

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION & USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

*ENABEL & Biodiversity for
Development*

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global framework for Enabel's support to around 20 countries on the globe.

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Belgian development agency

enabel.be



Context ENABEL

- DGD - Strategy Note “Environment in the Belgian Development Cooperation”
- DGD –Strategy policy note Agriculture and Food security of the Belgium Development Cooperation « From Subsistence to Entrepreneurship »
One overarching theme: sustainable agriculture
- ENABEL role in achieving SDGs through implementation Development Cooperation Programmes with Partner countries : priority sectors/country



**Examples of projects
with focus on promotion
of conservation of
biodiversity and
sustainable NRM**



Examples of projects with focus on promotion on conservation of biodiversity and sustainable NRM

- **MOROCCO:** Rehabilitation and development of oases / conservation of the ecosystem linked to date production / conservation of diversity of varieties of dates
- **Beekeeping Support Project Kigoma (TAZ):** zoning of apiculture/village forest reserves; facilitating granted access to a Game Reserve; 161 groups were assisted in producing and commercializing honey and beeswax
- **NRM4LED (TAZ):** 5 landscapes identified for developing a landscape approach for sustainable NRM for Local Economic Development
- **KILOMBERO and Lower Rufiji Wetlands Ecosystem Management Project – Tanzania** (see further)
- **PRODERN:** Sustainable economic development and strategic management of natural resources in 5 regions in PERU (see further)



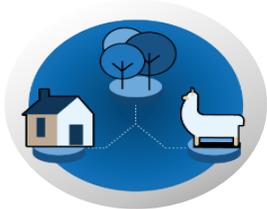
Belgium
partner in development

PRODERN

**PROGRAM OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC
MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN
THE REGIONS OF APURIMAC, AYACUCHO,
HUANCAVELICA, JUNIN Y PASCO, PERU**



PRODERN



R1: Regional and Local Governments orient, develop and implement Concerted Development Plans, incorporating the value of ecosystems, biodiversity and land use planning in line with environmental regulations and rural development policies.



R2: National Protected Areas are sustainably managed and linked with development planning processes and key actors.



R3: Natural resources, biodiversity and environmental goods and services are conserved and sustainably used in agricultural productive systems, respecting ancestral knowledge and traditional practices.



R4: The local population knows sustainable practices and has become a vigilant social actor for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity.



R5: Improve the institutional management, and intersectoral and inter-governmental articulation, concertation and collaboration within the national environmental framework and national system of environmental management.

CONSERVATION OF AGROBIODIVERSITY



NATIVE POTATOES
18 ASSOCIATIONS



QUINOA
8 ASSOCIATIONS



NATIVE FISH
6 ASSOCIATIONS



GUINEA PIGS
5 ASSOCIATIONS



NATIVE FRUIT
2 ASSOCIATIONS



NATIVE CACAO
4 ASSOCIATIONS & 1 COOPERATIVE



ECOTOURISM
13 LOCAL BUSINESSES
1 LOCAL TOURISM BOARD



NATURAL ALPACA WOOL
10 ASSOCIATIONS



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
TOURISM

Enabel 



THE BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 

KILOMBERO AND LOWER RUFJI WETLANDS ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT (KILORWEMP)

2013 - 2018

KILORWEMP's objectives

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- General objective: to *sustainably manage the wetlands ecosystems* of the Kilombero Valley and Lower Rufiji so that its ecological balance is conserved, the local communities livelihoods are improved and economic development is sustained
- Specific Objective: *Strengthening capacities to implement the sustainable management policy and regulations to the wetlands ecosystem* of the Kilombero Valley and Lower Rufiji, *fostering sustainable livelihoods development* and more *effective natural resources governance* within the decentralization framework

Key observations on Land Use Change

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Intense pressure and subject to unsustainable levels of negative human-induced change which is compromising the ecological character of the site:

Rapid conversion of wetland to agricultural land started after 2005

40% of remaining reserved land is now cultivated/settled (as of 2015)

Cattle found in almost all areas

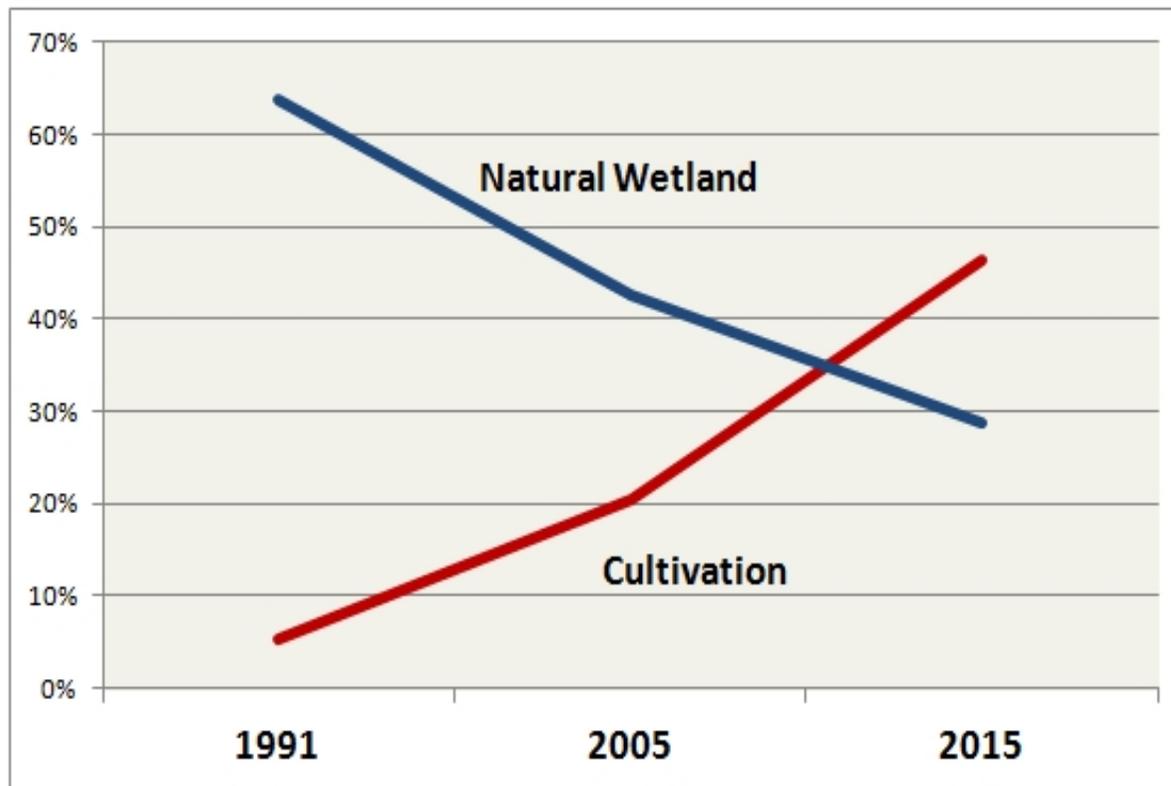
Wildlife has effectively disappeared from the reserved land

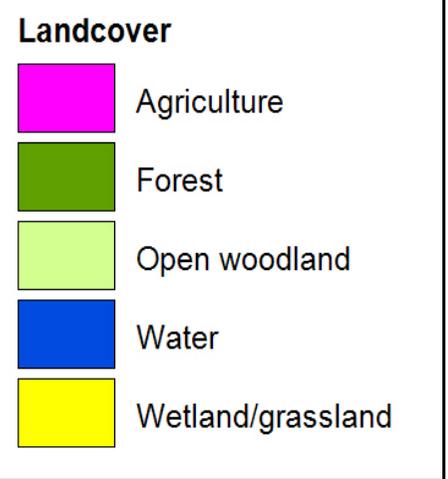
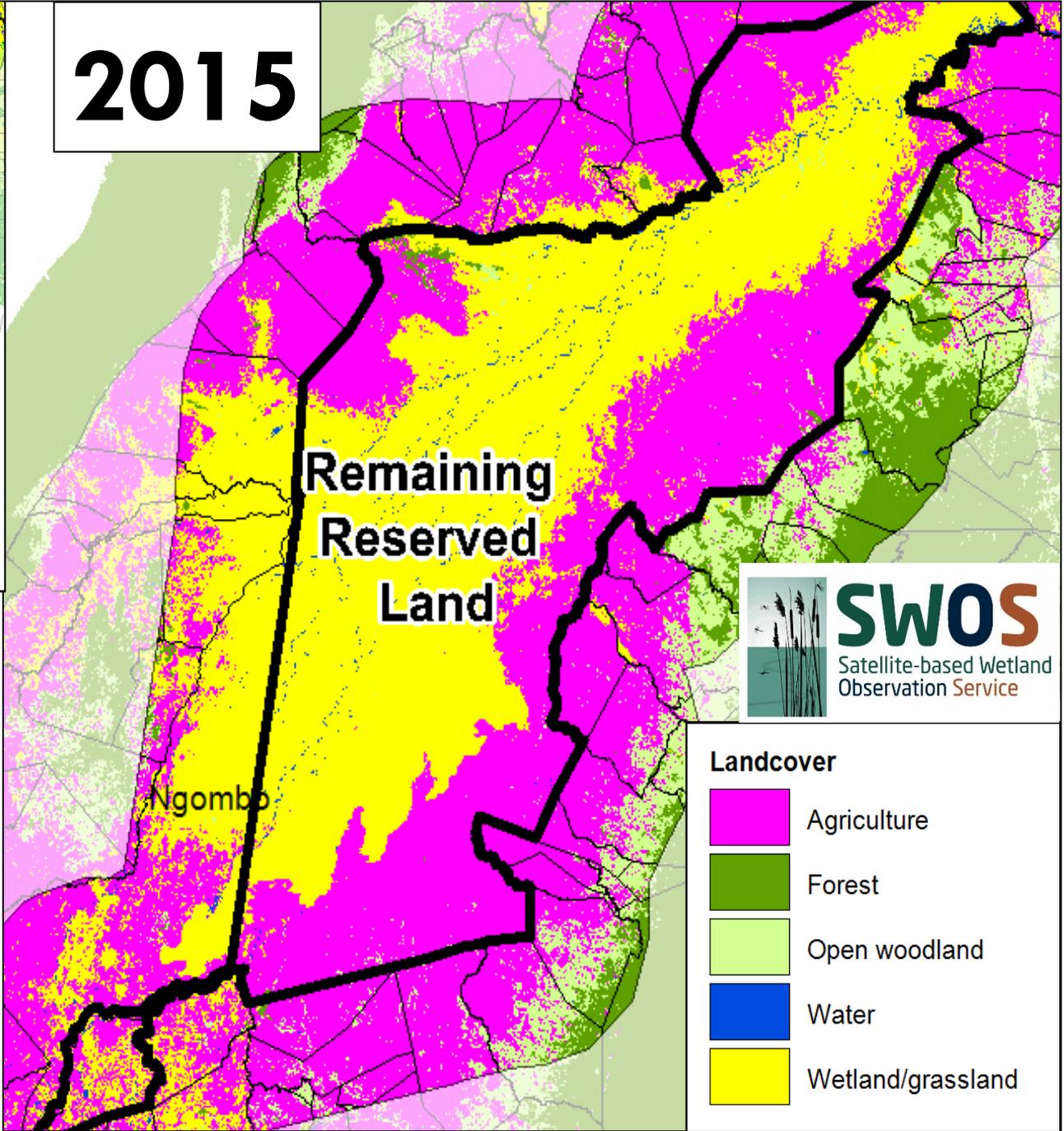
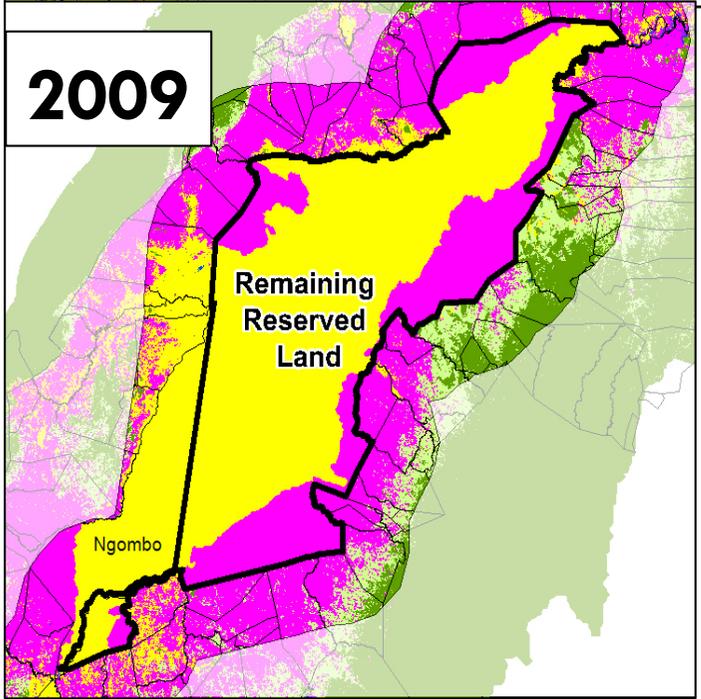
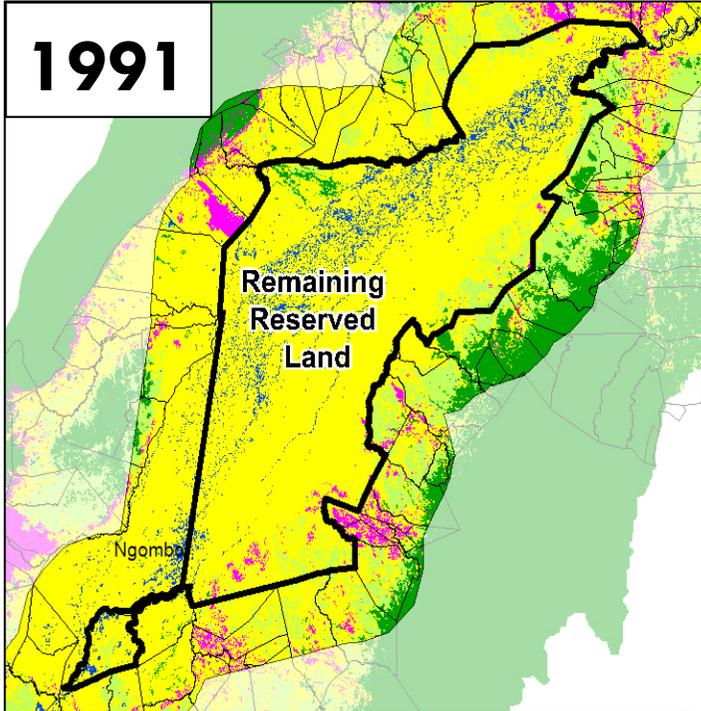
Past and ongoing village subdivisions

Wetland and cultivation

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Percentage change 1991 to 2015





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WD Management

Customary grazing

Customary fisheries

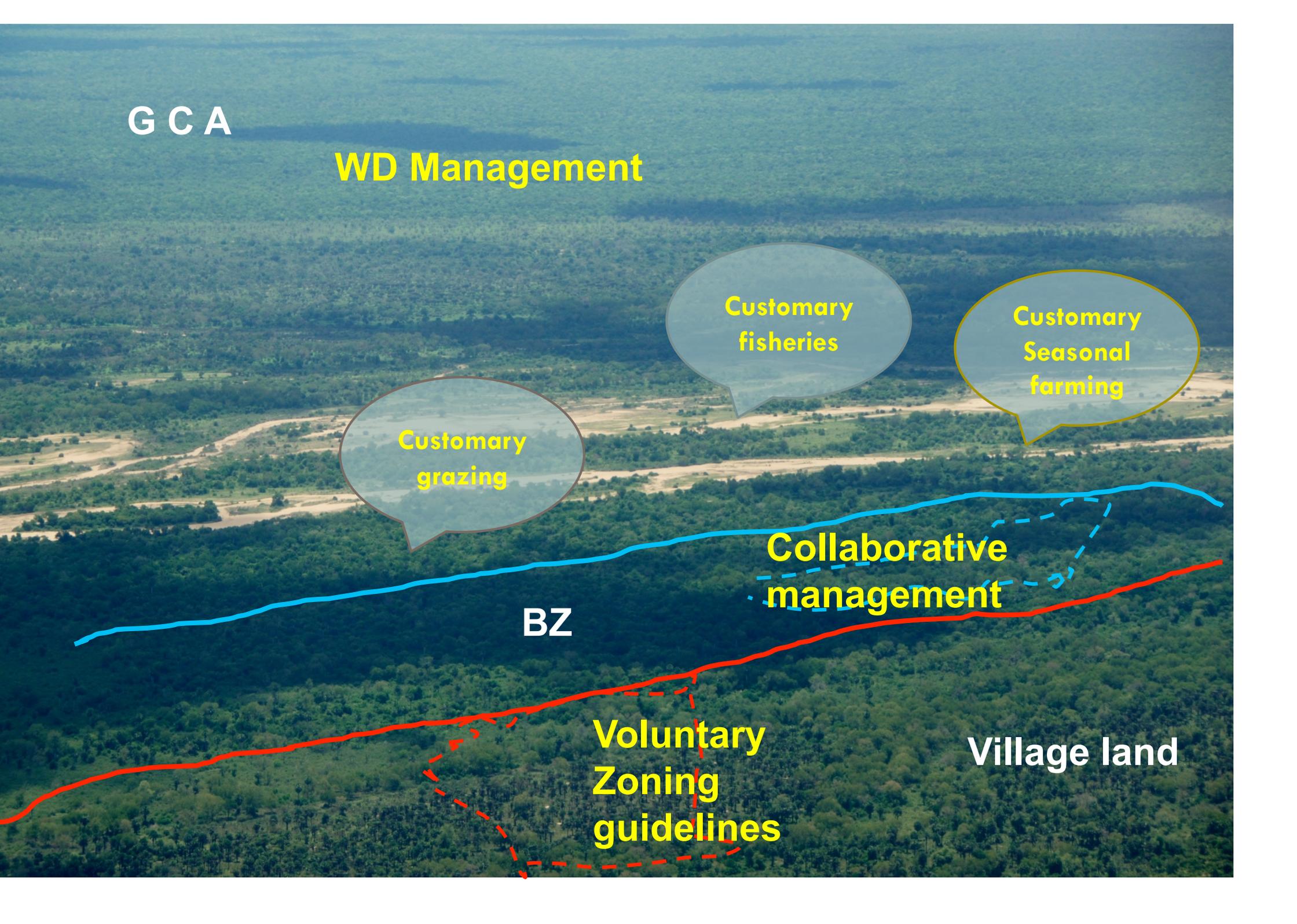
Customary Seasonal farming

Collaborative management

BZ

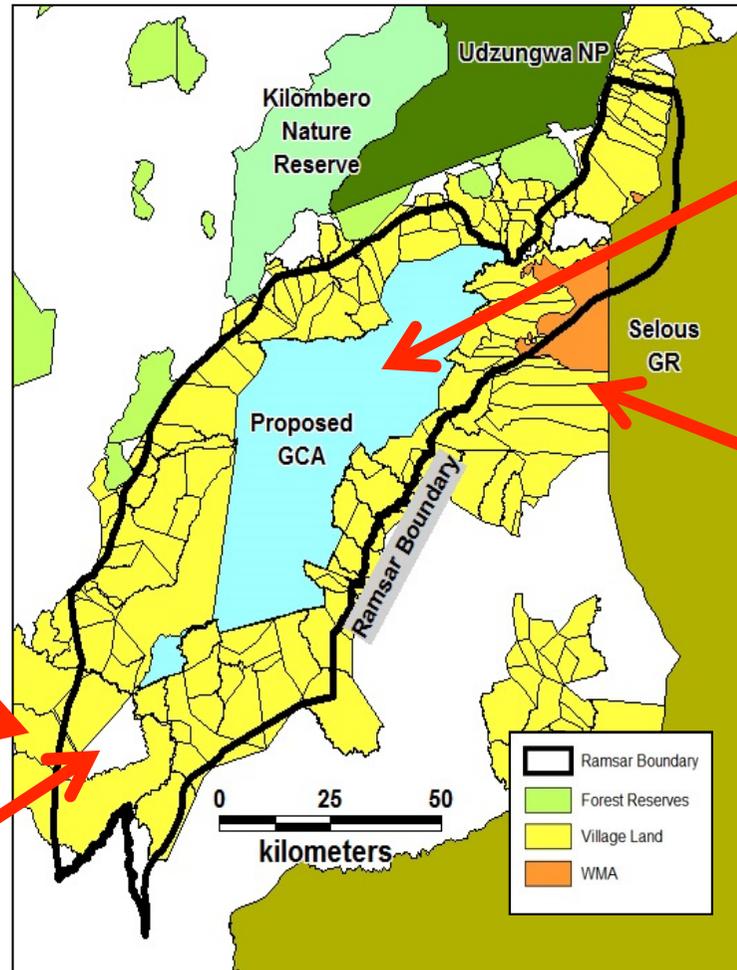
Voluntary Zoning guidelines

Village land

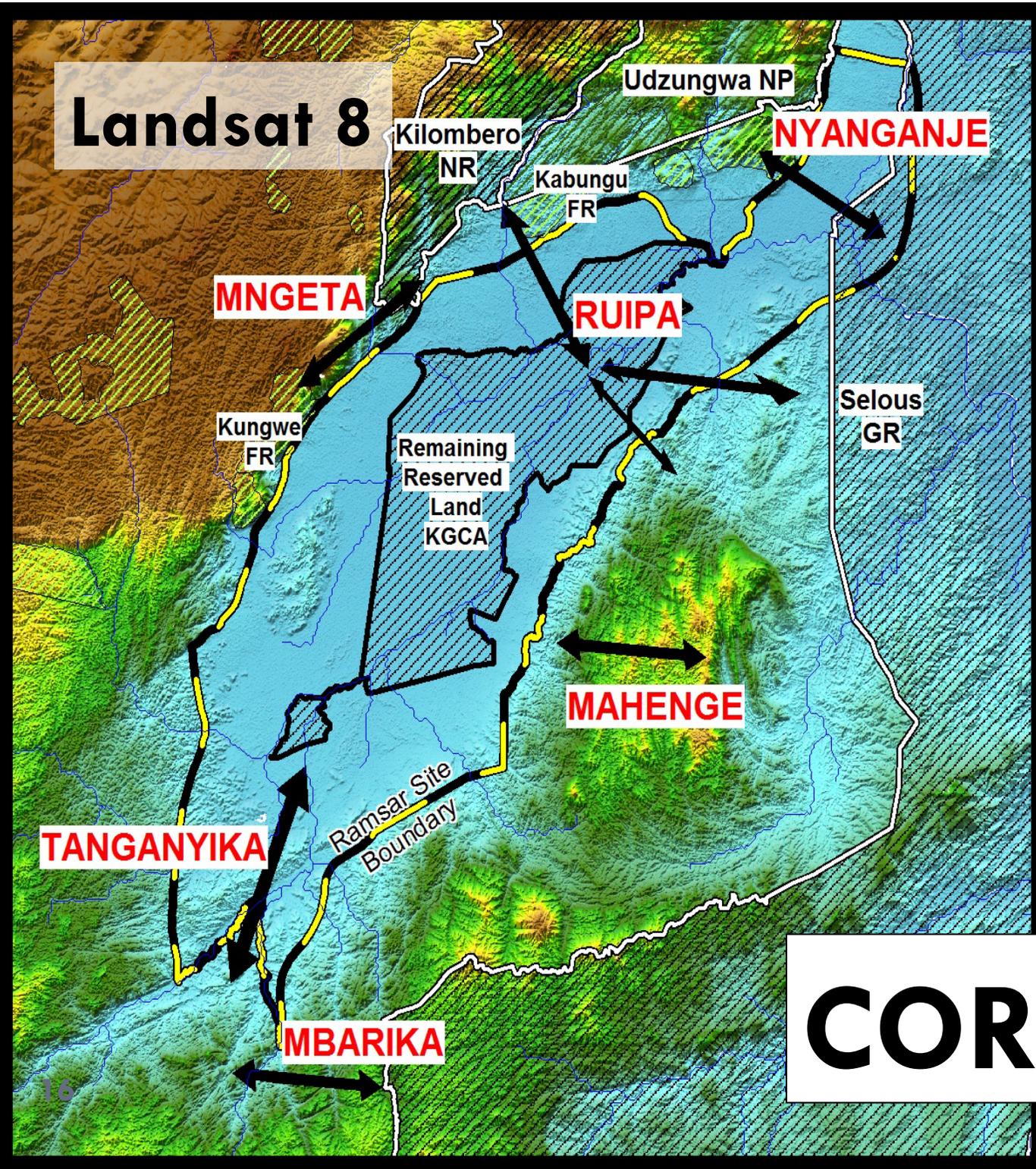


Some interconnections

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Landsat 8



- ▣ Nyanganje
- ▣ Ruipa
- ▣ Mngeta
- ▣ Tanganyika
- ▣ Mahenge
- ▣ Mbarika

CORRIDORS

Community Based NRM

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Established 2 **Wildlife Management Areas**

- 1,005 km² and comprise a total of 27 villages.
- Planning process
- Capacity building
- Equipment
- Office construction
- Business development support

Established 5 **Village Forest Reserves**

- 30,000ha and involve 7 villages
- Planning process and forest management plans
- Capacity building
- Support for timber sales
- Equipment

Beach Management Units

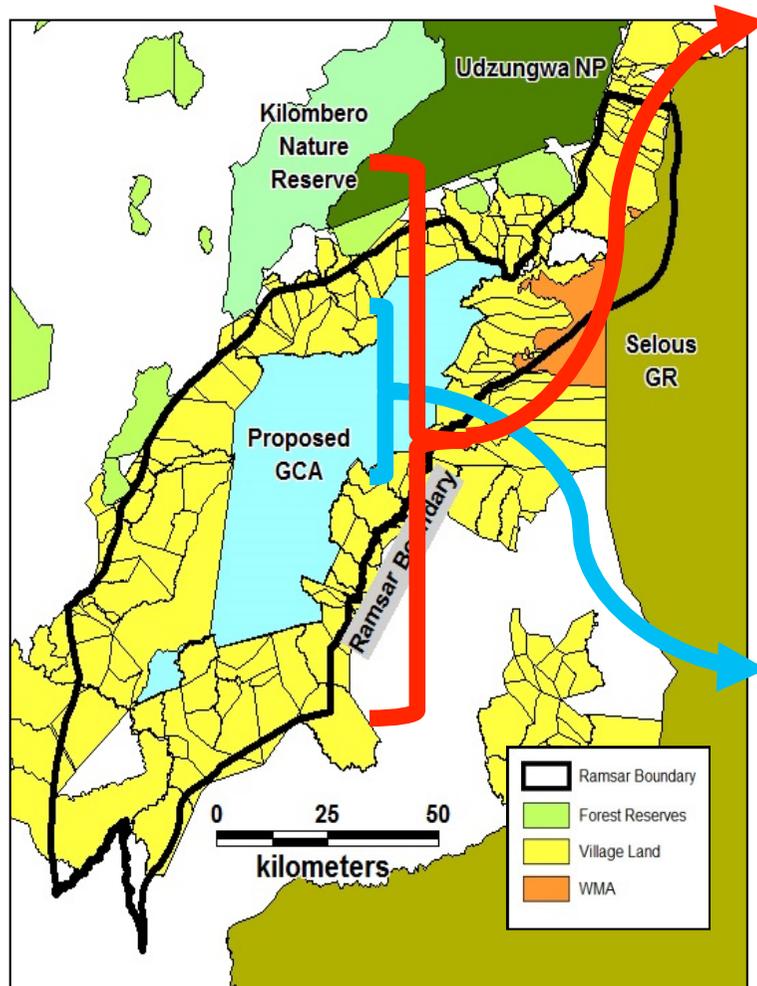
- 8 BMUs
- Capacity building
- Equipment

Forestry Private Public Partnership in Ulanga

- Feasibility study
- Negotiations

2013 – proposed two tier concept

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Ramsar site management (IMP)

- Vision / Coordination / Harmonization / conflict prevention and mitigation from a wetland and bioiversity value towards:
 - Land use planning
 - Livestock sector
 - Water resource management & catchment planning
 - Agriculture / irrigation sector

GCA management (GMP)

- Protected area management
- Collaborative fisheries management

Actions

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Landscape activities

Policy / Legislative Framework review

- Support preparation of regulations for wetland management, Game Controlled Areas, corridors and buffer zones

KVRS Integrated Management Plan

- Support the development of landscape management measures in KVRS for biodiversity and wetlands

KGCA Management

- Boundary consolidation and preparation of management plan for the KGCA

Information for wildlife management and ecology

- Generation of information and analysis for landscape management (wildlife, fisheries, habitat, livestock)

Stakeholder coordination

- Coordination platform and networks among KVRS stakeholders on environmental issues

Public participation, governance and awareness

- Strengthening mechanisms of participation and information sharing at grassroots level

Capacity building

- Organizational capacities of stakeholders in CBNRM, landscape management and policy functions.

M&E

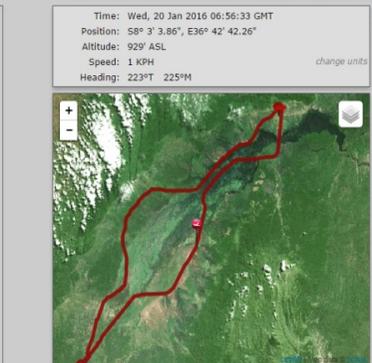
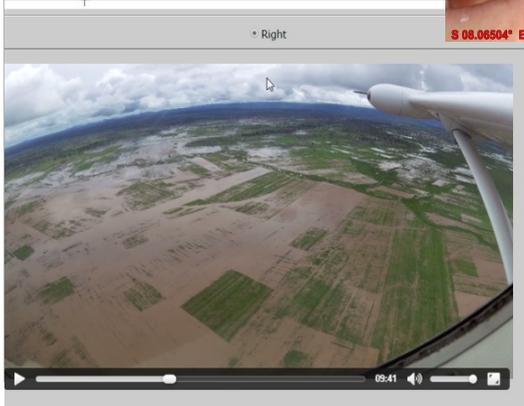
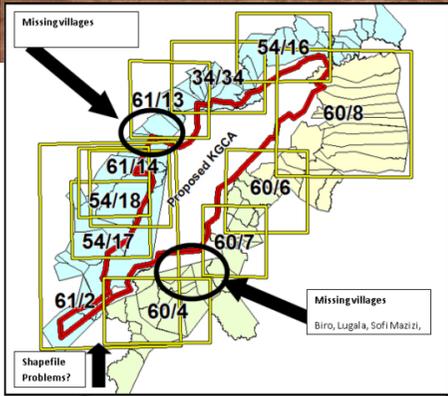
- Monitoring and evaluation of project activities and mainstreaming of M&E in GoT systems



Challenges ENABEL for agro-biodiversity

- Agriculture contributes to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity but is also a major driver of biodiversity loss (e.g. moving from subsistence agriculture to market oriented/commercial farming)
- Short term drive for increased production and income is often not in line with adopting sustainable agriculture and landuse planning for preservation of biodiversity
- Conservation of biodiversity within agricultural landscapes plays only an important role in specific NRM projects (3 x TZ, 1 Peru, 1 x Rwanda) and has a minor role in other projects (seed varieties, land restoration ..)
- In all programmes: striving for the ideal balance between environmental, social and economic concerns

Thank you / Merci / Asante



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