



BRIEFING ON 30X30 AND RELATED MATTERS TO THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

DDG: BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **Enabling Legislation and policies**
- **Protected areas Profile**
- **National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy 2020**
- **The Global Biodiversity Framework and SA approach**
- **The GBF and High-Level Panel recommendations**



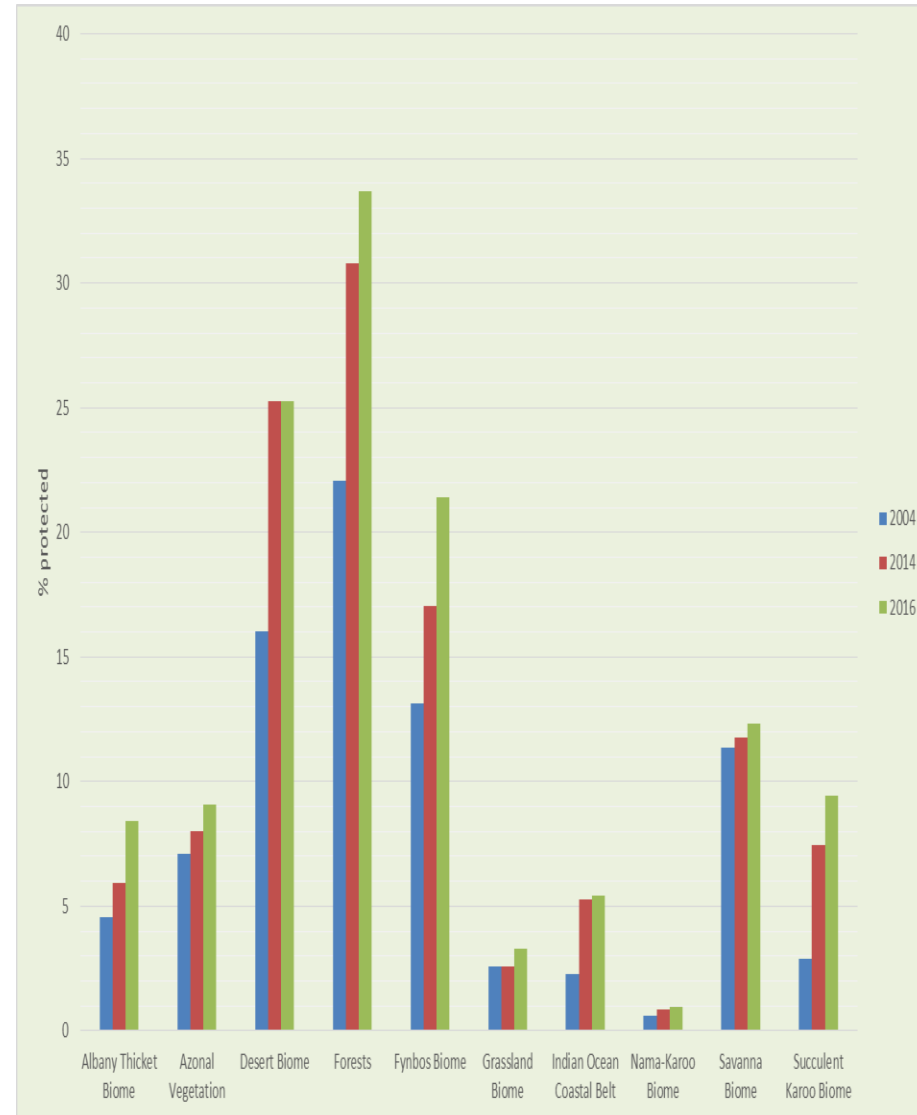
ENABLING LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

Legislation/policies	Object of the Act /policy
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No 31 of 2004),	Provides for a national system of protected areas as part of a strategy to manage and conserve the country's biodiversity. A significant part of this Act is that the state is appointed as the trustee of protected areas in the country.
The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004),	Sets out the mechanisms for managing and conserving biodiversity and its components; protecting species and ecosystems: the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting, including indigenous biological resources; and the establishment of the South African National Biodiversity Institute
The World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999),	Provides for the cultural and environmental protection and sustainable development of, and related activities in a world heritage site.
The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008),	Establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic; ensures that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone
National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)	Promotes the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all and creates the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in state forests in relation to protection and sustainable use.
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy 2016 to 2036	To achieve cost effective protected area expansion for improved ecosystem representation, ecological sustainability and resilience to climate change. The NPAES highlights how we can become more efficient and effective in allocating the scarce human and financial resources available for protected area expansion.

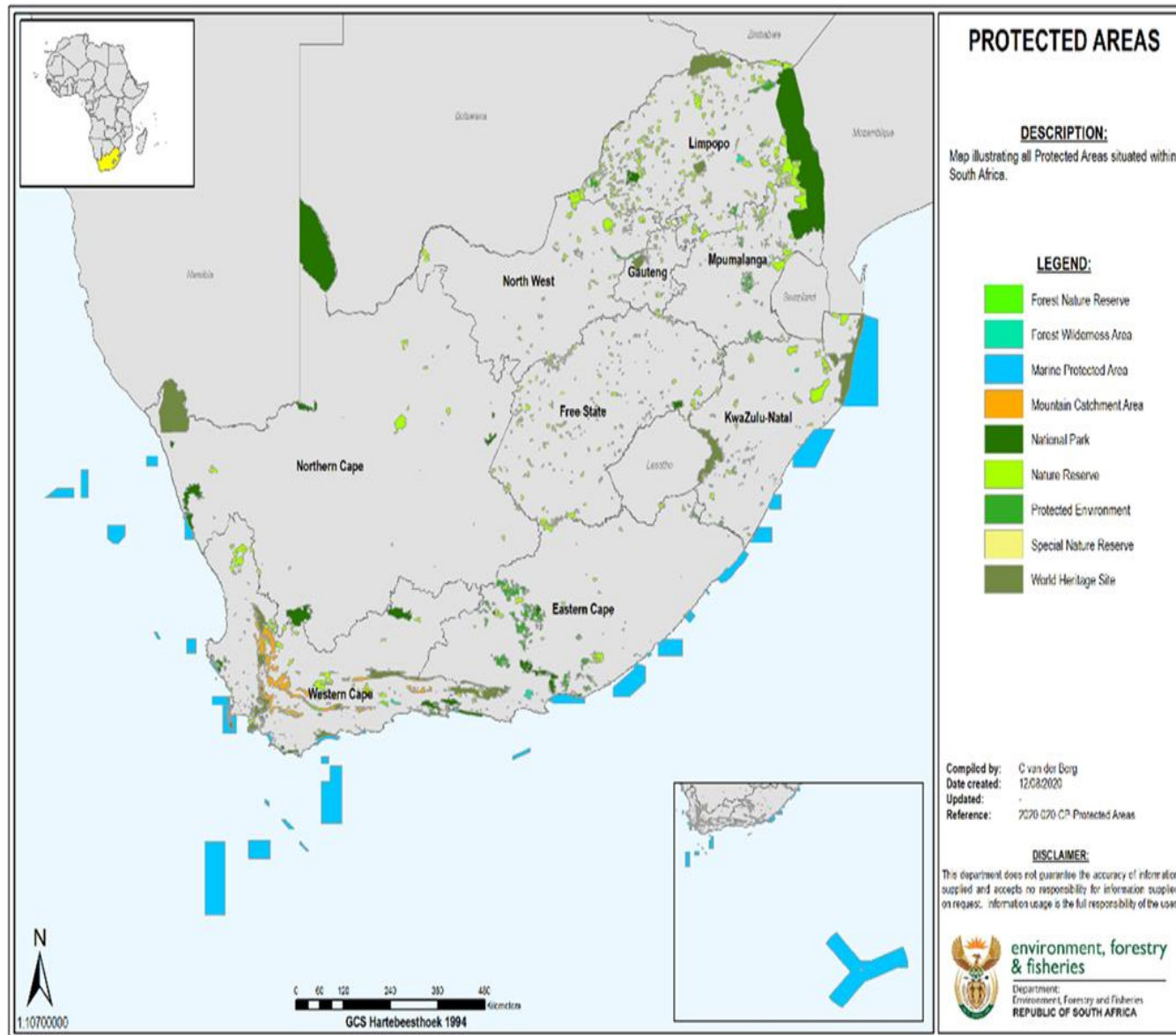
NATIONAL PROTECTED AREAS EXPANSION STRATEGY (NPAES 2020) AND TARGETS

- 20-year strategy for expansion of PAs and Conservation Areas
- Aims to protect full variety of SA's biomes and ecosystems (especially under-represented grassland, nama Karoo, succulent Karoo, ocean ecosystems, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, etc.) and species;
- Informed by performance of the sector during the 1st 5 years of implementation;
- Informed by systematic conservation planning

Comparison of expansion of biomes between 2004 & 2016



PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK IN SOUTH AFRICA



1161 Protected Areas 8,63% of land area

22 National Parks (SANParks) 3,7 million ha. (35%)

Provinces: 1,9 million ha (25%)

Privately owned: 3,7 million ha. (35%)

Community owned 0,5 million ha. (5%) a.

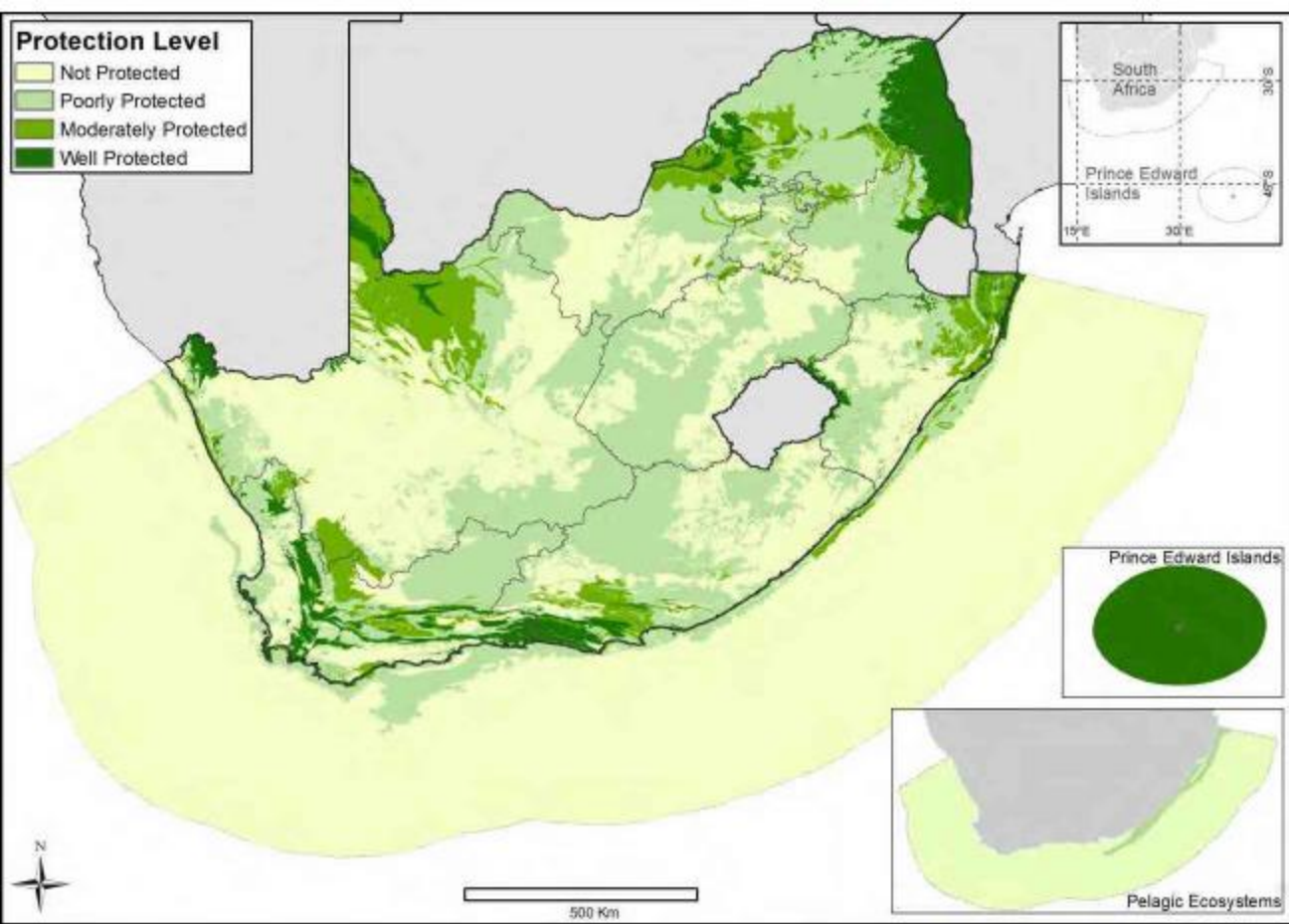
39 marine protected areas (14.56%)

5 Natural World Heritage Sites iSimangaliso and other 0,8 million ha. (7%)

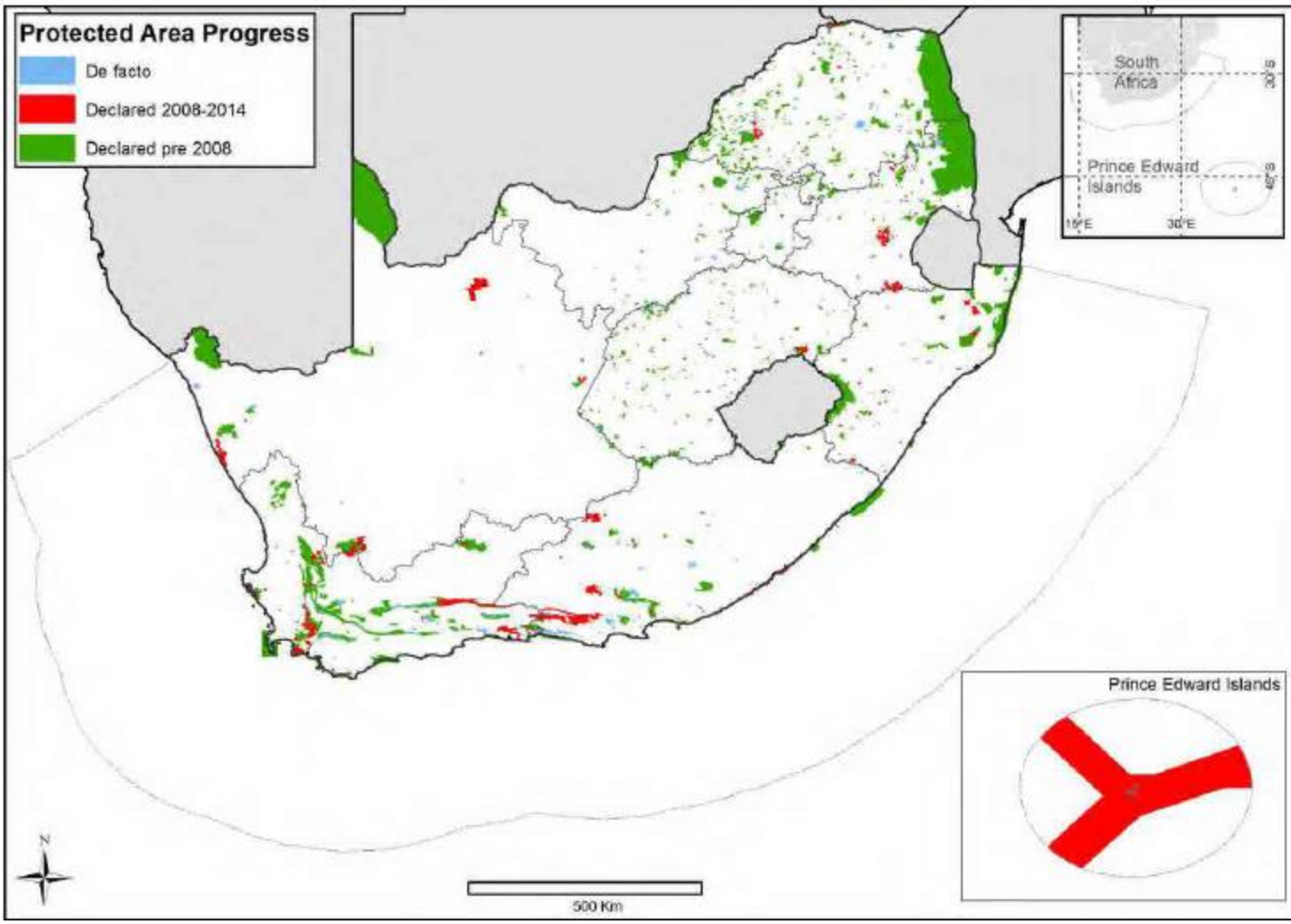
23 Ramsar Sites

10 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves

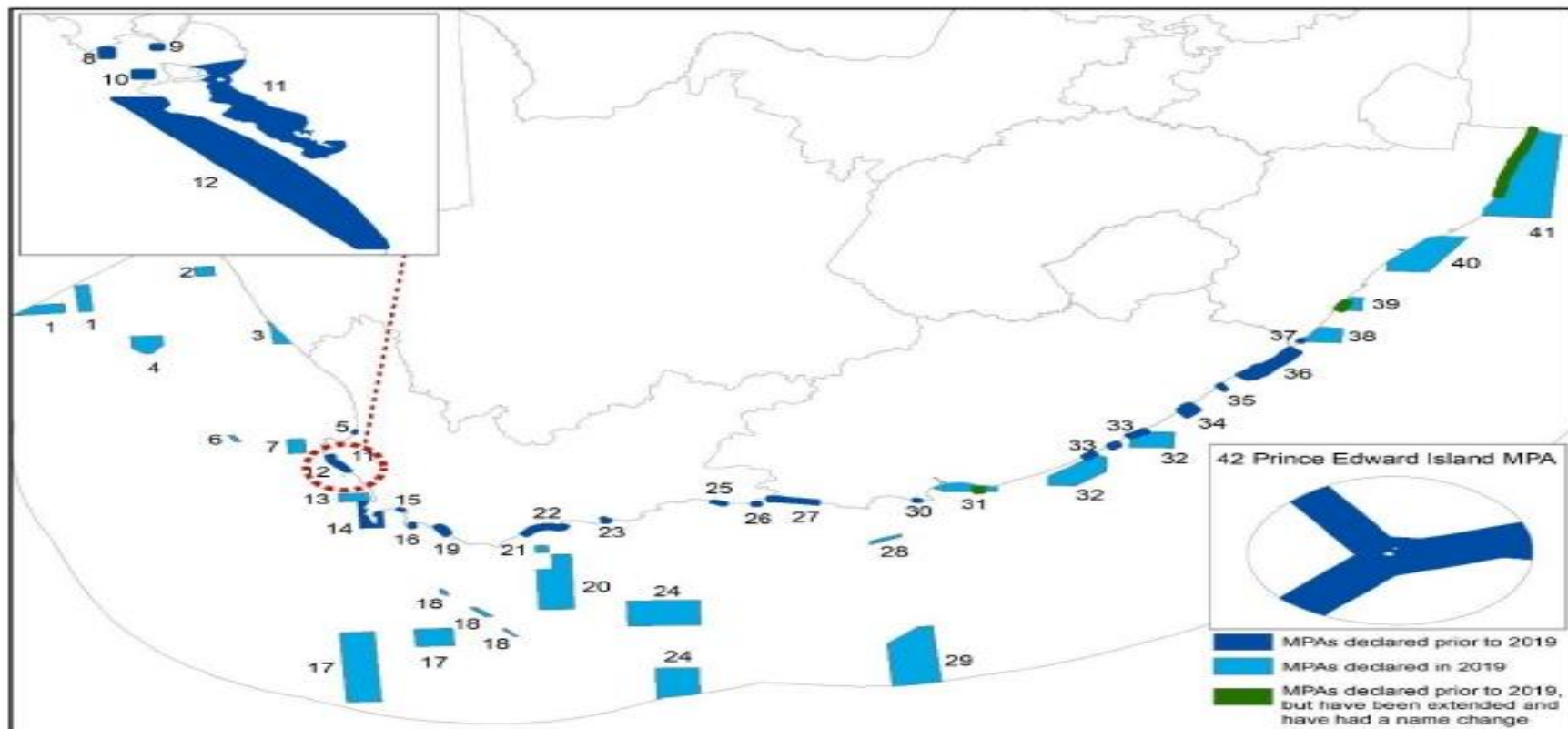
6 Trans frontier Parks/ Conservation Areas



JTH AFRICAN ECOSYSTEMS), LAND MARINE TEMS



CURRENT MARINE PROTECTED AREAS MAP



1	Orange Shelf
2	Namaqua Fossil Forest
3	Namaqua National Park
4	Childs Bank
5	Rocherpan
6	Benguela Muds
7	Cape Canyon
8	Malgas Island
9	Marcus Island
10	Jutten Island
11	Langebaan Lagoon
12	Sixteen Mile Beach
13	Robben Island
14	Table Mountain National Park

15	Helderberg
16	Betty's Bay
17	Southeast Atlantic Seamounts
18	Browns Bank Corals
19	Walker Bay Whale Sanctuary
20	Agulhas Bank Complex
21	Agulhas Muds
22	De Hoop
23	Stilbaai
24	Southwest Indian Seamount
25	Goukamma
26	Robberg
27	Tsitsikamma
28	Port Elizabeth Corals

29	Agulhas Front MPA
30	Sardinia Bay
31	Addo Elephant National Park
32	Amathole Offshore
33	Amathole
34	Dwesa-Cwebe
35	Hluleka
36	Pondoland
37	Trafalgar
38	Protea Banks
39	Aliwal Shoal
40	uThukela
41	iSimgangaliso



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CUMMULATIVE INCREASE OF PROTECTED AREAS OVER TIME

- ❑ Between 2008 to 2014 - 18 943 336ha in RSA declaration through 460 properties
- ❑ 830 322ha Terrestrial PAs
- ❑ **18 085 137ha Marine (Prince Edward Island)**
- ❑ **Cumulative increase in % of Conservation Estate in RSA from 2016 (Terrestrial)**
 - **March 2016 – 11,73%**
 - **March 2017 – 12,51% (0,78% increase)**
 - **March 2018 – 12,96% (0,45% increase)**
 - **March 2019 – 13,7% (0,74% increase)**
 - **March 2020 15,76% (2,06% increase)**
 - **16,09% (0,33% increase)**

No of PAs by types declared in the 1st Phase

Protected area type	Number of declarations	Area (ha)
Terrestrial		
National Park	325	270 284
Nature Reserve	112	348 515
Protected Environment	12	196 673
Forest Nature Reserve	8	14 850
Terrestrial total	457	830 322
Marine		
Marine Protected Area	3	18 113 015
Marine total	3	18 113 015
Total	460	18 943 336



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MPA EXPANSION INCREASED IN THE RECENT YEARS

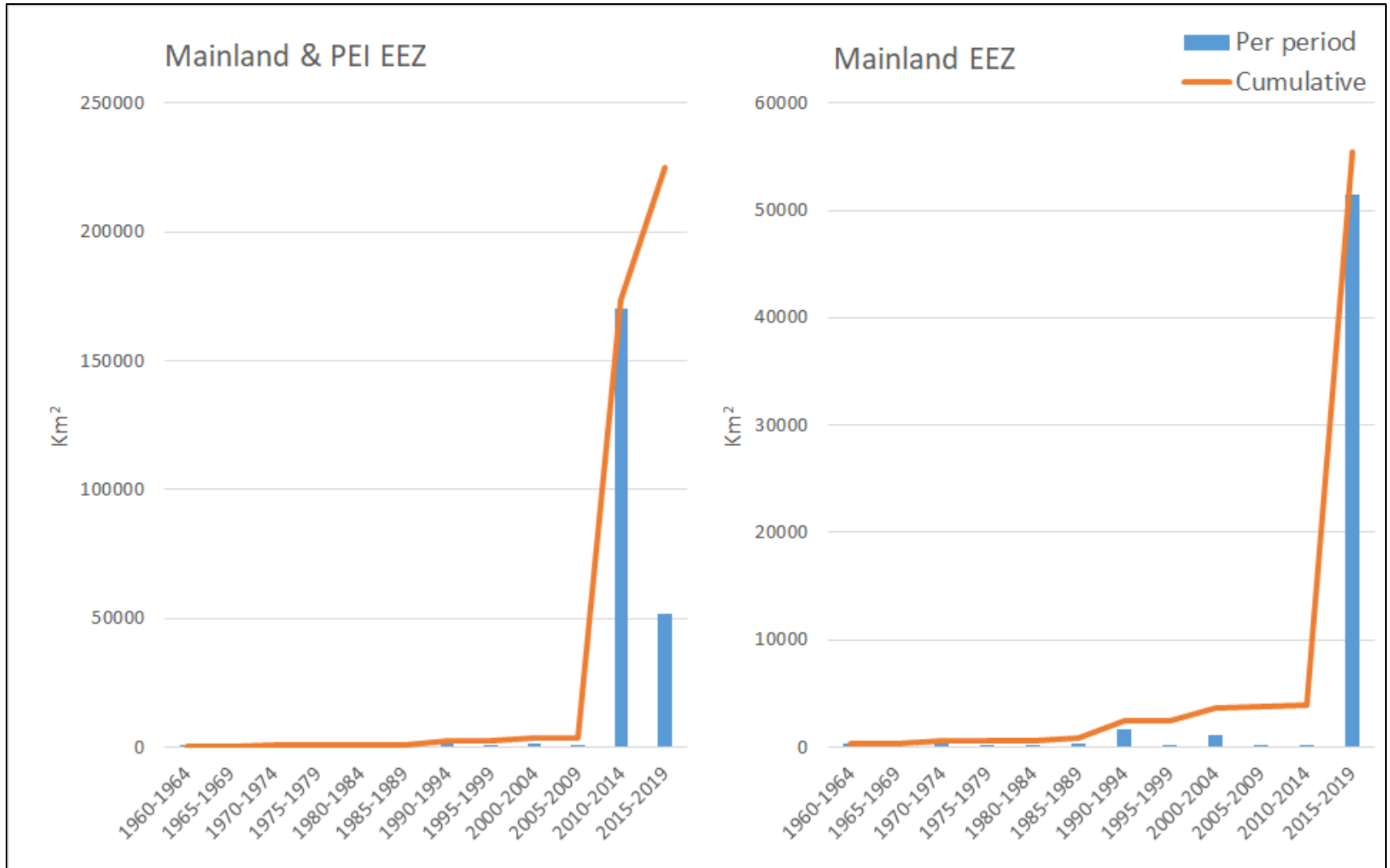


Table 5: Summary of the percentages required for the long-term protected area targets, Aichi biodiversity targets, 20-year protected area targets and 5-year targets. Full targets for individual ecosystems are given in *Appendix 1*.

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%

NPAES TARGETS FOR TERRESTRIAL IN SOUTH AFRICA IN RELATION TO GLOBAL TARGETS (30%)

Activity description	%	km ²	ha
Terrestrial Ecosystems		146 814 km ²	14 681 400ha
Wetlands		2 353 km ²	235 300ha
Rivers		1490 km ²	149 000ha



NPAES TARGETS FOR MARINE PAs IN SOUTH AFRICA IN RELATION TO GLOBAL TARGETS (30%)

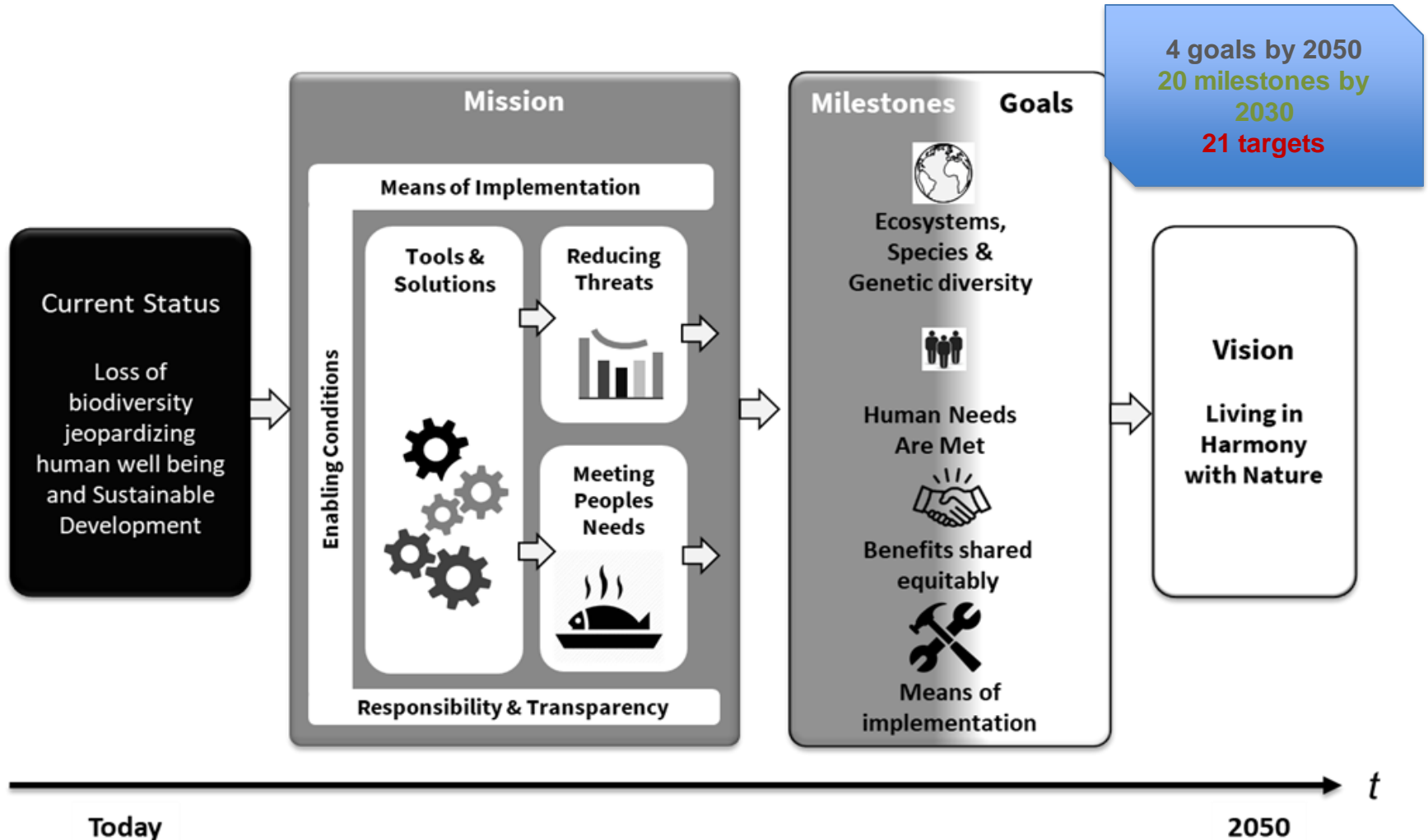
Activity description	%	km ²	ha
The long-term conservation target	36% Long term	413 163km ²	41 316 300ha
Increase of Pas and Conservation Areas	0.5% pa		
By 2036 conserve (20-year plan)	28%	255 877 km ²	255 87700 ha
MARINE			
Marine benthic and coastal systems		104 962 km ²	104 96200 ha
Marine pelagic targets (may overlap with Benthic)		104780 km ²	10 478 000ha
Southern Ocean	10% (20 years)		

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY & NATIONAL APPROACH

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force in 1993
- South Africa became a Party to the CBD on 31 January 1996
- Objectives of the CBD are:
 - the conservation of biological diversity
 - the sustainable use of its components and
 - the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
- Requires member States to adopt general measures to achieve goals in relevant national and sub-national strategies, plans and programmes
- Domesticated through:
 - Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa and the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No.10 of 2004): Environmental protection, effective conservation management and the sustainable use of natural resources
 - National Protected Areas Act, Biodiversity Act and other relevant legislation and regulations
 - National Development Plan 2030 on ensuring environmental sustainability
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2025, supported by the National Biodiversity assessment (NBA) and the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF)



THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



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WHAT INFORMS THE GBF?

- **The 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GB0), its recommendations and lessons learnt from implementing the strategic plan 2011 to 2020**
- **Decision 34 of CBD COP 14 with guidance on the development of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**
- **The International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessments which provides guidance on the extent of the environmental challenges we are faced with**
- **Ongoing negotiations since 2020**
- **Further negotiations will take place in the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies to be held in March 13-29 March 2022**
- **The Global Biodiversity Framework will be adopted during CBD COP 15 to be held later this year in China.**
- **Once adopted the GBF will have similar impact to the Paris Climate Agreement**



PROPOSED TARGET 3 OF THE POST 2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Target 3 of the Post 2020 GBF: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through :

- effectively and equitably managed,
- ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and
- other effective area-based conservation measures, and
- integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes



SA APPROACH AND THE NEW DEAL FOR NATURE

- **South Africa adopts a holistic approach where biodiversity is protected within and outside formal protected areas**
- **This is premised on 6 pillars:**
 - 1. Reposition protected areas as catalysts for inclusive rural development**
 - 2. Secure and conserve conservation areas through biodiversity stewardship**
 - 3. Improve governance, benefit flows and fair valuation of communal owned land**
 - 4. Mainstream biodiversity economy and sustainable use across**
 - 5. Strengthen partnership and improve data and knowledge management**
 - 6. Drive sector growth and transformation**



THE GBF AND HLP RECOMMENDATIONS- POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- **The Draft White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use which is in the process of being developed in response to the High-Level Panel (HLP) recommendations is aligned with the CBD in that it:**
 - **Provides policy certainty and a stable base for conservation, growth and development**
 - **Has the objective to end irresponsible, unethical and unsustainable practices that greatly harm the reputation of South Africa**
 - **Repositions SA as a leader in conservation and promotes Africa's coherence and unity**
 - **Better balances economic, social, cultural and natural heritage needs**
 - **Re-imagines the role of protected areas, both state and other, in contributing to ecologically sustainable rural development**
 - **Promotes transformation of the sector, with real traction in nature-based access and benefit flows to marginalised communities, with growth and transformation of the industry**



THE GBF AND HLP RECOMMENDATIONS - COMMUNITY BENEFICIATION AND EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

LAND CLAIMS

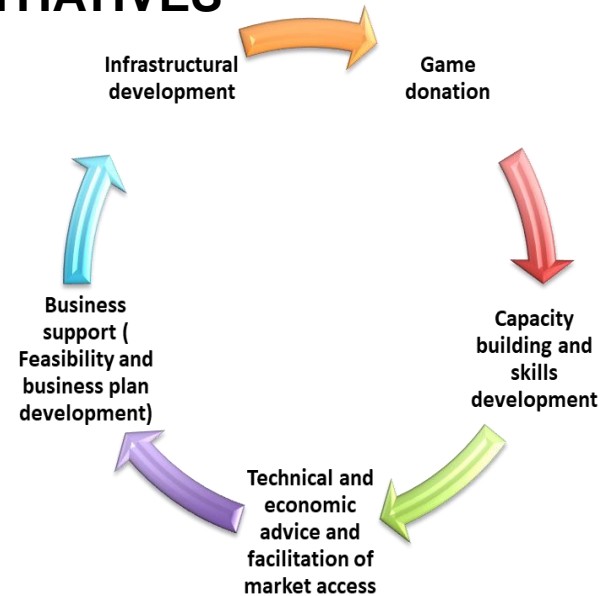
Pre and post settlement negotiations to secure land for conservation and biodiversity economy

Benefit sharing agreement with communities

Direct involvement of beneficiary communities in the management of land



PEOPLE & PARKS
programme



Support and Involvement of communities close to protected areas

Co-Management Agreement is used a governance framework to outline roles and responsibilities and benefit sharing



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Thank You