



# **NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**



**SOUTH AFRICA**



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**environment & tourism**

Department:  
Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## WHY THE NBSAP

- Fulfill requirements of the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity (art 6)
- Plan to achieve 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) targets
- Translate 1997 Biodiversity White Paper into action
- Implement 2004 NEM: Biodiversity Act

## NBSAP PROCESS



- Concept document finalised November 2002
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded USD 448,080
- DEAT driver of process (May 2003 to 2005)
- Steering Committee (departmental officials and UNDP)
- Stocktaking, assessment and analysis to identify priorities, existing initiatives and stakeholders on following thematic areas:
  - Policy and legislation
  - Institutional capacity
  - Social aspects of conservation
  - Sustainable use
  - Economics and poverty alleviation
  - Access and benefit sharing
  - Invasive alien species



# STRUCTURE OF NBSAP



**GOAL: Conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future**

## **5 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (15 YEAR TARGETS)**

- **Policy framework for biodiversity management**
- **Institutional framework for biodiversity management**
- **Integrated management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems**
- **Sustainable use of biological resources**
- **Conservation areas**

**A number of outcomes have been identified for each of these strategic objectives, with five year targets and indicators, and activities to achieve the outcomes, complete with priority, lead agency, support partners and role of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.**



# **NATIONAL SPATIAL BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT (NSBA) AND COUNTRY STUDY**

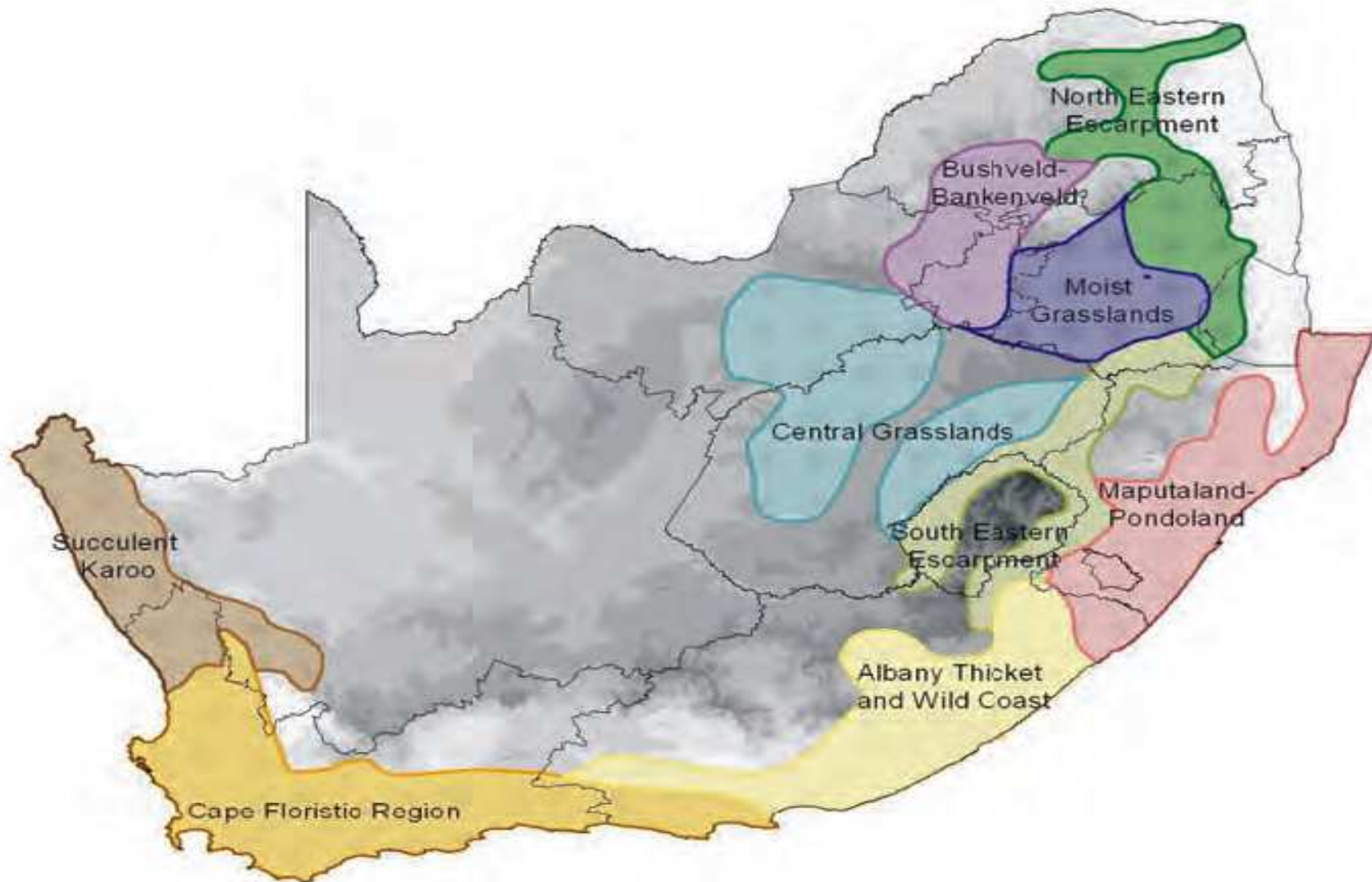
## **NSBA**

**Using systematic biodiversity planning techniques, the NSBA provides the spatial component of NBSAP, indicating nine priority areas for conservation action integrating marine, river, terrestrial and estuarine ecosystems**

## **SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRY STUDY 2005**

**Country study was prepared as part of stocktaking and assessment phase of the NBSAP development process. Country study is detailed examination of the status of South Africa's biodiversity and the current socio-economic, policy and institutional context**





# **SO1: AN ENABLING POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK INTEGRATES BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES INTO THE ECONOMY**

## **OUTCOMES:**

- **The value of biodiversity to the economy and to people's lives is quantified and monitored to inform policy, strategy and action**
- **Biodiversity considerations are integrated into macro-economic , trade, industrial and fiscal policy**
- **Biodiversity considerations are integrated into resource management policy and legislation**
- **A national biodiversity planning and assessment framework informs all decisions regarding land and resource use and spatial development**



# IMPLEMENTATION OF SO1

## •SO1: AN ENABLING POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK INTEGRATES BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES INTO THE ECONOMY

Biodiversity considerations are integrated into:

- National Treasury budgeting process
- Mining sector-MBF
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development
- National Climate Change Response Strategy
- NAP
- National Spatial Development Perspective
- Minerals and energy (biofuels), Land Affairs, DWAF, DoA, Tourism
- EIP's and EMP's and State of Environment reflect biodiversity objectives



Legislation:

Biodiversity Act, PA Act-NBF, TOPS, IAS, ABS, Norms and standards for elephant management and biodiversity management plans for species, etc



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## **SO2: ENHANCED INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY ENSURES GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE BIODIVERSITY SECTOR**

- **The biodiversity sector is transformed and representative of South African society**
- **Cooperative governance results in improved biodiversity management**
- **Institutions with biodiversity related responsibilities and programmes are adequately capacitated**
- **Financial resources for biodiversity management are adequate and effectively and efficiently used**
- **Information management systems, research priorities and monitoring and evaluation frameworks are in place**
- **A national communication, awareness raising and advocacy strategy reaches targeted sectors**
- **Engagement and co-operation with the international community enhances globally important biodiversity**



# IMPLEMENTATION OF SO2

## SO2: ENHANCED INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY ENSURES GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE BIODIVERSITY SECTOR

- Programmes to promote and retain racial and gender representation
- Effective co-operation between national provincial and local spheres of govt (WG1, CEC, local level involvement)
- Financial resources for biodiversity management –national level adequate, costing of NBF
- Information management-SANBI established in terms of Bio Act
- Engagement with international community ongoing



## **SO3: INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS**

- **National initiatives to manage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are co-ordinated, developed and implemented to contribute to sustainable socio-economic development**
- **Key production sectors and industries integrate biodiversity into their production and service standards**
- **A multi-agency national programme deals with a full suite of impacts imposed by alien species across the landscape and seascape**
- **An integrated national programme facilitates adaptation to the predicted impacts of climate change on biodiversity across the landscape and seascape**
- **Effective and control measures minimise the potential risks to biodiversity posed by GMO's**
- **Effective waste management and pollution control measures limit the impacts of pollution on biodiversity**
- **R&D programmes support integrated management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems**



# IMPLEMENTATION OF SO3

**SO3:INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS MINIMISES THE IMPACTS OF THREATS, ENHANCES ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND IMPROVES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY**

- **LandCare, Working for Water, Working for Wetlands, Coastcare, Working on Fire to conserve biodiversity**
- **CMA's are integrating their biodiversity management into their activities**
- **Biodiversity integrated in forestry and mining, fishing, property development and real estate guidelines**
- **IAS regs developed**
- **Protected Area network (National Protected Area Expansion Strategy)**
- **Environmental Risk Assessment Framework for GMO's**
- **Research on ecological reserve determination by DWAF**



## **SO4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING IS ENHANCED THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS**

- **An equitable access, rights and responsibilities regime promotes sustainable use of biological resources**
- **Partnerships between government, the private sector, civil society and communities encourage entrepreneurship, innovation, investment and action at local level**
- **The ecological and social sustainability of extractive use of biological resources is researched, assessed and monitored, and opportunities for improvement are identified and implemented**
- **Use of biological resources is well managed to optimise sustainable benefits**



# IMPLEMENTATION OF SO4

## **SO4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING ENHANCED THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS**

**Access and Benefit Sharing regulations developed-awaiting approval to publish**

**Wildlife industry, including ecotourism and hunting, contributes to economic growth, job creation and expansion of land**

**CBNRM guidelines developed**

**Enforceable restrictions on unsustainable use and trade in species –TOPS regs**



## **SO5: A NETWORK OF CONSERVATION AREAS CONSERVES A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF BIODIVERSITY AND MAINTAINS KEY ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES**

- **Biodiversity priority areas identified in the NSBA are refined in provincial regional and local systematic biodiversity plans**
- **The protected area network is secured, expanded and managed to ensure that a representative sample of biodiversity and key ecological processes are conserved**
- **Biodiversity is effectively managed in key ecological corridors and in high priority fragments of natural habitats across the landscape and seascape**
- **Management plans for species of special concern ensure their long term survival in the wild**
- **Research and monitoring programmes support the establishment and effective management of the network of conservation areas**



# IMPLEMENTATION OF SO5

**SO5: A NETWORK OF CONSERVATION AREAS CONSERVES A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF BIODIVERSITY AND MAINTAINS KEY ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES**

**NSBA identified national spatial priority areas- 4 provincial systematic biodiversity plans finalised**

**NEMBA allows for publishing of bioregional plans-Guideline completed**

**NPAES Research and monitoring plans part of NPAES**

**Norms and standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Species developed**

**Engage with various sectors to develop offsets-agriculture (wine industry, etc)**





# CHALLENGES

- **Bringing all stakeholders on board was crucial**
- **Maintain momentum and ensure everybody's voices are heard**
- **Government operating in silo's**
- **Recognition of biodiversity in sustainable development-not as antithesis of development**
- **Results of NBSAP rewritten into law (National Biodiversity Framework in terms of section 38 of Biodiversity Act)**
- **Popular understanding of biodiversity communicated**



# COMMUNICATION

- **Communication strategy involved launching at International Biodiversity Day in 2006**
- **NBSAP sent to all stakeholders**
- **Results of NBSAP rewritten into law (National Biodiversity Framework in terms of section 38 of Biodiversity Act)**
- **Stakeholders compelled to implement the National Biodiversity Framework**



THANK YOU

