



Biodiversity and Conservation
Oceans and Coasts

Area Based Conservation Measures CBD Target 11 – Priorities and Implementation

SOUTH AFRICA CASE STUDY



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National Environmental Management Protected areas Act 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) - NEMPAA

9. Kinds of protected areas

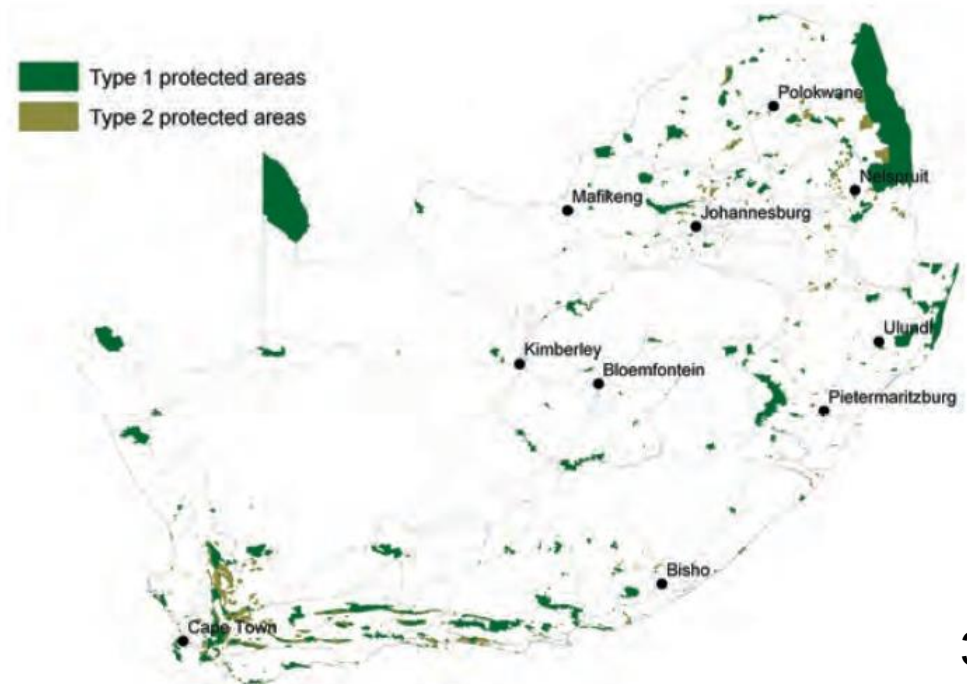
The system of protected areas in South Africa consists of the following kinds of protected areas:

- (a) special nature reserves, national parks, nature reserves (including wilderness areas) and protected environments;
- (b) world heritage sites;
- (c) marine protected areas;
- (d) specially protected forest areas, forest nature reserves and forest wilderness areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998); and
- (e) mountain catchment areas declared in terms of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 1970



Protected Areas – Problem statement (ca. 2004)

- Current system of protected areas **inadequate to maintain key ecosystems and related services** needed for healthy and functioning landscapes and for climate change resilience
- Biological resources being **exploited in unsustainable manner**, and as result the current conservation estate **insufficient to provide ecological services** (food, clean water, air, healthy soils, flood moderation, etc)
- > 50% of wetlands and strategic water sources, have been destroyed or converted to other land uses
- The above situation **undermines socio-economic development** including food and water security
- **Developed a National Protected Area Expansion Strategy**



NPAES - BACKGROUND

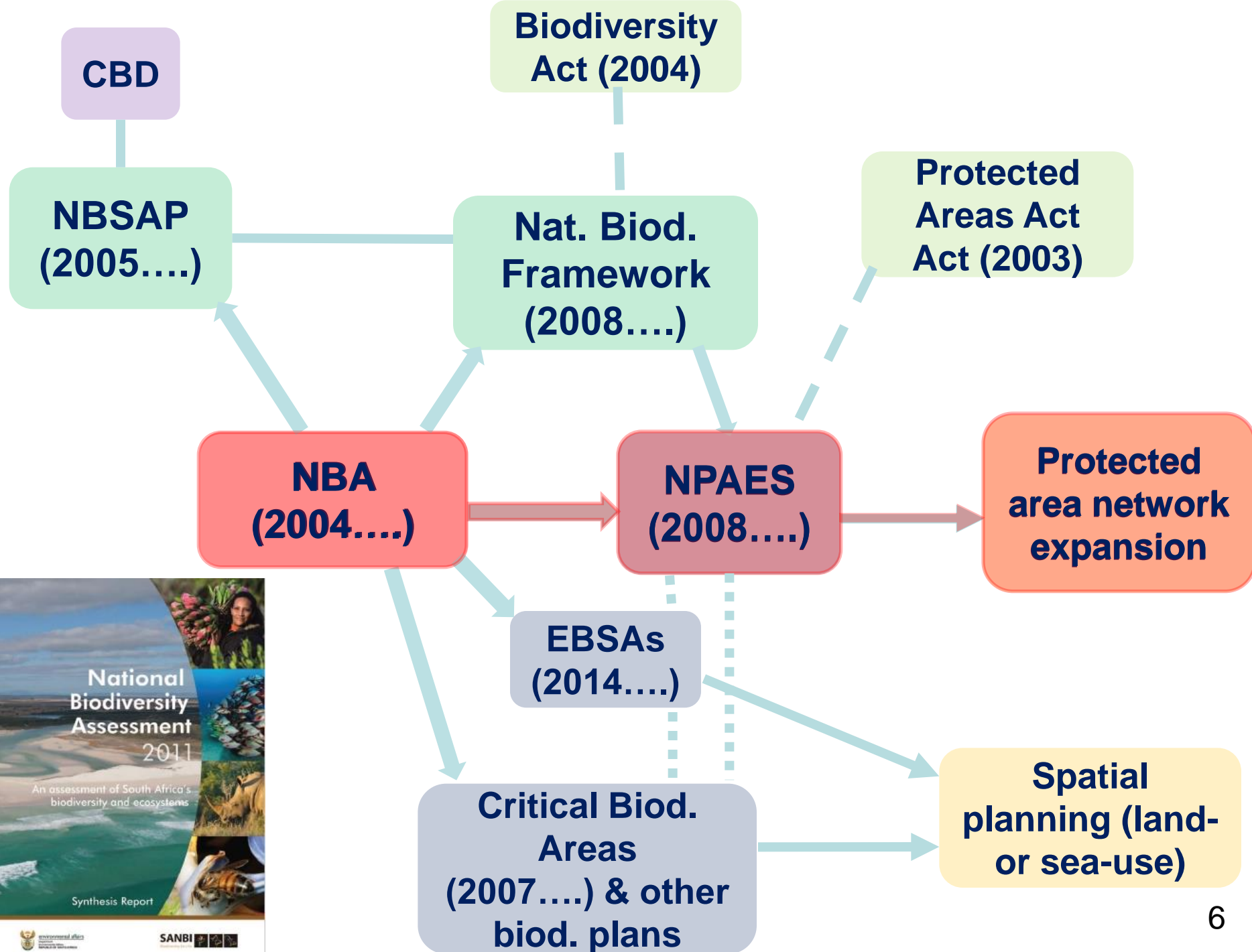
- National Protected Area Expansion Strategy first published in 2008 (NPAES 2008)....20 year plan, review every *ca.* 5 years
- **Goal:** Achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change.
- Sets **targets**, provides **maps**, recommends **mechanisms**....
- Strategically, aligned with National Development Plan; thus also focuses on economic growth, transformation....



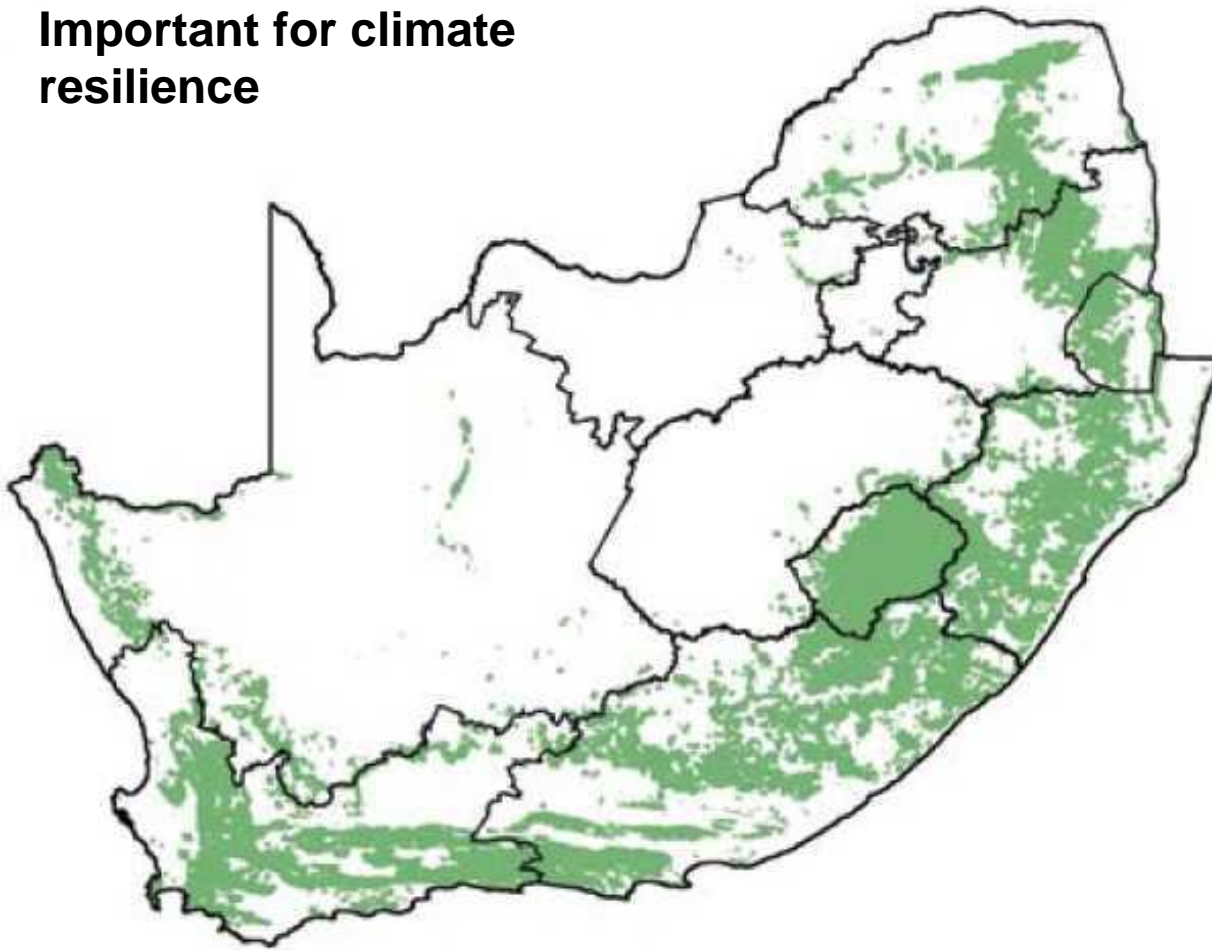
Some key principles for development of NPAES

- Systematic approach
- Representation (ecosystem types)
- Persistence (ecological processes)
- Target driven
- Integrated planning (ecosystems, species, organisations, ecological infrastructure)
- Incorporates issues of opportunity cost

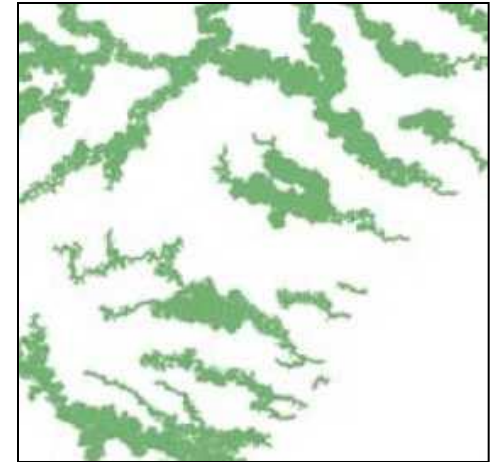




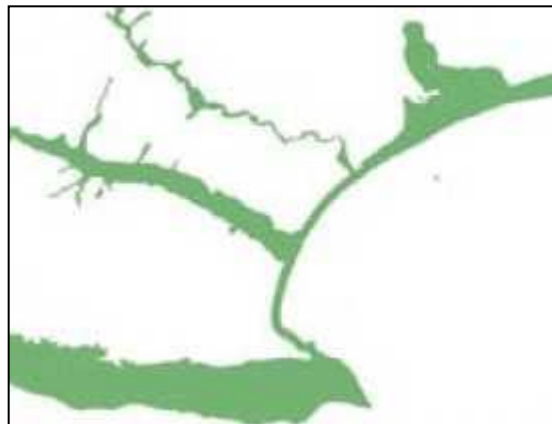
**Important for climate
resilience**



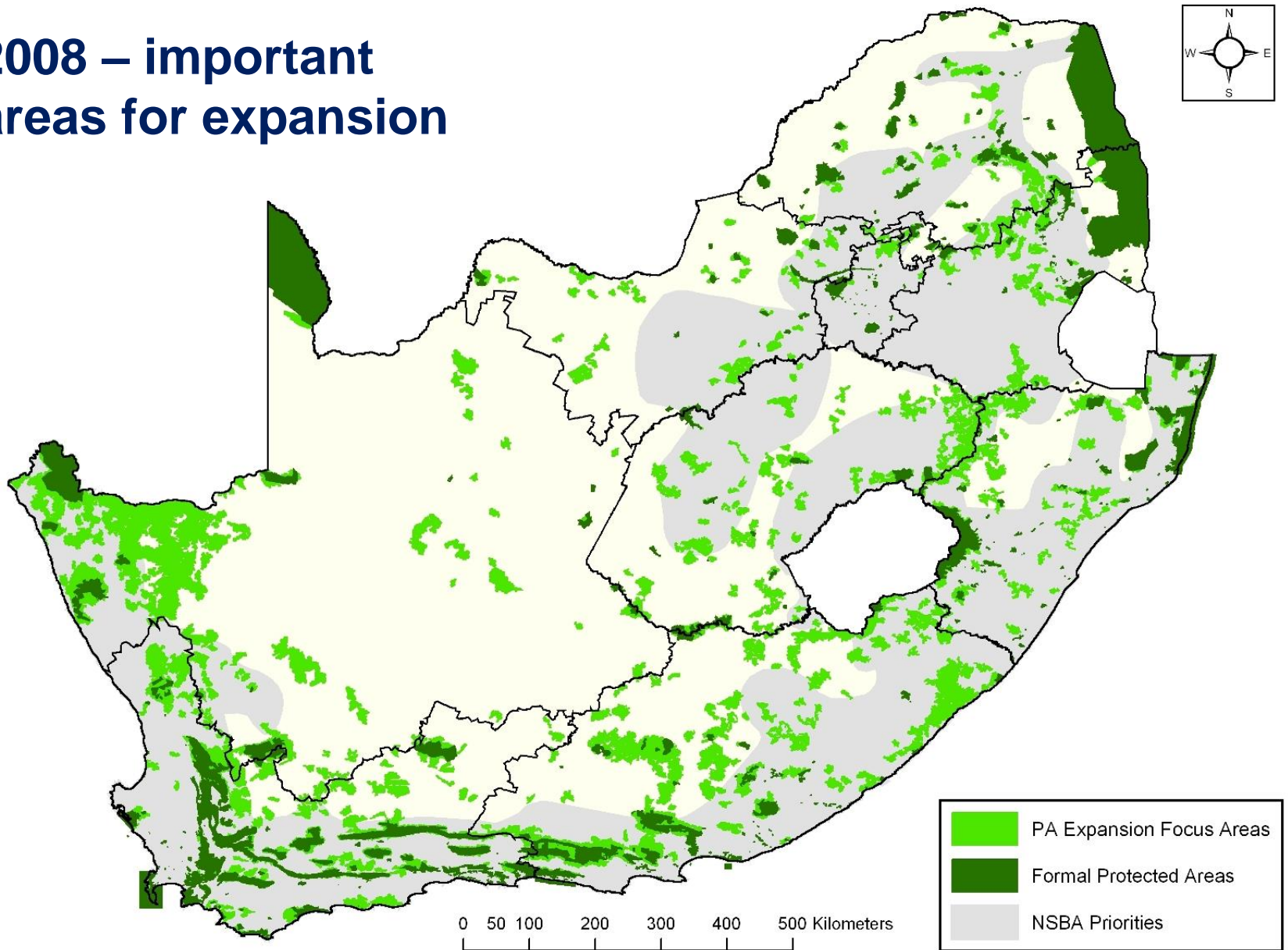
**Importance for ecological
linkages**



**Importance for
ecological
processes and
services**

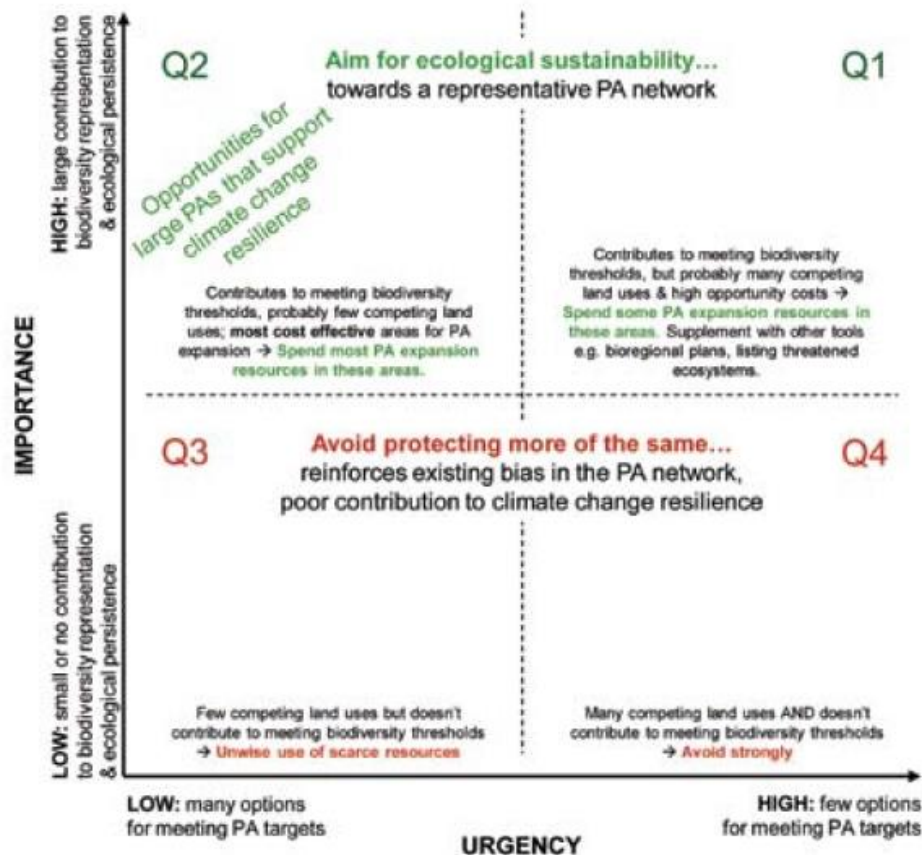


2008 – important areas for expansion



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Implementers

- Provincial conservation agencies
- National Parks
- DEFF (coordinates through a Working Group)

Financing

- National treasury
- Protected area revenue
- Donorships
- Fiscal incentives
- Offsets....

Mechanisms of expanding

- Declaration of public or state lands
- Acquisition of lands
- Contract agreements (stewardship)
- More complex for aquatic areas.....



Terrestrial and marine protection level and targets - 2008

Table 1. Summary of land-based and marine protected area targets, and areas still required to meet targets

	20-year target	Current protection level*	Addition needed to meet 20-year target	Addition needed in next 5 years
Land-based	12%	6.5% (7.9 m ha)	8.8% (10.8 m ha)	2.2% (2.7 m ha)
Marine inshore**	No-take: 15%	No-take: 9.1% (334 km)	No-take: 6% (234 km)	No-take: 1.5% (59 km)
	Total: 25%	Total: 21.5% (785 km)	Total: 9.6% (353 km)	Total: 2.4% (88 km)
Marine offshore: mainland EEZ	No-take: 15%	No-take: 0.16% (1 671 km ²)	No-take: 14.8% (159 111 km ²)	No-take: 3.7% (39 887 km ²)
	Total: 20%	Total: 0.4% (4 172 km ²)	Total: 19.6% (210 205 km ²)	Total: 4.9% (52 551 km ²)
Marine offshore: Prince Edward Islands EEZ	No-take: 15%	No-take: 0% ***	No-take: 15% (70 032 km ²)	No-take: 3.8% (17 508 km ²)
	Total: 20%	Total: 0% ****	Total: 20% (93 376 km ²)	Total: 5% (23 344 km ²)



NPAES 2008 protection level and targets per biome (terrestrial)

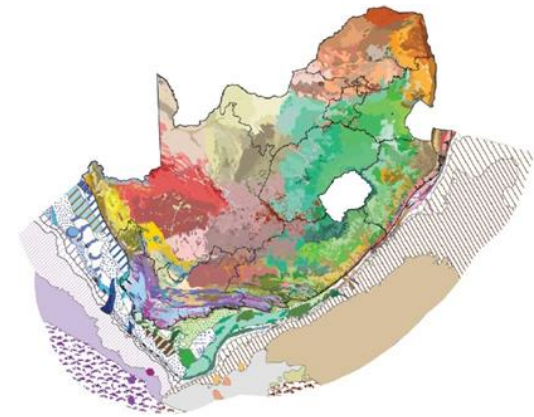
Table 2. Land-based protected area targets summarised by biome

Biome	Biome area* (000 ha)	20-year PA target (%)	Current protected areas		Still required to meet 20-year vegetation type targets		Required in next 5 years	
			000 ha	%	000 ha	%	000 ha	%
Albany Thicket	2 913	10	211	7	107	3.7	27	0.9
Azonal Vegetation	2 898	14	227	8	282	9.7	71	2.4
Desert	716	18	160	22	96	13.4	24	3.4
Forests	472	23	176	37	8	1.7	2	0.4
Fynbos	8 395	15	1 667	20	669	8.0	167	2.0
Grassland	35 449	14	753	2	4 249	12.0	1 062	3.0
Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	1 428	14	97	7	110	7.7	28	1.9
Nama-Karoo	24 820	11	198	1	2 600	10.5	650	2.6
Savanna	41 266	10	3 803	9	2 442	5.9	610	1.5
Succulent Karoo	8 329	12	435	5	715	8.6	179	2.1



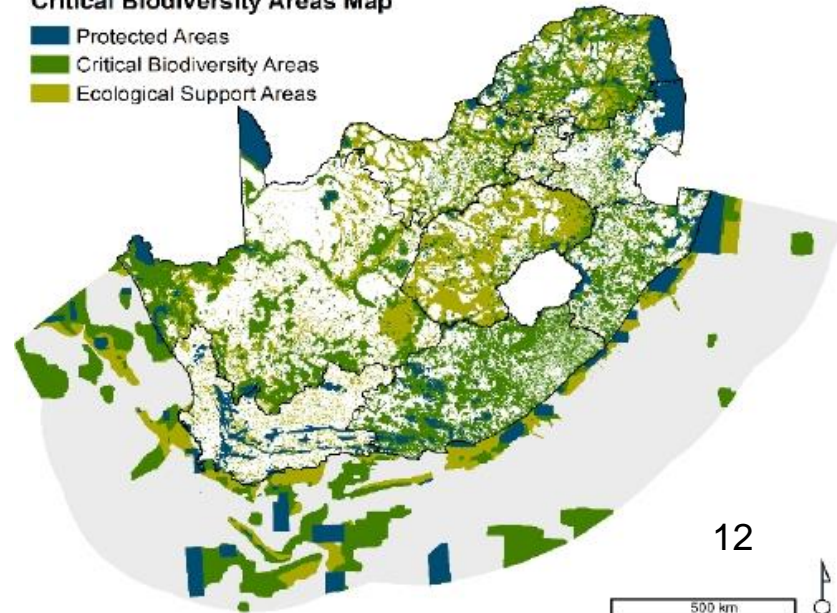
NPAES REVIEWED AND UPDATED IN 2016

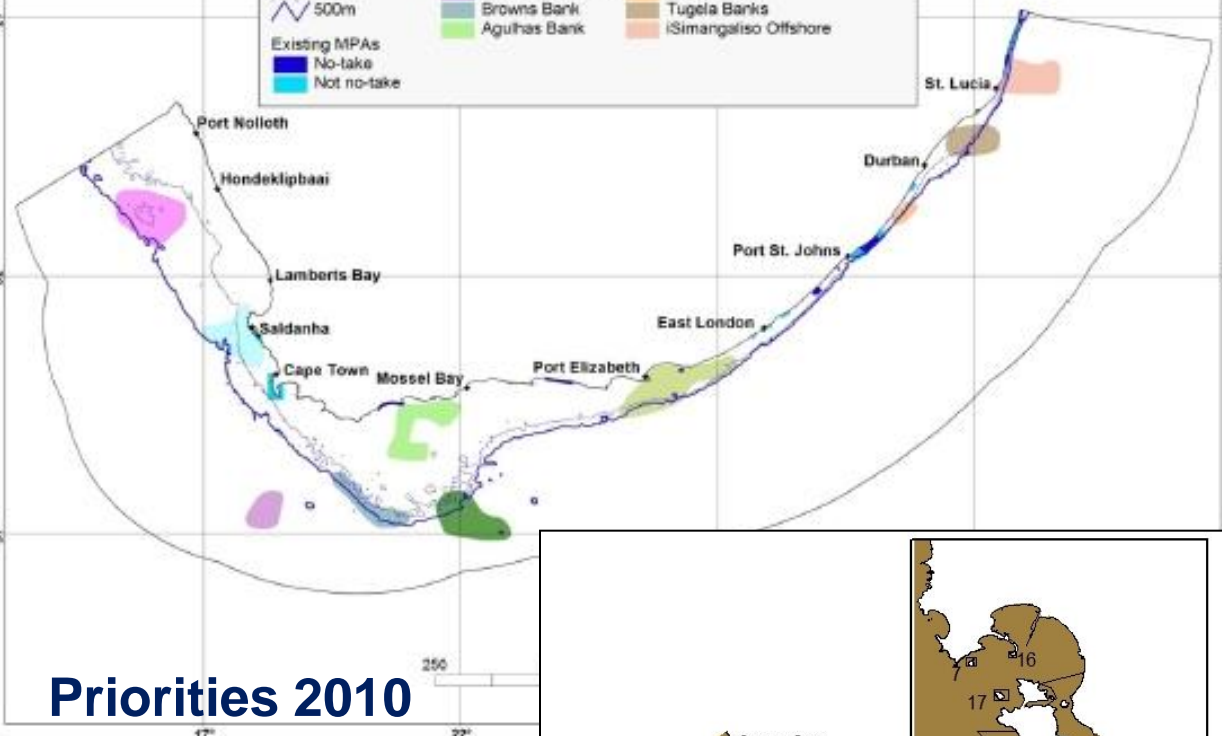
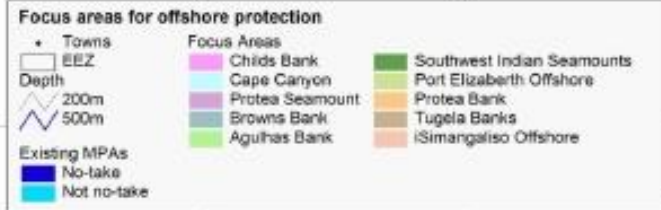
- Review of progress against 2008 targets
- Improvements included updated classification and finer scale mapping
- This allowed comprehensive targets to be set for aquatic ecosystem types (freshwater, estuarine, marine)
- Revision of targets considering also changes in protections levels, land-use and Aichi targets
- Integrated ecosystem condition map
 - ensure that only inclusion of intact areas could contribute to targets
- Greater integration between national and provincial levels



Critical Biodiversity Areas Map

- Protected Areas
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Ecological Support Areas

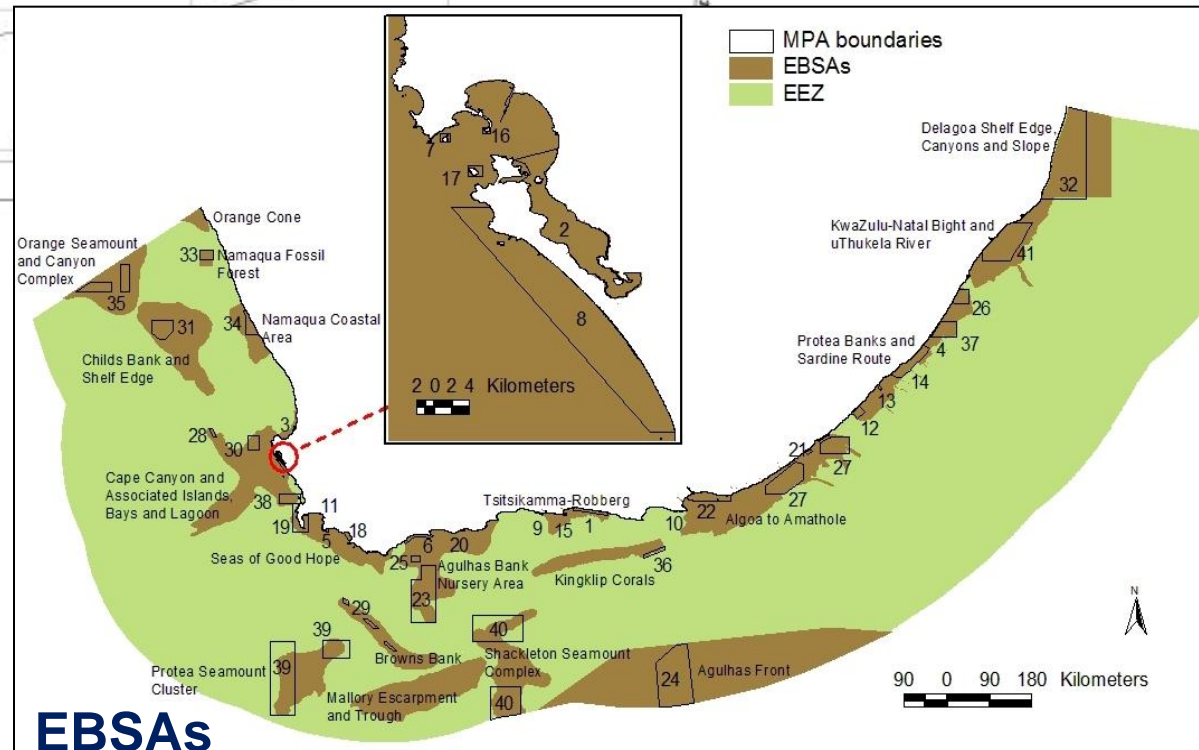




Priorities 2010

Marine

- **Spatial prioritization (2010)**
- **PEI MPA (2013)**
- **EBSAs (2014)**
- **Ocean economy - Operation Phakisa (2014....)**
- **20 MPA declarations (2019)**



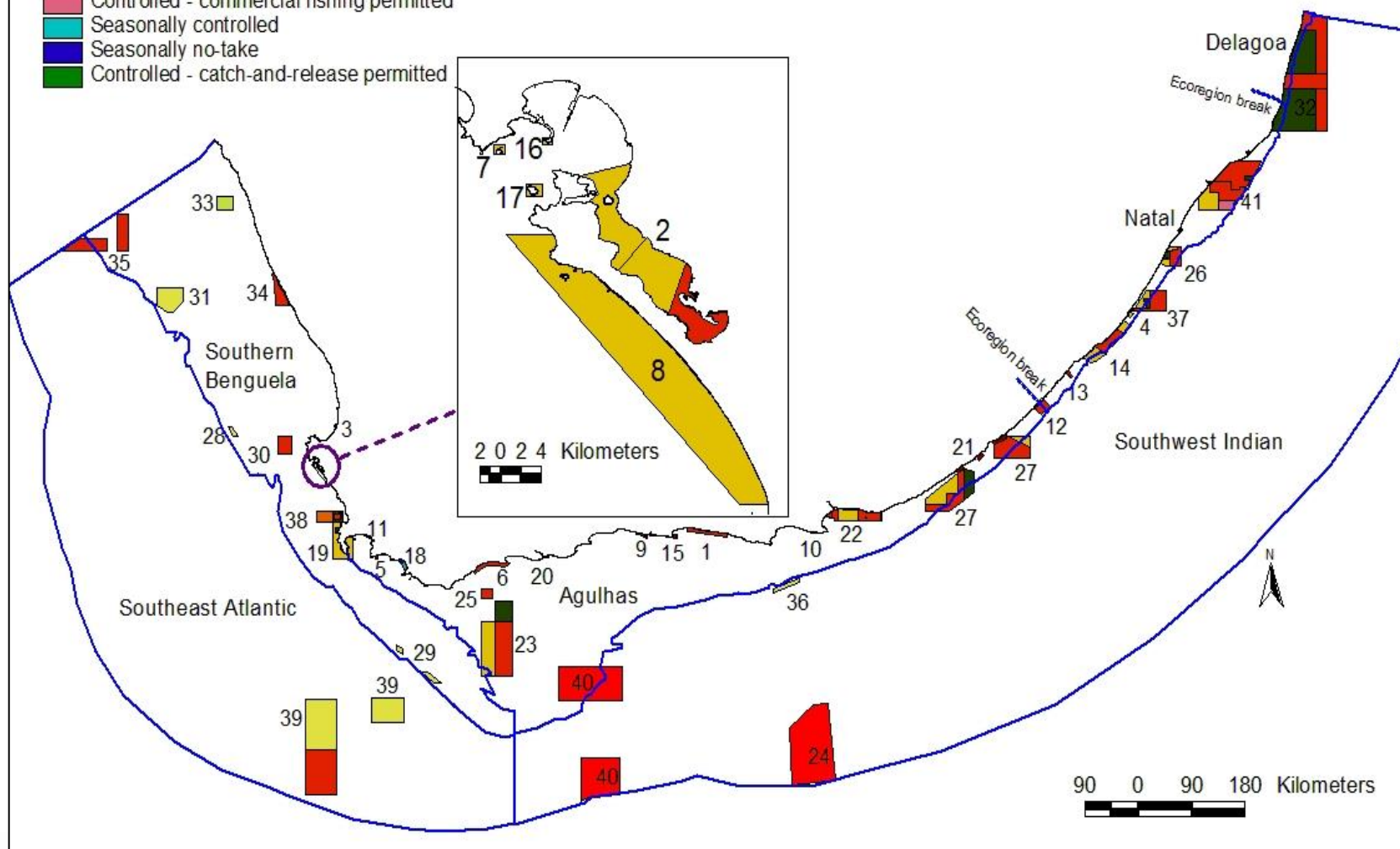
EBSAs



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MPA zonations

- No-take
- No-take, but fishing from shore permitted
- Controlled
- Controlled - certain linefishing permitted
- Controlled - pelagic linefishing permitted (benthic protection)
- Controlled - industrial large pelagic fishing permitted (benthic protection)
- Controlled - linefishing and industrial small pelagic fishing permitted (benthic protection)
- Controlled - commercial fishing permitted
- Seasonally controlled
- Seasonally no-take
- Controlled - catch-and-release permitted



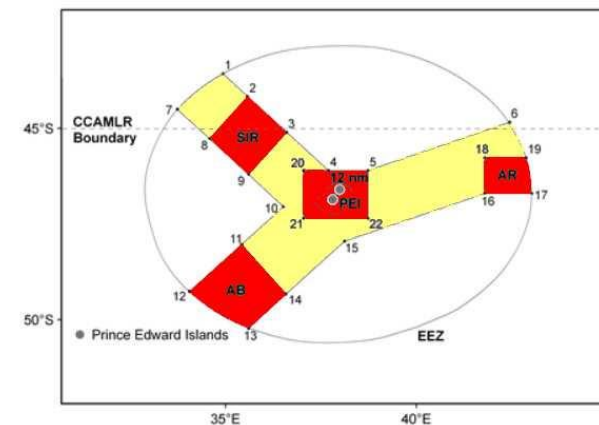
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Where are we now ?

(2019)

- Mainland protected areas: 108 000 km² = **± 8.9%** (up from 6.5% in 2008)
- MPAs in mainland EEZ: 57 943 km² = **± 5.4%** (up from < 0.5% in 2008)
- MPA in Southern Ocean EEZ: 181 437 km² = **± 38%** (up from 0% in 2008)
- MPA coverage in total: **15.5%** (but skewed towards southern ocean, not representative)



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NBA 2018

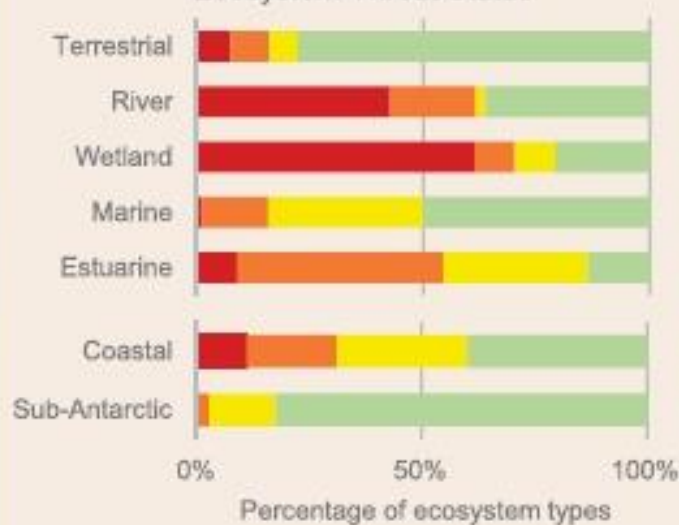


Threat status

Protection level

Ecosystems

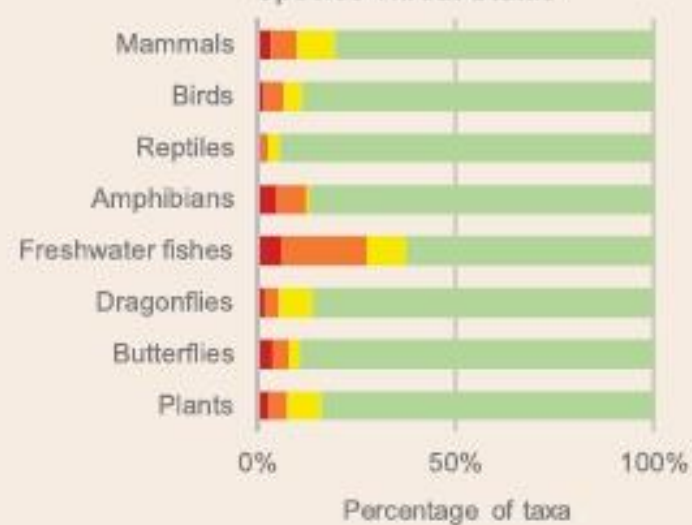
Ecosystem Threat Status



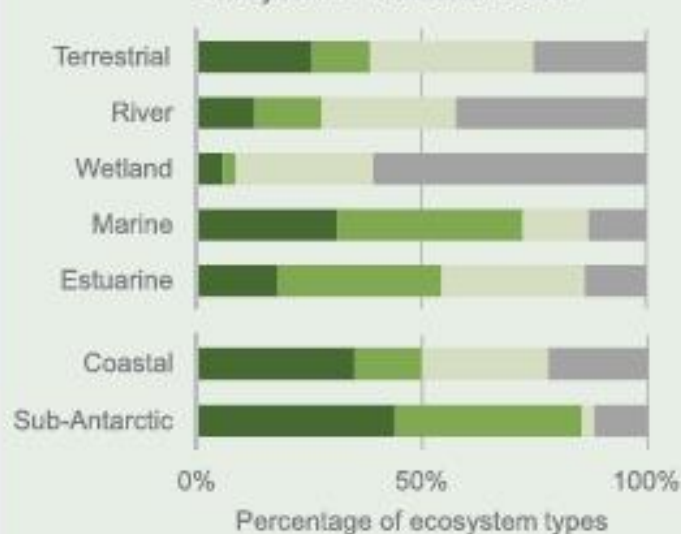
■ Critically Endangered ■ Endangered ■ Vulnerable ■ Least Concern

Species

Species Threat Status

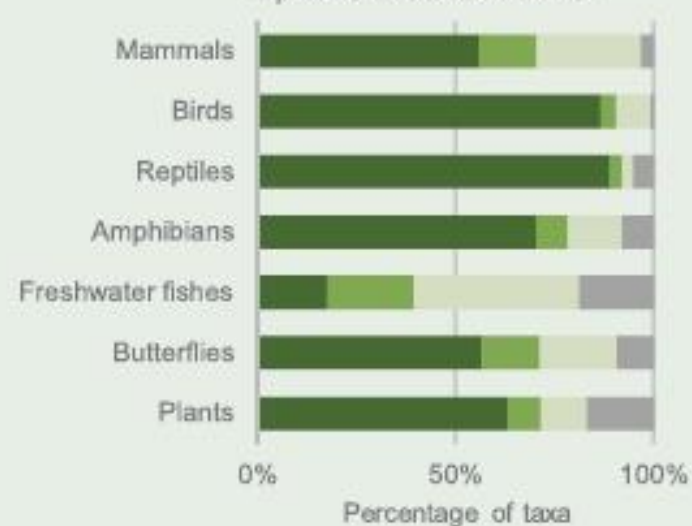


Ecosystem Protection Level



■ Well Protected ■ Moderately Protected ■ Poorly Protected ■ Not Protected

Species Protection Level



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Targets for South Africa in relation to international targets

Category	Biozone	Long-term protected area target	Aichi target	20-year target ²⁶	5-year target
Marine ²⁷	Inner shelf, inshore, offshore benthic	20%	10%	10%	2.5%
	Marine pelagic ²⁸	20%	10%	10%	2.5%
	Southern Oceans	20%	10%	10%	2.5%
	Coast types, island, lagoon	20%	17%	15.7%	3.92%
Terrestrial	All	16 – 36%	17%	12.6 – 28.3%	3.15 – 7.1%
Estuaries	All	20%	17%	15.7%	3.92%
Rivers	N.A.	20%	17%	15.7%	3.92%
Wetlands	N.A.	20%	17%	15.7%	3.92%



OECMs

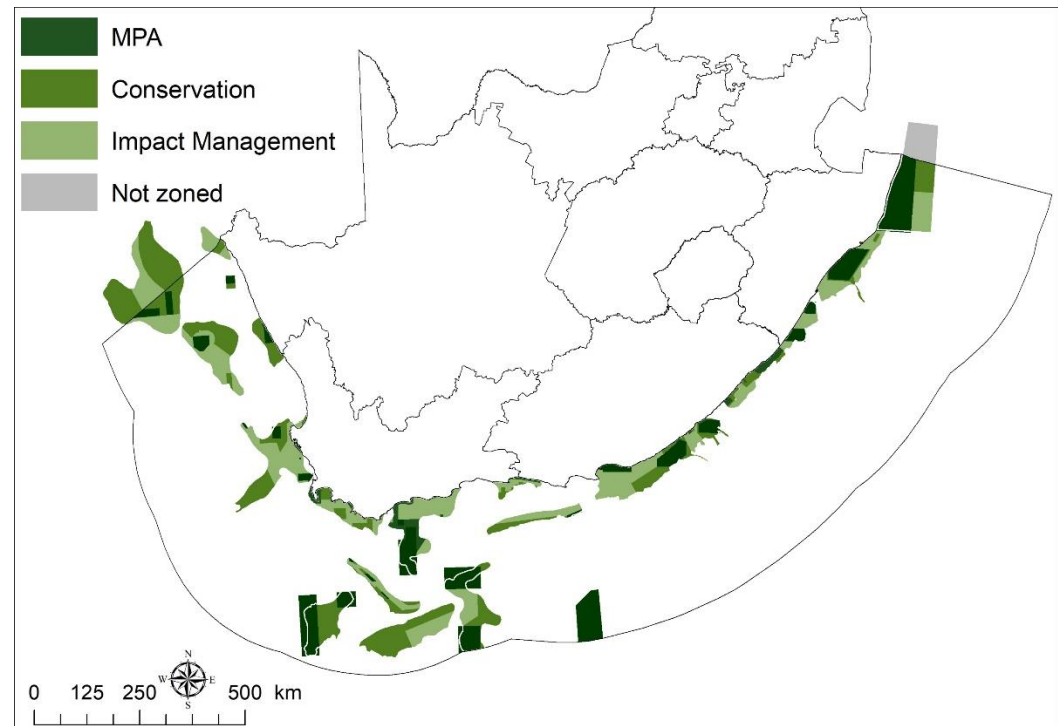
“Other effective area-based conservation measure” means “a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is **governed** and **managed** in ways that achieve **positive** and **sustained long-term** outcomes for the **in situ conservation** of biodiversity, with **associated** ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio–economic, and other locally relevant values”

- National Department to develop a **framework** for South Africa **to recognise** and **report** on Conservation Areas as OECMs
- Draft OECMs framework** will be published for comments
- Responsible management authorities to **evaluate, review and report on potential OECMs to Department**
- Management authority support to be obtained before OECMs recognised



Way forward

- After evaluation, map and add recognised OECMs into the conservation estate database
- Reassess protection levels and priorities
- Continue to expand the protected areas into the identified priority areas
- Further develop
- biodiversity planning for areas outside of Protected Areas....



Thank You

