

# Plans for Protected Area Accounts in South Africa

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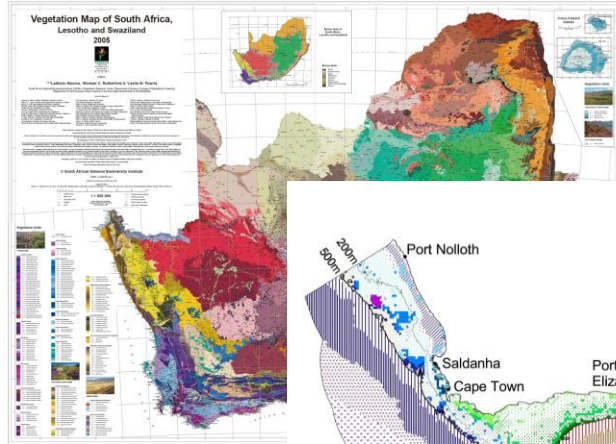
28 June 2019



# Accounts to be produced in NCA&VES Project in South Africa

National

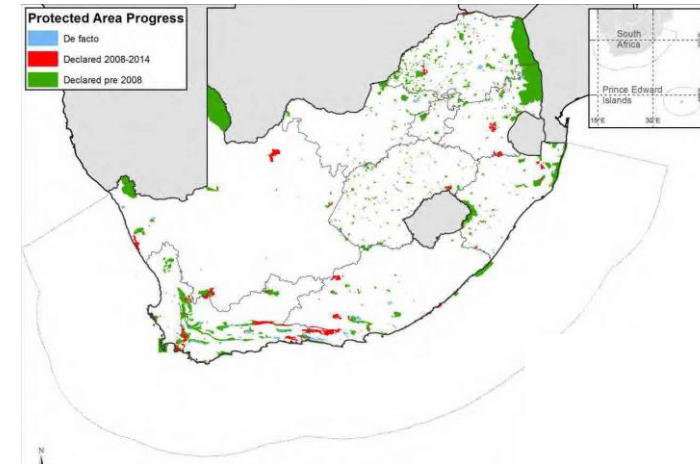
National ecosystem asset accounts – terrestrial & marine, extent & condition



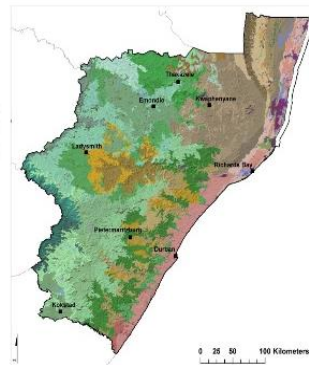
Species accounts – rhino, cycads



Protected area accounts – terrestrial & marine

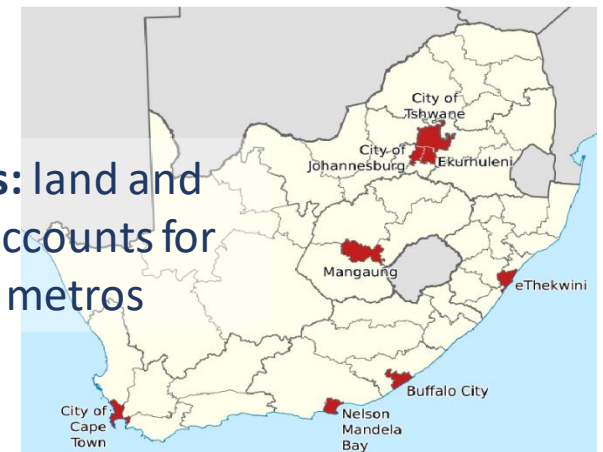


Sub-national

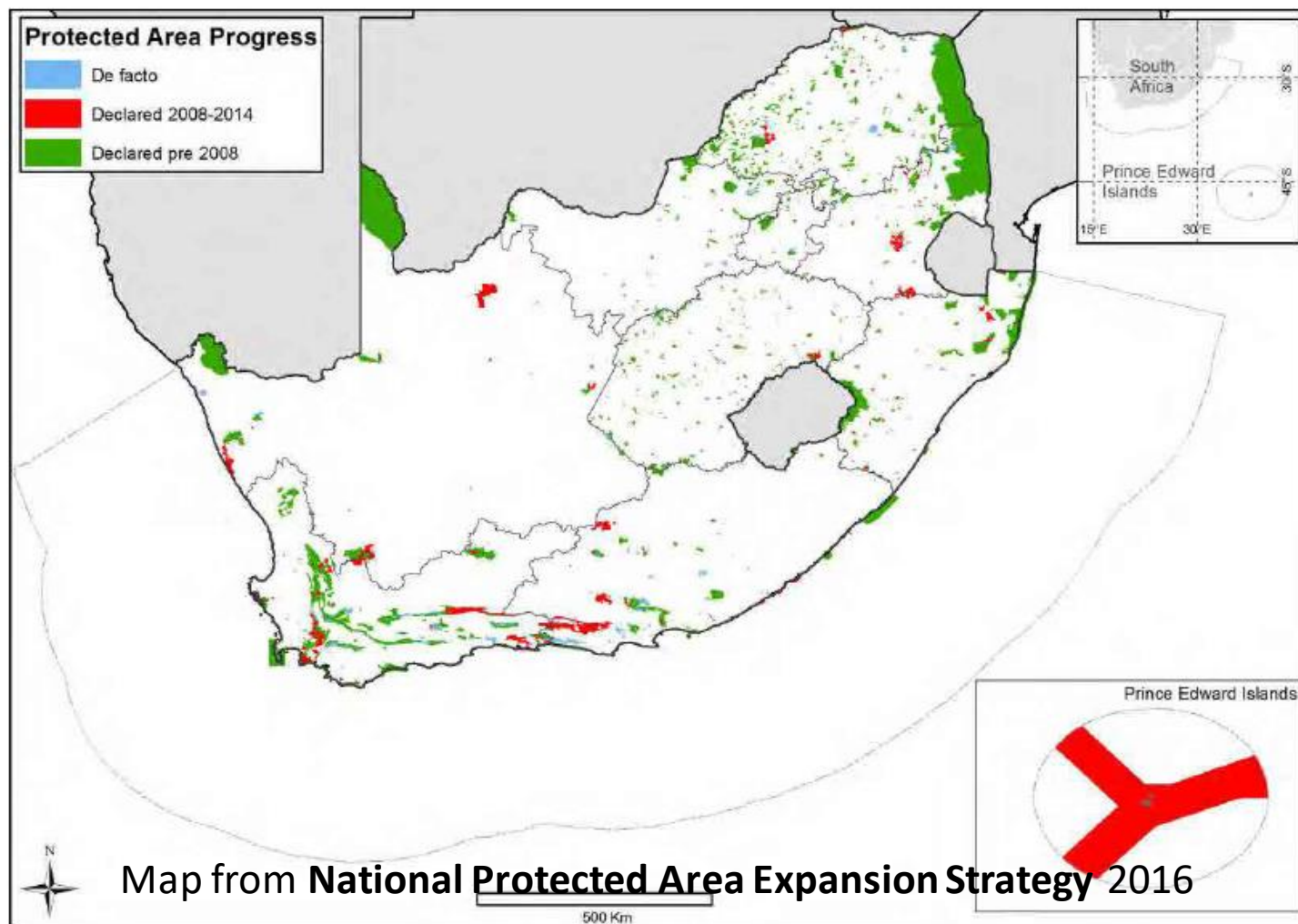


KZN: Full suite of ecosystem asset and ecosystem service accounts

City-regions: land and ecosystem accounts for selected metros



# Tier 1: Protected area extent account

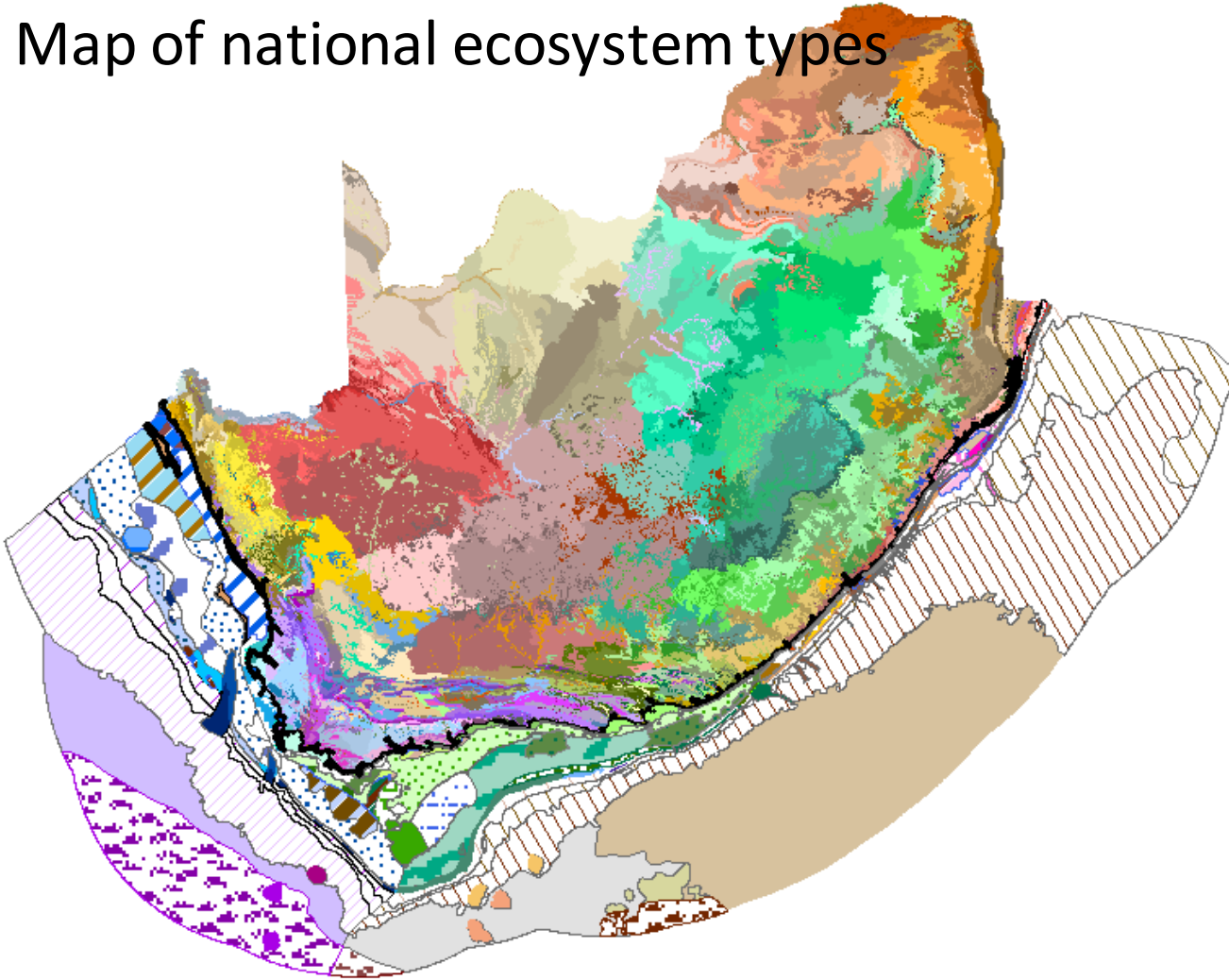


- Extent and type of PAs
- Land-based and marine
- Using South African Protected Area Database
- Time steps since 1900
- Summarise trends by category of PA and by province



# Tier 2: Ecosystem protection account

Map of national ecosystem types

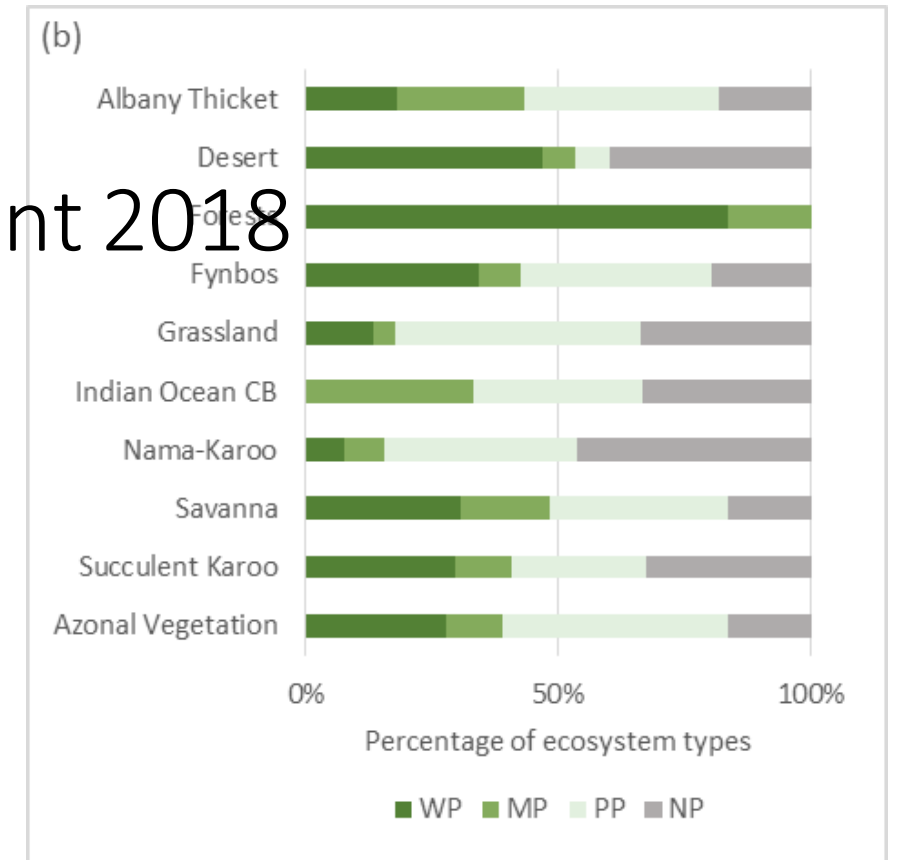
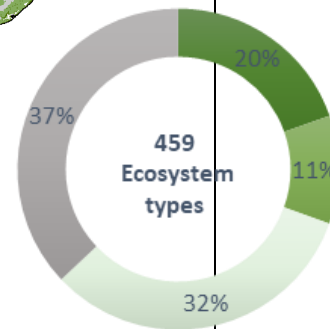
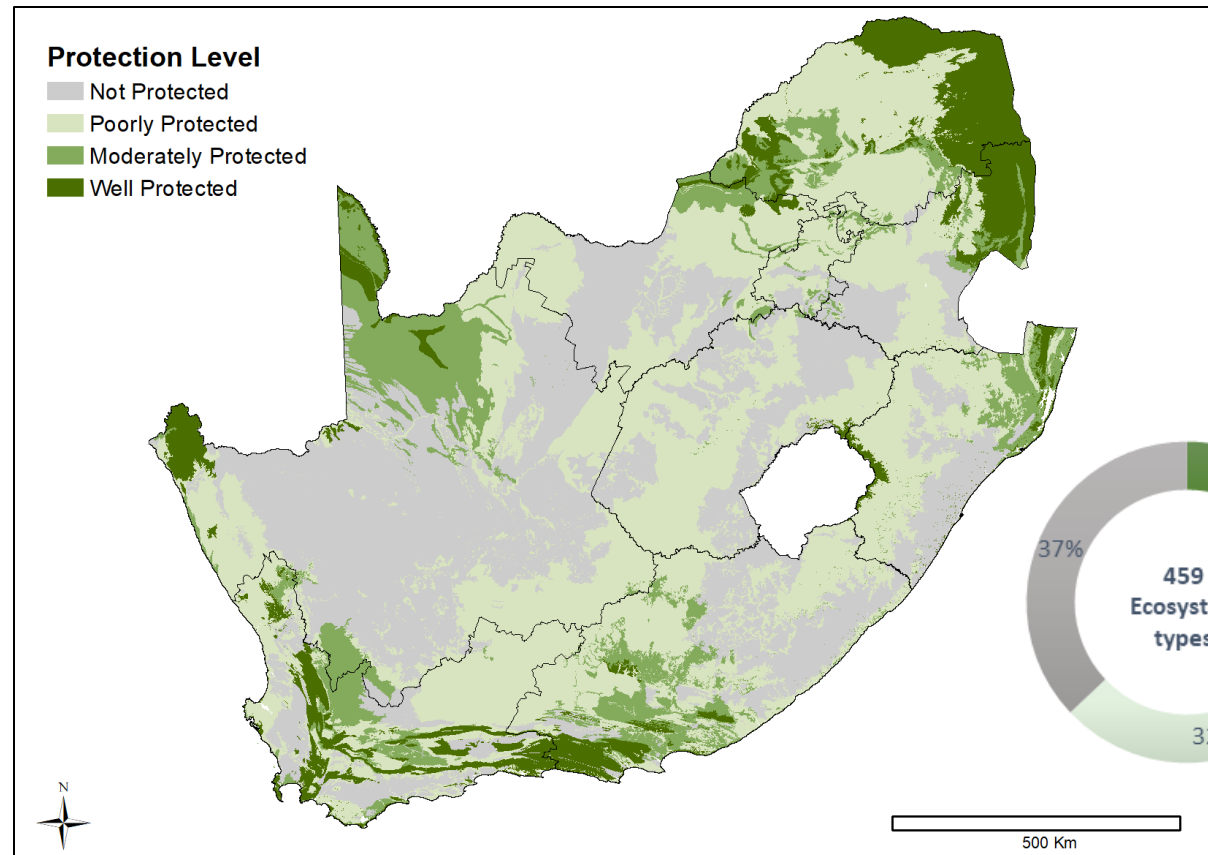


- Extent of each ecosystem type included in PA network
- Tracked over time
- Compared with protection target for each ecosystem type

→ Is the representivity of the PA network improving?

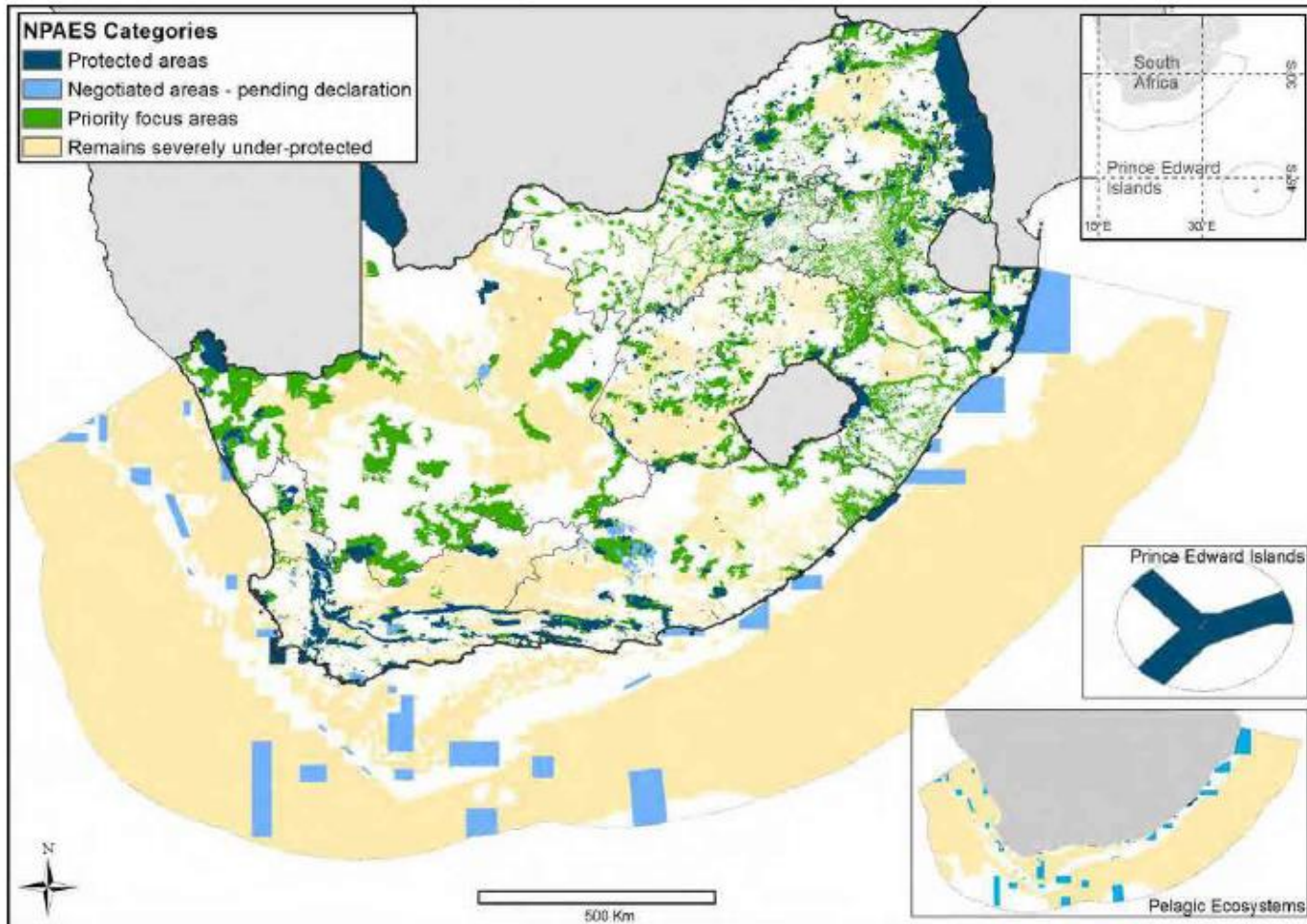
→ Which ecosystem types are still under-protected?

# Ecosystem Protection Level from National Biodiversity Assessment 2018



31% of terrestrial ecosystem types are Well Protected or Moderately Protected, vs 69% Poorly Protected or Not Protected.

# Priorities for PA expansion



Priority areas for protected area expansion in NPAES 2016

## National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for South Africa 2008

Priorities for expanding protected network for ecological climate change



## National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for South Africa



environmental affairs  
Department of Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Tier 3: Land cover change in PAs and their buffers

- Using information from national land accounts – currently being developed (1990 – 2014)
- Land cover change within each PA: important for monitoring the effectiveness of the PA in conserving biodiversity
- Land cover change in PA buffers: important for monitoring spatial spill-over effects of PAs
  - Either desirable (e.g. reduced conversion of natural land cover to intensive land uses)
  - Or undesirable (e.g. unplanned ribbon-development along PA boundaries)