



FEIKE

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FEIKE NEWS

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fisheries
aquaculture
ecosystems

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Time to Change Horse Mackerel Policy

Mackerel fillets imported from the Shetland Islands or from Norway, cured with pepper sell at Pick n Pay at R58p/kg. Frozen mackerel imported from China sells at Checkers for R20p/kg. Ask most fish mongers if they have South African horse mackerel and they don't know what you are talking about. Some of the older people in the trade remember "maasbanker" or "makreel" they used to catch in the in-shore waters.

What happened? Where is our mackerel? Well, the inshore species were over-fished and now rates as endangered, but horse mackerel that is caught off-shore is there in abundance. In fact the Precautionary Maximum Catch Limit (MPCL) for the mid-water horse mackerel directed fishery is 31,500 tons for the current season. A further 12,500 tons are caught as by-catch by the hake trawl fleet.

Only one quota holder takes their by-catch and packages it for the retail market (Viking Fishing). The volume is small and it sells to the lower end of the market at around R6.50 p/kg. This makes it arguably the most affordable protein in the entire food chain – cheaper than canned pilchard and cheaper than chicken. Peruvian canned Jack Mackerel sells at R26p/kg, SA canned pilchard at R20p/kg and frozen chicken from R17p/kg.

Where does the rest go? Those allowed to catch it as by-catch avoid it because of its low value and that which makes it to shore is processed into fish meal and then exported. Fishmeal prices bring a healthy return! Since small quota's do not justify an investment in dedicated mid-water trawl vessels and gear, the small quota holders effectively operate as paper quota's, hardly able to influence the price their catch might otherwise attain. The small quota holders have no option really. You need volume to justify the investment in a suitably large vessel.

But what happens then? The horse mackerel is frozen into blocks at sea, then transferred on to Spanish reefers and sold up the Congo river, never having touched South African shores. There it gets semi-dried, salted and brined before it finds its way as a staple food to the Congolese people. Several attempts in South Africa (In Hannasbaai and Atlantis) to salt and brine the product before it gets exported have failed, mostly because the companies could not attract enough mackerel to profitably run their operations. Yes, despite the 31,500 ton South African total quota, these small companies



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could not buy the product because it gets exported in bulk before they can even bid for it.

When times are hard and inflation bites, especially the poor and marginalized, Government is called upon to intervene, or put another way, should be called upon to change its own rules. Those who believe in mega profits say it cannot be done. Words like "horse mackerel does not appeal to the South African tastes" or "you have to deal with the quota in quantum because profit for a low value fish does not justify anything other than a single export destination" and "South Africans can afford higher value products than this" are used to justify current marketing strategies. We would dispute each of these contentions.

What Minister van Schalkwyk should be doing right now is to change the rules that govern this fishery. We should ensure that the product is landed in South Africa and thus provide food security for indigent and poor people. In fact this principle is provided for in the 2005 Horse Mackerel policy. If consumers buy Chinese mackerel at R20p/kg, they would surely be tempted buy South African mackerel at R6.50 and even R10 per kg? Secondly, that which the market locally does not absorb should be salted and brined here before it gets exported, thus creating hundreds of jobs.

If regulatory interference is anathema, consider incentives for the industry to change its current marketing pattern. Don't say this does not make economic sense. Given the right chances, there are people out there to bring it into the retail market, content with small profits.

Is this perhaps not another substantive matter that the COSATU Fishing Desk ought to be pursuing to empower local fishers and to alleviate food constraints for the poor? Instead they opt to chase ghosts and mouth garbled rhetoric.

The Long Shadow of Hout Bay Fishing

The Hout Bay Fishing Industries case continues in US courts. Although the fraudsters led by Arni Bengis have completed their prison sentences in US federal prisons and have to date paid more than R40 million in fines and assets to the South African government (2003/2004), Bengis is now being pursued by American authorities under the Lacy Act in a bid to force him to pay for the rehabilitation of South African stocks. The US Supreme Court is being petitioned to force Bengis to pay R480 million in this regard.

Two important issues arise from this action. Firstly, if the US Supreme Court finds against Bengis, will the money be paid to MCM's cash strapped Marine Living Resources Fund and for what will it be utilized? How could the money be used to rehabilitate damage done to lobster and toothfish stocks? Or, how can the money be used to beef up SA's compliance capacity? What about finally investing in that elusive marine protected area at Prince Edward Islands or the development of new commercial fisheries that were promised since 2004?

The second issue concerns the Lacy Act itself. Why does South Africa not seek to develop such legislation? The closest we have is the "polluter-pays" principle but this barely deters polluters let alone punishes entities that effectively rob South Africans of their natural resources, which are supposedly held in trust by the South African government but it would be most desirable if this were to be contemplated by our legislators. There are ample examples of how companies have been cavalier in the way they have dealt with South Africa's natural resources, both at sea and on land. Feike will be raising this issue with Members of Parliament to promote an appetite for this type of legislation.



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1. FINNS for FEIKE

What has Feike Been Up To?

Over the past 6 months Feike has continued to diversify its client base. Some of our major clients now include –

- Robben Island Museum and Heritage Site (restructuring RIM and getting it back to profitability);
- South African Social Services Agency (special pensions and restructuring);
- Puntland Government of Somalia (Greenfields establishment of Coastguard & Anti-Piracy Unit and Marine and Coastal Management authority);
- City of Cape Town (Mini-Bus Taxi Capacitation and Restructuring)
- Provincial Transport Department (Non-Mini-Bus Taxi restructuring)
- Korean Government Ministry of Fisheries (Fish farming investment options in SA)

Feike has been authorised by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to distribute and provide all technical support and software development for its Fisheries Information and Statistical Systems (FINSS) software programme. FINSS is a comprehensive fisheries and compliance management system allowing both governments and private industries to track fishing activity from vessel deployment, harvesting, landing to processing.

The IOTC had spent more than US\$1 million on the software but has requested that Feike provide the software to developing nations and fishing enterprises that operate in these countries at no cost. Accordingly, the software programme (including all manuals), valued at more than US\$1 million is available free of charge. Feike is able to provide short-term or long-term technical support and software customisation. The software is currently available in English and French. Feike can however translate it into any other language including Afrikaans, Portuguese or Spanish.

Countries that currently use FINSS include Mauritius, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and the Russian Federation. It is understood that Norway is considering adopting FINSS. Feike is currently implementing FINSS on behalf of the Mozambique Government, including the development of further management modules to record first sales, marketing and export data.

By adopting FINSS the user is able to immediately develop a variety of reports and cross reference data as opposed to spending many hours manually compiling reports for government agencies and regional fisheries organisations.

Should you be interested in viewing and testing the software, contact Feike's Shaheen Moolla (smoolla@feike.co.za). For more information on FINSS, visit <http://www.feike.co.za/finss.html>.



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2. FISHINC: Feike's Guide to the Commercial Fisheries of South Africa

Some Fishery Facts

Total Medium Term Rights: 3519
Total Long Term Rights: 3019
Total Fishing Vessels: 1362
Total Direct Jobs: 43458
Value of Fishery (2008): R5,4 billion

After the allocation of medium term – or 4 year long – fishing quotas in 2002, the South African Government's Marine and Coastal Management produced a series of fishing booklets which recorded a range of key data for each of the major commercial fisheries. The one thing that so clearly separates the commercial fisheries sector from other commercial sectors in the South African economy is the lack of information and perhaps even more concerning, the lack of credible facts and figures about the different fisheries.

After the allocation of long term fishing quotas, ranging from between 8 years and 15 years in duration, one might have expected Marine and Coastal Management to once again communicate to the South African, and indeed the regional and international fishing communities, what the significant outcomes of that historic and groundbreaking quota allocation process were; how many quotas were allocated in the fisheries, how many jobs are sustained, have the objectives of black economic empowerment been met and what are the key challenges affecting the fisheries?

More than two years have past since the first long term fishing quotas of 15 years were allocated in the South Coast Rock Lobster fishery and more than 4 years since the last publication on the state of South African fisheries. Feike has in the intervening period undertaken substantial amounts of research and collated a library worth of data and analyses on each of the 22 commercial fisheries in which long term quotas have been allocated. The FISHINC publication presents analytical data on a number of South Africa's most important commercial fisheries. The intention of this publication is to provide insight into and analysis of these important commercial fisheries. FISHINC analyses 10 of the most important commercial fisheries, providing historical, biological, economic and social data on each of the fisheries.

FISHINC is intended to inform those interested in South African fisheries management and even those considering investing in the large scale commercial fisheries. We provide a range of key data informing the biological, social, economic and political dynamics of each fishery. FISHINC will help inform the many decisions, discussions and debates that are required in the management of the South African commercial fishing industry.

To order your electronic copy of FISHINC (R300), contact Feike's Shamila Sunday on ssunday@feike.co.za.



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Recent Feike Publications

Feike's professionals have recently published the following:

- *FISHINC: A Guide to the Commercial Fisheries of South Africa*. This is a detailed guide and analysis of South Africa's major commercial fisheries, including analyses of jobs, investment, empowerment, and fishery economy data.
- *South African Fisheries Management: The Long-Term Path to Ruin?* This paper analyses the allocation of fishing quotas in South Africa and how these allocations have measured up against socio-economic, biological and empowerment benchmarks.

Contact Feike's Shamila Sondaj for any of the above publications. A complete list of publications held by Feike is available on <http://www.feike.co.za/library.html>

3. South Africa's Draft Ranching Guidelines

In May 2008, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism gazetted draft *Guidelines for Marine Ranching and Stock Enhancement in South Africa* for public comment. Also published for public comment was the draft *Guidelines and Potential Areas for Ranching and Stock Enhancement of Abalone in South Africa*.

The draft guidelines are available at <http://www.feike.co.za/aquaculture.html>.

Briefly, the draft guidelines state that the primary objectives of ranching are as follows:

1. Restocking, which is undertaken to compensate for depletion or eradication of a species, to replenish an area where it used to occur but has since been eradicated (re-introduction), or to provide additional spawning stock where the fishery has declined or collapsed (supplementation). Restocking may also be considered to further improve production in an already sustainable fishery.
2. Augmentation is undertaken to compensate for loss of or damage to the habitat through stock release. It recognises the effect of the modified habitat through the release of fish at a size or age when the habitat is no longer a limiting factor. Some habitats cannot support animals at an early stage of development, but may support older animals.
3. Additionally, when a new species is trans-located into an area outside its natural range. The ongoing experiment of abalone on the West Coast is an example of this practice.

The guidelines also take the stance that ranching and stock enhancement should only be considered in poorly performing fisheries where stocks fail to recover after applying traditional fishery management tools and only in exceptional instances for the development of a new fishery and to enhance economic development or social upliftment.

The guidelines state that it is important to sufficiently determine the level of risk before considering ranching or stock enhancement. Five levels of risk are identified. The first is the lowest level of risk, where a species is introduced because it was found naturally in the area. The highest level of risk arises with the introduction of an alien species that has the potential to be invasive and thus displaces existing stocks or adversely affects biodiversity. The Department



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Ivory Coast calls for lifting of arms embargo

Ivory Coast is calling on the United Nations to lift an arms embargo that it says has prevented the defence of its waters from illegal fishing boats. The country has been under a UN arms embargo since 2004, when a ceasefire in the civil war between the northern and southern halves of the country broke down.

Under the embargo, the government says it cannot buy the spare parts needed to repair two navy boats that used to patrol the country's waters. Fishing unions say catches have declined since the start of the conflict because of illegal fishing.

The ministry responsible for fisheries recently carried out a week-long observation mission in Ivorian waters.

They spotted 25 boats which they couldn't identify, almost certainly pirates in the process of fishing. Even if the so-called fishing pirates are easy to see, the government can do nothing to stop them.

The UN's mission in Ivory Coast has 8,000 peacekeepers and enforces the arms embargo. However, a spokesman said any responsibility for lifting the embargo rested with the UN Security Council.

of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will only consider proposals that fall within the first 4 levels of risk.

Where ranching and/or stock enhancement is considered desirable and feasible, the guidelines provide for a two-phase process. An initial pilot phase for a period of up to 10 years will be authorised to determine the ecological and financial viability of the proposed ranching project. Should the pilot phase prove successful, a 20-year right will be allocated for commercial ranching.

It is our view that, save for the stipulation that a 20-year commercial right will be allocated, the draft guidelines are a sound policy document to inform and guide future investments in ranching and particularly abalone ranching. It must however be noted that ranching should not be viewed as the only answer for poor communities unable to access wild stocks through traditional harvesting means. Participating communities living adjacent to ranching sites will still have to invest in spat, seed the spat in the case of abalone and wait for periods of between 3 and 5 years before harvesting can commence. The challenge for the South African government will be to provide for these communities in the period between seeding and harvesting. Unfortunately, this reality is not addressed in the draft guidelines. In Chile, for example, their ranching policy incorporates a raft of other policies including preferring applications from organised community groups; the sale of brood-stock from government hatcheries that provide credit on terms that accord with harvesting cycles; extension officers who assist those being helped with setting up, managing and monitoring individual projects, and so forth.

4. EU to Fine & Blacklist Illegal Fishing Operators

European Union ministers recently agreed to tighten inspections on illegal fishing in EU waters, slap stiff fines on lawbreakers and to compile blacklists of boats and countries.

The EU has one of the world's largest fishing fleets and is the top market and importer of fisheries products, worth around 14 billion Euros a year. Of that, at least 1.1 billion Euros is believed to come from illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which poses a serious risk to marine biodiversity.

EU vessels or any non-EU vessel trying to land an IUU catch at an EU port will, as from 2010, be hit with a maximum fine of five times the market value of the



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Fishing Firm Takes Department to Court

A small Hout Bay fishing company was granted a Cape High Court order compelling the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to comply with an earlier order to increase the company's TAC of west coast rock lobster by some 2000kg a year.

An error in calculating the companies catch was detected in 2006 and the court ordered government to correct it.

Bubesi Fishing took van Schalkwyk to court because the situation was negatively affecting the business.

When Bubesi's long-term rights were granted, it was awarded 2 368kg, but if the correct scoring was applied this would be closer to 4 000kg.

The company went to court and was granted an on March 11 compelling the minister to correct the mistake.

After not hearing from the authorities Bubesi returned to court with an urgent application.

Judge Siraj Desai granted an order upholding the March 11 order.

catch. For a repeat offence, the fine is set at eight times the value of the catch.

"We have established maximum levels of sanctions to be applied to fishermen who engage in IUU fishing," EU Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg told a news conference. The idea is that non-EU vessels wanting to land fish illegally would find EU ports shut to them.

Illegal practices includes the use of smaller than specified net mesh sizes, explosives or squirting chemicals into the water to stun fish. Other illegal practices include ignoring the requirement for catch licenses, quota-busting, entering closed fishing areas, using non-approved tackle and catching undersized fish.

Vessels that use flags of convenience do the bulk of IUU fishing and scrutiny by local authorities is often minimal. To tackle this problem, the EU plans to blacklist countries used as hosts for such flags and list any vessels that have been guilty of IUU fishing or are registered under the flag of a country that has been deemed suspect for turning a blind eye to IUU fishing.

The new law also restricts access to EU markets to fisheries products, including processed products that have been certified as legal by the flag state or exporting state concerned.

"The measures allow an efficient certification system that will allow us to close EU markets to IUU products," Borg said.

Worldwide, illegal fishing is estimated to be worth 10 billion euros a year. Fishermen working illegally can usually maintain low operating costs and enjoy substantial profits.

5. Bluefin Tuna: France Hits Back

France has hit back at the European Commission for calling an early halt to industrial fishing of bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea. French Fisheries Minister Michel Barnier said that he wanted the commission "to explain its decision in an intelligible way".

On 13 June the commission said the bluefin tuna fishing season must end two weeks early, as stocks were low.



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Fisheries Commissioner Joe Borg complained of countless failures to properly implement the rules, which have been agreed to at international level, to manage the bluefin stock sustainably.

He said the commission was aware of eight French purse seine trawlers that had spent up to 21 days fishing since the start of the season, but had so far not declared catches. Eight similar Italian vessels had according to official figures, overshot their quota by between 100 and 240%.

He also said that at least eight spotter planes had been assisting trawlers to locate bluefin tuna shoals, even though the use of spotter planes is completely illegal.

Mr Barnier told the French weekly *Le Journal de Dimanche* that "the commission's figures are based on estimates or projections more than on facts". He argued that at the moment of the commission's ban, only 52% of France's quotas were full.

On 17 June about 300 Italian and French fishermen protested in Malta over the commission's move and threatened to block the island nation's harbours if Commissioner Borg, himself Maltese, declined to hear their concerns.

The row follows protests by fishermen in several EU countries in recent weeks over the impact of high fuel prices, which they say threaten their jobs.

The environmental group Greenpeace says there is a high risk that the bluefin tuna stocks in the Mediterranean will collapse. A Greenpeace fisheries expert, Sebastian Losada, said that the number of boats is so high that within just a couple of weeks they can catch their whole quota and that the current rules are insufficient.

He also said there should be a ban on bluefin tuna fishing in May and June - the breeding season in the Mediterranean and that quotas should be in line with what scientists recommend.

According to Mr Losada, some 50-60,000 tons of bluefin tuna is now caught annually in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, whereas the scientifically recommended catch is 15,000 tons maximum.

He added that Spain had authorised its Mediterranean fleet to fish for undersized tuna, which is completely illegal.

Microwaves and Ballast Water

US researchers claim to have developed an effective way to kill unwanted organisms from being transported in ballast water. The UN lists "invasive species" dispersed by ballast water discharges as one of the four main threats to marine ecosystems. Shipping moves some five billion tons of ballast water globally every year, UN data shows.

Tests have shown that a continuous microwave system was able to remove all marine life within the ballast tanks.

The team doing the research envisage the microwave device being fitted to the exit valve of a ballast tank. The basic idea is to pump the ballast water through a microwave cavity.

In February 2004, the international shipping community agreed to establish tougher measures to prevent discharges of ballast water releasing potentially invasive species.

The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediment requires all vessels over 400 tonnes to eventually fit systems to treat ballast water.



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6. Eastern Pacific Nations Fail to Conserve Tuna

Sea Cucumber Poaching on the rise in Torres Strait

Illegal fishing in the Torres Strait is on the rise, threatening the recovery of vulnerable sea cucumber populations.

The number of Papua New Guinean boats apprehended in the Torres Strait Protected Zone has soared from three in 2007 to 15 this year, according to the Australian government.

Fisheries Minister Tony Burke said 10 of the boats caught this year were hunting for sea cucumbers, which is highly prized in Asian cooking. He said the sea cucumber was overfished in Australian waters, and further intensive fishing could harm the species' recovery.

The matter was raised with Papua New Guinean Minister for Fisheries Ben Semri. The ministers agreed that the governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea should continue to work together to fight illegal fishing.

Rodney McInnis, Southwest Administrator of NOAA's Fisheries Service and U.S. Commissioner to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), expressed disappointment that some countries blocked the Commission's plan to conserve depleted tuna stocks.

The IATTC's annual meetings concluded in Panama without agreement on a plan to conserve yellowfin and bigeye tuna, which have in recent years been subject to overexploitation. The Commission has responsibility for the conservation and management of these shared international fisheries resources, but measures can only be adopted if all Commission members agree.

Over the last several years, the Commission's staff scientists have consistently warned that reductions in fishing are necessary to maintain the abundance of yellowfin and bigeye tuna stocks at sustainable levels in the eastern Pacific Ocean. IATTC scientific staff recommended a 12-week closure of the purse seine fishery in the eastern Pacific Ocean, an off-shore area closure for the conservation of bigeye tuna, and reductions in allowable harvest levels of bigeye tuna by longline fishing vessels.

The overwhelming majority of IATTC member countries, including the United States, agreed in principle to a slate of measures consistent with the scientific staff's recommendations. However, consensus was blocked by a few member countries that cited uncertainty in the estimates of the status of the stocks and their unwillingness to accept significant fishing reductions.

Commissioner McInnis added that they are extremely disappointed that despite the high quality of analyses and scientific research provided by IATTC scientists that indicates fishing levels must be cut, some countries cannot be convinced to follow their recommendations. Overfishing these tuna stocks could undermine the economic livelihood for many people and reduce supplies of sustainable yellowfin and bigeye tuna.



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7. A New Take on MPA's

Southern African States Move to Reduce IUU Fishing

Fisheries ministers from eight southern African countries met in Namibia and have set up a task force to combat IUU fishing in their waters and to implement a plan that will prevent IUU catches being landed at regional ports.

IUU fishing is estimated to rob Africa of some USD1 billion a year and is a threat to livelihoods, fish stocks and economies.

The SADC fisheries ministers adopted a Statement of Commitment that includes the development of national and regional port state measures and the implementation of a ban on transshipment of fish at sea.

The plan also includes the launch of a regional monitoring centre. The commitment includes the development of improved trade-related measures, enhancing traceability and tighter control by SADC coastal states of vessels flying their flags.

The IUU accord was signed in Namibia by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mauritius, with Angola intending to sign later.

The following story is based on an article in *MPA News Vol.9 No.11*. Many areas of the ocean are off-limits to human activity for reasons other than conservation. Zones around coastal military bases may be completely closed for security purposes. Waters around oil platforms often restrict fishing or access in general. Anchoring is forbidden around undersea cables. These restrictions, by the fact that they limit some human impacts on these ocean sites, provide a degree of protection for the ecosystems there. For this reason, they are sometimes referred to as “*de facto* marine protected areas” — meaning MPAs in practice but not in law.

On land, there are many examples where non-conservation areas play important roles in resource management. Some military cases are particularly remarkable. On the Korean peninsula, for example, the 4-km-wide demilitarized zone (DMZ) — a heavily land mined no-man’s land for over 50 years — provides an unlikely wildlife sanctuary to Asiatic black bears, crane species, and perhaps even leopards and tigers, according to scientists. In the US, several endangered species have their most significant populations on military bases, which in some cases are the largest undeveloped spaces remaining in the species’ habitats.

The US National Marine Protected Areas Centre released what may be the world’s first national scale assessment of *de facto* MPAs “State of the Nations De Facto Marine Protected Areas”

In the marine realm, examples of *de facto* MPAs are readily found. The report from the US National MPA Centre lists a wide array including:

- Anchorage grounds — To protect government vessels or vessels carrying explosives from injury or sabotage;
- Danger zones — To protect the public from target practice, bombing, rocket firing, or other especially hazardous operations;
- Lightering zones — To confine and control the transfer of oil and hazardous materials (i.e., lightering);
- Prohibited areas — To prevent transfer of oil and hazardous materials at sea;
- Regulated navigation areas and traffic separation schemes — To control vessel traffic around ports and harbors;



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Consultation Launched on
Scotland's Marine Bill

Comments come as Environment Secretary Richard Lochhead launches a consultation on Scotland's Marine Bill.

Environmental groups want the bill to include measures to protect seas around the country and the wildlife in them. They are also calling for a management group to take charge of planning, licensing and enforcement at sea. Environmentalists claim there is evidence of a decline in marine species and habitats, giving rise to growing concerns about the impact of human activity.

Jonny Hughes, head of policy at the Scottish Wildlife Trust, said that the bill should herald the dawn of a new era for Scotland's seas, one in which caring for the health of the marine environment is afforded top priority. The benefits will be clear, not just for marine wildlife but for the coastal communities which depend on a productive sea for their livelihoods.

Calum Duncan, chair of umbrella group, Scottish Environment Link, said: "We believe that the bill is a once in a lifetime opportunity to set tough targets to protect our wildlife." Mr Duncan, who is also Scottish conservation manager for the Marine Conservation Society, said any legislation "must have the marine environment at its heart" and should also be closely linked to the UK Marine Bill.

- Restricted areas — To provide security for government operations (and protection of the public from the risks of damage or injury arising from government activity) by prohibiting or limiting public access;
- Safety zones — To limit access for safety or environmental reasons;
- Security zones — To safeguard public or private infrastructure from destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage; and
- Shipping safety fairways — To control the erection of structures in highly trafficked areas.

While the purpose of these areas is not conservation, the areas are, in fact, *protective*: they protect the public from various military and government activities, they protect military, government, and private facilities from the public and they protect the public from environmental hazards, such as oil spills and ship collisions.

"Although de facto MPAs are not established or managed for conservation objectives, some may be located in ecologically significant ocean areas," says Charlie Wahle, a co-author of the report and senior scientist at the National MPA Center. He says that if these sites are to be integrated in conservation efforts in a meaningful manner, steps must be taken.

"The conservation impact of these sites could be augmented in two ways," says Wahle. "First, through collaborative planning and co-management between operational and conservation agencies, areas currently protected by de facto MPAs could be incorporated into growing networks of conservation MPAs. A new conservation MPA could be overlaid on the same place based management measures targeting conservation outcomes." As an example, Wahle cites Vandenberg State Marine Reserve off the coast of the US state of California. The marine reserve was designated in 2007 over an existing marine security zone for the coastal Vandenberg Air Force Base. Another example is Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge in the state of Florida, part of which overlaps with the marine security zone for the Kennedy Space Center, where the space shuttle is launched. The overlapping portion of the wildlife refuge is closed to public access due to security concerns of the space center. The remainder of the refuge is open to various recreational activities, including fishing.

"Alternatively," continues Wahle, "the management agency of a de facto MPA could independently modify its restrictions on access and use to achieve complementary conservation objectives." Such modifications would use appropriate authorities and guidance from conservation entities, he says. "In both scenarios, existing de facto MPAs could continue to serve their original



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operational purposes, such as safety zones, while also contributing significantly to environmental security goals.”

Advertisements

Vessel Sale: GRAHAM POOLE (082 780 7120)

- 23 ft commercially fitted billfish boat on double axle galvanized trailer
- Eco sounder – Feruno
- Plotter – Feruno
- Fully valid safety equipment
- VMS
- 300 Litre stainless steel petrol tank
- 2 x 115hp Yamaha Engines
- Bulge Pump fitted
- Has long term fishing line fish quota (9 crew)
- R150 000, Contact Graham Poole on 082 780 7120 / 021 556-8153



Vessel Sale: ROBERT ANDREW (072 531 2050)

- Boat Name: Valmar KB 47
- 10m, 12 crew long term commercial fishing right
- Eco sounder – Feruno
- Moorings in Kalk Bay
- Hydraulic winch
- Fully valid safety equipment
- VHF Radio
- 120 Litre stainless steel fuel tank
- strong glass fibre hull
- 4 cylinder Ford diesel motor
- Bulge Pump fitted
- 2 x brand new 674 Hi-Torque batteries
- R250 000 ono, Contact Robert Andrew on 072 531 2050 / 021 794 8065