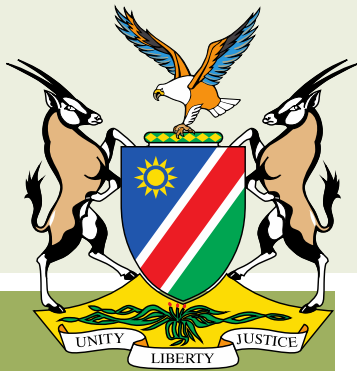


IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP2 AND THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN NAMIBIA

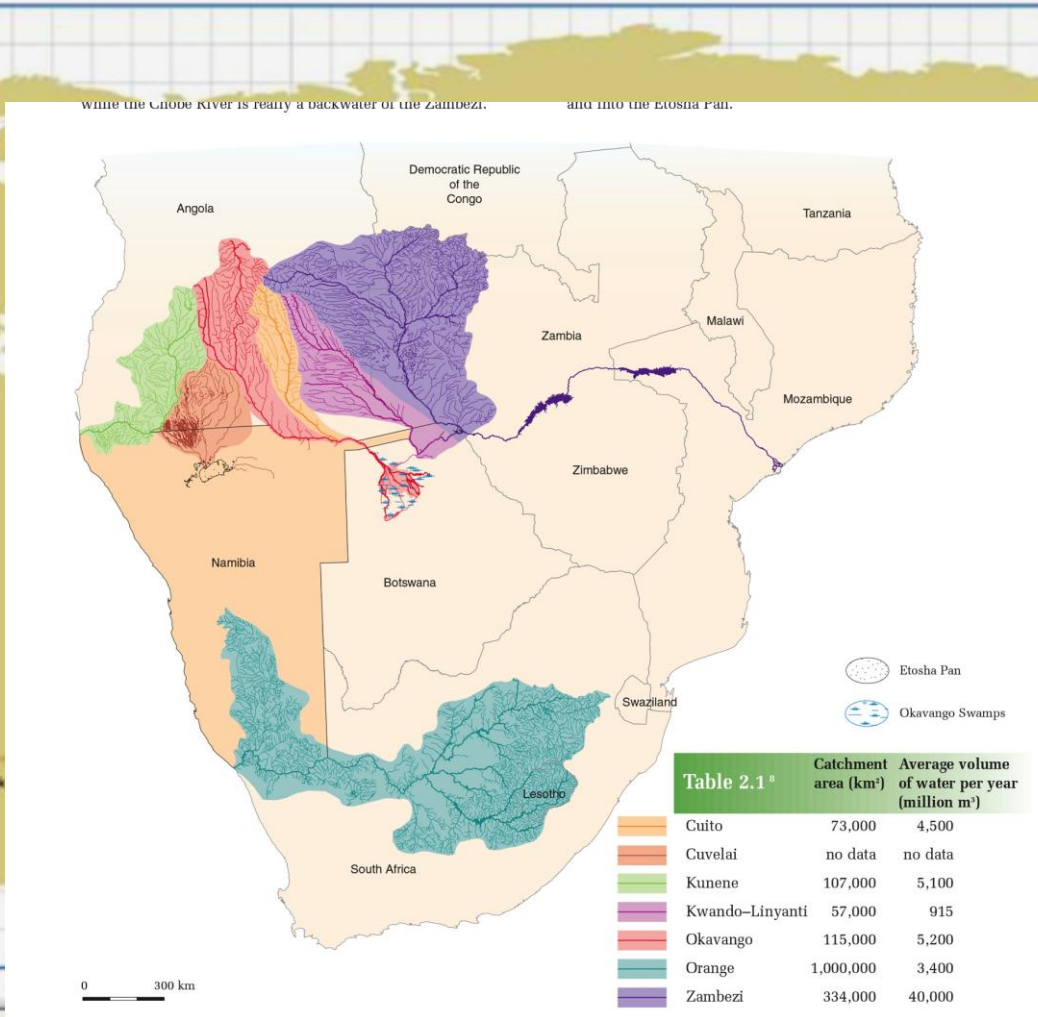


Overview of Presentation



1. Overview of Biodiversity in Namibia
2. Key National Developments with regard to Biodiversity
3. Overview of NBSAP I including strategic themes and lessons learned
4. NBSAP II Development Process
5. NBSAP II Vision
6. NBSAP II Alignment with Aichi Targets
7. NBSAP II Focus Areas and Key Issues
8. Summary of NBSAP II versus NBSAP I
9. The Aichi Targets – Where are we with implementation?
10. Critical Challenges

Namibia at a glance



- 824,000 square km
- 2.1 million people
- Economy:
 - mining
 - tourism
 - fishing
 - agriculture
- Independence in 1990

Known as the driest country South of the Sahara but still rich in Biodiversity!

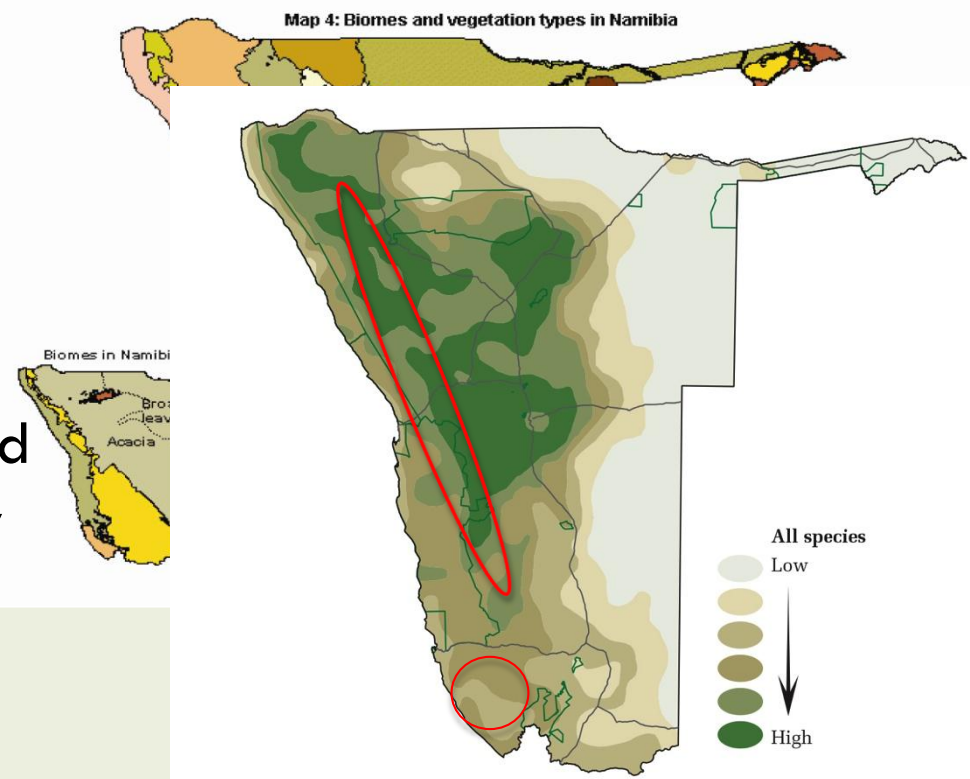
Overview of Biodiversity in Namibia



- 6 Terrestrial Biomes and 29 vegetation zones

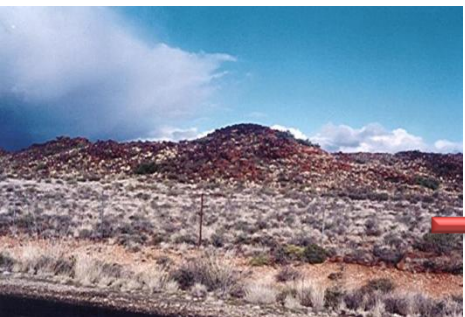
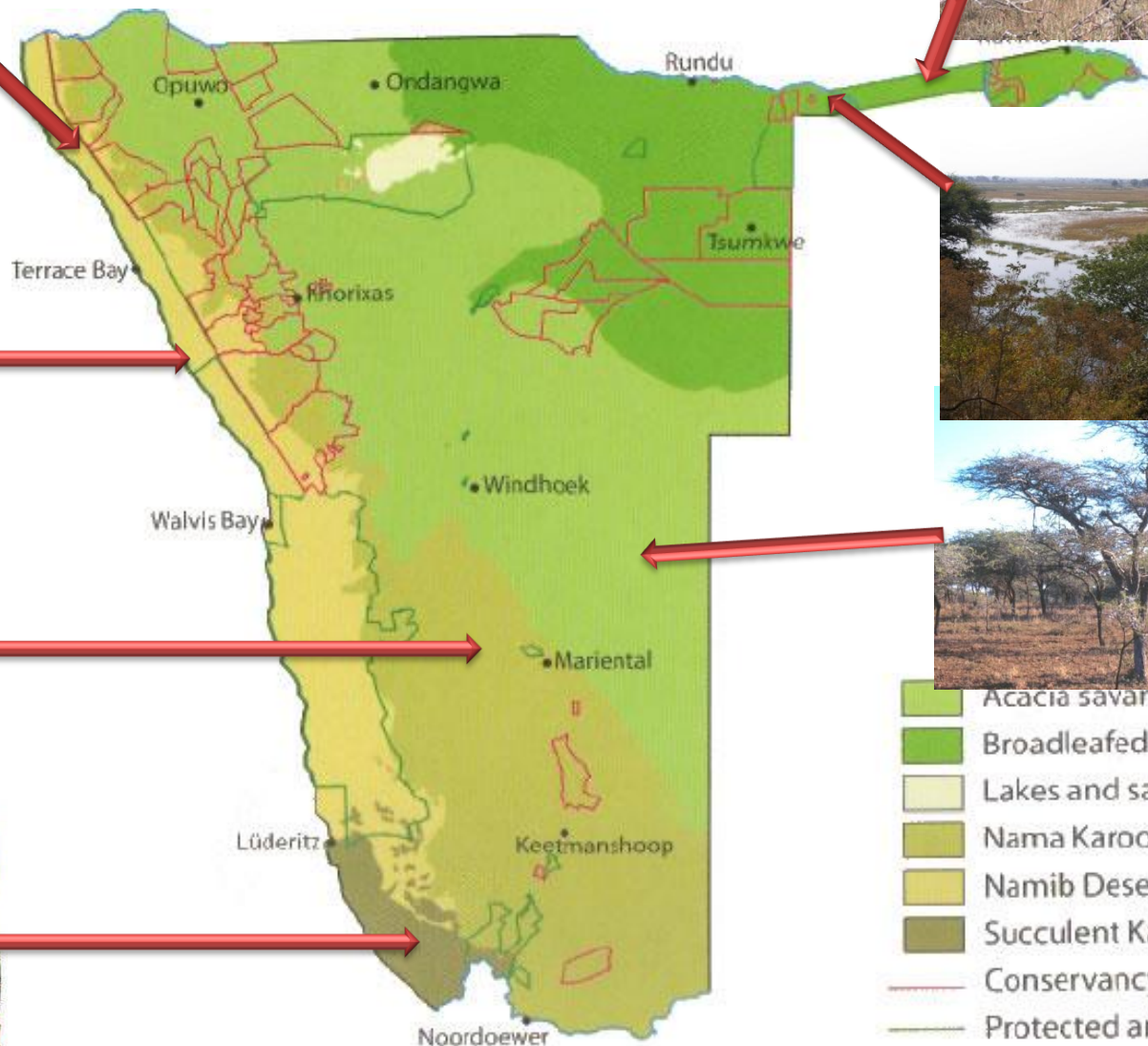
- 2 internationally recognized highly endemic biodiversity hotspots (Sperrgebiet NP and Namib Escarpment)

- Relatively low number of species due to aridity but high overall levels of endemism



Taxonomic Group	Number of described species in Namibia	Percentage of species endemic to Namibia
Amphibians	50	12
Arachnids	618	11
Birds	592	2
Fish	114	8
Insects	6,421	24
Mammals	229	7
Plants	4,334	14
Reptiles	254	28

Ecosystem Diversity



- Acacia savanna
- Broadleafed savanna
- Lakes and salt pans
- Nama Karoo
- Namib Desert
- Succulent Karoo
- Conservancy
- Protected area

Biome /landscape level



Species diversity



Key National Developments with regard to Biodiversity

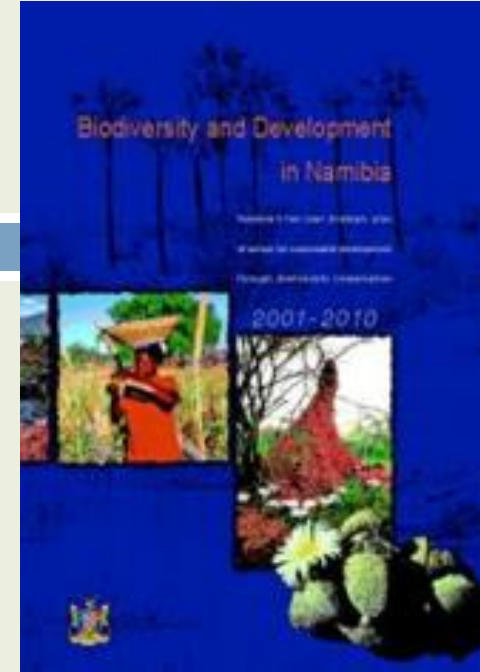


- UNCBD signed in 1992 and ratified in 1997
- National Biodiversity Programme implemented from 1994-2005
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan from 2001-2010
- Process to review implementation of NBSAP1 and formulate Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2014)
- Establishment of National Steering Committee to oversee formulation, implementation and monitoring of NBSAP II (2012)
- Implementation of NBSAP II (aligned with the Aichi Targets) from 2013-2022

Overview of NBSAP I (2001-2010) ...



- **Objective:** *“to protect ecosystems, biological diversity and ecological processes through conservation and sustainable use, thereby supporting the livelihoods, self-reliance and quality of life of Namibians in perpetuity”*
- **Functionality:** 10 Strategic themes of operation with 55 strategic aims to be addressed, and 242 time-bound targets to be reached
- **Implementation:** Coordinated through MET, with actions carried out by government agencies, NGOs, donor projects, and private sector (21 working groups established to focus on the different strategic action areas



Terrestrial Biomes	National Wetlands	Coastal & Marine Biodiversity
Namibian Environmental Observatories Network	Mountain Ecosystems Group	Restoration Ecology
Forest Biodiversity	Agricultural Biodiversity	National Biosystematics
Namibian Biotechnology Alliance	Biotrade	Traditional Knowledge
Biodiversity, Land Use & Land Tenure Project team	Awareness & Education	Alien Invasive Species
Tree Atlas Project	Sperrgebiet Interest Group	Finance Committee
Carnivore Atlas Project	BIOTA Liaison Group	Southern African Biodiversity Support Project Committee

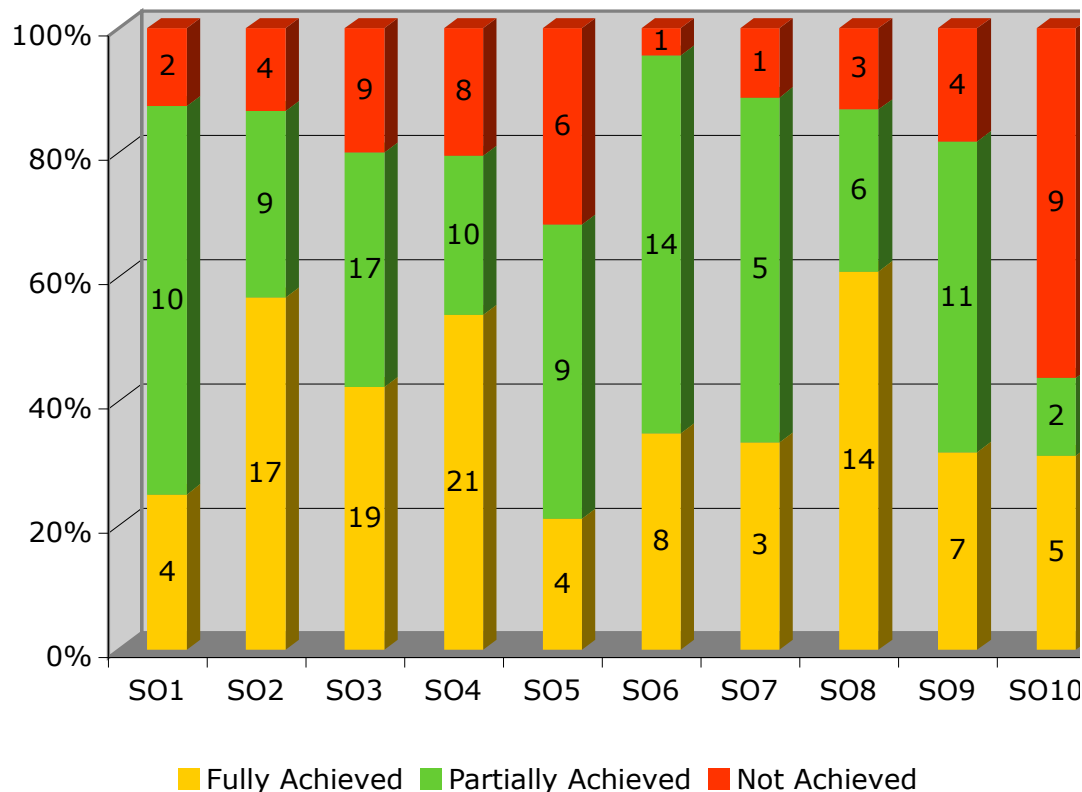
Strategic Themes of NBSAP I...



1. Conserving biodiversity in priority areas
2. Sustainable use of natural resources
3. Monitoring, predicting and coping with environmental change and threats
4. Sustainable Land Management
5. Sustainable wetlands management
6. Sustainable coastal and marine ecosystem management
7. Integrated planning for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
8. Namibia's role in the larger world community
9. Capacity building for biodiversity management in support of sustainable development
10. Implementing the strategy and action plan

How effective was implementation of NBSAP I?

- Overall: out of the 242 targets, 102 were considered fully achieved; 93 partly achieved; 47 not achieved
- Particularly strong performance under strategic objectives 2, 4, 6 and 8 (see below)



- SO1=Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Areas**
- SO2=Sustainable use of natural resources**
- SO3=Monitoring environmental change**
- SO4=Sustainable Land Management**
- SO5=Sustainable Wetland Management**
- SO6=Sustainable Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management**
- SO7= Integrated Planning for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development**
- SO8=Namibia's role in the International Community**
- SO9= Capacity building for biodiversity management**
- SO10=Implementation of the NBSAP**

Lessons learned from NBSAP I...



- **Mobilisation of Resources:** NBSAP I was an important instrument for channelling resources into priority biodiversity areas such as coastal conservation, the CBNRM Programme and the management of protected areas.
- **Coordinating framework for NBSAP I** fell away after the end of the donor-funded National Biodiversity Programme in 2005.
- **Scope of NBSAP I** was far-reaching but overly ambitious
- **Capacity for effective implementation of NBSAP I** was insufficient in a number of areas including biosystematics, biotechnology and environmental monitoring.
- **Low awareness levels of NBSAP I:** awareness of NBSAP I was low, including among key implementing partners; regional and local stakeholders; and the general public.
- **Working Groups:** the 21 working groups had varying levels of effectiveness. A strong focus on individuals, high rates of staff turnover and their voluntary nature tended to reduce their long term effectiveness.
- **Coordination and management of cross-cutting** areas such as wetlands, mountain ecosystems and biosystematics was a real challenge

NBSAP II Development Process...



7 Steps:

1. Stakeholder Identification;
2. Development of Roadmap for NBSAP II;
3. Formation of multi-stakeholder committee;
4. Participatory Review of NBSAP I and preliminary inputs into NBSAP II;
5. Series of Regional Consultations;
6. National technical workshop to present regional findings and for final inputs into NBSAP II;
7. Sharing document for final inputs and endorsement

NBSAP II Vision

“Namibia’s biodiversity to be healthy and resilient to threats, and the conservation and sustainable use are key drivers of poverty alleviation and equitable economic growth, particularly in rural areas”.



Aligning national priorities with the CBD Strategy



- National and regional prioritization exercises undertaken during consultations on the Strategic goals and Aichi Targets of the CBD Strategic Plan
- 5 CBD Strategic goals were considered of high importance to Namibia and guide the framework of NBSAP II
- All twenty Aichi Targets - relevant for Namibia
- Refinement of targets – 17 SMART targets aligned to Aichi Targets and developed with key performance indicators

Strategic Goals and Target Areas of NBSAP II

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Key Issues:

1. Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)
2. Integration of biodiversity considerations into national and sectoral policy-making, planning, budgeting and decision making frameworks
3. Incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
4. **SPC referred to CDM - NACSAP**

Strategic Goal B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of biological resources

Key Issues

4. Integrated Regional Land Use Planning
5. Wise Management of Marine and Aquatic resources
6. Sustainable rangeland and forest management
7. Pollution
8. Alien Invasive Species
9. Climate Change Adaptation

Strategic Goals and Target Areas of NBSAP II

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Key Issues:

- 10. Protected Areas Management
- 11. Management of threatened and vulnerable species
- 12. Plant and farmed animal genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- 13. Restoration of degraded ecosystems and safeguarding of those in good condition
- 14. Access and Benefit Sharing (15)

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation of NBSAP2 through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- 15. Traditional knowledge related to biodiversity
- 16. Knowledge, Science and Technology
- 17. Mobilization of financial resources

Summary of NBSAP II versus I

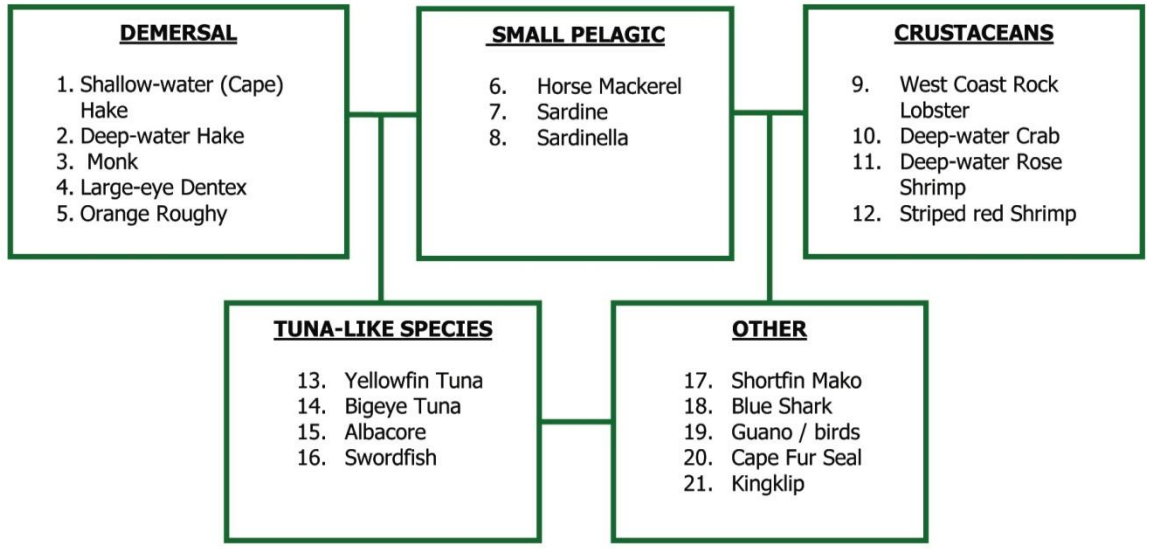


- More focused and outcome oriented
- 17 SMART targets v 242 targets in NBSAP 1
- Permanent committee in place to oversee implementation and monitoring
- M+E plan including annual progress reports on implementation of NBSAP 2; mid-term evaluation; final independent evaluation
- CEPA strategy incorporated within NBSAP 2 for improved awareness raising
- More widespread consultative process, especially with regard to regional involvement
- Cabinet approval of NBSAP 2 for increased buy-in, political will and mainstreaming among other Ministries

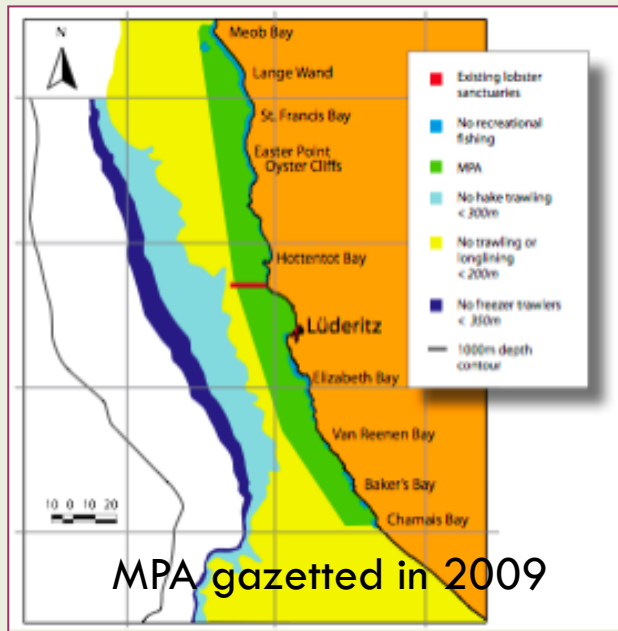
Sustainable Management of Marine Resources



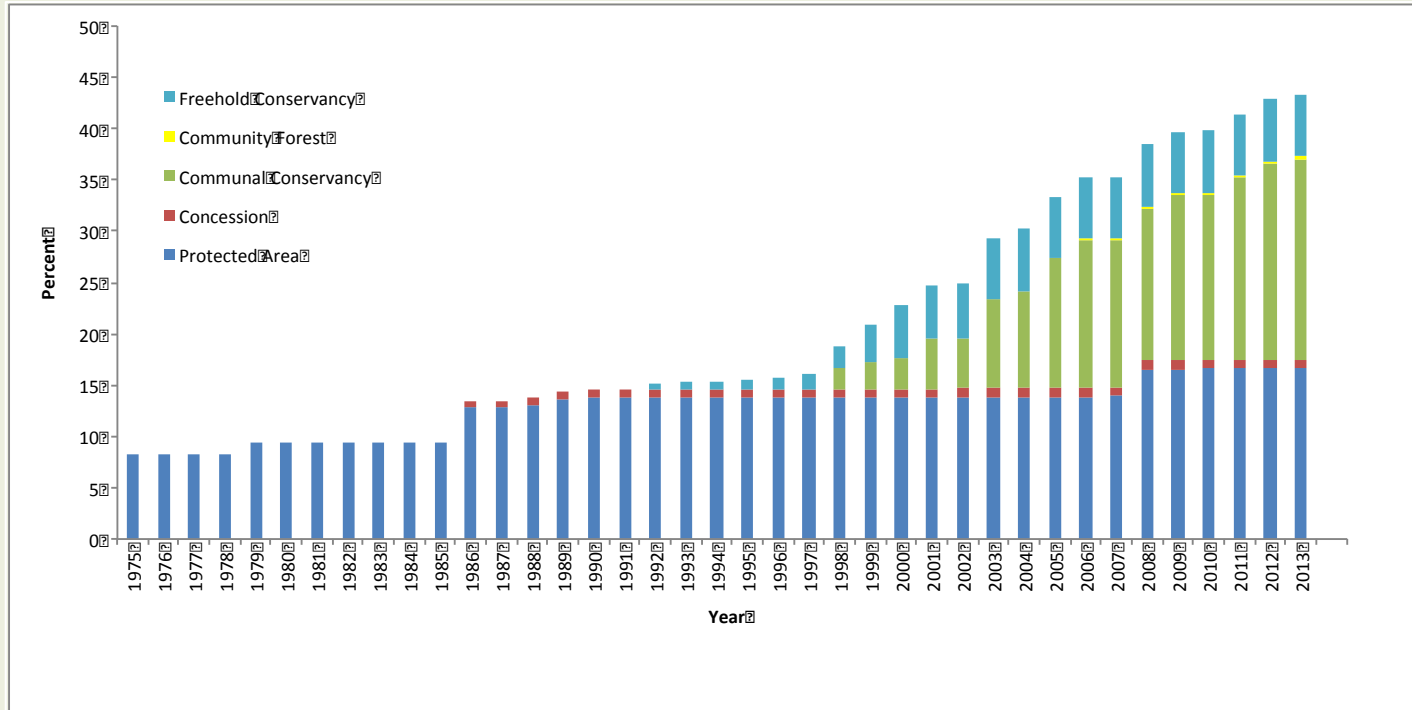
- Namibia's first coastal zone management policy launched in 2013 to ensure the conservation of biodiversity along the sensitive coastal zone. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Bill under development
- Entire 1500km coastline under national park protection status
- First Marine Protected Area gazetted in 2009 covering 12,000km
- 6 EBSA proposals identified in 2013
- Status of stocks reports produced annually for key commercial species
- Moratorium placed on sea-bed phosphate mining pending the outcome of a SEA



Species and stocks covered by annual status of stocks reports



Expansion of the CBNRM Programme



- Covered over 52 per cent of communal land and around 172,000 residents.
- Generated over US\$6 million for local communities.
- Facilitated the creation of 6,477 jobs.
- 99 enterprises registered based on natural resources by 2013

Management of endemic and threatened species

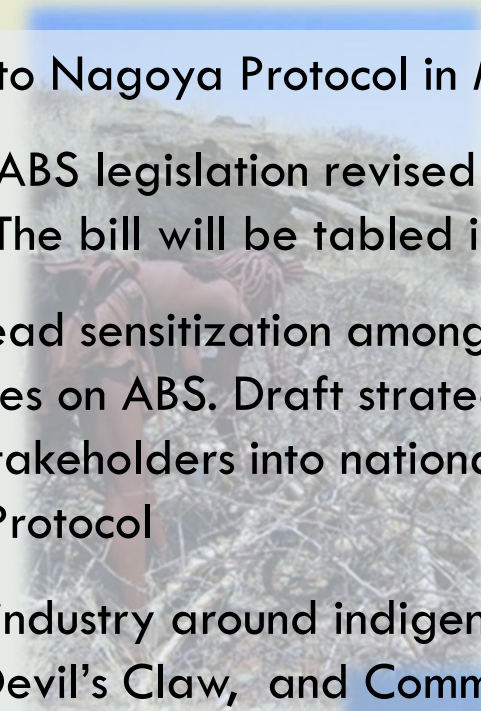
- Species management plans in place for a number of key species including elephant and white rhino
- Increasing numbers of threatened and high value species are being recorded including elephant and black rhino
- Improved monitoring of wildlife and understanding of behaviour
- Largest populations of free roaming black rhino and cheetah in the world
- Over 10,000 heads of wildlife have been translocated to communal conservancies and their previous ranges
- Devil's claw policy (2010) to promote its sustainable utilisation



ABS in practice in Namibia

- Acceded to Nagoya Protocol in May 2014
- Domestic ABS legislation revised and aligned to the Nagoya Protocol. The bill will be tabled in Parliament for enactment
- Widespread sensitization among traditional authorities and local communities on ABS. Draft strategy developed in August 2014 to engage stakeholders into national level implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

- Growing industry around indigenous plant products such as Marula, Devil's Claw, and Commiphora
- Feasibility study underway to establish a national research and development center for Namibia's indigenous plants

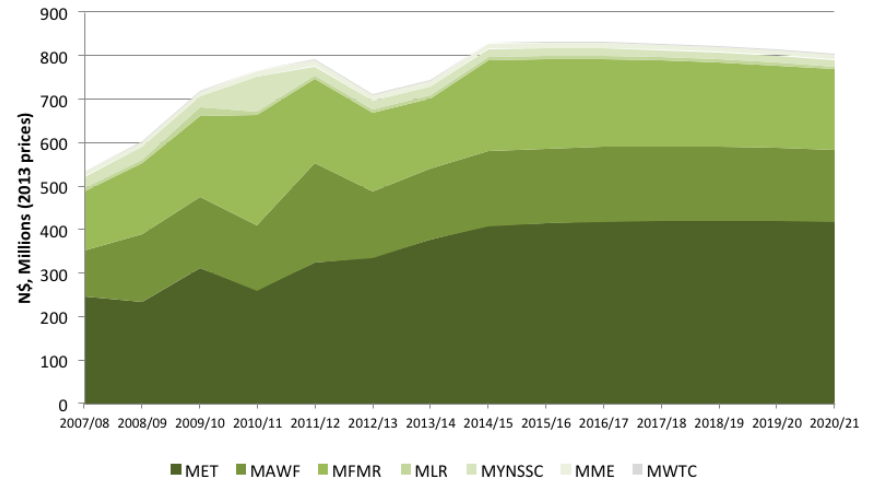


Mobilisation of Resources for Biodiversity

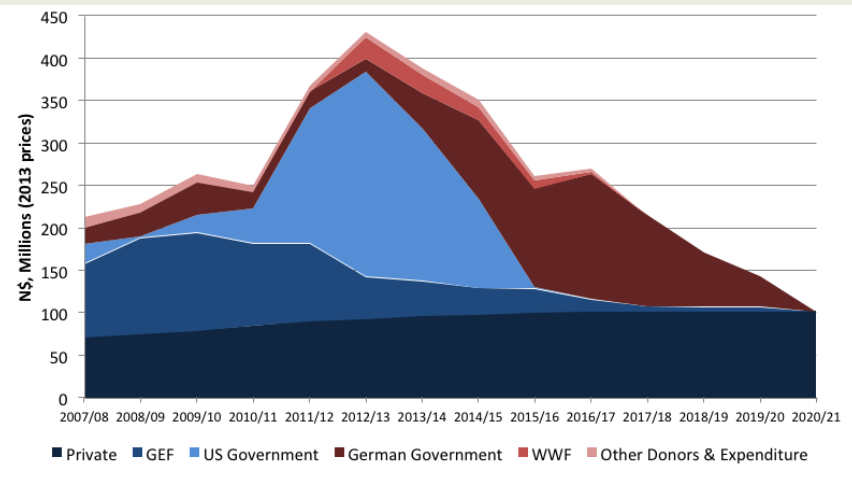
- With the aim of identifying its biodiversity funding status quo and needs, Namibia has been one of the first countries in the world to:
 1. Estimate expenditure on biodiversity conservation for the most recent five-year period (2008 – 2012);
 2. Estimate the size of the resource gap in implementing NBSAP2.

Resources Mobilisation for Biodiversity – Some findings...

- Baseline Annual Government expenditure in the range of N\$800 million per year (US\$80 million)



- Donor funding peaked at N\$432 million in 2012/13 but projected to decline to N\$102 million by 2021
- Resource Gap for implementation of NBSAP II estimated at U\$1.729 million



- Further Details: Side Event 16th October, Rio-Con. Pavilion

Current and upcoming threats and challenges



- Minimizing mining and prospecting impacts on biodiversity
- Expansion of industry and urban growth centers
- Impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems including the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem – ocean acidification/warming
- Coordination management of cross-cutting areas
- Developing sustainable industries based on biotrade and bioprospecting
- Sustaining and enhancing benefits to communities through the CBNRM programme
- Human wildlife conflict and wildlife conflict and crime



**! WILDLIFE HAVE
RIGHT OF WAY**

Thanking you for your attention!