

# Namibian approaches to unlocking the value of biodiversity assets

**ABS Capacity Development Workshop  
for Indigenous and Local Communities  
10-14 November 2014, Windhoek, Namibia**

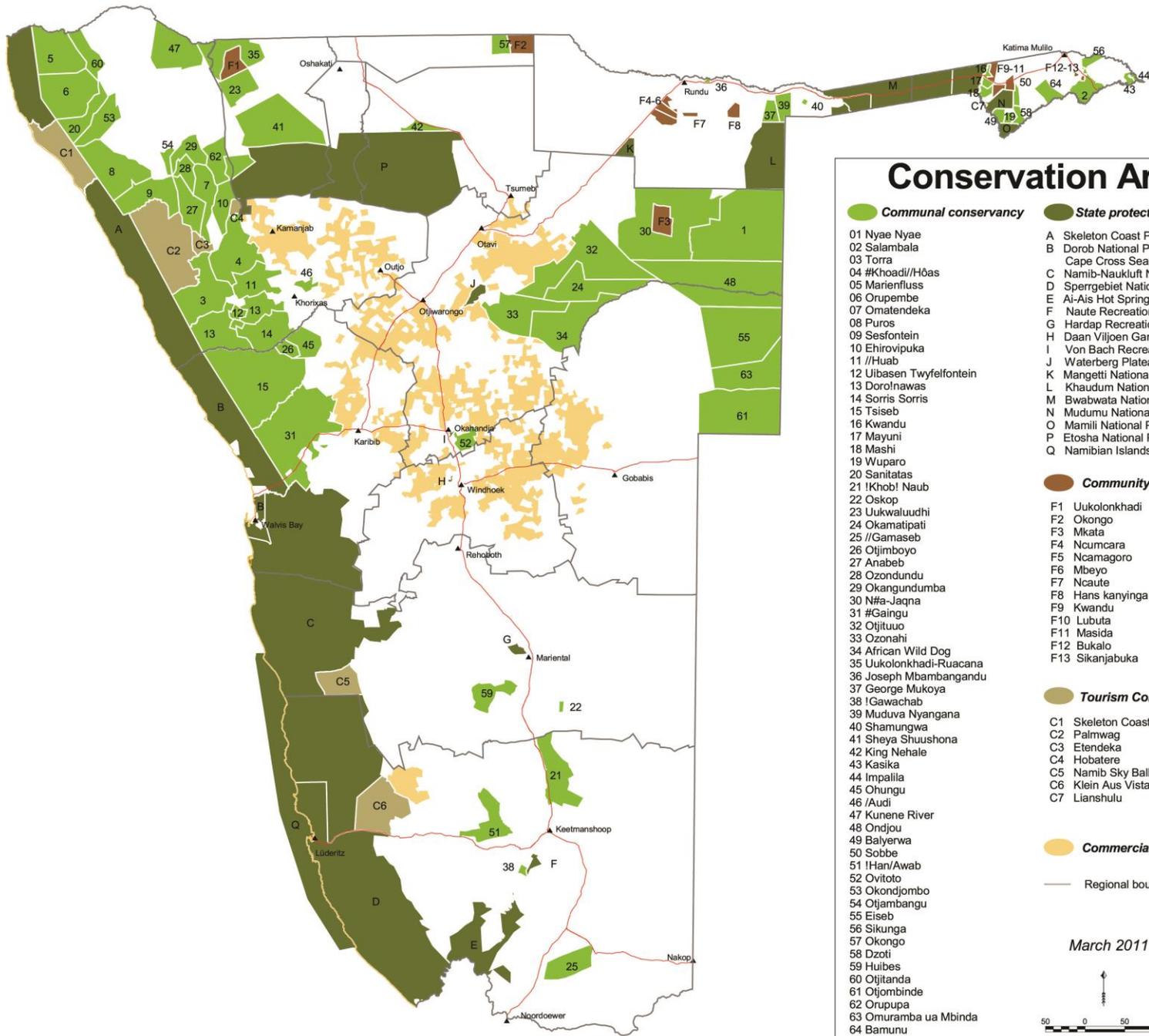
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on behalf of the  
**ABS Capacity Development Initiative***

# Brief history

- Independence from SA occupation in 1990
  - opportunity to take stock, try new ways
- Renewed interest in traditional resources, new attitude to resource ownership, participation, sense of opportunity
- Survey of women's development priorities
  - identified indigenous plant resources
- “Poachers into game-guards” – origins of CBNRM movement

# Rights, organisation, investment

- 1996 Communal Conservancy Act gave organised communities legal rights to benefit directly from wildlife and tourism
- 2000 Forestry Act replicated approach for Community Forests
- Initial success of marula oil project and sustainably harvested devil's claw led to formation of Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT) in 2000



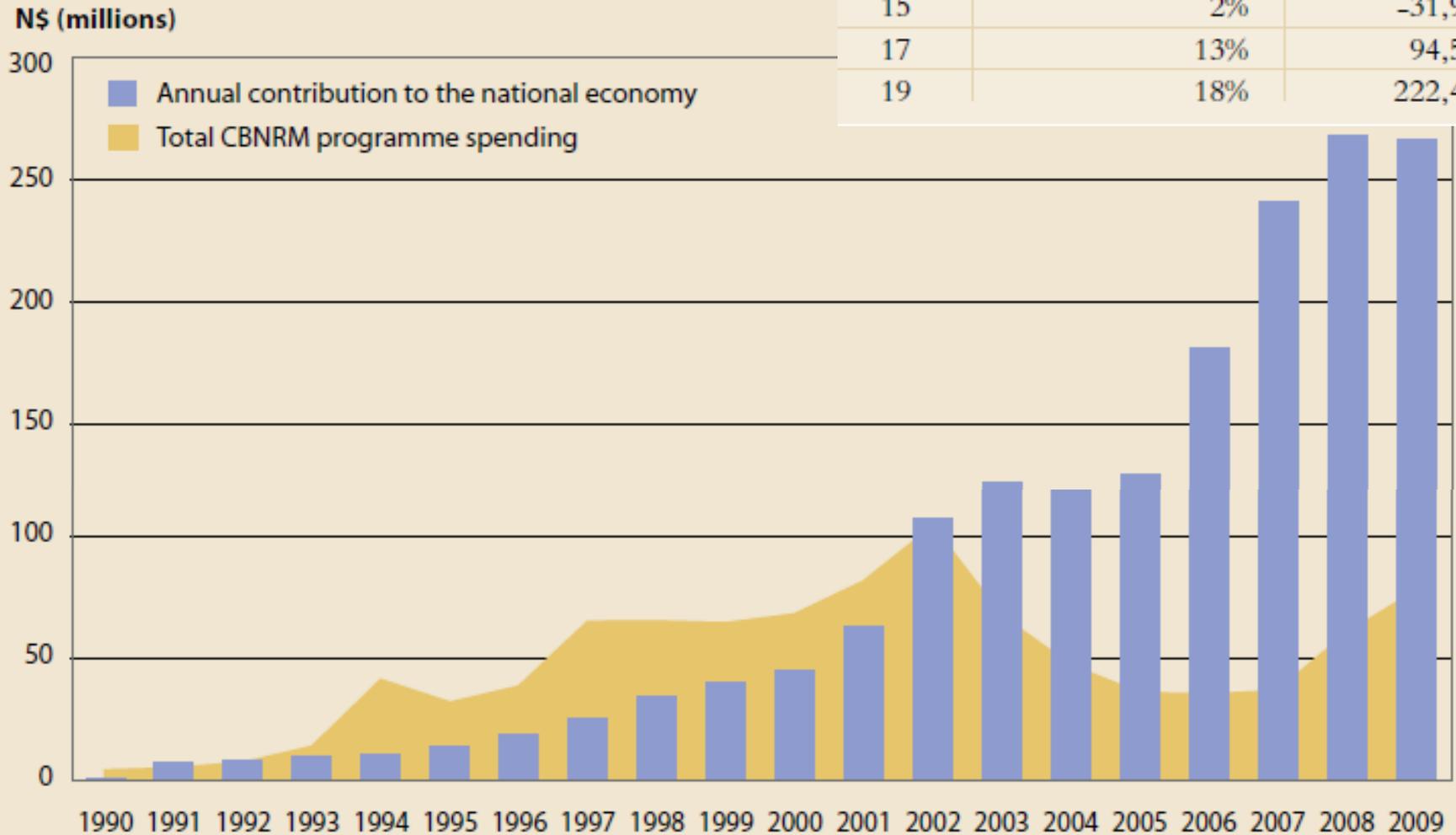
# Conservation Areas

- **Communal conservancy**
  - **State protected Area**
  - **Community Forest**
  - **Tourism Concession Area**
  - **Commercial conservancy**
  - Regional boundary
- 01 Nyae Nyae
  - 02 Salambala
  - 03 Torra
  - 04 #Khoedi//Hóas
  - 05 Marienfluss
  - 06 Orupembe
  - 07 Omatendeka
  - 08 Puros
  - 09 Sesfontein
  - 10 Ehrirovipuka
  - 11 //Huab
  - 12 Uibasen Twyfelfontein
  - 13 Dorolnawas
  - 14 Sorris Sorris
  - 15 Tsiseb
  - 16 Kwandu
  - 17 Mayuni
  - 18 Mashi
  - 19 Wuparo
  - 20 Sanitatas
  - 21 !Khob! Naub
  - 22 Oskop
  - 23 Uukwaluudhi
  - 24 Okamatipati
  - 25 //Gamaseb
  - 26 Otjimboyo
  - 27 Anabeb
  - 28 Ozondundu
  - 29 Okangundumba
  - 30 N!#a-Jaqna
  - 31 #Gaingu
  - 32 Otjituuo
  - 33 Ozonahi
  - 34 African Wild Dog
  - 35 Uukolonkhadi-Ruacana
  - 36 Joseph Mbambangandu
  - 37 George Mukoya
  - 38 !Gawachab
  - 39 Muduva Nyangana
  - 40 Shamungwa
  - 41 Sheya Shuushona
  - 42 King Nehale
  - 43 Kasika
  - 44 Impalila
  - 45 Ohungu
  - 46 /Audi
  - 47 Kunene River
  - 48 Ondjou
  - 49 Balyerwa
  - 50 Sobbe
  - 51 !Han/Awab
  - 52 Ovitoto
  - 53 Okondjombo
  - 54 Otjambangu
  - 55 Eiseb
  - 56 Sikunga
  - 57 Okongo
  - 58 Dzoti
  - 59 Huibes
  - 60 Otjitanda
  - 61 Otjombinde
  - 62 Orupupa
  - 63 Omuramba ua Mbinda
  - 64 Bamunu
- A Skeleton Coast Park
  - B Dorob National Park (incl. Cape Cross Seal Reserve)
  - C Namib-Naukluft National Park
  - D Sperrgebiet National Park
  - E Ai-Ais Hot Springs
  - F Naute Recreation Resort
  - G Hardap Recreation Resort
  - H Daan Viljoen Game Reserve
  - I Von Bach Recreation Resort
  - J Waterberg Plateau Park
  - K Mangetti National Park
  - L Khaudum National Park
  - M Bwabwata National Park
  - N Mudumu National Park
  - O Mamilil National Park
  - P Etosha National Park
  - Q Namibian Islands' Marine Protected Area
- F1 Uukolonkhadi
  - F2 Okongo
  - F3 Mkata
  - F4 Ncumcara
  - F5 Ncamagoro
  - F6 Mbeyo
  - F7 Ncaute
  - F8 Hans kanyinga
  - F9 Kwandu
  - F10 Lubuta
  - F11 Masida
  - F12 Bukalo
  - F13 Sikanjabuka
- C1 Skeleton Coast
  - C2 Palmwag
  - C3 Etendeka
  - C4 Hobatere
  - C5 Namib Sky Ballooning
  - C6 Klein Aus Vista
  - C7 Lianshulu
- March 2011
- 0 50 100 Kilometers

Estimates of economic investment costs and economic benefits in term of national income over 19 years of CBNRM programme implementation.

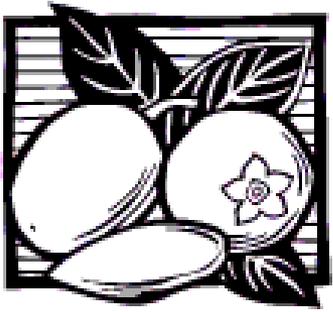
**Table 6.** Measures of economic efficiency – economic rates of return and net present values – for the CBNRM programme between 1990 and 2009.

Year	Economic Rate of Return (ERR)	Net Present Value @6% (NPV)
13	Negative	-100,692,900
15	2%	-31,907,700
17	13%	94,523,100
19	18%	222,481,500

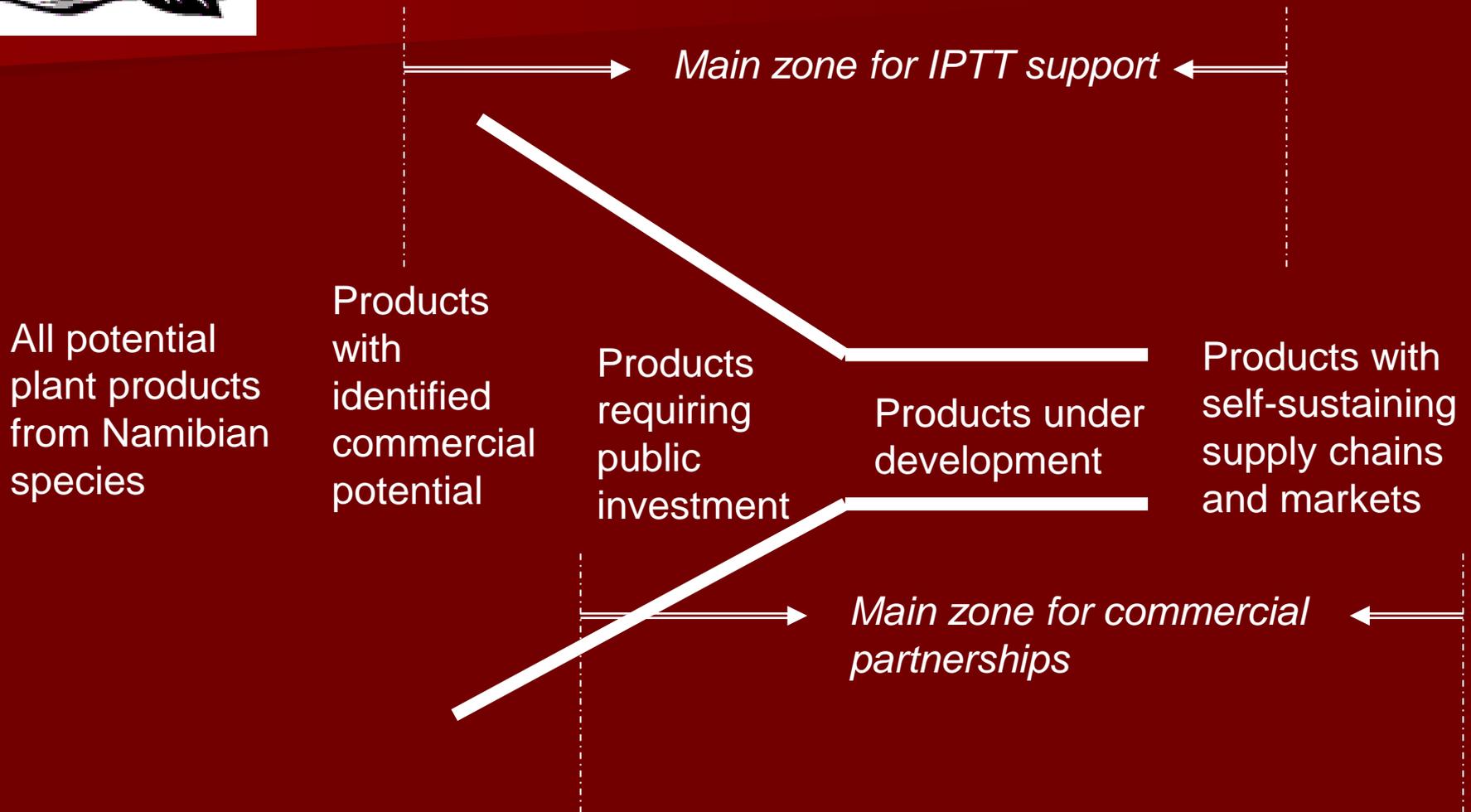


# Namibia's bio-trade pipeline

- Coordinated national process steered by multi-stakeholder Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT) with own budget
- Agreed Strategy and Action Plan, but implementation guided by flexible, market-driven responses
- Information sharing maximises synergies
- Own resources to leverage further public and private investments (focal point)



# IPTT Pipeline concept



# 12-step IPTT strategy

- 1) Consultative and transparent institutional framework to co-ordinate
- 2) Analyse traditional, existing and potential uses to identify agricultural and/or formal-market potential
- 3) Trial commercialisation to assess scale, socio-economic and ecological effects, and to determine logistics



- 4) Use wild-harvested material for laboratory analyses and studies of processing characteristics
- 5) Small-scale processing trials to develop technologies and products
- 6) Samples to test markets
- 7) Build capacity of harvesting communities to organise and manage
- 8) Combine data into bankable business plans backed up by marketing plan, training and institutional support.

- 9) Select genotypes, study propagation, domestication and management; make improved varieties available to farmers
- 10) Use intellectual property rights (IPRs) to maximise benefits to producers
- 11) Develop innovative enterprise ownership models
- 12) Monitor for results, consequences and deviations and re-plan each of these steps as necessary

# Principles of the pipeline

- Based on community demand, aimed at maximising primary producer benefits
- Balanced approach to a variety of resources (“few eggs in many baskets”)
- Focus on securing partnerships with well-resourced commercial partners
- Work closely with markets
- Be flexible and have own resources to respond to market signals

# Strengths of the pipeline

- Allows efforts and resources to be applied where they are most urgently needed
- Avoids total hang-up when product development is delayed by circumstances
- Facilitates synergies among “generic” inputs, e.g. project coordination, market liaison, public-private partnerships
- More likely to result in diversified (i.e. resilient) production systems
- Open to partnerships

# ABS and the IBPC

- Interim Bio-prospecting Committee to control and promote bio-prospecting and biotrade in Namibia (until ABS law passed)
- Proposed in 2002, established by Cabinet mandate in 2007
- Use 1975 Nature Conservation Ordinance, MTAs and contracts as legal basis
- Inter-ministerial, plus co-opted experts
- Capacity development functions

# Key lessons

- Don't wait for bio-pirates– be proactive
- Invest own money and donors will support
- IP is user-neutral – understand and use
- Don't turn down small wins – you may never hit the jackpot
- Make it easy for users to do the right thing

# What next?

- Feasibility study for “PhytoTech” innovation centre based in Namibia but also working on regional resources
- Focus on entering value-chains at higher level through creation of IP and more value addition at producer level
- Strong focus on commercial partnerships and technology transfer