Linkages of Natural Capital Accounting and Approaches to the NBSAPs and post-2020 goals and targets, providing a country/government perspective.
BACKGROUND

- South Africa is rich biodiversity and its high levels of endemism are critical to our national heritage and supports livelihoods and economic development,
- Natural habitat degradation and the loss of species remain a threat in key terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments,
- The effective measurement of the extent of resource use is vital to ensuring sustainable development in line with the country’s National Development Plan (NDP).
• Natural capital accounting (NCA) is a growing field of work in South Africa: has a long history of developing NCA.

• NCA is intended to provide information to policy and decision-makers that will support sustainable development and provides a common framework for measuring and tracking over time the contribution of ecosystems to social and economic goals.

• South Africa’s policy context supports the integration of information from natural capital accounts, including biodiversity and ecosystem values, into policy and decision-making.
POLICY ENTRY POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

• Evidence Based Policy Making -

Calls for Evidence
NE:MA (1999)
NEMBA (2004) (Science based)
NBSAP
NBF
NBES
POLICY ENTRY POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

POLICY ENTRY POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

NBSAP

- It is a requirement of contracting parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- Guides the conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future.
- Integrating the value of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems is a high priority activity of the revised NBSAP.
POLICY ENTRY POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

• Need For Spatial Development Information:
• Formalize the BSU layer in the national Spatial Data Infrastructure System
PROGRESS ON NCA IN SA

Natural Capital Accounting & Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCA&VES) project

Five pilot countries: Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa

- Ecological Infrastructure for Water Security (EI4WS) project (GEF6)
TOWARDS AN INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM.....

- Effective working relationships between Stats SA, SANBI, DFFE and consultants
- Strong basis for integrating ecosystem, social and economic data

Building a network of champions for NCA

High-level structure for Environmental-Economic Accounts  To be linked to national strategy

Project structures

Project Reference Group

EU, UNSD, UN Environment, DFFE, Stats SA, SANBI

Project team

Monthly catch-up with UNSD & UN Environment
National Stakeholder Workshop - 19 March 2018

- >70 people & 30 organisations
National training workshop - 21-23 May 2019
National Natural Capital Accounting seminar for Policy makers and Forum- 9,10&11 July 2019

SA hosted a national seminar for Decision & policy makers >60 government officials

The National NCA forum was launched
Successes to date

• NCA work embedded in national government
• Interest and consultation with wide range of stakeholders → basis for mainstreaming

Natural Capital Series: upcoming publications

- Land and Terrestrial Ecosystem Accounts, 1990-2014
- Accounts for Protected Areas, 1990-2014
- Accounts for Species: Cycads, 1970-2010
- Accounts for Species: Rhinos, 1970-2017
- Land Accounts for Metropolitan Municipalities, 1990-2014
Next Steps

• Finalization of the National strategy for advancing NCA in South Africa
  ✓ including priority accounts to be developed
  ✓ and institutional mechanisms to support their production.
• The national NCA strategy is expected to be the finalized by June 2020.
• Engagement in the post 2020 process
Presently, All Parties Busy with the Post 2020……

“by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”

The Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework - COP15
Post 2020 Process

• CBD COP 15 & Post 2020 Agenda
• SA- African chair of negotiators (Working group)
• SA the chair of AMCEN
• SA the chair of AU
Mission 2030

Means of Implementation
- Capacity Building
- Technology Transfer
- Resource Mobilization
- Traditional Knowledge

Tools & Solutions
- Incentives & Economics
- Laws, Regulations, Policies
- Mainstreaming
- Biosafety
- Behaviour Change
- Sustainable Production Consumption

Reducing Threats
- Land Use Change
- Climate Change
- Pollution
- Over Exploitation
- Invasive Species

Meeting People Needs
- Sustainable Use
- Food, Water, Health
- Sharing Benefits

Goals From 2030 to 2050
- Conservation of Species, Ecosystems and Genetic Diversity
- Healthy Resilient Ecosystems & Healthy Species
- Benefits Shared Equitably
- Human Needs Are Met

Enabling Conditions

Responsibility & Transparency
- Reporting
- Review
- Planning

A. 2050 Vision
## D. 2030 Action Targets: Tools and Solutions

### D3. Tools and Solutions for Implementation and Mainstreaming

| 12 | Reform incentives, eliminating the subsidies most harmful for biodiversity, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity |
| 13 | Integrate biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and that biodiversity-inclusive strategic impact and environmental impact assessments are comprehensively applied |
| 14 | Reform economic sectors towards sustainable practices, including along their national and transnational supply chains, achieving a reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity |
| 15 | Resources, including capacity-building, for implementing the framework have increased from all sources so that resources have increased by [X%] and are commensurate with the ambition of the targets of the framework |
| 16 | Establish and implement measures in all countries to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity |
| 17 | People everywhere take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions, achieving just and sustainable consumption levels |
| 18 | Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge relating to biodiversity, in the case of the traditional knowledge, innovations |
The post-2020 global biodiversity framework

• To achieve this, a more co-ordinated, coherent and strategic approaches are needed to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem services can continue to support all life on Earth.

• Natural Capital Accounting is a transformative driver of change to better take into account biodiversity in different economic sectors, public policies and decision-making processes.

• Providing a full picture of its connection to the economy, NCA can help make the case for protecting and conserving biodiversity.

• Ecosystem accounts used in combination with information on expenditures provide decision-makers with a clear picture of the return-on-investment from biodiversity protection.

• Need to make use of the UN decade of ecological restoration to mainstream NCA
Thank You

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