

**THIRD NATIONAL REPORT
TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)**

NAMIBIA



**PREPARED FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
P/Bag 13306
Windhoek
Namibia**

Submitted: 27 June 2005

CONTENTS

A. REPORTING PARTY	4
Information on the preparation of the report.....	4
B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES	8
Priority Setting.....	11
Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation.....	12
2010 Target.....	14
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Ecosystem Approach	59
C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION.....	61
Article 5 – Cooperation.....	61
Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use.....	64
Biodiversity and Climate Change.....	66
Article 7 - Identification and monitoring.....	67
Decisions on Taxonomy	71
Article 8 - In-situ conservation [Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)].....	74
Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))	76
Article 8(h) - Alien species.....	79
Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	83
GURTS	83
Akwé:Kon Guidelines.....	84
Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities	85
Support to implementation.....	86
Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation.....	87
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity.....	89
Biodiversity and Tourism.....	92
Article 11 - Incentive measures	94
Article 12 - Research and training.....	96
Article 13 - Public education and awareness.....	98
Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts.....	101
Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	105
Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology.....	108
Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation	110
Article 17 - Exchange of information.....	113
Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation	114
Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	117
Article 20 – Financial resources	118
D. THEMATIC AREAS	124
Inland water ecosystems.....	126
Marine and coastal biological diversity	129
General.....	129
Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management	129
Marine and Coastal Living Resources	130
Mariculture	132
Alien Species and Genotypes	133
Agricultural biological diversity	134
Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity.....	135
Forest Biological Diversity.....	139
General.....	139
Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity	141
Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.....	147
Mountain Biodiversity	149
E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.....	153
F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT	154

List of Acronyms

BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
BIOTA	Biodiversity Monitoring Transect Analysis
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
COP	Conference of Parties
CPP for SLM	Country Pilot Partnerships for Sustainable Land Management
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DNRM	Department of Natural Resource Management
DOF	Directorate of Forestry
DOT	Directorate of Tourism
DPWM	Directorate of Parks and Wildlife Management
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
DSS	Directorate of Scientific Services
EOP	End of Project
FIRM	Forums for Integrated Resources Management
GCF	Global Conservation Fund
GPTF	Game Product Trust Fund
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
GTRC	Gobabeb Training and Research Centre
ICEMA	Integrated Community -based Ecosystem Management
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
ISoER	Integrated State of the Environment Report
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
IECN	Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia cc
IUCN	World Conservation Union
LIFE	Living in a Finite Environment
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
Marpol	Marine Pollution
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MRLGH	Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing
NACOMA	Namib Coast Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project
NACSO	Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations
NBRI	National Botanical Research Institute
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Programme
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NNF	Namibia Nature Foundation
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPRAP	National Poverty Reduction Action Program
NTB	Namibia Tourism Board
NWR	Namibia Wildlife Resort
PA	Protected Area
SABONET	Southern African Botanical Network
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAfMa	Southern African Millennium Assessment Reports
SAIEA	Southern African Institute for Environmental Impact Assessment
SCP/ NASSP	Systematic Conservation Planning/ National Agricultural Support Service Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNC	Second National Communication
SOER	State of Environment Report
SPAN	Strengthening the Protected Areas Network
SPGRC	SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre
TFCA	Trans Frontier Conservation Areas
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Namibia
NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Name and title of contact officer	Mr. Sem Shikongo, Head: International Conventions Unit, Directorate of Environmental Affairs
Mailing address	P/Bag 13306, Windhoek, Namibia
Telephone	+264-61-249015
Fax	+264-61-240339
E-mail	sts@dea.met.gov.na
CONTACT OFFICER FOR NATIONAL REPORT (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)	
Full name of the institution	
Name and title of contact officer	
Mailing address	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	
SUBMISSION	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Stakeholder consultations

Namibia's Biodiversity Task Force is composed of a set of working groups responsible for implementation of thematic priority areas, i.e. related to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Members/chair persons of individual working groups, CBD Focal Points and relevant individuals were consulted during the initial drafting period of the 3rd National Report. The following individual/institutions were approached:

Mr. Sem Shikongo, CBD Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Ms. Uazamo Kaura, Conservation Scientist, Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Ms. Joyce Katjirua, Programme Officer, Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Dr. Gillian Maggs-Koelling, Head, National Botanical Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Chair: GSPC

Dr. Eugene Marais, Head, National Museum, Ministry of Education, GTI Focal Point

Dr. Pauline Lindeque, Director, Directorate of Scientific Support Services, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Dr. John Irish, Chair: Biosystematics working group, NBRI

Mr. Jacques Els, Chair: Agrobiodiversity working group, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

Mr. George Rhodes, Quality Management & Regulatory Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

Dr. Mike Griffins, Directorate of Special Support Services, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Mr. Michael Otsub, Directorate of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

National verification workshop

As part of the consultative report preparation process a one-day workshop was conducted on 31 May 2005. It had the following major objectives:

1. To introduce Namibian stakeholders in the CBD process to the Convention's structure, instruments and functions, e.g. on evolving work programmes, guidance by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and commitments to the Convention by Namibia.
2. To brief the workshop participants about ongoing implementation activities under the Convention in Namibia.
3. To review and verify the draft report and provide complementing information for its finalisation.

The workshop was organised in two sessions: (1) The **morning session** included a **training module** on Global Environmental Governance facilitated by "Natuye - Institute for the Environment". This module served as an introduction and sharing of information, especially on the CBD and its processes. The recently carried out National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management identified that few Namibian stakeholders are fully cognisant and knowledgeable of the CBD and other related conventions. This training session aimed to give a detailed overview of the CBD in the wider context of global environmental governance. (2) The **afternoon session** presented components of the draft **3rd National Report to the CBD**. This session reviewed the draft report, validated the findings and produced recommendations for input into the final report.

The workshop was attended by 34 participants, including members of the Biodiversity Task Force and other practitioners, young professionals and students studying towards an MSc in Biodiversity Management at the University of Namibia (UNAM).

E-mail consultation

Based on the inputs from the national workshop an updated report was circulated to all members of the Biodiversity Task Force and other identified key stakeholders (over 40 people). Additional review comments were provided by five experts and practitioners (including Dr. Joh Henschel, Director of the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre, Ms. Bertchen Kohrs, BIOTA, Ms. Aina Iita, Ministry of Marine Resources and Fisheries, and some of the above noted). All comments are integrated into the final report.

Bibliography

An extensive literature review was conducted in support of this report. The following key references were consulted during the preparation (in addition to those already cited in the 2nd National Report and the various thematic reports submitted by Namibia). Cited draft and enacted policies and laws and webpage references are NOT cited other than in the text.

- Barnard, P., Shikongo, S. and Zeidler J. (eds.). 2002. Biodiversity and development in Namibia. Namibia's ten-year strategic plan of action for sustainable development through biodiversity conservation (NBSAP 2001-2010). Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Bethune, S., Griffin, M. and Joubert, D.. 2003. National review of invasive alien species Namibia. Consultancy report for the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme, Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Burke, A. and Wittenben. M., 2005. A preliminary account of the vegetation of the Auas Mountains. Report for the Namibian National Biodiversity Programme, Mountain Ecosystem Working Group, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Child, B., Page, K., Taylor, G., Winterbottom, B., /Awarab, K., Bartel, P. and Grimm, C.. 2001. Mid-term review of LIFE-II and Assessment of the Namibia National CBNRM programme. Draft Final Report, USAID/Namibia.
- De Klerk, J.N.. 2004. Bush Encroachment in Namibia. Report on phase 1 of the bush encroachment research, monitoring and management project. Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2000. Second National Development Plan (NDP II). National Planning Commission, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2001. Vision 2030 Draft documents contributing to development of the complete Vision 2030 National Planning Commission.
- Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2004. Namibia 2004 – Millennium Development Goals. Windhoek
- Irish, J.. 2002. Namibian Mountains: biodiversity potential based on topography. Report to the Mountain Working Group of the National Biodiversity Task Force, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Irish, J.. 2003. Namibian Mountains: biodiversity potential based on topography 2. Namib mountains. Report to the Mountain Working Group of the National Biodiversity Task Force, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Klintonberg, P.. 2001. Technical aspects of the development of the national monitoring system [for desertification] and present status. DRFN, October 2001.
- Klintonberg, P., Mbangula, E. and Noongo, E.. 2001. Background report to the first approximation of desertification in Namibia. DRFN, Napcod, February 2001.
- Lange, G-M.. 2003. Natural wealth, natural capital and sustainable development in Namibia. DEA research discussion paper No. 56, Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Long, A. (ed.). 2004. Livelihoods and CBNRM in Namibia: the findings of the WILD project. Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T.. 2002. Atlas of Namibia. Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 2002. Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC. Government of the Republic of Namibia.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 2002. Namibia's Second National Report on the implementation.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 2002. Namibia's Second National Report on the Implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 2005. Draft FSP proposal: Strengthening Namibia's Protected Areas

Network (SPAN). Supported by UNDP/GEF, submitted to the GEF.

Molloy, F. and Reinikainen, T. (eds.). 2003. Namibia's Marine Environment. Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.

SAIEA. 2003. Environmental impact assessment in southern Africa. Southern African Institute for Environmental Impact Assessment (SAIEA). Windhoek, Namibia.

Scholes, R.J. & Biggs, R. (eds.). 2004. Ecosystem services in southern Africa: a regional assessment. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria, South Africa (for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment).

Shanyengana, E. 2004. Mainstreaming environment and sustainable development concerns into the National Poverty Reduction Action Program (NPRAP) for Namibia. UNDP, Windhoek, Namibia.

Willemsse, N.E., Mwiya, S., Noongo, N., Nakanuku, L., Hashiyana, E. & Smit, W. 2004. Vital signs of Namibia: an Integrated State of the Environment Report (ISoER). Consultation draft, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Namibia.

World Bank. 2004. Project appraisal document on a proposed grant in the amount of U\$7.1 Million to the Republic of Namibia for Integrated Community-based Ecosystem Management (ICEMA), Report No. 25376-NA.

Approach

Reference to 2nd National Report

To allow for continuity, references made the 2nd National Report are being repeated where the information still applies. During the preparation of the 3rd National Report, all answers were cross checked against the former reports (national/thematic), especially for repeat questions, to allow for comparison and the establishment of a "timeline".

2010 Target

Most targets set are specified as "working targets" in Namibia's NBSAP. They are usually "sub-targets" that would contribute to achieving the Global Target 2010, and represent tangible steps that can be taken in a country such as Namibia. They were basically formulated aside the Target 2010 framework, however can be interpreted to underpin it.

Namibia's NBSAP 2001-2010

The NBSAP formulates sets of Strategic aims under 10 "themes" ordered in chapters. Each Strategic aim is underpinned by activities. Each activity has a "target" associated. See NBSAP at www.dea.met.gov.na.

It needs to be noted that Namibia's NBSAP has not been passed in Cabinet in its present form. The Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004) foresees the formulation of a suite of "Biodiversity Action Plans" that would be regularly updated and include specific targets. At this stage the NBSAP (2001-2010) serves as guidance tool to biodiversity conservation practitioners in Namibia.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Namibia has produced a suite of State of the Environment Reports (SOER) (see www.dea.met.gov.na). Most recently an "Integrated SOER" was drafted (Willemse et al., 2004). Although it has not yet been peer reviewed, element from the SOER will be used for the purpose of reporting on the status and trends of biodiversity, updating information from the initial country study (Barnard, 1998). It should be noted that other additional assessments (see reports on Article 7) are underway or have been recently completed to supplement this information in future.

The ISOER identifies a set of core indicators, identified as per key environmental issue concerning Namibia. Most relevant to this 3rd National Report to the CBD are:

I. Desertification:

Desertification index
Forest area and biomass
Amount of livestock in selected areas
Dominant land use and land tenure forms
Population pressure

II. Depletion of natural resources:

Incomes earned by communities in the national CBNRM programme
Harvesting marine resources
Regulation and control of harvesting marine resources

III. Loss of biodiversity:

Conservation areas
Threatened and extinct species as per taxonomic group
Changes in status of selected endangered "habitats"
Changes in status of alien invasive species

IV. Pollution and toxics:

Marine pollution

V. Economic and governance:

Government capacity for environmental management
Budgetary allocation to environmental research
External inflows
Income earned from non-timber forest products

Other issues and related indicators are of relevance, however are not included in this overview. Some additional references are cited to complement the information from the ISOER.

Summary overview on each selected theme

(A Pressure-State-Response framework is applied)

I. Desertification

Key **pressures** leading to desertification in Namibia are unfavourable climatic conditions (periods of

prolonged drought) combined with population and livestock pressures. The former mainly relates to unsustainable harvesting of forest, plant and animal species, and unsustainable land management practices and land uses. Maintained high livestock densities and absence of de- and re-stocking policies lead to severe overgrazing and loss of productivity, i.e. also through biodiversity impairment. A **state** assessment indicates that large areas in north-central Namibia are severely degraded, as well as selected areas in southern Namibia. Areas in eastern Namibia strongly infested by alien invasive plants are not identified through this report and the applied indicators. It is notable that the Southern African Millennium Assessment Reports (SAfMa) identify that Namibia is relatively unspoilt, compared to other southern African countries and that stocking rates especially in the commercial farming areas are below the ecological carrying capacity (Scholes & Biggs, 2004). **Responses** identified are the need to improve on the national monitoring of desertification, and the need to implement local/natural resource manager level resource management programmes to track the natural resources base as a decision-making tool. The implementation of programmes and projects testing best land management practices in support of sustainable land management (SLM) was identified as a key priority. Namibia is currently developing a country framework for action through establishing a country pilot partnership (CPP) for SLM.

II. Depletion of natural resources

Unsustainable use of natural resources is primarily linked to the **pressures** of increased uses and poor management, both by sectors of the economy (e.g. fishing) and individuals. Since the broad scale application of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) approaches in the 1990s to promote conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources through improved incentive systems, the **state** of game numbers and diversity have greatly improved throughout Namibia. Although it is recognised that the state of wildlife populations is not a sufficient indicator of natural resources, a positive trend relating to the devolution of user rights and responsibilities, incentives and targeted capacity building interventions can be demonstrated. The status of marine fisheries is hardly improving despite rigorous regulations enforced in Namibia. Suggested key **responses** include the further institutionalisation of CBNRM activities. It is recognised that the indicators and data for the assessment of natural resources need to be improved.

III. Loss of biodiversity

Aside the pressure posed by increasing demands by the Namibian population (see I & II. above), the insufficiencies of Namibia's existing protected areas (PA) network are identified as key **pressure**. Lack of systematic conservation planning in the establishment of the PA network has led to poor conservation of certain ecosystems, species and genes. Further the not fully recognised threat of invasive alien species to biodiversity has been identified as a potential pressure. The **state** of biodiversity assessment indicates that biodiversity is largely intact on a national scale in Namibia, with few extinctions and relatively few threatened organisms. However, this assessment might be flawed due to a lack of monitoring data, especially of on-game species. Key **responses** identified include the up-scaling of CBNRM activities (see II. above), the systematic addressing of strengthening the PA network in Namibia, and to further the work of the National Biodiversity Task Force and associated working groups in their various fields in future. It has been identified elsewhere that increased benefits to communities and targeted incentive systems need to be developed to guarantee the long-term mutually beneficial development of environment and development approaches in Namibia.

IV. Pollution and toxics

Marine pollution is considered to exert the largest **pressure** on the state of the environment in Namibia, although "terrestrial and freshwater" pollution also takes place this is considered relatively limited on a "Namibian scale" (large country, few industries, relatively few people). It is notable that nitrification is not being assessed as one of form of pollution, although the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (e.g. Biodiversity Synthesis report, May 2005) rates this as one of the globally most significant threats, including to drylands. It is noted that the **state** of pollution Namibia is marginal and poses no larger scale threat at this stage. No formal **responses** are reported on in this report, other than suggesting that specific considerations should be brought underway.

V. Economics

The section on economics includes indicators and reference to social and governance aspects. The impact of HIV/AIDS is flagged as a key **pressure** facing environmental management in Namibia,

including of biodiversity. Limited investments into environmental and biodiversity responses are marked as potential pressures. The **state** assessment indicates that the Human Development Index measured for Namibia has dropped over the past decade and that poverty is on an increase. It is noted that Namibia does invest national budgetary resources to conservation and development and improvement of production systems to follow sustainable use principles. Namibia additionally received a fair amount of development cooperation support and foreign investment into relevant sectors. As the level of poverty is intimately linked to rural areas, investments into the natural resources and environmental management sectors are suggested as key **responses**.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		X	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		X	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures	X		
j) Article 12 - Research and training	X		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	X		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	X		
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	X		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	X		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	X		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity		X	

u) Forest biodiversity		X	
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	n/a	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
g) Loss of	n/a	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	n/a

traditional knowledge																		
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	n/a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	n/a
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	n/a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	n/a
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	n/a	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	n/a
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	n/a	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	n/a
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	n/a	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	n/a	n/a	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
s) Lack of engagement of scientific	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2

community																		
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	n/a	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1
u) Poverty	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
v) Population pressure	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	0	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	0
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	

c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>NBSAP 1.1a: Completed fine-scale prioritisation of terrestrial biodiversity areas by 2003 and of freshwater and marine areas by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 1.1e: Provisional target (to be modified through systematic area-prioritization): At least 15% representation of all vegetation types, and 30% of the globally-valuable Sperrgebiet (Succulent Karoo) and Namib Escarpment in the protected area network by 2006</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.6: The PA network to be extended to include biodiversity hotspots and transboundary areas.</p> <p>NDP II Chapter 18: Prepare goals and outlines strategies for all 15 parks by 2001; develop park management plans for 15 parks by 2002; identify key ecological indicators in each park within 20% of planned objectives by 2005; produce full inventory and determines status of key vulnerable species by 2001; produce management plans for all rare and threatened species to reach a population status within 10% of planned objectives by 2005; double conservation areas of conservancies by 2005; and declare 2 new Ramsar sites and 3 new protected areas by 2005</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programme s			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sperrgebiet (Succulent Karoo) proclaimed as National Park in 2004. UNDP/GEF facilitated full-sized project brief developed in 2004/2005 for a project entitled "Strengthening the Protected Areas Network (SPAN)" in Namibia. The project is envisioned to address major conservation needs and contribute to reaching the set target. 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

- SPAN formulates several key performance indicators, including that by the end of the project (EOP) the representation of each of the 6 biomes identified in Namibia's PA system will have increased as follows:

Biome	Baseline	Mid-Term	EOP
Namib Desert	69.43	75	76
Nama Karoo	5.03	7	10
Lakes and Salt pans	95.76	95.76	95.76
Acacia tree and shrub Savanna	4.5	5	10
Broadleaved tree and wood Savanna	7.79	18	20
Succulent Karoo	11.01	90	91

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 1.1a: Completed fine-scale prioritisation of terrestrial biodiversity areas by 2003 and of freshwater and marine areas by 2004.			
NBSAP 1.1e: Provisional target (to be modified through systematic area-prioritization): At least 15% representation of all vegetation types, and 30% of the globally-valuable Sperrgebiet and Namib Escarpment, in the protected area network by 2006.			
NBSAP 5.1a: A draft national wetlands policy is submitted to Cabinet by April 2003; a national database with core information on all major wetlands is functional by April 2003; and management plans for all four Ramsar sites have been approved by December 2003.			
NBSAP 5.2a: The top 15 priority threatened wetlands are identified by December 2002 and appropriately protected (e.g. reserves, conservancies) with pragmatic management plans by December 2010.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.1: Creation of a Wetland Policy to promote productive and healthy natural wetlands with rich biodiversity.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b)	Inland water			
c)	Marine and coastal			
d)	Dry and subhumid land			
e)	Forest			
f)	Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?				
a)	No			
b)	Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c)	Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.				
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.				
See target 1.1 above. Draft Wetlands Management Bill (2004).				
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.				
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.				
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.				

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	

b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X		
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 1.4a: Peer-reviewed red data lists for all major animal and plant taxa by 2005			
NBSAP 1.4b: Peer-reviewed draft management or recovery plans available and implementation underway for top 10% priority species in these taxa by 2004 and the top 50% priority species by 2006.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red data lists are being produced and updated by MET and MAWF (NBRI). • Specially protected animal list annexed to draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004) 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Wildlife management strategies including management targets are in place for several major species and areas, including the Black Rhino.			
The Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004), which will be submitted to Cabinet in 2005, includes explicit reference to this target.			
NBSAP 1.4b: Peer-reviewed draft management or recovery plans available and implementation underway for top 10% priority species in the priority taxa: endemic and threatened species.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004) NBSAP 2001-2010			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPAN project addresses aspects 			

- Ongoing work of MET & MAWF (NBRI) and other associates contribute to target
- Work on black rhino and elephants, for example, very successful
- CBNRM projects, i.e. conservancies contribute to target

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 1.5b: 50% of germplasm of use to Namibia local landraces and indigenous wild species are characterised by 2005.			
NBSAP 2.3b: Full national inventories of livestock and crop genetic resources by 2001 and 2005 respectively. Agricultural genetic diversity awareness programme at local, national and international levels implemented by 2005.			
NBSAP 2.4a: Indigenous resource management principles are integrated into mainstream management practices at all levels by 2003. A National Forum on Traditional Knowledge is established by 2002.			
NBSAP 9.4a: The Access to Genetic Resources and Related Traditional Knowledge Bill is enacted, and awareness workshops on its provisions are held in all regions, by June 2003.			
NBSAP 9.4b: Existing customary codes of ethical conduct are identified and appropriate models of conduct for research, access to knowledge, and information management on indigenous knowledge systems are developed by 2005.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.1: Maintaining the genetic integrity of Sanga cattle and other indigenous livestock and crop gene pool; maintaining a genetic pool; and diversifying drought resistant crops.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
See above.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventories and characterisations underway and/or completed (see sections on Article 8, 9, and PoW on Agrobiodiversity). 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	

a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X		
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Namibian GSPC Target 12 contribution: Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.1a: User-friendly, practical guide to determining sustainable harvesting and resource management and illustrating good and poor practice, based on national dialogue, is distributed to resource managers and decision makers by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.1c: A report listing already marketed natural resource products and elaborating on further potential serves as guideline for resource users to diversify their products by 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.2a: Support materials for specific groups of natural resource users on why and how to monitor aspects of the environment is produced and distributed by 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.2b: Awareness materials on sustainable use and incentive systems made available to policymakers by 2003; policy framework for natural resource and land use is developed with appropriate incentives by 2005; and the National Drought Policy is rigorously implemented by 2010.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.3a: Case studies by landholders of benefits of biodiversity restoration are presented at popular and scientific agricultural fora by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.5a: All Namibian stakeholders in the development of new biotrade agreements are equipped with relevant negotiations and monitoring skills by 2003. Three new value-addition enterprises or facilities are established by 2005.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.1: Freshwater resources kept free of pollution and are used for the social well being support economic development, and to maintain natural habitats.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.1: Developing effective and sustainable uses of land and natural resources which do not threaten their future productivity.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.4: Sustainable yields reached and managed to effectively prevent overexploitation of marine resources.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	x		
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	x		
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Namibian Constitution (1990) NBSAP 2001-2010 Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004) Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004) Forestry Act (2001) Water Resources Management Act (2004) Marine Resources Act (2000) Vision 2030	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major investments in in-side protected areas and out-side protected areas sustainable use and conservation projects. See main report especially on Article 10. 	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
See afore (Target 4.1).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
See afore (Target 4.1)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
See afore (Target 4.1)			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			

Even if not explicitly formulated as a target, this is a key aim of the draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004).

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Draft Park and Wildlife Bill (2004)
Namibia is signatory to CITES

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See main report especially on Article 8

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 3.10b: A comprehensive handbook on suitable restoration and rehabilitation methods is accessible to a broad readership, if necessary in various languages, by 2005.			
NBSAP 3.10c: The concept of incentives for ecosystem restoration is included in an integrated policy framework for sustainable environmental management by 2005.			
NBSAP 4.3e: An overview study of the increase/decrease and dynamics of bush-encroachment based on long-term data is completed by 2006.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.1 Declining rate of land degradation; rehabilitating degraded land and water bodies; and improving agricultural production through sustainable land management.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.2 Rehabilitated woodland and riparian forest and declining rates of deforestation.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.6 Diminished rate of biodiversity and rehabilitated and productive riparian forests woodland and savannah biomes.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.6 Improved land uses and optimal livelihoods achieved.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

NBSAP 2001-2010
 Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004)
 Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004)
 Forestry Act (2001)
 Draft Water Resources Management Bill (2004)
 Marine Resources Act (2000)
 Vision 2030

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- Various assessments undertaken (see main report especially on Articles 7 and 10)
- State of the Environment Reporting process
- National desertification assessment undertaken
- First draft of national bush-encroachment assessment available
- AEZ project ongoing
- A number of in-side and out-side protected areas conservation efforts underway (see e.g. para 61)

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.	
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
<p>NBSAP 3.8f: Pilot experimental control projects for top-priority invasive alien species are established by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 3.8c: Research recommendations on control of the top 50% priority plant, insect and mammal species are taken up by implementing agencies by 2008.</p> <p>NBSAP 3.8d: Namibian policies and regulations are strengthened and harmonised with other SADC countries by 2006; Namibian phytosanitary, extension and customs units are fully equipped to control invasives by 2007.</p> <p>NBSAP 6.4b: Data on spread of invasive ballast-water and other organisms are synthesized for</p>		

State of the Environment Reports beginning January 2003.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

NBSAP 2001-2010
 Phytosanitary Act (2005)
 Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004)
 Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004)
 Aquaculture Act (2002)
 Inland Fisheries Resources Act (2003)

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See main report especially on Article 8(h) & thematic report on IAS
 Regional focus through SADC Biodiversity Support Programme

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 3.6e: Indicators of climate change are monitored at five EONN sites by 2005.			
NBSAP 3.6f: A map of biodiversity priority areas is produced, with at least three relevant climate change monitoring and research programmes implemented at these sites, by 2006.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.1 Identifying cost effective flexible and adaptable land management approaches and national disaster response strategies to the potential impact of climate change that could affect the livelihoods of the rural poor.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.21 Policies that would help combat climate change, e.g. reduction of fuel use.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>NBSAP 2001-2010 Namibia's Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC (draft April 2005) Draft National Adaptation Project Proposal (draft April 2005) Vision 2030</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
See main report Article 6.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>NBSAP 3.9b: The Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Bill and Environmental Management Bill are both promulgated, with staff positions filled, by December 2002,</p> <p>NBSAP 3.9a: A national overview map indicating areas threatened by pollution of different kinds is available to decision makers and planners by 2004,</p> <p>NBSAP 6.4a: Namibia is fully compliant nationally with the Marine Pollution (Marpol) Agreement by January 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 6.4b: New regulations related to Marpol are promulgated by December 2003.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5: Sustainable resource base, 5,1: Namibia's freshwater resources are kept free of pollution and are used to ensure social well being, support economic development and maintain natural habitats.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.1: Unpolluted soils and agricultural water runoff.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 5.1: Clean unpolluted water.</p>	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been	

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Vision 2030 NBSAP 2001-2010 Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004) Draft Water Resources Management Bill (2004) Marine Resources Act (2000)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Overall aim of NBSAP, specifically targets formulated under chapter "themes": (4) Sustainable land management: (5) Sustainable wetlands management: and (6) Sustainable coastal and marine management. Vision 2030: chapter 5 - Namibia's sustainable resource base: each section sub-vision emphasises maintaining the natural resources base to sustain livelihoods. Chapter 6 is dedicated to sustainable development.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Namibian Constitution (1990) NBSAP 2001-2010 Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004) Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004) Forestry Act (2001) Draft Water Resources Management Bill (2004) Marine Resources Act (2000) Vision 2030			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of in-side and out-side protected areas conservation efforts underway (see e.g. para 61).
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
See NBSAP 2001-2010 chapter theme (2) Sustainable use of natural resources.			
NBSAP 2.4a: Indigenous resource management principles are integrated into mainstream management practices at all levels by 2003; National Forum on Traditional Knowledge is established by 2002.			
Vision 2030 Chapter 5: Maintain Namibia's sustainable resource base			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Mid-term review report on National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (2004) Reports from the NCSA ITK working group active Vision 2030	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
See main report on Article 8(j) Integral part and focus of a diversity of in-side and out-side protected areas conservation efforts underway (see e.g. para 61).	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
See NBSAP 2001-2010 chapter theme (2) Sustainable use of natural resources. NBSAP 2.4a: Indigenous resource management principles are integrated into mainstream management practices at all levels by 2003. A National Forum on Traditional Knowledge is established by 2002. NBSAP 2.4b: Code of conduct and registration system for traditional healers is in place by 2003. Traditional medicine and medical practitioners are integrated within the national health system by 2004.	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been	

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 2001-2010			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
See on Target 8.2 above			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Although no specific targets are formulated, this is the aim of both, the Namibian Constitution, and the Draft Access and Benefit Sharing Bill (2004)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Although no specific targets are formulated, this is the aim of both, the Namibian Constitution, and the Draft Access and Benefit Sharing Bill (2004).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
See main report on Article 8(j)			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP 8.3c: A "best practices" case study of Namibia's experiences and activities in biodiversity management, including biotrade, is published and distributed by June 2005.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

Namibian Constitution, and the
NBSAP 2001-2010
Draft Access and Benefit Sharing Bill (2004)

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See main report on Article 15.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
N/a			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
N/a (Namibia is a developing country)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and sub-humid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4
VIII) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
d) No	

e) Yes, the same as the global target	
f) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
South-south Cooperation/TT:	
<p>NBSAP 8.3a: Namibian centres such as the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre (GTRC) and the Marine and Coastal Resource Research Centre are financially supported to increase research-based training opportunities in biodiversity conservation by at least 50% by 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 8.3b: Full engagement with SADC-wide, ecosystem-wide or global programmes in at least six areas by June 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 8.3c: A "best practices" case study of Namibia's experiences and activities in biodiversity management, including biotrade, is published and distributed by June 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 8.3d: The Ai-Ais / Richtersveld transboundary protected area of Namibia and South Africa has formulated and implemented common management plans and goals by December 2003; the Sperrgebiet is proclaimed as a multi-zoned national park and incorporated in this transboundary protected area by December 2003; a decision is taken by Angola and Namibia after full stakeholder involvement on the establishment of the Skeleton Coast – Iona transboundary park by March 2003; and at least one further proposal has been consultatively discussed with all stakeholders by December 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.5a: Above-mentioned and other worthy institutions can secure significantly increased Government and external core funding for training and research by April 2005.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 6.2 Namibia plays an effective role in regional and international organisations and peaceful negotiation with other countries is achieved.</p>	
IX) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	
Programme of work	Yes No Details
g) Agricultural	
h) Inland water	
i) Marine and coastal	
j) Dry and subhumid land	
k) Forest	
l) Mountain	
X) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
d) No	
e) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
f) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
See above.	

XI) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Gobabeb Training & Research Centre launched as SADC Centre of Excellence in May 2005 See main report on Articles 5, 12, 16, 17 and 18.
XII) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
XIII) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
XIV) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP 3.4c: A concerted national programme of inventory work is in place by 2004.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
See above, NBSAP 2001-2010 Further part of missions of various institutions including MET, MAWF, the National Museum, other research institutions and professional organisations	

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Surveys and inventories ongoing; strong baseline in place; see reports on Article 7
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
<p>Surveys and inventories ongoing; strong baseline in place; see reports on Article 7. Quarterly reports to SABONET submitted.</p> <p>A checklist of Namibian plant species. Published as SABONET Report No. 7. A checklist of Namibian grasses. Published as SABONET Report Series No. 20. A Red Data Book of Namibian plants. Draft submitted to editorial team. All specimen data captured (TAP). Estimated 3,961 indigenous spermatophyta (602 spermatophyte endemics). 161 indigenous moss and fern taxa. Plants of southern Africa: names and distribution (Germishuysen & Meyer 2003). ('Black Book'). <i>Dinteria</i> (1968-). <i>Prodomus einer Flora von Sudwestafrika</i> (1972). Computerisation of 100% of 85 000 specimens in WIND herbarium ongoing.</p>
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
End of external funding through SABONET
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP 1.4a: Peer-reviewed red data lists for all major animal and plant taxa by 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 1.4b: Peer-reviewed draft management or recovery plans available and implementation underway for top 10% priority species in these taxa by 2004; top 50% priority species by 2006.</p> <p>NBSAP 1.5b: 50% of germplasm of use to Namibia local landraces and indigenous wild species are characterised by 2005.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	

NBSAP 2001-2010 SABONET work programme for Namibia MAFW/NBRI work plan Approved research activity in DART
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Assessments undertaken; surveys and inventories ongoing; strong baseline in place; see reports on Article 7
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Plant Red Data Lists. Published as part of SABONET Report No. 14. 1,152 Red Data plant taxa (287 regarded as threatened). 433 endemics with RDL assessment. >45 known from one specimen only. Draft of National Red Data Book under review - will include diagnostic description, distribution map, threats and assessments of threatened and other vulnerable taxa.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Limited resources
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
NCSA identifies some relevant capacity needs in Namibia.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Training/capacity development of Namibians: One Namibian participated in first Threatened Plants workshop (GSPC/SABONET) and two participated in a second Threatened Plants workshop. Further, participation in "Red List and Threatened Species Assessment Training Workshop" (2003 - internship).
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information SCP/ NASSP-funded

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP 1.1a: Completed fine-scale prioritisation of terrestrial biodiversity areas by 2003 and of freshwater and marine areas by 2004.	
NBSAP 1.1e: Provisional target (to be modified through systematic area-prioritization): At least 15% representation of all vegetation types, and 30% of the globally-valuable Sperrgebiet (Succulent Karoo) and Namib Escarpment, in the PA network by 2006.	
Vision 2030 Chapter 5.2.6: Extended and a well managed protected area network to include biodiversity hotspots and transboundary areas.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperrgebiet (Succulent Karoo) proclaimed as a National Park in 2004. • UNDP/GEF facilitated full-sized project brief developed in 2004/2005 for a project entitled "Strengthening the Protected Areas Network (SPAN)" in Namibia. The project is envisioned to address major conservation needs and contribute to reach the set target. • Bilateral (WIND, PRE) collecting expedition to southern Namib in 2001 - not SABONET funded, but increased collaboration between the two institutes a direct spin-off from SABONET.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information See Target 1.1. of the 2010 Target.

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
See GSPC Target 4 above.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
40 preliminary IPA's identified.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Identification and refinement of botanical hot-spots, centres of diversity and plant endemism within the region. See report to SABONET.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

Workshop held Dec 2004-40 IPA's identified - further refinements required.
 Expert opinion approach. Proceedings available.
 Working group established to steer process.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Limited resources. Implementation may be problematic.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

Various targets of the NBSAP 2001-2010. Overall aim of NBSAP is sustainable use, specifically targets formulated under chapter "themes": (2) Sustainable use of natural resources; (4) Sustainable land management; (5) Sustainable wetlands management; and (6) Sustainable coastal and marine management.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP 1.4a: Peer-reviewed red data lists for all major animal and plant taxa by 2005.	
NBSAP 1.4b: Peer-reviewed draft management or recovery plans available and implementation underway for top 10% priority species in these (priority taxa: endemic & threatened species). The Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004), which will be submitted to Cabinet in 2005, includes explicit reference to this target.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Red data lists are being compiled and updated.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Plant Red Data Lists. Published as part of SABONET Report No. 14. 1,152 Red Data plant taxa (287 (regarded as threatened). 433 endemics with RDL assessment. >45 known from one specimen only. Draft of National Red Data Book under review - will include diagnostic description, distribution map, threats and assessments of threatened and other vulnerable taxa .	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP 1.4b: Peer-reviewed draft management or recovery plans available and implementation underway for top 10% priority species in these taxa by 2004 and the top 50% priority species by 2006.</p> <p>MSBP: Ex situ conservation of seeds with focus on threat, rare and endemic species.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Participate in SABONET facilitated threatened plant programmes through which 20 southern African botanical gardens are linked to the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens In Conservation. Part in MSBP.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Three target species from one plant family had been selected for ex situ propagation and conservation in the Threatened Plants Programme.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Target taxa are under immediate threat due to recently discovered pharmaceutical properties.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP 1.5b: 50% of germplasm of use to Namibia local landraces and indigenous wild species are characterised by 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.3b: Full national inventories of livestock and crop genetic resources by 2001 and 2005 respectively. Agricultural genetic diversity awareness programme at local, national and international levels by 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.4a: Indigenous resource management principles are integrated into mainstream management practices at all levels by 2003. A National Forum on Traditional Knowledge is established by 2002.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.4a: The Access to Genetic Resources and Related Traditional Knowledge Bill is enacted, and awareness workshops on its provisions are held in all regions, by June 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.4b: Existing customary codes of ethical conduct are identified and appropriate models of conduct for research, access to knowledge, and information management on indigenous knowledge systems are developed by 2005.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See main report on Article 7.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Resources to quantify inventoried genetic diversity needed.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP 3.8a: Detailed country study on invasive alien species in Namibia, including prioritised lists of problem plants, insects, mammals and other taxa, is published by 2003.	
NBSAP 3.8b: A comprehensive database framework with existing data is established by 2002, with at least 1500 new atlas records per year from across the country until 2008.	
NBSAP 3.8c: Target: Research recommendations on control of the top 50% priority plant, insect and mammal species are taken up by implementing agencies by 2008.	
NBSAP 3.8d: Targets: Namibian policies and regulations are strengthened and harmonised with other SADC countries by 2006; Namibian phytosanitary, extension and customs units are fully equipped to control invasives by 2007.	
NBSAP 3.8e: Targets: The publication of yearly "Update" briefing sheets and display materials including school competitions is established by 2002. Effective annual courses are designed and offered to priority target audiences starting in 2005.	
NBSAP 3.8f: Target: Pilot experimental control projects for top-priority invasive alien species are established by 2004.	
NBSAP 3.8g: Target: A national overview map indicating areas threatened by pollution of different kinds is available to decision-makers and planners by 2004.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See main report on Article 8(h).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Namibia is signatory to CITES. Draft Parks and Wildlife Bill (2004).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Various targets of the NBSAP 2001-2010. Overall aim of NBSAP is sustainable use, specifically targets formulated under chapter "themes": (2) Sustainable use of natural resources; (4) Sustainable land management; (5) Sustainable wetlands management; and (6) Sustainable coastal and marine management.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See main report on Articles 10 and 15, in particular.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP 9.4a: The Access to Genetic Resources and Related Traditional Knowledge Bill is enacted, and awareness workshops on its provisions are held in all regions, by June 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.4b: Code of conduct and registration system for traditional healers is in place by 2003. Traditional medicine and medical practitioners are integrated within the national health system by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 2.4a: Indigenous resource management principles are integrated into mainstream management practices at all levels by 2003. A National Forum on Traditional Knowledge is established by 2002.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See main report on Articles 8(j) and 15.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP 9.1a: Awareness and education co-ordination activities are outsourced by September 2002; a detailed and creative awareness strategy is developed by December 2002; and first visible outputs are produced by June 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.1c: Impacts of industry, producers and users on biological resources and mitigation measures to address potential impacts are identified by 2004 and publicised in consultation with these and other stakeholders by December 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.1d: Measures to institutionalise awareness creation of decision makers regarding biodiversity, sustainable use, conservation and management, such as "Update" briefings, roundtables and visits are identified by December 2003.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.2a: The effectiveness of target-specific approaches for creating awareness of biodiversity issues are tested and new approaches identified and developed for different groups by 2004.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.2b: The UNAM-Humboldt University Biodiversity Management and Research Masters Programme is established and fully functional by 2005.</p> <p>NBSAP 9.4a: The Access to Genetic Resources and Related Traditional Knowledge Bill is enacted, and awareness workshops on its provisions are held in all regions, by June 2003.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 4.2: Adequate capacity exist for training and research in science, technology as well as social and economic and environmental issues in Namibia.</p> <p>Vision 2030 Chapter 4.2: Adequate scientific data information including environmental for development planning and programme management.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See main report on Article 13.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
All of chapter 9 of the NBSAP focuses on "capacity building". A full suite of targets are formulated. Namibia recently completed its NCSA. The NCSA Action Plan formulates capacity building priorities in Namibia. A Biodiversity Professional Training Framework was commissioned by MET and finalised in 2004.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
MSc course in Biodiversity implemented for the first time in 2004 at UNAM. Under SABONET the following capacity building support was granted/supported for the NBRI:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two BSc Hons, 1 BTech and 2 MSc degree courses completed by students from country • One Management and Leadership short-course, one Exceptional Assistant Short course, two frontline training course, and all staff participated in a series of strategic planning workshops co-funded by SABONET to produce an institutional business plan • Received 3 computers and peripherals and 1 printer • Sixteen participants each completed one of 7 Data management courses 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Draft HRD plan and policy; training needs assessments MAWF.	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
All of chapter 8 of the NBSAP focuses on "Namibia's role in the larger world community" highlighting the importance of international collaboration.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Namibia is an active member of SABONET, and participates in international (SADC and worldwide) activities such as the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) and the Millennium Seed Assessment (Kew Gardens). Namibia is part of the Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- With explicit support from SABONET some relevant contributions can be made to the global framework. Some targets can be addressed in the framework of ongoing conservation and sustainable use efforts in Namibia. The GSPC is of medium priority to Namibia.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 1 of the Strategic Plan, through linking national activities into an international conservation framework.

c) 2010 Target

- The GSPC and the 2010 Target are strongly linked and overlap. Thus national targets and actions are supportive of one another.

d) NBSAP

- Some NBSAP targets and actions directly feed into the reaching of GSPC targets.

e) MDGs

- No direct link to MDG targets set for Namibia. Generally linked to Goal 7 "Ensure environmental sustainability" and perhaps Goal 1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", the later through maintaining plant based foods, especially drought foods.

f) Constraints

- GSPC not well known. Only practical if interlinked with Namibian priorities and targets, e.g. through NBSAP.
- Need for outside financial and capacity support if to be systematically implemented.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	X
b) No, but application is under consideration	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	
Mainly through the SADC Water protocol, and in the application of transboundary basin and river management. Also in a marine context through the Benguela Current Larger Marine Ecosystems Project.	

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Experiences on e.g. basin management and other ongoing. Not necessarily formally linked to the	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Establishment of institutions such as: Catchment/basin management committees Land Boards Forums for Integrated Resources Management (FIRMS)	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	X
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Bilateral co-operation agreements exist in form of a transfrontier agreement covering wider biodiversity issues in the Richtersveld National Park of South Africa and the Ai-Ais/Huns Reserve of Namibia. Further, an advanced agreement in form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Angola and Namibia is in place facilitating the transfrontier management of the Iona and Skeleton National parks, situated at the coast. Bilateral informal agreements on the management especially of elephant migration between Botswana and Namibia is practiced. Further Botswana, Namibia and South Africa are building an informal block at the CITES negotiations in view of elephant population management and the trading of indigenous biodiversity products such as Hoodia.</p> <p>Intensive trans-boundary conservation and tourism initiatives take place in the Kavango –Zambezi (KaZa) area, involving five neighbouring states, i.e. Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The German Bank for Reconstruction (KFW) is one of the main financial supporters of this so-called KaZa initiative. Some bi-lateral agreement on opening the Mata-Mata gate between Namibia and Botswana exist, with a focus of facilitating cross-border tourism traffic (Kalahari-Gemsbok Park area).</p>	

Namibia and the Republic of South Africa and Angola for the management of and research in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) through the BCLME and BENEFIT Projects, financed by the UNDP under its GEF mandate and by bi-lateral sources respectively. Agreements also exist with Angola and Botswana for the shared use of the water resources of the Okavango river basin between the countries. There is a permanent commission (OKACOM), consisting of representatives from these countries, set up to oversee the implementation of this agreement.

International co-operation programmes include the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Shared Waters Protocol governing the use of shared waterways between member states of the SADC. Additionally, there is the Southern African Biodiversity Support Program of the SADC which seeks to co-ordinate the work of the national biodiversity programs of SADC member states.

On the management of trans-boundary watersheds, catchments, riverbasins, etc., Namibia and the Republic of South Africa recently signed an agreement at the ministerial level to jointly manage the watershed area of the Orange River basin as part of a trans-frontier agreement covering wider biodiversity issues in the Richtersveld National Park of South Africa and the Ai-Ais/Huns Reserve of Namibia. The OKACOM agreement mentioned above also falls within the area of trans-boundary management of watersheds. Other management initiatives in this area include the Zambezi Basin Wetlands Conservation Resource Utilization Project with Zambia and Botswana as well as the Kunene Basin Joint Permanent Technical Commission with Angola for the management of the Kunene River Basin resources.

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Namibia actively participates in the Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme of the SADC which seeks to co-ordinate the work of the national biodiversity programmes of SADC member states. The programme will round off its national support activities in March 2006, and the regional programme by September 2006. The programme has particularly focused on supporting work on invasive alien species and on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources, and has promoted the development of regional policy frameworks, including a draft SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (RBSAP) to be adopted during 2005. Activities supported by the sub-regional work of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) are particularly being addressed in this context.

Namibia is an active member of the International Long-Term Ecological Research (ILTER) Network and the African Ecological Observatories Network. The IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group counts a number of Namibian professional members, several of which are associated with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). Namibia is member of the African Wildlife Consultative Forum sponsored by Safari Club International and WWF. The Forum particularly debates and develops consolidated positions and strategies for the management of elephant populations in southern Africa.

Namibia participates on the Southern African Botanical Network (SABONET), and is a founding member of the SAFRINET technical support network (safrinet.ecoport.org) of BioNET International. SABONET particularly supports regional level work carried out under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). Although Namibia is not a formal member of the Global Biodiversity

Information Forum (GBIF), funds are received to carryout various taxonomy-related initiatives.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

- Namibia conducted a National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management, which looked at synergies amongst CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC in particular.
- As part of Namibia's Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) umbrella programme, larger scale policy harmonization in the environmental management field are being undertaken.
- Namibia's National Development Plans deal with certain environmental matters in a cross-cutting manner. NDP 3 (to be drafted in 2006) will move away from sectoral approaches to national planning.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Some excellent international collaboration underway.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 of the Strategic Plan on improved capacities, however actions not implicitly linked to CBD.

c) 2010 Target

- No linkages to 2010 Target.

d) NBSAP

- Some NBSAP targets address cooperation.

e) MDGs

- No direct link to MDG targets set for Namibia. Generally linked to Goal 8, "Global Partnership".

f) Constraints

- No explicit constraints.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

Namibia's NBSAP was drafted in 2002. Although it has not yet been presented to Cabinet, it is used by practitioners as working document, and extended reference is being made in proposal preparation and planning, e.g. of GEF-supported projects.

Elements are being brought forward in the official National Development Planning process (NDPs), the national Vision 2030, the country's 30-year development strategy and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Integration of elements into the National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (NPRAP) is currently being reviewed.

A suite of sector policies address relevant articles of the CBD.

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Namibia's NBSAP addresses 10 main themes in forms of chapters, and formulates sets of strategic aims under each theme. Activities planned/underway to reach the aims are spelled out, and each activity has a set target, including a date for action. Although some of the time-bound targets may not be reached, significant progress is being made. See NBSAP at www.dea.met.gov.na.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

See above.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

See NCSA stock take document at www.dea.met.gov.na/met/prgrammes. Of particular importance:

- NBSAP
- Draft Environmental Management Act (not yet passed in Cabinet)
- Water Resources Management Act
- Current review of National Poverty Reduction Action Programme
- National Development Plans
- Vision 2030

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	X
b) No	

I) If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

• Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	X
• Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	X
• Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	X
• Research and monitoring for migratory species	X
• Transboundary movement	X

II) If **NO**, please briefly indicate below

(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects on the development and use of fuel-efficient stoves and biogas digesters have been implemented (e.g. www.drfn.org) and projects on promotion of appropriate technologies, i.e. solar, are under way. The R3E (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency) Project promoted CC mitigation (ended December 2004). Deforestation is particularly reduced through these interventions. • In parallel to the preparation of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, Namibia has prepared a proposal for mitigation and adaptation projects also relevant to bio diversity. More information is available from contact@dea.met.gov.na. 	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
Namibia implements a national CC project, as well as a national framework for the implementation of the UNCCD is operational. All Rio Conventions are managed through the International Conventions Unit at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which ensures synergies and compliance.	

Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia has a strong policy framework in place. Especially since Independence in 1990, there have been great developments in support of devolution of resource management rights and responsibilities. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses primarily Goal 3 of the Strategic Plan. Namibia has responded to all her obligations

under the CBD which has led to some understanding and integration of biodiversity concerns.

c) 2010 Target

- Partially addressed through NBSAP and other policy framework in Namibia.

d) NBSAP

- Some NBSAP targets and actions directly feed into the improvement of policies and general measures through mainstreaming biodiversity concerns.
- Synergies including on biodiversity and climate change are of highest priority in Namibia, especially on a local and regional implementation level.

e) MDGs

- Some linkages especially to Goal 7, "Ensure environmental sustainability", can be made.
- Namibia has not addressed "environment" or "biodiversity" as a cross-cutting theme in its MDG implementation, however recommendations to that effect have been made in the NCSA (www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes).
- Additionally proposals have been formulated for mainstreaming environmental and biodiversity concerns into Namibia's National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (see Shanyenaga, 2004; NCSA).

f) Constraints

- Several important policy instruments are currently only available as draft Bills. It is important that they will be tabled as matter of priority in and passed by Cabinet.
- The NBSAP has not been approved by Cabinet.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) conducts regular aerial game counts on a national scale, and surveys focal species such as elephant and rhino take place on a regular (annual) basis, as well as mammal, reptile and amphibian inventories are continued. Rhino counts are supported by the Save the Rhino Trust (SRT) especially in the north-west of Namibia. Further MET regularly engages in satellite tracked monitoring of wild fires. The national State of the Environment Reporting project is housed at MET (www.dea.met.gov.na) and a series of relevant publications are available. The first Integrated SOER was drafted in 2004 and contains biodiversity relevant information. Regular national game counts are being undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The Namibian red data books are updated regularly by the Ministry.

Namibia's Forest Inventory Programme provides ample information on woody resources, but lacks detailed information on other elements of biodiversity, such as fauna and non-woody vegetation. More detailed surveys on woody vegetation have taken place in the north-eastern parts of Namibia (Caprivi & Kavango regions), supported through the community-forestry support by the DED.

Namibia's Tree Atlas project is close to drawing to an end, and the national tree atlas is scheduled to be published in late 2005. The atlas will provide biodiversity information relevant to forest biodiversity. A national carnivore atlas is being developed, based on surveys conducted throughout

the country. A new national atlas was published in 2002 (Mendelsohn et al.) containing relevant national scale biodiversity data (available at www.dea.met.gov.na). A series of regional profiles have also been published. The Agro-ecological Zones (AEZ) project at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry undertakes land cover change, soil and other bio-physical data assessments.

More recently developed/planned programme interventions, especially those supported by the GEF (e.g. GEF/World Bank facilitated ICEMA, NACOMA, Pesilup, and GEF/UNDP facilitated SPAN, NCSA, CALLC, CPP), contain monitoring components. Initial biodiversity monitoring activities are being conducted in communal area conservancies, e.g. funded by the USAID LIFE program.

The Museum of Namibia undertakes specific surveys. At this stage an inventory of invertebrates is being undertaken in the Gamsberg mountain area in the endemics rich escarpment towards the Namib desert. Current attempts at ecosystem monitoring include the Namibian Long-term Ecological Research (NaLTER) program. The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is involved in ongoing inventory on plant species in Namibia. The German funded BIOTA programme (www.biota-africa.org) has initiated standardised monitoring of biodiversity at 22 observatories of 1km² each along climatic and land-use gradients throughout Namibia. These observatories are well suited to long term monitoring, which would require Namibia to take over all the monitoring by the end of the last phase of BIOTA in 2009.

NaLTER, NBRI and the National Museum of Namibia are involved in identification and development of inventories of species found within Namibia. All three institutions have made their collections and databases available to researchers within the country as well as internationally, to some extent online. Through periodic publications additions to the inventories and databases are also published. The website of NaLTER is: www.drfn.org.na/nalter

The website of the National Museum of Namibia is: www.natmus.cul.na/

The biosystematics website is: www.biodiversity.org.na

A Namibian environmental Metadatabase is housed at the Environmental Education and Information Systems (EEIS) Unit at MET (www.dea.met.gov.na).

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	X
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

See para 19 above.

Surveys in the succulent Karoo Biome, now under protection. (See SKEP project at www.nnf.org).

Surveys in the endemics rich escarpment area, see Museum above.

Monitoring of biodiversity product plants (Maruela, Hoodia, etc.) (see www.criaa-sadc.org.na).

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

b) Mainly on the aquatic weed *Salvinia molesta* a serious threat to Namibia's freshwater ecosystems. Further through the status report by Bethune et al., 2004.

c) Meteorological Services Namibia; southern African Met Office.

e) National Desertification Indicators project (www.drfn.org.na; www.napcod.org.na); monitoring of wild fires (Ministry of Environment and Tourism and National remote Sensing Centre at Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry).

f) Monitoring of fish stocks; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

Overall: State of the Environment Reporting (www.dea.met.gov.na)

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

- The Environmental Information Systems Unit at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism maintain a metadatabase on environmental information (www.dea.met.gov.na). This webpage, hosted by the Directorate of Environmental Affairs, is the official website of MET, and provides access all other directorates in that ministry.
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources actively contributes to the international FishBase (www.fishbase.org).
- The Museum of Namibia and the National Botanical Institute maintain animal and plant collections respectively.
- The biosystematics projects maintains a species database (www.biodiversity.org.na). The project mainly computerises existing data, the results from recently undertaken or ongoing inventories such as the tree and carnivore atlas are linked to this database.
- The Environmental Observatories Network of Namibia (EONN) maintains a database linked to the EIS Unit (www.drfn.org.na) which is housed at the Gobabeb Training & Research Centre (GTRC).
- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism maintains databases pertaining to counts of game, and

all mammals, reptile and amphibians The "Event book system" (Stuart-Hill et al., 2003) guarantees that locally acquired data are fed into a national database.

- A data base relating to Namibia's AEZ project exists, although it is only partially accessible by the public.

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

Especially as part of SOER project (www.dea.met.gov.na). Most of the aforementioned monitoring projects focus on specific indicators.

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Good, even if not perfect, inventories and monitoring programmes are underway. The biodiversity baseline information is not too bad for a developing country.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- No contribution observed.

c) 2010 Target

- Foundation for 2010 Target monitoring.

d) NBSAP

- Some NBSAP targets and actions directly address article 7, especially chapter 3 on "Monitoring, predicting and coping with environmental changes and threats".

e) MDGs

- Links especially for monitoring the four targets set for Goals 7 of the MDGs: (1) % area of protected areas, (2) % of registered Conservancies, (3) % of freehold land, and (4) GDP per unit of energy use.

f) Constraints

- Limited capacities to improve on identification and monitoring. Financial and other resources required.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24.? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
Irish, 2003 identifies priorities for taxonomic work in Namibia. Namibia's biosystematic database can be found at www.biodiversity.com.na . Other relevant information can be found at www.dea.met.gov.na and www.drfn.org .	

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
Namibia has invested on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for national taxonomic collections through the NBRI and the National Museum. However, more and continuous investments are needed.	

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses are held occasionally. • Griffin and Kohlberg (2005) drafted a taxonomy/collection manual on preparing natural history specimen for biodiversity practitioners in Namibia, available at www.dea.met.gov.na. • A new MSc course in biodiversity held at the University of Namibia (UNAM) includes modules on taxonomy. • Staff of the NBRI especially are receiving training opportunities through SABONET. • The NCSA (2005) confirmed further capacity needs. • See Irish (2003) and Nangulah and Zeidler (2004). 	

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	

c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
See thematic report.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be noted that Namibian experts spent much of their time on collaboration with international scientists, and are generally not remunerated/rewarded for their efforts. This highly drains the work capacity within the country. 	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
See thematic report.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCSA (2005), see www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes Nangulah, S. & Zeidler, J., 2004. National Biodiversity Professional Training Framework. Consultancy report for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (see also www.iecn-namibia.com) 	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
See thematic report. API MOU access to and exchange of information.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
See thematic report.	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

See thematic report.

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation **[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavoured to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

- Kindly cross-refer to the 2nd NR; only updated/new initiatives are listed in the below.
- Namibia has developed a GEF/UNDP proposal "Strengthening the Protected Area Network", which is an extensive approach to in-situ conservation in protected areas in Namibia
- The GEF/WB supported "Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management Project (ICEMA)" and "Namib Coast Biodiversity Management Project (NACOMA)" respectively support in-situ conservation on biodiversity. Several other bilaterally funded projects are underway. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism implements an extensive and national-wide Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme. The WWF-LIFE+10 programme directly supports the national CBNRM programme.
- A national community-forestry programme was established since the passing of the new Forestry Act of 2001, formalising the devolution of forest management rights and responsibilities to the community level. A Finnish and a German supported initiative respectively have been testing implementation options over the past year. The German support will continue for another years.
- Other national measures are ongoing (see previous report).

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

- NBSAP
- Extensive set of policies and legislation. See NCSA stock take document (www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes)
- The draft Parks and Wildlife Management Bill has been drafted. The final draft is currently being prepared for submission to Cabinet during 2005. It makes amendments to the provisions of the Conservation Ordinance of 1975, including strict regulations for import of exotic and export indigenous and especially threatened species. The (Black) Rhino Custodian Programme, facilitating the relocation of rhinos, also follows strict rules and guidelines. The draft Bill also

requests Government to protect habitats of threatened species.

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry supports the in-situ conservation of livestock, especially cattle and goats. The Livestock Improvement in the Northern Communal Areas project promotes the conservation of genetic diversity of indigenous breeds.

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

- E.g. desertification, bush-encroachment, unsustainable use, poaching, pollution, habitat destruction
- The draft EMMA makes important provisions to address such categories.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation

a) Outcomes & impacts

- In-situ conservation ongoing. Increase of wildlife populations since policy changes devolving natural resource management rights and responsibilities, in the 1990s.
- Successful national CBNRM programme.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 3 of the Strategic Plan, through the NBSAP.

c) 2010 Target

- Significant contributions to the 2010 Target are made through activities on in-situ conservation in Namibia.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 8.

e) MDGs

- Direct link to three out of four Namibian targets set under Goal 7 of the MDGs, i.e. (1) % area of protected areas, (2) % of registered Conservancies, (3) % of freehold land.
- Indirect linkages to Goal 1, "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger".

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support. UNDP/GEF FSP proposal will address several of the key constraints.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
See NBSAP and SPAN project.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy for Black Rhinos. Management and development plans for parks are currently underway (supported by the SPAN project). Plans for the Namib-Naukluft Park, the Ais-Ais and Etosha National Parks are drafted. 	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
See NBSAP and SPAN project.	
Extensive areas have been included in the formal Protected Areas Network (PAN) of Namibia by Cabinet decision in 2004 (to be implemented during 2005). The proclamation of the Sperrgebiet National Park in south-western Namibia, and extension of a large corridor between the Skeleton Coast and Etosha Parks (Kunene region) , and the proclamation and extension of the Mbwabwata Park (Caprivi, Kavango region) added significant tracks of land.	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
d) See NBSAP and projects such as BCLME, NACOMA, OKACOM, KaZa .	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
See NBSAP, SPAN, ICEMA, WWF-Life +10 Project (e.g. www.dea.met.gov.na).	
A priority principle for the addressing of integrating PAs into the broader land and seascapes includes the realisation that it is adamant that PAs have a positive impact on the surrounding areas and communities. Much of the CBNRM and conservancy programme in Namibia aims at creating related benefits.	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
c) See Namibian EIA Policy of 1993 (www.dea.met.gov.na); draft EMAA. Additionally Bethune et al. (2004) describe the need to maintain genetic integrity, e.g. of wildlife populations, especially those moving across borders, and suggest measures to facilitate such, especially in view of game trade and translocation.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
c) See SPAN project proposal, Annex 2: Threats and root causes matrix.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
See SPAN proposal and NCSA. A specific consultancy was commissioned looking at capacity needs in Namibia, especially within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for PA management.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	X
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
SPAN to review and improve. Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) is an endowment fund launched in 2005 (www.dea.met.gov.na). Its surpluses will be used for investments into environmental management including for PAs. 25% of the park entrance fees gathered in Namibia are paid into the Namibian Game Products Trust Fund. The fund was initially established for revenue generated from Ivory sales. Ivory related funds have to be spent on elephant conservation initiatives (overseen by CITES). Other revenue is generated through hunting concessions and the enacting of a "live export levy" on game.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
See review under SPAN.	

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

N/A – see above under Article 8.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

See thematic report and Bethune, S. et al's (2004) national review of invasive alien species (contact@dea.met.gov.na).

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) enacts strict regulations on the import of non-indigenous wildlife to counteract the introduction of invasive alien species. An incentive system to maintain indigenous game populations is in place.

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
See thematic report and Bethune, S. et al's (2004) national review of invasive alien species (contact@dea.met.gov.na).	
The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry through its new Phytosanitary legislation (2004 and 2005) only regulates the introduction of pests and diseases (Plant Import Permits). MET in collaboration with NBRI are charged with issuing/endorsing permits for plant, animals and other organisms. The Namibian Biotechnology Alliance (NABA) is currently establishing Biosafety related permit systems.	

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	
Precautionary approaches are taken in the importation of species. Live organisms and especially the import and export of indigenous species fall under the regulations of MET and the Phytosanitary Division at MAWF.	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
See thematic report and Bethune, S. et al's (2004) national review of invasive alien species (contact@dea.met.gov.na).	
A number of sectors are cooperating in the prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species in Namibia. A permit system is established between MAWF and MET, and together with the Meatboard and Customs (Ministry of Finance) law enforcement is being exercised.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighbouring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	

c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighbouring countries.	
See thematic report.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bethune, S. et al's (2004) national review of invasive alien species (contact@dea.met.gov.na). Biosafety legislation in place. The Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme (see www.iucn-rosa.org.zw) supported by GISP has facilitated the formulation of SADC regional guidelines and the establishment of a best practices database on IAS management. Namibia is a member of the InterAfrican Phytosanitary Council (IPSAC). 	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
<p>Specific training sessions have taken place with relevant inspectors relating to biosafety issues during 2004, supported by NABA.</p> <p>Training of customs officials (see above) is taking place on a regular basis.</p> <p>Namibia has prepared its application to the IPPC under FAO in 2004, and the ratification is expected for 2005.</p> <p>The EIA Bill of 1993, and the draft EMEA will provide a strong framework policy framework once passed, e.g. the translocation of game within Namibia and across borders will require EIA.</p> <p>Posters, booklets and other awareness materials are being produced by the IAS working group active in Namibia.</p>	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Some work undertaken, although not strictly relating to the CBD framework such as the Guidelines.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through the Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme and Goal 3 of the Strategic Plan, through the NBSAP.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through activities on IAS.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 8 (h).

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made.

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTS.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Namibia's CBNRM programme aims particularly at strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities. Other programmes of MET and of other Ministries target especially local communities as well, including through the community-forestry programme and various agricultural projects, for example. Namibia's NCSA identifies that there are some strong capacities for environmental management at the local level, whilst it is recognised that strengthening of these capacities needs to be continuously supported. Projects such as ICEMA, WWF Life+10, the Every River has its people project (www.everyriver.org), Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Nacod) and Forums for Integrated Resources Management (FIRMs), the establishment of River Basin Management Committees, and work supported by NGO's such as CRIAA-SADC (on biodiversity product development) or Nacobta (Namibia's Community-based Tourism Association www.nacobta.org.na) all especially target and include local and indigenous communities and implement specific capacity building initiatives.

The Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge working group under the Biodiversity Task Force has a wide ranging set of members including traditional healers and their association, NGOs, indigenous people representatives. The group particularly provides policy inputs on ITK issues.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

Mainly through Namibia's Constitution and the Decentralisation policy. Further through policies and laws such as the draft Parks and Wildlife Act (draft 2004), the Forestry Act of 2002.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

Mainly through the Affirmative Action Act and support policies, as well as the national Gender Equity Act.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	X

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

See 61. above.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Some work on Article 8 (j) fostered through implementation activities under this article.
Strategic Plan of the Convention
- Probably addresses primarily Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan, fostering the broader engagement across the society in CBD implementation.

b) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through activities on Article 8(j).

c) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement Article 8(j).

d) MDGs

- Linkages to MDG Goal 1, "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", and Goal 3, "Promote gender equality and women's empowerment", are established.

e) Constraints

- Need to upscale pilot approaches nation wide.
- Need to define and establish true incentive systems for indigenous and local communities derived from biodiversity resources.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

The NBRI and the National Museum of Namibia (NMN) (genetic material available in collections) are mainly responsible for *ex-situ* conservation in Namibia. NBRI is participating in comprehensive international plant and seed *ex-situ* conservation projects. Since Independence in 1990, Namibia contributes to the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC), a SADC collection point for plant materials (Botanical Garden). Namibia also actively participates in the Kew Gardens Millennium Seedbank Project.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources maintains an Aquarium in the coastal town of Swakopmund, which can serve as *ex-situ* collection.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry maintains *ex-situ* breeding stations for livestock at several of their national research stations.

MET *ex-situ* wildlife/animal conservation programmes are discouraged in Namibia.

Namibia successfully maintains a large population of the South African Natal White Rhino, which can be regarded as an *ex-situ* contribution to South Africa's protection efforts of this species.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

The Cheetah Foundation, a NGO, has been carrying out work in support of ex-situ conservation of the Cheetah population in Namibia, with varying success in the reintroduction of wildlife into the wild.

MET has made several attempts to re-introduce and rehabilitate species such as wild dogs with mixed results. The rehabilitation of Black Rhinos in particular has been very successful in Namibia.

MET and NBRI, respectively, are maintaining red data lists of threatened species, which are being used as planning tools for interventions (see e.g. SABONET publications for plants). At this stage no reintroduction has taken place as yet.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

MAWF and MET are the responsible agencies for issuing collection permits (see para 47).

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Relevant work outcomes under CBD framework strengthen ex-situ conservation capacity of Namibia.

- In-situ conservation key priority to Namibia.
 - Namibia mainly deals with wild species; in the plant context few crops.
- b) Strategic Plan of the Convention**
- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through international collaborations.
- c) 2010 Target**
- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through ex-situ conservation.
- d) NBSAP**
- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 9.
- e) MDGs**
- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made.
- f) Constraints**
- Need for capacity support.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

See NCSA stock take document (www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes)

- EIA Policy; draft EMMA
- NBSAP
- Water Resources Management Act
- Policy on Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Areas
- National Drought Policy
- Several programmes focusing on sustainable use especially outside PAs

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

See above.

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

See above.

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

- Extensive Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme at MET, including WWF LIFE +10, Wildlife Integration for Livelihoods Diversification (WILD) project supported by DFID (see www.dea.met.gov.na).
- GEF/WB supported "Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management Project (ICEMA)" (see www.dea.met.gov.na).
- Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) (www.drfn.org) and the subsequent Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (www.cppnam.net).

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Mainly through Conservancy/CBNRM approaches (see www.dea.met.gov.na)

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
See especially 73. above; mainstreaming into NPRAP; NCSA focus	

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Especially through: the conservancy/CBNRM programme; work with farmers unions and individual farmers; partners in Biodiversity Task Force; and GEF supported projects contain extensive stakeholder participation plans including the private sector.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
Namibia reviewed the first draft of the Adis Ababa Principles and Guidelines. Implementation is considered.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPAN support studies • MET study on Sossusvlei and Etosha (Tarr, et al., www.dea.met.gov.na) • SAIEA (www.saiea.org) • Establishment of Tourism Satellite Accounts 	

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytechnic course in nature conservation (and tourism) • Namibian Tourism & Hospitality Association (NATH) • Namibian Community-based Tourism Association (Nacobta) • CBNRM training 	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

- Namibian Community-based Tourism Association (Nacobta)
- CBNRM training, ICEMA, WILD, LIFE+10 and other projects mentioned e.g. under para 61
- Focus is on benefit sharing from tourism activities and devolving rights and resources to communities

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	X
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Much relevant work under the Article is being implemented in Namibia. Few formal linkages to the CBD work programme/cross-cutting issue are being made currently.
- Linked strongly to incentive measures, especially through wildlife and hunting tourism.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Limited linkages to CBD Strategic Plan. Probably relates mainly through Goal 3 through Namibia's NBSAP.

c) 2010 Target

- Significant contributions to the 2010 Target are made through implementation of Article 10.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 10 (e.g. chapters 2 "Sustainable use of natural resources", Chapter 4 "Sustainable land management", chapter 5 "Sustainable wetland management", and chapter 6 "Sustainable management of marine and coastal areas").

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made. Linkages are most

apparent to MDG Goals 1 and 7, and could relate to others.

f) Constraints

- Need to upscale pilot approaches
- Support for policy implementation
- Need for continued capacity support

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Extensive Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme at MET, including WWF LIFE +10, Wildlife Integration for Livelihoods Diversification (WILD) project supported by DFID (see www.dea.met.gov.na).
- GEF/WB supported “Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management Project (ICEMA)” (see www.dea.met.gov.na).
- Namibia’s Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) (www.drfn.org) and subsequent Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (www.cppnam.net).
- Community-forestry projects implemented by the Directorate of Forestry (formerly MET now MAWF) creates strong incentives for communities to engage in forest management (webpage still hosted at www.dea.met.gov.na).
- MET based Environmental Economics Unit has undertaken work on incentive measures (www.dea.met.gov.na), e.g. on Natural Resources Accounts.
- Other projects mentioned, e.g. under para 61.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of bio diversity.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
Since Independence of Namibia in 1990 massive policy and legal reform have taken place, e.g. see several publications on policy analysis in environmental sector at www.dea.met.gov.na .	

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
a) Outcomes & impacts

- Incentive measures highlight relevant to conservation and sustainable use work in Namibia.
 - Some good case-study experiences ready for up-scaling.
- b) Strategic Plan of the Convention**
- Probably addresses primarily Goal 4.
- c) 2010 Target**
- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through incentive measures.
- d) NBSAP**
- Few NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 11.
- e) MDGs**
- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, although linkages especially to Goals 1 and 7 can be envisioned.
- f) Constraints**
- Key challenge to generate real benefits for local communities to partake in conservation and sustainable use actions.
 - Need to build professional capacity in environmental economics to undertake proper valuations of biodiversity resources.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Research and training has been assigned high priority under the national development programs of Namibia. Resources to implement the policies and programs to support this level of priority are severely limiting. In order to address this short-coming Namibia has sought and received support from a number of international research programs and donors through collaborative and other mechanisms.

- See NCSA (www.dea.met.gov.na/met/prgrammes).
- Biodiversity MSc and Range Resource Management MSc newly developed at University of Namibia (UNAM). The Polytechnic of Namibia offers a range of related and relevant undergraduate courses and currently investigates the feasibility of establishing a MTech degree in Natural Resources/Land Management related fields.
- Programmes at various institutions e.g. DRFN, GTRC, BIOTA (para-ecologists).
- See Nangulah, S. & Zeidler, J., 2004. Biodiversity Professional Training Framework, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (at www.iecn-namibia.com).
- See Ministry of Education Expert Inventory of researchers/scientist in Namibia (2003).

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
See 88. above. Research collaborations with various government and non-government professional institutions, e.g. Gobabeb Training and Research Centre (GTRC), Etosha Ecological Institute (EEI).	

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading research in a number of fields, e.g. on integrated water and land management, desertification, CBNRM, desert ecology, arid lands ecology and wildlife management. 	

Box LI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively good research and training basis exists, however especially NCSA identified areas of capacity needs. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through international collaborations and Goal 4 on broader implementation. <p>c) 2010 Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through research and training. <p>d) NBSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 12. <p>e) MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, although linkages could be made to several MDGs. <p>f) Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for capacity support on local, regional and national level, on practitioner and professional levels. NCSA and other capacity assessments identify extensive areas of potential improvement.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant activities underway (see NBSAP), however not directly related to CEPA. • Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Directorate of Environmental Affairs houses Environmental Education and Information Systems (EEIS) Unit. 	

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
See above.	

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
<p>Environmental Education and Information Systems (EEIS) Unit at MET communicates key environmental information and organises national events of e.g. International Biodiversity Day. Several local newspapers have an "environmental desk".</p> <p>Namibia's Environmental Education Network (NEEN) active since 1990s.</p>	

Public awareness and education working group under the Biodiversity Task Force established and involved in a variety of activities. These include the pursuing of a Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Awareness Campaign (2004), organisation of "summer schools", including field camps with school learners to discover biodiversity, and holding of both public lectures and lectures on biodiversity at the higher education institutes.

UNFCCC Art. 6 work in Namibia found that public awareness needs are similar for all Rio Conventions.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

See above.

Primarily through CBRNM initiatives. UNFCCC Art. 6 assessment and NCSA identify that more emphasis on communicating environmental and biodiversity message to the public is needed.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

However, see above related activities.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	


Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Some capacities in place (see above). The NCSA clearly identifies need for stronger capacities.

Initiatives of the civil society, such as the Conservancy Association of Namibia (CANAM), the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (Nacso), Wildlife Society and many more greatly contributes to the dissemination of relevant information.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
Only indirectly (see above). Mainly through CBNRM programme, specific tertiary education (MSc course at UNAM, usually target SADC country students). Some strong primary and secondary school environmental education initiatives (see e.g. www.drfn.org).	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
See NBSAP. Some CEPA related activities planned, while others are underway.	

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See NBSAP and NCSA for stakeholders, including e.g. UNAM, Polytechnic, GTRC, NEEN. 	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national stakeholder workshop was conducted in support of the preparation of the national report (with financial support from UNEP). A training module on the Convention and its implementation in Namibia was held by "Natuye - Institute for the Environment" (www.natuye.org), including a module on the 2010 Target. 	

Box LII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
a) Outcomes & impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEPA is not well known in Namibia. Impacts are minimal. Some public awareness work is ongoing in Namibia, however not related directly to CEPA. EEIS Unit at MET could take on more work in support of this article.
b) Strategic Plan of the Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through international collaborations and Goal 4 through broader engagement in the CBD implementation.
c) 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through leveraging broader participation in the implementation of the Convention.
d) NBSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets implement provisions of article 13.
e) MDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, although some linkages could be envisioned.
f) Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for capacity support.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	

The environmental assessment policy has been in place since 1995 but legislation to support the policy is still pending. A draft Environmental Management Assessment (EMA) bill is being considered by the Cabinet before enactment into law by the national parliament.

With respect to the conduct of environmental impact assessments and liability and redress for environmental damage, the current policy requires the involvement of all interested parties in the processes. This requirement is, however, not legally binding as the law supporting the policy is not yet in place.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

See on Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme focus, para 10.

SADC Water Protocol, see para 9.

BLCME related work in terms of Fisheries and Marine Resources see para 9.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

Early Warning System and Disaster Management Unit housed at the Office of the Prime Minister, e.g. on drought monitoring.

Wild fire monitoring at MET and the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at MAWF.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	X
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA Unit at MET (see above). SAIEA (www.saiea.org) 	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	X
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	

Box LIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant work on impact assessments ongoing in Namibia, however only marginally related to the provisions of the CBD. Namibia has a progressive EIA policy and an EIA Unit at MET. The Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessments (SAIEA) originates and is situated in Windhoek. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through international collaborations. <p>c) 2010 Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some contributions to the 2010 Target could be made indirectly through article 14. <p>d) NBSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little cross reference made in NBSAP. <p>e) MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made.

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support, especially for law enforcement.
- NCSA and other capacity assessments identify needs for professional training and training in implementation on a local level.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavoured to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

- Draft national policy and legislation governing access to genetic resources, linked to EMAA.
- Establishment of "Bioprospecting Interim Committee" through Government memorandum to bridge time until ABS legislation in place.
- New Phytosanitary Act of 2005.
- Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme focuses on ABS related guideline and policy development.
- Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MAWF and the Council for Industrial Research (CSIR) for research/screening support in place.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

See above especially.

Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MAWF and the Council for Industrial Research (CSIR) for research/screening support in place.

Material Transfer Agreements (MFAs) drafted, currently with Attorney General Office, established between MAWF and MET as temporary measures.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft national policy and legislation governing access to genetic resources • See above • As part of policies under development in support of the implementation of the ITPGR in Namibia 	

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	
Namibia actively participated in the drafting of the Treaty through MAWF, signed in 2004. No implementation measures yet in place (see above).	

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	
The guidelines were reviewed and considered in the drafting of the Namibian draft ABS legislation.	

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	

d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft national policy and legislation governing access to genetic resources. • Legislation to protect Intellectual Property rights, even though not extended to biological resources at this stage. 	

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?	
a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	
Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several workshops under the umbrella of the Southern African Support Programme, including an ABS expert meeting held in March 2005. • Drafting of an ABS information booklet under the same programme. To be published before March 2006. • MET support programme with funding from the GTZ to intensify biodtrade and bioprospecting related work in several focal areas in Namibia, with strong community-based component. To commence in 2005. • Several working groups on different biodiversity products such as Devils Claw, Hoodia, Wild Silk, facilitated with CRIAA-SADC. • Namibia has taken measures within country, although limited, to build up capacity and improve technology for the maintenance and use of ex-situ collection. Co-operation in this regard is also underway with the South African Plant Genetic Resource Centre. • NCSA identified capacity needs in relation to ABS. 	

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Progress on formulating ABS legal framework and raise awareness on the issues through CBD.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 and 4 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made indirectly through unlocking biodiversity values.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 15.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to Goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger" can be made.

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

- Legislation to protect intellectual property rights; needs to be improved to include the protection of biological resources.
- Draft Biosafety Bill.
- National Policy and Guidelines on the Safe Use of Biodiversity.
- A bilateral agreement exists between the Ministry of Education (through UNAM) in Namibia and its counterpart in South Africa on Technology Transfer, especially in the fields of Biotechnology and Biosafety.
- Bi-lateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between MAWF and the Council for Industrial Research (CSIR) for research/screening support in place.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	

e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	X

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	X
Further information on the measures taken.	

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Little progress to date.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 on international collaboration. Not much action so far.

c) 2010 Target

- No direct linkages established at this stage.

d) NBSAP

- Limited reference to TT in NBSAP.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made. Goal 8, "Develop a global partnership for development", could relate.

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.
- Locally adapted innovations for sustainable land management and conservation are urgently needed. Require targeted local level implementation programmes and large scale investments, e.g. in infrastructure.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

N/A. See above.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Some improvements in creating more accessibility to information, e.g. via web-based metadatabases, webpages, improved library systems and overall improved infrastructure and access, e.g. to the internet.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 2 and 4 of the Strategic Plan, partially through the CHM.

c) 2010 Target

- Indirect contributions to the 2010 Target could potentially be established through improved information sharing.

d) NBSAP

- Few NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 17.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made. Could be very important in support of all the MDGs.

f) Constraints

- Key capacity constraints relate to available infrastructure, especially in view of the technology divide.
- Internet access needs to be established more fully throughout the country and has to be accessible to the local and regional resource managers. The NCSA Action Plan identifies some relevant priority actions for Namibia.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Intensive collaborations and networks exist. A good number of programme and project initiatives exist. See e.g. GTRC, EIS, various professional institutions.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

- See SPAN
- Several projects related, e.g. Sardep, Nolidep, CPP, Napcod, ICEAM, Wild; see para 61.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	X

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Housed on the MET Web Page at www.dea.met.gov.na . Similarly, BCH related activities.	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No

X

b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken ;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Relatively good technical and scientific cooperation and several support programmes underway.
- Namibia supports other developing countries e.g. through the SADC Centre of Excellence, the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre (GTRC), equipped to support capacity building for the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 through international collaborations.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through technical and scientific cooperation.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets directly implement article 18, highlighting the importance of scientific work.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made.

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support on local, regional and national level, on practitioner and professional levels.
- NCSA and other capacity assessments identify extensive areas of potential improvement.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	X
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	X

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Progress on formulating Biosafety legal and capacity building framework and raising awareness on the issues through CBD.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 and 4 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made indirectly through addressing important biotechnology potentials and dangers.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address article 19. The Namibian Biotechnology Alliance has been formed under the NBSAP umbrella.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger" could potentially be made, as well as under goal 7, "Ensure environmental sustainability".

f) Constraints

- Need for capacity support at some levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

EIF, Wildlife Resources Fund, and annual budget allocation to MET. See para 43.

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

- Namibia allocates national funds through the national budget to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes

X

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No

b) No, but procedures being established

c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No

b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)

c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

- Environment tax planned with exemptions under specific conditions.

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPs • Vision 2030 • MDGs • NPRAP • GEF supported projects 	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
See above. Additionally see NCSA Stock-take document (www.dea.met.gov.au/met/programmes) for an extensive overview of such sectoral instruments.	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X		
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		X	
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)		X	
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		X	
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X	X	
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)	X	X	X

Further information on application for financial support.

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Some national and international support for the implementation of CBD related work.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 2 on capacity.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are made through enabling action.

d) NBSAP

- The NBSAP seeks a long-term financing strategy for biodiversity conservation.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to all goals can be envisioned.

f) Constraints

- Need for continued investment into biodiversity conservation.
- Need for long-term sustainable financing strategies.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	2	3	3	3	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	3	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	3	2	3	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	3	2	3	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	3	3	3	3	3
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	3	3
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	3	2	2	2
(u) Poverty	3	3	3	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	2	2	2	2	2	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	3	3	3	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	3	3	3
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	3	2	2	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	3	2	3	2
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	3	3	3	3	3
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
See NBSAP.				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	X
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
See NBSAP, chapter on wetlands including inland waters.	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through wetlands working group under the National Biodiversity Task Force. 	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some data available through Department of Water Affairs (MAWF), Desert Research Foundation and private professionals. • Relevant projects such as HYNAM, IWLM, Basin Management initiatives (see partially para 9, and para 61). • Profiles of the Okavango River and other. 			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Work programme not directly implemented. Work of the wetlands working group under the Biodiversity Task Force related.
- Draft Wetlands policy.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address inland water related biodiversity, especially Chapter 5 on "Sustainable wetlands management".

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to Goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger", Goal 4 to "Reduce child mortality", Goal 5 to "Improve maternal health", Goal 6 to "Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" and Goal 7 to "Ensure environmental sustainability" can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
A number of BCLME (www.bclme.org) projects address the above listed activities.	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
There are programmes that are launching projects which will assist in addressing the integration of coastal and marine area management such as: BCLME (www.bclme.org); BENEFIT	

(www.benefit.org.na); and NACOMA.

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Mainly through the BCLME project.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	X
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

Through the BCLME project.

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X

c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	Not yet, underway.
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	

f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>Namibia has no official declared Marine Protected Areas, however we are putting system in place with help of the BCLME and NACOMA programmes.</p> <p>The BCLME program, through the BENEFIT project, has convened a suite of projects that will produce a strategic planning tool to improve marine biodiversity conservation advice on protection of sensitive areas and vulnerable species and appropriate marine protected areas using a Systematic Conservation Planning (SCP) process/method. The NACOMA project will assist in coming up with the management and enforcement plans.</p>	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	X
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	X
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	X
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	

l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
The GloBallast program assists Namibia with baseline studies of our harbours which will help in putting mechanisms in place to control potential invasions from ballast water and hull fouling.	

Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work programme not directly implemented, but work of the marine and coastal working group under the Biodiversity Task Force is related. • BCLME programme very successful. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 of the Strategic Plan. <p>c) 2010 Target</p>

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address marine and coastal ecosystem related biodiversity, especially chapter 6 on "Sustainable management of marine and coastal areas".

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger", and Goal 7, "Ensure environmental sustainability", can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes are not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

See NBSAP.

Further livestock improvement projects are underway with an aim to help diversity and manage farm animal genetic resources.

The SPGR project and Seed Millennium Programme implemented via the NBRI (see para 67) serve the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

The AEZ project of MAWF is interlinked.

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>Namibia completed a country-wide breed survey in 2002. Namibia's country report on AnGR will be submitted to FAO in 2005, and feed into the Global Assessment.</p> <p>Namibia participated in a suite of GTZ and FAO facilitated workshops on AnGR held in the sub-region between 2001 and 2005.</p> <p>In support of the SPGR project and Seed Millennium Programme implemented by the NBRI (see paras 67 and 161) collections in support of PGR are undertaken.</p> <p>The AEZ project generates important bio-physical data in support of the work programme.</p>	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
<p>A number of relevant projects are ongoing (see elements of para 61). Projects relating to sustainable land management (e.g. Napcod, Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management) are of relevance. Ongoing work in MAWF, especially the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Training (DART) and Extension and Engineering Services (DEES) undertake relevant activities, partially mainstreaming biodiversity concerns. Notable projects are the Livestock Improvement In Northern Communal Areas Project, the bush encroachment project (www.dea.met.gov.na), and the farming systems assessment currently underway under MAWF.</p>	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
See initial results of the bush encroachment project (www.dea.met.gov.au).	
See Napcod national assessment (www.drfn.org).	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
See paras 61 and 164.	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See NCSA reports at www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes. 	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details)	

below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	
Only as part of NBSAP.	

173. In the case of centres of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their centre of origin.	
See initiatives of NBRI relating to SPGR project and Millennium Seed Programme, but only for watermelon (centre of origin in southern Africa).	

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Work programme not directly implemented, but work of the agrobiodiversity working group under the Biodiversity Task Force is related.
- Mainly work in conjunction with FAO implemented.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address agrobiodiversity.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger" and Goal 7, "Ensure environmental sustainability", can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP

and forest programmes

Elements in NBSAP. See thematic report.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

A strong community-forest support programme is being implemented with support from the Finnish and the German Government to test approaches for the successful implementation of the newly established Forestry Act of 2001, which foresees the devolution of forest management rights and responsibilities to the community level.

Special capacity building support programmes are put into place, including the facilitation of community visits to Malawi and Kenya, and targeted training courses.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The community-forest support programmes in place in Namibia strongly support indigenous and local communities. Community-forest programmes devolve management rights and responsibilities successfully.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
Thematic report.	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions Community Forestry Programmes, see above.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Thematic report.		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Community Forestry Programme Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), and other forest inventories.

b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Thematic report.		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	X	Community Forestry Programme
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Thematic report.		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints,		

needs, tools and targets)

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Community Forestry Programme
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

--

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Community Forestry Programme, Finish Government and German Development Service (DEED).
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		FRA
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities FRA
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Bush encroachment work (de Klerk, 2004)
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Few forested areas in Namibia; dry and sub-humid country thus classifies as a Low-density (LDF) forest country.		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

		FRA EIS
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Work programme not directly implemented, but work of the forest biodiversity working group under the Biodiversity Task Force related.
- Forest Act of 2001 includes some reference to non-timber products and biodiversity.
- Successful community-forestry programme underway in relevant areas.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- Some contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant.

d) NBSAP

- Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address forest biodiversity, especially chapter 4 on "Sustainable land management".

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to goal 1 on "Eradicating poverty and hunger", and Goal 7 to "Ensure environmental sustainability" can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
Only indirectly. Kindly note that all biodiversity conservation/sustainable use activities carried out in Namibia fall under this programme of work as Namibia is a dry and sub-humid country. Please refer to the report section C interventions under the various convention articles for information.	

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
NBSAP. Namibia is a dry and sub-humid country throughout, thus all provisions reported on in this document would relate.	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
The NCSA addressed explicitly synergies amongst the Rio Conventions. It is clear that especially at a local and regional level implementation level the Rio Conventions should be addressed under the environmental/natural resources management umbrella, not in isolation (see NCSA reports at www.dea.met.gov.na/met/programmes).	
In July 2002, Namibia organised a local level synergy workshop, which bore similar results as the NCSA,	
Namibia participated in a side event held at COP 7 of the CBD focusing on synergies between the CBD and UNCCD and presented a case study, including on the above.	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
See especially under Article 7.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
See throughout report; all applicable.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
See throughout report; all applicable.	

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Outcomes & impacts

- Work programme not directly implemented, but the work of all working groups under the Biodiversity Task Force relates as Namibia is a dry and sub-humid country.

b) Strategic Plan of the Convention

- Probably addresses primarily Goal 3 of the Strategic Plan.

c) 2010 Target

- All contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant.

d) NBSAP

- All provisions of Namibia's NBSAP relate, excluding marine resources.

e) MDGs

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to most (if not all) MDGs can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

Mountain biodiversity working group under the Biodiversity Task Force in place. Several pieces of work commissioned (Irish, 2002; Irish, 2003, Burke & Wittenben, 2005)

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
See above.	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	X

c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
b) See NBSAP and progress reports from the Mountain Biodiversity Working Group.	
Note that Namibia integrates Mountain Ecosystems in their mainstream terrestrial environmental management activities.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
c) Partially relevant are the Ais Ais – Richterfeld Transboundary initiative (see para 9), as we are speaking here about an area including the second largest canyon in the world, the Fish River Canyon.	
Also relevant to the Iona-Skeleton Coast Transfrontier national park area, which will include several mountain ranges, including some well known for their high levels of biodiversity (e.g. Odihipa, and potentially Baines mountains).	

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
Currently under way the surveying of the Gamsberg Mountain, previously and ongoing Brandberg (see report under Article 7). Auas Mountains report (Burke & Witte nben, 2005)	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	

b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
a) No.	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

Box LXXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work programme not directly implemented, but the work of the mountain biodiversity working group under the Biodiversity Task Force is related. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably addresses primarily Goals 3 of the Strategic Plan. <p>c) 2010 Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some contributions to the 2010 Target are relevant. Mountain ecosystems in Namibia are recognised as national biodiversity hotspots. <p>d) NBSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several NBSAP strategic aims, actions and targets address mountain biodiversity, especially chapter 4 on "Sustainable land management". <p>e) MDGs</p>

- No direct linkages to the implementation of the MDGs in Namibia are made, however linkages to Goal 7 "Ensure environmental sustainability" can be made.

f) Constraints

- Work programmes not practical to national implementation, but provide a policy framework.
- Need for capacity support on all levels. Technical capacity constraints as well as difficulty in implementation.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
Under Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme and regional meetings at COPs.	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
Actively involved in Southern African Biodiversity Support Programme and participate in numerous research initiatives, i.e. the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, including the Southern African MA (SafMa).	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
-------	--

b) Yes	X
--------	---

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	
Recently especially in the formulation of the draft Regional BSAP (RBSAP), to be presented to the SADC Ministers in 2005.	
Namibia is represented in the current COP Bureau.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 Target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Outcomes & impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia actively participates in the operations of the Convention, both at the global level as well as regionally. <p>b) Strategic Plan of the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably addresses all Goals of the Strategic Plan. <p>c) 2010 Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation and commitment contribute to addressing the 2010 Target by Namibia. <p>d) NBSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP operationalizes Convention. <p>e) MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>f) Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding for developing country delegations to actively participate in Convention process. Often only one-person delegation at major negotiating meetings.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

<p>Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reporting format is too long. Providing space for text under almost each question is very extensive. A lot of information is repetitive, especially in sections B and D (repeated from section C, the perceived "main body" of the report). • Similarly the boxes requesting answers on: (a) Outcomes and impacts; (b) Strategic Plan of the
--

Convention; (c) 2010 Target; (d) NBSAP; (e) MDGs; and (f) Constraints are very complicated.

- The cross-tabs under paras 2 and 147 are very complicated and almost meaningless if filled in without applying a systematic/empirical method to undertaking such a rating. We recommend removing these sections in the future.
- Cross references to the second report should have been made especially for those questions that establish the "timeline". As several questions marked as "repetition from 2nd NR" were not using the exact same wording and did not allow for same categories of answers it was not always unequivocally clear how to rank the answers in the 3rd NR in comparison to the 2nd NR.
- It was not possible to insert "x" in all blank spaces (especially see section on Marine and coastal and Mountain biodiversity).

- - - - -