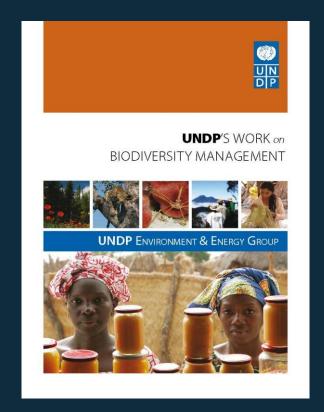
# Managing Biodiversity in the Landscape



Nik Sekhran, Principal Technical Adviser: Biodiversity and Ecosystems

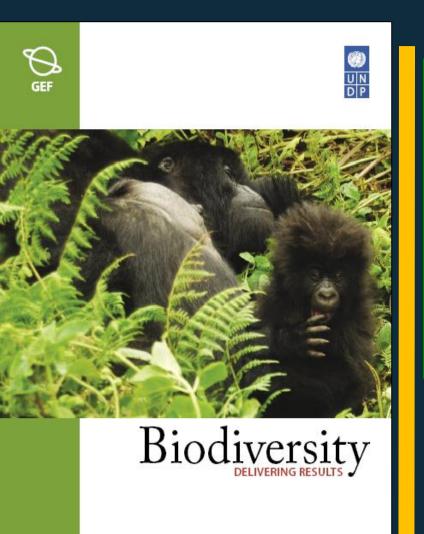




Satoyama Initiative May 10, 2010

### UNDP's Ecosystem and Biodiversity Programme





#### **OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of UNDP's biodiversity and ecosystems work is to maintain and enhance the beneficial services provided by natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health, reduce vulnerability to climate change, store carbon and avoid emissions from land use change.



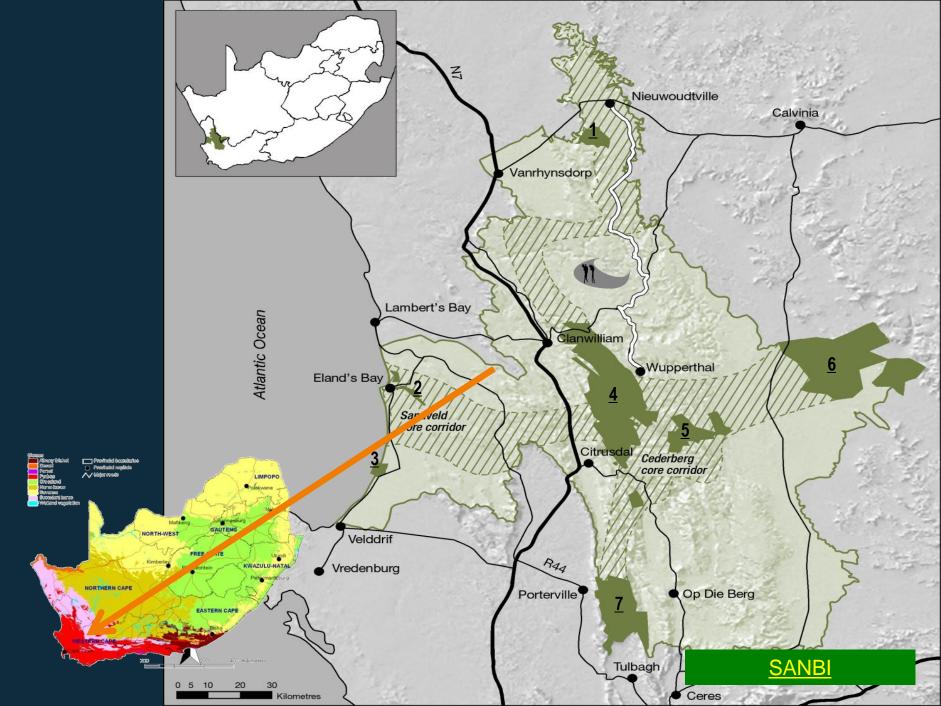
## SIGNATURE PROGRAMME

Mainstreaming
Biodiversity in the
Production
Landscape

TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	PROTECTED LANDSCAPES				
Type of land	State-owned and managed Protected areas (mostly natural/wild land) e.g. National Park	Mostly natural land of high biodiversity importance privately or communally owned and managed through partnerships e.g. Private Nature Reserve	Largely natural land with elements of biodiversity importance and low-impact production areas e.g. grazing	Land largely modified for intensive production e.g. commercial crops	Lightly to heavily modified landscapes with fragments of important biodiversity
Strategy for conserving biodiversity	Formal protected areas		Biodiversity Stewardship Best-practice production		
	totor opicio	IS lockphoto	iStockishoto Sin		
Our main biodiversity management tools	Prodaimed protected areas  Protected Area management plans  Protected Area Expansion Strategy	Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements (Statutory) Management plans	Biodiversity Stewardship agreements (contract law and informal) Management plans Industry best-practice production guidelines	Best-practice production guidelines and resource for well managed farms	Biodiversity Sector Plans  CBAs incorporated into spatial development frameworks  Ecosystem guidelines for environmental assessment
Key legislation	PROTECTED	) AREAS ACT	elobi	VERSITY ACT	NEMA (EIA REGS)

CBA MAPS and Land-Use Guidelines

SANBI/ UNDP



Biodiversity conserved Land set Fire management (FPAs) Ethical wildlife management aside/stewardship Coordinate corridors for resilent landscapes Climate change mitigated: Reduce N<sub>2</sub>O (composted manure, green manure vs inorganic N) C sequestered (spekboom project) C loss reduced (minimum/inversion till, mulch) Alternative energies (e.g. wind power for refrigeration) Alien removal e.g. silky oaks, black wattle Agricultural resource conserved: increase mulching, veg cover, proper infrastructure 1. Soil: No illegal ploughing, min/inversion till, effective/reduced fertilization, mixed farming Mulching, irrigation scheduling, wetland/river management, restoration, chemicals 2. Water Crop rotation e.g. oats, canola, legumes 3. Veg

Climate change adaptation:
e.g. drought tolerant crops
Preserve wetlands to reduce drought/flooding risk
Secondary economies (C farming, ecotourism,
game)

Cl/

Economically viable Social well-being ensured

CI/ WWFGreen Choices

## UNDP's Work on Landscapes



- 45 projects
   ~81 million ha directly covered
   ~375.5 million ha indirectly
   covered
- 18 production sectors covered
- 31 projects encouraging markets to employ more BD-friendly practices
- ~456 million ha Impacted

#### **Select Production Sectors**

Agriculture

Animal Husbandry/Livestock

Energy

Fisheries/Aquaculture

**Forestry** 

Mining

Tourism/Eco-tourism

