



13th National Biodiversity Planning Forum
7–10 June 2016
The Wilderness Hotel, Wilderness, Western Cape

Using systematic biodiversity planning principles to identify and map Key Fishing Areas

Tsamaelo Malebu, Dr Kerry Sink & Dr Amanda Lombard

Overview

Background

History

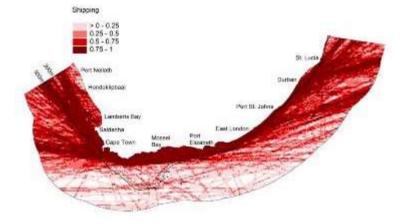
Contribution

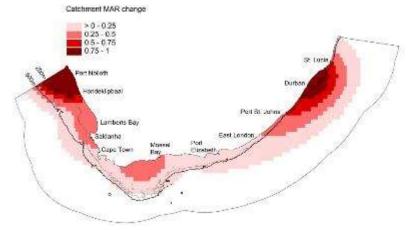


Background

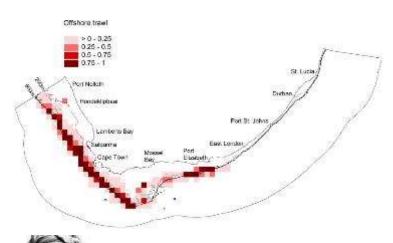


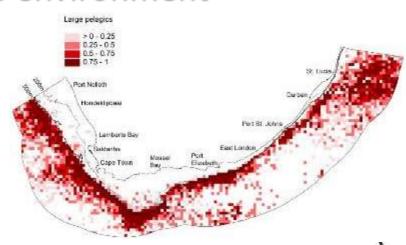
- Marine environment play important role by providing goods and services – Marine depended sectors
- These sectors combine play an important role socioeconomic benefits/values
- However, these sectors can negatively impact environment
 - Driven by non-integrated spatial planning





Pressures on marine environment









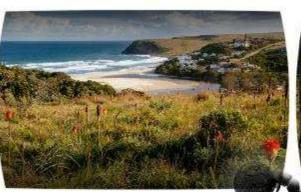


History of Fishing in South Africa



1960's – 70's	1972	1977	80's	90's	2000 -
Intense foreign fishing activities	Decline in most marine stock Mismanagement Over exploitation Species extinction alteration of food web	Implementation of EEZ – stated coastal nation has sole exploitation rights Relief from international fishing pressure	Total Allowable Catch (TAC) was enforced due to declined in species Single species approach to fisheries management	Policy related Government enforces strict conservation measures, including fishing quotas and closed seasons, to prevent overfishing and to protect the fishing industry	Ecosystem based approach EAF – Ecosystem Adaptation to Fisheries holistic management approach







Contribution

- Marine Spatial Planning
- Promote an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management
- Provide better informed decision-making and spatial planning
- NBA 2011 suggested some priority action to minimize the impacts on ecosystems needed
 - "Determine and implement the most appropriate tools to manage and conserve marine ecosystem (e.g. MPAs, Fishery Management Areas, listing of marine ecosystems and collaborative management with offshore industries)"



.....Thank you.....

