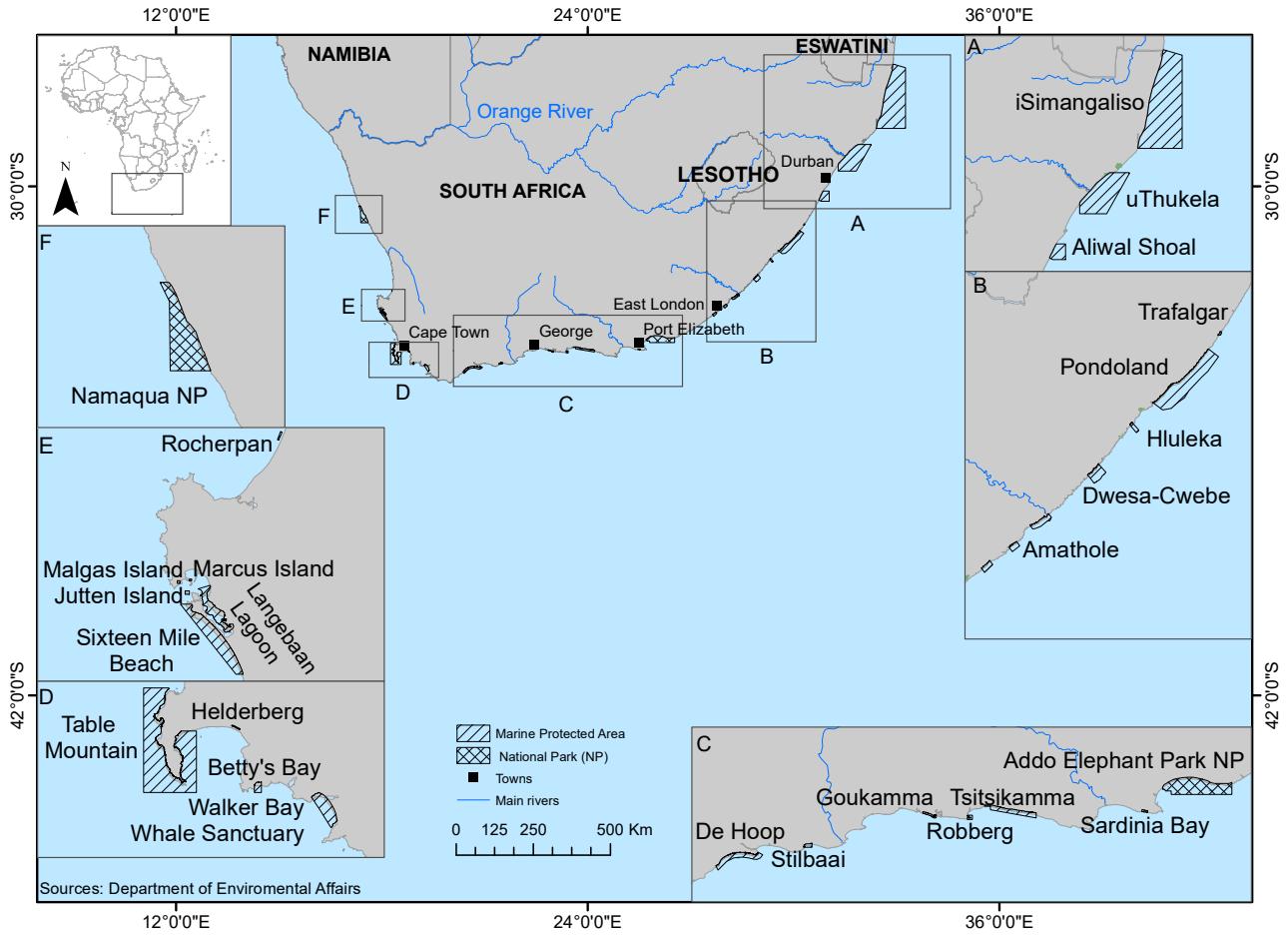

Figure 1: South African coastal Marine Protected Areas.

(ECPTA) in the Eastern Cape; Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW) in KwaZulu-Natal; Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) in the Eastern Cape; the City of Cape Town (CoCT) in the Western Cape; and iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority (IWPA) in KwaZulu-Natal. DEFF and the French Government jointly manage the mid-ocean PEI MPA. Many of the South African MPA's are adjacent to a terrestrial National or Provincial Park or Nature Reserve and the Nature Reserve Management Authority generally also manages the adjacent MPA.

Zoning

In South Africa the MPA's are generally zoned under three classifications normally defined in the regulations associated with each MPA.

1. Restricted Zone/Area

These are no-take areas in which no extractive use of any part of the environment is allowed (including fishing, bait collecting, invertebrate harvesting, sand or shell removal). Note: iSimangaliso Wetland Park has specific definitions for its Restricted zones.

2. Controlled Zone/Area

Controlled zones are specific sections within an MPA in which fishing, other extractive resource use and other activities may take place subject to the permit conditions issued by DEFF. Typically permits are issued for the following activities: spear fishing, angling, SCUBA diving, snorkelling for shellfish extraction, boating, commercial diving, salvage operations, commercial fishing, small scale fishing, boat based whale and dolphin watching, shark cage diving or filming.

In some cases, only specific types of fishing are allowed, for example linefishing, fishing for large pelagics only, or tuna pole fishing. Note: iSimangaliso Wetland Park has specific definitions for its Controlled zones.

Some MPAs have Restricted zones surrounded by a larger Controlled zone. For example, Table Mountain National Park MPA has six relatively small Restricted zones located within a much larger MPA area of approximately 1000km^2 which is zoned as a Controlled area. No resource use is allowed in the Restricted zones but the extraction of marine resources under a permit is allowed from the Controlled zone.

3. Sanctuary Area
A Sanctuary area is one where all access other than that of the management authority, and all resource use, is generally prohibited.

Summary tables for individual MPAs

Notes to the MPA summary tables:

1. The 26 coastal MPAs (Table 2) and the 15 offshore MPAs (Table 3) of South Africa are briefly described, from east to west (clockwise) around the South African coast. The PEI MPA in the Southern Ocean is described in Table 4.

2. Where an IUCN category is associated with an MPA, the MPA category has been described by the www.mpatlas.org website. In many cases the website www.protectedplanet.net does not assign a category to an MPA even though www.mpatlas.org has assigned a category.

African penguins and Cape gannets on Bird Island, Addo Elephant National Park, Eastern Cape. © Lloyd Edwards

3. Lengths of coastline protected for each MPA have been taken mainly from MPA Management Plans. Occasionally the length of coastline has been measured using Google Earth. The area associated with each MPA was calculated from the latest (2019) shape files developed by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) using WGS84 Africa Albers Equal Areas Conical Projection.

4. The habitats associated with each MPA have been described in terms of the Critical Habitats list developed at the Mombasa Workshop in February 2018. It must be noted that these Critical Habitats are quite limited in scope and sometimes not appropriate descriptors of the habitats associated with an MPA. Where it is not possible to adequately describe an MPA habitat under one of the Critical Habitats a more appropriate description based on the SANBI habitat classifications has been provided. The offshore MPA habitats are largely SANBI habitat types.

5. South African conservation planning (NBA 2011) has differentiated 58 different coastal habitat types, 62 different offshore benthic habitat types and 16 different pelagic habitat types with conservation targets associated with each of these habitats rather than those developed at the Mombasa Workshop.

6. Species, Objectives, Risks/Threats to MPAs and Opportunities have been limited to restrict the length of the document.

7. Linefish species have not been specifically defined but include all those species commonly caught by the commercial linefish sector in South Africa. These mostly included fish species in the families Sparidae, Sciaenidae, Carangidae, Serranidae, and Carcharinidae.

8. A number of the MPAs described in the following tables were proclaimed under the Sea Fisheries Act (Government Gazette No. 11201) before they were proclaimed under the Marine Living Resources Act (of 1998 (Government Gazette No. 21948) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act of 2003 (Government Gazette No. 42478). In the interests of saving space, only the latest proclamation of each MPA is listed.

Table 2: The coastal MPAs of South Africa.

ISIMANGALISO MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal and Offshore MPA. Extension of iSimangaliso Wetland Park (IWP) extending 63km to 107km offshore >2000m depth. Includes the de-proclaimed St. Lucia and Maputaland MPAs. The St. Lucia and Kosi Lake systems are Ramsar sites. The MPA to a distance 5.5km offshore is part of the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park World Heritage Site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Coastal St. Lucia and Maputaland MPAs de-proclaimed at the same time. Protects a representative area of the most southern corals on the east coast, in addition to coelacanth habitat, foraging area of nesting turtles, entire canyon habitats that include deep-sea habitats in the MPA such as cold water coral reefs that were outside the previous coastal MPAs. It is a transition area between Natal and Delagoa bioregions.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into an inshore and offshore area. The inshore area consists of eight Inshore Controlled Zones, five Inshore Controlled Catch and Release Zones, eight Inshore Restricted Zones and one Inshore Wilderness Zone. The offshore area consists of two Offshore Controlled Pelagic Linefish Zones, three Offshore Restricted Zones, and one Offshore Wilderness Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	10 715km^2 of ocean, 177km of coastline is protected by the MPA. Additionally, 367km^2 of estuary is protected by the IWP. Estuary: mangroves, salt marshes, seagrasses, sand flats. Coastline: beaches and nearshore rocky reefs, nearshore pelagic habitat. Subtidal: representative of the most southern corals on the east coast, submarine canyons, shelf sediments, deep rocky reefs, deep-sea soft sediments. Continental slope, shelf edge and bathyl hard substrate. Epipelagic mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats. Subtropical and cold water corals, humpback whales and whale sharks, coelacanth, leatherback and loggerhead turtles, reef fish, crustaceans.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	Managed by IWPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. IWPA have contractual agreement with EKZNW for conservation management including compliance and enforcement. Co-management arrangements in place. Community actively involved in tourism ventures.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Will be managed under the approved IWP Integrated Management Plan (MP) 2017–2021 which guides conservation operations and plans for the marine section of the Park. Protection of turtle nesting sites; protection of the southern-most corals of the African coast; protection of the only example of a sub-tropical Indo-Pacific marine ecosystem in South Africa; protection of exploitable marine species; manage inshore and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems, protect biodiversity and ecological processes, support nature based tourism, provide sites for research and monitoring.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Climate change related ecosystem changes; IUU fishing; trawling; high tourism loads; coral damage by divers; disruption of terrestrial and wetland processes by various land use practices; subsistence resource use, gillnets in St. Lucia and Kosi lakes; poor surrounding communities; slow resolution of land claims; poor conservation-community relations. Tourism; research potential; benefit sharing; environmental education; rebuilding of linefish stocks; improve understanding of coelacanths; bycatch management of trawl fisheries. Currently, several activities are underway to streamline integration and the achievement of the Ponta do Ouro–Kosi Bay Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) (see Case study, Mozambique chapter).
UTHUKELA MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal and Offshore MPA. Between Blythedale and Richards Bay on the northern KZN coast from the shore to between 37km and 65km offshore and to 500m depth.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. To protect unique and threatened benthic habitat types and the ecological processes related to freshwater input, as well as nursery areas for threatened fish species.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into an inshore and offshore area. The inshore area consists of two Inshore Restricted Zones and two Inshore Controlled Zones. The offshore area consists of two Offshore Controlled Zones, one Offshore Controlled Commercial Zone, one Offshore Controlled-Pelagic Linefish Zone and one Offshore Restricted Zone.

EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4100km^2 of ocean and about 80km of coastline is protected by the MPA. Beach and nearshore sandy habitats, intertidal subtidal and deep rocky reefs, estuaries, continental slope soft sediments (muddy), submarine canyons, shelf edge and bathyl sediments, epipelagic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats. Linefish: Squaretail kob, Slinger, Black musselcracker, Seventy-four; sharks, cold water corals, crustaceans, turtles, prawns.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	EKZNW manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No Management Plan. Protect interconnected coastal and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Bight; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect fragile sponge and coral communities; protect spawning, foraging and nursery areas for threatened species; support recovery of linefish; conserve riverine input into marine environment.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Climate change related ecosystem changes; IUU fishing; trawling. Rebuilding of linefish stocks; manage sandy beach communities; improve prawn recruitment to KZN estuaries; bycatch management of trawl fisheries; tourism.
ALIWAL SHOAL MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal and Offshore MPA. KZN South Coast. Extension of Aliwal Shoal MPA from shoreline to 700m depth.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Previous Aliwal Shoal MPA de-proclaimed at the same time. To protect unique and threatened benthic habitat types, high profile deep reefs, good condition estuaries, as well as spawning areas for threatened fish species. Semi-permanent cyclonic eddy south of Durban increases the pelagic productivity of this region and is a key ecological process that contributes to recruitment success.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into an inshore and offshore area. The inshore area consists of two Inshore Restricted Zones and two Inshore Controlled Zones. The offshore area consists of two Offshore Controlled Zones, one Offshore Controlled-Pelagic Linefish Zone and four Offshore Restricted Zones.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	680km^2 of ocean and 28km of coastline is protected by the MPA. Intertidal, subtidal and deep rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy substrate; shelf and shelf edge/slope sediments; epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats. Migratory species – seabirds, turtles, sharks; reef fish, linefish, sardine.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	EKZNW manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Active MPA Forum assists with management decisions.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No current Management Plan. To protect inshore and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect spawning, nursey and foraging areas of linefish, seabirds, turtles and sharks; protect over-exploited fish species; support recovery of linefish; promote nature-based tourism; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Conflicts between user groups; high SCUBA diver loads damage the reef and disturb fish and sharks; chumming for sharks poses potential safety issues; industrial pollution from a papermill effluent outfall; over-exploitation of reef fish; IUU fishing in the MPA; oil and gas exploration offshore. Economic benefits for communities, research potential, develop effective user conflict protocols, rebuilding of linefish stocks, tourism.
TRAFALGAR MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the KZN province on the east coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Proclaimed to protect marine fossil deposits.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. No zoning. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone – fishing with permit. Shore and boats but only pelagic species from boats.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4.8km of shoreline and about 8km^2 of ocean. Beach and nearshore sandy habitat; intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs. Natal bioregion pelagic and reef fish.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	EKZNW manages MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Regular liaison with Stakeholder MPA Advisory forum.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No Management Plan (MP) for MPA but approved MP developed in 2013 for adjoining Mpenjati Nature Reserve. MPA is managed in conjunction with Nature Reserve. Protection of Cretaceous fossils; protection of a subtidal rocky reef ecosystem including extensive seaweed beds; improve tourism facilities and experience; maintain ecological integrity of the reserve. Protect Natal bioregion pelagic and reef fish.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	MPA is too small to be effective; pollution from oil and plastic; illegal boat fishing in the MPA – many launch sites outside the MPA make it difficult to control fishing in the MPA; oil and gas exploration; poor surrounding local communities. Minor tourism potential; minor research potential; involve local communities in management; working for the coast team helps clean the MPA.
PONDOLAND MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the Eastern Cape province between Mzamba River and Mzimvubu River in the area known as the Wild Coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2004; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. A sanctuary for over-exploited fish and invertebrate species; high proportion of endemic species particularly algae; high diversity of fish; high biomass of intertidal invertebrates.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. MPA is divided into two offshore Controlled Zones (fishing with permit), one offshore Restricted Zone, five inshore Controlled Zones, four inshore Restricted Zones, seven estuarine Controlled Zones and two estuarine Restricted Zones.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	90km of shoreline and 1236km^2 of ocean. Several estuaries with mangroves; intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and sandy nearshore habitat; submarine canyons. Whales, sardines, endemic reef fish species (sparids), invertebrate species (spiny lobsters, limpets, mussels, oysters).
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	ECPTA manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. ECPTA have a co-management arrangement with local community through the Mkhambathi Land Trust.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Management Plan developed in 2012; reviewed in 2014. Scheduled for update in 2019. Protect marine ecosystems and species within the Pondoland MPA; protect breeding stocks of commercially important line fish and invertebrates (lobster, mussels oyster); promote ecotourism in the MPA; promote co-operative governance to reduce conflict; promote scientific research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Exploitation of intertidal resources; ineffective compliance; reduced freshwater flow into estuaries of the MPA; increased siltation and pollution of estuaries; high levels of illegal estuarine fishing; new toll road increasing accessibility of MPA; IUU fishing in MPA – trawling and skiboats; uncontrolled tourism ventures; poor surrounding local communities. Tourism potential and local jobs; involvement of local communities in management; research potential.
HLULEKA MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the Eastern Cape province, immediately south of the Mnenu River, in the middle of the area known as the Wild Coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish and invertebrate species; high proportion of endemic species; high diversity of fish.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. No Zoning. Entire MPA is a Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4km of shoreline and about 41km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat. Endemic reef fish species (sparids); invertebrate species (spiny lobsters, limpets, mussels, oysters).
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	ECPTA manages MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. ECPTA liaises with local community through a Stakeholder Forum.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Management Plan developed and awaiting review by ECPTA before submission to DEFF. To protect marine ecosystems, habitats and species; provide a breeding and growth sanctuary for commercially important line fish and invertebrates (lobster, mussels oyster); control activities to reduce habitat degradation; reduce conflict between users.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Absence of approved Management Plan; open access policy for local community; pressure to open MPA to resource use; small size of MPA; poaching of fish, mussels and lobsters with ineffective compliance; IUU fishing in MPA by trawling and skiboats; oil and gas exploration; poor surrounding local communities. Tourism potential and local jobs; involvement of local communities in management; increase staff skills to improve enforcement procedures, boat handling; high quality education centre.
DWESA-CWEBE MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the Eastern Cape province, between Ntlonyana River to the north and Human's Rocks to the south.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Re-proclaimed with new zonings and boundaries in 2015 under NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish and invertebrate species; high proportion of endemic species; one of two known breeding areas for White steenbras; Mbashe River is an important juvenile kob habitat and kob feeding ground.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. MPA is divided into three Restricted Zones and three Controlled Zones. Local Dwesa-Cwebe community fishers may fish from the shore in Controlled Zones with permits issued by DEFF. Recreational fishing under a recreational fishing permit is allowed in part of one of the Controlled Zones. The Mbashe estuary for about 3km upstream of the mouth is part of a Restricted Zone. Offshore area is Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 20km of shoreline. and 265km^2 of ocean, is protected by the MPA. Estuaries including Mbashe upstream for about 3km; intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal soft sediments. Endemic reef fish species (sparids), White steenbras, Dusky kob, abalone.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	ECPTA manages MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. ECPTA have a co-management arrangement with local communities through a Land Trust. The relationship is severely conflicted.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No Management Plan. Development of Management Plan scheduled for 2019. Provide a breeding and growth sanctuary for commercially important line fish and invertebrates (lobster, mussels oyster); promote ecotourism in the MPA; promote co-operative governance to reduce conflict; promote scientific research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Over-exploitation of fish and invertebrate resources; ineffective compliance; increased siltation and pollution of Mbashe estuary; high levels of illegal estuarine fishing; IUU fishing in MPA – trawling and boats; poor surrounding local communities; pressure to access Restricted areas; high levels of conflict between management and communities. Tourism potential and local jobs; involvement of local communities in management; increase staff skills – enforcement procedures, boat handling, seamanship.
AMATHOLE MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the Eastern Cape province, close to East London. Comprises three separate areas: Gxulu, Gonubie and Kei.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2011; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish and invertebrate species; provide a benchmark for scientific research.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. All three sections of the MPA are Controlled Zones. Fishing, spearfishing and bait collection from the shore are allowed but no boat based extractive resource use is permitted.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 54km of shoreline and about 248km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; probably subtidal soft sediments offshore of estuaries; epi-pelagic habitat. Endemic reef fish species (sparids), shad, whales, dolphins.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	ECPTA manages MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Community structure still to be developed.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Management Plan developed and awaiting review by ECPTA before submission to DEFF. Conserve environment and biodiversity in Amathole region; provide a sanctuary for priority linefish species; provide benchmark areas for scientific research and monitoring; control activities to reduce the risks of habitat degradation.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Poaching of fish and abalone; limited compliance capacity – 15 boat launch sites in the area make enforcement difficult; land-based pollution from rivers; urban run-off and agriculture; IUU fishing in MPA by trawlers and skiboats; inappropriate coastal developments. Involvement of local communities in management; increase staff skills to improve enforcement procedures; boat handling; research potential e.g. MPA engaged in abalone ranching experiment; monitoring of shore-based angler catches.
ADDO ELEPHANT NATIONAL PARK MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal MPA. Inside Algoa Bay, extending offshore of the Sundays River and Alexandria dune fields. Includes Sundays River estuary for 20km upstream of mouth. Depth range <100 m. Includes Bird Island.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Bird Island MPA de-proclaimed at the same time. Protect important seabird breeding area, fish nursery habitat and sandy beach/freshwater/diatom ecosystem; protect abalone population around Bird Island and high diversity of endemic species.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into three Inshore Controlled Zones, one Inshore Restricted Zone, two Offshore Controlled Zones and two Offshore Restricted Zones, one Sundays River Estuary Restricted Zone and one Sundays River Estuary Controlled Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	1130km^2 of ocean and 78km of coastline is protected by the MPA. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; island habitat; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; estuary – saltmarsh and seagrass; epipelagic zone. African penguin, Cape gannet, tern species, seals, Great White shark, linefish, abalone.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	SANParks manages the MPA (and Addo Elephant National Park [AENP]) by contractual agreement with DEFF. AENP engages with the community in many ways to further local economic development.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Will be managed under the approved AENP Management Plan (2015–2025). The Management Plan includes a Marine Management sub-programme. Control activities in the MPA to reduce habitat degradation; manage inshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect linefish spawning areas; support recovery of linefish; protect African penguin, Cape gannet and Dusky kob; provide sites for monitoring and research; support tourism.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Pollution from shipping; invasive alien species; trawling and purse seining; abalone poaching; IUU fishing in the MPA; oil and gas exploration offshore; aquaculture development zone in Algoa Bay. Seabird and seal management, research potential, rebuilding of linefish stocks, economic benefits from tourism, research potential – high endemicity.
SARDINIA BAY MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated on the coast of the city of Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish species; provide a benchmark for scientific research; protection of abalone.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. No zoning; entire MPA is a Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	7km of shoreline and about 13km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; minor beach and nearshore sandy habitat. Endemic reef fish species (sparids), abalone.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Advisory committee under local coastal management Forum.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No stand-alone Management Plan but the MPA is managed under the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality Coastal Management Programme (CMP 2015). The CMP has been gazetted for comment but is not yet finalised or approved. Generic only, being to protect fauna and flora of protected areas; enforcement of the MLRA and municipal by-laws; build good working relations with national, local and provincial conservation agencies.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Limited compliance capacity; poaching of fish and abalone; pollution risk from discharge of treated effluent from the Cape Recife Waste Water Treatment Works to the marine environment; pollution from harbour (fuel) and urban run-off; oil and gas exploration. Research involvement in abalone ranching experiment; tactical force guarding abalone help with other compliance; declaration of Algoa Bay as a Hope Spot (special conservation areas that are critical to the health of the ocean).
TSITSIKAMMA MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated in the Garden Route area on Southern Cape coast. Straddles the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape. Forms part of Garden Route National Park (GRNP).
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Re-proclaimed with new zonings in 2016 under NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish and invertebrate species; squid spawning area; provide a benchmark for scientific research.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Under the 2016 Proclamation the MPA is zoned into one Restricted Zone and three coastal Controlled Zones. Registered Tsitsikamma anglers may fish from the shore in Controlled Zones that extend 100m out to sea along about 12km of the MPA coastline.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	66km of shoreline and 293km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; subtidal soft bottom and gravel sediments; small estuarine environment. Endemic reef fish species (sparids), small elasmobranch species, endemic sponges, cold water corals, squid.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	SANParks manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Active Stakeholder Forum. Marine Working Group within SANParks.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Authorised GRNP Management Plan (2012–2022). A Marine MP is being prepared for Tsitsikamma MPA subsequent to the MPA being zoned for fishing and will be incorporated into the existing GRNP MP when completed and approved. GRNP generic, being to promote research and monitoring; control access to tourism areas; protect fish and invertebrate spawning stock and nursery areas; provide scientific benchmark area; control activities that impact on species, ecosystems and ecological processes.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Development pressures inland and along the coast; high tourist numbers swamp tourist facilities; poaching pressures from artisanal fishers; sea level rise; flooding and high impact weather conditions; invasive alien species (Mediterranean mussel). Generic SANParks objectives, being maximise tourism and recreation development opportunities; improve access to GRNP for poor people; poverty alleviation in disadvantaged communities; improve understanding among communities; education; research; job creation through Environmental Protection Infrastructure Programmes under the DEFF Working for the Coast Initiative.
ROBBERG MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated at Plettenberg Bay in the Garden Route area of Southern Cape coast. Forms part of Robberg Nature Reserve Complex (RNRC).
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Intention to re-proclaim under NEM: PAA for re-zoning purposes gazetted July 2017. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish species; provide a benchmark for scientific research.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Shore-based fishing is allowed in the MPA. No boat-based fishing, bait collection or spearfishing allowed. Proposed (July 2017) re-zoning makes most of the MPA a Restricted Zone with three Controlled Zones that would allow shore-based fishing.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	13km of shoreline and 26km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal soft bottom inshore sediments. Endemic reef fish species (sparids, serranids) and sharks (charcharinids and lamniform sharks).

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Robberg Nature Reserve and Marine Protected Area Working Committee discuss management, monitoring and research in the MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Existing Robberg MPA Management Plan (2006) but not authorised. Currently RNRC Management Plan (2013–2018) provides overall management framework for the MPA. Marine issues covered in the Strategic Implementation Framework. Protect depleted, endangered and endemic species and populations; contribute to the long-term viability of marine fisheries; optimise benefits of MPAs for communities and resource users; research and monitoring; reduce conflict among resource users in the MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Poaching of squid, abalone, fish; large numbers of seasonal users (burden on infrastructure); high potential for hazardous spills (e.g. oil spills); marine pollution from ships; climate change. Monitoring and research; tourism development; contribute to local economy.
GOUKAMMA MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated at Buffalo Bay on Southern Cape coast. Forms part of Garden Route Complex of Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Draft notice published for comment in July 2017 withdrawing MLRA proclamation and re-proclaiming revised boundaries under NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish species; squid spawning area; provides a benchmark for scientific research.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Shore-based fishing allowed but no boat-based fishing in MPA. Proposed (2017) re-zoning includes two marine Restricted Zones and a Restricted Zone in the Goukamma estuary.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	16.5km of shoreline and 34km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal soft bottom muddy sediments; epi-pelagic habitat; estuarine environment – Goukamma estuary forms part of the MPA. Endemic reef fish species (mostly sparids and sciaenids), African black oystercatcher, White fronted plover.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. There is a Protected Area Advisory Committee and an Informal Estuary Advisory Forum.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	The Goukamma Nature Reserve Complex Strategic Management Plan (2016–2021) provides the overall management framework for the MPA. Draft Estuary Management Plan for the Goukamma estuary has been completed but not finalised. Protect subtidal reef structure which supports resident sparids that are vulnerable to offshore angling pressure; protect intertidal invertebrate species; manage temporary open-closed estuary that is part of the MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Adjacent habitat destruction and fragmentation; high numbers of seasonal visitors; pressure to artificially breach the estuary; upstream water abstraction and mis-management of river; political pressure to allow fishing in MPA; coastal erosion from construction of hard walls; beach erosion at Buffalo Bay from fragmentation of dune bypass corridor. Monitoring and research; functional volunteer programme; tourism development; MPA expansion.
STILBAAI MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated next to the town of Stilbaai on the Southern Cape coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2008; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Sanctuary for over-exploited fish species; protection of estuarine habitat for juvenile fish; protection of unique stone-age fish traps; protection of coastal habitats.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Three Restricted Zones and one Controlled Zone in the Stilbaai MPA. Boat and shore based recreational fishing allowed in the Controlled zone. No invertebrate collection allowed anywhere in MPA. Most of the Goukou estuary is a Restricted zone.

EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	14km of shoreline.and 32km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal muddy sediments; estuary with seagrass and saltmarsh habitats; sandy and muddy shores; epi-pelagic habitat. Endemic reef fish species (sparids), other over-exploited fish e.g. sciaenids, Ragged tooth shark, Pansy shell, sand and mud prawns.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Stilbaai Environmental Advisory Committee serves as a Liaison Committee for Geelkrans Nature Reserve, Goukou estuary and Stilbaai MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Stilbaai MPA Management Plan was developed in 2008. Was not approved by Minister but serves as the main strategic management planning document for the MPA. Planning is further informed by the Goukou Estuary Management Plan. Conserve coastal and marine environment around Stilbaai; protect exploited fish and shellfish species; protect the nursery function of the Goukou estuary; control activities in the MPA to reduce habitat degradation; conserve fish traps; Goukou Estuary MP has ecological, heritage and socio-economic objectives.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Developments that alter the hydrology of the Goukou estuary; over-exploitation of intertidal resources; developments that threaten natural sand transport; poaching of fish in MPA; illegal gillnetting in fish traps; alteration of river flow and siltation in the estuary; estuarine pollution from town sewage systems and urban run-off; bank erosion and shorebird disturbance from power boats in the estuary. Education; monitoring and research; ecotourism development; contribute to local economy; develop volunteer programme; recovery of linefish stocks.
DE HOOP MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated near Cape Agulhas on the Southern Cape coast. Forms part of the De Hoop Nature Reserve Complex (DHNRC) which is one of the sites within the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Provide protected habitats for inshore fish species; protect archaeological sites and middens; protect critical breeding area for Southern right whales.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category Ia. No zoning; entire MPA is a Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	56km of shoreline and 289km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal muddy sediments; epi-pelagic habitat. Southern right whale, endemic reef fish species and over-exploited species (sparids), African black oyster catcher.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. De Hoop Nature Reserve Liaison Committee provides input into management.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	De Hoop Nature Reserve Complex Management Plan (2017–2022) is authorised and approved. Marine issues managed under various sub-programmes. Conserve local endemic and threatened species; contribute to sustainable marine fisheries; conserve integrated land and marine ecosystems and processes; conserve cultural heritage; promote research, monitoring, environmental education and outreach programmes; promote ecotourism and benefit sharing.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Invasive alien species; oil and gas exploration; poaching of abalone and fish; IUU trawling and skiboat fishing; missile testing degrades visitor satisfaction and safety; increased demands from tourism; possible oil spills. Education; monitoring and research; ecotourism development; contribute to local economy; partnerships.
WALKER BAY WHALE SANCTUARY MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated between Hermanus and Gansbaai on the southwestern Cape coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2001; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Provide protected habitat for Southern right whales to breed, calve and nurse.

IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Provisions of the MPA only apply from 1 July to 30 November in any year, thus a seasonal MPA. Between July and November, the MPA is a divided into a Sanctuary Zone where no fishing and no boats are allowed and a Restricted Zone where whale watching boats and commercial and recreational line fishing are allowed.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 42km of shoreline and 112km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; kelp forests; epi-pelagic habitat. Abalone, West coast rock lobster, Southern right whales.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated authority and retains management of the MPA. Seawatch is volunteer organisation that helps address abalone and lobster poaching in the area.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No MPA specific management plan. Provide an undisturbed area for Southern right whales to breed, calve and nurse in the whale season; promote ecotourism (whale watching) and benefit sharing.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Coastal development at Gansbaai and Hermanus; over-exploitation of line fish resources; pollution – plastic and oil spills; poaching of lobsters and abalone; littering. Education; monitoring and research; ecotourism development; contribute to local economy; potential to broaden the scope of the MPA to provide wider conservation benefits.
BETTY'S BAY MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated near Hermanus on the southwestern Cape coast. Forms part of the Kogelberg Nature Reserve Complex (KNRC) which is part of the Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. July 2017 draft re-proclamation in terms of NEM: PAA to revise zoning regulations. Provide protected habitats for inshore fish species, penguins, abalone and rock lobster.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Only shore angling is allowed. All other organisms are protected. Proposal gazetted July 2017 would make the entire MPA a Restricted Zone but still not finalised.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	3.2km of shoreline and 20km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; kelp forests; epi-pelagic habitat, Abalone, West coast rock lobster, linefish species, African penguin, African black oystercatcher, Bank, Cape and Crowned cormorants.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. The Kogelberg Marine Working Group is very involved in active management of the Biosphere Reserve as a whole and the MPA in particular. Kogelberg Nature Reserve Advisory Committee addresses matters like cultural access to the MPA. Seawatch is volunteer organisation that helps address abalone and lobster poaching.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Approved KNRC Management Plan (2013–2018). MPA specific MP was drawn up in 2009 but not updated. Management of the MPA is integrated with the management of the KNRC. Conserve biodiversity, ecosystems and processes of Betty's Bay MPA; protect penguin colony; contribute to sustainable marine fisheries; promote research and monitoring; promote ecotourism and benefit sharing.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Development in the littoral zone; dune stabilisation activities; pollution – littering, plastic and oil spills; limited invertebrate data and research; over-exploitation of intertidal resources; trampling of littoral zone; poaching of lobsters and abalone. Education; monitoring and research; ecotourism development; contribute to local economy; partnerships.
HELDERBERG MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated east of Cape Town on the southwestern Cape coast.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Protect the last portion of pristine sandy beach on the north shore of False Bay.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category Ia. No zoning; entire MPA is a Restricted Zone.

EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4km of shoreline and 2.4km^2 of ocean. Beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal rocky reefs; subtidal soft sediment; kelp forests; epi-pelagic habitat. Last relic population of giant isopod *Tylos granulatus* south of Yzerfontein; over-exploited and endemic fish species (sparids, sciaenids, carcharhinid and lamniform sharks).
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	City of Cape Town manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. Stakeholder engagement is through SEAL (Somerset West Site Environmental Advisory Liaison Group) forum.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	MPA Management Plan is included as a chapter in the Cape Town City's Coastal Management Programme (2015). Cape Town city Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is also applicable. Generic Cape Town city objectives, being protect marine ecosystems and endangered species and populations; promote ecotourism, research and monitoring; reduce user conflicts.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Uncertain and shifting boundary markers; pollution from oil, plastic and urban runoff; illegal fishing in the MPA; oil and gas exploration; poor surrounding local communities; no management facilities. Education; monitoring and research; minor ecotourism development; contribute to local economy; partnerships.
TABLE MOUNTAIN MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated around the Cape Peninsula and Cape Town city on southwestern Cape coast. The MPA is part of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) which is part of the Cape Floral Region Protected Area World Heritage Site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2004; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Protect marine and coastal biodiversity from both southwestern Cape bioregion and the Agulhas bioregion which includes many endemic species; manage integrated land-sea ecosystems and processes of the Table Mountain National Park which is part of Cape Floral Region Protected Area World Heritage Site.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Most of the MPA is a Controlled Zone where fishing is allowed. Within the Controlled Zone, there are six Restricted Zones, five being no-take. In the sixth (Karbonkelberg Hout Bay) only Snoek may be caught commercially in water deeper than 35m. There are restrictions on vessel anchoring and mooring.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	127km of shoreline and 954km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy shores; kelp beds; epi-pelagic habitat. White sharks, abalone, African penguins, many over-exploited linefish species, West coast rock lobster.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	Managed by SANParks by contractual agreement with DEFF. DEFF undertakes law enforcement, the issuing of permits and the determination of quotas.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Approved TMNP Management Plan 2015–2025 but no MPA specific Management Plan. MPA management falls under strategic Park management plans that address all aspects of the Park including the marine component. Cape Town city SDF is also applicable. Conserve marine ecosystems and biodiversity; promote sustainable use of marine resources in the MPA; protect reproductive capacity of commercially important fish species, abalone and rock lobster; promote research and regulate ecotourism; develop awareness of MPA among recreational users.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Poaching of fish, abalone and rock lobsters; pollutants from city rivers, storm water and sewage effluent that affect water quality; urban development; high tourist numbers; eutrophication and harmful algal blooms; pressures from small-scale fishers requiring greater access to marine resources; invasive alien species. Education, monitoring and research; tourism and recreation development; contribute to local economy through poverty alleviation, partnerships.
SIXTEEN MILE BEACH MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated near Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the West Coast National Park (WCNP) which forms the core area of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Protect a representative exposed west coast sandy beach habitat.

IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Fishing from the shore is not allowed but commercial line fishing from a boat is permitted and rock lobster may be caught with a recreational licence in the MPA. The WCNP Management Plan excludes boats in the inshore area of the MPA. No other extractive resource use permitted.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	25km of shoreline and 107km^2 of ocean. Beach and nearshore sandy habitat; subtidal scattered rocky reefs; epi-pelagic habitat. Black oystercatchers, galjoen, mullet, guitarfish and smoothhound sharks, occasional linefish species.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	Managed by SANParks by contractual agreement with DEFF. SANParks operates in conjunction with a Park Forum which is a formal partnership between SANParks and the communities living in and around the WCNP. The Forum contributes to management decisions.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is an authorised WCNP Management Plan (2013–2023) for the Park as a whole. There is no specific management plan for Sixteen Mile Beach. Largely contained in general WCNP objectives to conserve terrestrial and marine, ecological and cultural, historical and scenic resources of the WCNP and natural environments of the West Coast; mainstream biodiversity issues in local planning frameworks; maintain ecosystem processes of all WCNP MPAs; develop ecotourism and effective co-management.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Poaching of fish; abalone and rock lobsters; pollution from ships; invasive alien species; some recreational activities disturb nesting birds; multiple threats for WCNP as a whole. Tourism and recreation development; promote economic, business livelihood and recreation opportunities; contribute to local economy – poverty alleviation, job creation through environmental protection infrastructure programmes.
JUTTEN ISLAND MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal island situated at the entrance to Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the West Coast National Park (WCNP) which forms the core area of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The Langebaan Lagoon and the offshore islands in Saldanha Bay together form the Langebaan Ramsar site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Seabird conservation.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. No fishing from the shore is allowed but line fishing from a boat is permitted in the MPA. No other extractive resource use allowed.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 3.3km of shoreline and 1.6km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; kelp beds; epi-pelagic habitat. African penguins, Cape gannets, Swift terns, kelp and Hartlaub's gulls, Bank cormorants, Cape cormorants, Crowned cormorants, Black oystercatchers.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is an authorised WCNP Management Plan (2013–2023) for the Park as a whole. There is no specific management plan for Jutten Island but Appendix 5 of the WCNP MP constitutes a draft Langebaan Ramsar site management plan. As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA. Manage the seabird populations and particularly Cape cormorants and oyster catchers to increase numbers; for the Park in general, expand ecotourism, livelihood, recreation economic and business opportunities associated with Saldanah Industrial Development Zone (IDZ).
MALGAS ISLAND MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal island situated in Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the West Coast National Park (WCNP) which forms the core area of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The Langebaan Lagoon and the offshore islands in Saldanha Bay together form the Langebaan Ramsar site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Seabird conservation – particularly gannets.

IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. No fishing from the shore is allowed but line fishing from a boat is permitted in the MPA. No other extractive resource use allowed.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 1.5km of shoreline and 0.9km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; kelp beds; epi-pelagic habitat. Cape gannets, African penguins, Swift terns, kelp and Hartlaub's gulls, Bank, Crowned and Cape cormorants, Black oystercatchers, West coast rock lobster.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is an authorised WCNP Management Plan (2013–2023) for the Park as a whole. There is no specific management plan for Malgas Island but Appendix 5 of the WCNP MP constitutes a draft Langebaan Ramsar site management plan. As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA. Manage the seabird populations and particularly gannets to increase numbers; for the Park in general, expand ecotourism, livelihood, recreation economic and business opportunities associated with Saldanah IDZ.
MARCUS ISLAND MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal island situated in Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the West Coast National Park (WCNP) which forms the core area of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The Langebaan Lagoon and the offshore islands in Saldanha Bay together form the Langebaan Ramsar site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Seabird conservation – particularly African penguins.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. No fishing from the shore is allowed but line fishing from a boat is permitted in the MPA. No other extractive resource use allowed.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 1.5km of shoreline and 0.4km^2 of ocean. Intertidal and subtidal rocky reefs; kelp beds; epi-pelagic habitat. African penguins, Cape gannets, Crowned cormorants, Black oystercatchers.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is an authorised WCNP Management Plan (2013–2023) for the Park as a whole. There is no specific management plan for Marcus Island but Appendix 5 of the WCNP MP constitutes a draft Langebaan Ramsar site management plan. As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Poaching of fish, abalone; pollution from ships and iron ore; invasive alien species; industrial and harbour development pressures; conflict between user groups; extraction of water from local aquifer affecting the Saldanah Bay and Langebaan Lagoon area as a whole; multiple threats for WCNP as a whole. Manage the seabird populations and particularly African penguins to increase numbers; for the Park in general, expand ecotourism, livelihood, recreation economic and business opportunities associated with Saldanah IDZ.
LANGEBAAN LAGOON MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal lagoon situated in Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the West Coast National Park which forms the core area of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The Langebaan Lagoon and the offshore islands in Saldanha Bay, together form the Langebaan Ramsar site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2000; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Protect representative of the only true lagoon system in South Africa; important non-breeding site for Palaearctic migrant waders and nursery area for many species of fish.

IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	IUCN Category IV. Langebaan Lagoon is divided into three zones: a Controlled Zone in the northwest allows fishing and motorised vessels; a Restricted Zone in the middle of the lagoon allows limited access – fishing and use of motorised vessel only under SANParks permit (local community only); a Sanctuary Zone at the southeast end of the lagoon – no access or resource use. The dunes and saltmarsh at the southeastern end of the lagoon are declared special conservation areas.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 80km of shoreline and 47km^2 of ocean. Beach and nearshore sandy habitat; intertidal and subtidal soft sediments (mud flats); large saltmarsh (about 32 percent of South Africa's saltmarsh habitat) component; small seagrass component; high diversity of marine invertebrates and seaweeds. Eelgrass, False limpet, Globular mud snail, mud and sand prawns, Curlew sandpiper, Grey plover, Sanderling, Knot, Turnstone; resident waders include White fronted plover, Kittlitz's plover and Chestnut banded plover; fish include mullet, White stumpnose, White steenbras, Silver kob, carcharhinid and guitar sharks, eagle rays and spearnose skates.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is an authorised WCNP Management Plan (2013–2023) for the Park as a whole, but no specific management plan for Langebaan Lagoon. Appendix 5 of the WCNP MP constitutes a draft Langebaan Ramsar site management plan. As for Sixteen Mile Beach MPA.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Pollution from urban and harbour runoff; invasive alien species; bait digging, fishing, poaching; industrial, recreational and domestic development pressures impact hydrology and water quality; high tourism loads – boats, kites, dogs, people scare shorebirds; conflict between user groups; extraction of water from local aquifer; multiple threats for WCNP as a whole. Tourism and recreation development; promote economic and business opportunities, livelihood and recreation opportunities; contribute to local economy – poverty alleviation.
ROCHERPAN MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal, situated north of Saldanah Bay on the Western Cape coast. The MPA is part of the Rocherpan Nature Reserve Complex (RNRC).
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in 1988 under Sea Fisheries Act. Not proclaimed in 2000 under MLRA, and not listed with other MPAs in DAFF Marine Recreational Activity Brochure 2017/2018, but assume registered as an MPA under Sub-section 82(4) of MLRA and transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Nature Reserve is an important wetland site for water birds and one of few major pans on the West Coast that offers protection and access to marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats; the Nature Reserve is one of only two locations where the critically endangered aquatic plant *Pseudalthenia aschersoniana* has survived; the MPA is representative of exposed west coast sandy shore habitat.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN category. Entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Only shore angling is allowed. No other resource use permitted.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	3km of shoreline and 1.5km^2 of ocean. Beach and nearshore sandy habitat. Galjoen, Silver kob, Lesser guitarfish. Adjacent wetland is important for resident and migratory water birds.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	CapeNature manages the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF. The Rocherpan Nature Reserve Complex has an established Protected Area Advisory Committee.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	RNRC has an approved management plan (2014–2019) but it is not certain that it has been signed by the Minister of the Executive Council (MEC). There is no MPA specific management plan. General Nature Reserve objectives are to conserve and maintain important marine, coastal, wetland and terrestrial habitats of RNRC; encourage sustainable visitor access; provide overnight accommodation for a limited number of visitors.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Reserve is close to towns and subject to uncontrolled access, vandalism, illegal fishing and hunting; uncontrolled beach access – driving on the beach; no marine law enforcement capability; water abstraction from the Papkuils River which feeds the wetland is not regulated; illegal access and stock grazing in the Nature Reserve. Reserve and MPA are buffered by natural habitats north and south; increased tourism – more local jobs; involvement of local communities in management.

NAMAQUA NATIONAL PARK MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Coastal MPA. Between the Spoeg River and Island Point in the Northern Cape. Depth range 0m to 150m. Adjacent to the Namaqua National Park.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect coastal and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems in the Namaqua region, cultural heritage sites, nursery areas and promote rock lobster and invertebrate stock recovery.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Six inshore Controlled Zones, five Inshore Restricted Zones and one Offshore Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	550km^2 of ocean and about 55km of shoreline is protected by the MPA. Inshore and offshore rocky reefs; beach and nearshore sandy habitat; kelp beds; sandy and muddy inner shelf habitat; epipelagic habitat; estuarine habitat and contiguous marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Intertidal and inshore invertebrates, inshore and offshore linefish, West coast rock lobster, Atlantic Yellow-nosed and Black-browed albatross.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority. SANParks will manage the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage coastal and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems of the Namaqua region; protect contiguous terrestrial and marine ecosystems; protect cultural heritage sites and nursery areas for fish and invertebrates; provide sites for monitoring and research particularly for recovery from intertidal and subtidal resource use; promote tourism.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; oil and gas exploration; lobster fishing; invertebrate resource use. Research on stock recovery; economic benefits from tourism.

Offshore MPAs

The newly promulgated offshore MPAs in the South African EEZ are summarised in Table 3. Where a newly declared (2019) MPA is an expansion of an existing coastal MPA, or has a coastal component, the MPA has been described under the coastal MPAs in the previous section (see Table 2).

The areas associated with each were calculated from SANBI shapefiles using WGS84 Africa Albers Equal Areas Conical Projection. Figure 2 provides a map of the proposed MPAs.

Paper nautilus, an oceanic traveller. © Peter Chadwick

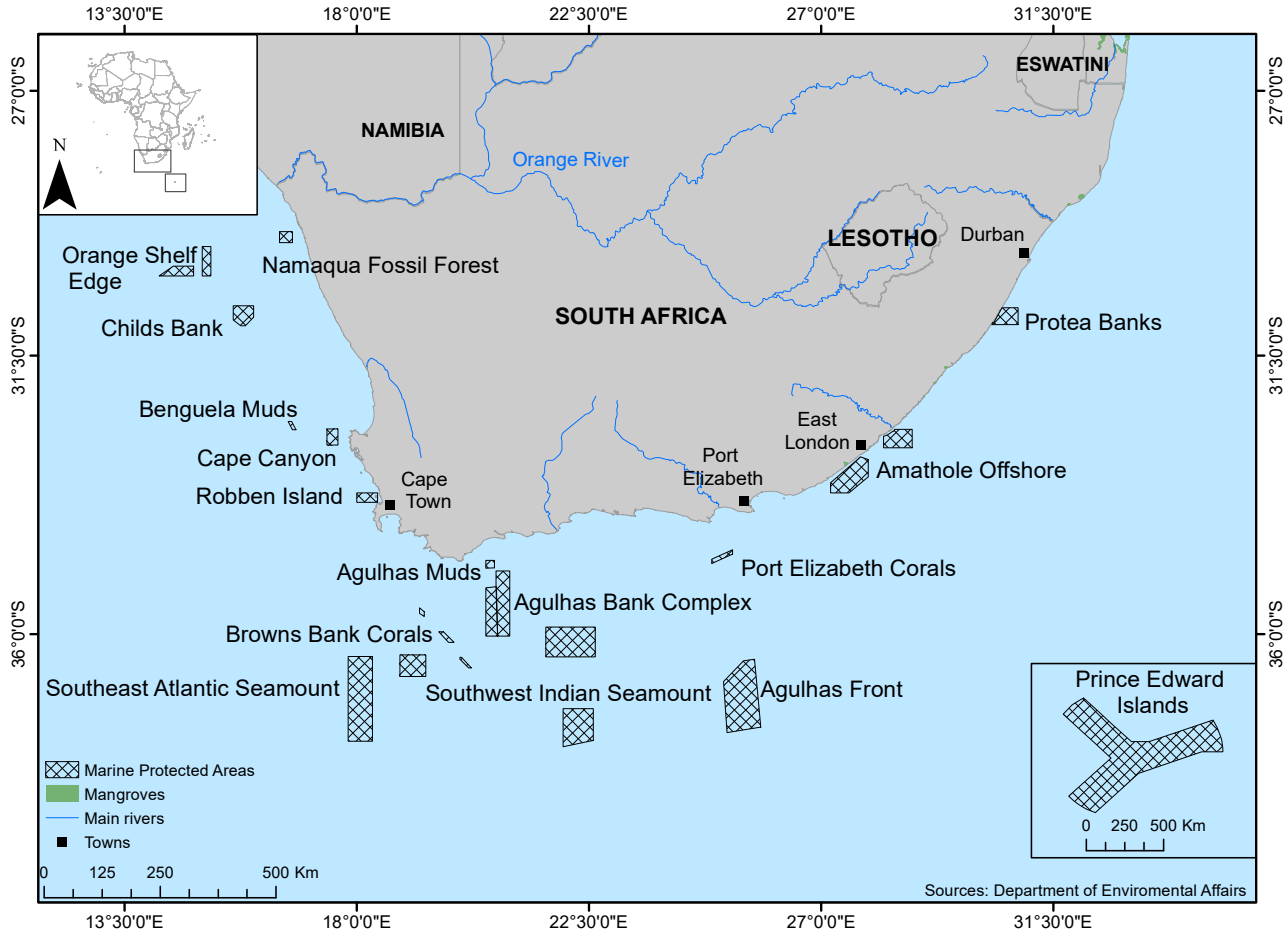

Figure 2: South African offshore Marine Protected Areas.

Table 3: The offshore MPAs of South Africa.

PROTEA BANKS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Southern KZN Coast. Offshore and to the north of the Trafalgar MPA extending up to 35km offshore and from 30m to 2650m depth.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect reef building cold water corals and spawning linefish.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into one Offshore Controlled Zone, one Offshore Controlled Pelagic Linefish Zone (linefishing only) and one Offshore Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	1190km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Subtidal rocky reefs; continental slope; shelf edge and bathyl hard and soft substrate habitats; epipelagic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitat. With high habitat diversity; containing threatened and vulnerable ecosystems; an aggreagation area for several shark species. Linefish – Black musselcracker, Red steenbras, sharks, sardine.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority. EKZNW will manage the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage inshore and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect spawning and aggregation areas; support recovery of linefish; protect sharks and turtles; provide sites for monitoring and research.

RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; oil and gas exploration; lobster fishing; invertebrate resource use. Research on stock recovery; economic benefits from tourism.
AMATHOLE OFFSHORE MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Comprises two areas, one offshore of the existing Kei component of the Amathole MPA and the other offshore of Port Alfred and Gxulu. Both areas range from 30m to 22000m in depth and extend up to 65km offshore.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects reef building cold water corals and spawning linefish, and protects habitats exposed to trawling and containing critically endangered Agulhas Canyons habitat and Agulhas muddy inner shelf habitat.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned into two Offshore Controlled Zones, one Offshore Controlled Pelagic Linefish Zone and two Offshore Restricted Zones.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4210km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Subtidal rocky reefs; continental slope; inner shelf; outer shelf edge hard substrates (canyon, deep reef); upper and lower bathyl substrates; sandy subtidal habitat; epipelagic; mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats. Has high benthic habitat diversity; the area forms key feeding grounds for endangered seabirds. Species: cold water corals, linefish species, South Coast rock lobster, albatross, petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority. ECPTA will manage the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	Management plan developed and awaiting review by ECPTA before submission to DEFF. Manage inshore and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect spawning areas and seabird feeding areas; support recovery of linefish; facilitate management of linefish and South Coast rock lobster; protect area of life history importance for migratory species; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling, long lining and IUU fishing in the MPA; oil and gas exploration offshore. Seabird management; research potential; rebuilding of linefish and South Coast rock lobster stocks.
PORT ELIZABETH CORALS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 87km south of Jeffreys Bay in the Eastern Cape between 400m and 1000m depth.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects cold water corals and benthic ecosystems of the shelf edge and slope.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned as one Offshore Controlled Zone. Pelagic longlining and linefishing only.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	270km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Shelf edge and bathyl hard substrates; (canyon, deep reefs), epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats. Cold water corals, fish (kingklip, hake, linefish), seabirds.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect spawning areas; support recovery of linefish (kingklip); provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing – tuna; oil and gas exploration. Research potential; rebuilding of linefish stocks; research potential.
AGULHAS FRONT MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 265km south of Jeffreys Bay at the edge of the EEZ in the Eastern Cape. Depth ranges from 2200m to 4100m.

PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects bathyl and abyssal benthic and pelagic ecosystems and is an important albatross, petrel and turtle feeding area.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Zoned as one Offshore Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	6255km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Bathyl and abyssal zone hard substrates; epipelagic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats. Leatherback turtle, Amsterdam albatross, Indian Yellow-nosed albatross, Tristan albatross, Wandering albatross, Giant petrel, White-chinned petrel, tunas and sharks.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect area of life history importance for turtles; seabirds and large pelagic fish; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing – tuna and sharks; oil and gas exploration; loss of seabird feeding habitat. Research potential; manage critically endangered albatross and leatherback turtle species.
SOUTHWEST INDIAN SEAMOUNT MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Consists of two separate areas 185km and 370km south of Stilbaai. The North Zone ranges from 1200m to 1500m deep and the Natal Seamount Zone is 3800m to 5200m deep.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects many unprotected habitats, seamounts, upper bathyl benthic habitat; protects deep water corals including reef building *Lophelia pertusa*; is an important seabird feeding area; is a Mako shark nursery area.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Both the North Zone and the Natal Seamount Zone are zoned as Offshore Restricted Zones.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	7560km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Muddy, sandy and hard shelf edge habitats; seamounts; upper bathyl benthic habitat; epipelagic; mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats *L. pertusa* corals, Amsterdam albatross, Atlantic and Indian Yellow-nosed albatross, Tristan, Black-browed and Sooty albatross, Giant petrel, White-chinned petrel, Mako sharks.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect area of life history importance for seabirds, turtles and large pelagic fish; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing – tuna and sharks; trawling oil and gas exploration; loss of seabird feeding habitat and Mako shark nursery area. Research potential; manage critically endangered albatross feeding grounds.
AGULHAS MUDS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 41km east of Cape Agulhas in the Western Cape Province in the 80m to 100m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects inner shelf muddy habitats.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire MPA is zoned as a Sanctuary Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	210km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Continental slope muddy habitat; epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats. Muddy substrate benthic species.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect area of importance for migratory species including seabirds, turtles, sharks and large pelagic fish; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing – trawling; oil and gas exploration. Bycatch management in the trawl fishery.
AGULHAS BANK COMPLEX MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 72km southeast of Cape Agulhas in the Western Cape in the 14m to 150m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects hard inner and outer shelf and gravel habitats and deep reef complexes; is an important spawning, nursery and foraging area.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The MPA consists of one Restricted Zone, one Controlled Zone (linefishing and South Coast rock lobster) and one Controlled Pelagic Linefish Zone (Alphard Banks).
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	4315km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Inner shelf and outer shelf hard substrate; deep reefs; gravel habitat; epipelagic habitat; inner and outer shelf sandy habitat. Linefish, hake, demersal shark. Atlantic and Indian Yellow-nosed albatross, Black-browed and Tristan albatross, Giant and White-chinned petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic shelf ecosystems of the Agulhas Bank; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect linefish nursery and spawning areas; support recovery and management of line fish species and South Coast rock lobster; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing – trawling, line fishing; oil and gas exploration. Linefish and rock lobster recovery; refuge for Red steenbras.
BROWNS BANK CORALS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Made up of three areas lying between 107km to 188km south of Cape Agulhas in the Western Cape in the 280m to 550m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect critically endangered untrawled southern Benguela hard shelf edge habitat; contains reef building cold water corals; is a hake spawning area.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The three areas – Browns Bank North, Browns Bank Central and Browns Bank South are all Controlled Zones (large pelagic longline or tuna pole fishing only).
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	340km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Shelf edge hard substrate; epipelagic and mesopelagic habitat. Cold water corals, demersal fish, kingklip, hake, shark.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic shelf ecosystems of Browns Bank; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect cold water corals; support hake fishery eco-certification; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; mining; oil and gas exploration. Hake fishery eco-certification; cold water corals research.
SOUTHEAST ATLANTIC SEAMOUNTS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Made up of two separate areas lying about between 172km and 366km southwest of Gansbaai in the Western Cape Province in the 2000m to 4000m depth range

PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protects seamount and deep-sea habitats; protects important seabird feeding grounds.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The Argentina Seamount area is a Restricted Zone, the adjoining Protea Seamount area is a Controlled Zone and the Slope Seamount area is a Controlled Zone (large pelagic species only).
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	7725km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Seamount and associated bathyl rocky and abyssal plain substrates; bathy-pelagic and abysso-pelagic habitats. Migratory species including seabirds, turtles, sharks and other fish, Seamount species, Atlantic and Indian Yellow-nosed albatross, Black-browed, Amsterdam, Sooty and Tristan albatross, Giant and White-chinned petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore, benthic and pelagic slope and deep-water ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect seamount habitats; protect seabird feeding grounds; protect migratory area for seabirds; turtles; sharks and fish; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Pelagic fishing; IUU fishing; oil and gas exploration. Protection of endangered seabirds; deep water ecosystems research.
ROBBEN ISLAND MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Adjacent to the existing Table Mountain MPA and extends up to 37km offshore. Includes Robben Island. Depths range from the intertidal zone to 170m.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect endangered and vulnerable habitats; protects breeding colonies of Cape and Crowned cormorants and swift terns; is a SA and UNESCO national heritage site; important seabird foraging area.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. MPA is zoned into an Offshore Controlled Zone (small pelagics, yellowtail, snoek), a Middle Inshore Controlled Zone (linefishing Yellowtail and Snoek only), an Inner Controlled Zone (linefishing Yellowtail, Snoek and Hottentot), and one Restricted Zone.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	615km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Island habitat; hard (rocky) inner and outer shelf habitats; sandy inner shelf habitat; kelp beds; epipelagic and mesopelagic habitat. West coast rock lobster, abalone, African penguin, Bank, Crowned and Cape cormorants, Atlantic Yellow-nosed, Black-browed and Tristan albatross, White-chinned petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority. SANParks will manage the MPA by contractual agreement with DEFF.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage coastal, island and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect seabird feeding grounds; provide recovery area for west coast rock lobster and abalone; protect cultural heritage site; promote tourism; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	IUU fishing; oil and gas exploration; pollution from shipping and urban environment. Protection of endangered seabirds; economic benefits from tourism; improve sustainability of rock loster and abalone fisheries.
CAPE CANYON MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 19km west of Paternoster in the Western Cape in the 200m to 400m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect Benguela Canyon and rocky and sandy outer shelf habitats and important life history area for pelagic fish; and important foraging area for seabirds and mammals.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire MPA is a Restricted Zone.

EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	585km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats; continental slope and outer shelf edge hard and sandy substrates. Marine mammals, demersal longline fish species, small pelagic fish species, Atlantic Yellow-nosed, Black-browed and Tristan albatross, White-chinned petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage canyon and offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect feeding grounds for seabirds and mammals; promote tourism; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling, oil and gas exploration. Protection of endangered seabirds; economic benefits from tourism; support eco-certification of demersal trawl fishery.
BENGUELA MUDS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 105km west of St Helena Bay in the Western Cape in the 350m to 400m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect critically endangered muddy shelf edge habitat (only two small areas of this habitat exist).
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire MPA is a Controlled Zone (large pelagic longline and tuna pole fishing only).
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	95km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats; outer shelf edge muddy substrate habitat. Soft bottom species.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems particularly muddy habitats; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; support eco-certification of trawl fishery; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; oil and gas exploration. Research on habitat impacts and recovery of trawled habitats; eco-certification of demersal trawl industry.
CHILDS BANK MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 130km west southwest of Hondeklip Bay in the Northern Cape in the 180m to 450m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect vulnerable shelf and shelf edge habitats; important seabird feeding area; support for fisheries by-catch management.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire MPA is a Controlled Zone (large pelagic longline and tuna pole fishing only).
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	1210km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Benguela sandy shelf edge and rocky outer shelf habitats; submarine bank (carbonate mound) habitat; epipelagic and mesopelagic habitats. Cold water corals, demersal fish; hake, monk, kingklip, jacopever; seabirds: Yellow-nosed, Black-browed and Tristan albatross, White-chinned petrel.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic ecosystems particularly Childs Bank features, protect biodiversity and ecological processes, provide sites for monitoring and research particularly for recovery of trawled areas, support eco-certification of trawl fishery.

RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling, oil and gas exploration. Research on habitat impacts and recovery of trawled habitats; eco-certification of demersal trawl industry.
NAMAQUA FOSSIL FOREST MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. About 28km west of the coastline between Port Nolloth and Kleinsee in the Northern Cape Depth range 120m to 150m.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect Namaqua shelf habitats and unique fossilised yellow wood forest colonised by cold water corals and unprotected muds and sponge gardens.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire MPA is a Controlled Zone. Only linefishing allowed.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	495km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Rocky, sandy and muddy shelf habitats; epipelagic habitat. Cold water corals, fossilised forest.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Manage offshore benthic and pelagic shelf ecosystems of the Namaqua region; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect fossilised trees and associated cold water corals; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; oil and gas exploration; IUU fishing. Research on shelf habitats.
ORANGE SHELF EDGE MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Offshore MPA. Consists of two separate areas lying about 176km northwest of Port Nolloth in the Northern Cape in the 250m to 1600m depth range.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed in May 2019 under NEM: PAA. Protect vulnerable shelf edge and slope habitats; important area for migratory species and diverse demersal fish species; important area for hake fisheries; important feeding ground for seabirds and life history importance for sharks.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. The entire Orange Shelf Edge area is zoned as a Sanctuary.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	1840km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Sandy and rocky shelf edge habitats; upper bathyl zone hard and soft substrates epipelagic, mesopelagic and bathypelagic habitats. Soft and hard bottom benthic species; hake, demersal fish, sharks, migratory species; Atlantic Yellow-nosed, Tristan and Black-browed albatross.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated management authority.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	No management plan. Protect shelf edge and slope habitats; protect benthic and pelagic shelf ecosystems of the region; protect biodiversity and ecological processes; protect shark aggregation areas and areas for migratory species; provide sites for monitoring and research.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Trawling; oil and gas exploration; IUU fishing. Research on shelf habitats; eco-certification of trawl fishery.

Prince Edward Islands MPA

The PEI MPA is the largest of the South African MPAs and is located in the Southern Ocean between the sub-Antarctic Front and the Antarctic Polar Front. Three major water masses occur within the EEZ of the PEI: sub-Antarctic surface waters; northern polar frontal waters and southern polar frontal waters.

Deep-sea trawler. © Peter Chadwick

Table 4: Prince Edward Islands MPA.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS MPA	
DESIGNATION TYPE/LOCATION	Oceanic islands, situated in the Southern Ocean 2180km southeast of Cape Town. The PEI Special Nature Reserve lies at the centre of the MPA. The two islands are a Ramsar site.
PROCLAMATION LEGISLATION YEAR PURPOSE	Proclaimed under the MLRA in 2013; transferred in 2014 by presidential pronouncement to Section 22A of NEM: PAA. Conserve a complex marine environment of different frontal systems that separate major water bodies with different chemical and physical properties that act as strong bio-geographical boundaries with different suites of marine species to the north and south of each front. The frontal areas are areas of enhanced biological activity.
IUCN CATEGORY MULTIPLE-USE/ZONED	No IUCN Category. Sanctuary zone around the Islands – no access or resource use. Four Restricted zones where limited scientific fishing to monitor recovery of Patagonian toothfish is permitted. One Controlled zone where only vessels with a permit issued by DAFF may fish for Patagonian toothfish using only longlines and with observer on board.
EXTENT HABITATS KEY SPECIES	About 95km of shoreline and 181 247km^2 of ocean is protected by the MPA. Four main habitats: South-West Indian Ridge in the west; a plateau area with seamounts and rises in the north; an abyssal area in the south; two islands with associated narrow, shallow shelf areas; kelp beds (*Macrocystis*); epi-pelagic meso-pelagic abyssal-pelagic habitats. Patagonian toothfish, swimming prawn (*Nauticaris marionis*), King, Gentoo, Macaroni and Rockhopper penguins, Imperial cormorant, Elephant seal, Sub-Antarctic and Antarctic fur seal, albatross species, skuas, gulls, terns and petrels.
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	DEFF is the legally mandated authority and retains management of the MPA. The PEI Management Committee liaises closely with the Biological and Oceanographic Sciences Task Groups and the South African Committee on Antarctic Research. A PEI MPA Working Committee is to be amalgamated with the PEI Nature Reserve Working Committee to discuss management activities, monitoring and research in the MPA. South Africa and French Governments have developed a draft management arrangement for the MPA and the Del Cano Rise. This agreement is not yet signed by the French Government.
MANAGEMENT PLAN: STATUS DATES SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	There is a Draft Management Plan for the PEI MPA (2008). PEI Management Plan (developed 2010 approved 2014) is the strategic planning framework for the Islands (terrestrial). Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Convention applies to all Antarctic populations of finfish, molluscs, crustacean and sea birds found south of the Antarctic Convergence. South Africa as a signatory to the Convention must implement its resolutions. Rebuild Patagonian toothfish stocks; protect depleted and threatened avian species and the ecosystems on which they depend; reduce bycatch (particularly albatross and petrel) of toothfish fishery; enhance international cooperation for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS); develop effective legal structures to protect the MPA; ensure no contamination with alien species.
RISKS/THREATS OPPORTUNITIES	Climate change related ecosystem changes; IUU fishing; expansion of fishing activities to include other resources important to Southern Ocean mammals, birds and fish; destructive fishing techniques (trawling); invasive alien species; pollution of the marine inshore and terrestrial environments and disturbance of wildlife; unknown impacts of long-line fishing; increased shipping activity; increased tourism activity. Cooperation with international agencies for MCS; rebuilding of toothfish fishery.

Small-scale, subsistance Trek-Net fisher, False Bay, Western Cape. © Peter Chadwick

LOCALLY MANAGED MARINE AREAS AND OTHER PROTECTED AREAS

There appear to be no Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) listed under the SANBI GIS National Marine themes layer in South Africa. However, there are a number of informal land-based protected areas (Private Nature Reserves) that abut the coast and may afford the coastal zone a degree of protection. Most of them appear to be conglomerates of private landowners who have applied to have their joint properties declared as a Private Nature Reserve or a Conservation Area.

The Richards Bay Sanctuary, the Umlalazi and Siyaya estuaries, the Amtikulu and Nyoni estuaries, the Umhlanga Lagoon Nature Reserve, the Beachwood Mangrove Nature Reserve and the Mpenjati estuary are all estuarine habitats that lie within formally protected Nature Reserves and thus deliver some of the functions of MPAs. These areas are all managed by EKZNW as part of the adjoining Nature Reserve.

Fishery Protection Zones

There are a number of other areas along the coast of South Africa where fishing is only allowed from the shore. These areas deliver some of the conservation benefits of Controlled zones in MPAs but cannot be considered fully equivalent to MPAs in terms of the protection afforded.

Onrus
Only shore fishing is permitted in Hardebaai, Onrus, near Hermanus, from the high tide mark to a line drawn between a beacon O.R.1 at Van Der Riet Hoek to a beacon O.R.2 at Marine Drive Point (±1.2km of coastline; ±0.2km^2).

Strand
Only shore fishing is permitted from the highwater mark to 500m out to sea between the security fence at Lourens River, Strand and the navigation light at the end of the eastern breakwater of the Gordon's Bay fishing harbour (±7km of coastline; ±3.5km^2).

Mudge Point
Only shore fishing and lobster fishing are permitted from the highwater mark to 100m out to sea between the western limit of the Hawston harbour and the eastern limit of the Frans Senekal Nature Reserve (±4km of coastline; ±0.4km^2).

Hermanus
Only shore fishing is permitted from the highwater mark to 500m out to sea between a beacon H.R.1 at Kraal Rock in Walker Bay to a beacon H.R.2 at Rietfontein, Hermanus (±4.5km of coastline; ±2.3km^2).

Dyer Island
Only shore fishing is allowed in the area that extends 3.7km seawards of the highwater mark on Dyer Island (±3km of coastline; ±43km^2).

East London
The previously demarcated fishing closed areas are now incorporated in the Amathole MPA and are subject to the regulations that apply to that MPA. No boat-based fishing is allowed.

Durban
No invertebrate collection is permitted within 5.5km of the shore in the area between the south breakwater of the Durban Harbour and the Umgeni River (±7km of coastline; ±40km^2).

Breede River Estuary
No night fishing or trolling in the estuary. No fishing for, or capture of, Elasmobranchs (sharks).

Trawler Exclusion Areas

In certain areas along the coast, mainly in the fairly shallow inshore areas, trawling is not allowed, and this has the effect of protecting benthic, demersal and mid-water species. However, the levels of protection afforded are not equivalent to that within MPAs.

False Bay
The entire False Bay inside a line drawn from the lighthouse at Cape Hangklip to the lighthouse at Cape point is a trawl exclusion zone. Purse seining, longlining and the setting of lobster traps are also not allowed in this area (±1072km^2).

South Coast
No trawling is permitted in the following areas:
- Landward of a straight line drawn between the lighthouse at Cape Infanta and a beacon K2 at Cape Barracouta (±300km^2).
- Landward of a straight line joining Cape Vacca near Vleesbaai and the lighthouse at Cape St Blaize, Mossel Bay (±122km^2).
- Landward of a straight line joining the lighthouse at Cape St Blaize, Mossel Bay and Gericke Point, Sedgefield (±482km^2).
- Landward of a straight line drawn between the Cape Seal lighthouse and the western bank of the Bloukrans River (±144km^2).
- Landward of a straight line drawn between Cape St Francis Point and the lighthouse at Cape Recife (±915km^2).

Algoa Bay
No trawling is permitted in an area between the Sundays River mouth and a line extending out to sea from the Donkin reserve lighthouse in Port Elizabeth (±260km^2).

In other areas, purse seine netting is prohibited. This is effectively a fisheries management measure that conserves small pelagic species but has conservation benefits for other species that might be associated with small pelagic fish (large predatory fish, sharks, dolphins, seabirds, seals).

Purse seine netting is prohibited for a distance of 1.8km seaward of the high tide mark between the lighthouse at Stompneus Point and the mouth of the Bokram River (±83km^2); in Walker Bay in the area between Voorsteklip and beacon M1 at Mudge Point and from this beacon to the lighthouse on the southern breakwater of Gans Bay fishing harbour (±98km^2).

West Coast rock lobster are protected in Table Bay, in St Helena Bay, in Saldanha Bay, and in part of Walker Bay.

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This *MPA Outlook for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO)* is the first comprehensive regional analysis that provides a detailed update on the efforts by the Nairobi Convention countries to meet globally agreed marine conservation targets especially SDG14.5, which states that by 2020, to conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. This is also aligned to the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, Aichi Target 11. In 2019, the region had 143 proclaimed MPAs with several proposed across different countries.

A key purpose of this *MPA Outlook* was to establish baselines using appropriate indicators to assess the progress of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention in meeting these targets. Thirty authors contributed to the nine country chapters, the various case studies and other parts of this volume. Included are detailed descriptions of the MPAs in the countries of the region, the legal mandates under which they exist, the challenges they face and estimates of their management effectiveness. The main findings indicate that the vast majority of the sites across the WIO region, that are considered as MPAs or as having equivalent legal status and levels of protection, are coastal and/or inshore, however the largest, covering by far the greatest extents of the ocean, are those with considerable offshore elements. The assessment also established that the majority of existing MPAs across the region are not managed as effectively as they could and should be, due primarily to lack of funding for essential staff, equipment and capacity development, and commitment from relevant authorities. Recommendations are provided to support improved management of current MPAs and strengthen proposals from different countries for the establishment of further areas under protection, so as to reach conservation goals, including those being developed under the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, while safeguarding coastal livelihoods and economies over the coming decades.