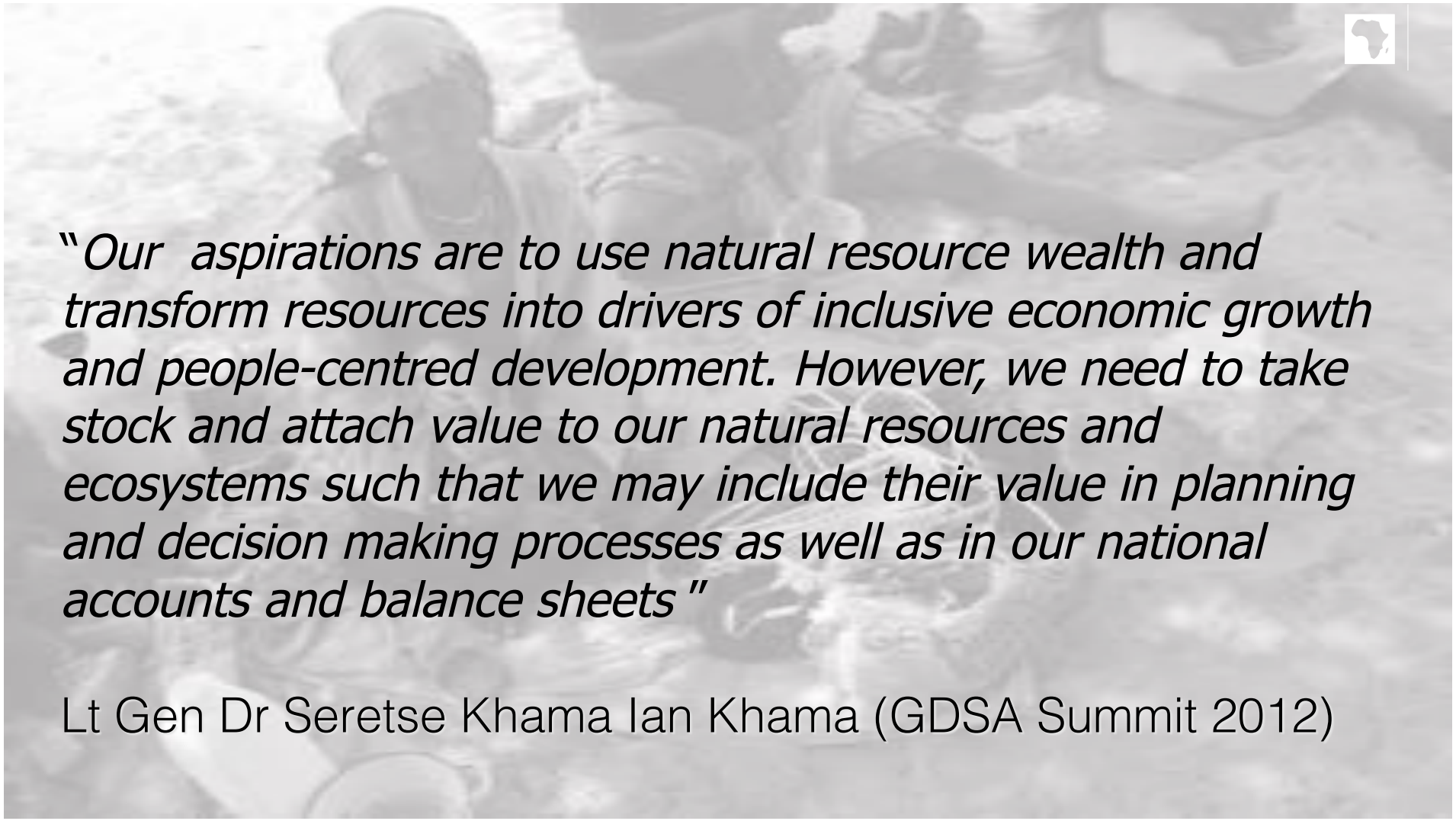

gaborone declaration
for sustainability
in africa
WORLD BANK WAVES PARTNERSHIP MEETING
RUUD JANSEN - GDSA
KIGALI, RWANDA
JUNE 5-7, 2017


GHANA
LIBERIA
GABON
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
TANZANIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
MADAGASCAR
SOUTH AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
SUSTAINABILITY
IN AFRICA



"*Our aspirations are to use natural resource wealth and transform resources into drivers of inclusive economic growth and people-centred development. However, we need to take stock and attach value to our natural resources and ecosystems such that we may include their value in planning and decision making processes as well as in our national accounts and balance sheets"*

Lt Gen Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama (GDSA Summit 2012)

COMMITMENTS

1. Incorporating the value of natural capital in public and private sector policies and decision-making

2. Pursuing sustainable development and sustainable production – incl. agriculture, fisheries, and extractive industries - while maintaining natural capital

3. Generating data, undertake monitoring and build capacity to support policy and decision-making.

GDSA

GDSA Governance Structure

The GDSA is an action, sharing and learning platform for NCA and sustainable development in Africa

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Functions

- Serve members
- Supports Implementation
- Progress + Results
- Facilitates Partnerships
- Communication and learning

Partners

- Funders
- Institutional Partners
- Corporate Partners

NATURAL CAPITAL

- Increase capacity and support for implementing natural capital (CF) accounting + ecosystem accounting.
- Establish NCA partnerships for regional Community of Practice – COP (World Bank WAVES, GIZ, IUCN, UNEP) + MoUs
- Undertake pilot Ecosystem Accounting project / NC mapping - Liberia
- Design and coordinate GDSA multi-country NCA projects
- NCA training (ANU, Australia) – GDSA participants (Ghana, Liberia, Botswana)

ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING

People need nature to thrive…but <u>where</u> is the nature that people need?

- Where are the forests that **mitigate climate change** and **harbour biodiversity**?
- Where are the rivers and wetlands that **provide fresh water** for drinking and energy production?
- Where are the forests, savannas, and grasslands that provide non-timber forest products to **support food security**?

PHOTO: BAILEY EVANS

WHY MAP NATURAL CAPITAL?

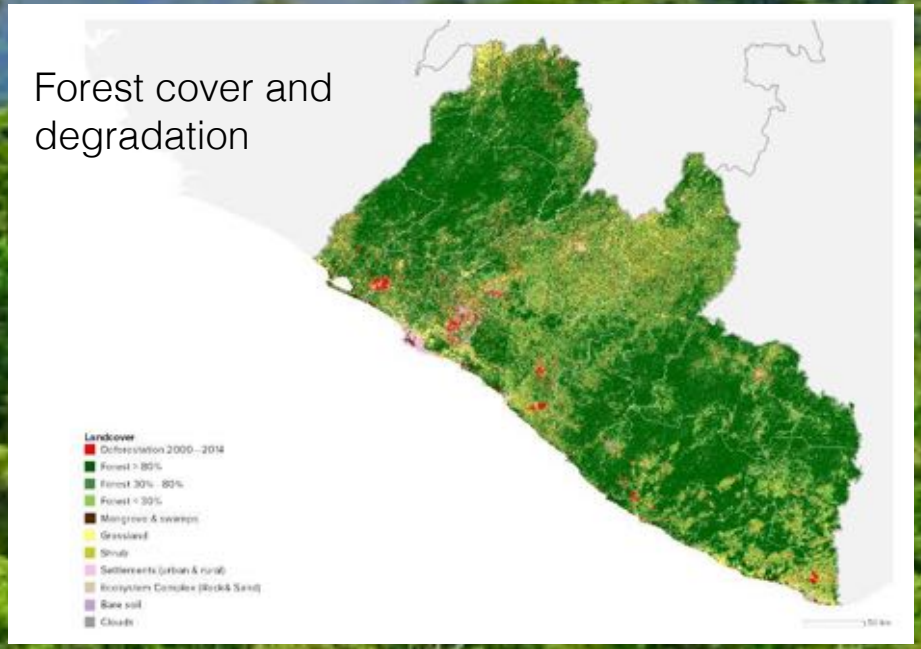
Maps of **essential natural capital** are helpful to

- Appreciate extent and condition of natural capital (forests, mangroves, plantations, PAs, water sources etc.)
- Guide scarce resources to the places where they can be most effective
- Support spatial planning
- Inform efforts to achieve sustainable development targets
- Provide indicators to measure the status of ecosystems and biodiversity
- Provide a basis for more advanced Natural Capital Accounting efforts

Liberia – Natural Capital Mapping

Forest cover and degradation and carbon stock

Forest cover and degradation



Carbon stock

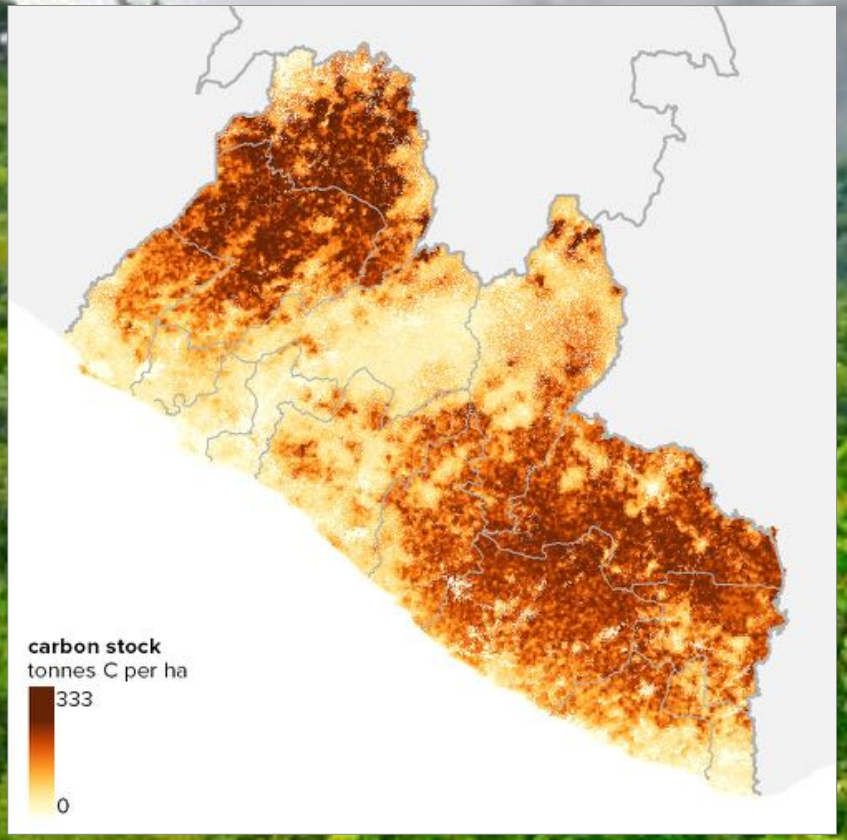
PROTECTED AREAS, FORESTS & MANGROVES

Forest & mangroves	Area (ha)	Percent
Designated	322,107	4%
Proposed	861,610	11%
Proposed & Designated	322,107	15%
Total forest & mangroves	**8,088,170**	**100%**

IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016), The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.

FOREST CARBON STOCK*

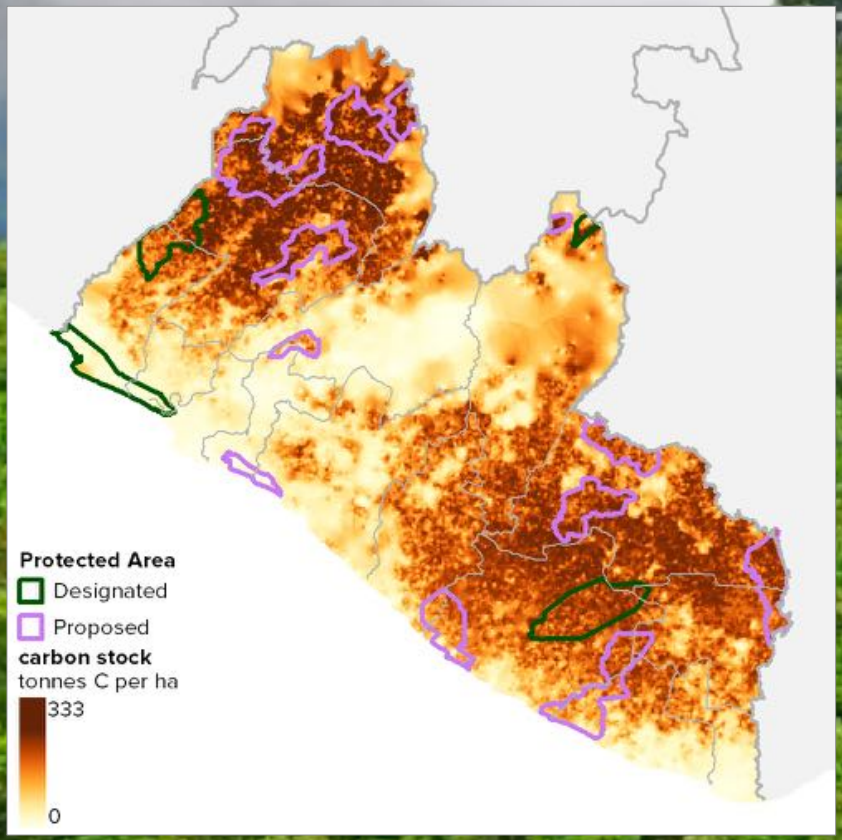
- Liberia's forests have significant carbon stocks
- This map shows total (aboveground & belowground) forest biomass carbon stock
- Darker brown areas = more carbon
- High carbon stock areas could be targeted for long-term conservation of Liberia's forest carbon

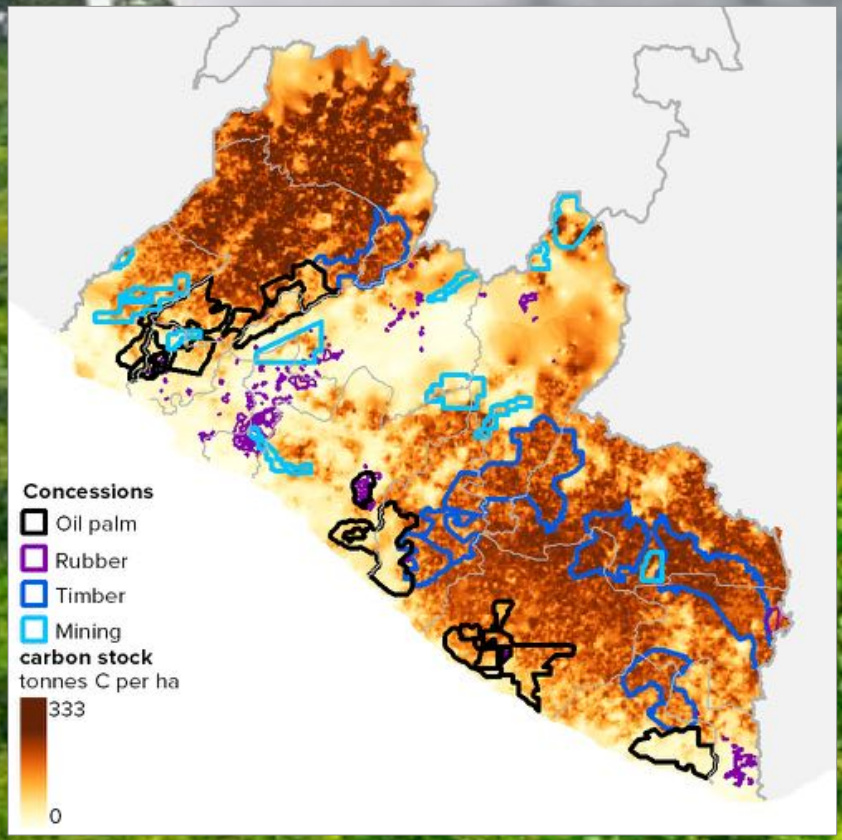


Avitabile V et al. 2016. An integrated pan-tropical biomass map using multiple reference datasets. Global Change Biology 22:1406–1420.

*NOT SUITABLE FOR REDD+ FEASIBILITY

FOREST CARBON STOCK, PROTECTED AREAS & CONCESSIONS



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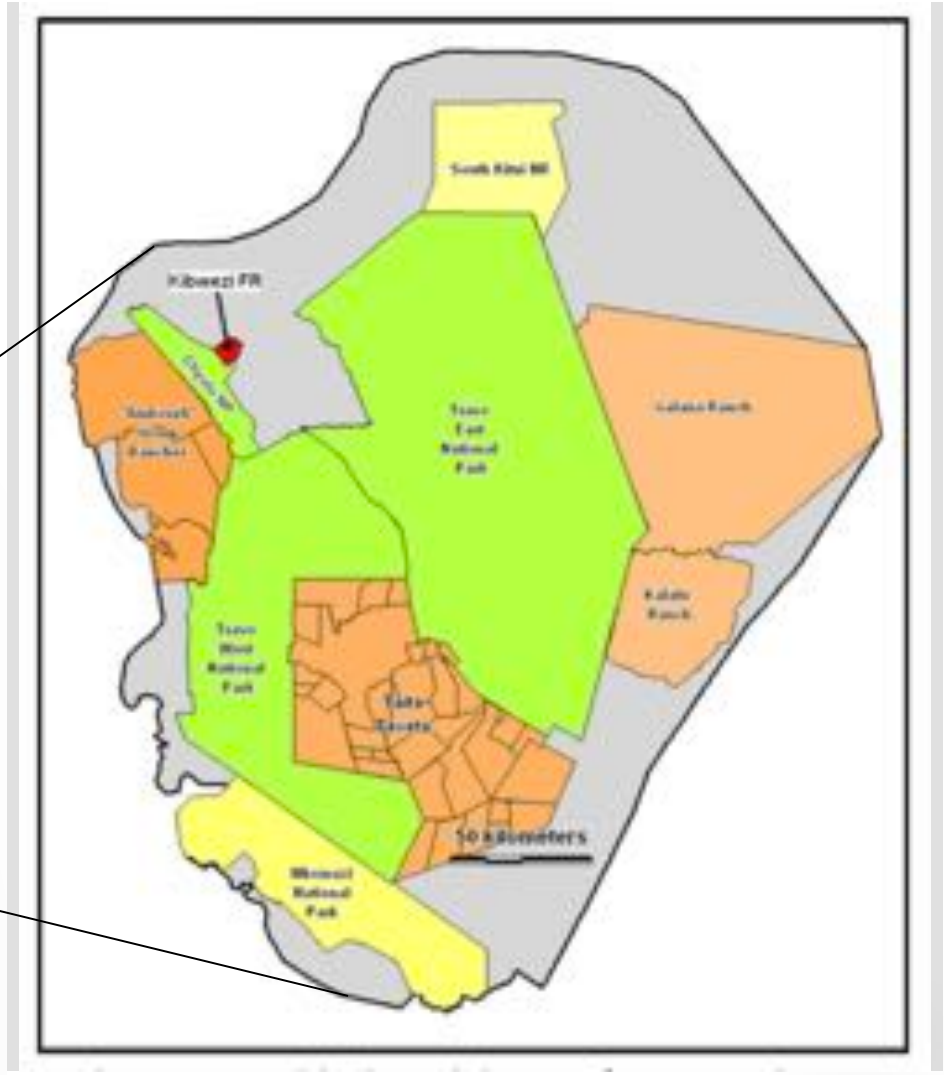
THE CHYULU HILLS ECOSYSTEM
KENYA
CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL
OPEN SOURCE

Critical wildlife areas around the Chyulu Hills



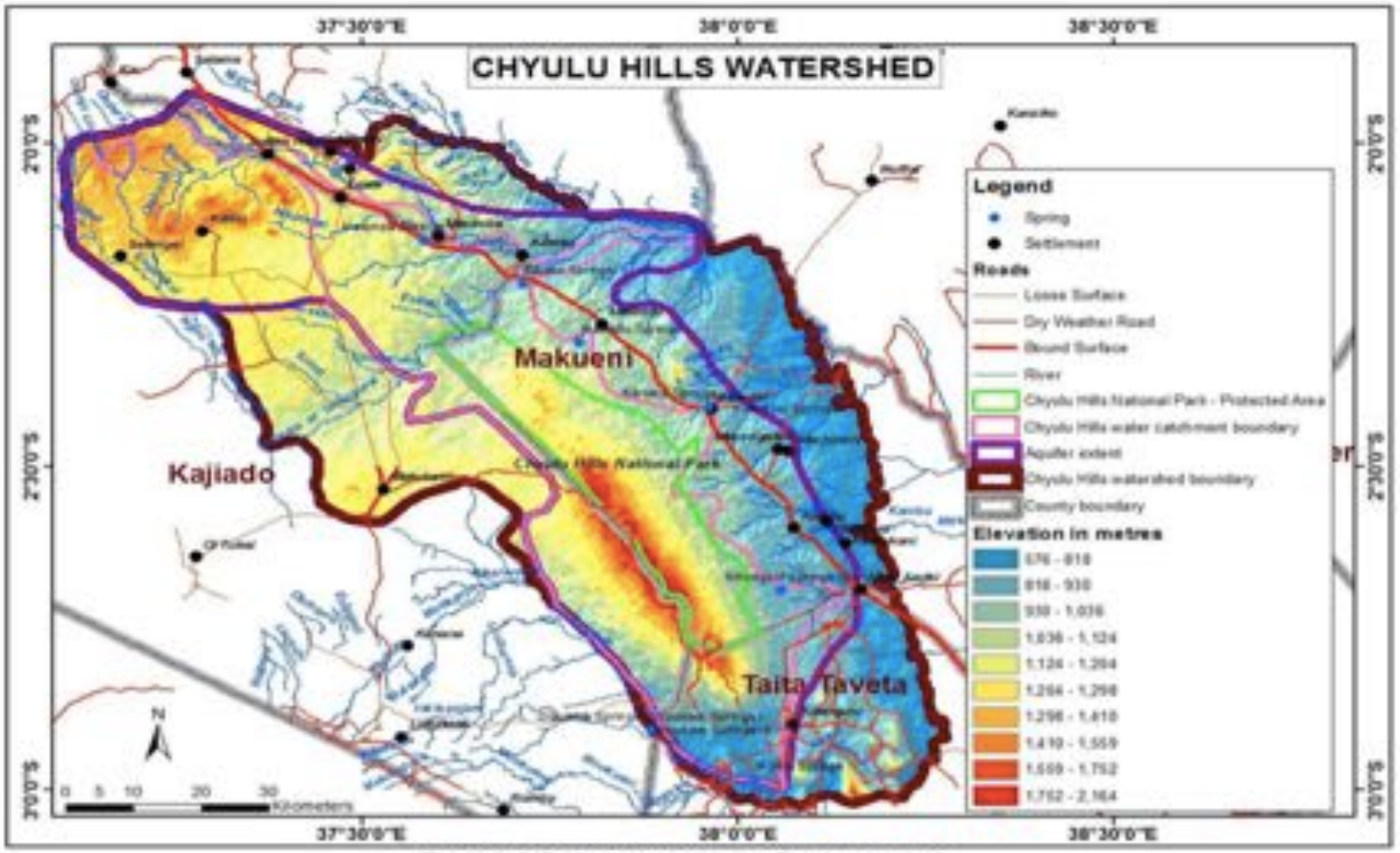


Figure 3- 9: Drainage network in the Chyulu watershed

MZIMA SPRING WATER USE

- Mombasa city (1.5 mill people) obtains approx. 30% of its water through the Mzima I pipe, built in 1966. The 200 km pipeline has a capacity of 35,000 m^3/day.
- Mzima Springs discharge is approx. 306,460.80 m^3/day.
- Mombasa's offtake equates to approx. 10% of the total water discharge.
- Over past 30 years however the discharge from the spring has declined from 460,512 m^3/day to 259,200 m^3/day
- Mombasa plans to implement a 2nd pipeline with a capacity of more than 100,000 m^3/day

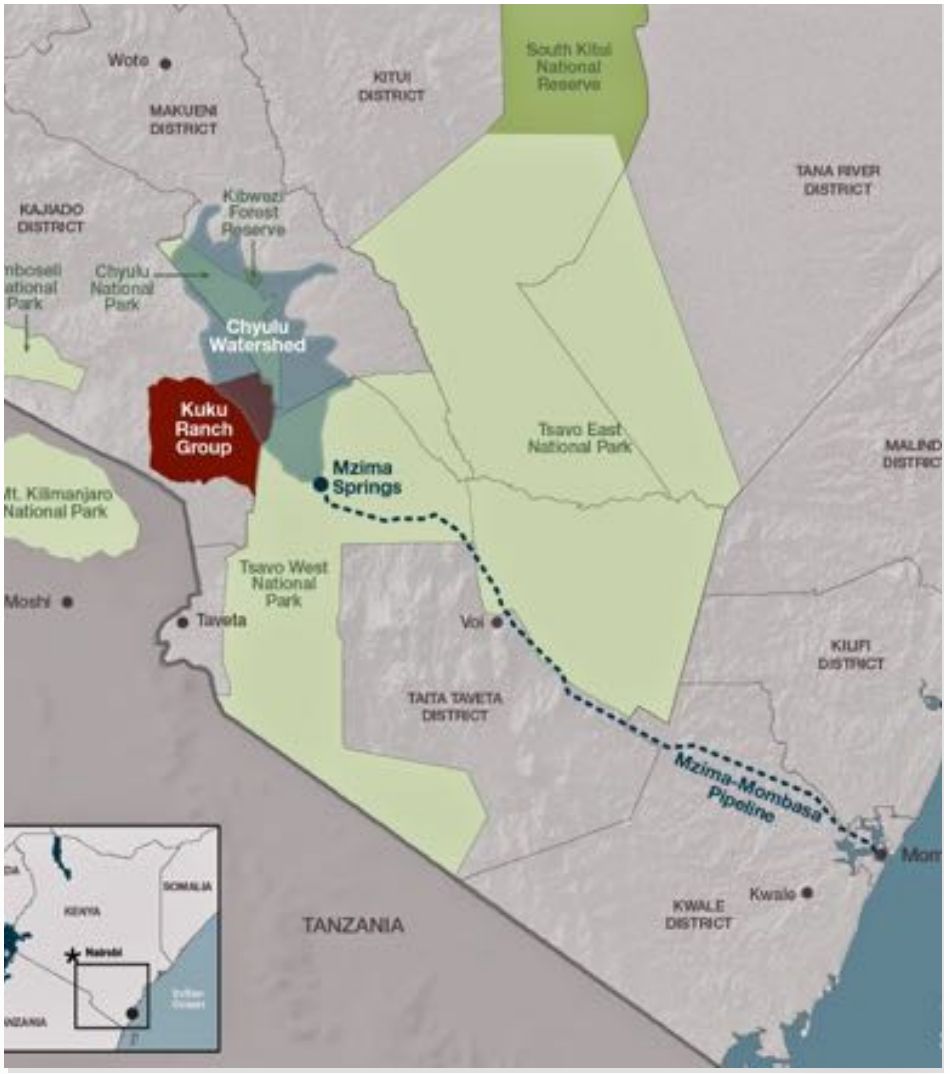
CHYULU HILLS WATER TOWER

Supplies Mombasa city but,

- Unsustainable water off-take.
- Degradation of watershed ecosystem
- Water scarcity

Need for,

- Policy input from pilot experience – bundled PES approach
- Provide innovative financing for watershed protection

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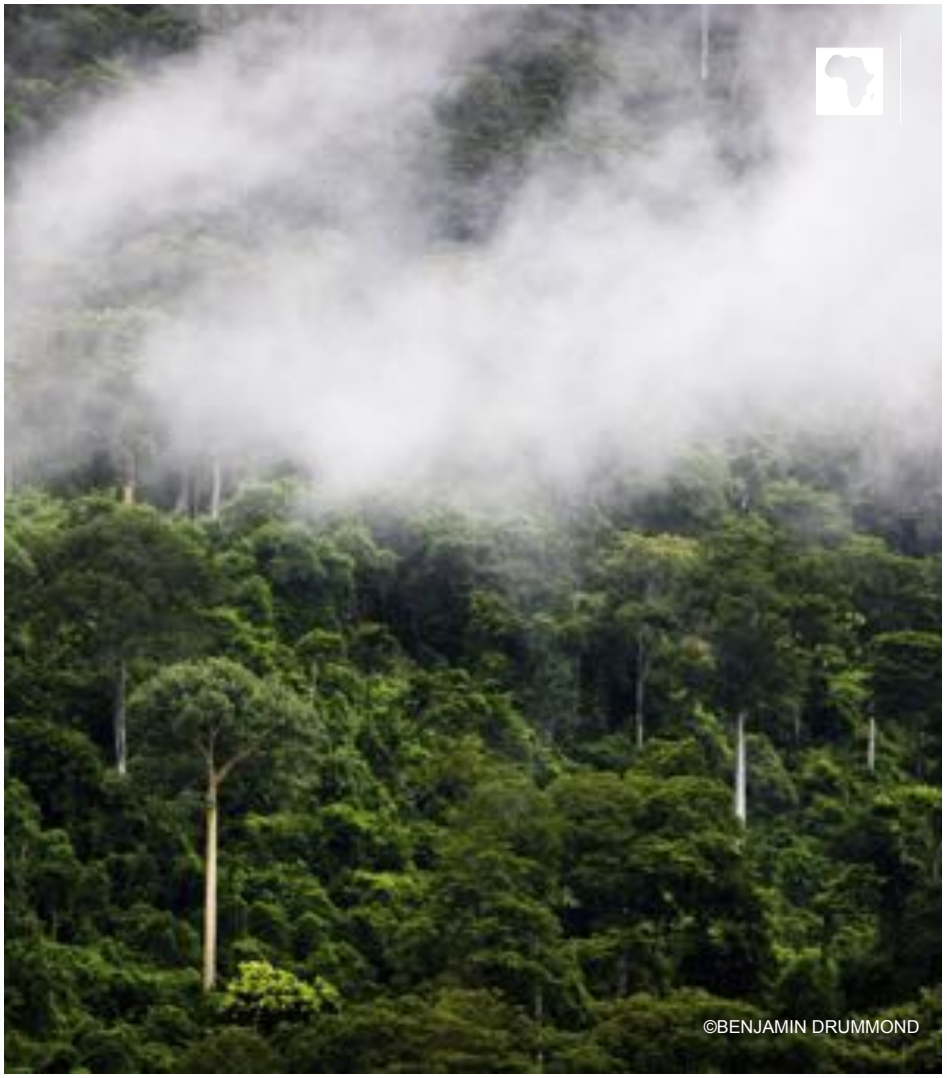
CONCLUSION

- NCA CF accounts: link to policy and decision-making through process of building accounts, analysis, informing policy and integrating into national accounts
- Ecosystem accounts: flexible scale, NC mapping, valuing ecosystem goods and services, informs planning and natural resource management; good basis for community involvement and Payment for Ecosystem Services
- NCA supports national decision making on NRM, Green Economy, SD trade-offs and SDG reporting

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Asante sana -- Murakoze
Thank you -- Je vous remercie