

TARGET SETTING FOR AICHI TARGETS 5 & 15 AND ENHANCING SYNERGIES WITH THE UNCCD FOR NAMIBIA

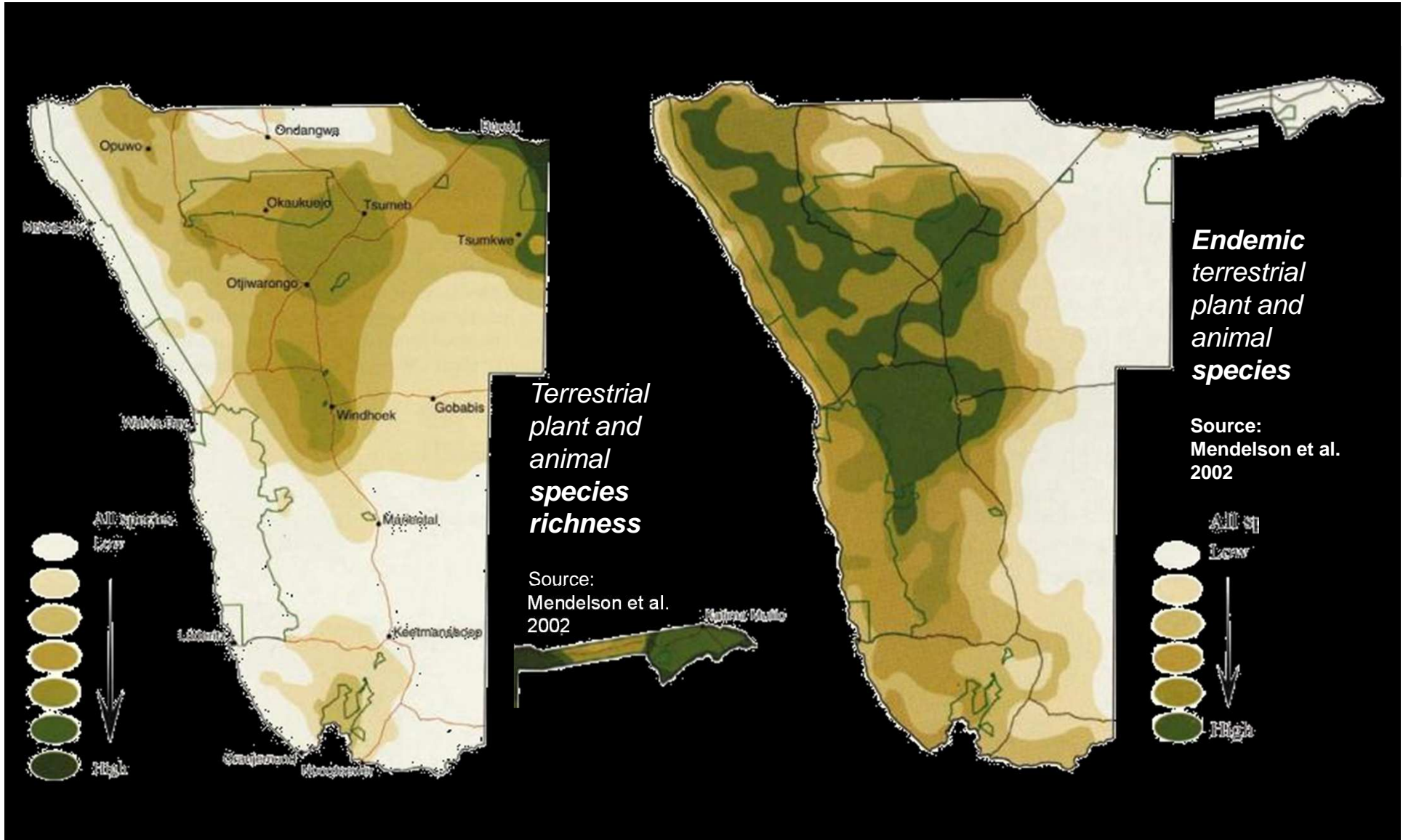
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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

12-16 MAY 2014



Biodiversity in Namibia

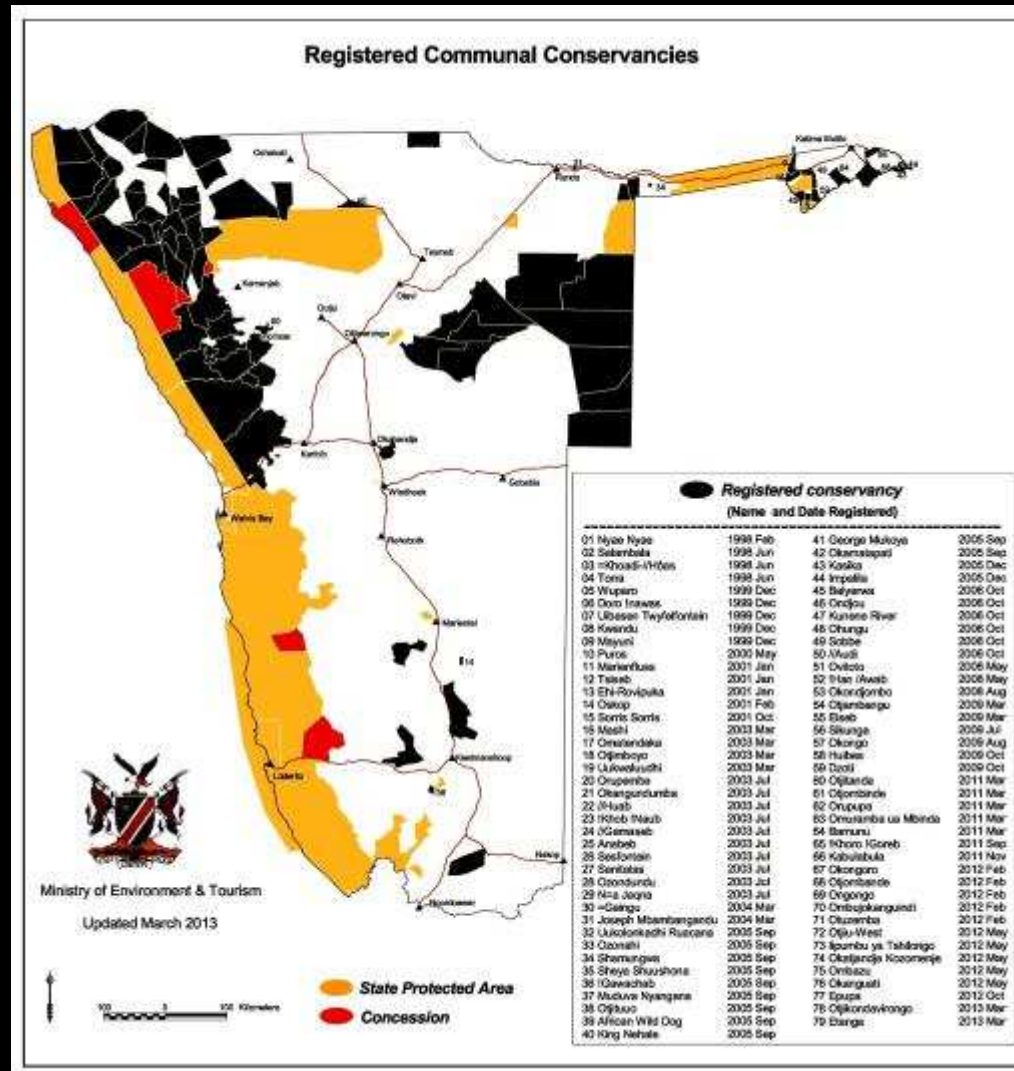


Natural resources: Namibia's wealth



- Driest country in sub-Saharan Africa but many endemic species (4300 plant species, ca. 700 endemic)
- Unique natural resources create incomes: Marula oil for cosmetics, devil's claw as medicine, game meat for food security and income
- 43,6 % of the land area forms part of the protected areas network
- Of these 20% under - Community-based Natural Resource Management CBNRM
- Only country with free roaming black rhino population

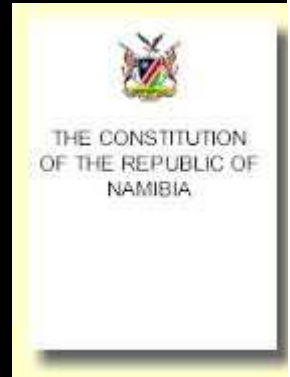
Conservancies and National Parks



Legal Framework



“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”



Natural Vegetation Features

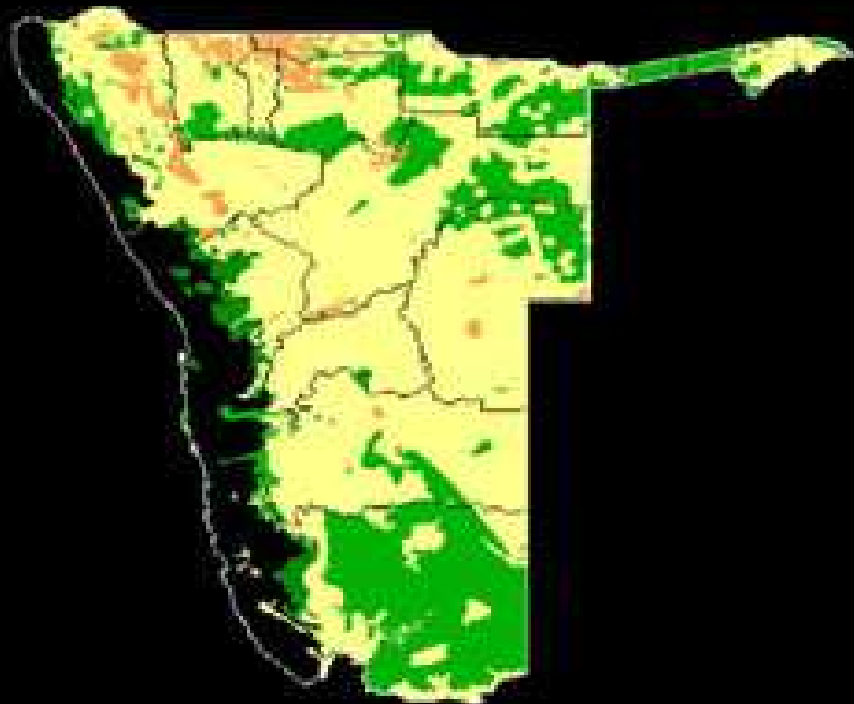








Namibia and UNCCD/CBD



- Carrying capacities declined
- Annual Economic losses attributable to Bush Encroachment alone amount to US\$ 16 million.
- Degradation of rangelands is occurring mainly in Communal areas and Private farms
- Habitat Fragmentation – Threat to Biodiversity

NBSAP 2 Development Process...

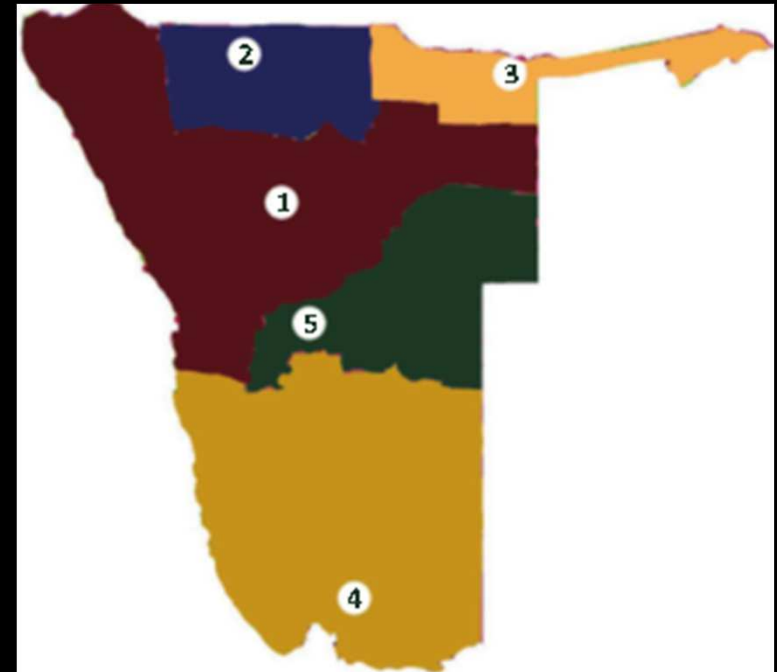


NBSAP 2 Development Process...



Regional consultative workshops

1. Otjozondupa, Erongo & Kunene
2. Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana & Omusati
3. Kavango & Zambezi
4. Hardap & !Karas
5. Khomas & Omaheke



Target Settings



Aichi Targets

Namibian Target

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2022, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats outside protected areas serving as ecological corridors or containing key biodiversity areas or providing important ecosystem services is minimized through integrated land use planning

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

By 2022, ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being are safeguarded, and restoration programmes have been initiated for degraded ecosystems covering at least 15 per cent of the priority areas

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Synergies



CBD / UNCCD / UNFCCC

Sustainable Land Management including-
food security, climate change adaptation,
land degradation neutrality
See Action Plan 2.3

CBD / UNCCD

Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
See Action Plan 4.1

CBD / UNFCCC

Vulnerability of Ecosystems to Climate
Change
See Action Plan 2.6

CBD / Ramsar Convention

Wetlands management
See Action Plan 4.1

CBD / CITES

Law enforcement and management of
threatened species
See Action Plan 3.2

CBD / ITPGRA

Access and benefit sharing; Maintenance
of genetic diversity of crops and farmed
animals
See Action Plan 3.3 and 4.2

CBD / WHC

Identification and management of areas
of unique and rich biodiversity
See Action Plan 2.1 and 3.1

All Conventions

Engagement in planning and implemen-
tation arrangements for NBSAP2

All Conventions

Collaboration in national reporting

All Conventions

Communication, Education and Public
Awareness activities
See Action Plan 1.1

All Conventions

Science-based research and communi-
cation with policy-makers
See Action Plan 5.2

Key agencies in implementation....



- Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;
- Ministry of Lands and Resettlement;
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport and Culture
- Ministry of Education
- CBOs and NGOs

Monitoring and Evaluation.....



- M&E was missing element in NBSAP 1;
- Report against 17 targets;
- Establishment of reliable baseline data is an important element;
- Coordination by the Division of Multilateral Environmental Agreements with support from cross sectoral NBSAP 2 Committee;
- Steering Committee members to provide progress reports on implementation of NBSAP 2;
- MET responsible for report compilation;
- Mid-term evaluation mid-2007;
- 5th National Report in March 2014;
- 6th National Report in 2018 and 7th National Report in 2022;
and
- Final independent evaluation in 2021

Way forward



March 2014: Endorsed
draft document by
Management

June 2014
Launch of NBSAP
2/NAP/ CC
Strategy

November/December
2014:
NBSAP 2 National
Implementation Report

April 2014:
Submission of
NBSAP draft
document to Cabinet
for approval done

July 2014:
1st NBSAP Steering
Committee Meeting



ONDAPANDULA

