

STRENGTHS

- ✓ Constitutional mandate
- ✓ Mechanisms in place e.g. CBNRM, Community forests
- ✓ Good Legislation and Policies e.g. EMA, Forestry Act
- ✓ Vision 2030
- ✓ NBSAP Steering Committee in place
- ✓ Institutional Framework in place
- ✓ Political commitment/support
- ✓ Awareness raising initiatives (media, CBNRM etc)
- ✓ Good network of formal conservation areas

WEAKNESSES

- ✓ Poor Coordination, collaboration at different levels- Which results in duplication of efforts and conflicts and hinders implementation
- ✓ Insufficient information on the values of biodiversity
- ✓ Biodiversity not prioritised in development planning
- ✓ Insufficient public awareness and understanding
- ✓ Limited budgetary allocation to biodiversity
- ✓ inadequate environmental education in school curriculums in formal education system
- ✓ Weak trans-boundary collaboration

Opportunities

- ✓ Restructured and decentralized MET
- ✓ Political commitment/support
- ✓ Valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- ✓ Incorporation of environmental education at tertiary level in core modules
- ✓ Trans-boundary initiatives-Strengthen and use these as entry points (committees involves multitude of stakeholders)
- ✓ Collaborative management of PAs-Landscape level
- ✓ Intact biodiversity-use as basis to mainstream (need to protect)
- ✓ Government decentralization programme

Threats

- ✓ Continuity of NBSAP Steering Committee post NBSAP development
- ✓ Short term planning and development considerations (revenues, employment creation)- Creates conflict among different sectors
- ✓ Lack of capacity to mainstream
- ✓ Biodiversity issues not very clear in NDP 4 as in NDP 3