



**Western Cape
Government**
Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

BETTER TOGETHER.

The Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Implementation Plan 2017 to 2025

March 2017



"Biodiversity underpins the functioning of the ecosystems on which we depend for food and fresh water, health and recreation, and protection from natural disasters. Its loss also affects us culturally and spiritually. This may be more difficult to quantify, but is nonetheless integral to our well-being"

(Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General United Nations in Global Biodiversity Outlook – 3, 2010)

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1. Introduction

A key outcome of the Provincial Biodiversity Ministerial Task Team, involving the Department, Provincial Treasury, Department of the Premier (Legal Services) and CapeNature, was an "Implementation Plan" which was agreed to by the CapeNature Board and approved by the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in December 2013. The Task Team's implementation plan stipulated that, amongst other priorities that DEA&DP undertake to develop a Western Cape PBSAP as part of an overarching policy, strategy and legal reform process.

The PBSAP is a ten-year strategy that aligns with the National and Provincial Medium Term Strategic Frameworks 2014-2019 as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2015 to 2025. It integrates South Africa's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into the provincial context. The PBSAP is a strategic framework which prioritises and coordinates the collective efforts of the DEA&DP and CapeNature, relevant government departments and entities, municipalities, partners and the local community to ensure that biodiversity and ecological infrastructure in the province is optimally conserved, sustainably utilised and that benefits are equitably shared.

The process for developing the PBSAP Implementation Plan commenced after the signing off Final Draft PBSAP 31/03/2016. The engagement process between DEA&DP and CapeNature was undertaken to systematically and strategically synthesise an implementation plan in order to develop more feasible targets and objectives within a specific time frameworks.

2. The PBSAP at a glance

PBSAP VISION

“By 2040, Biodiversity, the natural heritage and ecological infrastructure is valued, wisely used, conserved and restored and delivers ecosystem services that improve the quality of life for all people of the Western Cape Province”

OVERARCHING TEN - YEAR GOAL

By 2025 management, consolidation and expansion of all the categories of the Western Cape Province's network of conservation areas; promotion of existing and new biodiversity mainstreaming and conservation initiatives; enabling of an inclusive and sustainable biodiversity based economy; and active participation of citizens, progressively contribute to the attainment of biodiversity conservation, economic and development vision of the Western Cape Province.

HEADLINE INDICATORS

Coverage of conservation areas	Change in land covered by natural habitats and ecosystems	Change in conservation status of threatened species, habitats and ecosystems.
Extent of alien invasive species	Extent of the restoration of degraded catchments	Water quality in aquatic environments
Integration of biodiversity priorities in Spatial Development Frameworks	Integration of biodiversity based economy programme into the Green Economy	Change in attitudes of citizens towards biodiversity conservation

CORE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO1: Conservation and effective management of biodiversity contributes to a resilient and inclusive Western Cape economy

SO2: Partner sectors contribute to achieving biodiversity conservation targets through mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, strategies, plans, practices and projects.

SO3: A biodiversity-based economy contributes to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods and development opportunities

ENABLING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO4: Knowledge management supports effective planning, decision-making, monitoring and reporting

SO5: Stakeholders are mobilized to achieve sustainable long term benefits for biodiversity

SO6: Capable institutions achieve biodiversity management objectives

SO7: Resource mobilization enables the effective implementation of the biodiversity mandate in the province

3. Summary of Strategic Objectives and Outcomes

Strategic Objectives			
<p>SO1</p> <p>Conservation and effective management of biodiversity contributes to a resilient and inclusive Western Cape economy.</p>	<p>SO2</p> <p>Partner sectors contribute to achieving biodiversity conservation targets through mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, strategies, plans, practices and projects</p>	<p>SO 3</p> <p>A biodiversity - based economy contributes to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods and development opportunities.</p>	<p>SO 4</p> <p>Knowledge management supports effective planning, decision – making, monitoring and reporting</p>
Outcomes			
<p>a. Representative biodiversity found in terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, wetlands, estuarine and the marine environments, at all levels including ecosystems, habitats, species, genes and ecological infrastructure, is secured and conserved through a network of conservation areas and existing and new off - reserve conservation initiatives in the province.</p> <p>b. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and its associated ecological infrastructure in all environments, at all levels, and ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) provides resilience against adverse effects of climate change and variability-related events</p>	<p>a. Identified economic and development sectors in the Western Cape Province that often impact biodiversity adversely, are actively contributing to securing, conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure</p> <p>b. Compliance with authorisations and permits is monitored and enforced</p> <p>c. Biodiversity considerations are integrated into provincial and municipal development planning and monitoring</p> <p>d. Knowledge based planning and decision-making processes restrain and limit the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecological infrastructure</p> <p>e. The value of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure is positively recognised by authorities and stakeholders as contributing to the achievement of their functions as well as to their development and economic growth objectives</p>	<p>PBES CORE OBJECTIVE 1</p> <p>Biodiversity economy of the Province grows by developing and unlocking the economic potential of biodiversity sector value chains</p> <p>a. Opportunities from the biodiversity economy are expanded, strengthened and are progressively inclusive of all sectors of society</p> <p>PBES CORE OBJECTIVE 2</p> <p>Stakeholders recognise and value the economic contributions of ecological services to the Western Cape Province's development goals</p> <p>b. The business case for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its associated contribution to the economy and development goals of the province is recognised and appreciated by an increasing number of key decision makers and members of society</p>	<p>a. Planning, decision-making, management and monitoring of biodiversity at the provincial and local government levels and by all biodiversity management authorities including the private sector, is knowledge-based and leverages the power of technology</p> <p>b. Available data and knowledge on biodiversity including on species, ecosystems and ecological infrastructure is relevant, accessible, and friendly for users</p> <p>c. The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed</p> <p>d. Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation, and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified on the best available science</p> <p>e. Management relevant and policy relevant research and analysis is undertaken through collaboration between scientists and practitioners</p>



Strategic Objectives		
SO 5 Stakeholders are mobilised to achieve sustainable long terms benefits for biodiversity	SO6 Capable institutions achieve biodiversity management objectives	SO7 Resource mobilisation enables the effective implementation of the biodiversity mandate in the province

Outcomes		
<p>a. Collaborative programmes in the province contribute substantially to the implementation of this PBSAP</p> <p>b. c. Effective messaging, coordination and mobilisation of citizens enhances awareness, engagement, and championing of biodiversity conservation whilst ensuring its wise use, restoration of associated ecological services and infrastructure in their communities.</p> <p>d. Effective involvement by citizens and civil society in the development and implementation of planning and other decision making processes enhances their activities that champion biodiversity.</p>	<p>a. Biodiversity-related policies and laws are effective and are being implemented, and they enable and contribute to the attainment of the strategic objectives of the province and of local authorities</p> <p>b. Relevant government institutions have the required competence and capability to implement their mandated and/or allocated biodiversity-related functions and responsibilities (including CapeNature Oversight and Governance issues)</p> <p>c. The majority of the institutions operating and performing biodiversity functions in the province and the local authorities have the adequate quantity and appropriate quality of skills in-house or leveraged through partnerships, to perform their mandated and allocated biodiversity-related functions and/or responsibilities</p> <p>d. Security of appropriate and demographically representative skills base is ensured</p>	<p>a. Implementation of the PBSAP is enabled by availability and appropriated allocation of financial resources to key institutions performing biodiversity functions</p> <p>b. Innovative financing strategies lead to the growth of the current funding available to achieve biodiversity goals, strategic objectives and actions of the province</p>



4. Core Strategic Objectives, Outcomes, Targets & Actions

4.1. Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Conservation and effective management of biodiversity contributes to a resilient and inclusive Western Cape economy.

SO1 Scope: Focus is on consolidating, expanding and effective management of the network of conservation areas in the Province. There is further focus on promoting existing and new off-reserve conservation initiatives. All these interventions are aimed at restoring and securing representative and resilient biodiversity and its associated ecological infrastructure and contributes to a resilient and inclusive Western Cape economy

4.1.1. SO1 - Outcome 1: Representative biodiversity secured and conserved

SO1 - Outcome 1: Representative biodiversity found in terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, wetlands, estuarine and the marine environments, at all levels including ecosystems, habitats, species, genes and ecological infrastructure, is secured and conserved through a network of conservation areas and existing and new off-reserve conservation initiatives in the province

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 the protected areas of the Western Cape have been expanded by 50 000 ha (WCPAES), 100,000 ha (stretch target) and 350,000 ha (Aichi target) of identified priority areas	Areas protected under the Protected Areas Act (ha, km, km ²)	Implement the Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy 2015 - 2020
By 2020, 13.2% of the Western Cape forms the conservation estate	Number of hectares in the conservation estate	
By 2020 50% of PA Network is fully NEMPAA compliant	Number of nature reserves within the Protected Area Network is NEMPAA complaint	
By 2020 new biodiversity stewardship agreements have been signed	Number of biodiversity stewardship sites with biodiversity agreements	
By 2020 the CFR PAWHS management frameworks will be UNESCO compliant	IMP approved by National Minister; EMF appropriately informs buffer zones; state of conservation reports submitted and annual reports submitted to DEA	

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

WCPAES

2016 - 18: Develop programme of implementation

2016 - 20: Regularisation of Protected Areas in terms of inclusion in the PA Estate

2017 – 20: Awareness and mainstreaming

(CapeNature supported by DEA and DEA&DP)

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2019, 74% of state protected area management authorities operating in the Province have been assessed with a Management Effective Tracking Tool (METT) score above 67%	% area of state managed PA assessed with a METT score above 67%	Effectively manage and monitor the formal PA network

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Outcome 10 METT Scores (State managed PAs)

2016: No Assessment

2017: METT Assessment

2018: No Assessment

2019: METT Assessment

2020: No Assessment

Privately managed PAs

2016 – 20: Stewardship Audits conducted

(CapeNature, SANPARKS, City of Cape Town)

By 2020 there are five funded MAB Biosphere Reserves	Number of funded MAB biosphere reserves	Sign memoranda of understanding (MOAs) with all WC province biosphere reserves and ensure biosphere framework plans are approved and business plans for the funding of biosphere reserves have been developed
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Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Biosphere Reserves

2016 –20: MOA signed, quarterly oversight report Transfer Payment

2016 – 19: GRBR application submitted and processed by UNESCO

(CapeNature, DEA&DP and relevant implementing agencies)

Coordinated IAS strategy	Approved and comprehensive strategy, addressing key obstacles to	Continue and finalise the development of the Western Cape Provincial Alien
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	effective management, includes strategy for halting spread and remaining biomass, monitoring state of IASs and realising sustainable funding streams	Invasive Species Strategy and implement an integrated catchment plan for CapeNature managed protected areas.
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Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

IAS Strategy

2017: Community of Practice developed (Coordinated with, CAPE Invasive Alien Animal Working Group, EIS)
 2017 -18: Review of existing IAS strategy
 2017 - 20: Submit bids for NRM funding
 2017 – 20: Consolidated IAS spatial plan (info portal)
 2018: Co-ordinated IAS programme
 2019: Prioritised IAS projects
 2020: 291 invasive plant species are targeted for early detection (check info and co-ordinate with ASRARP)
 2020: IAS impact evaluation

(CapeNature, SANParks, Local Authorities, Metro’s DEA&DP and relevant implementing agencies)

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020, two new sites employing one or more of the international conservation instruments, e.g. the Ramsar Convention and the World Heritage Convention are submitted	Number of new Ramsar sites submitted to DEA	National Ramsar Strategy

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Submission of Ramsar application to DEA

2017: Online submission of one application to DEA focal point
 2018: Online submission of one application to DEA focal point

By 2020 have an integrated catchment management strategy in place for CapeNature managed protected areas.	Integrated catchment management strategy developed	Implement an integrated Catchment Management Strategy for CapeNature managed protected areas.
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Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Integrated Catchment Management Strategy (Gail to provide on the last day)

2016: Identify partners/municipalities
 2017: Initiate payment for ecosystem services – develop the biodiversity economy
 2017 – 20: Awareness and mainstreaming

(CapeNature, DEA&DP, local authorities and relevant implementing agencies)

4.1.2. SO1 - Outcome 2: Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecological Infrastructure

SO1 - Outcome 2: Protection and restoration of biodiversity and its associated ecological infrastructure in all environments and at all levels and Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) provides resilience against negative effects of climate change and variability-related events		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2019, 20 (confirm with Heidi) wetlands per annum have been initiated for rehabilitation in the WC	Number of wetlands rehabilitated	Implement and scale up where possible biodiversity and ecological infrastructure in all environments, at all levels, and ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) provides resilience against negative effects of climate change and variability-related events
By 2019 a total of 8 interventions in multiple water source areas is undertaken	Number of significant, integrated water-related, ecological infrastructure maintenance or improvement interventions	Implement an integrated catchment management strategy for CapeNature managed protected areas
By 2020, fire risk mitigation plans implemented in the wild land/urban interface	2 x fire risk mitigation plans implemented in the wild land/urban interface	Conduct Implement fire risk mitigation plans implemented in the wild land/urban interface
By 2020, successful implementation (EEIP) results in resilience to climate change in communities linked to pilot projects	Implementation plan for ecosystem-based adaptation is developed, funded and implemented	
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p><u>EbA Strategy</u></p> <p>2016 – 17 Engage with National EbA strategy (SANBI)</p> <p>2016 – 20: Disaster management co-ordination meetings</p> <p>2017: Implementation plan for EbA including targets</p> <p>2017- 18: Assess FPA FM Unit action plans</p> <p>2018 – 20: Awareness and mainstreaming</p> <p>(CapeNature, SANParks, FPAs and metro and local authorities)</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation plans implemented in the wild land/urban interface</u></p> <p>2017 -19: Identify fire risk priorities</p> <p>2018 - 20: Develop fire risk assessments for prioritised wildland/urban interfaces</p> <p>2019 - 20: Implement fire risk mitigation plans for prioritised wildland/urban interfaces</p> <p>(Western Cape Disaster Management, Metro and District Municipalities, Capenature)</p>		

4.2. Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Partner sectors contribute to achieving biodiversity conservation targets through mainstreaming biodiversity into policies, strategies, plans, practices and projects

SO 2 Scope: Focus is on mainstreaming biodiversity priorities and considerations in all economic and development sectors to secure and safeguard biodiversity and its related ecological infrastructure

4.2.1. SO2 – Outcome 1: Economic and development sectors contributing to biodiversity and ecological infrastructure

SO2 - Outcome 1: Identified economic and development sectors in the Western Cape Province that often impact biodiversity adversely, are actively contributing to securing, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecological infrastructure

Target	Indicator	Actions
By 2020, 2 identified sectors (e.g. Saldanha IDZ and agriculture) are engaged in securing/offsetting or strategically planning for biodiversity gains and sustainable development	Increased number of environmental planning tools relative to the 2015 baseline that strategically integrate priority biodiversity considerations	Implement sector development planning tools (e.g. Sandveld, Brandvlei dam or Saldanha EMFs).
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p>EMFs/Strategic Level Offsets (SLO)</p> <p>2016 - 17: Finalise Sandveld EMF</p> <p>2016 – 20: Activate ploughing of virgin land MoU</p> <p>2016 – 20: Pro-active identification of potential future needs for environmental planning tools that inform SLOs</p> <p>2017–18: Articulate Agric engagements Engage with DRDLR Rural Development Plans</p> <p>2017 –18: Finalise Saldanha EMF</p> <p>(DEA&DP)</p>		
By 2020 one strategic level offset achieved	A provincial guideline and policy document on biodiversity offsets has been adopted	Establish policy and institutional mechanisms for securing and implementation of biodiversity offsets
By 2020 achieved one strategic level offset	An SDF with at least one Strategic Level Offset	Identify and promote effective conservation of further priority landscape sites or ecosystems or habitats, species of special concern and ecological infrastructure in all environments.

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Biodiversity Offsets Guidelines

2016: Assess National progress/alignment

2017 – 20: Establish database and adjudication platform

2017 – 18: Secure funding (TMF) and finalise Provincial BOG and mainstream

Strategic Level Offsets

2017 – 18: Establish technical basis for a strategic level offset through a pilot project (Saldanha Bay IDZ)

2019 – 20: Test the preferred legal mechanism to implement strategic offsets (DEA&DP, CapeNature)

(DEA&DP in collaboration with CapeNature, SANBI)

4.2.2. SO2 – Outcome 2: Compliance monitored and enforced

SO2 - Outcome 2: Compliance with authorisations and permits is monitored and enforced

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2019, environmental authorisations contribute to securing biodiversity priorities identified in the PBSP	State of development report includes indicators for decisions contributing to loss/protection of biodiversity	Develop state of development report
By 2020, an appropriate process to assess the compliance levels and effectiveness of biodiversity-related conditions in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) Records of Decisions (RODs) has been initiated and implemented and informs policy improvements	Existence of a functional EIA compliance assessment tool in place	Initiate and implement a process or tool to assess the compliance levels and effectiveness of biodiversity-related conditions in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Records of Decisions (RODs) Encourage/incentivise compliance with industry specific biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

EIA Assessment Tool

2016: Assess current tools available

2017- 19: Develop or implement the tool

2018 – 20: Evaluate impact and efficiency

(DEA&DP)

4.2.3. SO2 – Outcome 3: Biodiversity integrated in development planning

SO2 - Outcome 3: Biodiversity considerations are integrated into provincial and municipal development planning and monitoring		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 all reviewed SDFs integrate priority biodiversity considerations	Number of local municipality zoning schemes reflecting conservation land use	Municipal support: develop and review SDFs to integrate priority biodiversity considerations
By 2020 ecological infrastructure (EI) maps are integrated into the provincial BSP		Integrate ecological infrastructure maps into the provincial spatial biodiversity plan to support planners and decision makers
		Establish an international partnership that elevates the value and profile of Provincial Biodiversity, Ecological Infrastructure and its contribution to environmental resilience
By 2020, locally initiated and relevant biodiversity projects, which result in the restoration of ecosystem service have been identified and are implemented by one or more of the local authorities	Increased number of municipalities implementing locally initiated restoration programmes	Support municipalities in the implementation of locally initiated restoration programmes
By 2020, one local authority and one district authority have developed their local biodiversity action plans	Number of local and district municipalities that have developed the LBSAPs	Support municipalities to develop local biodiversity action plans
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p><u>Municipal Support</u></p> <p>2016 – 20: Co-ordinate with LGMTEC and assessments of SDFs</p> <p>2016 – 20: Engage with all reviewed and/or amended SDFs and incorporate BSP</p> <p>2017 – 18: Provide feedback to municipalities on SDFs</p> <p>2018 – 20: Assess impact of municipal support (tools?)</p> <p><u>LBSAPs</u></p> <p>Assist municipalities with LBSAPs</p> <p><i>(Cape Winelands District Municipality and other relevant Municipalities are supported by DEA&DP and relevant NGOs – Cape Partners)</i></p>		

Mainstreaming and capacity building

2017 – 18: Develop M&C strategy to incorporate PBSP into SDFs

2017 –18: Integrate EI maps in BSP

(DEA&DP in collaboration with SALGA)

4.2.4. SO2 – Outcome 4: Planning and decision making limit loss of biodiversity and Ecological infrastructure

Outcome 4: Knowledge based planning and decision-making processes restrain and limit the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecological infrastructure

Targets	Indicators	Actions
Integrate spatial biodiversity plan implemented in all municipalities	Integrated spatial biodiversity plans implemented in all municipalities	Integrate ecological infrastructure maps into the provincial spatial biodiversity plan to support planners and decision makers

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Planning and Decision Support

2016 – 20: Incorporate into Capacity Building and Mainstreaming PSBP into the SDF review process

(DEA&DP in collaboration with SALGA)

4.2.5. SO2 – Outcome 5: Value of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure

Outcome 5: The value of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure is positively recognised by authorities and stakeholders as contributing to the achievement of their functions as well as to their development and economic growth objectives

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020, policy and institutional mechanisms on securing and implementation of biodiversity offsets are in place and effective	A Provincial guideline and policy document on biodiversity offsets has been adopted	Support National DEA and SANBI in the finalisation of the national biodiversity offsets policy framework
By 2020 there is an increased number of replicable examples of rates and/or tax policies at the local government level that incentivises conservation	Motivation for the amendment of the Property Rates Act to include all categories of PAs as per NEMPAA and other land managed for conservation of natural resources	Collaborate with DEA and SANBI to Initiate rates or tax policy reforms that incentivise biodiversity conservation land use
By 2019, 3 legislative tools to ensure the protection of	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of	Ramsar application; Biodiversity Bill; PBSP

species and ecosystems developed and implemented	species and ecosystems developed and implemented	
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Policies and legislative tools</u> 2017 – 20: Support National DEA and SANBI in the finalisation of the national biodiversity offsets policy framework 2017 – 20: Collaborate with DEA and SANBI to Initiate rates or tax policy reforms that incentivise biodiversity conservation land use 2017 – 20: Ramsar application; Biodiversity Bill; PBSP (DEA&DP, CapeNature		

4.3. Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): A biodiversity-based economy contributes to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods and development opportunities

SO3 Scope: Focus is on promoting equitable access to biodiversity and heritage resources and assets as well as on a biodiversity-based economy that contributes to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods and development opportunities
PBES CORE OBJECTIVE 1 Biodiversity economy of the province grows by developing and unlocking the economic potential of biodiversity sector value chains

4.3.1. SO3 – Outcome 1: Biodiversity economy expanded and inclusive of all sections of society

SO3 - Outcome 1: Opportunities from the biodiversity economy are expanded, strengthened and are progressively inclusive of all sections of society		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
950 work opportunities are created through biodiversity related programmes annually	Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes	Create work opportunities through environmental programmes
450 full time equivalents are employed every year	Number of full time equivalents employed	Employ 450 FTEs
15 SMMEs are supported annually	Number of SMMEs supported	Support the establishment and growth of SMMEs in the biodiversity economy sector
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECTS</p> <p><u>Work Opportunities and SMME Development (EPIP, EPWP, CWP and others)</u></p> <p>2016: Co-ordinate with activities of CapeNature's Income Generation Strategy 2017 – 18: Provide a platform for community participation 2017 – 20: Funding, project development and implementation (DEA&DP and CapeNature and local government)</p> <p><u>Bioprospecting</u></p> <p><u>Natural products development and commercialisation</u></p> <p>2016: Co-ordinate with Bioprospecting Forum and other relevant sectors (DoA, DEDAT) 2017 – 18: Develop strategic workgroup for the Bioprospecting sector 2017 – 19: Implement sustainable harvesting strategy for the wild flower industry that advances Export markets (DoA, DEDAT, FVCT) 2017 – 18: Establish key species and develop concept plans for product development 2017 – 19: Determine impact and develop M&E for sustainability of specific markets 2017 – 18: Determine strategic uptake areas and community priorities 2017 – 19: Budget projects and apply for funding</p>		

2018 – 20: Implement Bioprospecting projects in support of SMME's in the BE sector

Establish Honeybush Industry CoP

2016: Co-ordinate with industry and public sector and guide development of the CoP

2016 – 17: Develop draft guidelines for the sustainable harvesting of wild honeybush

2017 – 18: Produce popular version of harvesting Guidelines and translate into Afrikaans

2017 – 18: Develop guidelines for legislative and permitting processes (cultivation & wild harvest)

2018 – 19: Develop communication strategy and implement Guidelines

2017 – 20: Monitor sustainability and develop industry initiatives and transformation (DEA&DP, /SAHTA/DoA)

Bitou Agroforestry BBEE – SMME Natural products business development

2016: Co-ordinate with Kranshoek and Harkerville stakeholders and develop projects

2016 – 17: Broker initial business deals to establish “pull economy”

2016 – 17: Develop Investment Portfolio (business structures) – Kranshoek/Harkerville

2017 – 18: Bitou Agroforestry – implement business training and develop Agro-processing

2018 – 20: Develop and implement marketing plan – agro-processing systems

Agro-processing and SmartAgri approach

2016 – 17: Identify key Bioprospecting sectors to benefit with Agro-processing

2017 – 18: Co-ordinate with DEDAT, DoA, regarding projects and opportunities

Honey and bees (with CoCT, DoA, Mike Allsop, etc)

2017 – 18: Establish Honeybee Workgroup

2017 – 18: Develop situational analysis and develop sustainability framework

2018: Develop pilot community projects

ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (Coordinate with SIP 19)

Ecosystems based Adaptation (EbA and SmartAgri approaches)

Wildlife sector development (Game utilisation from CapeNature's Income Generation Project)

2016 – 20: Support and facilitate National wildlife sector initiatives

2017 – 18: Establish pilot site feasibility for wildlife economy BBEE

2018 – 19: Establish potential/feasibility at DCCP and Southern Cape Pilot sites

2017 – 18: Co-ordinate with land reform (DRDLR) – wildlife industries – land restoration

Alien and Biomass Economies

2016 – 17: Co-ordinate with ACRABE to establish strategic focus areas

2017 – 18: Develop pilot projects with DEDAT, DoA, etc

Functional landscapes and forestry exit areas

2017 – 18: Co-ordinate with western Cape Forestry Village Committee to determine status and needs of Forestry Villages

2018 – 19: Develop concept ideas for Forestry Village biodiversity economies
 2018 – 20: Establish areas for further roll-out and pilots in exit areas

Water

Water pricing and payment for ecosystem services (Water Fund)

2016 – 17: Co-ordinate with other EbA and Smart Agri sectors
 2017 – 18: Establish project rationale for Keurbooms catchment with Bitou Municipality
 2018 – 19: Funding and pilot project

ECOTOURISM

Nature reserves and ecotourism

(Not just nature reserves and ecotourism but also DEDAT inputs and measures)

Adventure tourism (including marine tourism??)

2016 – 17: (From CapeNature's GE report?)

Wildlife sector development (Hunting)

2016 – 17: (From CapeNature's GE report?)

Multipurpose centre

2016 – 17: (From CapeNature's GE report?)

Destination filming

2016 – 17: (From CapeNature's GE report?)

4.3.2. SO3 – Outcome 2: Biodiversity Value recognised for economic growth

PBES CORE OBJECTIVE 2

Stakeholders recognise and value the economic contribution of ecological services to the western Cape Province's development goals.

PBSAP SO3 - Outcome 2: The business case for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its associated contribution to the economy and development goals of the province is recognised and appreciated by an increasing number of key decision makers and stakeholders

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 the scope, the value and the growth potential of the biodiversity-based economy of the province is determined	A biodiversity economy strategy and programme (PBES) is in place	Communicate the PBES to key decision makers and stakeholders
By 2020 there are increased incidences of endorsements	Rand value of biodiversity economy as defined in the PBES is determined	Communicate to key decision makers the outcomes of implementation

or facilitation of investment in priority ecological services	Increased incidences of endorsement or facilitation of investment	of the PBES on an ongoing basis
By 2020, there are a number of formalized mechanisms which incorporates the value of ecosystem goods and services	Priority ecological infrastructure assets identified	

BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY BUSINESS CASE

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

PBES Capacity Building

2016: Complete and publish PBES

2016 – 20: Disseminate through capacity building

(DEA&DP)

Mainstreaming and capacity building??

2016: Develop case studies of positive outcomes of PBES

2016 – 20: Incorporate into PBES

Socio-ecological baselines are established

2017 -18: Assess value chains and focus areas to determine BE projects for assessment

2017 – 18: Select key projects for Socio economic baseline assessment and plan implementation

2018 -19: Develop ToR, apply for funding and appoint socio-ecological expertise

2019 – 20: Report on key Social-ecological impacts for select projects

Restorative agriculture (Holistic management)

2016 -17: Develop workgroup with current practitioners and interested parties

2017 -18: Host workshop with current role players and practitioners

2017 – 18: Determine work plan for making the case (Soil water, soil carbon, pred/prey)

2018 – 19: Develop pilot projects and carbon assessment regimes (including novel approaches for carbon baseline approaches)

2019 -20: Implement restorative agriculture pilot project (Transformation/Land Reform)

Development of biomimicry learning centres

2016 -17: Establish workgroup and initiate Biomimicry concept with relevant stakeholders

2017-18: Develop concept Plan for Biomimicry learning centres (Tsitsikamma/Winelands)

2017 -18: Conduct feasibility study Tsitsikamma Biomimicry centre (Forest hall?)

2018 – 19: Crowd in stakeholders and apply for funding for pilot Biomimicry course/project

2019 – 20: Run biomimicry courses in support of spawning provincial BE projects

Water Fund concept tested for Atlantis aquifer and scaled up for Breede catchment

2017 –18: Making the case for investment by private sector in EI supporting water resources for the Atlantis aquifer

2018 – 19: Develop concept for the Breede catchment

Water/ICM – land owners are investing in ecological infrastructure (Enhanced organisational capacity and investment in EI in the Berg and Breede Catchment have improved water resource management)

2017 – 18: Coordinate with GEF 6 Steering committee and engage with projects initiation

2018 -19: Approach GEF 6 with project concepts for funding

2018 – 20: Implement funded water/EI/ICM projects

Estuaries – municipalities invest in the management of estuaries

2017 – 18: Conduct Cost benefit analysis for Breede River estuary

2018 -20: Inform the institutional capacities and investments of relevant management authorities

Ecological Infrastructure Investment Plan (EIIP) (Co-ordinate with SIP19)

2017 -18: Coordinate and incorporate ACRABE CoP concept

2017 – 18: Liaise with stakeholders (SALGA, Municipalities, DEA&DP, CapeNature) to establish EIIPs

2019 –20: Integrating with BSP to plan for priority EI investment & projects

2019 – 20: Planning & decisions support leads to resilience of ecosystem services

Investment and asset class

2017 – 18: Develop workgroup – Liaise with DEDAT (H. Davies)

2018 – 19: Establish partnership to pursue ecosystems Services asset class

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020, the PBES is integrated into the Green Economy Strategy	PBES references in the Green Economy Strategy Framework	Finalise and implement a Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy and Programme (PBES)
By 2020, markets for prioritised biodiversity services and products that promote inclusive and sustainable growth of the biodiversity economy, are established	Priority biodiversity economy services and products identified	Develop regional institutional capacity for the sustainable development of natural products

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

PBES Programme (5 year) and Implementation Plan

2016: Budget for and publish PBES and develop an Implementation Plan

<p>2018: Implementation Plan for 17/18 2018 – 20: Provide Implementation Plans for ensuing years (DEA&DP)</p>		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020, incentives and guidelines promoting inclusive and sustainable development or priority biodiversity economy sectors is in place	Number of incentive programmes and/or guidelines in place	Develop guidelines for the sustainable development of the Honeybush industry
		Implement the business plans for Eco-Invest “Value-added industries”
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Develop Alien Biomass Value Added Initiatives</u> 2016 – 17: Establish interest and workgroup towards Alien biomass economies (ACRABE) 2017 – 18: Coordinate with ACRABE CoP regarding biomass economy value chains 2018 – 19: Roadmap (Alien Biomass Economy strategy and ABE implementation plan) 2018 – 20: Implement annual strategies and plans (DEA&DP)</p> <p><u>Develop Intervention Strategy for Carbon Economy</u> 2017: Establish workgroup with the intention of developing a CoP for Carbon Economies 2017 – 18: Develop the CoP, communication and information portal 2017 – 18: Strengthen and support “Jobs for Carbon” Spekboom projects 2017 – 20: Implement annual strategies and plans (DEA&DP)</p> <p><u>Carbon markets established – EBA/SmartAgri sequestration</u> See PBES CORE OBJECTIVE 2 2017 – 18: Calculate freed-up water from Keurbooms Catchment (KC) clearing 2018 – 19: Establish the baseline and basis for potential KC Carbon sequestration 2017 – 19: Support existing projects by Brokering carbon offsets</p>		
		Priority biodiversity economy services and products identified
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Develop Biodiversity Economy Phakisa Outcomes</u> 2017: Co-ordinate WC region and requisition research 2017: Help develop plans and facilitate partnerships 2017 – 20: Disseminate through capacity building (DEA&DP, CapeNature with, DEDAT)</p>		

Targets	Indicators	Actions
		Develop markets for prioritised biodiversity economy sectors and value chains identified and developed
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p>Broker relationships for biodiversity Economy Market Access</p> <p>2017: Guide biodiversity economy development in the Western Cape</p> <p>2016 –17: Co-ordinate with CapeNature Income Generation</p> <p>2016 –17: Broker guide for further project development</p> <p>2017 –20: Disseminate through capacity building</p> <p>(DEA&DP, CapeNature with GreenCape)</p>		

4.4. Strategic objective 4 (SO 4): Knowledge management supports effective planning, decision-making, monitoring and reporting

SO4 Scope: Focus is on generating, updating and sharing of data, information and knowledge, and on optimal use of technology in support of planning, decision-making, monitoring, reporting and management of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure

4.4.1. SO4 – Outcome 1: Planning, decision-making and management of biodiversity is knowledge based and leverage technology

Outcome 1: Planning, decision-making, management and monitoring of biodiversity at the provincial and local government levels and by all biodiversity management authorities including the private sector, is knowledge-based and leverages the power of technology

Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 strategic research priorities that support the implementation of biodiversity strategies, plans, conservation management and decision-making are determined as part of the Provincial Biodiversity Research Strategy	A Provincial Biodiversity Research Strategy with priorities is in place	A focussed research strategy on water provisioning ecosystem services
Establish mechanisms or platforms for sharing amongst stakeholders, information and knowledge on biodiversity		

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility
Biodiversity Research Strategy
 2017 - 18: Co-ordinate strategic biodiversity research priorities (DEA&DP and CapeNature)
 2017 – 19: Research on making the case to Treasury for water provisioning ecosystem services investment (determining the impact of ecological infrastructure investment for the delivery of water in key catchments) (Water Fund)
 2017- 18: Determine biodiversity research partners and stakeholders
 2017 – 20: Determine stakeholder research priorities/needs
 2017 – 20: Requisition research partners
 2017 - 19: Develop active research info portal
 2017 – 20: Disseminate research intelligence and findings

4.4.2. SO4 – Outcome 2: Biodiversity knowledge is relevant, accessible and user friendly

Outcome 2: Available data and knowledge on biodiversity, including on species, ecosystems and ecological infrastructure is relevant, accessible and friendly for users		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 key biodiversity strategies, policies, plans are regularly disseminated to stakeholders	Number of strategies and policies that are in place and disseminated	Updating the website for Biodiversity and link to CapeNature website
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility 2017 – 19: Development of conceptual plan for a biodiversity information management system		

4.4.3. SO4 – Outcome 3: The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed

Outcome 3: The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
An ecosystem and species monitoring and assessment programme is in place	Ecosystems and species status are updated regularly	Update ecosystems and species status regularly
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Ecosystem and Species Monitoring in Place</u> 2017 – 20: Update State of Biodiversity Report (summarised report) (CapeNature)		

4.4.4. SO4 – Outcome 4: Geographic priority areas for the Biodiversity & Ecosystems Infrastructure management, are identified on the best available science

Outcome 4: Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified on the best available science		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2025 updates of biodiversity spatial plans in the province takes place at least every five to ten years	Biodiversity spatial plans in the province are updated every five to ten years	Implement the spatial biodiversity plans for the province
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Spatial Biodiversity Plans (SBPs)</u> 2016: Develop monitoring plan for PBSPs and PBSAP 2017 – 20: Preparation for the update the Provincial BSP		

2017 – 20: Update ecosystems and species status for inclusion in Threatened Ecosystems and Species (Under NEMBA section 52)

2018 – 20: Disseminate updated PBSP to stakeholders

(DEA&DP, CapeNature)

4.5. Strategic Objective 5 (SO 5): Stakeholders are mobilised to achieve sustainable long term benefits for biodiversity

SO5 Scope: Focus is on promoting and mobilising for environmental awareness, education and outreach as well as on civil society organisations and citizen initiated programmes, projects and initiatives. A further objective is to encourage empowerment and meaningful participation of the civil society organisations and citizens in biodiversity-related planning, policy and decision-making processes

4.5.1. SO5 – Outcome 1: Collaborative programmes contribute to the implementation of this PBSAP

Outcome 1: Collaborative programmes in the province contribute substantially to the implementation of this PBSAP		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 there has been quantification of the value of financial and human resources leveraged from strategic partnerships forged by DEA&DP and CapeNature to achieve the biodiversity objectives of the province	Rand value of leveraged resources from partnerships	Continue existing and initiate as required new collaborative partnerships between national, provincial and local levels of government and their entities, civil society and the private sector to achieve the goals, strategic objectives, targets and actions of the PBSAP
By 2020 develop and implement a biodiversity-focussed communication and citizen engagement programme	A biodiversity-focussed communication and citizen engagement programme in place	Quantify the value of financial and human resources leveraged from strategic partnerships forged by DEA&DP and CapeNature to achieve biodiversity objectives
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Provincial Biodiversity Committee (ex CIC-CAPE)</u> 2017: Develop list of collaborators and partners and map spatial influence and investment 2016 – 20: Assess value add through partnerships (DEA, BRs and GEF) 2017: Provide a platform for collaboration through, CAPE (CIC) and the future PBC 2017 – 20: Annual work plan to inform the PBSAP implementation plan (DEA&DP, CapeNature)</p>		

4.5.2. SO5 – Outcome 2: Mobilisation of citizens enhance conservation of biodiversity & ecological infrastructure

Outcome 2: Effective messaging, coordination and mobilisation of citizens enhance awareness, engagement, and championing of biodiversity conservation whilst ensuring its wise use, restoration of associated ecological services and infrastructure in their communities		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020, the DEA&DP and CapeNature are actively collaborating with the Provincial Department of Education on ongoing improvements in environmental education curriculum in schools	Number of schools implementing an improved environmental curriculum	Implement communication programmes that encourage participation and engagement of stakeholders established in biodiversity and conservation in the province
150 environmental awareness activities per annum	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted	Articulate the provincial EE strategy with the international "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p><u>Develop Communication Programmes</u></p> <p>2017: Implement 150 environmental awareness activities per annum</p> <p>2017 - 18: Engage the Provincial department of Education on the Biodiversity Curriculum for schools</p> <p>2018 – 20: Incorporate materials into capacity building and info sessions</p> <p>(CapeNature, DEA&DP)</p>		

4.5.3. SO5 – Outcome 3: Civil society involvement in the planning & decision making processes enhances their activities that champion biodiversity

Outcome 3: Effective involvement by citizens and civil society in the development and implementation of planning and other decision making processes enhances their activities that champion biodiversity		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 there is increased participation by civil society in Protected Area Advisory Committees	Increased number of attendees in Protected Area Advisory Committees	Ensure improved stakeholder participation in Protected Area Advisory Committees

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Protected Areas Advisory Committee

Assess stakeholders and their PA needs

2016 –17: Develop stakeholder list and ensure info sharing

2016 – 20: Collaborate with CapeNature and attend quarterly biodiversity communication programmes

(DEA&DP, CapeNature)

4.6. Strategic Objective 6 (SO 6): Capable institutions achieve biodiversity management objectives

SO6 Scope: Focus is on developing the required capable institutional capacity and suitable skilled and diverse human capital for effective implementation of biodiversity-related mandates, responsibilities and functions

4.6.1. SO6 – Outcome 1: Biodiversity-related policies and laws contribute to the strategic objectives of the province

Outcome 1: Biodiversity-related policies and laws are effective and are being implemented, and they enable and contribute to the attainment of the strategic objectives of the province and local authorities		
Target	Indicator	Actions
By 2020 key biodiversity strategies, policies, plans are regularly evaluated and reviewed	Number of strategies and policies that are evaluated and reviewed	Disseminate and communicate the PSAP to all stakeholders in the province and beyond
2016 – 2020: report on the implementation of the PBSAP	Annual PBSAP implementation reports	Finalise, promulgate and implement the provincial legislation currently under development
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Disseminate and report on PBSAP</u> 2018 - 19: Publish PBSAP with Directorate: Communications 2018 -19: Public event to launch PBSAP 2017 – 20: Incorporate PBSAP into capacity building programme 2017 - 20: Submit annual implementation report for PBSAP (DEA&DP)</p>		
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Provincial Legal Reform (Biodiversity Bill)</u> 2016: Assist State Legal Advisor in vetting Bill 2016 – 17: Draft amendment Bill completed 2017 –18: Publish draft Bill in Provincial Gazette Obtain Provincial Cabinet approval to introduce the Bill to the Provincial Parliament Introduce draft Bill to Provincial Parliament Public hearings on the Bill Formal consideration of Bill by the Standing Committee Consideration and adoption of the Bill by the House Assent to Bill by the Premier Publish the Bill in the Provincial Gazette 2020 - onwards: Implement the Bill (DEA&DP, CapeNature)</p>		

4.6.2. SO6 - Outcome 2: Relevant government institutions have the required competence and capability to implement their mandated biodiversity-related functions and responsibilities

Outcome 2: Relevant government institutions have the required competence and capability to implement their mandated and/or allocated biodiversity-related functions and responsibilities (Including CapeNature Oversight and Governance issues)		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By the end of the 2018/2019 financial year, there should be an assessment of the adequacy of resource requirements of the DEA&DP and its public entity CapeNature to implement this PBSAP and the provincial biodiversity legislation	Quantified financial resources for implementation of the PBSAP have been completed	Conduct an assessment of the adequacy of resource requirements of the DEA&DP and its public entity CapeNature to implement this PBSAP and the provincial biodiversity legislation and implement its recommendations as appropriate
By 2020 DEA&DP and CapeNature in-house skills development and capacity building initiatives on biodiversity contribute significantly to the provincial biodiversity-focused human capital development programme	Number of PDI trained as part of the province's biodiversity human capital programme OR Number of new learners appointed through various initiatives in the sector, including learnerships, internships, Work Integrated Learning (WIL), etc.	
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility</p> <p><u>Biodiversity Mandate and Implementation</u></p> <p>2017: Assess resource needs to implement PBSAP and the Bill</p> <p>2017 – 20 : Provide opportunities for DEA&DP and CapeNature Employees for Biodiversity skills development</p> <p>2016 –17: Disseminate DEA&DP and CapeNature responsibilities through MoA</p> <p>2016 - 20: Conduct joint APP and strategic 5 year planning</p> <p>(DEA&DP, CapeNature)</p>		

4.6.3. SO6 - Outcome 3: Entities & local authorities performing biodiversity functions in the province have the skills to perform their biodiversity-related functions and/or responsibilities

Outcome 3: The majority of the institutions operating and performing biodiversity functions in the province and the local authorities have the adequate quantity and appropriate quality of skills in-house or leveraged through partnerships, to perform their mandated and allocated biodiversity-related functions and/or responsibilities		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 a capacity building programme for local government councillors on the recently promulgated national biodiversity legislation as well as provincial legislation to be promulgated has been rolled out	Number of environmental stakeholder capacity building initiatives	Implement environmental capacity building initiatives
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Biodiversity Capacity Building</u> 2016: Establish stakeholder focus groups list and capacity needs 2016 –17: Determine capacity building priority themes 2016 – 20: Conduct capacity building programmes with focus groups		
4 environmental stakeholder capacity building initiatives are implemented per annum (Rationalise with Mainstreaming)	A capacity building programme for councillors in place	Roll out a capacity building programme for local government councillors and officials on the recently promulgated national biodiversity legislation as well as provincial legislation to be promulgated Continue and strengthen as necessary the environmental capacity building aspect of the local government support programme of DEA&DP
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Municipal Support and Biodiversity Mainstreaming (Rationalise with Mainstreaming)</u> 2016: Co-ordinate with LGMTEC/Municipal support Programme 2016 – 17: Integrate priority themes in to capacity building materials and presentations 2016 – 20: Conduct capacity building programmes with focus groups Participate in intergovernmental SDF planning Incorporate BSP into planning tools		

4.6.4. SO6 – Outcome 4: Appropriate and demographically representative skills base is secured

Outcome 4: Security of appropriate and demographically representative skills base is ensured		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 a provincial biodiversity-focused human capital development programme that promotes demographic transformation of the province's skills base has been established		Initiate and implement a provincial strategic biodiversity-focused human capital development programme that addresses the skills requirement of the biodiversity sector and demographic transformation
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Biodiversity Human Capital Development (HCD)</u> 2016 - 17: Establish provincial biodiversity career paths 2017 –18: Develop HCD needs assessment 2018 – 20: Develop biodiversity-focused HCD programme 2019 – 20: Implement biodiversity-focused HCD programme (DEA&DP, CapeNature)		
		Continue to implement DEA&DP CapeNature in-house skills development and capacity building initiatives and contribute to the Provincial biodiversity-focused human capital development programme
Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Biodiversity Talent Management</u> 2016: Establish current biodiversity talent, needs and gaps 2017 –18: Develop biodiversity talent management programme 2018 –19: Implement biodiversity-focused talent management programme (DEA&DP, CapeNature)		

4.7. Strategic Objective 7 (SO 7): Resource mobilisation enables the effective implementation of the biodiversity mandate in the province

SO7 Scope: The focus is on developing new and innovative financing mechanisms and on mobilising resources required from the implementation of the PBSAP

4.7.1. SO7 - Outcome 1: Implementation of the PBSAP is enabled through financial resources

Outcome 1: Implementation of the PBSAP is enabled by availability and appropriated allocation of financial resources to key institutions performing biodiversity functions		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 a feasibility study of new and innovative funding sources, models and mechanisms is being conducted	Study on new and innovative funding sources is completed BioFIN project recommendation adopted	Implement the CapeNature protected area income strategy Incorporate relevant actions related to ensuring continued funding for the implementation of the PBSAP over the medium term
By 2020 implement the CapeNature protected area income generation strategy	CapeNature income generation completed and implemented	
<p>Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility <u>Develop PBSAP Implementation Plan and Budget</u> 2016: Develop PBSAP Implementation Plan and budget 2016 –17: Co-ordinate with Treasury regarding the APP and 5 year Strategic Plan 2016 –18: Develop models and mechanisms for continued funding 2018 – 20: Develop a Provincial biodiversity mandate funding plan (DEA&DP, CapeNature)</p>		

4.7.2. SO7 - Outcome 2: Innovative financing strategies lead to growth to achieve biodiversity goals

Outcome 2: Innovative financing strategies lead to the growth of the current funding available to achieve biodiversity goals, strategic objectives and actions of the province		
Targets	Indicators	Actions
By 2020 the Western Cape Province is developing its biodiversity funding plan that takes into account the recommendation of the feasibility study and of the South African pilot of the BioFIN project	BioFIN project recommendations adopted	Conduct a feasibility study of new and innovative funding sources, models and mechanisms

Annual and 5 yearly outputs and responsibility

Biodiversity Funding Initiatives

2016 –17: Explore contribution from BIOFIN and other (GEF?)

2017 – 20: Incorporate findings of CapeNature Income Generation Strategy

2017 – 20: Explore and incorporate opportunities in PES, ACRABE, Carbon

2017 – 20: Explore and incorporate opportunities in estuary-related income/redistribution

(DEA&DP, CapeNature)

5. Conclusion

Biodiversity and the associated ecological infrastructure is critically important in the context of the Western Cape's water security, economic growth and development, as it provides a foundation to the economy. In light of the dependencies between biodiversity and the people of the province and development pressures as well as the province's responsibility to respond to national and global biodiversity obligations in this regard, the need was identified to develop a Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). The PBSAP aligns with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in as far as possible and it takes into account Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (LBSAPs). It further provides the framework for implementation of a number of subsidiary plans and strategies including, the Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016) and the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan.

The PBSAP implementation plan/ programme will contribute significantly to the attainment of Provincial Strategic Goal 4 (PSG4): enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment and is a key component of the Climate Change Working Group work plan. The programme will further be used as a tool that will unify the WC Government, its departments, implementing agency (CapeNature), municipalities, partners and the local community to work together to ensure that biodiversity in the province is optimally conserved, sustainably utilised and equitably shared by all.

