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Biodiversity for Life

South African National Biodiversity Institute

Policy applications of ecosystem accounts: Emerging examples from South Africa

2nd Forum on Natural Capital Accounting for Better Policy
22-23 November 2017



STATS SA
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environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ecosystem accounting work in South Africa

Initial ecosystem accounts as part of Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA), 2014-2015



United Nations
Statistics Division



Convention on
Biological Diversity



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
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our future through science



**EZEMVELO
KZN WILDLIFE**

Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism



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environmental affairs

Department:
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Ecosystem accounting work in South Africa

Two sets of pilot accounts

- National River Ecosystem Services
- Land and Ecosystem Services for one province

Now building on this with EU-funded project

Natural Capital Accounting & Valuation of Ecosystem Services

reports available at

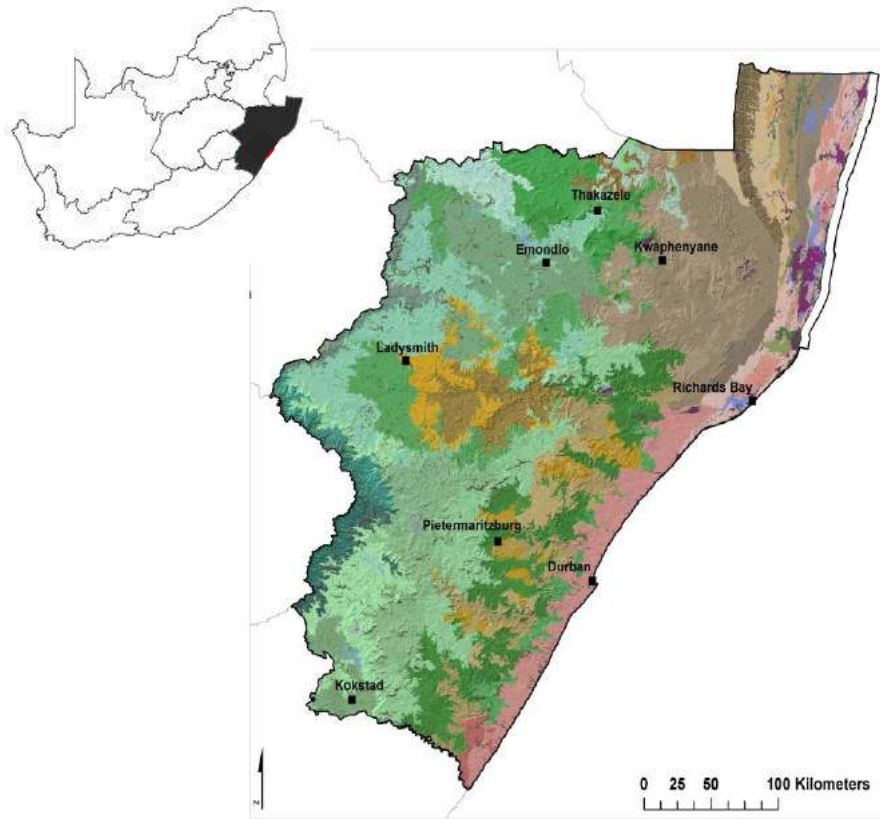
<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org>

(under “Planning and Assessment” section)

Four promising policy applications for ecosystem accounts

- Spatial planning
 - Strategic national level
 - Municipal land use planning
- Water security
- Investment in ecosystem restoration
- Protected area expansion

Pilot: Land and ecosystem accounts for KwaZulu-Natal province

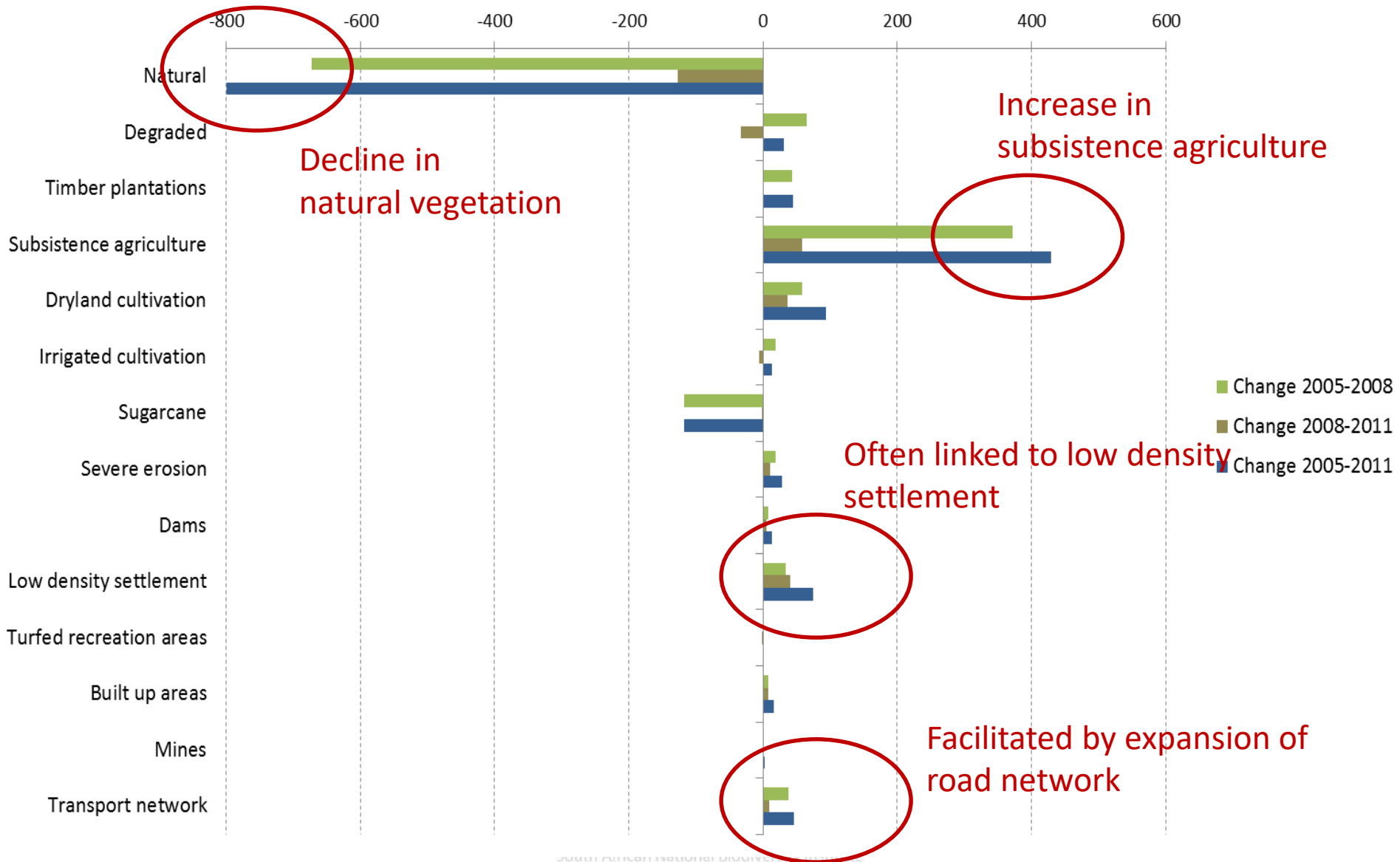


Ecosystem types
(~100 – mapped at a fine scale)



Land cover
(2005, 2008, 2011)

What key changes are taking place in the landscape?

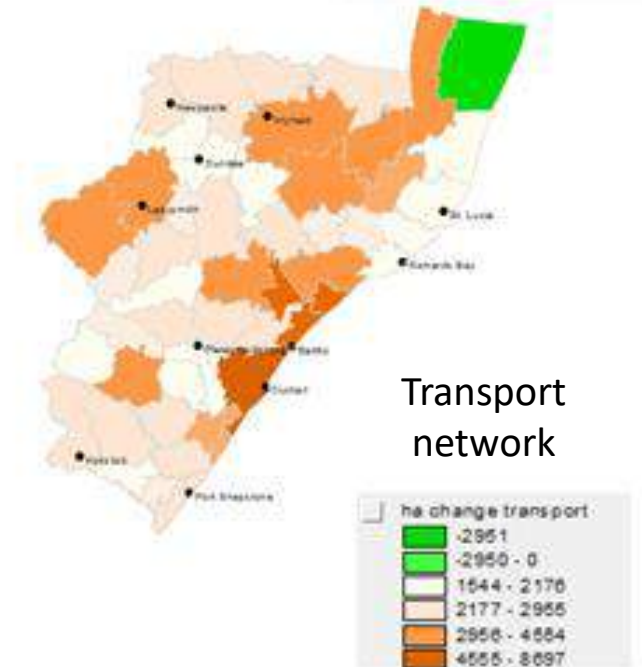
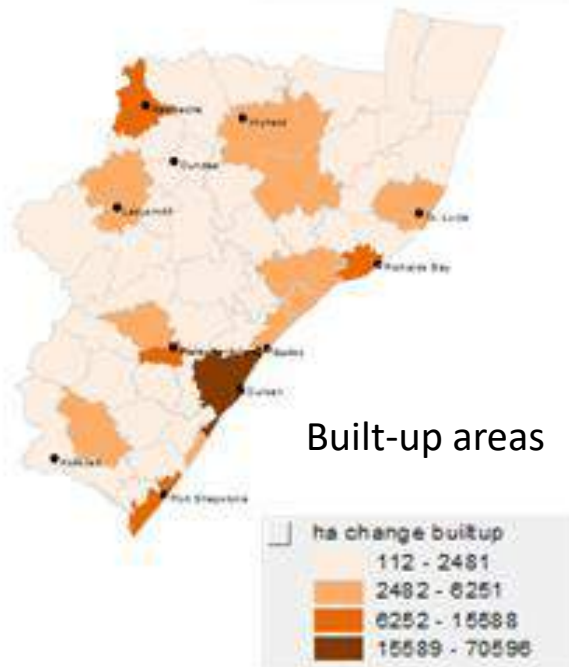
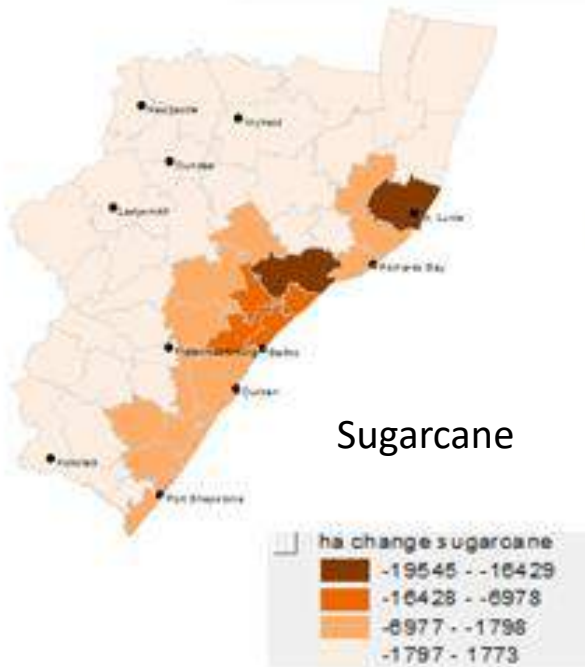
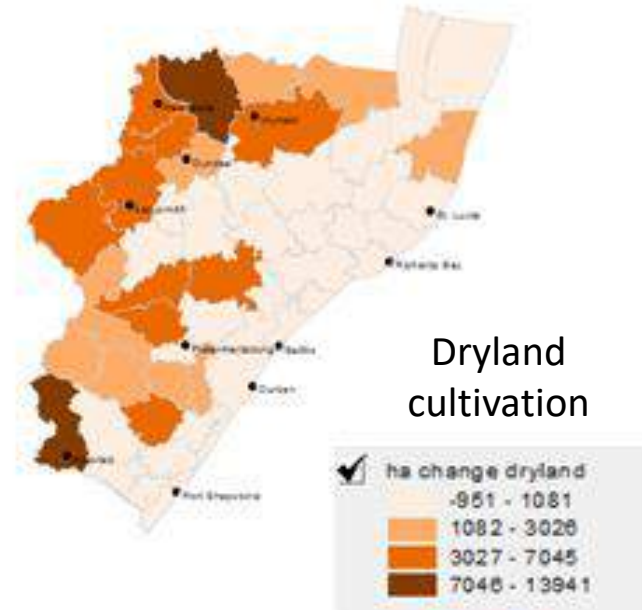
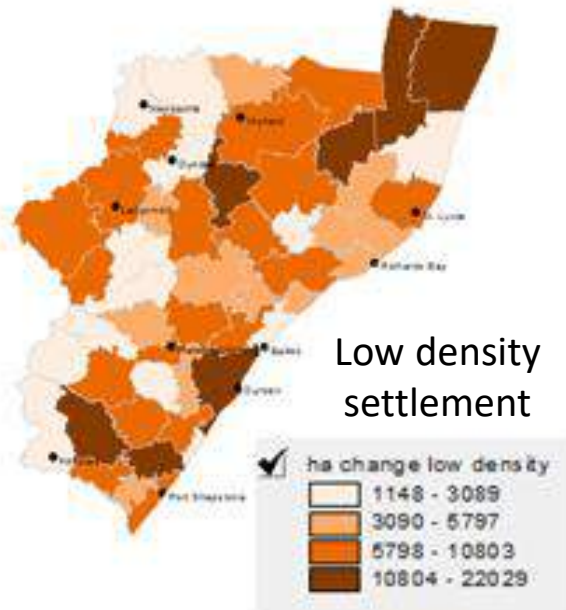
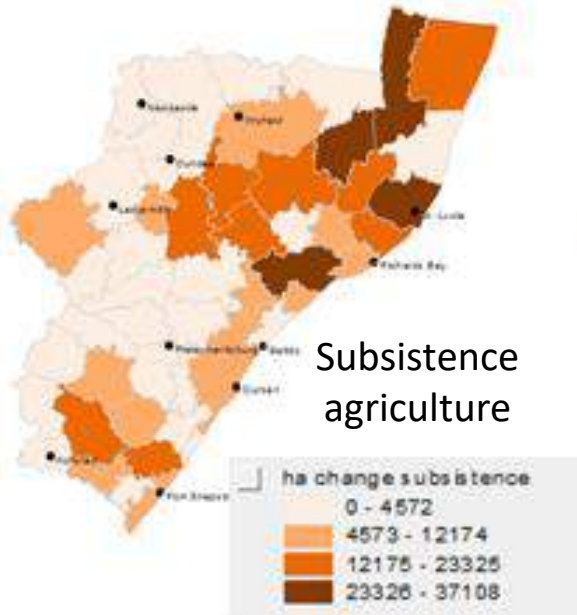


Subsistence agriculture

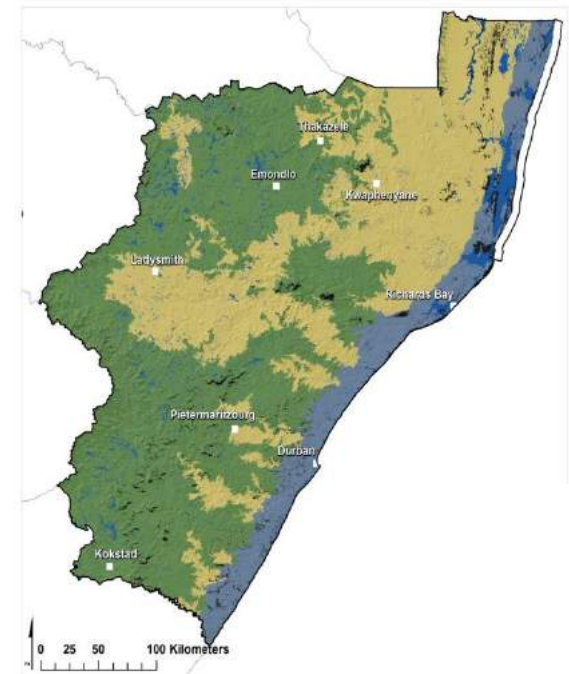
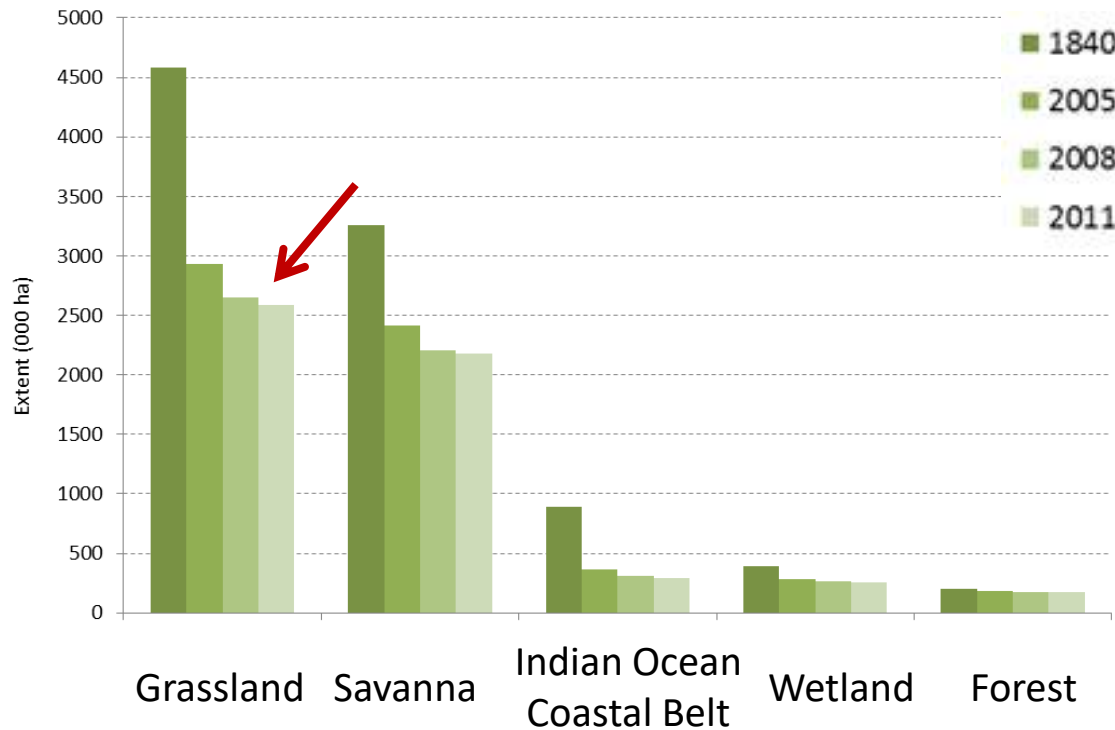


Photo: John Craigie, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

Which municipalities are most affected?



Which biomes are most at risk?



Biomes



- Largest decline in extent – Grassland biome
- Important role in water provision, also rangelands

Which ecosystem types are most at risk?

A few examples – clear links to ecosystem services

		Increases (positive numbers) and decreases (negative numbers) from other land cover classes within each vegetation type													
Hectares	Vegetation type	Biome	Natural	Degraded	Fallow lands	Plantation	Subsistence agriculture	Dryland agriculture	Irrigated agriculture	Sugarcane	Rehabilitated mines	Severe erosion	Dams	Low density settlement	Turfed recreation areas
	Freshwater Wetlands	Wetland	-8336	1039	563	365	3104	2331	548	-1102	-193	-1873	2500	521	-55
	Alluvial Wetlands	Wetland	-18363	-344	775	209	10066	5045	680	-2710	-1961	-7854	11512	1967	-68
	Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland	Grassland	-1053	895	0	50	1	30	0	0	0	-32	35	37	
	Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland	Grassland	-1744	1685	0	-13	-27	1	0	0	-68	64	-274	350	-2
	Subtropical Dune Thicket	IOCB	-285	293	0	1	1	0	0	-11	0	0	-2	3	

- Conversion of **alluvial wetlands** (floodplains) and **freshwater wetlands** to subsistence agriculture, dryland cultivation and dams → Water quality impacts? Flood risk?
- Degradation of **Subtropical Dune Thicket** → Coastal storm risk?

