

NAMIBIA NBSAP ...to protect ecosystems, biological diversity and ecological processes

Namibia's NBSAP was prepared for over five years. Preparation was a truly inter-sectoral multi-disciplinary effort involving more than 150 participants representing over 40 organisations. This effort was coordinated by National Biodiversity Task Force and twenty one (21) thematic working groups were developed.

National Strategies:

(1) Conservation of biodiversity (2) Sustainable use of natural resources (3) Monitoring, predicting and coping with environmental change and threats (4) Sustainable land management (5) Sustainable wetland management (6) Sustainable coastal and marine ecosystem management (7) Integrated planning for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development (8) Strengthening Namibia's role in the larger world community.

What did we achieve?

1. POLICY AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY USE AND MANAGEMENT. Namibia developed innovative policies, legislation and strategies to address development issues that are still a huge challenge worldwide. Top decision-makers need to realise the urgency for addressing environmental issues.

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2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION TO TRACK BIODIVERSITY STATUS. Namibia has an excellent and expansive set of inventory data on Namibian biodiversity. However, it is important to note that monitoring is an ongoing activity and the programme enhanced the efforts through multi-disciplinary research.

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3. AGENDA SETTING, AWARENESS CREATION AND ACCESS TO BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION. Namibian Biodiversity Task Force formed a think tank and learning platform for exchange and brokering of ideas and concepts in this field and contributed to the cutting edge involvement of Namibia, in issues such as ABS.

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4. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND CO-OPERATION - CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT - MAINSTREAMING INTO OTHER SECTORS. National Biodiversity Programme has undertaken in-depth work on capacity development, mainstreaming important biodiversity matters into sectors other than 'traditional biodiversity' sector in Namibia.

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5. PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. Various working groups of NBSAP are dedicated to improving knowledge base, management tools and management capacities to find a good balance of use biodiversity and its long-term conservation.

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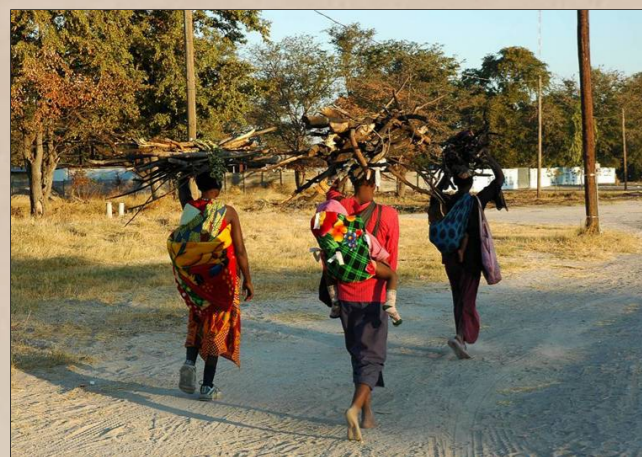
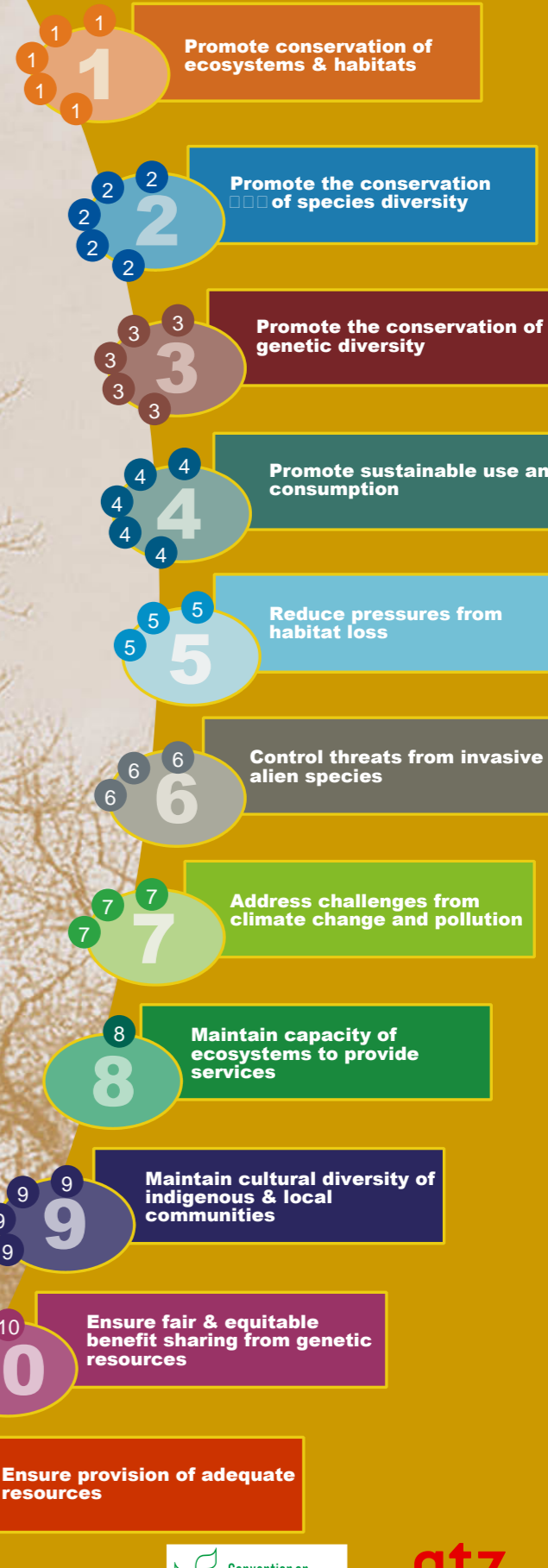
6. PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF PRIORITY BIODIVERSITY AREAS. Through the Biodiversity Task Force, professionals more concerned with wildlife and parks management and more traditional issues revolving around that field have been inspired to look into new biodiversity concepts.

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7. LEVERAGE FOR GETTING INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT. As a developing country, Namibia competes with other nations for relatively limited co-operation funds.

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2010 Biodiversity Target



"Biodiversity is essential for maintaining production systems such as agriculture, livestock ranching, sea fisheries, and for providing us with healthy environments such as clean water and air. Biodiversity is valuable to all of us."
HON. WILLEM KONJORE, MP. MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM.

