



Draft Second NBSAP

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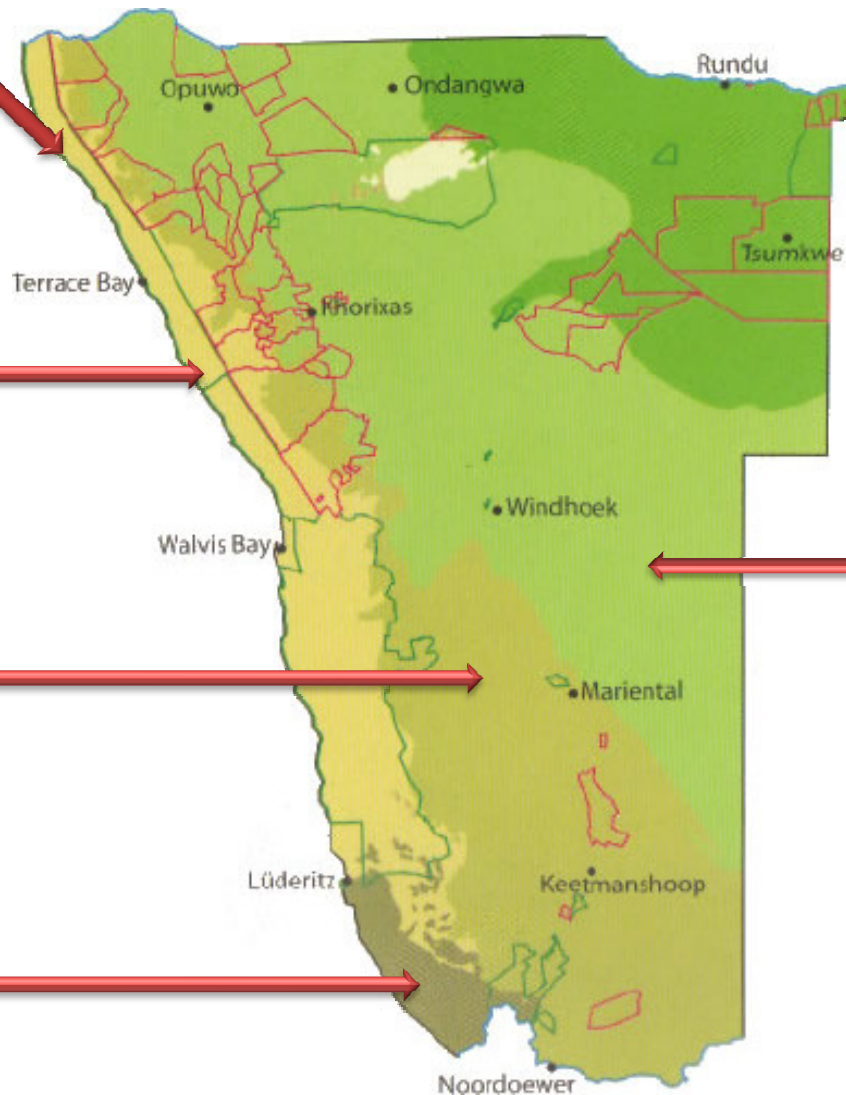
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Ecosystem Diversity



Katima Mulilo

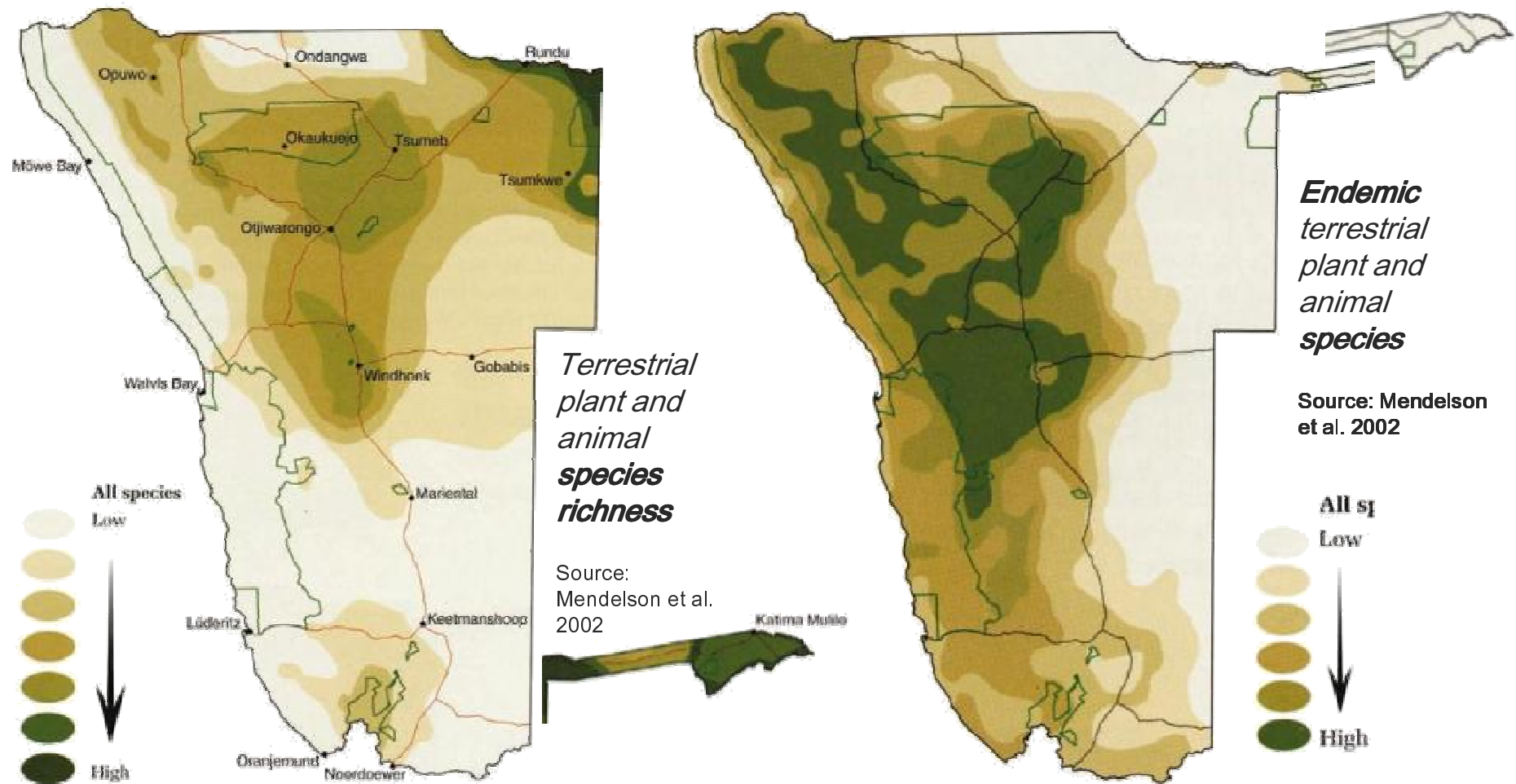


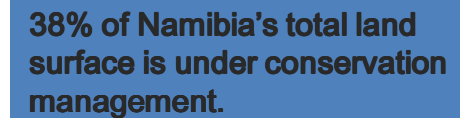
- Acacia savanna
- Broadleafed savanna
- Lakes and salt pans
- Nama Karoo
- Namib Desert
- Succulent Karoo
- Conservancy
- Protected area

Biome /landscape level



Biodiversity in Namibia





- Communal conservancies: 14.4% (areas in which communities gain rights to use game)
- Freehold conservancies: 6.1% (on a voluntary basis by private landowners)
- Tourism concessions and Community forests: 1.3% (the latter are formed when a community gains rights to manage forest and associated natural resources in communal land)
- Protected areas on state land: 16.5% (national parks and game reserves)

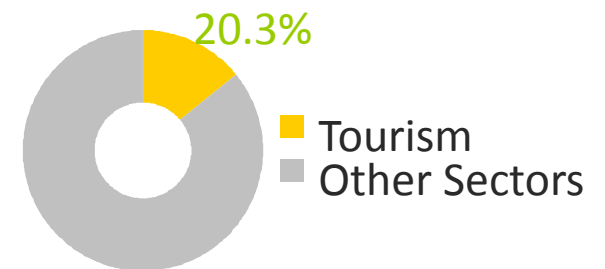


Biodiversity Value

Namibia's unique landscapes and biodiversity attract thousands of tourists each year and earns substantial revenue for the national economy:

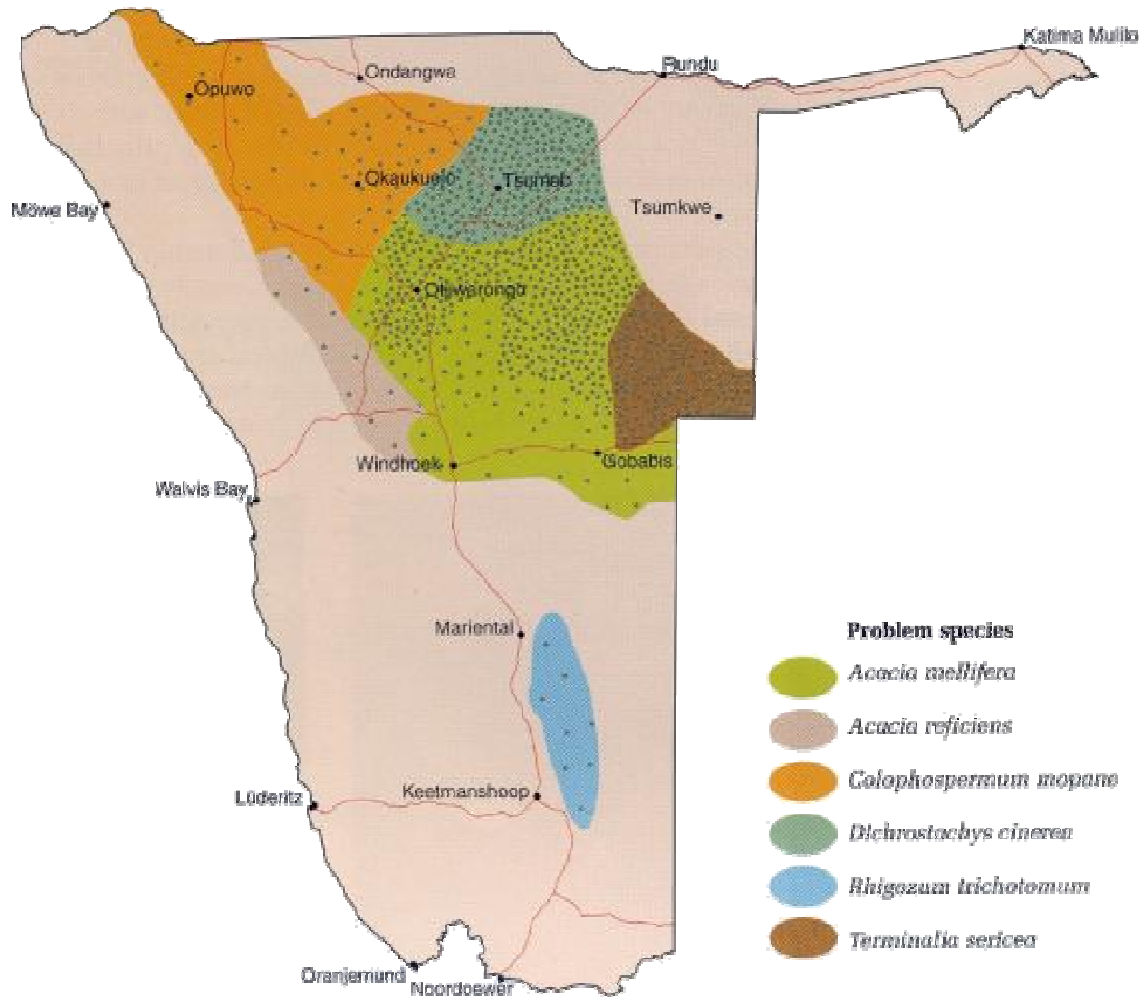
- **WTTC** (2012) tourism directly and indirectly contributed **20.3%** to Namibia's GDP during 2011 ranking second after mining.
- Besides the tourism value, biodiversity is essential for maintaining production systems, for food security, income generation, health improvements and the provision of ecosystem services.
- The contribution of **natural resource production** constitutes a large amount, compared to the agricultural sector.

Contribution to GDP





Land degradation and desertification



Threats to biodiversity:

High population pressure, unsustainable farming, Habitat **destruction** (e.g. mining in PA), land, forest and woodland **clearing**, **overstocking**, **overgrazing**, unequal **resource distribution**, **fencing** and **fragmentation**, **invasive** species and **overfishing**, **climate change**

The arid environment in Namibia accelerates human-induced land degradation towards **desertification**.

Bush encroachment: Massive invasion of thorny bushes on former grasslands with severe losses of land productivity for the cattle industry.



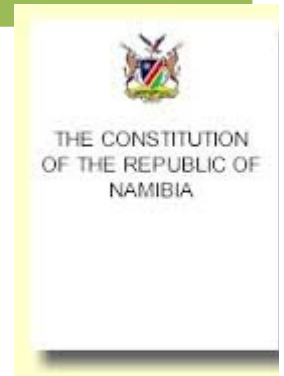
Legal Framework

The basis for biodiversity management in Namibia begins with Article 95 (I) of the Constitution....



“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future”

Article 144 of Namibian Constitution (“general rules of...international agreements binding upon Namibia...shall form part of the law of Namibia”)



Process

- **2012 - Set out the process of developing its second generation NBSAP**
 - To address national threats and meet its international commitments in line with Article 6 (a) of the UNCBD) and Target 17 of the Aichi Targets.
 - The implementation period of NBSAP2 is 2011-2020.
 - NBSAP2 was developed in a highly participatory manner, based on inputs from over 400 stakeholders garnered through an intensive national, regional and local consultative process involving all critical stakeholders.
 - The consultative process
 - detailed review of Namibia's first NBSAP (2001-2010) which provided valuable lessons and guidance for the formulation of NBSAP2.
 - Process overseen and guided by a multi-stakeholder NBSAP2 steering committee, which was established in May 2012.

Threats - Biodiversity

- Expansion of urban areas and increasing industrialization
- Threats of impacts of Climate Change
- Rapid expansion of Mining and Prospecting
- Unsustainable Land Management Practices
- Uncontrolled bush fires
- Alien Invasive Species
- Illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife and forest and plant resources
- Human Wildlife Conflict
- Unsustainable Water Uses

THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Vision

Namibia's biodiversity is 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.

Strategic Goals

1. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
2. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of biological resources
3. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity and enhancing the benefits to local communities therefrom
4. Enhance implementation of NBSAP2 through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Structure

- **Introduction**
 - **Threats**
 - **Contribution to National Development**
 - **Alignment to regional plans**
 - **Synergies**
- **NBSAP**
- **Vision**
- **Strategic goals – Target, Key Performance Indicator, Strategic Initiative**
- **Implementation, Communication, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation**
- **Action Plan**
- **Stakeholders consulted**
- **Alignment to Aichi Target**

NBSAP2 key contribution areas

Vision 2030	NDP 4	MDGs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KRA 5: Quality of Life• KRA 6: Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability• KRA 8: Regional and International Stability and Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Priorities: agriculture, tourism and manufacturing• Basic Enablers: education and skills; health; and the reduction of extreme poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger• MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women• MDG 7: Environmental Sustainability

Vision of NBSAP2

"Namibia's biodiversity is healthy and resilient to threats, and its conservation and sustainable use contribute towards poverty alleviation and equitable economic growth"

Strategic Goals

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

2. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of biological resources

3. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity and enhancing the benefits to all Namibians therefrom

4. Enhance implementation of NBSAP2 through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Targets by end of NBSAP2 (each with key performance indicator)

1.1 The general public, especially key target groups, is aware of the meaning and significance of biodiversity
1.2 The value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to the economy and people's livelihoods is quantified, monitored and mainstreamed to support sectoral policy-making, planning, budgeting and decision-making frameworks
1.3 Appropriate incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are in place and applied
1.4 Sustainable consumption and production practices are adopted by Government, the private sector and other stakeholders

2.1 Rate of loss of all biodiversity sensitive areas is reduced
2.2 All living marine and aquatic resources are managed sustainably and guided by the ecosystem approach
2.3 Sustainable management practices are adopted and mainstreamed in the agriculture and forestry sectors
2.4 The impacts from pollution, waste and anthropogenic pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem health and functioning are managed and minimized
2.5 The threats to biodiversity from invasive alien species have been assessed, and measures put in place to control and manage their impact

3.1 All protected areas are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems and for the socio-economic benefit of all Namibians
3.2 Extinctions of threatened species have been prevented and the conservation status of vulnerable species has been improved
3.3 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed animals and their wild relatives has been maintained and genetic erosion prevented
3.4 Wetland ecosystems providing essential services are being sustainably managed, and where necessary restored, taking into account environmental, economic and social needs
3.5 Degraded ecosystems have been identified and restoration programmes put in place to contribute to improving the resilience of the affected ecosystems
3.6 National legislation giving effect to the Nagoya Protocol is in force and operational to ensure that benefits are fair and equitably shared from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

4.1 NBSAP2 is implemented in an effective, transparent and participatory manner with adequate monitoring and evaluation undertaken
4.2 Traditional knowledge and the innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been recognised, respected and promoted
4.3 The knowledge, research and science base relating to biodiversity has been improved, and relevant technologies have been improved, shared and applied
4.4 Mobilization of financial resources from all sources has been increased to allow for the effective implementation of this strategy and action plan

Strategic Initiatives

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Indicative Activities
(each with activity-based indicators)

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(each with activity-based indicators)

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(each with activity-based indicators)

Indicative Activities
(each with activity-based indicators)

THANK YOU