

Secondary stakeholders are those that manage or provide crucial services to the landscape (e.g Road Authority, NAMWATER, NAMPOWER Tour Operators etc).

Tertiary stakeholders are those that provide conditional service or those that simply have an interest in the affairs of a landscape (e.g Researchers, maintenance companies etc). In principle, anyone with a defined role or interest in a particular landscape can be regarded as a stakeholder.

Members are expected to take an active part in the development of strategic plans for the landscapes and also provide input into specific cross cutting issues e.g. challenges with waste management, fire, tourism etc.

What are the benefits of being a landscape member?

In a nutshell, the landscape provides a platform where landscape stakeholders come together to discuss issues of communal interest. More importantly, NAM-PLACE provides financing for the implementation of landscape activities as detailed in the annual work plans. Membership ensures access to information, and a platform to contribute to issues of common concern affecting a particular landscape as defined in the landscape Strategic Management Plans e.g waste management, illegal hunting, tourism infrastructure, research need, wildlife monitoring etc.

Memberships to the landscapes also ensure broader understanding of their activities that may be infringing on their neighbours interests. Landscape Strategic Management Plans guides landscapes' annual work plans and are aimed at providing better and improved management of all environmental and general management aspects affecting a particular landscape.

NAM-PLACE Project

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What is NAM-PLACE Project?

The Namibia Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE) is a five year project established by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism with co-financing from the Global Environment Facility and with the United Nations Development Programme as the Implementing Agency.

What does NAM-PLACE do?

The project adopts the principles of collaborative governance and focuses on developing strategies for land uses in and around existing Protected Areas. The project aims to ensure that areas adjacent to Protected Areas are compatible with biodiversity conservation objectives. These objectives are achieved through the implementation of diverse activities within the landscapes. NAM-PLACE aims to ensure that Namibia's biodiversity and ecosystem values are conserved and will continually provide sustainable benefit flows at local, national and global levels.

Where is the project implemented?

The project established and manages five demonstration sites, namely: The Mudumu Landscape in north eastern Namibia, The Greater Waterberg Landscape in central northern Namibia, The Greater Sossusvlei – Namib Landscape in south western Namibia, The Greater Fish River Canyon Landscape in southern Namibia and The Windhoek Green Belt Landscape in central Namibia.

How are these sites managed?

As part of the implementation, all landscapes have to establish Landscape Management Committees. These committees oversee implementation of strategic plans and annual workplans.

What is a Landscape Management Committee (LMC)?

Landscape Management Committee is a body or committee created and selected from all landscape stakeholders to ensure that all stakeholders are represented and involved in the decision making processes that affect their landscapes.

Landscape Management Committees comprises of stakeholders applicable to specific landscapes. These may include, land owners, land custodians, line ministries, tour operators, service providers, non-governmental organizations in the respective landscapes. Members of the landscape management committees are elected from all landscape stakeholders at an Annual General Meeting as directed by the landscape constitution of each landscape.

Members are elected as focal persons for the group of stakeholders they are representing on a period of two years. Upon expiration of the term, members can be re-elected or new members may be entrusted with the responsibility.

What is NAM-PLACE management approach to landscape management?

Collaborative management:

The concept refers to the management of the landscape through consultation with all landscape stakeholders. NAM-PLACE facilitates the establishment of the landscape governing frameworks and guides annual work plans in accordance with the principles of biodiversity conservation, tourism development and sustainable development in general.

Collaborative management encourages inclusive participation towards development of plans that will address key environmental challenges across the landscapes.

Who can be a member of the landscape?

Membership to the landscape is voluntary and is open to all landscape stakeholders. Landscape stakeholders can be classified into primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders are the land owners and land custodians. In other words, those that are responsible for specific land units within a landscape.