

Status of ES management in East and Southern Africa

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Uganda Revenue from Natural Resources (million US\$),

Year	Forestry	Wildlife	Fisheries
1998	0.6	70	40
1999		65	26
2000	0.7	92	34
2001		164	130
2002	0.7	252	88
2003		181	220
2004	0.6	317	103
2005	2.5		143

COST OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cost of natural resource management

Example: costs of forest patrolling of one kilometer in one year:

Country	Local currency	USD
Uganda:	UGX 1,000,000	423
Tanzania:	Tsh 600,000	397
Kenya:	KES 54,000	630

Assisted by community participation
Insufficient logistical support e.g. mobility, communication equipment.

STATUS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Forest cover (km²)

<i>Country</i>	1992	2007	% Reduction per year
Uganda	46,645	34,542	-1.73
Tanzania	402,041	344,326	-0.96
Kenya	36,828	34,940	-0.34
Malawi	37,973	33,360	-0.81
Mozambique	198,620	191,620	-0.23
South Africa	92,030	92,030	0.00
Zambia	477,896	415,624	-0.87
Ethiopia	146,913	127,180	-0.90

Source: Trading economics 2010
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/>

Arable land (ha per capita)

<i>Country</i>	1993	2007	% Reduction per year
Uganda	0.26	0.18	-2.20
Tanzania	0.32	0.22	-2.23
Kenya	0.2	0.14	-2.14
Malawi	0.23	0.21	-0.62
Mozambique	0.24	0.2	-1.19
South Africa	0.38	0.3	-1.50
Zambia	0.61	0.43	-2.11
Ethiopia	0.19	0.18	-0.38

Source: Trading economics 2010
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/>

Fresh water availability (m³ per capita)





<i>Country</i>	2002	2007	% Reduction per year
Uganda	1,498	1,232	-3.55
Tanzania	2,336	1,977	-3.07
Kenya	625	534	-2.91
Malawi	1,286	1,087	-3.09
Mozambique	5,207	4,489	-2.76
South Africa	990	920	-1.41
Zambia	7,309	6,355	-2.61
Ethiopia	1,767	1,512	-2.89

Source: Trading economics 2010
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/>

PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES TO NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resource legislation (Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and Kenya)

Increased recognition of co-ownership

-  Fisheries: Beach management units
-  Land: Local government land commissions
-  Water: Water user groups or associations
-  Forestry: collaborative/participatory forest management; community forests; private forests

1990s: Increased local stakeholder participation in NRM

Decentralisation:

- 🌳 Tanzania: 22% of forest area; 12.8% (about 4.1 million ha) under PFM
- 🌳 Uganda: Less than 0.1% forest area;
 - 🌳 Vermin control;
 - 🌳 Environment management
- 🌳 Malawi: Fisheries resource management
- 🌳 Kenya: zero decentralisation

Challenges:

- 🌳 Limited financial and human capacity
- 🌳 Limited willingness

Increased opportunity for private sector participation

- 🌳 Sawlog production scheme
- 🌳 Tendering of fee collection from fisheries
- 🌳 Ecotourism – Budongo Kaniyo Pabidi
- 🌳 Uganda: Bwindi Impenetrable trust fund
- 🌳 Kenya: Kitengela Maasai land lease; Shompole community trust – 62000 ha
- 🌳 Carbon, Water and Biodiversity PES markets being developed

Challenges

- Diminishing incentive as the cost burden is felt more than the benefits
- Politicisation of decentralisation – e.g., water management in Malawi
- New donor-driven structures
- Lack of human, institutional and financial capacity
- Strong control from center which supports most of LG budget (over 90% in Uganda)
- Private sector involvement still very limited – and sometimes confusing – concessions are sometimes not honoured
- Decentralisation leading to fragmentation – LGs from ministries; among LGs

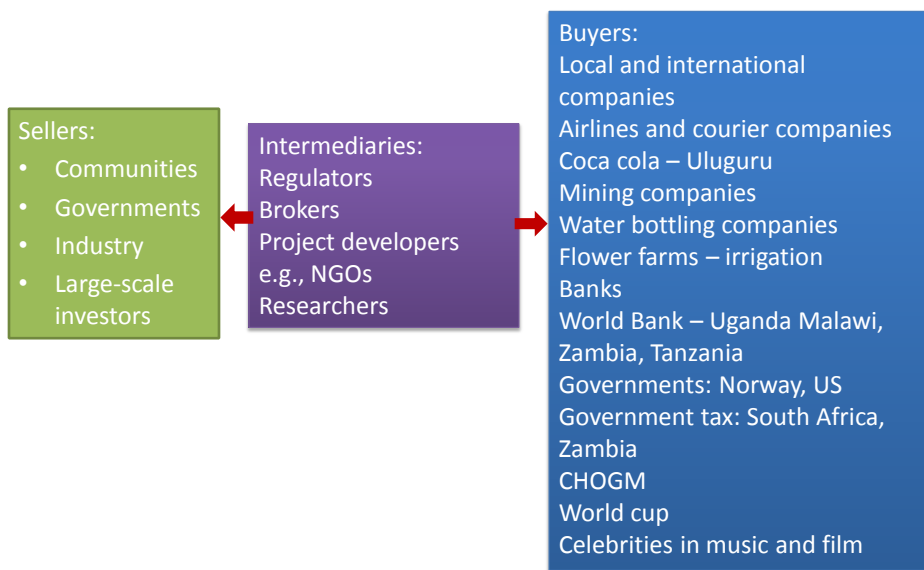
PES IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Learning by doing
To be formalised in curricula and Policy

Market responses

- Increased private sector investment in natural resource management
- Social cooperate responsibility: mainly local
- Valuation of environmental services
- Buying of credits and off-sets: mainly international
- Linkages with banks and mobile money transfers
- Certification or eco-labeling of forest products and agricultural commodities

Actors



Forest carbon

- **Ethiopia**
 - Natural regeneration project
- **Malawi**
 - Tree planting – 20,000 ha
 - Plan Vivo
- **Madagascar**
 - REDD in Makira forest – WCS
- **Mozambique**
 - Carbon trust – Envirotrade
 - Zambezi Delta
 - Sofala community carbon project CCB
 - Green Resources afforestation – 126,000 ha
- **Kenya**
 - REDD Kasigau corridor, 8000 ha, CCB
 - Afforestation in Karura forest UNEP
- **Tanzania**
 - REDD by TFCG, WWF and JGI
 - TIST
- **Uganda**
 - FACE Foundation;
 - Nile Basin afforestation – World Bank
 - REDD by JGI and WCS
 - Ecotrust afforestation
 - Global Woods – Kikonda
 - TIST
- **Rwanda**
 - Afforestation
- **Zambia**
 - REDD

Water

- **Kenya**
 - Lake Naivasha, WWF-CARE program
- **Tanzania**
 - Uluguru Mountains EPWS – WWF-CARE-IIED project
- **South Africa**
 - Working for water through removal of invasive species
 - Drakenberg mountain

Biodiversity

- **Uganda:** Bwindi Impenetrable trust fund
- **Kenya:**
 - Kitengela Maasai land lease
 - Shompole community trust – 62000 ha

Other

Uganda

Landfill project – World Bank \$3000
 Urban stove improvement
 Hydro-dams

Kenya

Ken Gen 9 CDM projects
 Efficient cookstoves – cell phone-based micro-credit

South Africa: Landfill project

Challenges and risks

- Information – generation, access
- Complex
- Scale – aggregation
- Brokering gap
- Financing the initial investment in PES structuring
- Elite capture
- New laws and institutions –MRV, enforcement
- Fears of loss of sovereignty
- Determining boundaries
- Governance; funds and contract management

Thank you

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