

Towards an expanded range of ecosystem accounts

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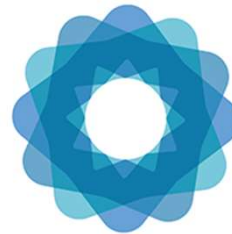
7 August 2024



Overview of slides

- Ecosystem accounts in South Africa to date
- Thematic accounts to date
- Funding proposals towards an expanded range of ecosystem accounts
- Key take aways

Ecosystem accounts in SA including thematic accounts



System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting

System of
Environmental-Economic
Accounting
Ecosystem Accounting

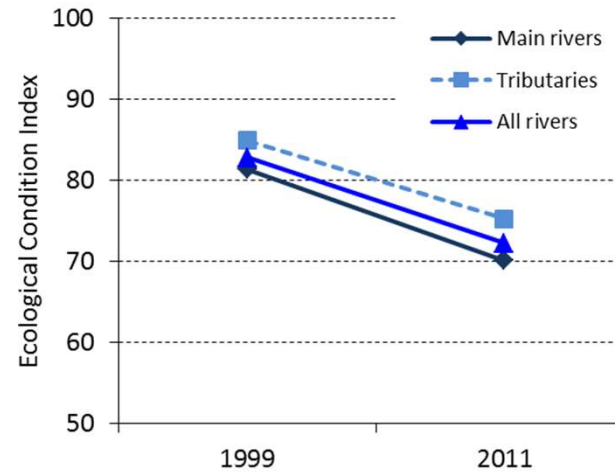


White cover publication, pre-edited text subject to official editing

National River Ecosystem Accounts – extent and condition

2015

Tested an
Ecosystem Condition Index



Overall
10% decline in
ecological condition
of rivers
1999 - 2011

Advancing Natural Capital Accounting, 2014-2015



Land and terrestrial ecosystem accounts, 1990 to 2014

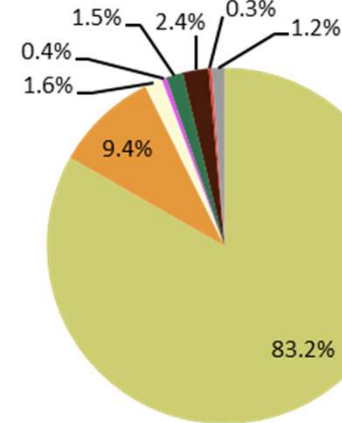
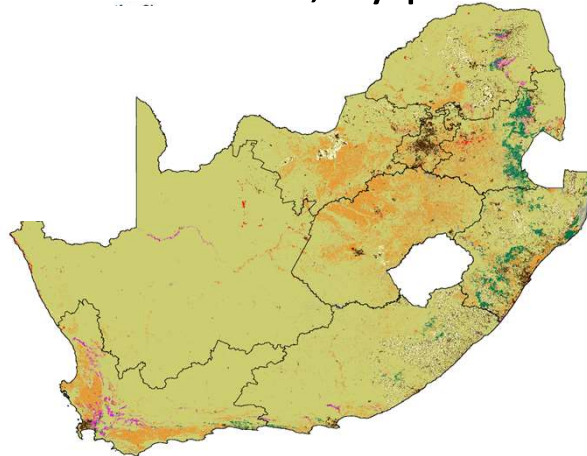


Which ecosystems are under pressure from which land uses?



Informs **GBF indicator for Goal A** on extent of natural ecosystem types

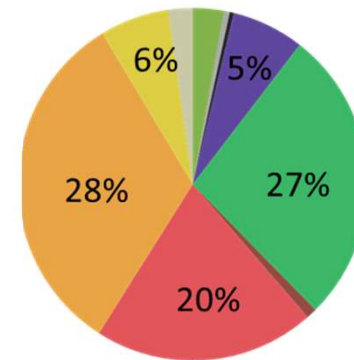
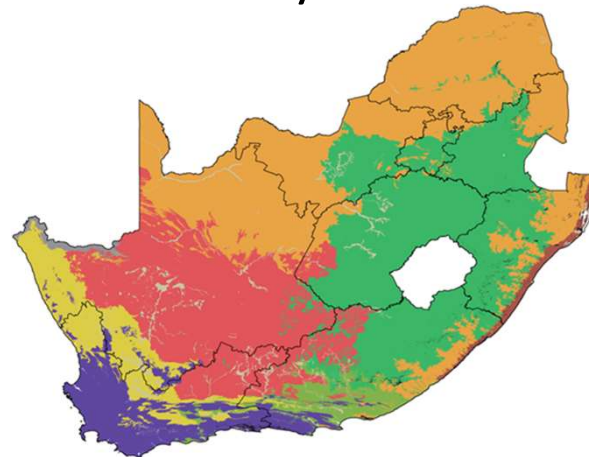
Land accounts, by province & district municipality



National land cover (tier 2) 2014

- Natural or semi-natural
- Commercial crops
- Subsistence crops
- Orchards and vines
- Timber plantations
- Urban
- Mines
- Waterbodies

Terrestrial ecosystem accounts, by biome



Biomes

- Albany Thicket
- Desert
- Forests
- Fynbos
- Grassland
- Indian Ocean Coastal Belt
- Nama-Karoo
- Savanna
- Succulent Karoo
- Azonal Vegetation

Experimental ecosystem accounts for SA's estuaries – extent, condition, ecosystem services 2020



EXPERIMENTAL ECOSYSTEM
ACCOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S
ESTUARIES

Extent, Condition and Ecosystem
Services Accounts

October 2020


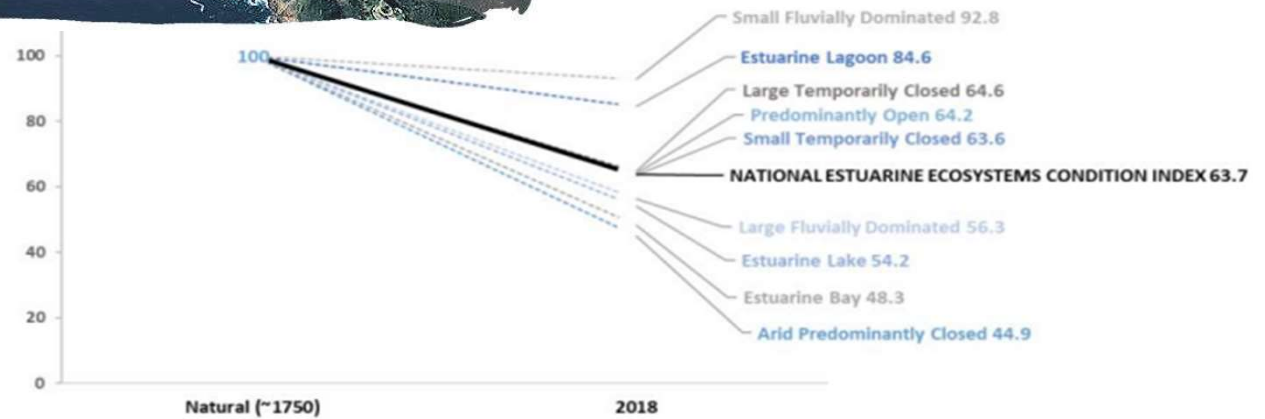
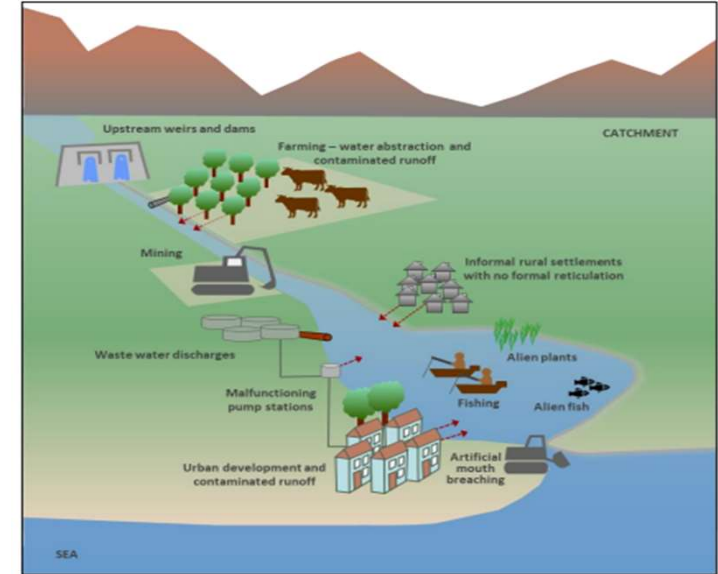
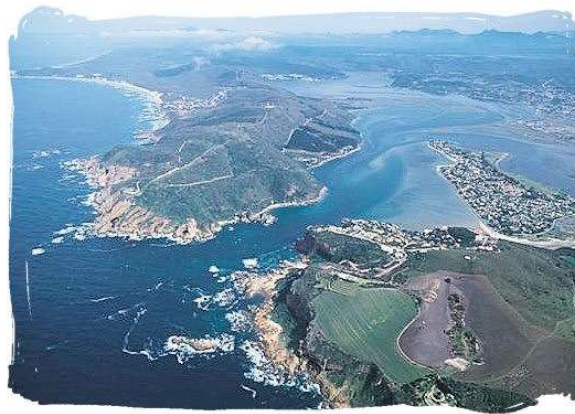



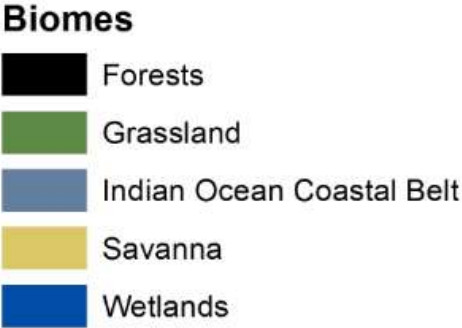
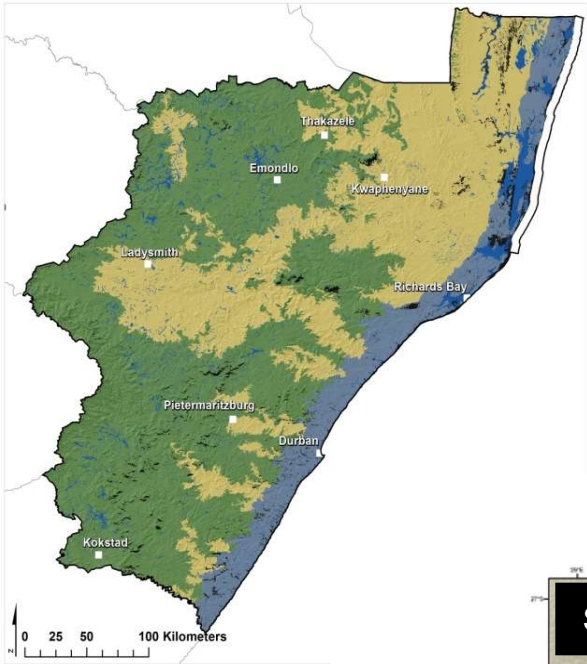
Figure 5.1: National Estuarine Ecosystem Condition Index aggregated from the nine estuary functional types overall condition

Ecosystem services accounts for KwaZulu-Natal

Towards a method for accounting for ecosystem services and asset value:
 Pilot accounts for KwaZulu-Natal South Africa, 2005-2011
 Updated Final Report January 2021

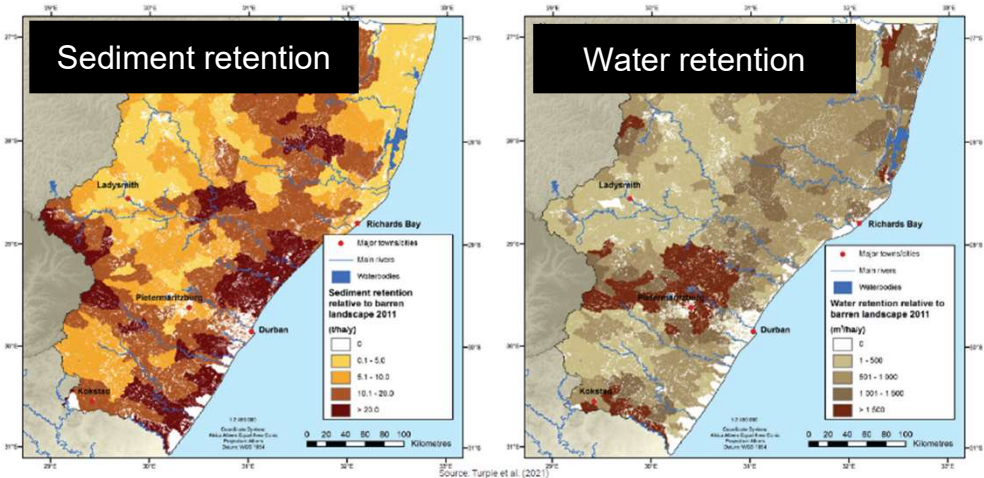


What benefits do nature and ecosystems provide to people in KZN?



Ecosystem service accounts (2005 and 2011) summarized by biome: in biophysical terms

- Fuelwood
- Bushmeat use
- Cultivated production
- Commercial Livestock



Source: Turpie et al. (2021)

Ecosystem accounts for water-related ecological infrastructure assets in two demo catchments – extent and condition

Photo from Greater uMngeni catchment, which feeds the city of Durban

Accounts include

Stock accounts

Flow accounts

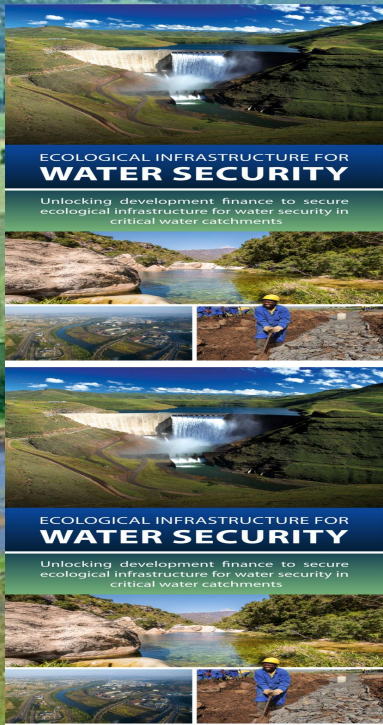
Ecological infrastructure extent account

Ecological infrastructure condition account

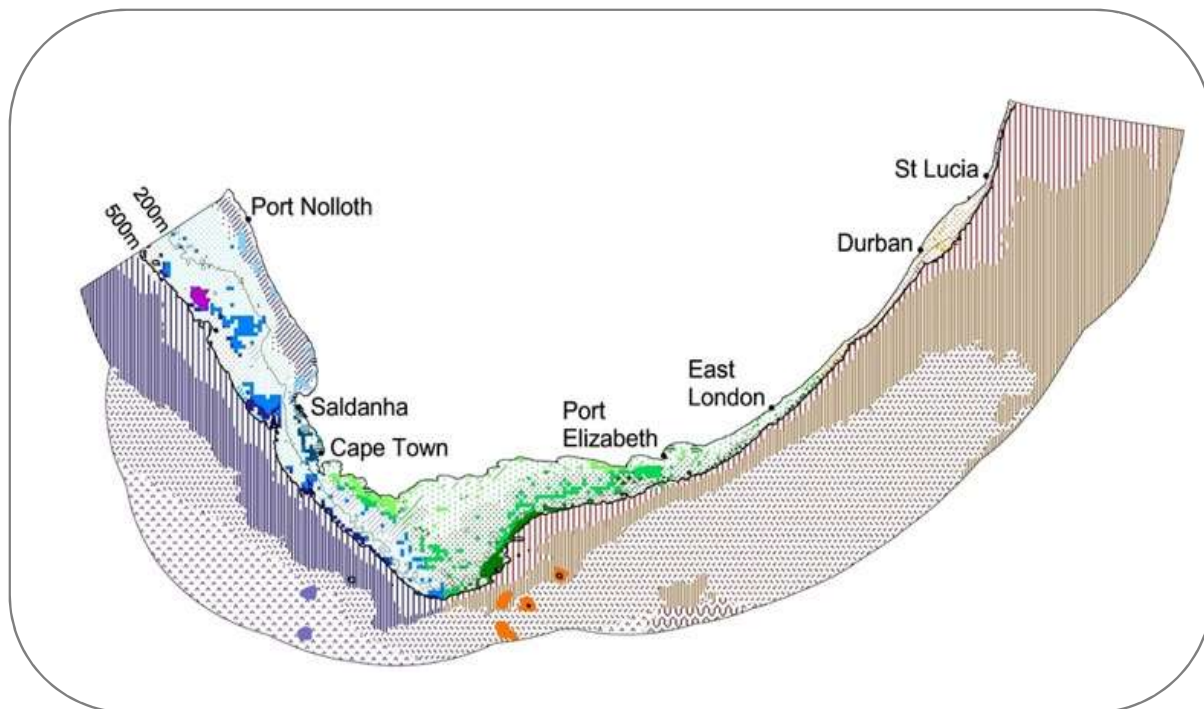
Ecosystem service supply and use account

- Wetland ecosystem extent and condition accounts
- River ecosystem extent and condition accounts
- Riparian area extent accounts

(Patrick O'Farrell, Amanda Driver, Nancy Job, Adwoa Awuah, Nokuthula Mahlangu, Aimee Ginsburg)



Initial work done: Marine ecosystem asset accounts – extent and condition



Accounts for protected areas, 1900 to 2020

NATURAL CAPITAL 2

Accounts for Protected Areas, 1900 to 2020

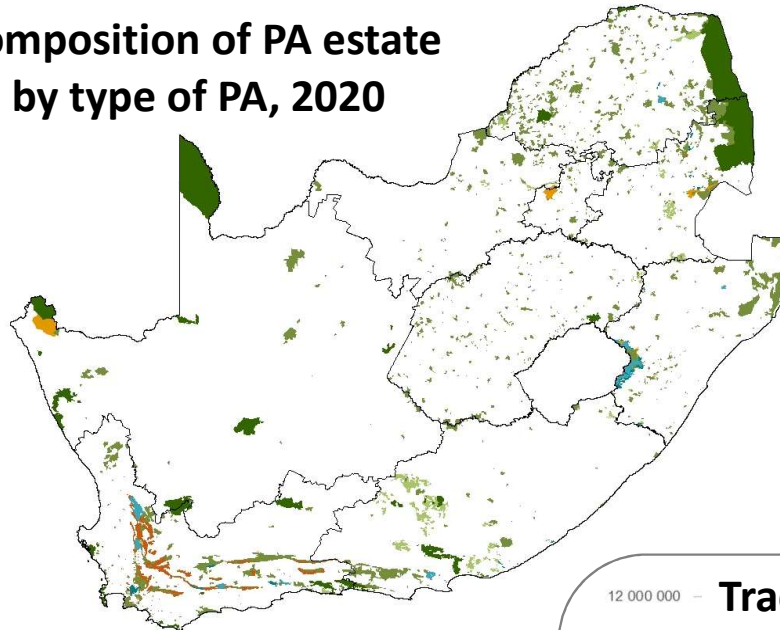
Which ecosystem types are protected by which types of protected areas?

Size of the PA estate

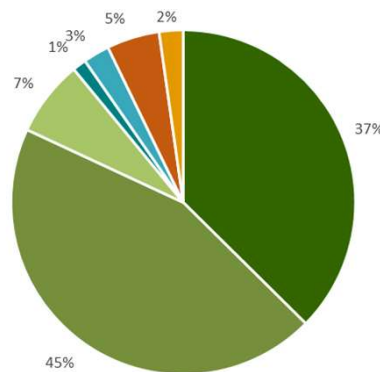
Proportion of country, province or biome protected

→ Directly useful for GBF headline indicator for Target 3, NPAES

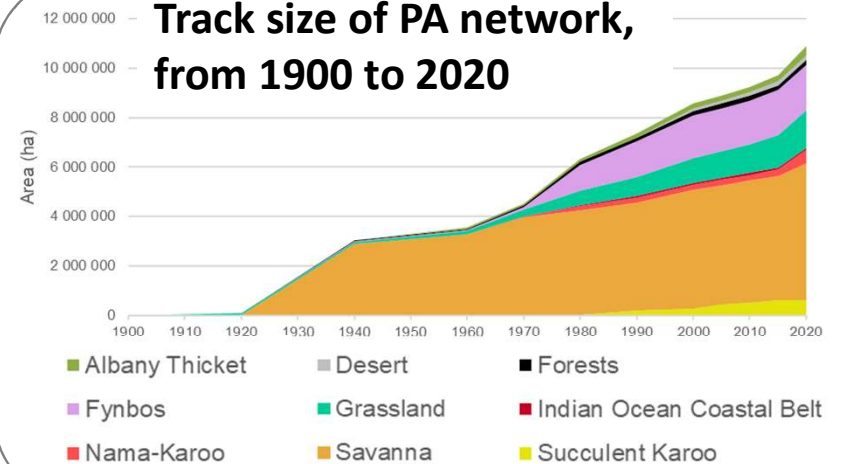
Composition of PA estate by type of PA, 2020



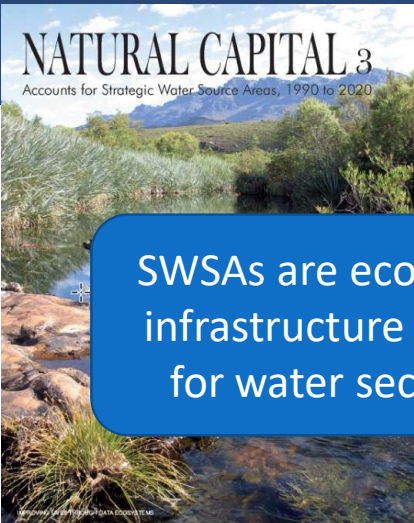
Types of PA as per Protected Areas Act



Track size of PA network, from 1900 to 2020



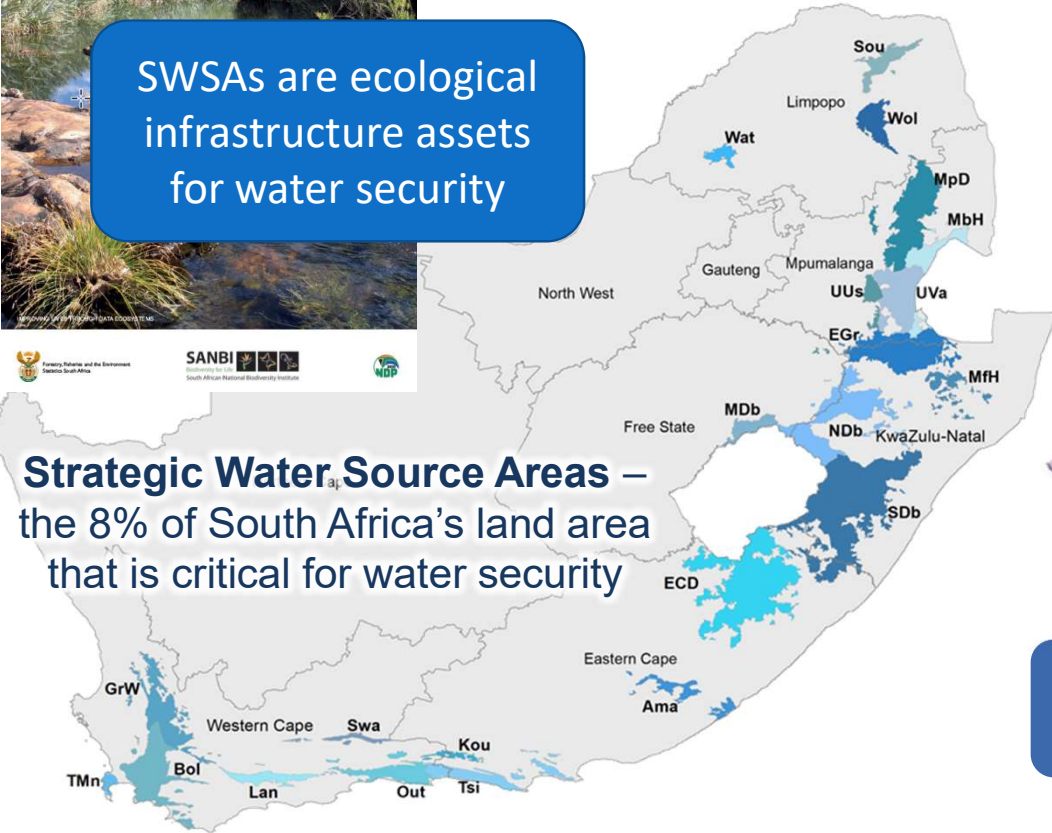
Accounts for SWSAs, 1990 to 2020



SWSAs are ecological infrastructure assets for water security



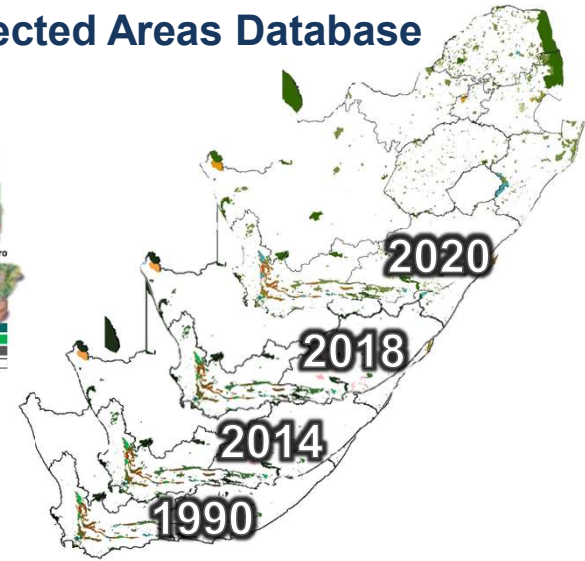
Strategic Water Source Areas – the 8% of South Africa’s land area that is critical for water security



Essential data foundations include the **National Land Cover** and the **South African Protected Areas Database**



Land accounts for SWSAs, 1990 to 2020

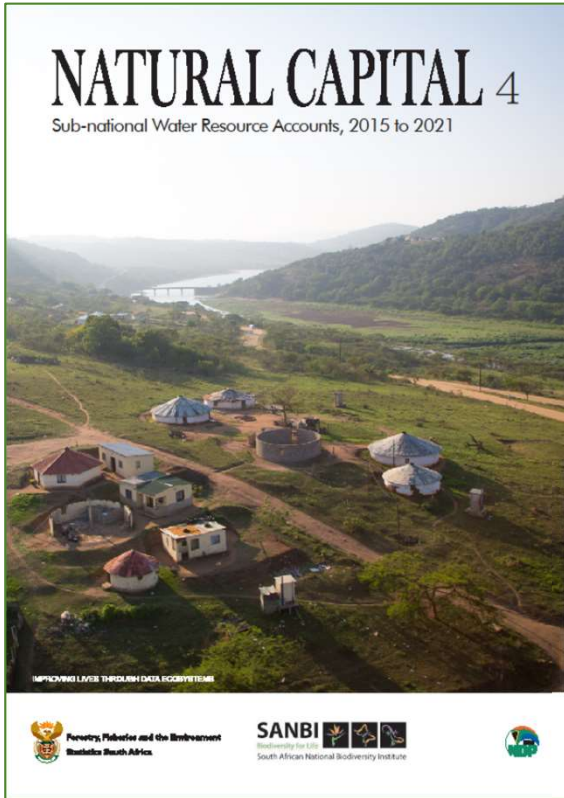


Accounts for PA's in SWSAs, 1990 to 2020

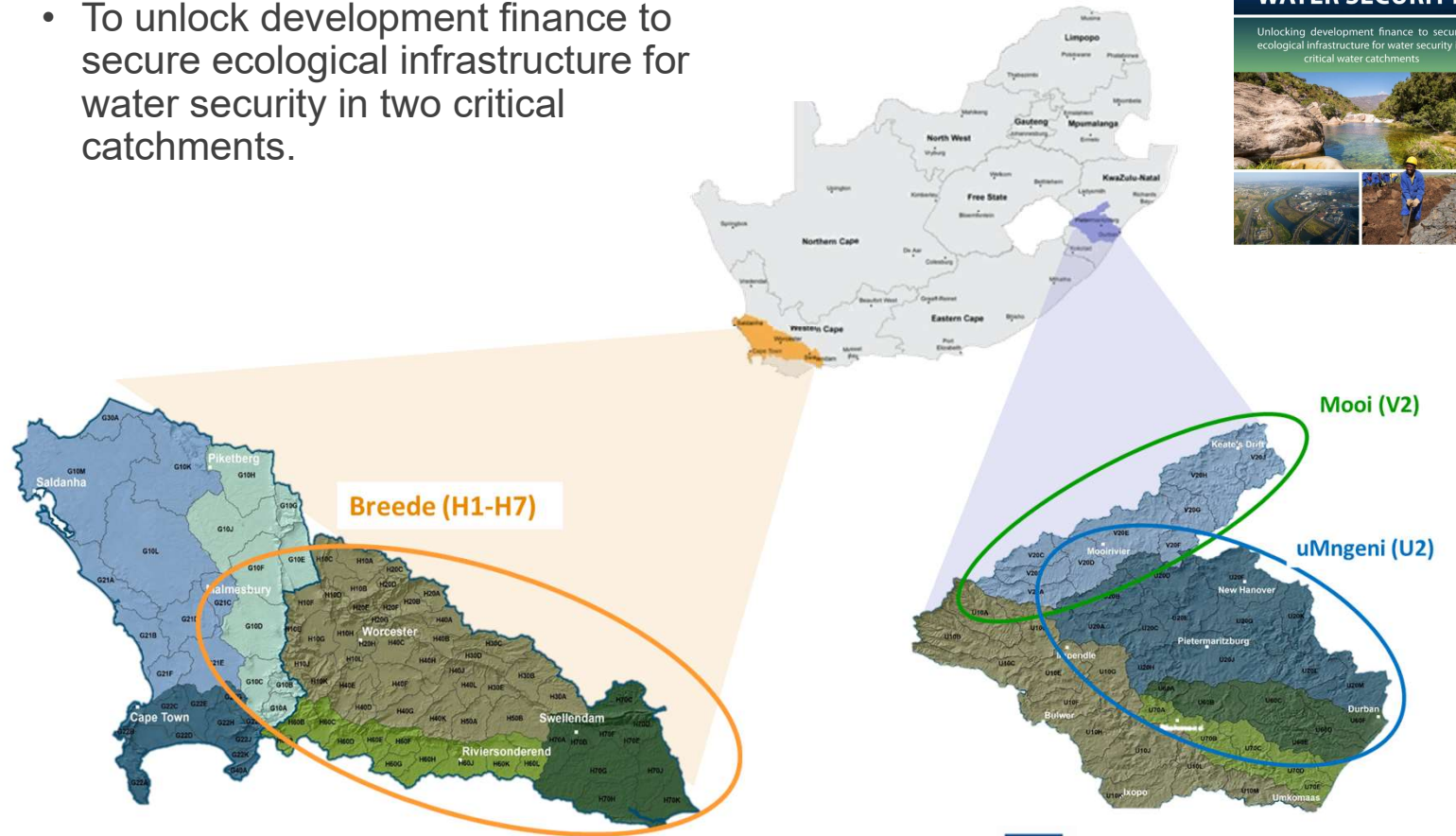
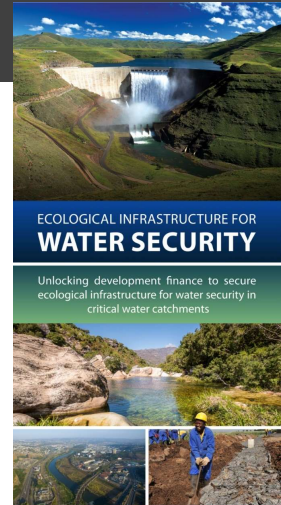
→ Directly useful for GBF Target 3, NWSMP, DFFE MTFD

The accounts track changes in land cover and protected areas within SWSAs over three decades from 1990 to 2020, in biophysical terms.

Sub-national Water Resource Accounts, 2015 to 2021



- A five-year, multi-stakeholder project
- To unlock development finance to secure ecological infrastructure for water security in two critical catchments.



Released in March 2024

Towards an expanded range of ecosystem accounts

- Accounts thus far:
 - Donor funded
 - Very limited internal capacity (technical expertise is there, but fully subscribed)
- To expand the range of ecosystem accounts and replicate accounts to see change of time:
 - Ongoing investment in data and capacity
 - Need funding
- A plan to see expanded range of ecosystem accounts and ensure their wide use to provide credible evidence for integrated planning and decision-making in support of the development needs of the country

GEF 8: Conservation, development and livelihoods for thriving people and nature

2025-2030

Expanded suite of ecosystem accounts across more realms: land and terrestrial, river ecosystem and wetland ecosystem accounts

Expanded accounts for protected areas and conservation areas to also include marine PA and CA

Environmental protection expenditure accounts: telling us about government expenditure and the finance gap.

Biodiversity economy accounts: regular production of biodiversity-based tourism estimates and biodiversity economy satellite accounts

GCF: Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs)

2026-2033

Expanded range of accounts for SWSAs:

- Update Accounts for SWSAs
- Expand selected water-related ecosystem services from SWSAs
- Water Resource Accounts for SWSAs

GCF: Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)

2025-2032

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction

- Accounts for ecological infrastructure in primary catchments
- Carbon accounting (well managed ecosystems contribute to biocarbon)

Multi-stakeholder coordination, learning and sharing to maximise knowledge impact from NCA work in South Africa.
Involvement of youth from previously disadvantaged groups.
Contributing to and benefitting from regional and global NCA platforms.

Key take aways

- SA is a global leader in ecosystem accounting and has done a lot of different types of accounts
- Institutionalisation of permanent capacity needed to sustain this.
- Building capacity is part of the longer-term solution.
- Investments in more advanced approaches and tools for processing data, compiling accounts and serving information also part of the longer-term solution.
- This needs catalytic funding from donor projects and innovative partnerships to take that further and see this evolution.
- Important that this sort of evolution is driven by countries in the global south.

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Biodiversity for Life

South African National Biodiversity Institute



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Thank you



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