

Features of the Aichi Poster

Overview of the country, regional organization or project providing the context for the poster. This can include general information on the biodiversity and the political framework for example.

Bullet points outlining the main activities/outcomes related to a particular Strategic Goal and the respective Aichi Targets.


Detailed explanation of one activity/outcome per Strategic Goal as an illustrated example (showcase).

Map showing the country or regional organisation

A list of acronyms if needed.

Space for logos and for the imprint listing involved entities and the person/entity responsible for the content of the poster. This section also contains the date of publication and a QR-Code leading to a website of choice which could offer more information on the country, regional organization, project or else.

Republic of Namibia – Efforts towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity



Namibia is the most arid country in Sub-Saharan Africa. It's natural resources and biodiversity offer high potential for the country's socio-economic development. The sectors based on natural resources i.e. mining, fisheries, tourism and agriculture form the basis of its economy. In addition, 70% of the Namibian population depends directly on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Ecosystems are being increasingly threatened and degraded by unsustainable practices. In order to address these challenges, Namibia continues to develop an environmental policy framework in line with the UN conventions on biological diversity, climate change and desertification.

Namibia is implementing its second NBSAP, covering the period 2013-2022 with its vision for "Namibia's biodiversity to be healthy and resilient to threats, and for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to be key drivers of poverty alleviation and equitable economic growth, particularly in rural areas." This poster is displaying Namibia's efforts towards achieving the Aichi Targets and was compiled by the NBSAP focal person from MET supported by the BMCC project.

A

Awareness and understanding of biodiversity and conservation has increased through the celebration of Namibia's Biodiversity Action Day.

- A cross-sectoral environmental education network has been established, to promote and mainstream the use of environmental education within Namibia.
- The status quo of ecosystem services and their drivers of change are assessed in the study Inventory of ecosystem services in Namibia.
- MET is currently updating the natural resource accounts and works towards the establishment of ecosystem accounts.
- Economic Instruments to Finance Biodiversity conservation and the removal of harmful subsidies are currently assessed, including options for taxes, levies or market based instruments.
- The Red points of the line ministries are trained on the environmental focal reform.

B

The IRLUP in the Otjozondjwa Region is a suitable tool to bring the LDU concept from the global policy down to the regional/more practical level.

- Stakeholders assist in the Marine Spatial Planning and the management of marine biodiversity are identified.
- Sustainable Land and Forest Management is promoted in over 1000 households, especially in dry farms (NAMFLA Project).
- The adaptive capacity to droughts and flood for approximately 600 households, of which 80% are women-led, in the Herero area of the country are being strengthened.
- Environmental Inspectors took place at 53 sites in Namibia to monitor compliance with the provisions of the SMA, Amend 13 terms and opening sites were visited.
- The Namibia focal point for invasive alien species was appointed by MET and the working group is in place.
- The report on National review of invasive alien species Namibia from 2004 is being updated under supervision of the new national focal point for invasive alien species.
- Three vulnerability assessments have been conducted and ecosystem based adaptation measures have been developed in pilot areas (BMCC project).
- A multi-sectoral initiative will assist small-scale farmers in coping with climate variability and global change in the Karoo East and Orange Regions.

C

A network of protected landscapes is established (MET NAMPLACE project).

- Overall, 42% of Namibia's landmass is under some form of conservation management including private game park and nature reserves, tourism concessions, community forests and other forms.
- The terrestrial and aquatic species are identified in order to promote their conservation and sustainable use for the benefit of all.
- Outstanding – Site will be visited a.s.p.

D


Awareness raising and capacity building of equitable access and benefit sharing in Namibia

- The implementation of water accounts will provide a more professional decision-making basis for integrated water management plans.
- The ABS bill has been submitted to the legislative authority under the Ministry of Justice.
- An Intellectual Property and ABS Interface workshop attended by 60 people was held in Namibia in August 2015.
- A Practical Workshop on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions was held in Namibia and attended by 28 people from 6 different countries.

E

The Indigenous Local Communities Communication Strategy has been developed by the local communities together with the MET and ABS focal point.

- The development and implementation of the Bio-cultural Community Protocols is in progress.
- Core stakeholders in all 12 regions were updated on the three Rio Conventions and Namibia's role.
- Documentation on traditional knowledge of medicinal plants to be aligned to the Nagoya Protocol.
- The positive level of financial resource made available for biodiversity management has been evaluated in the "Biodiversity Indicators Review". This was one of the first studies of its kind and served as an informational best practice which has been presented at COP 12.
- A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy is drafted, including proposals on economic instruments, priority options and communication plans.



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A reference framework at the bottom of the poster. This can either be the set of the 20 global Aichi Targets or, if a country or a regional organization has set its own targets, the respective national or regional biodiversity targets. All activities or outcomes reflected in the poster will be attributed to one target within the chosen reference framework.

NAMIBIA'S BIODIVERSITY TARGETS STRATEGIC GOALS

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

- Target 1: By 2020, at least 10% of managed land and seas are protected through national biodiversity conservation.
- Target 2: By 2015, biodiversity values are protected through national and local laws, policies, planning, financing and incentive mechanisms.
- Target 3: By 2015, national resources for biodiversity conservation are increased and the conservation status is improved.
- Target 4: The availability of Namibia's natural resources is improved.

B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted and restored, effectively halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems.
- Target 6: By 2020, all living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and based on the ecosystem approach.
- Target 7: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are controlled and eradicated, and the negative impacts of remaining species are minimized.
- Target 8: By 2015, national review of invasive alien species in Namibia is completed, including identification of priority areas for control and eradication.
- Target 9: By 2015, comprehensive national climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are identified and by 2020, effective climate change measures are developed and implemented nationally.

C Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 10: By 2010, the state of conservation of natural habitats is improved, effectively halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems.
- Target 11: By 2010, threatened and endemic species, subspecies and populations are conserved and their distribution and range expanded.
- Target 12: By 2015, threatened and endemic species, subspecies and populations are conserved and their distribution and range expanded.
- Target 13: By 2015, national review of invasive alien species in Namibia is completed, including identification of priority areas for control and eradication.
- Target 14: By 2015, comprehensive national climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are identified and by 2020, effective climate change measures are developed and implemented nationally.

D Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 15: By 2010, the state of conservation of natural habitats is improved, effectively halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems.
- Target 16: By 2015, national review of invasive alien species in Namibia is completed, including identification of priority areas for control and eradication.
- Target 17: By 2015, comprehensive national climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are identified and by 2020, effective climate change measures are developed and implemented nationally.

E Enhance the resilience through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 18: By 2010, traditional knowledge and innovations, and practices of indigenous communities are respected, promoted and integrated into national development planning.
- Target 19: By 2015, knowledge, values and practices of indigenous communities are respected, promoted and integrated into national development planning.
- Target 20: By 2015, institutional mechanisms for biodiversity management and climate change are strengthened and the effective implementation of this strategy and action plan is ensured.

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