



Enhancing Synergies between Development Assistance and National Priorities in Namibia

BioTrade for Policymakers

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Outline

- Background
- Synergies between donor / NGOs and Government
- CBNRM & IPTT
- Legislation
- Benefits
- Success stories
- Barriers to trade biotrade based products
- Biodiversity – based Products and national policies
- National regulation and biotrade.
- Conclusion



Background

- Namibia has been supporting the idea that sustainable use of biodiversity based products is the key to success.
- Investment on Community based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme and Indigenous Natural Plants (INP) have led to increase in income generation.

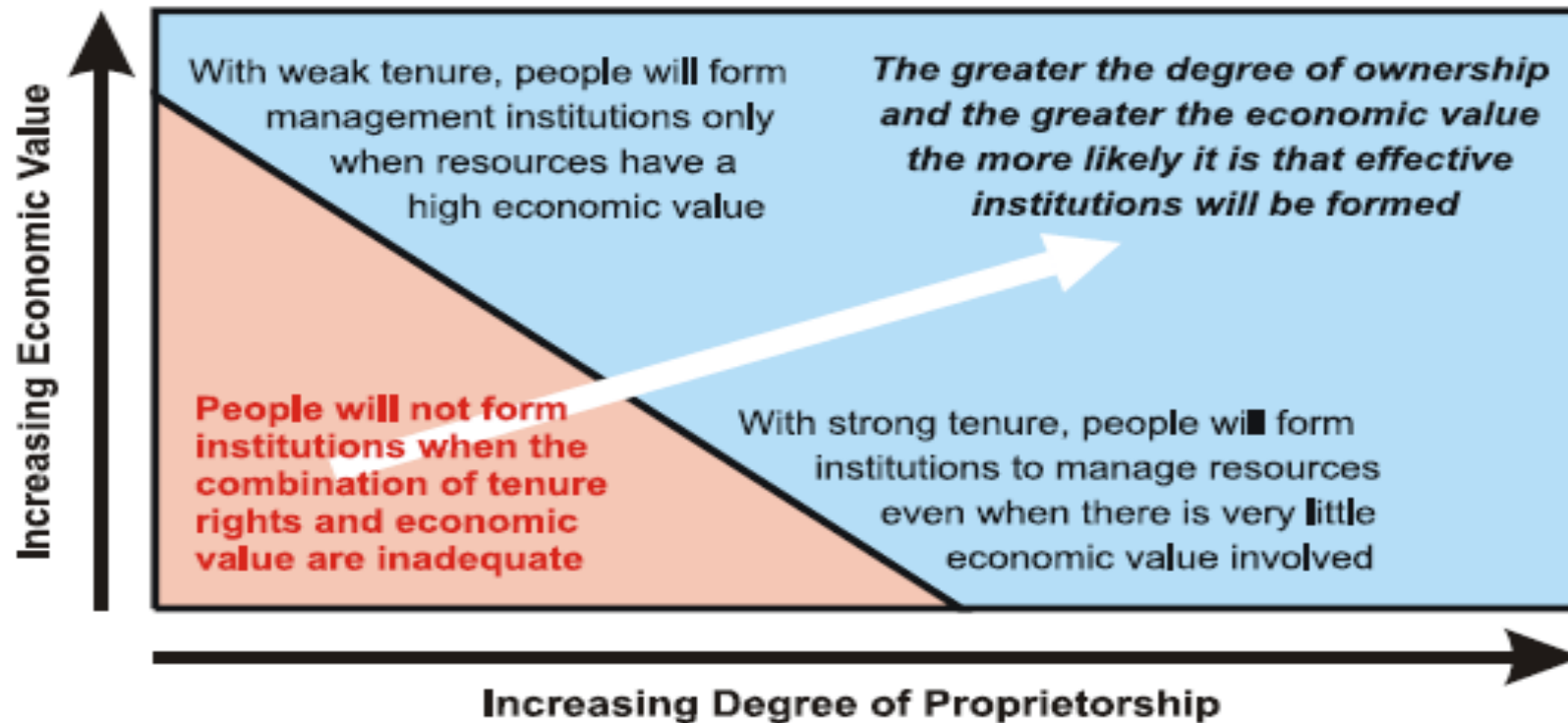


Background cont.

- CBNRM approach started from working with rhino and elephant poachers in 1980s
- Lessons learned from “privatisation” of game on freehold land
- Post independence in 1990 concerted efforts to return control over land and natural resources to communities
- Conservancy Act of 1994 – enabling legislation:

In 1996 Namibia devolved rights to communities – the start of conservancies

Relationship between Tenure, Economic Value and Institutions
Bond (1999)



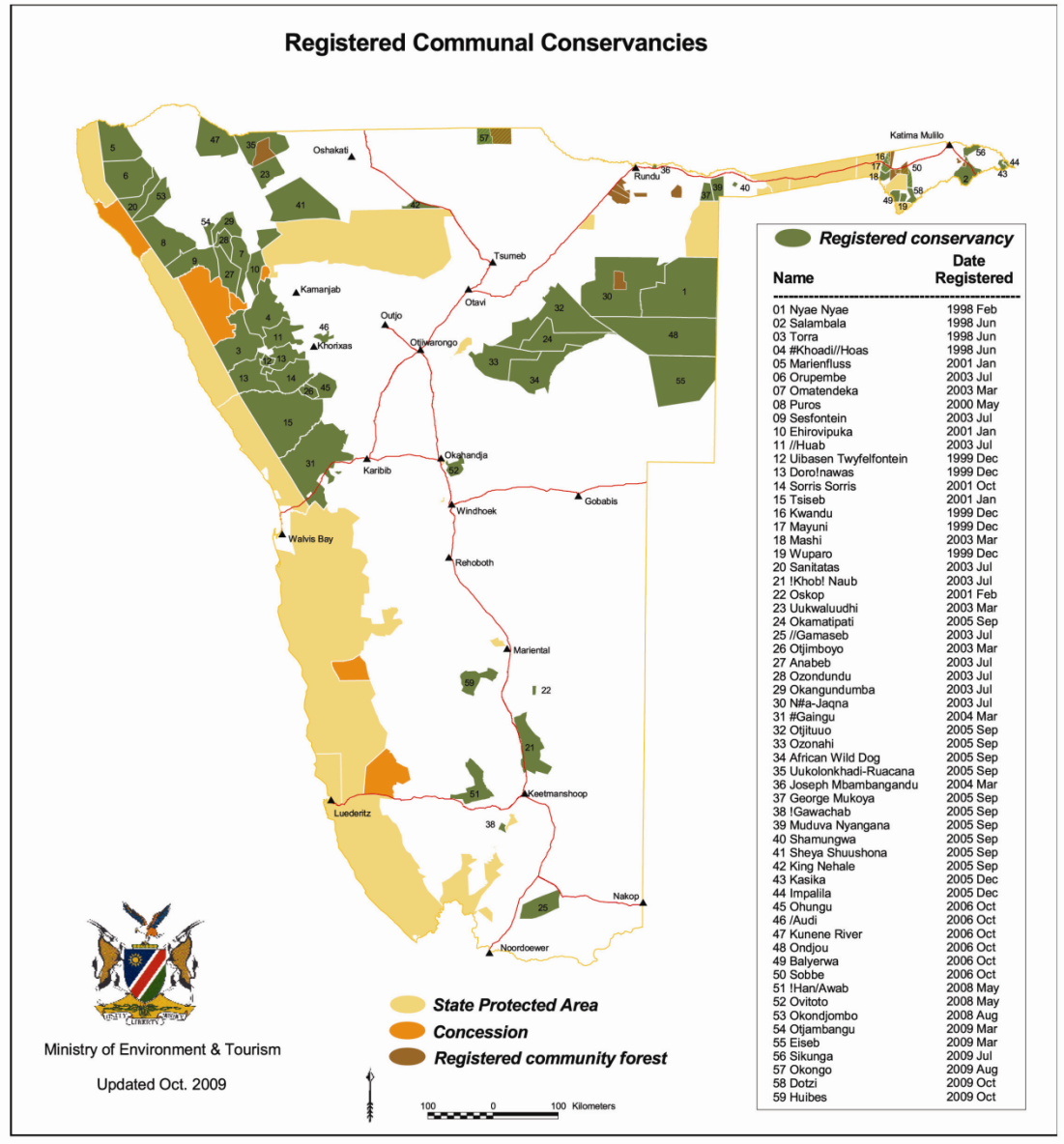
1996:

Namibian
people to
Conservancy
Conservancy
To be gazetted

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2010:

59 conservancies gazetted



the right to
through the
of people.
Conservancy



Synergies between Development Assistance and National Priorities

- Community –based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Programme:
 - *allow for the exclusive rights to use, benefit and management of natural resources*
 - CBNRM supported by NGOs and a broad range of donors and private sector tourism partners (MCA, ICEMA, WWF).
- Indigenous Plants Task Team (IPTT)
 - IPTT received a budget from MAWF and through this enabling to leverage donor funding i.e. GTZ, Marula Oil Development Project, FAO funding Resource Survey 50/50 with IPTT.



Legislation

- The Namibian CBNRM programme is based on a legislation which grants rights to communities to use biodiversity based products.
- In 1996, MET introduced a legislation to give conditional use rights over wildlife to communities in communal areas that form a management unit called conservancies.



CBNRM

- CBNRM is proven to be important mechanisms for the Namibian government to pursue its goals of sustainable development.
- Driven from grassroots level and based on the understanding that appropriate incentives to use resources sustainably if resources have sufficient value to local people and allow for their exclusive rights of use benefits and management.



IPTT

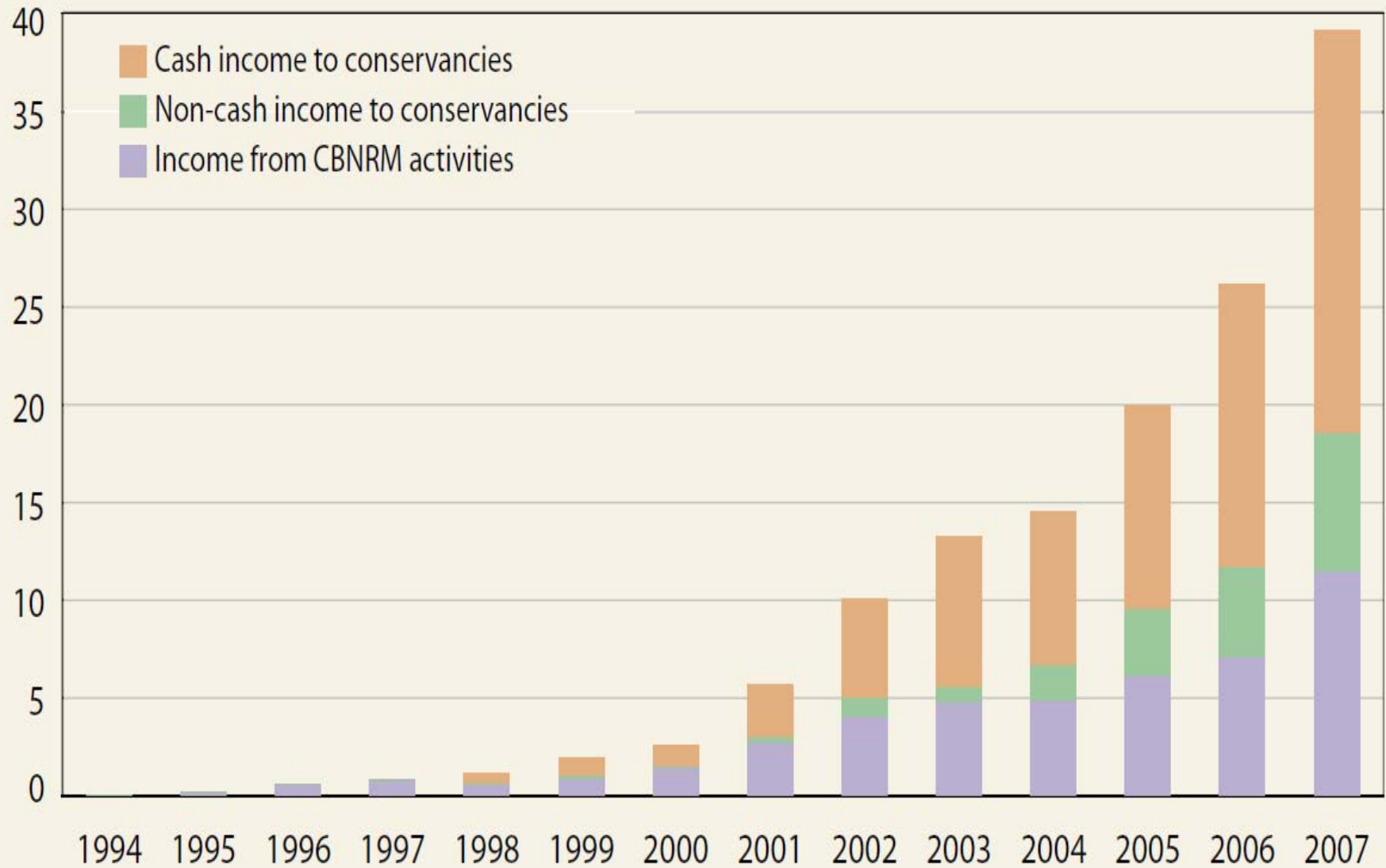
- Look at pipeline for development of Indigenous Natural Products (INP) component
- Have an agreed strategy and action plan, but implementation guided by flexible, market-driven responses
- Information sharing maximizes synergies
- Own resources to leverage further public and private investments (focal point)



Benefits

- The benefit of conservancies is that communities have used these legal provisions to manage their own wildlife and tourism activities.
- To date there is an increase in wildlife populations in many communal areas.
- Effective rural development strategy - generating income for local communities (income to the conservancies increase from N\$600 000 in 1998 to over N\$41 Million in 2008), bringing new jobs and providing new skills and expertise.

N\$ (million)



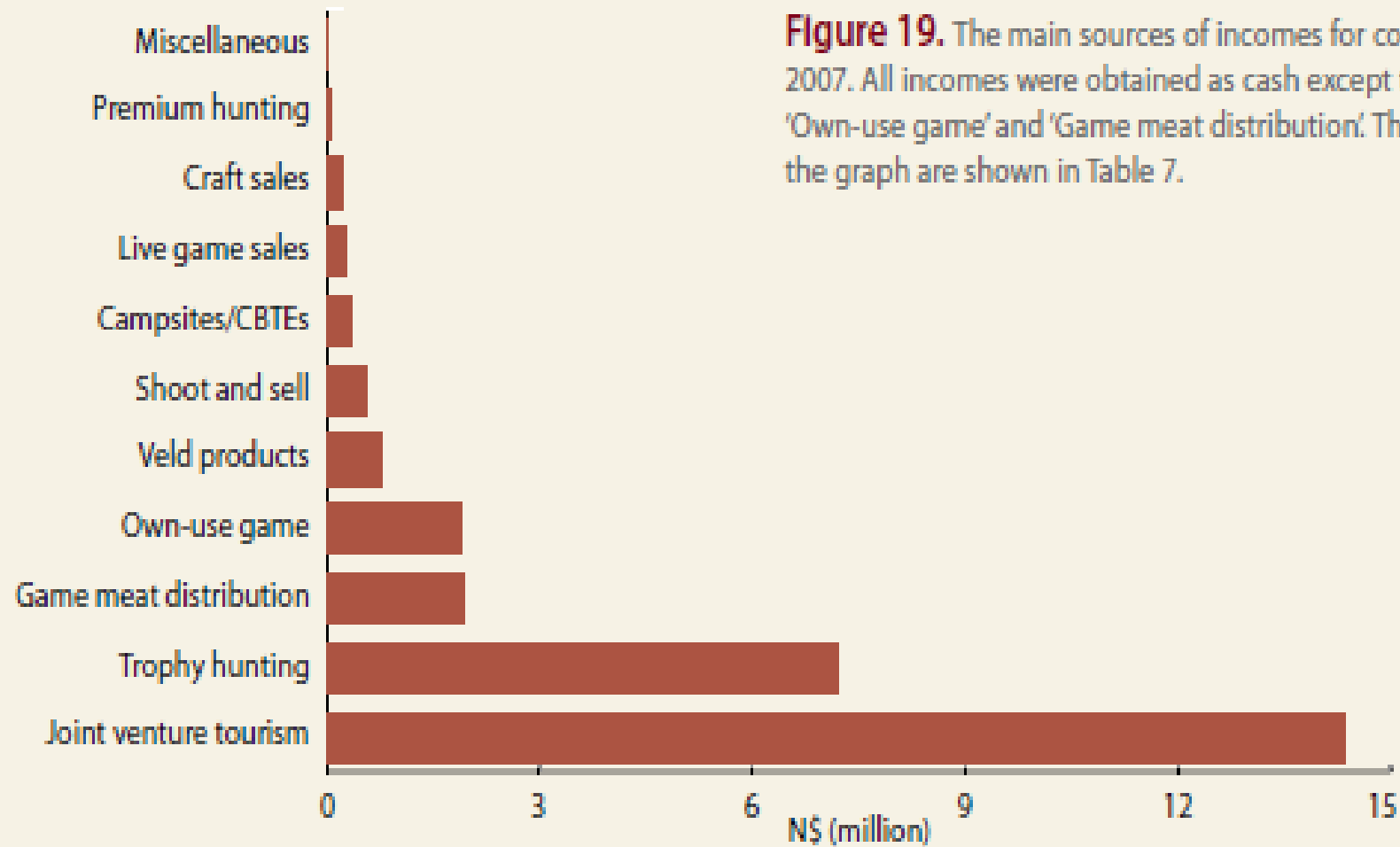


Figure 19. The main sources of incomes for conservancies during 2007. All incomes were obtained as cash except those shown as 'Own-use game' and 'Game meat distribution'. The actual values in the graph are shown in Table 7.





Successes

- 1994 – drafted a legislation for Conservancy Act and was passed in 1996.
- Most of these was based in Nyae Nyae, Caprivi and in Kunene Region.
- Benefit from the Conservancy go directly to the people.
- Without legal rights, it could be difficult to control the sustainability.



Successes cont.

- Formation of the Forestry Act in 1996 and a Community Forest was then launched.
- Investment on biodiversity based products and the INP have led to increase in income generation.



Barriers to trading BioTrade - based products

1. Overall Conservationist

- Elephant (CITES links to livelihoods)
- Seal culling (animal right group)
- Sustainable use is Namibia's approach and sustainable harvesting is ideal for conservation
- Namibian constitution - strong on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
- Introduction of CBNRM-protect wildlife by allowing communities to use and benefit from natural resources

2. Technical barriers to trade

- sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) issues
- EU Novel Foods,



Barriers to trading BioTrade –based products

3. Technology gap

- Lack of capacity to verify quality of export
- Donors only support technology transfer and capacity support
- Lack of support for laboratory work and market research

4. Regulatory barriers

- Certification approach (Organic production and certification)
- Lack of resources and capacity



Barriers to trading BioTrade –based products

5. Enterprise formation , capital and ownership

- Community-based enterprises base on biodiversity are not sustainable in a long run
- Lack of capital issues of who own the resources and who benefit from these enterprises

Challenges

- Conflict between members (corruption)
- Need for a democratic approach and transparency

6. BioTrade invisible trade –

- Many traded informally on informal markets,
- Some times not recorded in the national economy
very difficult for policy makers to take recognition in policies formulation



Sustainability for biodiversity enterprise

- Encourage formation of corporation at the supply level (Eudafano Women Corporative)
- Focus on securing partnerships with well-resourced commercial partners who can find linkage in the value chain
 - i.e. Phytotrade Africa in Southern Africa*
- Work closely with markets and be flexible and responsive to market signals
- Market driven (KMS case)



National policy and BioTrade

- BioTrade products do not show up national statistics
- Hinders development in the sector –as trader can not go to government and convince them to support development and trade for biotrade
- No custom code or trade tariffs for some biotrade products(Devils claw, Hoodia)
- In terms of policies, traders need to convince policy makers that biotrade support rural development
- New product, new market present an economic case for policy makers
- Indigenous natural resources is included in the NDP
3
- Donor funding (MCA-N)support the development in the industry



National regulation on biotrade

- A national legislation on access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge not yet finalized
- Drafted bill and regulation is ready, awaiting the finalization of the negotiation on the international regime on ABS
- there is a national interim measures in the form of an interim Bio-prospecting committee in the absent of national legislation established through cabinet directives in September 2007
- This committee consider CBD related issues when reviewing research applications, access to all genetic resources use and traditional knowledge use



Conclusion

- Government and NGOs have made effort to support primary producers
- Namibia would not have gotten to the stage where we are now if it was not because of the rights based approach.
- Appropriate incentives to use natural resources sustainably can be developed if resources have sufficient value to local people, and allow for their exclusive rights of use, benefit and management.



Thank you!

