Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IMPACT PROGRAM ON

DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE

Integrated Landscape Management to Reduce Reverse and Avoid Further Degradation and Support the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Mopane-Miombo Belt of Northern Namibia

Symposium

Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Kavango-Zambezi Regions in Namibia (NSFM) Project

16 May 2023, Windhoek

GEF SFM DSL-IP OBJECTIVE

UNFCCC

DSL-IP OBJECTIVE:

To **avoid, reduce**, and **reverse** further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands, through the sustainable management of production landscapes

CBD

UNCCD

Roadmap

- DSL-IP at a Global Scale
- Project's Targeted Landscapes
- Forest roles in sustainable development
- DSL-IP Namibia Child Project Objectives
- Project Institutional arrangements
- Project Summary
- SLM and SFM Interventions
- CORE THEME (FSC)

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
&
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

gef

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

Sustainable Land and Forest Management in the Kunene-Cuvelai, Etosha and Okavango River Sub-Basin

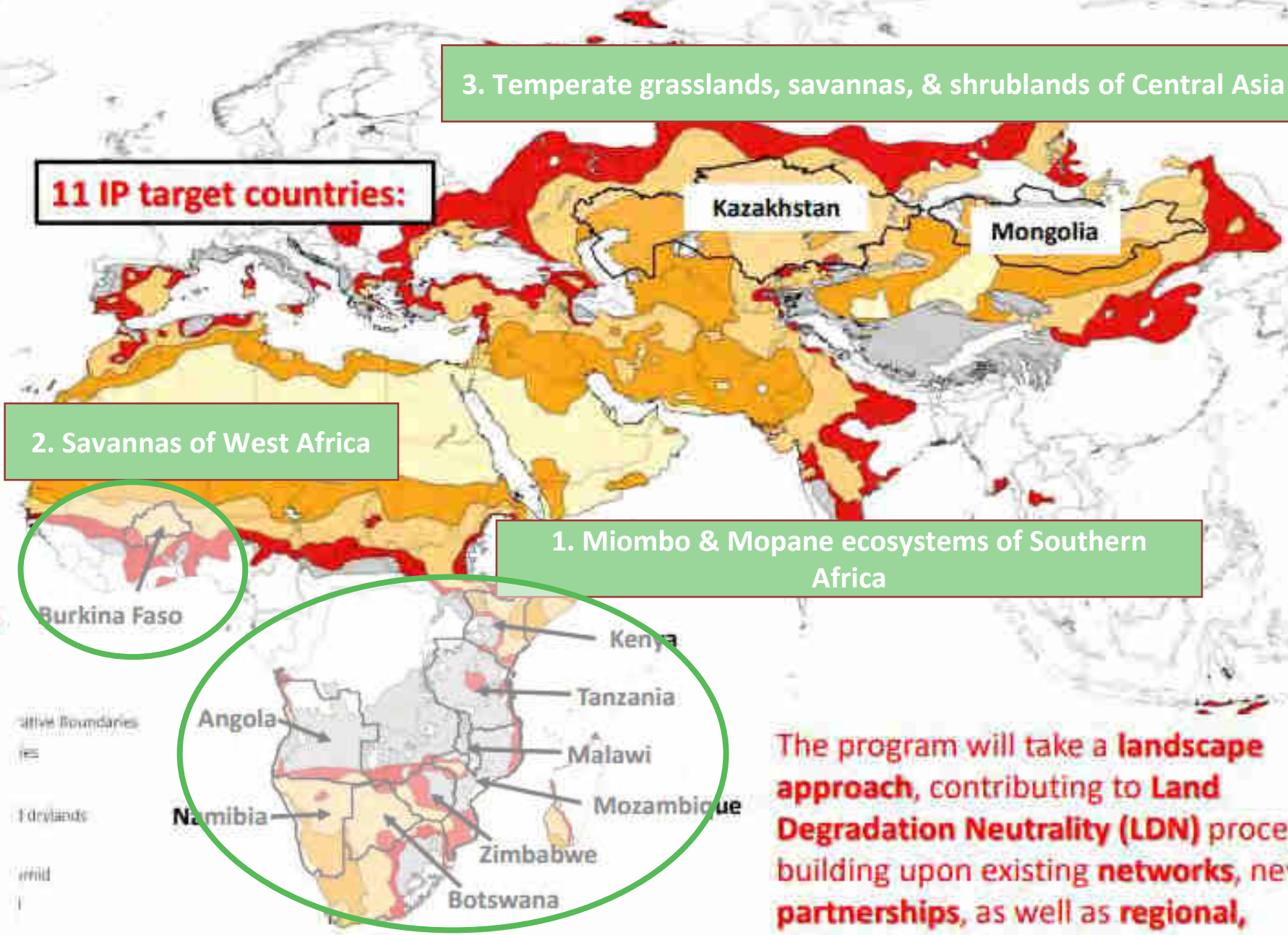
ACHIEVING LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL VISION 2030-2040

GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (SFM-DSL)

Key Interventions:

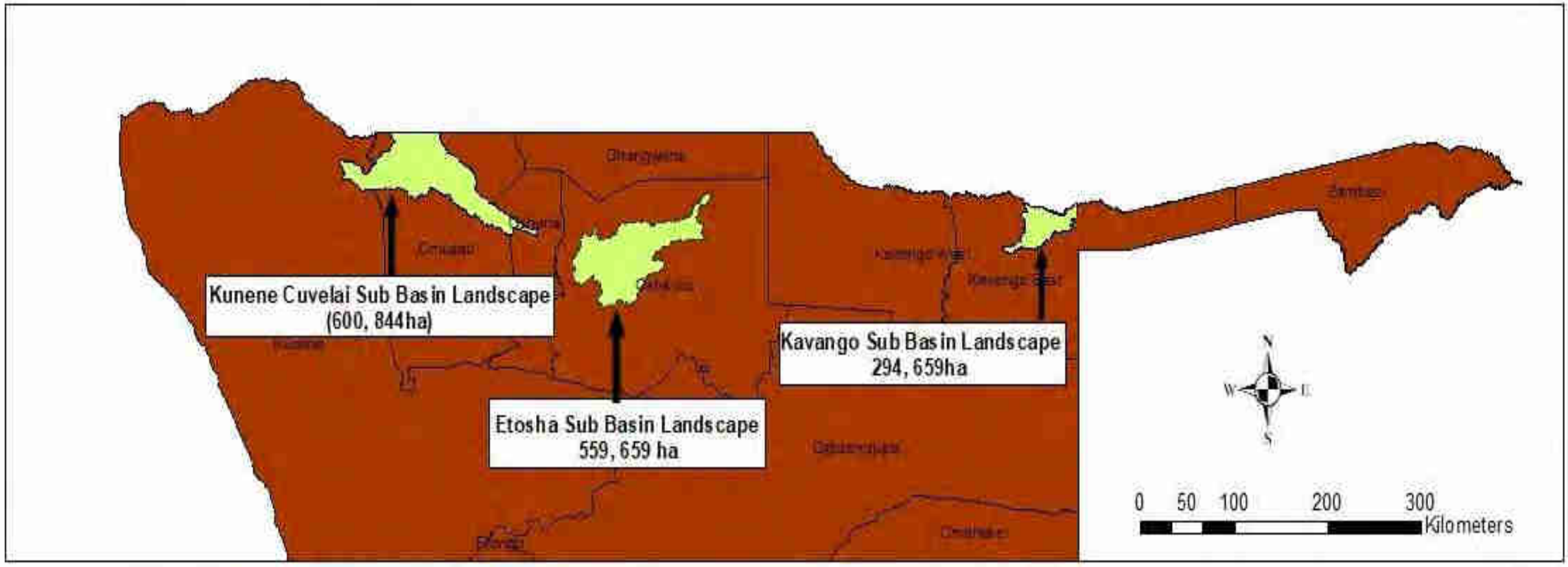
1) **Integrated landscape management** with particular focus on **sustainable forest management and restoration, rangelands**, and **livestock production**
2) The promotion of **diversified agro-ecological food production systems** in drylands
3) The creation of an **enabling environment** to support the two objectives above.

11 IP target countries:



The program will take a **landscape approach**, contributing to **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)** process building upon existing **networks**, new **partnerships**, as well as **regional, national and global platforms.**

Project Target Landscapes



Forest Roles in Sustainable Development

Forest - a unique resource

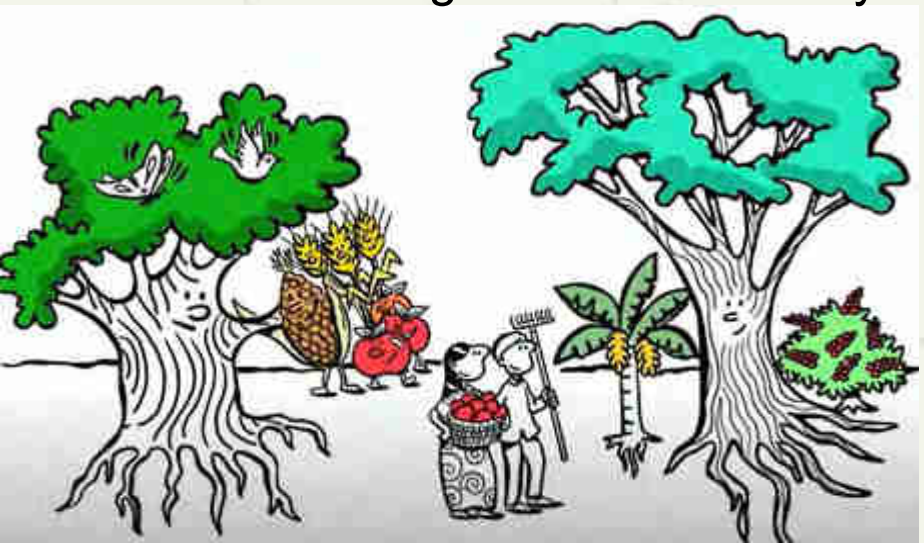
- Forests supply goods and services: natural renewable resources - contribute to the sustainable development of communities to meet present and future needs
- Different functions:
  - **Economical** – support production functions of the forest as a (biomass) – renewable energy
  - **Social- culture** – promoting employment and social program, contribution to food and nutrition security
  - **Environmental/ecological** – development of biodiversity, supporting productive (as a source of raw materials) and non-productive (as a source of raw materials) functions of forests, securing inhabitants, preserving eco-systems, etc.

- Forests are under severe pressure due to the requirement of land for other purposes
  - agriculture,
  - development projects,
  - local area needs – biotic pressure grazing, wood energy, food,
  - fire – natural degradation – slopes – landslides – forest fires

Three Integrated Pathways that contribute to green recovery and transition to sustainable economies - State of the World's Forests Report (FAO, 2022)

1. Halting deforestation contributes to forest recovery and maintaining forests ecosystem services

- Agricultural expansion – 9% of global deforestation
- Land-use change responds to multiple underlying drivers, including poverty and unsustainable production practices and consumption patterns
- Generate benefits – biodiversity conservation, disaster reduction, soil and water protection and the maintenance of pollination service, climate, health and long-term food security



2. Restoring degraded forests and expanding agroforestry

- Large degraded land potentially (biophysically) restored by combining forests and trees with agriculture (mosaic restoration)
- Potential to mobilize forest-based industries to scale up innovative green value chains

3. Sustainably use forests to build a resilient local economy and build green value chains

- Response to the environmental threats of climate change, biodiversity loss and the decline of ecosystem services
- New forest and tree resources - restoration and agroforestry and by sustainably using forests

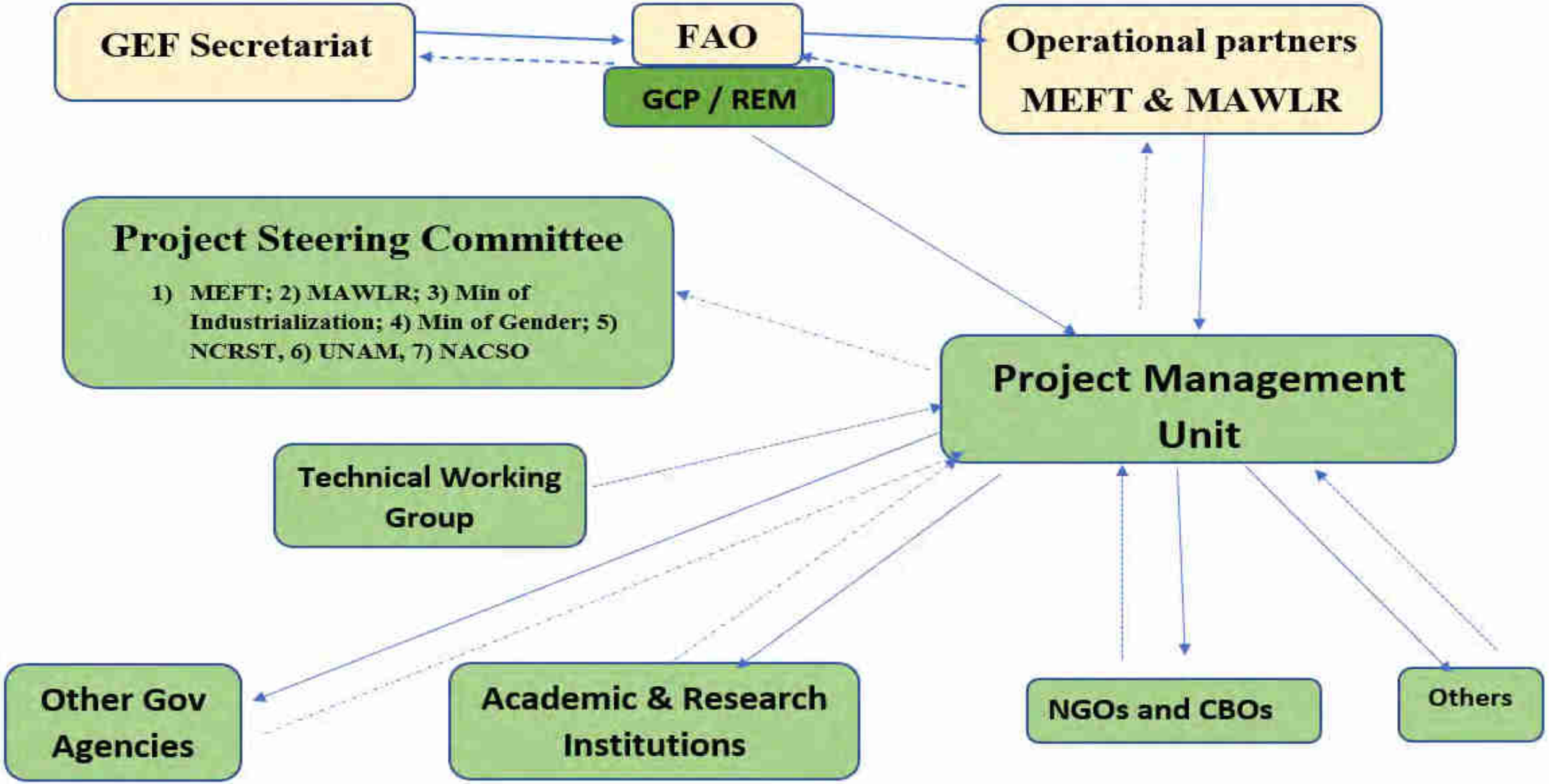
- in turn:- green jobs and income

DSL-IP Nmibia Child Project Objectives

- To introduce and pilot a transformational shift towards sustainable, integrated management of multi-use dryland landscapes in Northern Namibia

- To address the increasing land degradation in the Miombo-Mopane dry forests belt of Northern Namibia, building on Land Degradation Neutrality principles

Project Institutional arrangements



PROJECT SUMMARY

Component 1: (*Engage*) Developing enabling frameworks for applying LDN at the national and landscape level

Outcomes: policy review, LDN support system, participatory frameworks for the Integrated Land Use Plans ILUPs, multistakeholder engagement/coordination

Component 2: (*ACT*) Strengthening implementation and enabling scaling out of SLM and SFM best practices at the landscape level

Outcomes: training of forest/farm/rangeland users (SLM/SFM), business incubation (VC support & increase market demands)

Component 3: (*Track*) Strengthening knowledge, learning and collaboration to support progress towards
achieving national LDN targets

Outcomes: knowledge management (national, regional and global level), regional collaboration/coordination (SADC GGWI), participatory monitoring and evaluation

DSL-IP Project SFM & SLM Interventions

SLM in Croplands LUS in Sub-basin 1 Kunene-Cuvelai and Sub-basin 2 Etosha

- ✓ Community Seed Banks (CSB): serves as a hub for local communities to conserve and exchange seeds
- ✓ Crop intensification through agriculture production: crop rotational & intercropping system e.g. Pearl Millet (2nd Core Theme), climate-smart agriculture (CSA) as SAPs
- ✓ Diversification: tend to be more agronomically stable and resilient: agroforestry – increase cover in cropland with NUS that is drought/economic interest tree species, biodiversity habitat and NTFP, fodder and fiber
- ✓ Green Value Chain (GVC): Legumes/cowpeas, Pearl millet, Marula & Mangetti oil, thatch grasses, Mopane worms, Small-scale agro-processing plant for tomatoes
- ✓ Sustainable water practices and soil conservation

DSL-IP Project SFM & SLM Interventions

SLM in Rangeland (Grazing Land) LUS in Sub-basin 1 Kunene-Cuvelai and Sub-basin 2 Etosha

- ✓ Sustainable grazing management introduced - rotational grazing & setting land for pasture areas
- ✓ Buffer zones on small-scale commercial farms
- ✓ Bush control: sustainable firewood production (Core theme)
- ✓ Fire management: capacity building on unprescribed fire – prescribed burning, preventing wildfires, fire for management/pest control
- ✓ Green Value Chain (GVC): Youth-led livestock fattening model – development & marketing, animal fodder production, sustainable firewood harvesting

DSL-IP Project SFM & SLM Interventions

SFM in Forest and Woodlands LUS in Sub-basin 1 Kunene-Cuvelai and Sub-basin 3 Okavango

- ✓Sustainable FSC charcoal production (Core Theme)
- ✓Assist natural regeneration
- ✓Restoration activities in areas near riverbanks
- ✓Improving LU plans of CFs and securing access to the forest
- ✓Green Value Chain (GVC): rural value development in CSB: legumes, cowpeas, Pearl millet, small-scale agro-processing plant e.g., thatch grass production, Mangetti & Maguni oil, sustainable fuelwood, Devils Claw, etc.
- ✓Fire management (rural community capacity)
- ✓Forest protection: veld fires awareness to increase biomass
- ✓Land tenure –land conflict and boundary disputes, improve land tenure security and access rights e.g. environmental management plans, local capacity development

CoP 2 – CP Component 2

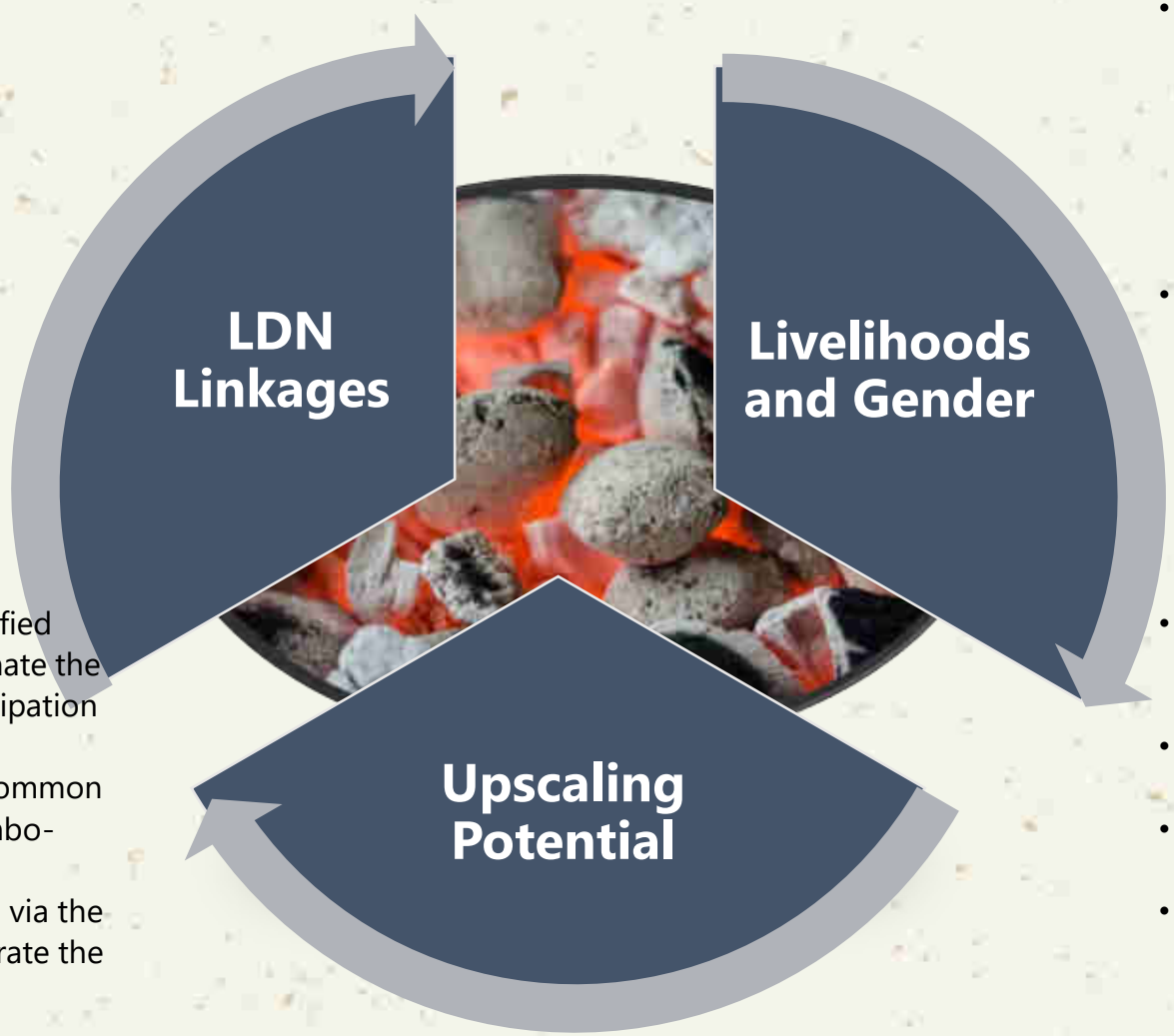
Core theme **Namibia** – FSC Charcoal from invasive Bush

Contribution to LDN

- The biomass used is sourced from invasive bush which will help ease pressure on natural dryland forests.
- Contributes to restoration in degradation hotspots. Invasive bush interferes with the optimal mix of vegetation thereby altering ecosystem stability and functionality.
- Addresses the main drivers of land degradation in the target areas.

Up-and Out-scaling potential

- First, Namibia is already producing FSC-certified charcoal although large producers predominate the VC. The idea is to support smallholder participation and sustained engagement.
- Secondly, invasive bush encroachment is a common challenge (transboundary issue) in the Miombo-Mopane eco-region, not just Namibia.
- Knowledge exchange, outreach and learning via the established DSL IP REMs will catalyze/accelerate the scaling up and replication process.



Contributions to livelihoods and gender

- Offers opportunities for local value addition of woody biomass via charcoal production.
- Inclusion and contribution to socially-equitable financial returns. Specific focus on smallholders, local communities, women and youth
- Safe, convenient and reliable source of energy.
- Income diversification.
- Employment creation.
- It will generate benefits for livestock production (and food security)

THANK YOU

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