

# 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

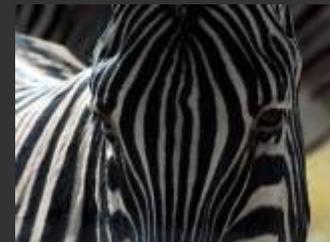
*What do they contribute to poverty alleviation/ sustainable development?*

## CBD context

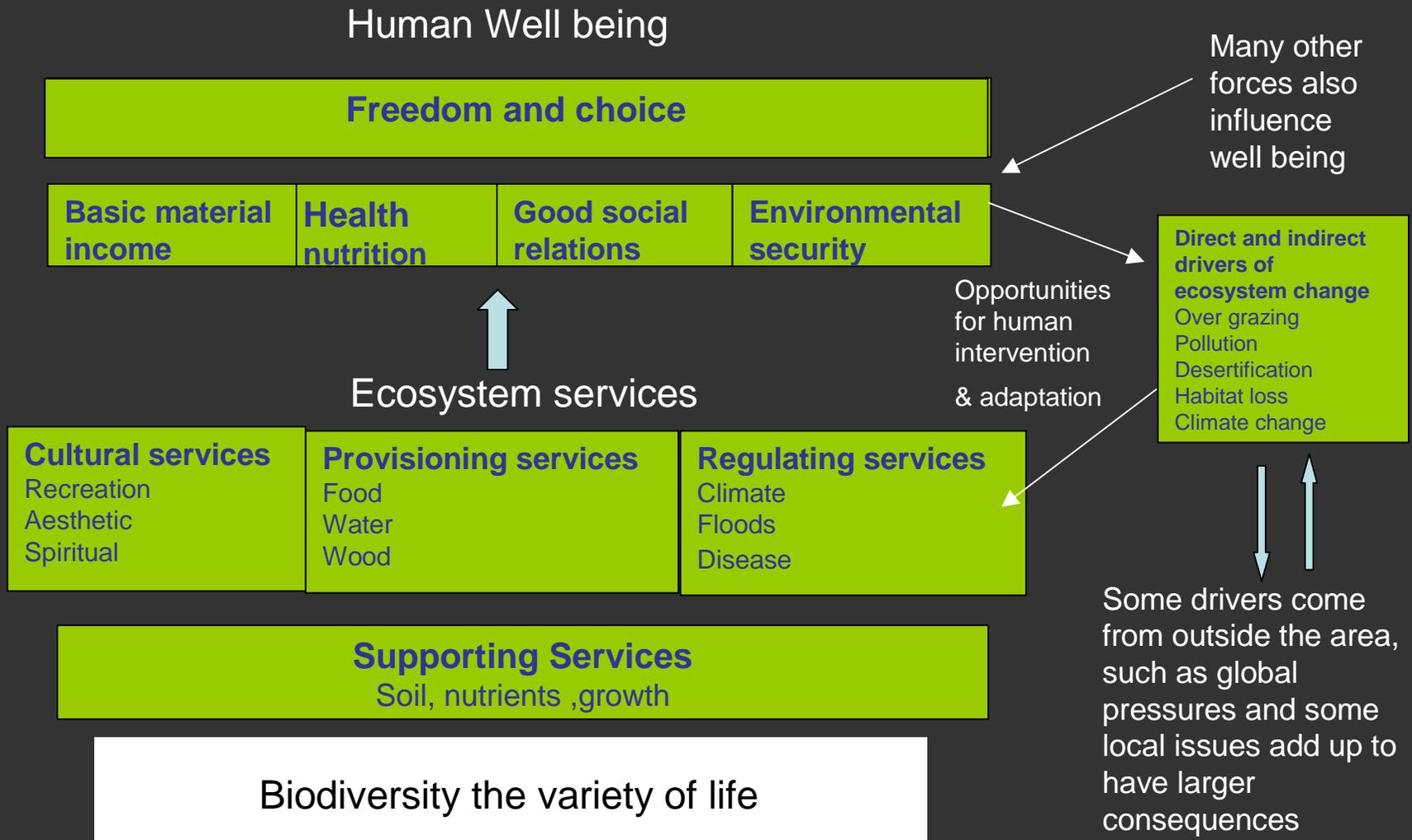
- Strategic Plan
- 2010 Target
- MDG links

### **Key challenges:**

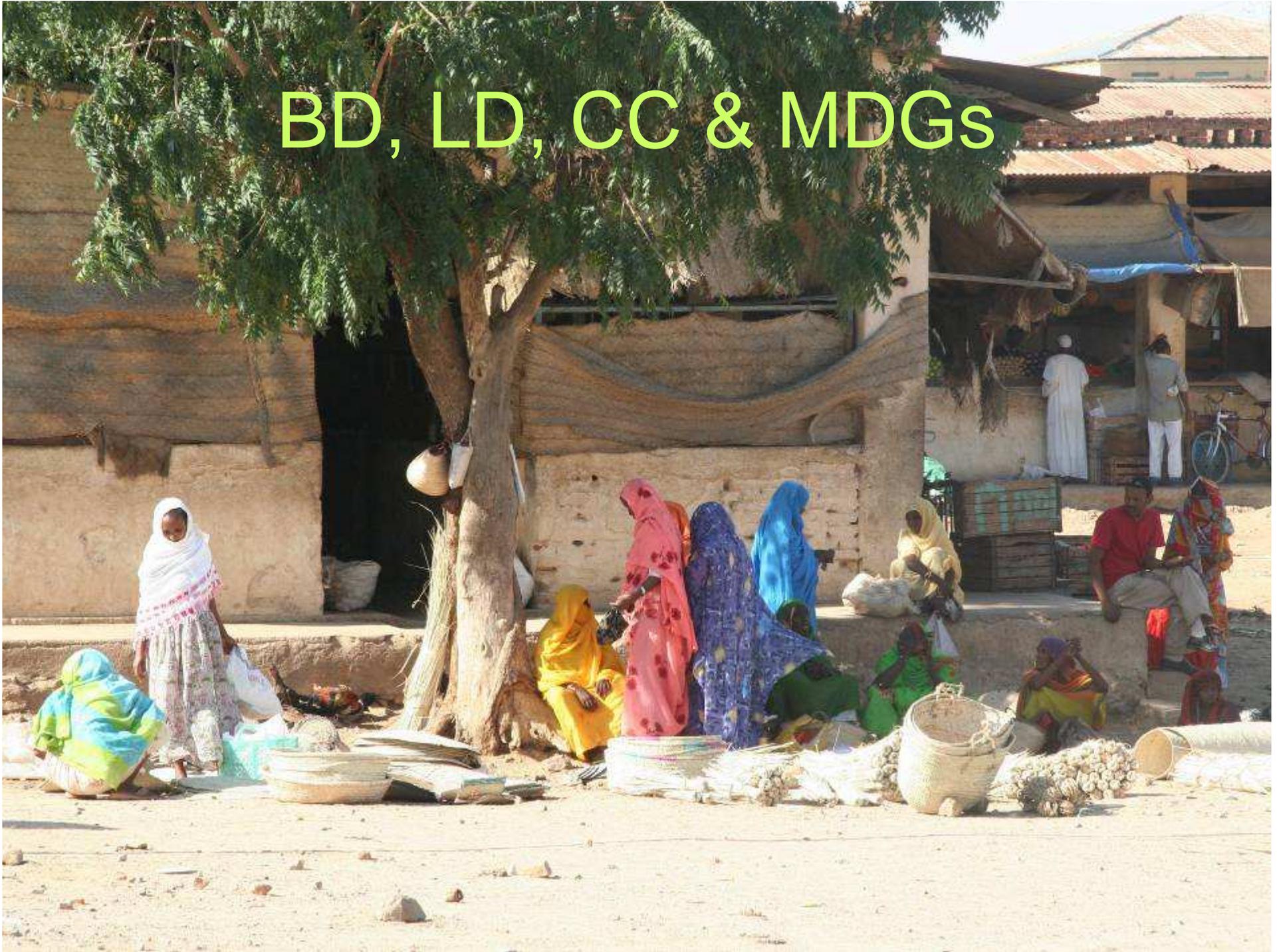
- Move towards implementation (esp. in developing countries)
- Deliver on Biodiversity & Human Well-being framework (MA)



# 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

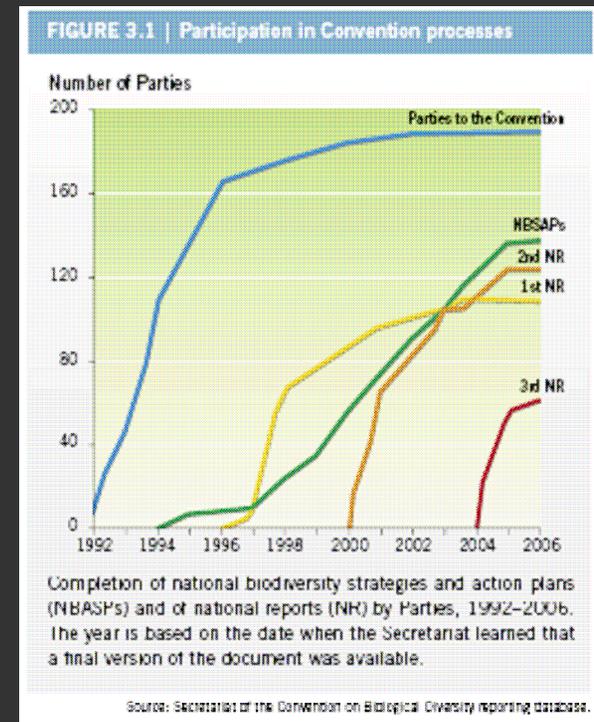
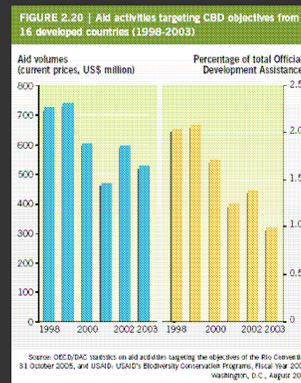
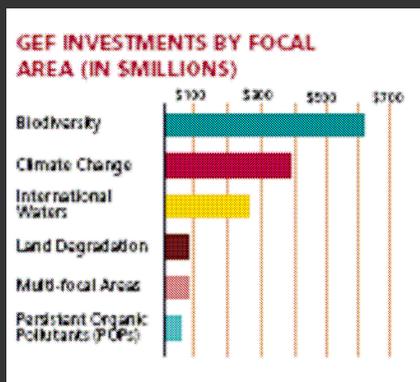
- Reduced agriculture/livestock based income (less production, lower prices e.g. for livestock)
- Failures of biodiversity products

## 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



- 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**

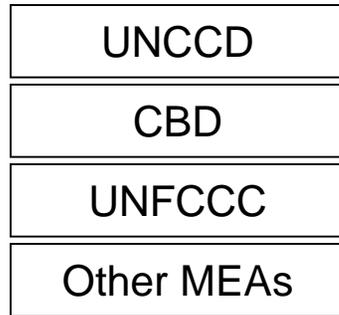
### **•Devolution of rights & responsibilities**

### **•Governance**

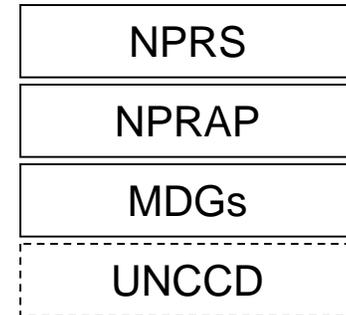
### **•Enabling policy environment**

# Overview of Namibia's development – environment policy framework

*International Environment*



*International Development*



Constitution

**Namibia's Vision 2030**

National Development Plans



Regional Development Plans

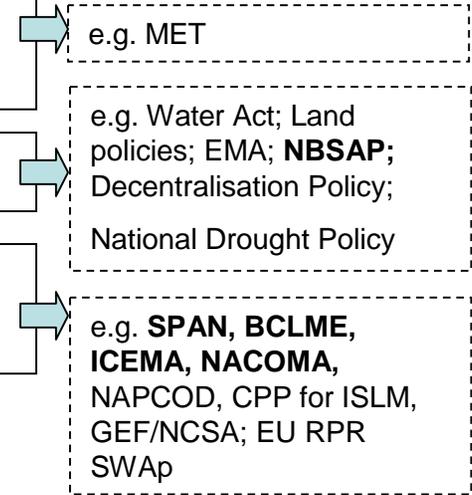
Regional Poverty Profiles/Participatory Poverty Assessments



21 Line Ministries & 13 Regional Councils  
Strategic Plans

Sectoral & Cross-cutting Policies

Implementation instruments  
Programmes, projects, sector-wide approaches



# 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

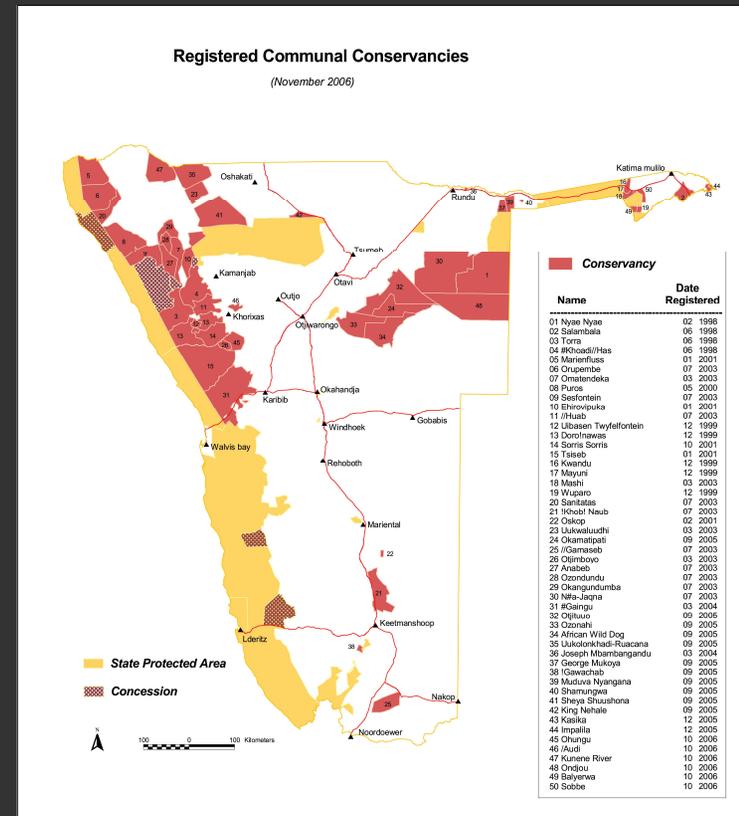


# Key bottleneck remains: delivery at local level

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

- 50 Conservancies gazetted to date
- ~118,276 km<sup>2</sup> (13% of Namibia's land mass) now falls within communal area conservancies
- 212,000 people living in conservancies

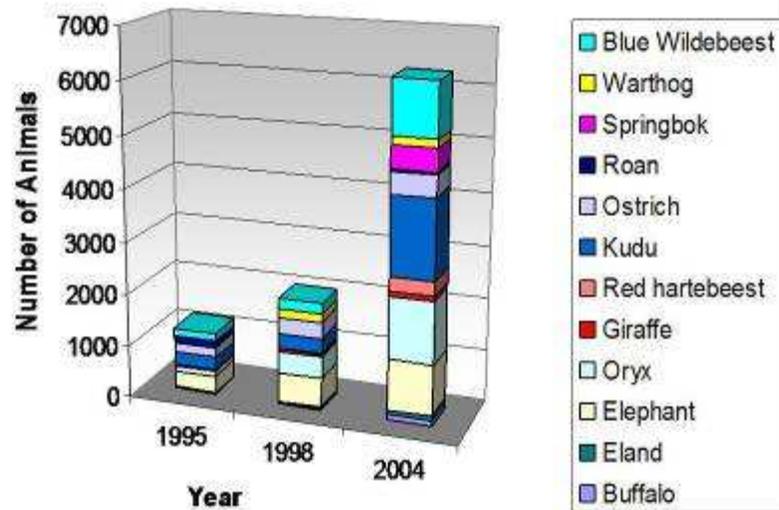
## One example: Conservancies



# Some Results

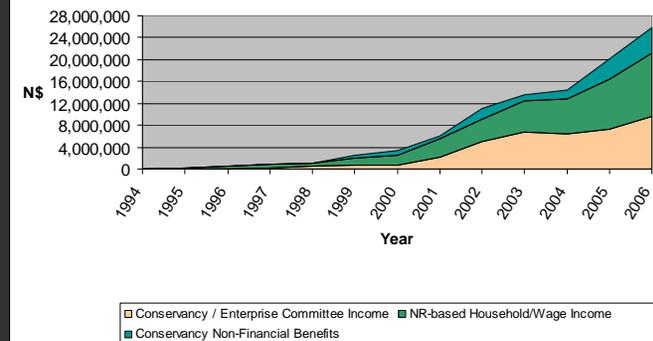
## Game Populations

**Nyae Nyae Conservancy Game Populations Trends**



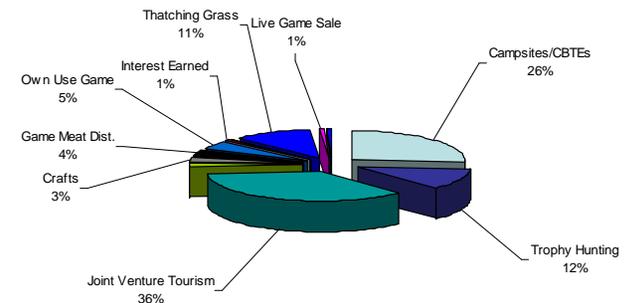
## Economic Impacts

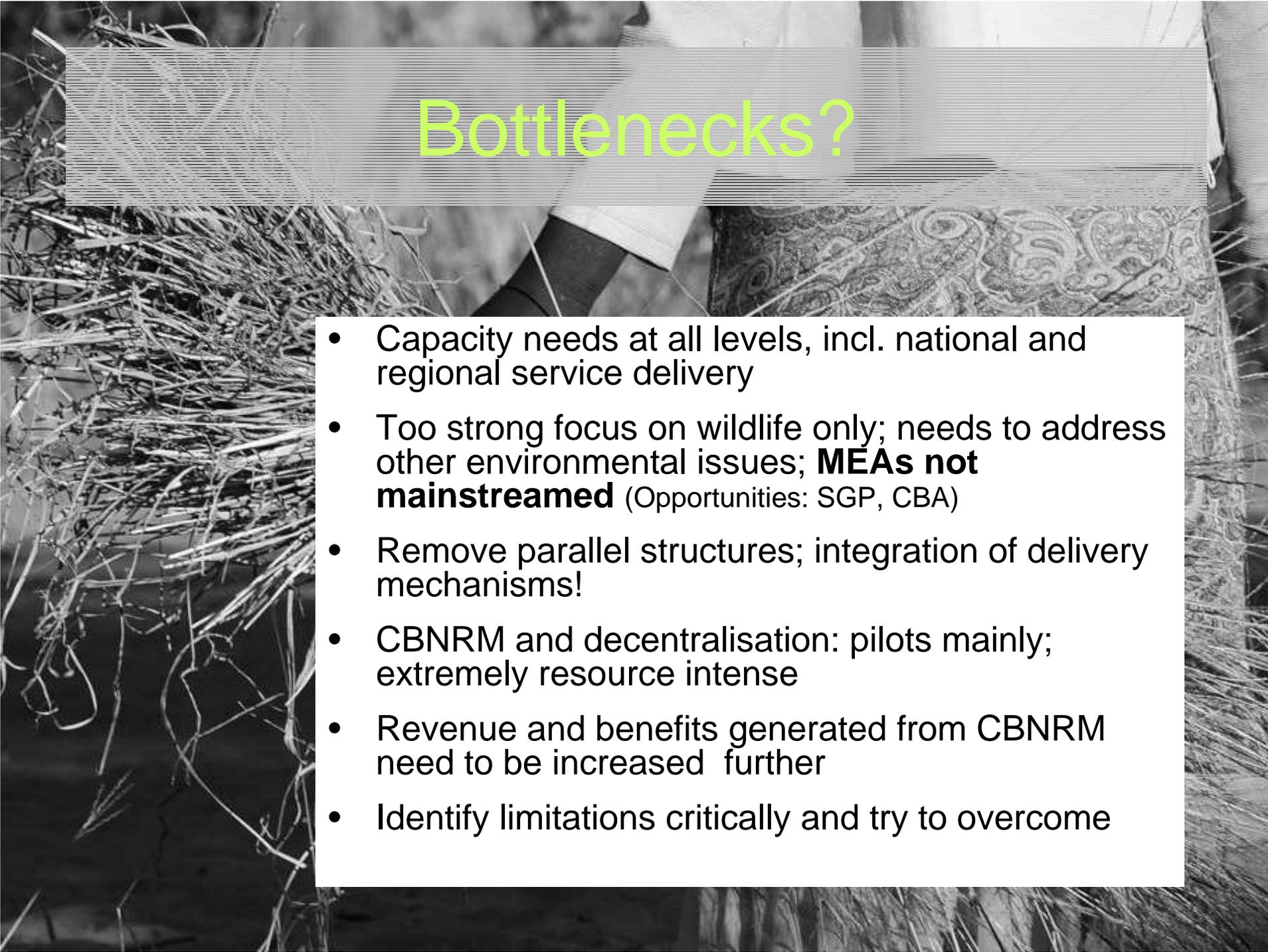
**CBNRM Program Benefits 1994 - 2006**



## 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!