

National Council

**Report on the Nevsky International Ecological Congress,
held from 22nd to 23rd of May 2025 in St. Petersburg,
Russian Federation by Hon. Melania Ndjago, Chairperson
of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment
and Natural Resources**

October 2025

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i. Acknowledgments

The National Council Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, under the leadership of its Chairperson, Honourable Melania Ndjago, expresses its sincere gratitude to Honourable Alexander Dvoinykh, Member of the Federation Council and Chairperson of our counterpart, the Committee on Agriculture and Food Policy and Environmental Management, for the kind invitation to participate in the 11th Nevsky International Ecological Congress.

The Committee further extends its profound appreciation to Honourable Valentina Matvienko, Speaker of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and Co-Chair of the Organizing Committee of the XI Nevsky International Ecological Congress; Honourable Dmitry Patrushev, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation; and Honourable Alexander Kozlov, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Russia, for their leadership in organizing and hosting such an exceptional Congress.

Special acknowledgment is also given to Mr. Albert Beineshev, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Namibia in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, Finally, to the Heroic City of Leningrad and the people of the Russian Federation—your warm hospitality and generosity were received with heartfelt gratitude.



1. Background

In terms of Rule 159 (1) of the National Council Standing Rules and Orders (as amended), the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources is mandated to inquire into matters that may affect natural resources as well as promote the protection and conservation of the environment. As part of fulfilling this mandate, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Hon. Melania Ndjago attended the Conference 11th Nevsky International Ecological Congress which took place from the 22nd to the 23rd of May 2025 in St. Petersburg, Russian federation under the theme, “Planet Earth: Living in Harmony with Nature”.

The Nevsky International Ecological Congress has been taking place bi-annually in Saint Petersburg, Russia, since 2008. The event is organized by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Inter-Parliamentary Assembly together with Russia’s Federation Council (the Upper House of Parliament) and the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

The Congress aims to address pressing environmental issues, promote international cooperation, and share best practices in environmental protection and sustainable development. It also seeks to provide a broad overview of Russia's experience in these areas and offer practical proposals to relevant authorities. Furthermore, it serves as a platform for bringing together various environmental events and discussions, aiming to formulate recommendations on key environmental agenda items. The event emphasizes the importance of international collaboration in tackling global environmental challenges.

The 11th NIEC was the second to be attended by the National Council Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, the first having been the 10th NIEC which took place in 2023 following an invitation to Committee Chairperson, Hon. Ndjago.

2. Composition of the Delegation

The Congress was attended by the following Members of the Committee and Secretariat:

COMMITTEE MEMBER

Hon. Melania Ndjago	Chairperson
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SECRETARIAT

Ms. Pamela Mate	Chief Parliamentary Clerk
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3. Methodology

This report encompasses information obtained during the 11th Nevsky International Ecological Congress held from the 22nd to the 23rd of May 2025 at the Tavrichesky Palace in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

4. Introduction

The Nevsky International Ecological Congress is a deliberative forum for shaping the environmental agenda. As part of an open international dialogue, the Congress provides an opportunity to discuss the most pressing and relevant environmental issues as well as strengthen inter-parliamentary cooperation in ensuring environmental safety and harmonizing environmental legislation. It has become a forum for government authorities, businesses, universities, research institutions, and public bodies to discuss ways for improving environmental efficiency of the CIS economies.

The main objective of the Congress is to promote an international environmental security framework and to provide a constructive dialogue and contribute to the formation of the international system of ecological security. The Congress further helps to find joint solutions in matters concerning sustainable development and environmental protection.

The 11th Congress brought together more than 1,700 participants and media representatives, including more or less 420 foreign representatives from 75 countries, around 310 representatives of Russia's federal and regional executive and legislative authorities, five heads of federal services and agencies, and three leaders of Russia's regions. The event was attended by ministers from five foreign states, six deputy ministers, representatives of 13 international organizations and associations, six heads of foreign parliaments, seven deputy speakers of parliaments and chambers, as well as 14 heads of diplomatic corps.

The Congress reaffirmed its status as an authoritative discussion platform that brings together representatives of the government, science, business, and the youth and environmental communities from all over the world.

5. Congress Proceedings

The first day's discussions covered a wide range of issues ranging from food and climate security to the digitalization of ecology and preservation of biodiversity. The session '*Food Security amidst Climate Change*' addressed challenges with agribusiness and reducing emissions. Issues surrounding food security are becoming increasingly important. Russia is a major food exporter, ranking third in the world in grain exports and first in wheat and frozen fish, while also becoming a leader in barley and peas. The geography of the Russian exports has expanded to the markets in Africa, Asia and the Persian Gulf. Exports of high-value-added products are also on the rise: sugar and oils exports are up 200% and 50%, respectively, and flour exports have grown to more than 1 million tonnes.

On 10 March 2025, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree to expand the Food Security Doctrine. Russia's strategic goal is to maintain stability on global food markets. The Russian agro-industrial complex faces the strategic tasks of increasing agricultural production by 25%, increasing exports by 50% compared with 2021, and ensuring technological independence. These objectives are enshrined in the Russian president's decree on national goals until 2030 and should be implemented taking into account commitments to achieve carbon neutrality.

The round table discussion looked at ways to ensure food security amidst climate change and also aimed to identify the technologies to be introduced that would advance sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also explored funding for climate projects. Namibia has long been grappling with food insecurity, drought and the negative impact of climate change on the agricultural sector especially on rural communities who live off the land. Hence, Hon Ndjago attended the session on food security amidst climate change given that this is also the theme the Standing Committee for the 2025/2026 Financial Year.

The session '*The Caspian: Cooperation for the Future*' examined international measures to preserve sea levels. As the largest lake on Earth, the Caspian Sea is a unique natural feature. Roughly 130 rivers flow into the sea, which is located on the territory of all Caspian states – Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. Over the past two decades, water levels in the Caspian Sea have decreased by almost three metres to an all-time low, while the coastline has retreated by a distance of 15–20 kilometres. It was uncovered that the problem of water fluctuations in the sea can only be solved through coordinated response measures at the interstate level of all Caspian states and more collaborative research to study how global climate change in the region is making the sea shallower.

Such research is of paramount importance to preserving the ecosystem of the Caspian Sea and ensuring the further sustainable development of the economic activities of Caspian countries. The mechanisms of the Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (the Tehran Convention) are the foundations for the five countries to cooperate on such issues as sea level fluctuations, preventing pollution, protecting the sea against the aftermath of environmental emergencies, as well as the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biological resources.

The discussion identified steps to be taken to enhance cooperation in the transport and logistics sector and build on the region's tourism potential. It further identified programmes to be developed to preserve biological diversity, including sturgeon (an ancient living fossil fish) and the Caspian seal, as a key indicator of the ecosystem's sustainability. Approaches to be used for the medium-term and long-term forecasting of the Caspian Sea level were also considered.

The session '*Everything for Nature: Artificial Intelligence and High Technologies*' presented AI-based solutions for the environment. It highlighted unique technologies as well as engineering and digital solutions being created to minimize the environmental impact of humans. Technological innovations and the introduction of biotechnologies, robotics, information systems, and artificial intelligence are currently reducing the adverse impact on all components of the environment, including water bodies, air, soil, flora, and fauna, in order to ensure careful and prudent nature management. Training the workforce to adapt to the changing landscape of the ecology and nature management industry is a separate issue that needs to be addressed. Foresters, polar explorers, ecologists, bioengineers, architects, and artificial intelligence engineers were identified as some of the professions the nature conservation sector need.

Participants in the panel discussion '*Sustainable Development of BRICS*' discussed transnational projects and green financing. The discussion focused on the feasibility of preparing and implementing multilateral and bilateral environmental projects within BRICS. The participants discussed the New Development Bank's capabilities and interest in implementing environmental projects, as well as ideas voiced by Russian businesses and the banking sector about ways to attract financing. They paid particular attention to the needs of BRICS member countries and partners for international environmental projects.

The sessions '*The Strategic Priority of Biodiversity*' and '*Women's Role in Achieving Ecological Well-Being*' provided platforms for an intersectoral dialogue. The trend of conscious consumption, environmental awareness, and a responsible attitude to resources is becoming an integral part of the strategies of major companies, government initiatives, and public movements. According to information from the discussion, women make an invaluable contribution to the development of environmental awareness by initiating projects that aim to preserve ecosystems, reduce the manmade burden on nature,

and promote the principles of sustainable development. Many of the significant environmental changes seen today are largely due to the involvement of women. At the level of families and local communities, they shape the standards of everyday behaviour by instilling environmental responsibility in society. The session provided a platform to discuss best practices, successful cases, and new opportunities for the development of the green economy. It also aimed to identify initiatives and projects which already had a major impact on environmental conservation as well as environmental projects actively developed in partner countries.

Participants also sought to find a balance between economic growth and the responsible use of natural resources. Importantly, the discussion delved into focus areas that require special attention to improve the environmental situation in the respective countries. A key question asked was how participants could help cultivate a culture of environmental responsibility among the population and how to get more women involved in decision-making about ecology and sustainable development?

The second day of the NIEC discussed urban ecology and international partnership issues. The business breakfast '*Ecology of Big Cities*' looked at modern technologies that can be used to respond to new challenges involving urbanization, ways to reduce the carbon load and develop eco-friendly transport, as well as the relationship between ecology and people's health. The ecology of big cities is one of the pressing issues of our time and Windhoek is no exception. With the growth in urbanization and population sizes, megacities face numerous environmental challenges that require immediate solutions. Life expectancy and quality of life depend on the state of the environment, among other factors. Particular attention should be paid to measures that simultaneously preserve the environment and protect human health.

Participants discussed current solutions for the sustainable environmental development of cities. The session examined key challenges that big cities face in terms of environmental protection, as well as strategies and technologies that aim to improve the environmental situation. The discussion focused on real cases that large cities face, such as; preserving the urban green and water infrastructure as the basis for a city's ecological well-being, using modern technologies to respond to new urbanization challenges, reducing the carbon load and developing eco-friendly transport, experience of global cities in the development of transport that runs on alternative fuels and ecology and health: from environmental protection to health conservation. Participants also discussed the prospects for environmental development based on real city cases, leadership practices needed to be reinforced in urban environmental management as well as existing innovative technologies aimed at preserving and improving human health.

Waste management has become one of the most attractive industries for investment in recent times. Russia began reforming its waste management industry back in 2019. Since then, despite adverse economic factors caused by the pandemic and sanctions pressure, Russia has managed to build 295 infrastructure facilities, which have helped to increase the share of municipal solid waste sent for processing to more than 55%. Russia is now recycling 13.9% of the country's waste. The industry has also shown great success in phasing out imports, whose share has decreased to 30% over five years. The industry continues to undergo reforms, while the government and business now face new challenges.

One of the key tasks is to create a portfolio of investment projects to build waste recycling infrastructure and to also build 400 new waste management facilities together with businesses based on instructions from Russian President Vladimir Putin. They encompass amongst others, what are the main focuses of the state policy to develop a circular economy in Russia? How effective is the legislative regulation of the waste management industry? How the state can provide support for green projects? Do we need to update the standards for solid municipal waste accumulation in order to make effective tariff decisions?

The session, *"Subsoil Use and the Environment: Global Challenges and Maintaining Balance"* uncovered that the conventional perception that subsoil use threatens environmental well-being is changing as modern approaches to subsoil development are becoming the foundation for socioeconomic development in the regions and help to eliminate environmental damage that has accumulated over time. The development of eco-friendly energy and the need to reduce the carbon footprint are creating new demands for the industry and making environmental modernization a key priority.

In response to these challenges, modern technologies are transforming the image of mining enterprises. Best practices show that it is possible to significantly reduce the environmental impact during the extraction and processing of minerals, while the processing of subsoil waste is becoming a reliable source of strategic mineral raw materials. The discussion looked into ways on how to ensure a balance between the growing demand for mineral raw materials and environmental conservation, technological solutions to be employed that could minimize the environmental footprint of mining enterprises as well as how to turn subsoil waste into a valuable resource.

The session on "Low-Carbon Solutions for Green Economy Development" looked into how the green economy is spurring on major changes in the energy and technological landscape of numerous countries on the path towards a shared ecological future, where people live in harmony with nature. According to participants, green solutions are becoming crucial to maintaining a balance between economic growth and taking care of the environment. Clean energy sources, green technologies, efficient waste and water management, electric mobility, green infrastructure for cities, energy efficiency, and resource



conservation all contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and national goals. Transitioning to clean energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions create new economic opportunities for fair international cooperation. Moreover, modern eco-technologies are becoming an indisputable priority for long-term development, regardless of the geography and socioeconomic status of countries.

The discussion aimed to determine the low-carbon clean energy sources that will effectively ensure uninterrupted energy supplies amidst growing demand for electricity and the priorities of the climate agenda. It further also aimed to find new opportunities for international cooperation and what future environmental solutions these could create for key sectors of the economy.

Topics of the second day sessions included: ‘UNESCO: Preserving and Enhancing World Heritage’, ‘Prospects for Russian-Central Asian Cooperation’, ‘Circular Economy’, and ‘Low-Carbon Solutions for the Development of a Green Economy’. At the session ‘The Role of Business in the Ecological Well-Being National Project’, participants discussed business’s contribution to the implementation of the national project, as well as successful cases and areas of public-private cooperation in environmental safety.

World Heritage Site status provide countries with additional tools for their conservation efforts and access to global experience on how to manage such sites. Namibia has two World Heritage Sites, namely Twyfelfontein and the Namib Sand Sea. Twyfelfontein is a cultural site known for its ancient rock engravings, while the Namib Sand Sea is a natural site showcasing a unique coastal desert ecosystem. UNESCO World Heritage Sites are important sites that attract thousands of tourists every year, contributing to the development of ecotourism. Transboundary cooperation on nature and cultural conservation in specially protected natural areas contributes to the sustainable development of local communities and facilitates cultural exchange. In this context, transboundary sites and UNESCO biosphere reserves initiate and host practical programmes and projects of environmental and humanitarian cooperation.

The management of transboundary sites requires a responsible and careful attitude on the part of all countries in whose territory these sites are located. Representatives of the executive authorities, nature reserves in Russia and other countries, and members of the UNESCO expert community were thus invited to discuss: the significance of World Heritage Site status, what it is, and what UNESCO cooperation entails besides prestige and special protection; why it’s important to support collaboration of this kind; how UNESCO contributes to the conservation of biodiversity; and the particular challenges facing transboundary site management.

The session on “*Prospects for Russian – Central Asian Cooperation in Water Sector and Combatting Water Shortages*” looked at the serious challenges Central Asian countries have faced due to water shortages in the region. In recent decades, the economies of these countries depend on water resources from major transboundary rivers which are the main sources of water for economic use, including irrigation, water supply, and power generation. Climate change, including melting glaciers and changes in precipitation patterns, are diminishing the region’s water resources and increasing the risks of droughts and floods. It is thus crucial to adapt the overall water policy to the new ‘water realities’ and introduce new modern technologies for sustainable water management. Hydropower is a vital part of the economy for several countries in the region, where significant hydro potential allows them to generate electricity for domestic needs and export. However, the further development of the industry requires careful planning in order to minimize the negative impact on water resources.

The discussion raised the issue that water conservation technologies need to be introduced and improvements are needed in water monitoring and management systems. This is particularly important in the context of growing water demand and climate change. A key step in addressing transboundary water issues would be to step up the dialogue between countries and international organizations in an effort to find compromises and joint solutions. The improvement of water allocation mechanisms between countries in order to ensure a balance between irrigation and energy needs was discussed. The discussion also aimed to identify measures to adapt to climate change and reduce risks associated with melting glaciers and shifting water flows. Another key discussion point was the steps needed to strengthen regional cooperation between countries in transboundary water resources management.

6.1 Plenary Session

The plenary session ‘Ecology of the New Reality: Challenges and Opportunities’ was the central event of the Congress’s business programme. Russian Federation Council Chairperson Valentina Matvienko pointed out that ecology and environmental protection issues are shared by every inhabitant of the planet: “No matter how many thousands of kilometres separate our countries, environmental problems know no state borders. They affect each continent, each country, and each person. We firmly believe that there can be no place for political pressure or manipulation in the work on the green agenda. Russia strictly fulfils all the international environmental protection obligations it has assumed. As part of the Ecology national project, in the last five years alone, major results have been achieved in terms of eliminating



cumulative environmental damage, cleaning and restoring river systems, and reducing pollution,” she said.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Patrushev said that dynamic economic development enhances people’s responsibility for nature. In this regard, the Deputy PM noted that the effective management of natural resources is essential for any state or person. “Russia actively advocates for consolidating the world community’s efforts in terms of the environment. We support initiatives through the United Nations and are working within the framework of more than 20 conventions and agreements. We face common challenges, which makes it all the more valuable that we can outline the trajectories for joint further actions at the Congress,” said Patrushev.

Speaking in the plenary, adviser to the President of the Russian Federation and Executive Secretary of the NIEC Organizing Committee Anton Kobayakov noted that the attitude of citizens and businesses to environmental issues is changing for the better, thanks to Russia’s systemic policy to promote traditional values. Kobayakov equated protecting and cherishing nature to one loving their family and homeland. He further said that systematic work is being carried out to solve urgent problems related to environmental protection an initiative of the President. The Assembly was also informed that numerous enterprises, including industry leaders, are re-equipping their production facilities in favour of low-carbon solutions. Close attention is being paid to the disposal and recycling of packaging materials. This, Kobayakov said, brings Russia closer to achieving its strategic goal of creating a closed-loop economy.

In his address, Russian Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Alexander Kozlov stated that ecology is science first and foremost, hence, all state programmes and federal projects are based on research and technological work. To this end, the Minister further noted that the Russian government’s environmental protection bloc oversees almost 50 research institutes and that the work of Russian scientists encompasses all areas: from climate change to innovative methods of geological exploration.

5.2 Other activities

The NIEC youth programme, supported by the Russian Federal Agency for Youth Affairs, brought together participants from different regions of Russia and other countries. The programme included five thematic sessions, where experts, scientists, volunteers, and businesspeople discussed how to support young specialists’ sustainable development efforts. The programme included the ‘We’re for Cleanliness’ clean-up day at the Garden on the Neva, where 50 volunteers cleaned up the park and completed the EcoGTO workout. The students also managed to visit three enterprises in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region as part of the ‘More than a Job’ project. The programme concluded with eco lessons hosted by young naturalists from the Movement of the First, which were held at four sites in St. Petersburg and were attended by senators, experts, and representatives of specialized organizations.

On the final day of the Congress, an awards ceremony was held for the winners of the 'We're for Cleanliness' clean-up day competition. Speaker of the Federation Council Valentina Matvienko and Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Patrushev presented letters of gratitude from the Russian president. The winners were awarded in five categories: 'Most Active Public Organization', 'Most Active Region', 'Most Large-Scale Event', 'Most Active Company', and 'Eco-Education'. A total of 5,610 events were held in 89 regions of Russia and were attended by more than 572,950 people. The 'We are for Cleanliness' campaign took place from the 18th to the 27th of April 2025 in all 89 regions of the Russian Federation.

The Nevsky International Ecological Congress included a "Garden of Memory" event where trees are planted to commemorate victims of the Great Patriotic War as a tribute to those who perished in World War II. This event is part of a broader reforestation effort in Russia and is also a global campaign, with volunteers planting trees in various countries. The event is linked to Russia's national project "Environmental Wellbeing," which aims to reforest over 1.3 million hectares in 2025.

The "Garden of Memory" is not limited to Russia, it is a global initiative with volunteers from 78 countries participating. The campaign aims to educate about ecological issues, preserve historical memory, and instil these values in younger generations.

The tree planting event signifies a commitment to ecological action and aligns with the broader goals of the congress. Hon. Ndjago participated at this event where she planted an apple tree.

6. Message from Mr Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian Federation

President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin sent greetings to the participants, organizers and guests of the Congress, which were read out by Alexander Gutsan, Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the North-Western Federal District, at the plenary session. Russian President Vladimir Putin noted that the motto of the Congress, "Planet Earth: Living in Harmony with Nature" demonstrates aspiration of the international community to preserve the environment as the most important component of sustainable development, further stating that it recognizes the shared aspiration of the international community to preserve and restore the environment as a critical component of sustainable development, primarily on account of complying with environmental safety requirements, safeguarding special protected natural areas, using environmental resources rationally, building up the circular economy, launching and performing relevant programs. Putin also expressed confidence that initiatives and recommendations of participants put forward during the event will have practical application and contribute to jointly searching for solutions of the most acute environmental problems. President Putin also noted the key importance of the national project "Ecological well-being", pointed



out the importance of applying environmental standards, observing the regime of protection of natural territories and building a closed-loop economy. The Russian president expressed confidence that initiatives and recommendations of participants put forward during the event will have practical application.

7. Conclusion

Effective management of natural resources is key to the sustainable development as it is directly affecting conservation of ecosystem biodiversity, and the health and quality of life of people. The Congress provided a very useful opportunity to discuss the most persistent and relevant environmental issues as well as to strengthen inter-parliamentary cooperation in ensuring environmental safety and harmonizing environmental legislation where applicable.

The issue of food security amid climate change remains crucial as it significantly threatens global food security, thereby threatening livelihoods. Southern Africa is no exception to the impact of climate change that has disrupted food production, quality, distribution, and access. This further results in reduced food availability and increased food prices. This, in turn, can exacerbate hunger and malnutrition, particularly in vulnerable populations and regions, including Namibia where extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns impact crop yields, livestock production, and fisheries.

Youth involvement in environmental issues was another important factor. The event brought and accorded youth participation in the congress and articulated matters that they can be involved as it affects their future. corporate world's involvement for the environment helps to adequately address problems being experienced with the environment. Great efforts are being made to promote respect for the environment and environmental education of the younger generation.

The inculcation of eco-thinking as a basic skill of the modern individual and that environmental education and enlightenment provides a solid foundation is becoming an integrating factor that dictates the future development ecological culture of countries.

Politicians, researchers, experts, entrepreneurs and representatives of public organizations considered issues of the global environmental agenda and shared opinions of how to more efficiently respond to challenges related to climate changes through consolidation of efforts. The Congress was an overall success.

8. Recommendations

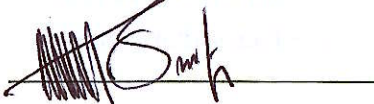
Taking into account the deliberations of the congress, it is hereby recommended that:

- a) The Ministries of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and Urban and Rural Development formulate a Policy that will guide solid waste management and establish mandatory frameworks for waste management, including rehabilitation of old waste dumps;
- b) The Parliament of the Republic of Namibia provide funding for the revival of the Namibian Conservation Parliamentary Caucus (NACOPAC), through its Standing Committees responsible for environment and conservation;
- c) The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism support, promote and incentivise organisations, individuals and businesses operating in a green and sustainable manner;
- d) The Ministries of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and Urban and Rural Development establish an annual national clean-up campaign across Namibia targeting youth participation; and
- e) The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism embark on a national tree planting and education campaign.

9. Adoption of Report

This report was adopted by the National Council Standing Committee Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources at its meeting held on 3rd November 2025 in the Secretary's Boardroom, National Council Administration Building.

10. SIGNATURE



DATE

03/11/2025

Honourable Melania Ndjago

Chairperson: Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources

