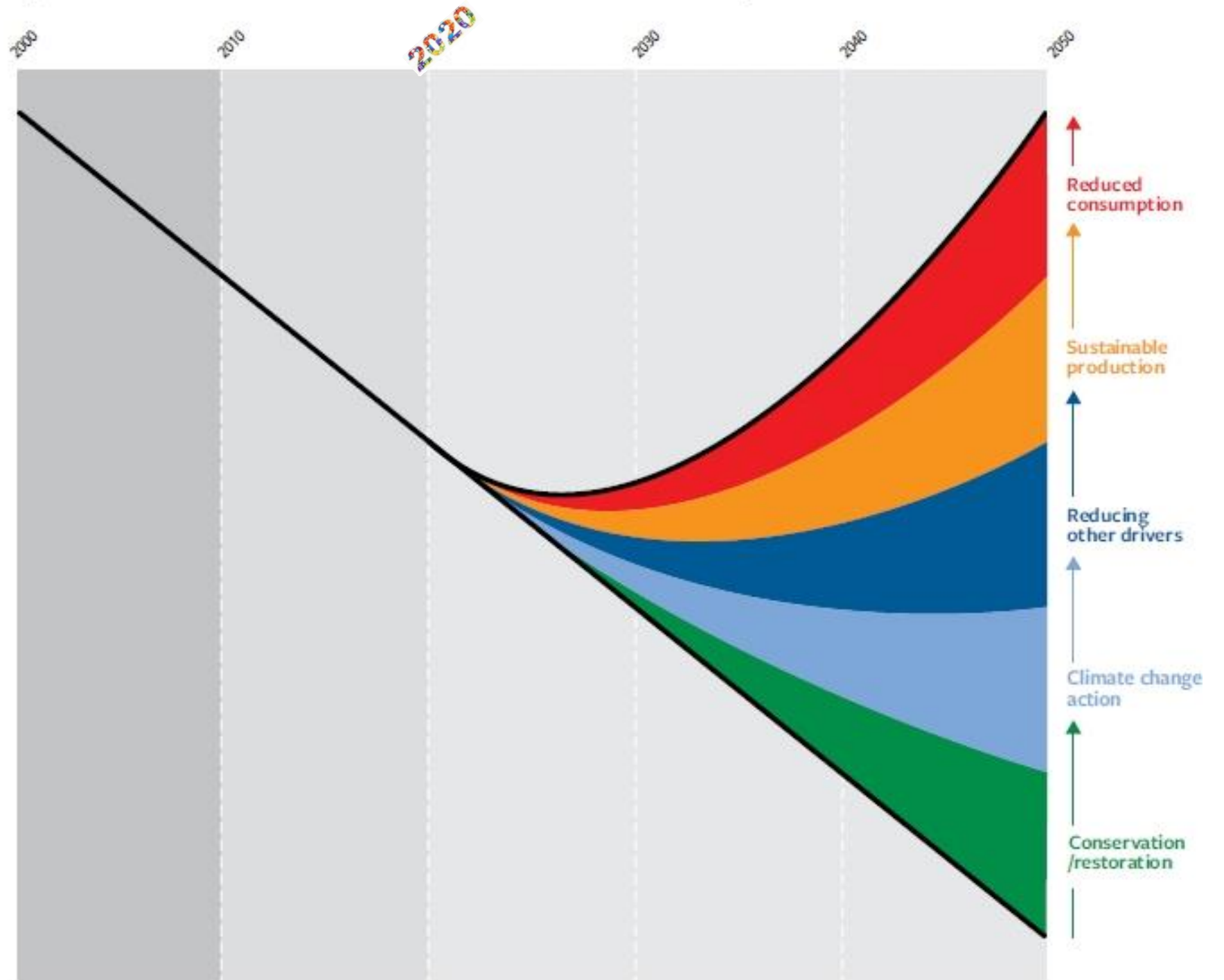


# The need for a clear set of marine spatial biodiversity priorities for inclusion into MSP, and options for securing spatial priorities through place-based measures

*Information Session 22 October 2020, MS-TEAMS*

# A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity (GBO-5)





UN  
environment  
programme

CBD



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1  
17 August 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POST-2020  
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

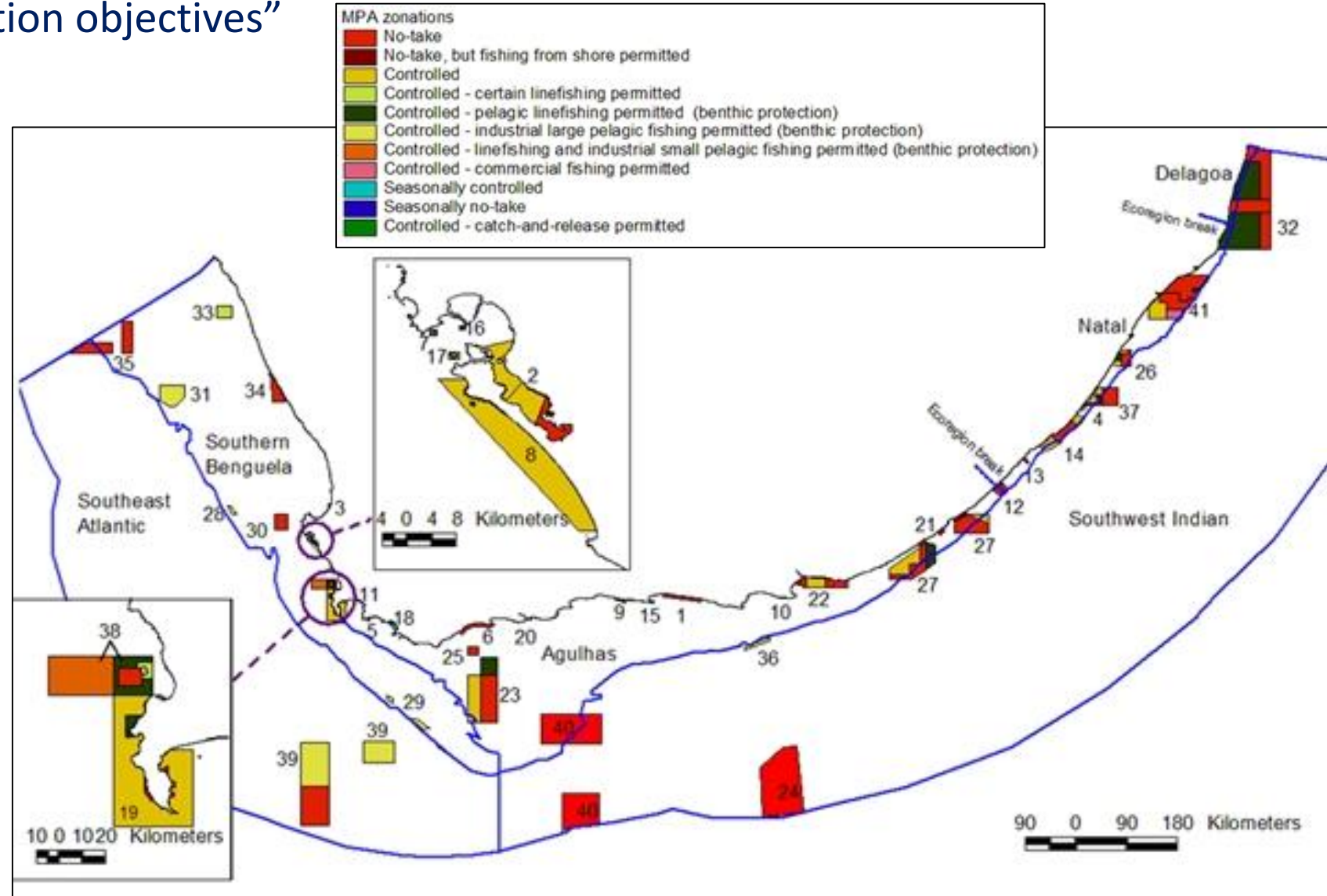
UPDATE OF THE ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Draft Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under **spatial planning** addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to **restore** [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.

Draft Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures** at least [30%] of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

**MPAs** “geographically defined (marine) area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives”

1. Tsitsikamma
2. Langebaan Lagoon
3. Rocherpan
4. Trafalgar
5. Betty's Bay
6. De Hoop
7. Malgas Island
8. Sixteen Mile Beach
9. Goukamma
10. Sardinia Bay
11. Helderberg
12. Dwesa-Cwebe
13. Hluleka
14. Pondoland
15. Robberg
16. Marcus Island
17. Jutten Island
18. Walker Bay Whale Sanctuary
19. Table Mountain National Park
20. Stilbaai
21. Amathole
22. Addo Elephant National Park
23. Agulhas Bank Complex
24. Agulhas Front
25. Agulhas Muds
26. Aliwal Shoal
27. Amathole Offshore
28. Benguela Muds
29. Browns Bank Corals
30. Cape Canyon
31. Childs Bank
32. iSimangaliso
33. Namaqua Fossil Forest
34. Namaqua National Park
35. Orange Shelf Edge West
36. Port Elizabeth Corals
37. Protea Banks
38. Robben Island
39. Southeast Atlantic Seamounts
40. Southwest Indian Seamount
41. uThukela



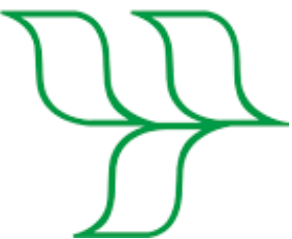
# Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs):



## Aichi Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, 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 landscape and seascape.

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**OECMs:** “a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is (CBD 2018) **governed and managed** in ways that achieve **positive and sustained long-term** outcomes for the **in situ conservation** of biodiversity, with **associated** ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio–economic, and other locally relevant values.”

**Criteria (among several others):**

- Unlike PAs, OECMs do not require a primary objective of conservation
- Positive outcomes: effective at delivering in-situ conservation of biodiversity over the long-term
- Long-term and year round; governance mechanism and management system must be sustained
- Viable Size: for the biodiversity value
- Ecosystem functions and services must be associated, and cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values



# National Framework for Marine Spatial Planning in South Africa:



The Republic of South Africa

National Framework for Marine Spatial  
Planning  
in South Africa

- MSP is **Ecosystem-based**: balancing **economic, social and ecological** goals and objectives toward achieving sustainable development with a focus on **maintaining ecosystem services** over time
- Good biodiversity management underpins a healthy economy.



# MSP goals in South Africa:

- (1) Unlocking the ocean economy
- (2) Engaging with the ocean
- (3) Ensuring healthy marine ecosystems**
- (4) Contributing to good ocean governance



The Republic of South Africa

National Framework for Marine Spatial  
Planning  
in South Africa





## **MSP goals in South Africa:**

(1) Unlocking the ocean economy

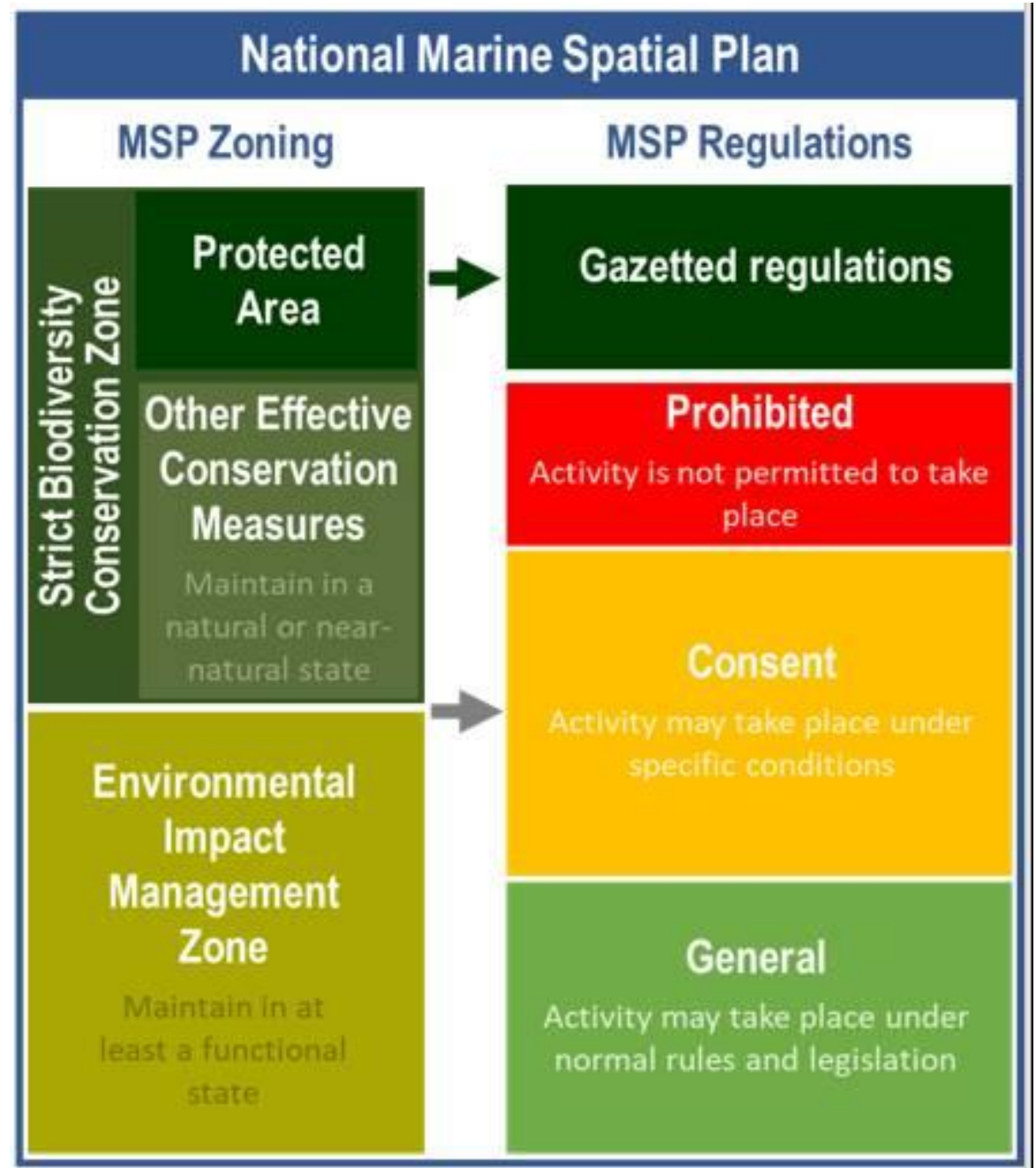
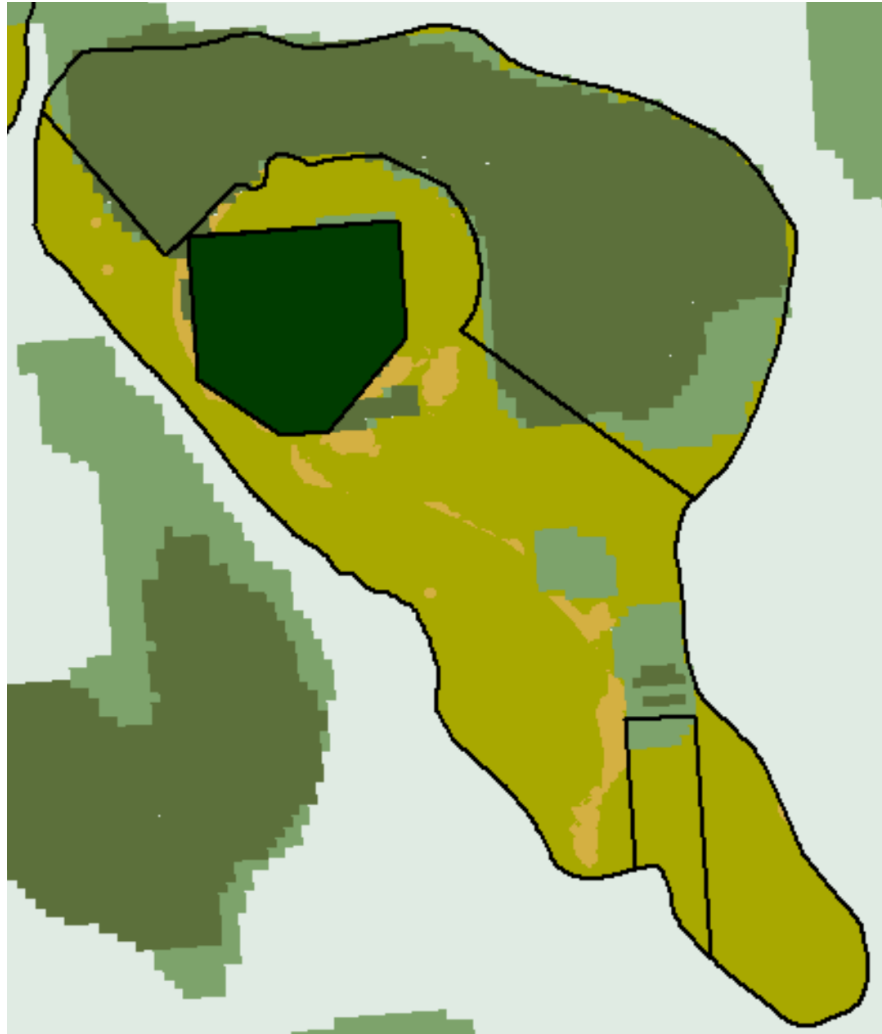
(2) Engaging with the ocean

(3) Ensuring healthy marine ecosystems

(4) Contributing to good ocean governance

- Aimed at protecting, conserving and restoring South Africa's rich marine biodiversity by managing its living and non-living resources in a harmonious manner.
- It does so by **identifying ecologically and biologically important areas** and by **integrating biodiversity objectives into decision-making.**
- ...allows for identification and **reduction of conflicts between human uses and nature**, allocation of space for biodiversity and nature conservation, and reduction of cumulative effects of human activities on ecosystems.

# Childs Bank and Shelf Edge



- **Sector specific regulations** - may also contribute to biodiversity, even if they are not counted towards targets
- e.g. some fisheries regulations, focused ship lanes that avoid sensitive area, exclusion areas for underwater infrastructure

**Thank you.....**

