



The Republic of Namibia

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**Namibia's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA)
for Global Environmental Management**

VOLUME 1: Stock-take document

MARCH 2005

In partnership with



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Stock-take document

Under the
Namibian National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global
Environmental Management Project

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Directorate of Environmental Affairs,
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

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Background

The Convention texts of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contain the key obligations that the signatory countries have committed themselves to by ratifying the respective agreements.

The CBD translates its guiding objectives of conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits into binding commitments in its substantive provisions contained in Articles 6 to 20, which will form the basis for the stock-take exercise for the CBD. The Convention cannot be seen as a rigid document, which retains only its original provisions which entered into force in 1993, instead mechanisms for the further development of, and for monitoring the implementation of, the Convention were instituted (i.e. the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), and the Secretariat were established. A number of thematic areas and cross-cutting issues, as well as the so-called ecosystem approach – a framework for implementation, as largely contained in Articles 6 to 20, are further evolving and are being operationalised through explicit work programmes, the development of guidelines, further regimes and specific COP decisions. All these provisions continuously add to the country obligations to the CBD. For example, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted by the CBD COP in 2000, and subsequently, upon signature of the fiftieth country, entered into force on 11 September 2004. Currently an international regime regulating aspects of access and benefit sharing (of genetic resources) is being discussed and negotiated; and explicit priority actions such as reporting requirements under the so-called “2010 Target” have been agreed to. After each COP the Secretariat of the Convention updates the “Handbook of the CBD”; this contains cross references to all relevant COP decisions that need to be addressed by country Parties.

The UNCCD and UNFCCC follow similar procedures as the CBD, although the various institutions and underlying mechanism vary in name and mandate. What is common to the three Conventions is that the governing body is instituted in the Conference of the Parties (COP), which regularly meets. The UNCCD's scientific body is the Committee on Science and Technology (CST), whilst the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) is a unique institution supporting the reporting requirements through an additional caucus. The work of UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body on Scientific & Technological Advice (SBSTA) is supported by the independent Inter-governmental/Independent Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is generating is an apolitical body of experts on climate change, feeding into SBSTA and other negotiations. Although the COP's pass new decisions relating to the various Articles of the Conventions, these were not reviewed in much depth for the purpose of the NCSA. However, all these institutions, mechanisms and decisions bear on the Convention obligations of Namibia.

Approach to stock-take exercise

For the purpose of the stock-take exercise on the implementation of the three Rio Conventions in Namibia, the key requirements as spelled out under the respective Articles are being reviewed. The stock-take identifies key policies and implementation tools (laws & regulations, programme & projects, institutions) that have been applied under the various obligations since the UN Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED), which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, although Namibia ratified these Conventions a bit later. Government, private and NGO and CBO activities are included, where possible. Key interventions are described in more detail in the Annex. Some of the key gaps and challenges of addressing the various provisions are identified, as well as achievements and opportunities are indicated. The assessment was done based on available national reports, project documents, and evaluation reports and partially based on the consultations/assessments which were undertaken on the local/regional and national levels.

Use of stock-take information

The information gathered in the stock-take is being used to identify explicit capacity needs under each of the Conventions. This baseline allows for a more systematic assessment of explicit gaps and strategic departure points for formulating a suite of priority actions, all integrated in the NCSA Strategy & Action Plan, and the assessment summaries contained in the final NCSA report.

1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Obligation	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Policy instruments (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key gaps & challenges	Key achievements & opportunities
<p>Art. 6: General measures for conservation and sustainable use:</p> <p>(a) NBSAPs</p> <p>(b) Integration of BD into sectoral /cross-sectoral policies and tools</p>	<p>MET, NNBP, BDTF members</p> <p>Other stakeholders elaborated under the specific provisions</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents NBSAP 2001-2010, published 2002 NBSAP Chapter 7 on integrated planning NSBAP Chapter 10 on implementation of NBSAP National Biodiversity Country Study, published 1998 NDP 1 & 2 Vision 2030 Constitution of Namibia 1990 <i>Policy on Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Areas</i> <i>National Policy Document: Enabling Safe Use of Biotechnology, October 1999</i> <i>Development Forestry Policy for Namibia, November 2001</i> <i>Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, 1993</i> <i>Waste Management Policy</i> <i>Wetland Policy</i> <i>Bushencroachment policy (in prep.)</i> <i>Policy document: Land Use Planning: Towards Sustainable Development, 1994</i></p> <p>Laws & Regulations Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) Act Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 Nature Conservation Amendment Act. 1996 Environmental Management and Assessment Bill 2004 (draft) Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 Water Resources Management Bill (2004) (Proposed) Marine Resources Act No. 27 of 2000</p> <p>Programmes & Projects Namibia's National Biodiversity Programme (NNBP) DEA/MET</p> <p>Institutions NNBP Secretariat/Unit at DEA/MET Multi-stakeholder Biodiversity Task Force BDTF Working Groups (20): <i>Agricultural Biodiversity WG, Alien Invasive Species WG,</i></p>	<p>Systemic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP in original format not adopted by Cabinet; no explicit budgetary allocations provided; currently under review to simplify EIF Act not yet in operation EMAA not yet promulgated Mainstreaming of BD issues in sectoral./cross-sectoral policies & tools limited <p>Institutional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future of NNBP uncertain Continuity of staffing esp. in GRN (MET) not guaranteed; lack of incentives BDTF currently not operational any longer (programme based; not fully incorporated in MET operations) Limited funding Limited capacity (on all levels) for implementation of NBSAP especially at local and regional levels <p>Individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience and capacity of junior staff limited Limited systematic capacity building of HR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP drafted & printed Integration of BD issues into NDP II & Vision 2030 NBP (1996-2004); incl. BDTF & WGs WGs to address Namibian BD priorities & implement thematic programmes of BD Fulltime positions for BD programme officer at DEA/MET Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET Government make budget allocation (although insufficient) to carry out biodiversity Financial support from a number of donors, e.g. GTZ for setting up and operations of NBP Great number of BD related projects and programmes implemented in Namibia; not always directly linked to CBD

		<p><i>Awareness & Education WG, Biosystematics WG, Biota Liaison WG, Biotrade Focal Group, Coastal & Marine Biodiversity WG, Environmental Observatories Network of Namibia, Finance Committee, Forest Biodiversity Focal Group, Information policy & Website group, Land Use, Management and Tenure Impacts Project Core Group, Mountain Ecosystems Sub-group, Namibian Biotechnology Alliance, Restoration Ecology WG/Southern Namib Restoration Ecology Project, Sperrgebiet Interest Group, Terrestrial Biomes Group, Traditional Knowledge Focal Group, Tree Atlas Project Steering Committee, Wetlands WG of Namibia)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity (on all levels) for implementation of NBSAP especially at local and regional levels 	
<p>Art. 7: Identification and monitoring (& GTI)</p> <p>(a) Id important BD</p> <p>(b) Monitor BD requiring urgent conservation/ of potential for sustainable use</p> <p>(c) Id processes that have adverse impacts on cons. & sust. use of BD; monitor effects</p> <p>(d) Maintain and organise data from above activities</p> <p>Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)</p>	<p>MET, MAWRD (NBRI), MBESC (National Museum), MFMR, MRLGH, MME, NGOs e.g. DRFN, GTRC, NNF, Save the Rhino, CBOs e.g. conservancy committees, farmers associations</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents NBSAP 2001-2010 NBSAP Chapter 1 on biodiversity conservation priorities NBSAP Chapter 3 on monitoring, predicting and coping with environmental change and threats National Biodiversity Country Study, 1998 EONN Policy on data sharing National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May 1999</p> <p>Laws & Regulations Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 Nature Conservation Amendment Act. 1996</p> <p>Programmes & projects National Protected Areas Project (GEF/UNDP) Projects carried out under the auspices of various BDTF working groups: e.g Tree Atlas, Carnivore Atlas; Lichen research project NaLTER project SOER project Namibian Atlas project National CBNRM programme Ecosystem Impacts of Climate Change Research Project Rhino tracking and monitoring of Save the Rhino Biosystematic projects at NBRI/NNM SABONET PESILUP project (GEF/WB) AEZ/QLP project BCLME project Vegetation ecological unit (NBRI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuity of monitoring initiatives difficult to maintain; limited funding for such research activities Nested approach to monitoring: local – regional – national level not systematically implemented Small scientific & research community Limited systematic capacity building of HR Severe resources and funding constraints both in GRN and in NGO and private sector Taxonomic collections constrained by limited investment Local/natural resources user level action research/monitoring difficult to upscale to nation-wide application Lack of appropriate tools & methods Limited research knowledge about what to monitor Need for incentive system to retain and attract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP, EMIN, NaLTER, EONN a.o. policies and policy institutions have monitoring foci Monitoring initiatives exist within public and private sectors and NGOs Existing networking, collaborative and integrative approaches Namibia has a good research history and a number of competent institutions & individuals Capacity exist within various stakeholders to support monitoring and identification of BD A great diversity of donor supported projects exist UNAM & Polytech offer relevant courses

		<p>Institutions Environmental Meta-data base at Environmental Information Services (EIS) Unit, DEA/MET DSSS/MET EONN EMIN BDTF working groups: e.g. Biosystematics Working Group; Large Carnivore Atlas Project; Mountain Ecosystems Working Group; Wetland Working Group Namibia Spatial Data Infrastructure Committee National Remote Sensing centre, DoF/MET</p>		
<p>Art. 8: In situ conservation (& PoWs on Protected Areas, IAS,TK)</p> <p>(a) Establ. system of protected areas (PAs)</p> <p>(b) Develop guidelines for selection & mgt. of PAs</p> <p>(c) Regulate/manage BD to be conserved/sust. used</p> <p>(d) Promote protection of ecosystems, viable populations etc. in nature</p> <p>(e) Provide env. sound & sust. dev. adjacent to PAs</p> <p>(f) Rehabilitate degraded ecosystems; promote recovery of threatened species through mgt.</p> <p>(g) Regulate/manage risks associated with use & release of LMOs likely to have adverse env. impacts</p> <p>(h) Prevention/control/eradication of aliens species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</p>	<p>GRN, MET, MFMR, MET, MFMR, MAWRD, MME, MHETEC, NGOs, CBOs, CRIAA, IRDNC, Save the Rhino, NNF, IRDNC, regional & local government, traditional authorities, private sector, WIMSA, Roessing Foundation, NACSO</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001 – 2010 NBSAP Chapter 1 on biodiversity conservation priorities NBSAP Chapter 2 on sustainable use of natural resources NBSAP Chapter 3 on monitoring, predicting and coping with environmentalational Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology EIA policy Draft Access to Genetic Resources legislation prepared not enacted which will protect TK, etc. Local Agenda 21 <i>General Policy on Wildlife Production and Utilization in Namibia (Final Draft July 1999)</i> <i>Policy on Measures to Restrict Offtakes from Wild Populations to Sustainable Levels (Final Draft August 1999)</i> <i>Policy on the Registration and Management of Conservancies (Final Draft July 1999)</i> <i>Policy on Game Fences and the Management of Game-fenced Areas (excluding Proclaimed Protected Areas) (Final Draft July 1999)</i> <i>Policy on Listing Species in Categories of Protection(Final Draft July 1999)</i> <i>Policy on Importing Live Wild Animals into Namibia (June 1999)</i> <i>Policy on Exporting Live Wild Animals from Namibia</i> <i>Policy on the implementation of CITES in Namibia</i> <i>Policy on the Management and Control of Trade in Parts and Derivatives of Elephants and Rhinos</i> <i>Policy on the Management and Disposal of Seized and Confiscated Specimens of Wildlife</i> <i>Policy on Capturing, Keeping in Captivity, Trading and Transporting Live Wild Animals in Namibia</i> <i>Policy on the Registration of Wild Animal Dealers in Namibia</i> <i>Policy on Trophy Hunting in Namibia</i> <i>Policy on the Hunting of Game Birds in Namibia</i> <i>Policy on Other Forms of Hunting</i> <i>Policy on the Use of Wildlife for Medicinal Purposes - a role for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism</i> <i>Policy on Delegations to Approve Permits, Registrations and Licences</i> <i>Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Policy</i> <i>Policy on Wildlife Management, Utilisation and Tourism in Communal Lands</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA network currently inadequate; no systematic approach to PA/BD planning; PA project to ameliorate • Need for integrated LUP incl. for conservation and trade-offs • Relevant legislation not yet fully enacted; limited enforcement capacity • Cartagena Protocol not yet ratified; limited capacity for risk assessment and implementation of controls • No policy or legislation on AIS • Lack of research and information • Legislation on TK not yet finalized; no institutional arrangements as yet regarding registration of TK • Environmental Management and Assessment Bill not yet enacted • Environmental Investment Fund not yet in operation • Life span of programmes/projects relatively short; not always replaced by new interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 parks and reserves proclaimed • Over 30 registered conservancies and more than 50 emerging • National PA programme currently under preparation • Some initiatives focusing on marine environment (BCLME, BENEFIT) • National approach to CBNRM • Since 1990'ties progressive policies & legislation in support of devolution of NR/BD usage and management rights • Great number of conservation/community-based projects & initiatives underway • Large nature-based tourism industry • NABA very active; has held many training workshops

<p>(i) Compatibility of present uses and cons. & sust. use of BD</p> <p>(j) Indigenous knowledge provisions</p> <p>(k) Legislation for protection of threatened species/ populations</p> <p>(l) Regulate/manage processes/activities with sig. adverse impacts on BD</p> <p>(m) Cooperate in providing financial support for in situ conservation</p> <p>Programme of work on Protected Areas</p> <p>Programme of work on Invasive Alien Species (Art. 8 h)</p> <p>Programme of work on traditional knowledge and related provisions (Art. 8 j)</p>		<p><i>Policy Framework for Concessions in Proclaimed Protected Areas (2004)</i></p> <hr/> <p>Laws & Regulations: Draft Biosafety Legislation Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (draft 2004) Marine Resources Act Nature Conservation Amendment Act. 1996 Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 Parks and Wildlife Bill under development Phytosanitary control Speergebiet NP</p> <hr/> <p>Programmes & projects: PA project (GEF/UNDP) ICEMA (GEF/WB) NACOMA (GEF/WB) KaZa project <i>Southern Namib Restoration Ecology Project</i> Southern Namib – Richtersveld project Large Carnivore Atlas Project; Tree Atlas Project; Atlas Sperrgebiet LUP project National CBNRM programme NAPCOD/CPP NNBP UNAM MSc in Biodiversity (incl. conservation biology) Local Agenda 21 project North-Central CBNRM and Enterprise Development project (NCCED) BCLME BENEFIT Walvisbay Lagoon project Community forestry programme</p> <hr/> <p>Institutions: Directorate of Parks and Wildlife, MET Etosha Ecological Institute (EEI) Gobabeb Training & Research Centre (GTRC) Conservancies FIRM NABA BDTF: AIS Working group; Biotrade and TK Focal Groups Game Products Trust Fund Environmental Investment Fund UNAM WIMSA Namibia's Traditional Healers' and Practitioners' Board CRIAA Namibia Eagle Traditional Healers' Association</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No/limited systematic assessment of lessons learnt from projects/ not mainstreamed into larger scale e.g. GRN activities • Extension work/local level/CBNRM outreach resource intensive • Implementation of provisions on national scale difficult • Few technical personnel competent in areas such as AIS, TK, and even conservation biology • MET & other relevant extension need improved individual capacities • Institutional capacity bottlenecks (e.g. MET) hamper fully effective management • Key IAS issues to be identified, understood and systematically addressed 	
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		NBRI Conservancies Farmers Associations Cheetah Foundation WWF-LIFE PLUS (USAID)		
<p>Art. 9: Ex-situ conservation measures:</p> <p>(a) Adopt measure for ex-situ cons. in country</p> <p>(b) Establish/maintain ex-situ conservation facilities</p> <p>(c) Measures for recovery/rehabilitation/reintroduction of threatened species</p> <p>(d) Regulate collection for ex situ cons. purposes/do not threaten ecosystems/in-situ populations</p> <p>(e) Financial and other support for ex-situ conservation in developing countries</p>	MAWRD (NBRI); MBESC (National Museum); Cheetah Foundation, WWF	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001 - 2010 National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May 1999</p> <p>Laws & Regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: Cheetah breeding programme</p> <p>Institutions: NBRI (Herbarium) SADC Seed Center Cheetah Foundation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Museum in need of resources NBRI lack human capacity and resources Lack of national systematic approach to ex-situ conservation Limited agro-biodiversity and animal genetic-diversity foci 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBRI, National Museum, GTRC, EEI and other maintain some ex-situ conservation activities e.g. preservation of indigenous plant seeds Some international collaboration with e.g. SADC seed centre (Lusaka, ZA), Kew Gardens (UK), San Diego Zoo (US), Smithsonian Institute (US) Very active Cheetah conservation programme; mainly in-situ but also ex-situ
<p>Art. 10: Sustainable use of components of BD (& (PoWs) on sust. use, tourism)</p> <p>a) Integrate sust. use concept into national decision-making</p> <p>(b) Adopt sust. use measures to minimize adverse impacts on BD</p> <p>(c) Protect/encourage customary use in accordance with cultural practices compatible with cons. & sust. use</p>	MET, MAWRD, MME, MFMR, NPC, NGOs, NACSO, CRIAA, NNF, DRFN, IRDNC, NDT, RISE, Roessing Foundation, WWF, CBOs, SAIEA	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001 – 2010 NBSAP Chapter 2 on sustainable use of natural resources NBSAP Chapter 4 on sustainable land management NBSAP Chapter 5 on sustainable wetland management NBSAP Chapter 6 on sustainable coastal and marine ecosystem management EIA Policy adopted and applied on a voluntary basis Biotrade and TK knowledge being drafted <i>Policy on Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Areas</i> <i>Development Forestry Policy for Namibia, November 2001</i></p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) Act Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975 Nature Conservation Amendment Act. 1996 Environmental Management and Assessment Bill 2004 (draft)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of scientific understanding underlying sustainable use of various NR/BD resources No criteria of sust. use or benchmarks for certain species/BD components Application of M&E (see Art. 7) on natural resources user level not widely practiced; need for local level capacity building Need for incentives fostering sustainable use (e.g. drought policy) Need for adequate NR valuation Limited enforcement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable concepts is recognized in constitution of Namibia, Vision 2030 and NDPs Environmental concerns mainstreamed in NDPs and NPRAP Very progressive policy and legislative framework on sust. use of NR/BD and devolution of management and user rights Existing policy on EIAs National CBNRM programme embraces

<p>(d) Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where BD has been reduced</p> <p>(Programme of work) on Sustainable use (cross-cutting issues)</p> <p>(Programme of work on) biodiversity & tourism; cross-cutting issues</p>		<p>Forest Act No. 12 of 2001</p> <p>Programmes & projects: PA project (GEF/UNDP) National CBNRM Programme WILD ICEMA NACOMA Every River Has its People project NNF: Napcod Nolidep Sardep CPP Utilization of BD resources projects (maroela, Devils Claw, etc.) – CRIAA</p> <p>Institutions: FIRM Conservancies Community Forests Water Point Committees Basin management groups Farmers Associations Regional Land Boards MRLGH, Regional Councils Local Government/Municipalities Traditional Authorities DSSS/MET, DoF/MET, DRM/MET etc. DRWS/MAWRD BDTF: Biotrade and TK Focal Group; Land tenure, use & mgt. impact WG CBOs</p>	<p>EIAs; legislation not finalized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources and capacity in evaluating EIAs Limited capacity to provide support on the ground; up-scaling of approaches to national level difficult Priority areas for interventions not systematically assessed Need for ABS legislation to ensure that local people can benefit from sust. use of BD resources Policies & legislation on devolution of NR user/management rights needs strong financial and operational support to be successfully implemented Capacity building at local and regional levels very NB 	<p>sust. use concept & builds local level capacities to apply sust. use concept responsibly and successfully</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good incentive systems promoting sust. use e.g. of wildlife
<p>Art. 11: Incentive measures Adopt economically and socially sound incentive measures to conserve and sustainably use BD</p>	<p>MET, NACOBTA, Nepru, NNF, CRIAA, Roessing Foundation, Nacso</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001-2010 National Water Policy White Paper, August 2000 DEA series – on resource economics National EIA Policy</p> <p>Laws & regulation: Water Resources Management Bill (2004) (proposed) Nature Conservation Amendment Act (No. of 1996)</p> <p>Programmes & projects: National Resources Accounts at DEA National CBNRM Programme Community-based tourism programme KaZa trans-boundary tourism and conservation project Napcod – Assessment of economic impact of desertification ICEMA NACOMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited implementation of newly established, quite progressive policy and legislature NR user/management rights & responsibilities e.g. in conservancies' at moment limited to wildlife and tourism Land tenure, use & mgt. rights currently under review (much activity inland related policy and legislation formulation and implementation due to accelerated land reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some very progressive policy and legislative framework on sust. use of NR/BD and devolution of management and user rights Legislation supporting local communities to benefit from wildlife management and tourism Environmental Economics Unit at DEA/MET Certain Natural

		<p>WILD Utilization of BD resources projects (Maroela, Devils Claw, etc.) - CRIAA</p> <p>Institutions: Environmental Economics Unit at DEA NACOBTA ICEMA Project Implementation Unit at DEA/MET CRIAA-SADC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> process) Lack of natural resource/environmental economists No systematic valuation of BD resources No systematic review of potential incentive measures enhancing BD conservation 	<p>Resource Accounts established in Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research collaboration e.g. with University of Columbia (US) CRIAA-SADC maintains a number of projects on BD valuation/use of BD products
<p>Art. 12: Research and training</p> <p>(a) Establish/maintain programmes for scientific & technical education & training in support of BD cons. & sust. use</p> <p>(b) Promote research which contributes to cons. & sust. use of BD</p> <p>(c) In keeping with articles 16. 18. 20 promote and cooperate in use of science & research in developing methods for consv. & sust. use</p>	<p>MET, , MFMR, MAWRD, MHETEC MBESC (NIED), EE section, UNAM, Polytechnic, EMIN, DRFN, GTRC</p>	<p>Policies & related documents: NBSAP 2001-2010 NBSAP chapter 9 in capacity building for biodiversity management in support for sustainable development National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May 1999 Expert Inventory MHETEC Biodiversity Professional Training Framework, 2004 Napcod research needs paper, 1996 Kathy Jacobson MET Training Policy</p> <p>Laws & Regulations</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: National CBNRM programme Napcod UNAM Biodiversity MSC UNAM – Santes Range Resource Mgt. MSc BCLME SDP INFOCOM Polytechnic of Namibia (School of Nature Conservation, Agriculture, Land and Tourism) UNAM degree programmes</p> <p>Institutions: DSSS/MET DART/MAWRD EONN NaLTER Etosha Ecological Institute GTRC Cheetah Foundation/Smithsonian Institute BDTF WGs: Awareness and Education Working Group; Terrestrial Monitoring WG;Southern Namib Restoration Ecology project MAWRD (NBRI) National Remote Sensing Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong scientific society/council lacking in Namibia Research agenda not always cutting edge and problem oriented Need for applied research Limited research capacity in Namibia; esp. amongst young professionals Research/conservation scientist positions poorly paid esp. in GRN Libraries not well stocked Internet access still not adequate Limited funding for maintaining research institutions available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training needs identified through assessments Some ongoing human resources development programmes Transfer of skills from donor funded projects Some regional and international research collaboration Research and training (incl. tertiary edu.) capacity in South Africa can be tapped Some centres/areas of excellence (e.g. at GTRC/DRFN/EEL/various Ministries, individual professionals) Namibia has a good research history and a number of competent institutions & individuals

		EIS/DEA/MET		
<p>Art. 13: Public education and awareness</p> <p>(a) Promote/encourage understanding of the importance of cons. & sust. use of BD; through media & educational programmes</p> <p>(b) Cooperate with international orgs. in developing educational and public awareness programmes on such topics</p>	<p>MET, MFMR, MAWRD, MLRR, UNAM, Polytechnic, DRFN,GTRC, Roessing Foundation, NNF, Wildlife Society, Earthlife, NBC</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: EIA Policy in place; voluntary implementation Towards Education for All – a Development Brief for Education, Culture, and Training, 1993</p> <p>Laws & regulations: Environmental Management and Assessment Bill, draft 2004 Education Act No. 16 of 2001</p> <p>Programmes & projects: NNBP Life Science project Enviroteach project Supporting Environmental Education in Namibia (SEEN) project Avis/Environmental Education Fund Awareness Campaign for Conservation of Water Namibia Industrial Theatre Project Creating awareness on non-target victims (birds of prey) of poison use through data collection and information dissemination Every River has its People project Ephemeral Rivers project & movie (DRFN MAWRD,1996) Environmental Change movie (MET, 2004) Living at the edge movie Land conference movie (1992)</p> <p>Institutions: MET EE Unit (DEA); EE centers Etosha & Waterberg NIED/MBESC NEEN BDTF WG: Awareness and Education Working Group Private sector movie makers, press, broadcasting (NBC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most projects are for short term; lack of wider/national scale implementation by GRN • Limited funding for systematic up-scaling • Regulations on public education inadequate • Poor performance of teachers; lack of science, math's and technology teachers • Lack of awareness campaigns; quite a number of "nature" movies etc., however seldom in a broader BD/conservation & sust. use context; certain key issues such as agro-biodiversity, biosafety, ABS etc. not covered at all • Informed & systematic approach to which messages should be communicated as priority needed (e.g. on environment & development) • Competent human resources needed e.g. in broadcasting/media industry • Other develop issues get more coverage; need for integrated approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some excellent pilot projects on EE implemented in Namibia successfully integrating Namibian environmental issues into curricular at all levels • Building in indigenous knowledge to create awareness encouraged and partially practiced • Media positively involved in public awareness programmes • Pool of competent professionals available • International support programmes accessible (e.g. via internet, which can be adapted to Namibian context)
<p>Art. 14: Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts</p> <p>(a) Procedures for EIAs re proposed projects likely to have significant adverse impacts on BD</p>	<p>MET, MME, MFMR, SAIEA</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: National Policy Document: Enabling Safe Use of Biotechnology, October 1999 Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, 1993 Waste Management Policy Mining & Minerals Policy White Paper on Energy Policy, 1998 National Water Policy White Paper, August 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMAA not yet promulgated, thus not enforceable • Limited capacity to deal with threats to BD and emergency responses • EIA use technical language that is not user-friendly for decision-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Assessment Policy established and largely applied • Environmental Assessment unit established within DEAMET • Draft EMAA submitted

<p>(b) Appropriate arrangements to ensure enviro. Consequences of programmes and policies</p> <p>(c) Measures facilitating notification/exchange of info on transboundary impacts through bi- and multi-lateral agreements</p> <p>(d) Immediate notification of potentially affected states of imminent or grave danger or damage to BD originating in Namibia</p> <p>(e) Promote national emergency responses to imminent and grave danger to BD; supplemental international cooperation</p>		<p>Policy document: Land Use Planning: Towards Sustainable Development, 1994</p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Regional/transboundary legislation (e.g. marine) Environmental Management and Assessment Bill 2004 (draft) Water Resources Management Bill (2004) (proposed)</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: SAIEA EIA SADC training courses BCLME BENEFIT</p> <p>Institutions: EIA Unit at DEA SAIEA Pool of EIA experts/private consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application on community level difficult; too expensive and procedures complicated; need for a two-track systems for large industry/investors and SMEs • Limited enforcement capacity of DEA/MET EIA unit 	<p>to Cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity of SAIEA; regional collaboration from Namibia • Great number of professionals & private firms operating in EIA field in Namibia and region
<p>Art. 15: Access to genetic resources</p> <p>Create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms, prior informed consent</p> <p>Carry out scientific research based on genetic resources</p> <p>Take legislative, administrative and policy measures with the aim of sharing fair and equitably results of research/development & benefits arising</p>	<p>MET, MTI , LAC, WIMSA, CRIAA</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001-2010</p> <p>Law & Regulations: Legislation to protect intellectual property rights, but not extended to biological resources Draft Access to Genetic Resources legislation</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: Workshops on TK and ABS Utilization of BD resources projects (Maroela, Devils Claw, etc.) - CRIAA</p> <p>Institutions: BDTF Biotrade and TK Focal group CRIAA WIMSA LAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until recently not seen as priority to Namibia, thus only limited progress made in the field of ABS • Lacking resources and capacity to implement Art. 15; e.g. environmental lawyers, resource economists • Supporting policies and legislation not yet in place • "Pirating" through international firms easy; difficult to regulate for Namibia • Research capacity to unlock ABS potential limited • Conservation of genetic resources not particular priority • Assessment/feasibility study of ABS, biotrade and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Museum and NBRI have some capacity to carry out research on genetic resources • WG on Biotrade & TK has generated some lobby group on ABS in Namibia • LAC has some relevant environmental law capacity • Formerly Environmental Legislation project at DEA - discontinued

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> commercialization of BD products should be undertaken as baseline Devolution of resource and resource user rights potentially complicated; common property considerations; distribution of benefits Limited application in marine or freshwater ecosystems to date 	
<p>Art. 16: Access to and transfer of technology (TT) (private and public sectors)</p> <p>Provide/facilitate access and transfer of technologies by other Parties to promote cons. & sust. use & benefit sharing (preferentially for developing countries)</p>	MET, MHETEC, MAWRD, UNAM, Polytechnic	<p>Policies & related documents: National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology</p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Draft Biosafety Bill</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: CPP Nolidep National Biosafety Project</p> <p>Institutions: NNBP MHETEC as the competent authority for biotechnology and biosafety MAWRD Namibia Spatial Data Infrastructure Committee EONN NaLTER NABA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No systematic approach to implementation of Art. 16, although quite a lot of ad hoc "natural" activity; need for strategy Limited private sector involvement Lack of legislative support Potentially limited human resource capacities Need to adapt, promote and protect local level & traditional technologies Development of efficient TT dissemination methodologies; strengthening of extension services Research on suitability of technologies needed; adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much relevant support to implementation of CBD could be leveraged through systematic approach to TT NABA has undertaken some systematic approach to biotechnology Integrated strategy on TT could be developed in line with CPP on SLM MAWRD has several innovative projects on on-farm and adaptive technologies (e.g. draught power network), on which to build A lot of local/Namibian innovation; should be documented and build upon
<p>Art. 17: Exchange of information</p> <p>Faciliate exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to cons. & sust. use of BD (preferentially for developing countries)</p>	MET, MFMR, MAWRD (NBRI), GTRC, DRFN	<p>Policies & related documents: EONN policy on data sharing</p> <p>Laws & Regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: BCLME SDDI Napcod Netwise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of infrastructure in public sector to access and exchange information Internet access still sub-optimal in Namibia Lack of funding for infrastructure esp. In outstations, rural areas Much information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some access to international data bases Some access to publications through subscriptions and networking (e.g. national library, MET resource centre, DRFN libraries)

		<p>Biosafety Clearing House (BCH)</p> <p>Institutions: NNBP CHM Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) Environmental Information Systems (EIS) Unit/DEA National Archives National Library National Statistics Office</p>	<p>theoretically available, innovative mechanisms ought to be developed to successfully communicate these and make them truly accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many information initiatives lack clear communication & dissemination strategies and are not successful, have limited impact on the ground • More knowledge on communicating/relating the messages to relevant stakeholders and target groups is needed • Few communication specialists work in environmental field; usually it is technical staff who plan and conduct information related work • International community has to adapt and react to real information needs in developing countries to make initiatives effective 	<p>(Windhoek/GTRC), Nepru library, UNAM library; library networks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Africa relatively good tele-communication incl. Internet system • Opportunities to communicate needs of distinct target groups to international collaborators
<p>Art. 18: Technical and scientific cooperation</p> <p>Promote internat. tech. & scientific cooperation</p> <p>Develop/implement appropriate policies; support to national capacities (HR & institutional)</p> <p>Establishment of clearing house mechanism</p> <p>Develop methods/ development for cons. & sust. use of BD and use of technologies, incl.</p>	<p>MET, MAWRD, MFRM, MLRR, UNAM, Polytechnic, DRFN, GTRC, Nepru</p>	<p>Policies & related documents: National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May 1999 Napcod research needs paper, 1996 Kathy Jacobson</p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Draft Biosafety Bill; in process to ratify Cartagena Protocol</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: Napcod CPP MFMR Science Conference (Benguela) Bi-annual Agricola meeting SDP Hynam Dinteria Cimbebasia</p> <p>Institutions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited cutting edge research capacity in Namibia; UNAM, Polytech and other do not attract state-of-the-art scientists to their institutions • Limited quality of research training esp. At tertiary education institutes • Limited exchange of national research activities/findings • Limited incentive and reward system for Namibian and Namibia-based scientists • Systematic panning of attendance of science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some institutional /individual "centers" of excellence (e.g. GTRC, EEI) • Namibian Science award system nicely started • Creating of platform for exchange of research experiences e.g. through biennial BD/conservation biology national science conference • Some local science journals published in the past; need boost or alternative should be

<p>indigenous and traditional technologies</p> <p>Promote joint research programmes and joint ventures for development of technologies</p>		<p>NNBP CHM National Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism EIS Unit DEA/MET; Infocom website GTRC DRFN EEI/MET Agricultural Research Stations Veterinary services/MAWRD; DART/MAWRD; DWA/MAWRD</p>	<p>meetings; incentive systems for professionals to stay cutting edge needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentor programmes for young professionals needed • Opportunities for young professionals ought to be created systematically • Need for systemic incentive systems • Need to establish technical and scientific priorities for flexible yet systematic follow-up and implementation 	<p>started</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential capacity to establish local mentorship initiatives • Some mechanism to retain international science/research work undertaken in Namibian in the country (e.g. DSSS/MET, GTRC, DRFN)
<p>Art. 19: Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits</p> <p>Take legislative, administrative & policy measures for effective participation in biotechnological research activities</p> <p>Measures to facilitate access and benefit sharing provisions</p> <p>Information about the use and safety regulations in handling LMOs; information about the potential adverse impact of specific LMOs</p> <p>Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety</p>	<p>MET, MHETEC, UNAM, MAWRD, MTI</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology & Guidelines National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May 1999 National Biosafety Framework</p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Draft Biosafety Bill; in process to ratify Cartagena Protocol</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: NNBP Establishing a Namibian Biosafety Framework (NBF) project (UNEP) Awareness in biotechnology and biosafety (Rockefeller Foundation) Spotting loop-holes in the NBF and identifying the capacity building needs (USAID, Southern African Regional Biosafety Programme (SARB)) Implementing of the NBF (UNEP/GEF) Review of the technical safety guidelines for the practice of biotechnology in agriculture, industry, health, mining and other fields</p> <p>Institutions: NNBP Secretariat BDTF WG: NABA Biosafety Clearing House mechanism (BCH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation not in force • Cartagena P. not yet ratified • Limited human resources for full-scale implementation of planned/needed provisions/regulatory mechanisms • Issues not well understood by public and even amongst wider BD community; need to communicate these urgently • Not a priority amongst many conservationists; "non-traditional" BD aspect • Issues to be mainstreamed in modern BD curricular at all levels • Need for more inter-sectoral work • Lack of expertise; to be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NABA established and operational • Support projects funded esp. In capacity building field • Research support at UNAM and MHETEC • Inter-linkages of conservation and agricultural could prove useful
<p>Art. 20: Financial resources</p>	<p>GRN, MET, MAWRD, MFMR, other line ministries GTZ, GEF, NNF</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001-2010 NDPs & Budget documents Annual Budget</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial & project planning currently not fully in line with Convention obligations/priorities (not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National budgetary allocations to support conservation of BD initiatives

		International cooperation agreements (e.g. WB CEM, CAS etc.) SADC development foci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> necessarily a priority) Limited budgetary allocations from national budget Reduced donor funds for Convention related projects EIF not in operation yet Limited human and financial resources; limited implementation capacity Restructuring of BD and desertification programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far generous donor support to BD related projects and programmes; multi- and bi-lateral 	
	Laws & Regulations:				
	Programmes & Projects: GEF Focal point support, MET				
	Institutions: NPC GEF National Focal Point (NFP) MET Environment Investment Fund Act NNF accessing and distributing funds for conservation activities BDTF: Finance Committee				
Articles & provisions on administrative/procedural obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COP/SBSTTA participation Roster of Experts (RoE) Focal Points (e.g. CHM, GTI, GSPC) Reporting (national reports, thematic reports) 	MET	Policies & relevant documents:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and HR constraints Lack of full understanding of Convention process; little leverage for meaningful negotiations Lack of negotiation skills Small pool of experienced GRN staff Convention processes often not linked to national priorities; active participation not of obvious benefit to country Reporting procedures very cumbersome and constraining Convention procedures draw needed resources from national/local level implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of non-GRN staff/practitioners to diversify national delegations Pool of experienced practitioners who can participate in expert meetings and committees, if useful 	
		Laws & regulations:			
		Programmes & projects:			
		Institutions:			
Thematic Work Programmes & Cross-cutting issues (not covered by explicit Articles of the Convention; instituted at subsequent COPs)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of work programmes/country obligations Specific provisions decided on at each COP, SBSTTA Application of Guidelines Participation in expert groups RoE Case studies Thematic FPs 					

Agro-biodiversity	Agricultural Biodiversity WG NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 2 on sustainable use of natural resources NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 4 on sustainable land management	
Dryland biodiversity	Terrestrial Biomes WG NBSAP 2001-2010 (all chapters, Namibia is fully composed of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems)	
Forest biodiversity	Forest Biodiversity Focal Group NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 4 on sustainable land management	
Inland water biodiversity	Wetlands Working Group of Namibia NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 5 on sustainable wetland management	
Marine & coastal biodiversity	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Group NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 6 on sustainable coastal and marine ecosystem management	
Mountain biodiversity	Mountain Ecosystems Subgroup NBSAP 2001-2010 Chapter 4 on sustainable land management	
GSPC		
Ecosystem approach	Water Resources Management Bill (2004) (proposed) – Basin management National Water Policy White Paper, August 2000 – Basin management EMAA Draft LUP policy Sust. Forest principles	

2. UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
PART II: General Provisions				
<p>Art. 4: General obligations:</p> <p>1. CCD implementation: coordinate efforts & develop long-term strategy</p> <p>2. Adopt integrated approach; create enabling int. economic env.; integrate strategies for poverty eradication; promote coop. among affected parties (i.e. env. protection, cons. of land and water resources); strengthen subregional, regional and internat. coop.; cooperate with intergov. organizations; determine institutional mechanism; use existing financial mechanisms</p>	<p>NPC, MET, MAWRD, MLRR, MTI, MLRGH, DRFN, GTRC, NNF, NGOs, CBOs, Farmers associations, Service Organizations</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents:</p> <p>NDP 1 & 2 Vision 2030 National Poverty Reduction Strategy & Action Programme (NPRS & NPRAP) Constitution of Namibia Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification Programme planning documents 1994 – 2004 Namibia's Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP) 2001-2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactions on lessons learnt from Napcod (1994-2004) • Desertification/SLM has slipped from the priority list of development issues in bi- and multilateral negotiations with development partners; this needs to be rectified to solicit continued financial support; this is also true for the SADC level, not only the national level • EIF not operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of programme activities Napcod 1994-2004 • Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET • A number of capable institutional structures are in place, at GRN, NGO, CBO & private sector; these should be build upon • Establishment of CPP for SLM in 2004; • Perceived as a key environmental theme in Namibia; both on local/regional and national level • On a s systemic level considerations for formulation of sustainable development policy underway; could partially be addressed by EMAA
		<p>Laws & Regulations:</p>		
		<p>Programmes & Projects:</p> <p>Namibia's National Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) SDDI Early warning and monitoring observations CPP Desert margins Initiatives SADC UNCCD NGO network</p>		
		<p>Institutions:</p> <p>Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET Namibia's National Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) multi-stakeholder Steering Committee Counterpart Network (Napcod phase III) Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) GTRC DRFN Forum for Integrated Resources Management (FIRM)</p>		

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>Art. 5: Obligations of affected countries:</p> <p>Prioritize combating desertification, allocate resources; establish strategies & priorities within framework of sustainable development plans/policies to combat desertification; address causes of desertification (incl. socio-economic); participation of local populations, women and youth, with NGOs; enabling env. through, policies and action programmes</p>	<p>MET, MAWRD, NPC, MLRR, MLRGH, CPP, MWACW, MTI, DRFN GTRC, NNF, NGOs, CBOs, Farmers associations, Service Organizations, EMU OPM, Weather Bureau</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: Desertification Policy of 1994 National Drought Policy and Strategy 1997 Environmental Assessment Policy 1995 National Water Policy 2000 Wildlife Management, Utilisation and Tourism in Communal areas 1995 National Land Policy 1998 Poverty Reduction Strategy 1998 Policy on Foreign Investment Decentralization Policy 1998 Towards Sustainable Development (Policy document 1994) National Policy on Safe use of Biotechnology in Namibia 1999 Water and Sanitation policy 1993 SWAPO's Land Reform Policy, 1999 (see www.swapo.org.na) Policy document: Land Use Planning: Towards Sustainable Development, 1994 National Resettlement Policy, July 2001 National Agricultural Policy, October 1995 Draft Land Tenure Policy 2003 Development Forestry Policy for Namibia, November 2001 Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy, 1993 Waste Management Policy Wetland Policy Bushencroachment policy (in preparation) Towards Responsible Development of Aquaculture – Namibia's Aquaculture Policy, March 2001 White Paper on the Responsible Management of the Inland Fisheries of Namibia, December 1995 Tourism Policy White Paper on Energy Policy, 1998 Mining & Minerals Policy National Environmental Health Policy, 2002 The National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (MTPHP) 2004-2009 Affirmative Action Loan Scheme Towards Education for All – a Development Brief for Education, Culture, and Training, 1993 National Policy on Research, Science and Technology, May National Gender Policy, November 1997</p> <p>Laws & Regulations: Communal Land Reform Act (2002) Agriculture (Commercial) Land Reform Act (1995)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactions on lessons learnt from Napcod (1994-2004) • No specific national budget allocation for NAPCOD • Up-scaling of successful approaches; limited capacities, incl. financial • Implementation focus has to be on local/regional level • Desertification policy basically not enacted at all • Mainstreaming of desertification related considerations only partially successful • Policy & law foreseeing devolution of NR rights and responsibilities has to be accompanied by capacity support • Systematic assessment of policy framework for SLM in Namibia needed • Land reform process needs to be linked to SLM considerations and agenda • Desertification/SLM has slipped from the priority list of development issues in bi- and multilateral negotiations with development partners; this needs to be rectified to solicit continued financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of programme activities Napcod 1994-2004 • Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET • A number of capable institutional structures are in place, at GRN, NGO, CBO & private sector; these should be build upon • Establishment of CPP for SLM in 2004; currently GEF FSP proposal preparation; several fast track initiatives associated • Mainstreaming of lessons learnt in other initiatives, e.g. CBNRM, Agric. extension • Good GRN, NGO, CBO, private sector partnership in early programme implementation; opportunity to create broad based ownership and involvement • Perceived as a key environmental theme in Namibia; both on local/regional and national level • On a systemic level considerations for formulation of sustainable development policy underway; could partially be addressed

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		<p>Forest Act (2001) Draft Water Resources Management Bill (2004) Draft Environmental Management and Assessment Bill (2004) Traditional Authorities Act 2000 Soil Conservation Act 1969 (currently under revision) Nature Conservation Ordinance and amendments Regional Councils Act No.22 of 1992 Local Authority Act N. 23 of 1992 Traditional Authorities Act No. 25 of 2000 Sub-division of Agricultural Land Act (1970?) Water Act No. 54 of 1956 Water Resources Management Bill (2004) (Proposed) Namibia's Tourism Board Act 21 of 2000 Labour Act No. 6 of 1992 Education Act No. 16 of 2001 Cooperatives Act No 23 of 1996</p> <p>Programmes & Projects: Namibia's National Programme to Combat Desertification (Napcod) Desert Margins Project Oshikoto Livestock Development Project Bush Encroachment, Monitoring and Management Project Summer Desertification Project Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity building projects Kalahari-Namib: Nossob catchment Environmental Learning and Action in the Kuiseb (ELAK) Namibia Agricultural Support Services Programme (NASSP) Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Community based forestry projects Country Pilot Partnership (CPP) on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Regional Awareness Project (RAP) SOER Nolidep Sardep Desertification indicators project UNCCD Regional Awareness Project (RAP) CALCC PESILUP UPDATES for Parliamentarians Many individual related projects in MET/MAWRD/MLRR/and</p>	<p>support; this is also true for the SADC level, not only the national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIF not operational • Build GRN, NGO, CBO, private sector partnerships; incentives for self-action 	<p>by EMAA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank ESW on mainstreaming environmental sustainability aspects of SLM in policy framework in Namibia can provide useful inputs; in support of CPP

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		<p>other (e.g. Sardep/Nolidep/Remp at MAWRD) EMU (drought relief a.o.) at OPM</p> <p>Institutions: Farmers Associations, local and national (NAU/NNFU) CBOs, Water Point Committees, Community Forestry Committees Forum for Integrated Resources management (FIRM) Nangof, NGOs Land Boards Traditional Authorities Land Reform Advisory Committee Permanent Technical Team (in support of land reform) National Water Resource Review Team IRDNC Roessing Foundation Nepu Meatco Agriboard & Meatboard Private sectors</p>		
<p>Art. 8: Relationship with other Conventions</p> <p>Coordination of UNCCD activities with those under CBD and UNFCCC (synergy)</p>	<p>MET, MAWRD, DRFN, CPP, involved NGOs, CBOs,</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001 – 2010 NBSAP Chapter 3 on monitoring, predicting and coping with environmental change and threats Chapter 4 on sustainable land management Chapter 5 on sustainable wetland management</p> <p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects: NBP Napcod National Climate Change project CPP National CBNRM programme National PA project</p> <p>Institutions: Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET National Biodiversity Programme (NBP) Napcod, Namibia's Climate Change Programme Synergy Committee DRFN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about NBP, Napcod and National Climate Change (CC) Project • NBSAP not approved by Cabinet • No national CC S&P or policy in place • UNFCCC and related issues poorly understood • Conventions not well known at local and regional level; issues usually addressed through integrated NRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention underlying NRM issues relevant to implementation of all Conventions; esp. at local natural synergy • Potential for using similar implementation structures e.g. for environmental awareness work, devolution of NR management rights & responsibilities, etc. • At institutional level strong synergies between NAPCOD and NNBP • Environmental Conventions Unit at DEA/MET responsible agency for all Conventions; DEA also GEF FP

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		CPP NGOs, CBOs, Farmers Associations, other		
PART III: Action programmes, scientific & technical cooperation & supporting measures				
SECTION 1: Action Programmes				
Art. 9 & 10: Action Programmes: Establishment of national action programme <u>See Article 5</u>	DRFN, DEA/MET, DEES&DART/MAWRD, Nepu, Napcod SC, Counterpart Network (CN)	Policies & relevant documents: Napcod programme planning documents 1994 – 2004 Policy factors & Desertification – Analysis & Proposals 1996 NBSAP 2001 – 2010 CPP 2005 World Bank ESW on environmental sustainability of SLM in Namibia Laws & regulations: Programmes & projects: Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (Phases I – III) NAPCOP Phase I (1994-1996) NAPCOD Phase II (1996-1999) NAPCOD Phase III (2000-2004) CPP (established in 2004) Institutions: A number of institutions at MET, i.e. Environmental Conventions Unit DEA/MET, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), EMIN Climate Change Programme, NBP DRFN land degradation desk Napcod Counterpart Network EMU at OPM A number of institutions at MAWRD, i.e. Livestock Development Task Force/MAWRD, Farming Systems Research and Extension (FSRE)/MAWRD, Namibian Water Resources Management Review Team A number of institutions at MLRR, i.e. Land Reform Advisory Committee, Permanent Technical Team (in support of land reform)		
Art. 11: Sub-regional and regional action programmes: Cooperate with sub-regional	MET, MAWRD, DRFN, GTRC, Nangof	Policies & relevant documents: Sub-regional (SADC) Action Plan (SRAP) 1997 Napcod programme planning documents NBSAP Chapter 8 (Namibia's role in the larger world community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International commitments may deter from national work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTRC SADC Centre of Excellence for desertification research, training and information

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
and regional action programmes (see Annex 1)		<p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects: SADC-DRFN Desertification Interact Project (SDDI) SADC Drought Monitoring and Emergency Unit (ZW) SADC UNCCD NGO Network (EMG, SA & Zambia Action for Women, ZA) Several SADC-based Centers of Excellence, including Gobabeb Training & Research Center (GTRC) for training, research and information exchange Netwise EONN; NaLTER; Long-term monitoring system Southern African CBNRM Support Project (IUCN/Resource Africa) Every River Has It's People project Various Trans-boundary projects, e.g. Desertification 2000-2002, Desert Margins Project</p> <p>Institutions: GTRC DRFN Nangof NNF IUCN-ROSA Private professional institutions & firms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity to service the SADC/regional market Lessons learnt in Namibia need to be documented and communicated Need for financial resources SADC restructuring has lead to leadership crises Desertification not necessarily development priority in other SADC countries (although probably of high importance) SADC wide projects such as Netwise and SDDI had limited time horizons; impact and sustainability not clearly established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sharing Strong international status in desertification work Pool of competent professionals accessible to SADC/region Transboundary resource management opportunities Polytech SADC Diploma course in LUP UNAM MSc in Range Resource Mgt. (MZ – SA – NA) Potential strategic access to additional funding
<p>Art. 12: International cooperation:</p> <p>Incl. on technology transfer, scientific research & development, information collection, dissemination, financial resources</p>	MET, MAWRD, MHETEC, DRFN, NEPRU, NNF, UNAM, Polytechnic	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NDP's Vision 2030 National Policy on Research, Science & Technology, 1999 National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology National Library policy on information sharing SADC Water Agreements EONN & NaLTER & EMIN policies on information sharing a.o.</p> <p>Laws & regulations: SADC Water Agreements & Laws Other transboundary/SADC agreements</p> <p>Programmes & projects: Napcod, and a great number of other related projects, see above, incl. Finish-Namibia Forestry programme, GTZ NRM support) CPP World Bank ESW on environmental sustainability of SLM in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited private sector involvement Need to adapt, promote and protect local level & traditional technologies Development of efficient TT, information dissemination methodologies etc.; strengthening of extension services Research on suitability of technologies, information, knowledge etc. is needed; adaptation Need for better clearing house mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much relevant support to sourced for the implementation of CCD through a more systematic and proactive approach to international cooperation Integrated strategy on TT could be developed in line with CPP on SLM Some excellent track record with some donors and other international cooperation partners to be build upon

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		<p>Namibia</p> <p>Institutions: Donors (e.g. GEF, UNDP, WB, UNEP, FAO, IFAD, GTZ, SIDA, DIFD, FINIDA, DANIDA, Government of the Netherlands, USAID; IRDC, IUCN, WWF) Local NGO's & institutions e.g. UNAM, MRC/UNAM, Polytechnic, GTRC, Scientific Society, EEI Various Government institutions incl. Weather Bureau, Geological Survey, NRC, DART/MARD, DSSS/MET, DEA/MET, DoF/MET Private professional institutions and firms</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized but well coordinated approach to international cooperation incl. NGO, CBO and private sector communities could be beneficial Further the mandate and work of EIS/DEA/MET as clearing house
<p>Art. 13 & 14: Support/coord. in support of action programmes</p> <p><u>(see Article 5; 9 & 10)</u></p>	MET, MAWRD, DRFN, NEPRU	<p>Policies & relevant documents: Napcod project planning documents 1994 – 2004 CPP GEF PDF-A proposal & FSP brief; workshop consultation reports</p> <p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects: Napcod CPP</p> <p>Institutions: Napcod SC CPP SC</p>		
<p>Art. 15: Regional implementation annexes</p> <p><u>(Annex 1; integrated in all the above and below)</u></p>		<p>Policies & relevant documents:</p> <p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects:</p> <p>Institutions:</p>		
SECTION 2: Technical & Scientific Cooperation				
<p>Art. 16: Info collection, analysis and exchange</p> <p>In support of systematic observation of land</p>	DRFN, GTRC, EMIN, MET, MAWRD, MLRR, Farmers & farmers associations, UNAM, Polytechnic	<p>Policies & relevant documents: Napcod research needs paper, 1996 Kathy Jacobson Institutions overview University of Arizona (Namibian/SADC component)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-scaling and broad application of local level NR monitoring systems; link to regional/national level databases where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level overview of desertification developed under Napcod III; integration and time series could

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>degradation: global network of institutions, compatible standards; address needs of local communities and decision-makers; involve local communities; conduct applied research; develop bilateral and multilateral programmes facilitating collection, exchange etc. of data; use competent intergov. institutions and NGOs in processes; Make info publicly available; integrate physical, biological, social and economic data; legislation on traditional knowledge</p>		<p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects: Napcod NBP Climate Change project Sardep Nolidep Desert Margins Project Transboundary Kalahari Project WILD National CBNRM programme Desertification 2000 – 2002 Various catchment management & research projects; Kuiseb, Ugab, Huab, Cuvelai, Kavango, etc. Borehole and grazing management Bush encroachment project Desertification indicators project Development of national and local level indicators to monitor desertification Various MAWRD e.g. AEZ/QLP PESILUP World Bank ESW on environmental sustainability of SLM in Namibia Great number of visiting scientists & research collaboration partially addressing desertification/land degradation relevant aspects</p>	<p>appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension time and resource intensive • Participatory, community-based, action research approaches key to community level work; very resource intensive • Need to develop cost effective and efficient mechanism and methods for communicating information • Need to establish framework for research priorities • Unpublished information not widely accessible; need to find alternative ways • Internet technology still not very accessible in Namibia; develop strategy of storing and posting “grey” literature, reports • Development of appropriate clearing house mechanisms accessible to key 	<p>be established through SOER project at DEA/MET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing research networks such as EMIN, EONN, ELTOSA, NaLTER, the meta databased at the IES unit at DEA/MET should facilitate information collection and accessibility • Opportunity to link to GEOSS global initiative on information and data sharing and accessibility • AEZ/QLP & PESILUP aim to establish SLM related national assessments which could be linked to monitoring activities; inter-institutional collaboration is key; the CPP umbrella could serve as institutional collaboration framework • ATLAS data available online; data should be maintained and regularly updated • Methods for local level

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		Institutions: NaLTER, ILTER EONN, ELTOSA EMIN Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) Various CBO's, i.e. Grootberg Farmers Assoc., #Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy GTRC DRFN Nepru LAC NNF Roessing Foundation IRDNC CRIAA-SADC SAIEA Namibian Institute for Democracy (NID) DEA/MET, DSSS/MET, DoF/MET UNAM Polytechnic MAWRD NACSO !Nara RISE Private professional institutions and firms	stakeholder groups	monitoring of NR developed during Napcod; methods to be up-scaled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local level data collection ought to be linked to national databases (e.g. rainfall data; CBNRM wildlife data) Sponsor and implement identified key applied research priorities
Art. 17: Research and Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes and impacts of D&D & increased productivity, sust. use and mngt. of resources needs of local populations and solutions improving living standards traditional and local knowledge; benefit sharing strengthened national, subregional and 	MET, MAWRD, MHETEC, GTRC, DRFN, UNAM, Polytechnic	Policies & relevant documents: Napcod research needs paper, 1996 Kathy Jacobson National Policy on Research, Science & Technology, 1999 National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology NBSAP 2001 – 2010 Policy papers/statements/planning documents of relevant institutions (governmental, non-government, professional) <hr/> Laws & regulations: <hr/> Programmes & projects: Napcod NBP Climate Change project Sardep Nolidep BIOTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research agenda not always cutting edge and problem oriented; there is a need for applied research Development of a flexible framework of research priorities could be useful (see Napcod phase II) Limited funding for maintaining research institutions available locally and internationally Limited access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some good research capacity (institutional & individual) in Namibia, which should be broadened & strengthened to esp. also incl. young professionals UNAm & Polytech students could be linked to outside institutions and individuals for their research work to guarantee more applied

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>regional research capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relationship between poverty, migration caused by env. factors and D joint research progs. for development of approp. technologies for sust. dev. water resources (e.g. cloud seeding) reflect research priorities in the action programmes 		<p>ACACIA Desert Margins Project Transboundary Kalahari Project WILD National CBNRM programme Desertification 2000 – 2002 Various catchment management & research projects; Kuiseb, Ugab, Huab, Cuvelai, Kavango, etc. Borehole and grazing management Bush encroachment project Desertification indicators project Development of national and local level indicators to monitor desertification Various MAWRD e.g. AEZ/QLP PESILUP World Bank ESW on environmental sustainability of SLM in Namibia National Poverty Assessment project Great number of visiting scientists & research collaboration partially addressing desertification/land degradation relevant aspects</p> <p>Institutions: GTRC NaLTER, ILTER EONN, ELTOSA EMIN Forum for Integrated Resource Management (FIRM) Various CBO's, i.e. Grootberg Farmers Assoc., #Khoadi //Hoas Conservancy DRFN Nepru LAC NNF CRIAA-SADC SAIEA Namibian Institute for Democracy (NID) DEA/MET, DSSS/MET, DoF/MET UNAM Polytechnic DWA/MAWRD, DART/MAWRD NamWater NACSO</p>	<p>international research findings & initiatives; there is a need to expand and strengthen the collaborative linkages e.g. with initiatives such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, IGBP, and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology development not traditionally a strong research focus on Namibia; should be established Focus on action research including the resource users has to be strengthened; innovative research methods need to be developed maximizing the impacts whilst reducing input costs Limited resources available address local level research on larger scale in Namibia Strong scientific society/council lacking in Namibia Research/conservation scientist positions poorly paid esp. in GRN Libraries not well stocked Internet access still not adequate Limited funding for maintaining research institutions available 	<p>research work to be carried out; development of a systemic incentive system to facilitate such interactions could be developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some platforms for information exchange and sharing exist in Namibia and these could be strengthened (EIS/DEA/MET, GTRC, Scientific Society or equivalent) Opportunities for national and international networking should be explored and better utilized Useful lessons learnt from previous projects such as Sardep, Nollidip, Napcod, FRSE; should be analyzed and used when planning new interventions Encourage international researchers and research collaboration to gather as much relevant information as possible

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		INara RISE Private professional institutions and firms		
<p>Art. 18: Transfer of technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use information systems and clearing-houses for dissemination of information • access to technologies and technological cooperation • create favourable domestic market conditions & incentives for dev. and acquisition of technology and knowledge • protect & promote relevant traditional and local technology and knowledge 	MHETEC, MET, MAWRD, GTRC, MME esp. Directorate of Energy	<p>Policies & relevant documents: Napcod research needs paper, 1996 Kathy Jacobson National Policy on Research, Science & Technology, 1999 National Policy on the Safe Use of Biotechnology NBSAP 2001 – 2010 Policy papers/statements/planning documents of relevant institutions (governmental, non-government, professional) White Paper on Energy Policy</p> <p>Laws & regulations: Draft Biosafety Bill</p> <p>Programmes & projects: Namibia Biomass Energy Savings Project National Biosafety Project Napcod NBP National Climate Change project CPP MAWRD AEZ/QLP SABONET</p> <p>Institutions: R3E Bureau Weather Bureau WIMSA LAC CRIAA-SADC DRFN Nepru</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No systematic approach to transfer of technology; need for strategy • Limited private sector involvement • Lack of legislative support • Potentially limited human resource capacities • Need to adapt, promote and protect local level & traditional technologies • Development of efficient TT dissemination methodologies; strengthening of extension services • Research on suitability of technologies needed; adaptation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much relevant support to implementation of CCD could be leveraged through systematic approach to TT • NABA has undertaken some systematic approach to biotechnology; also Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) at MHETEC • Integrated strategy on TT could be developed in line with CPP on SLM • MAWRD has several innovative projects on on-farm and adaptive technologies (e.g. draught power network), on which to build • A lot of local/Namibian innovation; should be documented and build upon • Clearing house mechanisms in place such as through EIS/DEA/MET; should be strengthened • Need innovative information sharing strategy esp. for outreach to rural areas
SECTION 3: Supporting Measures				

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>Art. 19: Capacity building, public awareness and education</p> <p>1. Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation of local people, women and youth • strengthen training & research cap. at nat. level • strengthen support & extension services; train field agts & rural orgs. • local knowledge & practices in technical coop. progs. • adapt env. sound technol. and trad. methods to socio-econ. conditions • alternative energy resources • capacity to dev. & impl. info collection, analysis & exchange progs. • promot altern. livelihoods, incl. training in new skills • dissem. & use of early warning info on drought conditions/food production • effective operation of existing nat. institutions & legal frameworks • exchange visitor programmes <p>2. Interdisciplinary review of available capacity and facilities at the local and national levels</p> <p>3. Public awareness and educational programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness campaigns for 	<p>MHETEC, MBEC, MET, MAWRD, MLRR, UNAM, Polytechnic, GTRC, Namwater, DRFN</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents:</p> <p>National Biodiversity Professional Training Framework 2004 Capacity Assessment of Regional Councils 2000 Capacity assessment of Land Boards 2004 National Capacity Building Assessment 2000 National Human Resources Report 2000-2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most projects are for short term; lack of wider/national scale implementation by GRN • Limited funding for systematic up-scaling • Regulations on public education inadequate • Poor performance of teachers; lack of science, math's and technology teachers • Lack of awareness campaigns; quite a number of "nature" movies etc., however seldom in a broader BD/conservation & sust. use context; certain key issues such as agro-biodiversity, biosafety, ABS etc. not covered at all • Informed & systematic approach to which messages should be communicated as priority needed (e.g. on environment & development) • Competent human resources needed e.g. in broadcasting/media industry • Other develop issues get more coverage; need for integrated approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some excellent pilot projects on EE implemented in Namibia successfully integrating Namibian environmental issues into curricular at all levels • Building in indigenous knowledge to create awareness encouraged and partially practiced • Media positively involved in public awareness programmes • Pool of competent professionals available • International support programmes accessible (e.g. via internet, which can be adapted to Namibian context) • Training needs identified through assessments • Some ongoing human resources development programmes • Transfer of skills from donor funded projects • Some regional and international research collaboration • Research and training (incl. tertiary edu.) capacity in South Africa can be tapped • Some centres/areas of excellence (e.g. at GTRC/DRFN/EEL/various Ministries, individual
		<p>Laws & regulations:</p>		
		<p>Programmes & Projects:</p> <p>Napcod NBP National Climate Change project DEGREEE SDP Desert Margins Project Interactive Environmental Learning and action in the Kuiseb (ELAK) Every River has its People (Okavango)</p>		

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public access to info • associations contributing to public awareness • develop/exchg. public awareness materials & experts to train personnel • assess edu. needs & design approp. school a.o. curricula • develop interdisciplinary participatory programmes • Establish regional education & training centres to combat D 		<p>Global Water Partnership Kalahari-Namib: Nossib Catchments Namibia Biomass Energy Management Project NAPCOD Supporting Environmental Education in Namibia (SEEN) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity Building Project SDDI Stockholm University Geography Excursion Water and Environment Resources in Regional Development (WERRD) (Okavango) Fuel efficient stoves Solar power Desertification 2000 - 2002</p> <p>Institutions: Farmers Associations incl. NNFU & NAU FIRM Climate Change programme NBP EMIN DRFN R3E Bureau</p>		<p>professionals) which can engage in capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills development, capacity building and training should be addressed systematically at a national level though an enabling policy approach
<p>Art. 20: Making adequate resources available</p>	<p>GRN, NPC, MET, MAWRD, MLRR, MRLGH</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NBSAP 2001-2010 NDPs & Budget documents Annual Budget International cooperation agreements (e.g. WB CEM, CAS etc.) SADC development foci</p> <p>Laws & regulations: Environment Investment Fund Act</p> <p>Programmes & projects: CPP MET GEF Focal Point Support Environment Investment Fund</p> <p>Institutions: NPC GEF National Focal Point (NFP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial & project planning currently not fully in line with Convention obligations/priorities (not necessarily a priority) • Limited budgetary allocations from national budget • Reduced donor funds for Convention related projects • EIF not in operation yet • Limited human and financial resources; limited implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National budgetary allocations to support CCD/SLM initiatives • So far generous donor support to CCD/SLM related projects and programmes; multi- and bi-lateral

Obligations	Key institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
		MET NNF accessing and distributing funds for conservation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity Restructuring of BD and desertification programmes 	
OTHER				
Art. 22: Participation in COP	MET , MFA, other	Regular participation in preparatory meetings & meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and HR constraints Lack of full understanding of Convention process; little leverage for meaningful negotiations Lack of negotiation skills Small pool of experienced GRN staff Convention processes often not linked to national priorities; active participation not of obvious benefit to country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of non-GRN staff/practitioners to diversify national delegations Pool of experienced practitioners who can participate in expert meetings and committees, if useful
Art. 26: Reporting requirements	MET	First and Second National Reports to UNCCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting procedures very cumbersome and constraining Convention procedures draw needed resources from national/local level implementation 	
Annex I: Regional Implementation annex for Africa <u>All the above</u>	MET, MAWRD, MLRR, MRLGH, DRFN, CPP	See all the above	See all the above	See all the above
OTHER				

3. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>Art. 4: Commitments: 1. Commitments of all countries:</p> <p>(a) National inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources/removals by sinks</p> <p>(b) National and regional programmes containing measures to mitigate CC</p> <p>(c) Development/application/ diffusion incl. transfer of technologies, practices & processes in relevant sectors that control/reduce/ prevent anthr. emissions of GHG</p> <p>(d) Sust. mgt. & cons. & enhancement of sinks & reservoirs of all GHG incl. biomass, forests and oceans & other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems</p> <p>(e) Prepare for adaptation to CC impacts; integrated plans for CZ mgt., water resources & agriculture;</p>	<p>MET, Meteorological Office/Weather Bureau MME, DRFN, R3E Bureau, MAWRD, MFMR, MOHSS, Climate Change Programme, MTI/National Ozone office, MWTC/Aviation</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: INC 2002 Country Study on CC (1998) Namibia State of Environment Reports First Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1994)</p> <p>Laws & regulations: Environmental Management Bill (1999) Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation (Import and Export Act 30 of 1994) Namibian Civil Aviation Regulations 2001 developed in compliance with Convention on International Civil Aviation (CICA). Relevant to this convention is CICA Annex 16: Environmental protection Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill National Environmental Health Policy (2002) National Policy on Safe use of Biotechnology in Namibia (1999)</p> <p>Programmes & projects: SAFARI 92 SAFARI 2000 Control of malaria and water-borne diseases Funding under the Global Fund for TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS Inventories on ODS imported in Namibia Natural Resources Accounting Programme EIS/InfoCom DEA/MET Agricultural production models for arid-land crops (millet) and livestock Energy system projects Afforestation and agroforestry projects Railway infrastructure BENEFIT BCLME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainties re emissions or sinks from land use, enteric fermentation, waste sector, crop residue and savannah burning; • Absence of data • No national or regional plans to mitigate CC <p>Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of existing info on vulnerability to CC and measures to adapt to these changes - Further research on socio-econ. and ecosystem vulnerability to CC - Exploitation of cost-effective opportunities for reduction of GHG - Strategic framework to deal with CC No wide adoption of technologies. <p>Possible projects in mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved energy systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Committee established • National inventories on ODS, emissions and removals of CO₂, CH₄, CO, NO_x, SO₂ & NMVOC were developed according to IPCC • Technical advisor for CC appointed • Contact group on CC established • As the most arid country in southern Africa and a high certainty prediction that CC will affect Namibia (hotter/drier), Namibia needs to urgently develop an adaptation plan; funding is needed • Namibia is currently developing a S & AP on Art. 6 implementation (see below)

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>protection & rehab. of areas affected by drought/ desertification/ floods</p> <p>(f) CC in relevant social, economic and environmental policies & actions to minimise adverse effects</p> <p>(g) Exchange of relevant information related to the climate system/economic & social consequences of various response strategies</p> <p>(h) Education, training & public awareness related to CC; encourage wide participation</p> <p>(i) Communicate implementation information to the COP</p>		<p>Institutions: BENEFIT LTER observatories National Early Warning System Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) and Vegetation Survey Projects (MAWRD) National Atlas Project Tree Atlas Project National Forest Inventory (DoF) DVS Namibian Agronomic Board Meat Board Health Statistics Unit (MOHSS) SADC Early Warning Initiative Drought Monitoring Centre (Zim) Regional Remote Sensing Unity (Zim) ZERI Project: UNAM Contributions to Drought Monitoring Centre and the Regional Remote Sensing Unit InfoCom/DEA EMIN NAPCOD NBP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afforestation and agroforestry projects - Improved stoves and charcoal kilns - Efficient lighting - Solar water heating schemes - Expanded rail infrastructure <p>(Adaptation projects will even be more important)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No policies specifically dealing with CC, adaptation and mitigation • Insufficient awareness raising done • Limited training • Materials not yet distributed • Not enough data and certain uncertainties that need to be addressed (See INC) • Uncertainties about the Green Scheme project 	
<p>Art. 5: Research and systematic observation obligations:</p> <p>(a) Internat. & intergov.</p>	<p>MET, Meteorological Office/Weather Bureau MME, DRFN, R3E Bureau, MAWRD, MFMR,</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents: National Policy on Research, Science and Technology</p> <p>Laws & regulations:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Observation system in need of upgrading: - Replacement of manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIC document highlighted research and observation needs as well as data for

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>programmes & networks/ organizations defining, conducting assessing & financing research, data collection and systematic observation, minimizing duplication of effort</p> <p>(b) Internat. & intergov. efforts to strengthen systematic observation & nat. scientific & technical research capacities and capabilities, promote access to, and the exchange of data and analyses thereof</p> <p>(c) Improve endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in above</p>	MOHSS, Climate Change Programme	<p>Programmes & projects: Control of malaria and water-borne diseases Inventories on ODS imported in Namibia Natural Resources Accounting Programme EIS/InfoCom Agricultural production models for arid-land crops (millet) and livestock Energy system projects Afforestation and agroforestry projects BENEFIT LTER observatories National Early Warning System Agro-Ecological Zoning and Vegetation Survey Projects (MAWRD) National Atlas Project Tree Atlas Project National Forest Inventory (DoF) ZERI Project: UNAM Contributions to Drought Monitoring Centre and the Regional Remote Sensing Unit Emergency Management Unit SAFARI 92 SAFARI 2000</p> <p>Institutions: Health Statistics Unit (MOHSS) SADC Early Warning Initiative Drought Monitoring Centre (Zim) Regional Remote Sensing Unity (Zim) Kalahari Transect Three atmospheric ozone-monitoring stations Meteorological services Env. Long-Term Observatories of Southern Africa (ELTOSA) NaLTER EONN DRFN BCLME</p>	<p>system with automated system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - representative national network - Limited research capability - No operational air quality monitoring system in Namibia - No technological resources available - Livestock numbers counts, health statistics for early warning system - Limited financial resources • Climate information needs to be adapted to the needs of the resource users; in Namibia the key user group would potentially be farmers who would need medium-term climate forecast information for agricultural/ranching planning • Need adapted systems and methods for data dissemination to reach out to local farmers 	climate change mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability in Namibia
<p>Art. 6: Education, training and public awareness:</p> <p>Promote and facilitate at the national and regional levels the development and implementation of</p>	DEA/MET, Climate Change Programme, Namibian Environmental Education Network (NEEN), Namibia Climate	<p>Policies & relevant documents: NDP II Vision 2030 Education for All Strategy & Action Plan for the Implementation of Art. 6 of the UNFCCC & the New Delhi Work Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited public awareness and training on CC issues • CB required for implementation of inter/intra-sectoral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art. 6/New Delhi work programme Strategy 7 Action & Plan currently under preparation in Namibia • Local level workshops

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
<p>educational and public awareness programmes, public access to information on CC and public participation in addressing CC and developing adequate responses; training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel</p> <p>Cooperate and promote the development and exchange of educational and public awareness material, and the development and implementation of education and training programmes including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts</p>	Change Office	<p>Laws & Regulations:</p> <p>Programmes & projects: Regional Awareness Programme (RAP/DRFN) Climate Change Programme R3 Bureau Fuel efficient stove projects Charoocal projects Enviroteach project (DRFN) SEEN Biotechnology programme</p> <p>Institutions: DEA/MET MET Resource Centre EIS/Infocom/DEA NEEN NABA DRFN R3 Buerau Fuel efficient stove manufacturers Private sector esp. on alternative energies, biofuels etc Weather Bureau DRFN UNAM</p>	<p>coordination for sustainable development</p> <p>Obstacles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little support for coordination and CB • No SAP to guide programme • Dissemination of public awareness materials delayed • Ltd coordination with and between Rio Conventions • Inadequate financial and technological resources w/i Namibia • No national training programme in place that focuses on Climate Change 	<p>on CC conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia tertiary level institutions have ad hoc courses related to CC within various formal degrees and diplomas • Meteorological Services proposed a plan to recruit staff to engage in the systematic monitoring and analysis of climate data over the long-run • CC booklet and poster available for the Public awareness program • Comprehensive search catalogue using the CDISIS database is available for public use • MET resource centre developed a CC collection of materials and publications, compact discs and other sources of relevant information.
Art. 7: Conference of the Parties obligations	MET	Participation in COP meetings Reporting: INC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient knowledge of climate change concept • Financial and HR constraints • Lack of full understanding of Convention process; little leverage for meaningful negotiations • Lack of negotiation skills • Small pool of experienced GRN staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegates pooled from Climate Change Committee and Contact Group on Climate Change • Inclusion of non-GRN staff/practitioners to diversify national delegations • Pool of experienced practitioners who can participate in expert meetings and committees, if useful

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention processes often not linked to national priorities; active participation not of obvious benefit to country 	
<p>Art. 12: Communication of information to COP including:</p> <p>(a) National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks</p> <p>(b) General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement UNFCCC</p>	<p>MET, MFMR, MAWRD, Meteorological Office, Namibia Climate Change Programme and Committee, Contact Group on CC (CGCC)</p>	<p>Policies & relevant documents:</p> <p>INC 2002 Vision 2030 Namibia Country study on CC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain research needed to improve key elements of National Communications: - Climate observation system upgrade - Future climate modelling - Agric production models for arid land crops and livestock - Dynamics of marine ecosystem - LULUCF - Threats to BD - Waste sector emissions - Water sector No specific CC policy; combination of policies No CC SAP No Climate Change Office as yet created Financial support required for joint activities: Integrated env. change monitoring and research required Modeling of CC impacts on ecosystems and species required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support from GTZ, GEF and Namibian government Support for a national climate change office Support for joint implementation of activities through the office of Conventions and related programmes (DEA/MET) Support for a Namibian Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan Climate Observation System to receive support
		<p>Laws & regulations:</p> <p>UNFCCC</p>		
		<p>Programmes & projects:</p> <p>INC Greenhouse gas inventory Strategy & Action Plan for implementation of the Article 6 of the UNFCCC and the New Delhi work programme AEZ/MAWRD</p>		
		<p>Institutions:</p> <p>Namibia Climate Change Programme and Committee (NCCC) Environmental Conventions Unit DEA/MET Meteorological Services</p>		
Art. 17: Protocols				

Obligations	Institutions involved in implementation activities	Activities (Policies, Laws & Regulations, Programmes & Projects, Institutions)	Key challenges & Gaps	Key achievements & Opportunities
Other				

Abbreviations of institutions, programmes & projects & terms:

ABS = Access and Benefit Sharing, **AEZ/QLP** = Agro-ecological Zone Project/Quantitative Land Productivity Project, **AIS** = Alien Invasive Species, **BCH** = Biosafety Clearing House, **BCLME** = Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, **BD** = Biodiversity, **BDTF** = Biodiversity Task Force, **BENEFIT** = Benguela Environment, Fisheries Interaction and Training Programme, **CBD** = Convention on Biological Diversity, **CBNRM** = Community-based Natural Resources Management, **CBOs** = Community-based Organizations, **CC** = Climate Change, **CDM** = Clean Development Mechanism, **CGCC** = Contact Group on Climate Change, **CH4** = Methane, a greenhouse gas, **CHM** = Clearing House Mechanism, **CITIES** = Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, **CO** = Carbon oxide, greenhouse gas, **CO2** = Carbon dioxide, the principle anthropogenic greenhouse gas, **COP** = Conference of Parties, **CPP** = Country Pilot Partnership, **CRIAA** = Centre for Research Information Action Africa, **DART** = Directorate of (Agricultural) Research & Training, **DEA** = Directorate of Environmental Affairs, **DoF** = Directorate of Forestry, **DRFN** = Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, **DRM** = Department of Natural Resource Management, **DRWS** = Directorate of Water Supply, **DSSS** = Directorate of Special Support Services, **DVS** = Directorate of Veterinary Services, **EE** = Environmental Education, **EIA** = Environmental Impact Assessment, **EIF** = Environmental Investment Fund, **EIS** = Environmental Information Services Unit of MET, **ELAK** = Environmental Learning and Action in the Kuiseb, **ELTOSA** = Environmental Long-term Observatories for Southern Africa, **EMAA Bill** = Environmental Management and Assessment Bill, **EMIN** = Environmental Monitoring and Indicators Network, **EONN** = Environmental Observatories Network Namibia, **FIRM** = Forum for Integrated Resource Management, **GEF** = Global Environment Facility, **GHG** = Greenhouse gas, **GIS** = Geographical Information Systems, **GRN** = Government of the Republic of Namibia, **GSPC** = Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, **GTI** = Global Taxonomy Initiative, **GTRC** = Gobabeb Training & Research Centre, **GTZ** = German Agency for technical Cooperation, **HR** = Human resources, **ICEMA** = Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management Project, **INFOCOM** = Information & Communication Project at DEA, **INC** = Initial National Communication, **IPCC** = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, **IRDNC** = Integrated Rural Development Nature Conservation, **KaZa** = Kavango-Zambezi Transboundary Conservation and Tourism Project, **LAC** = Legal Assistance Centre, **LMOs** = Living-modified organisms, **LUCF** = Land Use Change and Forestry, **LUP** = Land Use Plans, **MAWRD** = Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development, **MBESC** = Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture, **MET** = Ministry of Environment and Tourism, **MFMR** = Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, **MHETEC** = Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Employment Creation, **MLRR** = Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, **MME** = Ministry of Mines and Energies, **MRLGH** = Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing, **MOHSS** = Ministry of Health and Social Services, **MTI** = Ministry of Trade and Industry, **MWTC** = Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication, **NABA** = Namibia Biotechnology Alliance, **NACOBTA** = Namibia Community-based Tourism Association, **NACOMA** = Namib Coast Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project, **NACSO** = Namibian Association of Community-based Natural Resource Management Service Organisations, **NaLTER** = Namibian long-term ecological research (network), **NAPCOD** = Namibia Programme to Combat Desertification, **NBC** = Namibia Broadcasting Corporation, **NBRI** = National Botanical Research Institute, **NBSAP** = National Biodiversity strategy & Action Plan, **NBF** = Namibian Biosafety Framework, **NCCED** = North-Central CBRNM and Enterprise Development, **NDP** = National Development Plans, **NDT** = Namibian Development Trust, **NEEN** = Namibia Environmental Education Network, **NEPRU** = Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit, **NGOs** = Non-governmental Organizations, **NIED** = Namibian Institute for Education, **NNBP** = Namibian National Biodiversity Programme, **NMVOC** = Non-methane Volatile Organic Compounds, **NOx** = Nitrous oxides, greenhouse gases, **NNF** = Namibia Nature Foundation, **NOLIDEP** = Northern Regions Livestock Development Programme, **NP** = National Plans, **NPC** = National Planning Commission, **ODS** = Ozone Depleting Substances, **PAs** = Protected Areas, **PESILUP** = Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Improved Land Use Planning, **PON** = Polytechnic of Namibia, **PoW** = Programme of Work; **RAP** = Regional Awareness Programme, **RISE** = Rural Institute Social Empowerment, **SABONET** = Southern African Biodiversity Network, **SADC** = Southern African Development Community, **SAFARI** = Southern African Regional Science Initiative / Southern African Fire Atmosphere Research Initiative, **SAIEA** = Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessments, **SAP** = Strategy & Action Plan, **SARB** = Southern African Regional Biosafety Programme, **SARDEP** = Sustainable Animal and Range Development Programme, **SBSTTA** = Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, **SEEN** = Supporting Environmental Education in Namibia, **SDDI** = SADC-DRFN Desertification Interact, **SDP** = Summer Desertification Programme, **SO2** = Sulfur Dioxide, GHG, **SoER** = State of Environment Report, **TK(FG)** = Traditional Knowledge Focal Group, **UNAM** = University of Namibia, **UNCCD** = United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, **UNDP** = United Nations Development Programme, **UNEP** = United Nations Environment Programme, **UNFCCC** = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, **USAID** = United States Agency for International Development; **WB CEM** = World Bank Country Economic Memorandum, **WGs** = Working Groups, **WIMSA** = Working Group on Indigenous Minorities of South Africa, **WWF** = World Wildlife Fund US, **ZERI** = Zero Emissions Research Initiative

