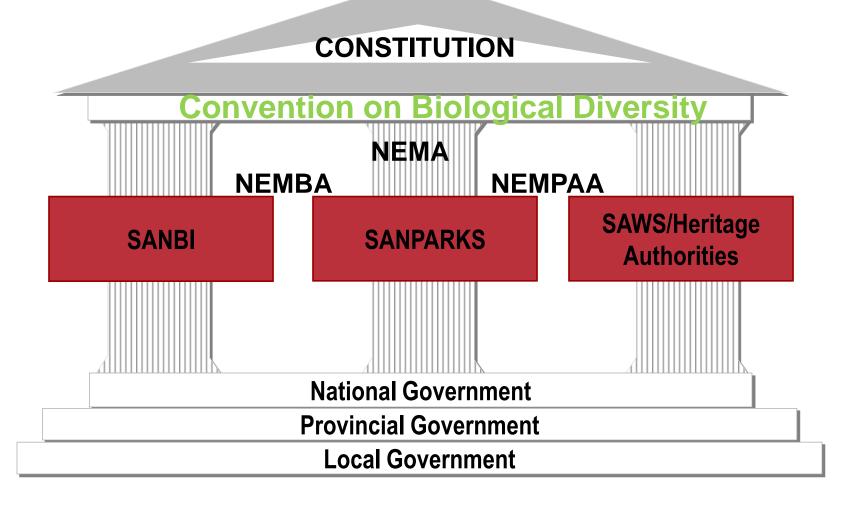


NBSAP WORKSHOP KASANE MARCH 2011

WILMA LUTSCH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

SA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT





DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF NBSAP

Prepared during May 2003 to May 2005 under strategic guidance of Project Steering Committee (many stakeholders)

Stocktaking and assessment phase- consultants contracted to provide strategic assessment of key thematic areas of conservation:

spatial and social components and key threats such as AIS

sustainable use

ABS

economic integration and poverty alleviation

policy, legislation and institutional capacity



DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF NBSAP continued...

- Six task team workshops (held between October 2003 and April 2005) brought together a wide range of expertise and interests to develop a draft strategy
- Strategy debated in consultative workshops (two national workshops), additional workshops in the provinces and with different stakeholder groups, such as NGOs' and CBOs and municipalities





DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF NBSAP continued...

- First comprehensive national spatial assessment of status of biodiversity at the ecosystem level was carried out in 2004 (NSBA) (using systematic biodiversity planning techniques to determine the conservation status of ecosystems and to identify national priorities for conservation action and more detailed planning
- NBSAP and NSBA form basis of NBF published in 2009 and launched at Green Economy Summit by President

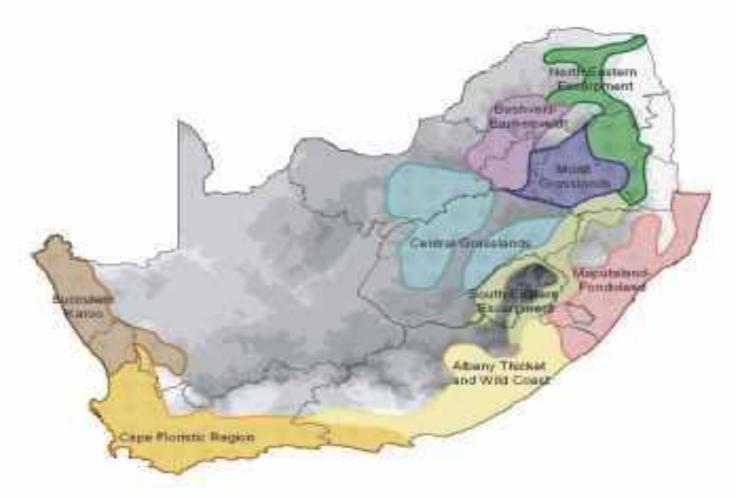








Nine broad priority areas for conservation action based on overall priority scores





SUMMARY OF NBSAP

Executive summary 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.

SO 1: An enabling policy and legislative framework integrates biodiversity management objectives into the economy

SO 2: Enhanced institutional effectiveness and efficiency ensures good governance in the biodiversity sector

SO 3: Integrated terrestrial and aquatic management across the country minimizes the impacts of threatening processes on biodiversity and enhances ecosystem services and improves social and economic security

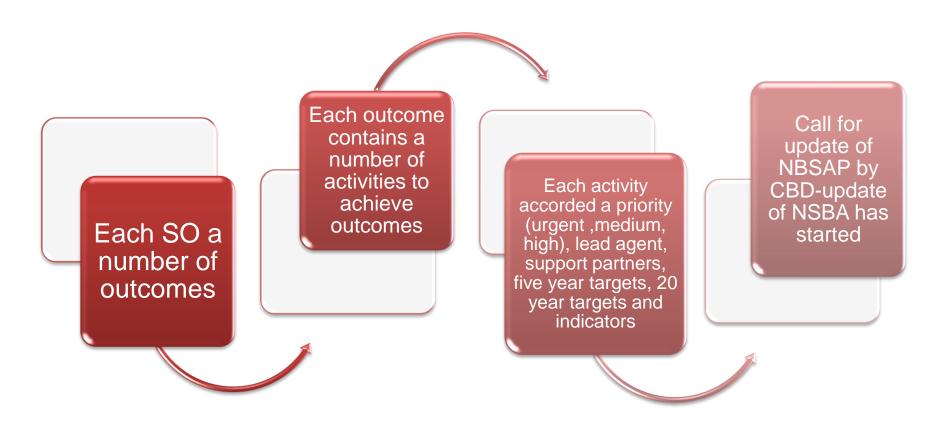
SO 4: Human development and well-being is enhanced through sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of the benefits

SO 5: A network of conservation areas conserves a representative example of biodiversity and maintains key ecological processes across the landscape and seascape

Five strategic objectives



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF NBSAP continued...





CHALLENGES

- Implementation of the NBSAP/NBF –poor response of lead agents
- Link NBSAP explicitly to government priorities i.t.o delivery agreements, socio-economic development and funding requirements
- Gap between national and local levels communication to achieve common goals and how decisions will be made
- Provincial and local governments poorly resourced
- Huge amount of new legislation to comply with
- Mainstreaming-still more work





ACHIEVEMENTS

- NBSAP translated in legal instrument-monitoring and reporting
- NBSAP clear targets, time frames, lead agents
- Targets provide continuous focus-2010 targets, NBF 2013 targets, 2020 targets
- Coordination structures created
- Many of outcomes have been achieved
- Spatial element (NSBA) provided clear direction-update of spatial element almost complete





TARGETS



