

People and ecosystems – biodiversity for development

Session: Climate change, energy and biodiversity

Climate change, land degradation and biodiversity in Africa – the challenge remains: how do we reach out to the people?

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Outline of presentation

1. The MEAs and environment-poverty context
2. Country example: Namibia
 - a. National Development Planning (policy)
 - b. CBNRM (implementation)
3. CBD: moving from planning to implementation

1. The MEAs and environment-poverty context

MEAs recap

1992 UNCED CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC (other previously e.g. Ramsar, Cites)

2000 MGDs

What do they contribute to poverty alleviation/ sustainable development?

CBD context

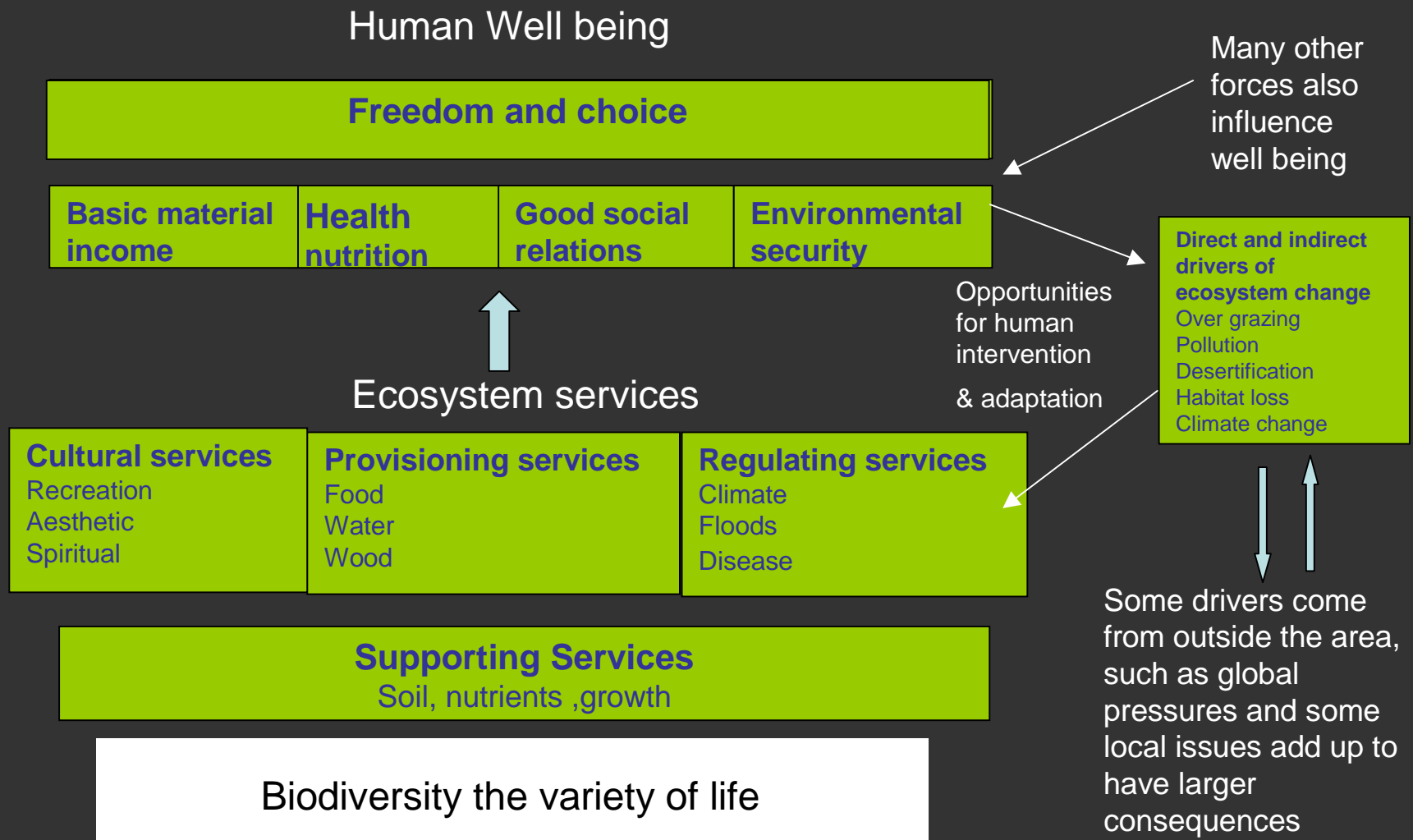
- Strategic Plan
- 2010 Target
- MDG links

Key challenges:

- Move towards implementation (esp. in developing countries)
- Deliver on Biodiversity & Human Well-being framework (MA)



Biodiversity & Human Well-being



BD, LD, CC & MDGs



Climate (change) – Land Degradation – Biodiversity – Livelihood Linkages

Water scarcity

- Limited drinking water (human/livestock)
- Limited irrigation
- Reduced water quality

Food insecurity

- Failed harvests of crops
- Livestock loss
- Impairment of biodiversity products, veld foods

EXAMPLE: PROLONGUED DROUGHT

Potential health impacts

- Heat, vector dynamics
- Vulnerable groups (children, elders, pregnant women, sick i.e. HIV/AIDS affected people)
- Impacts on livestock and wild animals productivity

Less income

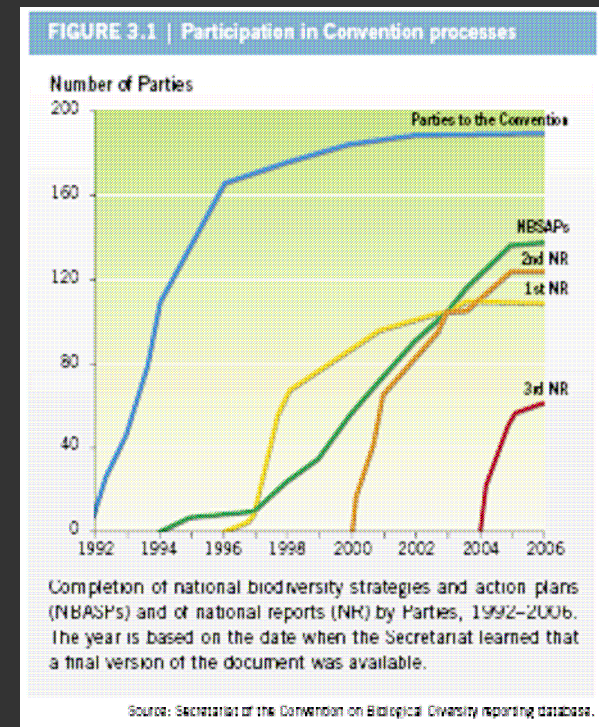
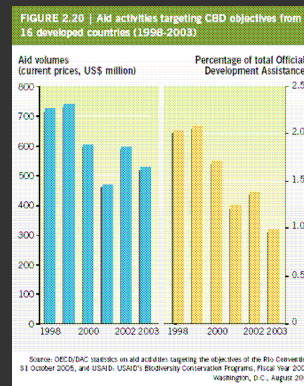
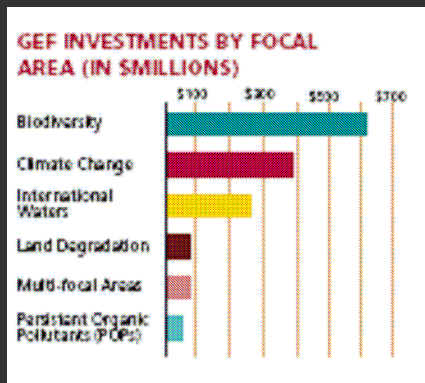
- Reduced agriculture/livestock based income (less production, lower prices e.g. for livestock)
- Failures of biodiversity products

Potential land/resource degradation

- Overutilization during drought
- Overutilization during onset of rainy season
- Potential degradation of biodiversity, e.g. by management decisions (e.g. emergency relief)

Africa's delivery on the MEAs

- Countries ratified CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, other
- Mostly NBSAPs, NAPs, NAPAs, INC, NCSA delivered on
- Significant, however declining GEF and other ODA investments



OVERALL: Environment (incl. Biodiversity) is on the agenda – *or has been!*

New challenges: Changes in development cooperation

A black and white photograph of a dry, arid landscape. In the foreground, there is a small, simple hut with a thatched roof. In the background, there are more hills and another similar hut. The sky is clear and bright.

- Paris declaration: delivery modalities and mechanisms (Budget support)
- Mainstreaming environment in PRPS (incl. Biodiversity)
- GEF – RAF 4

Mainstreaming Definition

What is “Environmental Mainstreaming”? *(can be applied to “Biodiversity”)*

UNDP’s Environmental Mainstreaming Strategy (updated version of June 2004)

“Environmental mainstreaming is the integration of environmental considerations into policies programming and operations to ensure the coherence and sustainability of our mission and practices.”

- Integration into core institutional thinking with other policies and related activities
- Systematically takes into consideration in the decision-making process; decisions benefit from environmental opportunities and avoid negative impacts
- Aligns policies, programmes and operations with long-term requirements of sustainable development
- Helps modernise development policy content and procedures, and promote a proactive approach rather than responding to impacts as they unfold

2. Country example: Namibia

- a. National development planning (policy)
- b. CBNRM (implementation)

Why is environmental sustainability so important to Namibia?

- Most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa; limiting factors (e.g. water; variability)
- Sustainable use and management essential for future generations
- Major impacts e.g. from climate change expected and need to be addressed
- Depending on natural resources for all production sectors
- Environment and Tourism second largest contributor to GDP after mining
- *MEA performance excellent*
- *High level of GEF investments & previously strong bi-lateral support (now out-phasing)*

NAMIBIA: Environment – Development Nexus/Issues

Environment Top Topics

Water:

- Demand vs sustainable use; valuation
- Availability, esp. climate change impacts
- Access, infrastructure & maintenance
- Capacity support

Land, natural resource & ecosystem management:

- Land degradation, desertification, loss of productivity
- Ecosystem services & natural limits of dryland productivity; valuation
- Sustainable use and management practices; land/resource use choices; incentives
- Land reform
- Appropriate technology & development
- Capacity support

Biodiversity and ecosystem services:

- Natural variability of ecosystems
- Conservation and protection; valuation
- Parks & CBNRM; incentive measures
- Sustainable use; valuation

Drought, extreme events & climate change:

- Natural variability of climate
- Preparedness & adaptation
- Early warning & response measures

Waste management & pollution; cleaner production; environmentally sound/sustainable industries

Development Linkages

Sustainable energies:

- Fuel wood dependency & shortages; deforestation
- Energy crises: availability & access
- Research and technology development

Sustainable tourism:

- Conservation
- Benefit sharing; incentives
- Infrastructure & services
- Political stability

Sustainable production systems:

- Agriculture & rangelands
- Fisheries
- Forestry

Sustainable industries:

- Environmental Impacts
- Opportunity costs

Underpinning elements

•Infrastructure

•Trade & Markets

•Education

•Health

•Industrial/business development

•Financing

•Decentralisation

•Gender

•Participation

•Poverty reduction

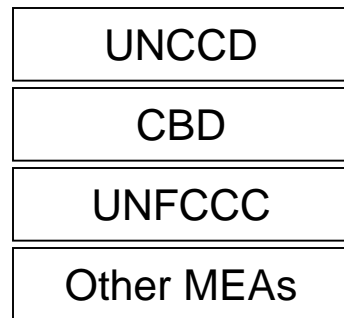
•Devolution of rights & responsibilities

•Governance

•Enabling policy environment

Overview of Namibia's development – environment policy framework

International Environment



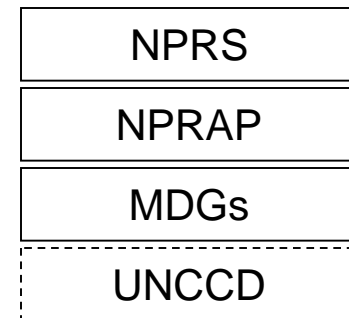
Constitution

**Namibia's Vision
2030**

National Development Plans

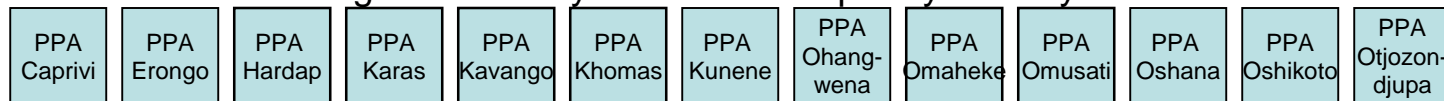


International Development



Regional Development Plans

Regional Poverty Profiles/Participatory Poverty Assessments



21 Line Ministries & 13 Regional Councils
Strategic Plans

Sectoral & Cross-cutting Policies

Implementation instruments
Programmes, projects, sector-wide approaches

e.g. MET

e.g. Water Act; Land policies; EMA; **NBSAP**; Decentralisation Policy; National Drought Policy

e.g. **SPAN, BCLME, ICEMA, NACOMA, NAPCOD, CPP for ISLM, GEF/NCSA; EU RPR SWAp**

Environmental Sustainability

Prominent:

- Dedicated Key Results Area (KRA) IN NDP 3
- Additionally: Cross-cutting issue (also linked to MDGs)
- GEF projects and other are integrated
- Environment high on poor's agenda (PPA), feeding into NDP

Development planning & budget delivery

Vision 2030 (medium-term development vision)



National Development Plans (NDPs; 5-yrs)



MET SP (Ministerial strategic planning; 5 yrs)

NBSAP



MTEF (budget planning; RBM based; 5 yrs)



Performance review process

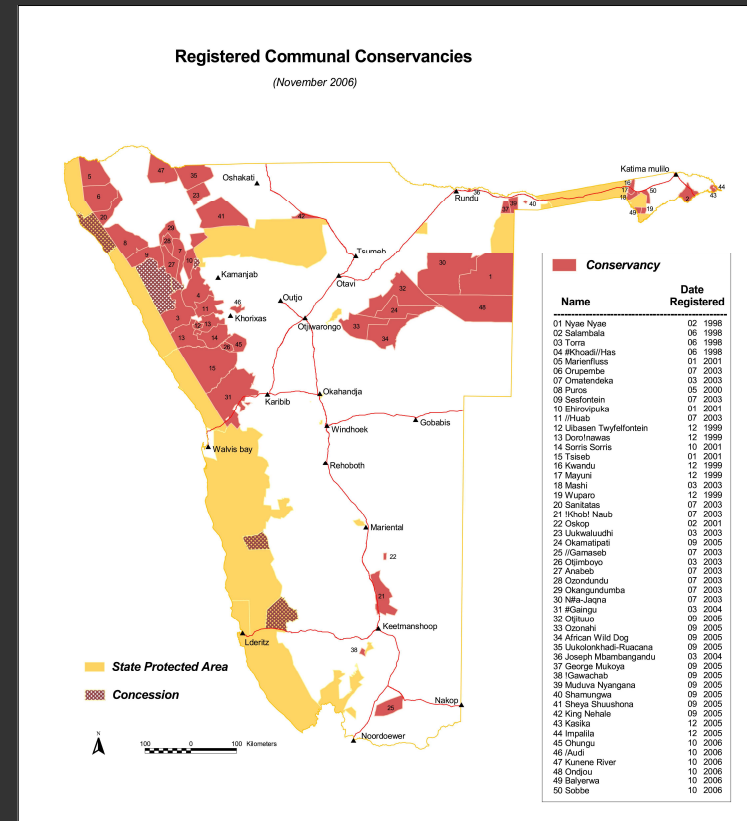


Key bottleneck remains: delivery at local level

- Namibia: Dedicated CBNRM programme since Independence (1990)
- Enabling policy framework
- Major investments (both national and international)

- 50 Conservancies gazetted to date
- ~118,276 km² (13% of Namibia's land mass) now falls within communal area conservancies
- 212,000 people living in conservancies

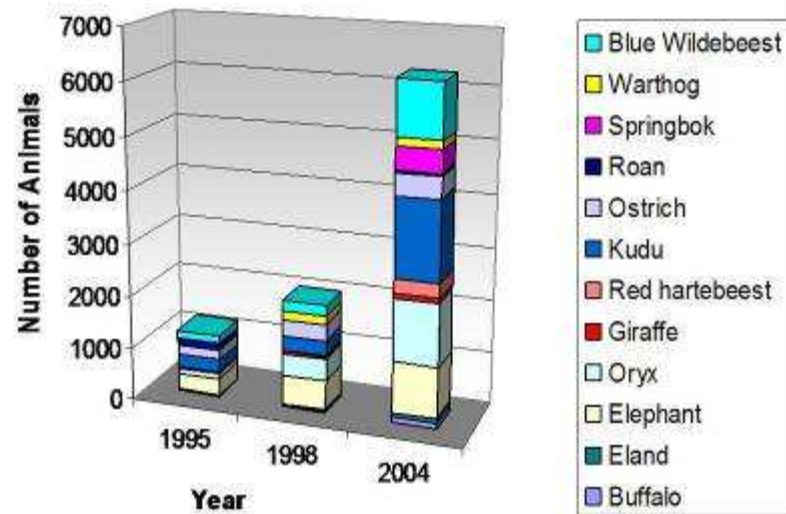
One example: Conservancies



Some Results

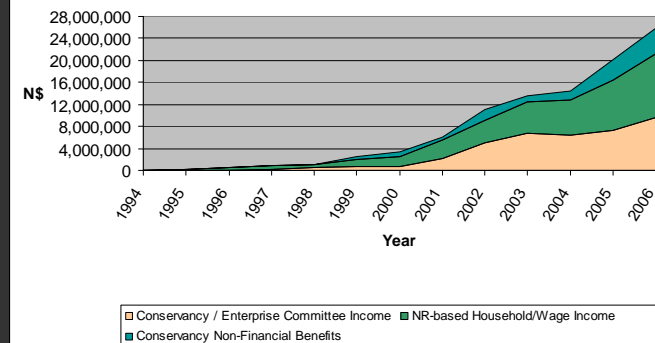
Game Populations

Nyae Nyae Conservancy Game Populations Trends



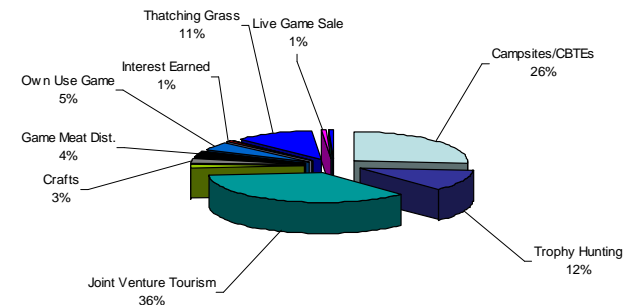
Economic Impacts

CBNRM Program Benefits 1994 - 2006



Source of Benefits

CBNRM Program 2005 - Source of Benefits





Bottlenecks?

- Capacity needs at all levels, incl. national and regional service delivery
- Too strong focus on wildlife only; needs to address other environmental issues; **MEAs not mainstreamed** (Opportunities: SGP, CBA)
- Remove parallel structures; integration of delivery mechanisms!
- CBNRM and decentralisation: pilots mainly; extremely resource intense
- Revenue and benefits generated from CBNRM need to be increased further
- Identify limitations critically and try to overcome

What can we improve?

a. Policy

– Dual system:

- Mainstreaming
- Dedicated support to individual MEA implementation

b. Implementation

– Up-scaling:

- Continued investments into CBNRM
- Broad-scale education
- Combat HIV/Aids and other
- Test pilots
- Continue improving policy framework

Long-term and sustainable support!

3. CBD: Moving from planning to implementation



CBD: Moving from planning to implementation

1. Synergies & Complementarity
2. Joint implementation delivery mechanisms?
3. Paris Declaration: how to make the environmental case? PRSP – NBSAP – where are the entry points?
4. CBD: to be addressed/housed by Development Ministries, not only Environment; critical part of development agenda!
5. GEF & Implementing Agencies: at this stage probably the most practical mechanisms, but certain constraints; how can CBD connect better?
6. Target 2010: hard for developing countries to demonstrate successes; improve on Target 2020!