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Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# Mainstreaming Biodiversity beyond Protected Areas into Public and Private Landscapes

## *South African Example*



Intle Care Roll-On Deodorant



**Buchu oil**



# Conservation beyond Protected Areas into Public and Private Landscapes

- Background
- Legislative and policy environment
- Examples
- Challenges
- Conclusion



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# Background

- BS: Practice of effective management to ensure that natural systems, biodiversity and ecosystem services are maintained and enhanced
- Past approaches to nature conservation
  - Management of large areas of public land in statutory protected areas,
  - Informal system of non statutory conservation areas on private lands



# Background

## Inadequacies

- Statutory protected areas: Did not achieve the goal of comprehensively conserving biodiversity
- Informal off reserve conservation:
  - No long term security to biodiversity
  - No standard for the management of sites
  - No support for the participating landowners



# Legislative framework

## National Legislative and policy environment

- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
  - NEM: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003):
    - cooperation between State and landowners
    - Encourages local community participation in the management of PAs
    - Representative PA network on state, private and communal land
    - Sustainable utilisation of PAs



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# Legislative framework

- NEM: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004)
  - Establishment of SANBI
  - Provides a dedicated planning framework for biodiversity
  - Bioregional Plans- spatial plans that identify critical biodiversity areas and provides land use planning and decision making guidelines



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# Systematic Conservation Planning

**Spatial input layers**



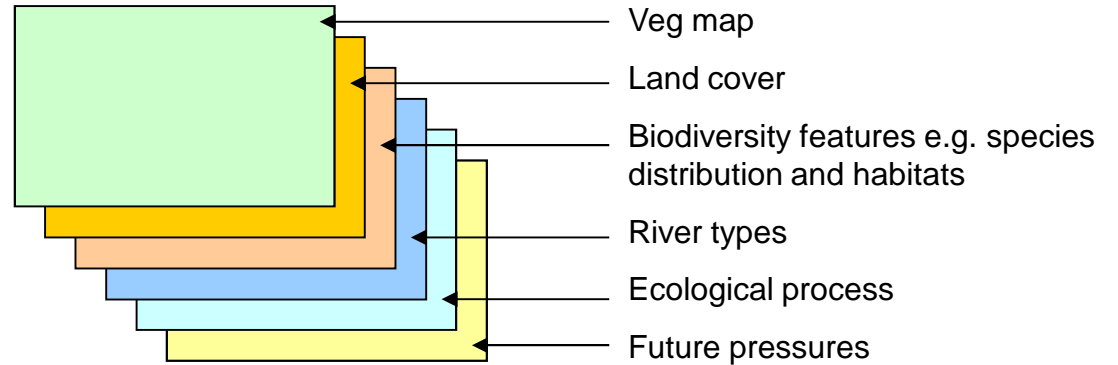
**Irreplaceability map**



**Map of critical biodiversity  
areas (CBAs)**

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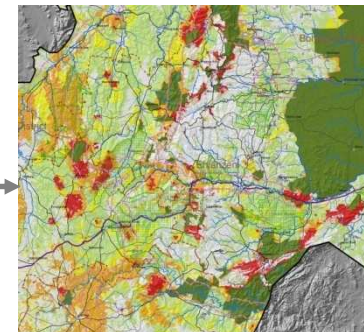
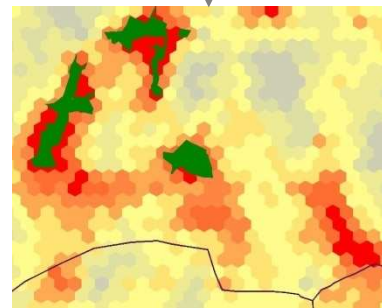
**Landuse guidelines**



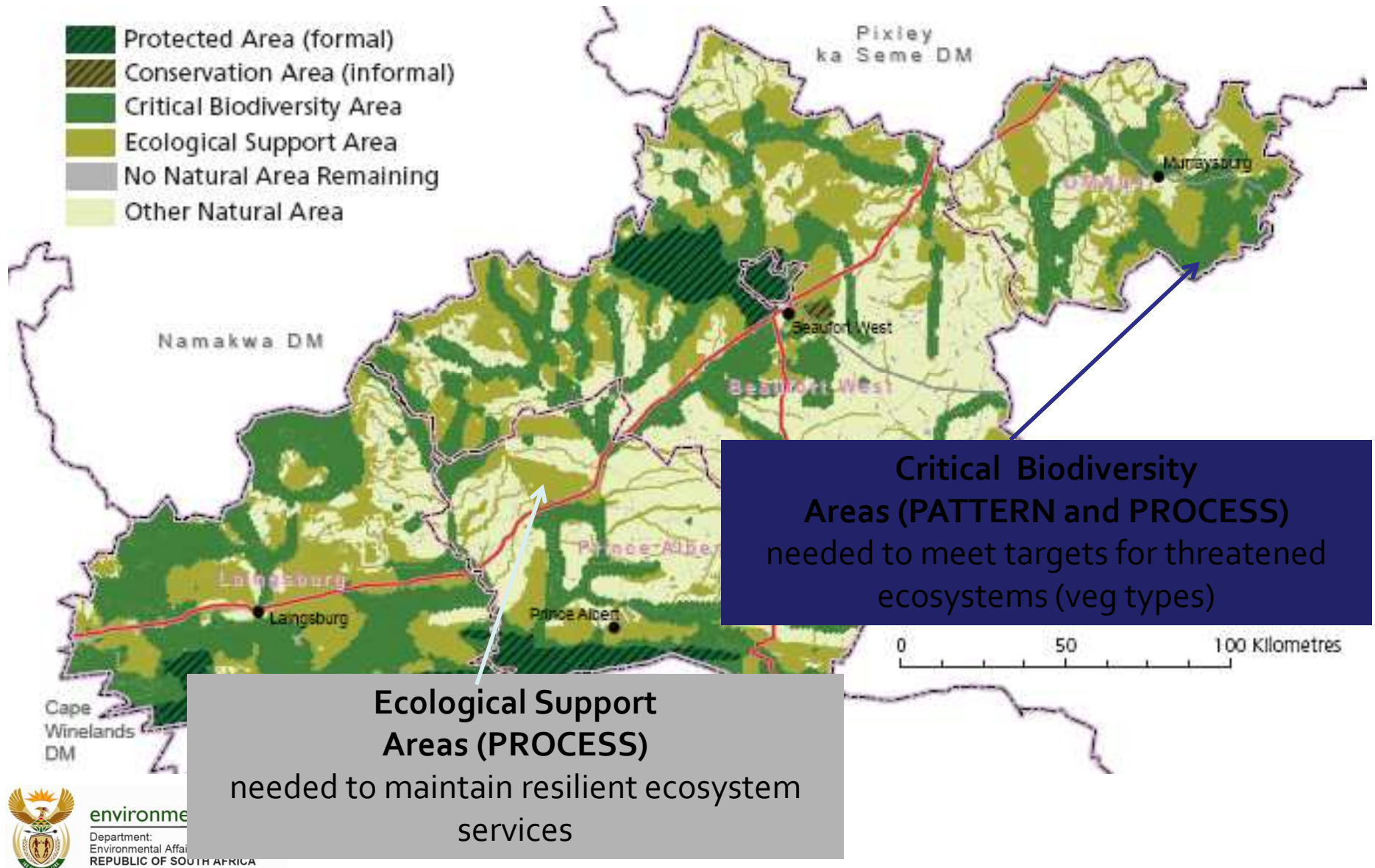
Set targets for biodiversity features



Analyse using biodiversity planning software and GIS



## E.g. Map of Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas





# Legislative framework

- Biodiversity Management plans – for ecosystems; indigenous and/or migratory species
- Biodiversity Management agreements: on the implementation of Biodiversity Management plans – key to dev of Biodiversity Stewardships
- Listing threatened and protected species and/or ecosystems ; aims to provide protection to and maintain the integrity of such
- Control and enforcement of species and organisms posing a potential threat to biodiversity (NRMP functions)



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# Legislative framework

- Property rates Act 6 of 2004 – makes provision to partly compensate landowners who conserve their property through participation in BS
- Income tax Act – 58 of 1962/Revenue Laws amendment Act 60 of 2008: tax incentives of varying degree for landowners involved in statutory conservation

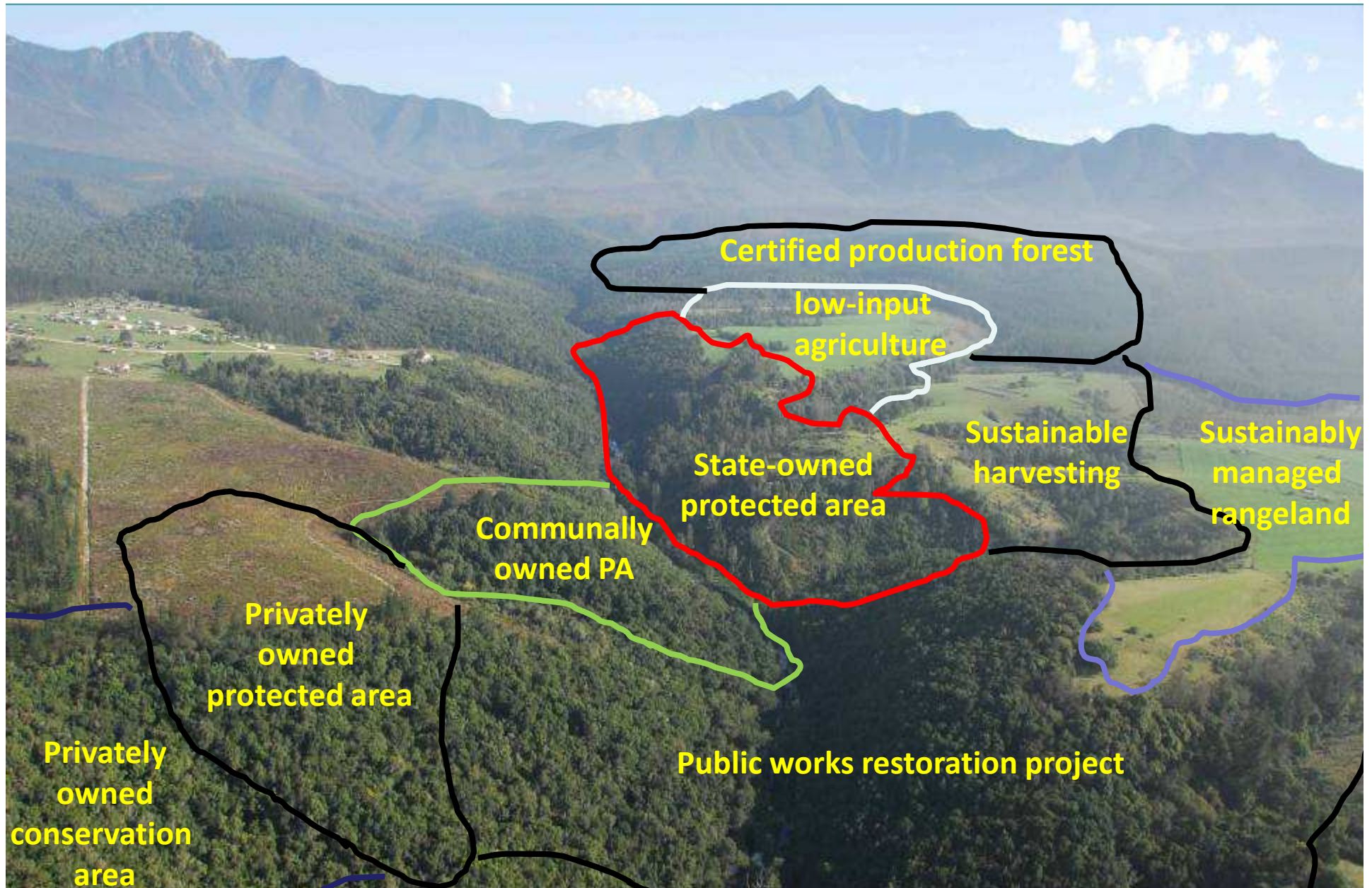


# Legislative framework

- National protected Areas Expansion Strategy-overarching protected areas framework for the establishment of a South African National Protected Area's system that:
  - conserves a comprehensive representative and adequate sample of biodiversity and maintains key ecological processes across the landscapes and seascapes



# A Landscape Approach to Mainstreaming







# **SOUTH AFRICAN MINING AND BIODIVERSITY FORUM**

- **SAMBF**
  - Established in 2005 to promote cross sectoral interaction and co-operation aimed at improving biodiversity conservation and management in the mining industry
  - Development of best practice guideline which informed the development of Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Mining



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# Working in Production Sectors

- Biodiversity best practice guidelines for potato farming in the Sandveld
- Sustainable cultivation of sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal
- Biodiversity stewardship on wine farms in the Western Cape
- Biodiversity planning and decision-support tools for the plantation forestry sector
- Sustainable Seafood



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# Tools for Mainstreaming in Production Sectors

- Plantation Forestry
  - Biodiversity stewardship; biodiversity planning tools and decision support; certification and guidelines for small-grower forestry expansion
- Agriculture
  - Best practice guideline; biodiversity stewardship agreements; standard and market mechanism for good practice
- Mining
  - Biodiversity offsets (wetland mitigation banking); guidelines for rehabilitation; mining and biodiversity guidelines
- Fisheries
  - Procurement advice and training; ecosystem guidelines to responsible fisheries





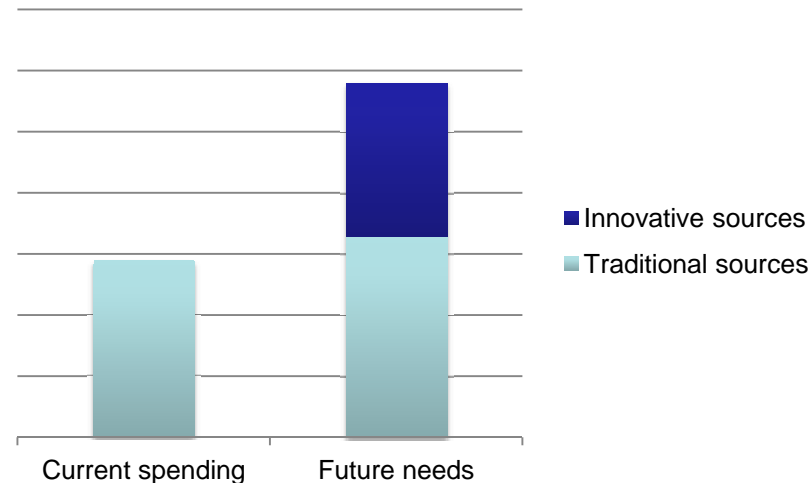
# Challenges

- More unemployment
- Increasing population
- More pressure to biodiversity
- More responsibility to reduce biodiversity loss with less resources
- Minimum capacity



# Concluding Message: Innovation

- Innovation in implementing the Convention
- Governments need new sources of sustainable funding to meet CBD commitments and tackle NBSAP priorities



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**THANK YOU!**

