



Ministry of Environment and Tourism

**SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE NBSAPS 2: 0
MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
IN NAMIBIA**

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Republic of Namibia Quick Facts

- Population: 2.1 million
- Official language: English
- System of Government: Multi-party democracy
- President: President Hifikepunye Pohamba (2004-2014)
- An active member of regional and international organisations



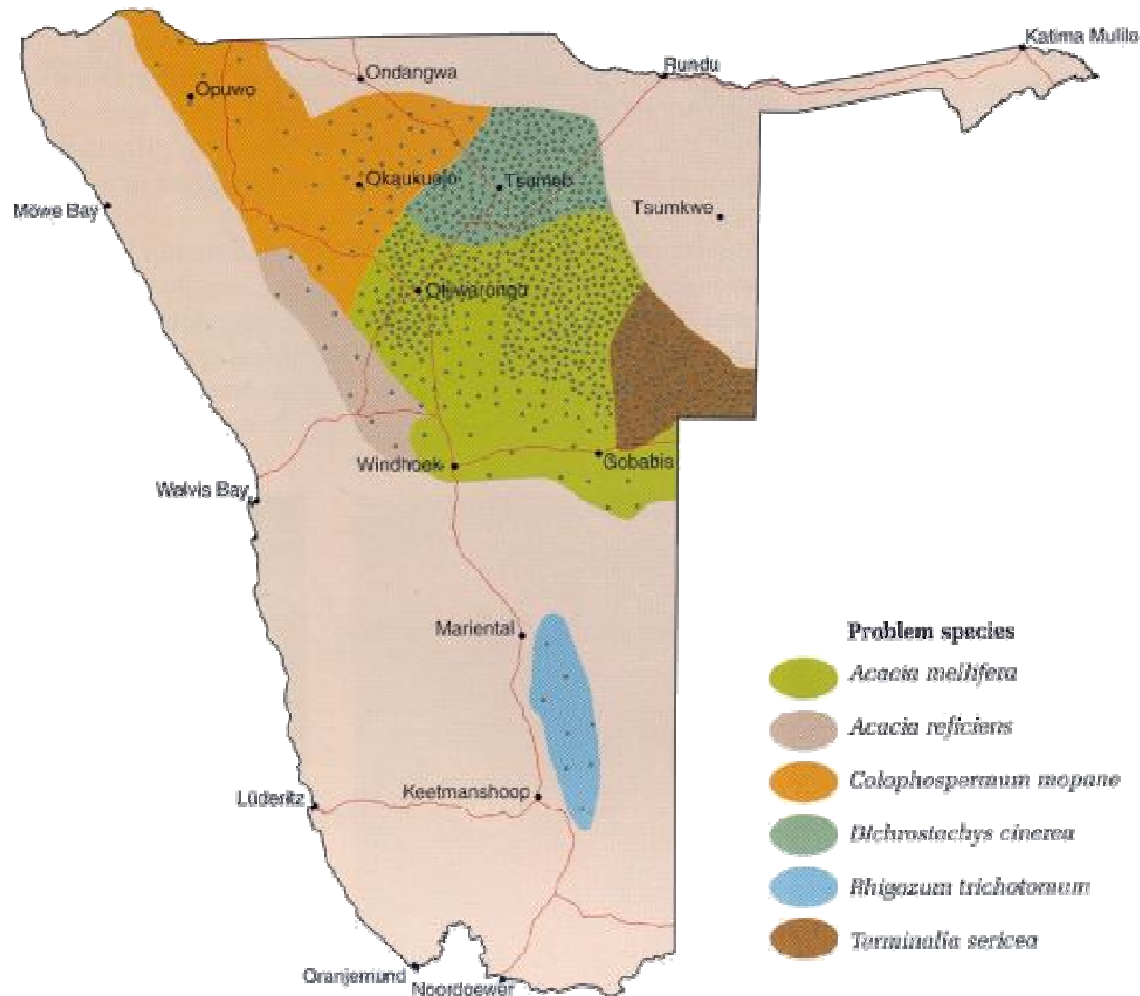


Some features of Namibia

- ➡ *Driest country south of the Sahara*
- ➡ *One of the lowest population densities in the world*
- ➡ *Oldest desert and highest dunes in the world*
- ➡ *Some of the largest conservation areas in the world (entire coast under National Park Status and the largest Transfrontier Conservation Area proclaimed in 2012 (Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA)*
- ➡ *Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity including the big 5 and the world's only free-roaming black rhino population and*



Land degradation and desertification



Threats to biodiversity:

High population pressure, unsustainable farming, Habitat **destruction** (e.g. mining in PA), land, forest and woodland **clearing, overstocking, overgrazing**, unequal **resource distribution, fencing** and **fragmentation, invasive** species and **overfishing, climate change**

The arid environment in Namibia accelerates human-induced land degradation towards **desertification**.

Bush encroachment: Massive invasion of thorny bushes on former grasslands with severe losses of land productivity for the cattle industry.



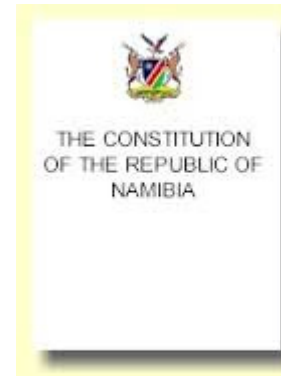
Legal Framework

The basis for biodiversity management in Namibia begins with Article 95 (I) of the Constitution....



“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future”

And the Namibian government shall measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory





Key National Developments Process - Biodiversity

- **Rio Earth summit**
 - ✓ Presentation on a plan for achieve sustainable development;
 - ✓ Need for policy and legislative reform
 - ✓ Key areas: wildlife, tourism, fisheries , environmental education for SD, and linkages between environment and social development
- **UNCBD signed in 1992 and ratified in 1997**
- **National Biodiversity Programme implemented from 1994-2005**
- **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan from 2001-2010**
- **NDP 1 from 1995 – 2000; NDP2 from 2001/2 - 2005/26; NDP 3 from 2007/8 – 2011/12; NDP 4 from 2012/13 – 2016/17**
- **Vision 2030**
- **Process to formulate Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2020**



Vision 2030

“The people of Namibia as well developed, **prosperous**, healthy and confident in an atmosphere of **interpersonal harmony**, **peace** and **political stability**; and as such, Namibia is a developed country to be reckoned with as a high achiever in the comity of nations.”

Thematic Area

1. Inequality and Social Welfare
2. Peace and Political Stability
3. Human Resources Development and Institutional Capacity Building
4. Macroeconomic Issues
5. Population, Health and Development
- 6. Namibia's Natural Resources Sector**
7. Knowledge, Information and Technology, and
8. Factors of the External Environment



Sub-Vision - Namibia's Natural Resources Sector

The integrity of vital ecological processes, natural habitats and wild species throughout Namibia is maintained whilst significantly supporting national socio-economic development through sustainable low-impact, high quality consumptive and non-consumptive uses, as well as providing diversity for rural and urban livelihoods.



Objective - Biodiversity

To achieve diminished rates of biodiversity loss and ensure equitable access of all Namibians to and appropriate tenure over all natural resources.





What needs to happen? Vision 2030



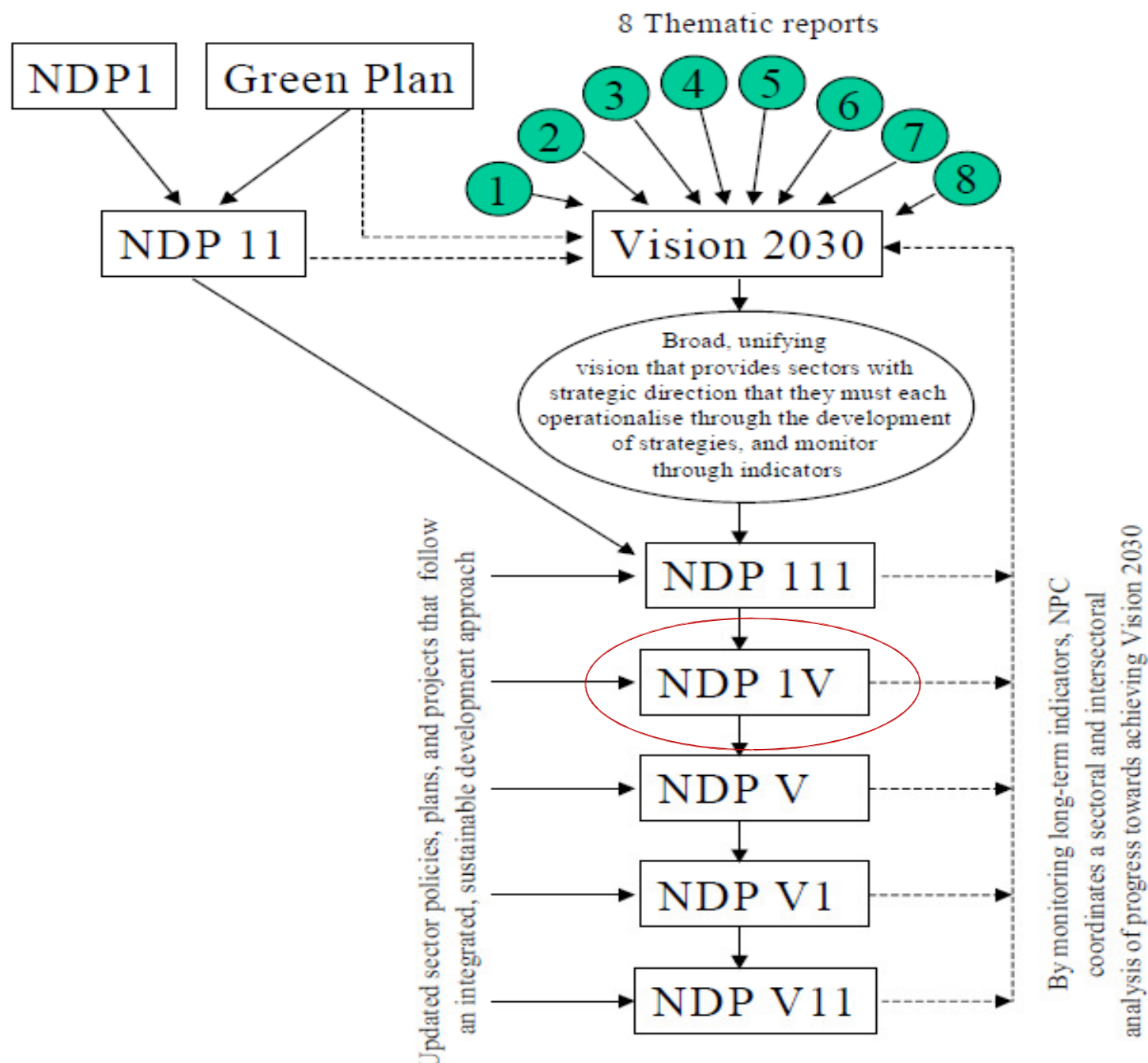
- Combat poverty and address population growth.
- Recognise that wildlife tourism on communal land is a valid land-use option with high potential to combat poverty, stimulate rural development and conserve biodiversity.
- Create incentives for landowners and managers to diversify into wildlife and tourism in more efficient and cost effective ways.
- Continue to extend conservancies into all viable areas on communal land.
- Encourage and develop private sector investment incentives in communal conservancies. NGOs and the private sector are vital partners in the CBNRM programme.
- Enforce legislation regarding the illegal export of indigenous species and the import and/or propagation of alien invasive species.
- Ensure that all important Namibian ecological diversity are represented in State-owned parks;
- Strengthen management and biodiversity conservation-value of State-owned parks by improving management planning and the financial resources for implementation;
- Update the management and tourism infrastructure in parks to maintain Namibia's competitiveness as a tourism destination



Where we want to be? Vision 2030



- Diminished rates of biodiversity loss.
- Rehabilitated and productive riparian forests, woodland and savannah biomes.
- CBNRM extended into all viable rural areas.
- Equitable access to and appropriate tenure over all natural resources through CBNRM initiatives.
- Strong partnerships and significant sharing of skills and opportunities between GRN, private sector and conservancy stakeholders.
- Extended and well managed protected areas network to include biodiversity “hotspots” and trans-boundary areas.
- Improved land-uses and optimal livelihoods achieved.
- Vibrant, productive rural areas.





Background to NDP4

- 10 Desired Outcomes, each with strategic initiatives
- Each ministry has been assigned strategic initiative (s) where they have to take a lead and ensure that they are implemented and the desired outcomes are achieved
- Ministries are also expected to contribute to other strategic initiatives even if they are not the lead agent
- 10 Desired Outcomes relate to (i) Institutional Environment for strong economy; (ii) education and skills; (iii) health; (iv) reduction of extreme poverty; (v) infrastructure; (vi) logistics; **(vii) tourism**; (viii) manufacturing; (ix) agriculture; (x) and execution, M+E and reporting

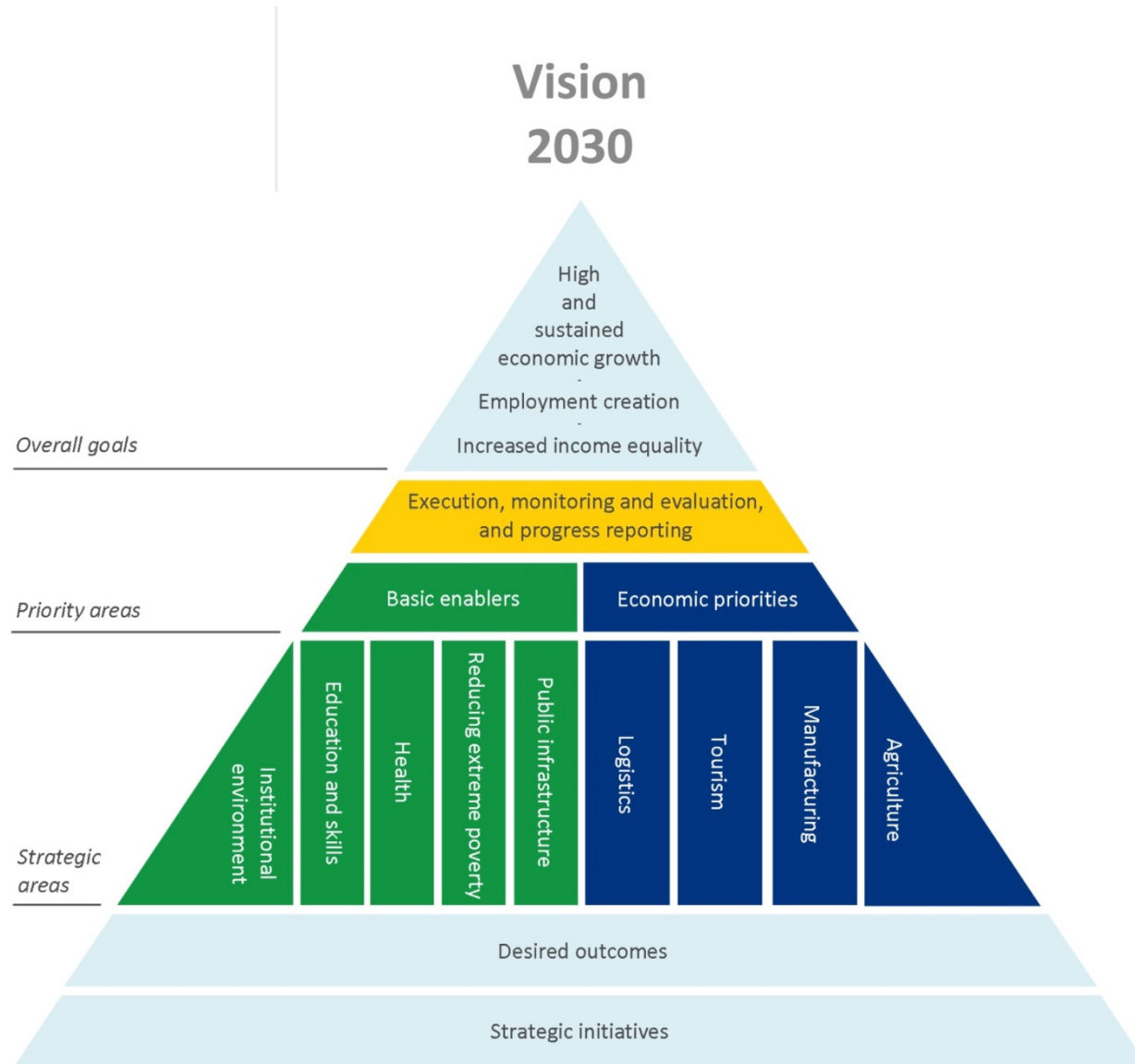




Background to NDP4

- NDP4 launched in June 2012
- NDP4 is a five year National Development Plan aimed at contributing to the achievement of Vision 2030, covering the period 2012-17
- Focuses on just 3 national development goals
 - high and *sustained* economic growth
 - employment creation
 - increased income equality
- Sets a direction where the national focus is placed for the next five years
- Priority areas include both basic enablers and economic priorities as well as monitoring and evaluation

Background to NDP4



Planning Process

- Annual Sectoral Execution Plan for implementation of NDP4 for financial year 2012/13
 - Work in progress
- Five Year NDP4 Sectoral Implementation Plan (2012-2017)
 - M&E Plan responsive to sectoral implementation
- Annual Sectoral Execution Plan for implementation of NDP4 for financial year 2013/14



Mainstreaming process of Biodiversity in NDPs

- ***Vision 2030 sub-vision on natural resources** highlight the importance of maintaining the integrity of vital ecological processes, natural habitats and wild species throughout Namibia to support national socio-economic development through sustainable low-impact, high quality consumptive and non-consumptive uses*
- *An objective to address biodiversity loss as means to achieve the sub-vision*
- *The NDP 4 - Environmental Management - Basic Enabler*
 - *Environmental management highlighted under institutional environment (enforcement of EMA of 2007; Land Use Plans; CBNRM programme; Improvement of legislative framework; PPP)*



Mainstreaming process of Biodiversity in NDPs

Strategic Initiatives under Tourism

- *Finalise tourism growth strategy*
- *Promote , Market and Product Development*
- *Increase generic tourism marketing*
- *Improve land tenure and land tenure law*
- *Develop and Maintain Parks*
- *Develop, Attract and Retain Skills*
- *Improve synergies within the tourism industry*
- *Deliver effective, efficient destination management*
- *Produce timely, credible tourism statistics*



Mainstreaming process of Biodiversity in NDPs

Strategic Initiatives under Tourism

- *Recognise national parks as engine for growth*
 - *Investment in maintenance and upgrading*
 - *Valuation studies – contribution to GDP (Business case for biodiversity)*
- *Promote and create opportunities for investment in Communal Areas both public and private sector*
 - *Increased revenue and better investment in management of natural resources – nature based tourism*
 - *Better inventory systems for biodiversity related processes*
- *Product Development*
 - *Diversify livelihoods and promote optimal sustainable utilisation of bio-products*
 - *Develop better harvesting methods*



Mainstreaming process of Biodiversity in NDPs

Strategic Environmental Assessment on NDP 4

The Environmental Management Act 2007

- *includes a section on 'environmental plans' (part VI) which provides the overall framework for SEAs.*
- *Responsibility for SEAs rests only with so called Organs of State such as Line Ministries, Agencies, Government Owned Companies, Regional Councils and Larger Municipalities.*
- *The Organ of State may delegate the task to an Environmental Assessment Practitioner*
- *SEAs will become obligatory with gazetting of regulations*



Mainstreaming process of Biodiversity in NDPs

Strategic Environmental Assessment on NDP 4

- NDP 2 was subjected to an SEA;
- Provide an assessment of NDP4 in the context of sustainability through:
 - *identifying the likely environmental and social impacts of its implementation, and critical environmental/social issues that are not addressed in NDP4;*
 - *Thus provide a basis for sector ministries to consider how they might need to adjust their policies, plans and programmes during the NDP4 implementation period;*
- Demonstrate the value of SEA as a tool to support sustainable development;
- Provide a simple guideline and check-list for use during NDP5 preparation to help ensure that environmental and sustainability considerations are better addressed;



Opportunities for mainstreaming

- *Annual Sectoral Execution Plan 2013/2014*
- ***SI: Strengthen environmental management, safeguard essential ecosystem services, and improve public access to environmental information***
 - *Environmental Management and Regulation*
 - *Implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms*
 - *Develop and strengthen Natural Resource Economics and Accounting systems*
 - *Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*
 - *Implementation of the national climate Change strategy and action plan*



Finances for Biodiversity

- *NBSAP 2 Budget Allocation*
- *Ministerial budgets*
 - *Sectoral Plan inclusive of NBSAP targets*
- *Capital Development Budget*
- ***Namibia is currently elaborating its second National Biodiversity Strategy (NBSAP).***
 - *To implement the strategy - mobilization the resources required across sector: valuation of ecosystem services.*
 - *Developing natural capital accounts – concept approved*
 - » *Development of project proposal*
 - *Co-Financing through GEF and Bilateral Agreements and Initiatives*



Engagement with stakeholders and expertise

NBSAP Steering Committee (Multi-stakeholder)

- *Key interviews NBSAP document – experts*
- *Peer Review –*
 - Review the existing draft national biodiversity strategy and action plan
 - Identify strengths, gaps and weaknesses of the strategy and action plan, propose necessary improvements and look for ways and means to make this a quality document
 - Provide recommendations on institutional arrangements for implementation, including budget indications in terms of resource mobilization, as well as a realistic M&E plan for tracking progress on implementation
 - Finalize and edit the national strategy and action plan