



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: NAMIBIA

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## GLOSSARY

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AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”)
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MEOW	Marine Ecosystems of the World
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
PPOW	Pelagic Provinces of the World
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECD	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures



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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

The preparation of this dossier was generously supported by: the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*; the European Commission; the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the Government of Japan (Japan Biodiversity Fund). The dossier does not necessarily reflect their views.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas ([WDPA](#)) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures ([WD-OECM](#))). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. Where available, data from national statistics for the elements of Target 11 are included alongside records from these global databases. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the [WDPA](#), [WD-OECM](#) and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness ([GD-PAME](#)). Parties to the CBD are requested to contact [protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org) with any updates to the information in these databases.

### Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

#### Coverage - Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** as of May 2021 (per the [WDPA](#)), terrestrial coverage in Namibia is 313,534.4 km<sup>2</sup> (37.9%) and marine coverage is 9,646.3 km<sup>2</sup> (1.7%); according to national reporting, terrestrial coverage in Namibia is 45.6% (including state PAs, community conservation areas, private game reserves, state and community forests).
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the [WDPA](#) with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the [WD-OECM](#). In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered if planning new PAs or OECMs.

#### Ecological Representativeness— Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Namibia contains 12 terrestrial ecoregions, 2 marine ecoregions, and 1 pelagic province: the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 57.5% (terrestrial), 11.5% (marine), and 0.0% (pelagic); 1 pelagic province has no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Namibia to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of



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coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.

### Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Namibia has 19 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 86.3%, while 1 KBA has no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs. Namibia has submitted a proposal for funding to review the current KBAs and identify more KBAs in the country.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Namibia to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs, and to focus on effective management for those that already have adequate coverage; priority could be given to the 1 KBA with no current coverage.

### Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Namibia, 35.5% of aboveground biomass carbon, 33.6% of belowground biomass carbon, 42.2% of soil organic carbon, 2.1% of carbon stored in marine sediments is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Namibia to increase PA and OECM coverage in marine areas with high carbon stocks, and to focus on effective management for PAs and OECMs in terrestrial areas with thich carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

### Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 27.4%. There are several trans-frontier corridors in Namibia, though their effectiveness still needs to be assessed.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.
- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).





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### Governance Diversity

- **Status:** the most common governance type(s) for reported PAs in Namibia is: 75.7% under IPLCs (local communities).
- **Opportunities for action:** increase efforts to identify the governance types for the 2.0% of sites that do not have their governance type reported.
- There is also opportunity for Namibia to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

### Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** 41.3% of terrestrial PAs and 2.5% of marine PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported. All State PAs, community conservancies and forests have management plans in place; however, PAME assessments still need to be undertaken
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.
- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.



## INTRODUCTION

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The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of “Living in harmony with nature” where *“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.”*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Namibia. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Namibia’s PAs and OECMs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA and OECM coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Namibia, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Namibia’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Namibia’s existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy and actions but also voluntary commitments to the UN.



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Furthermore, where data is available, this dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also, often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”) and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net). Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g., Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here ([www.wcmc.io/WDPA\\_Manual](http://www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual)), and these should be directed to [protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org). The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net) for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.



## SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available [here](#). The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally. Where available, results from national reporting are also included.



## COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

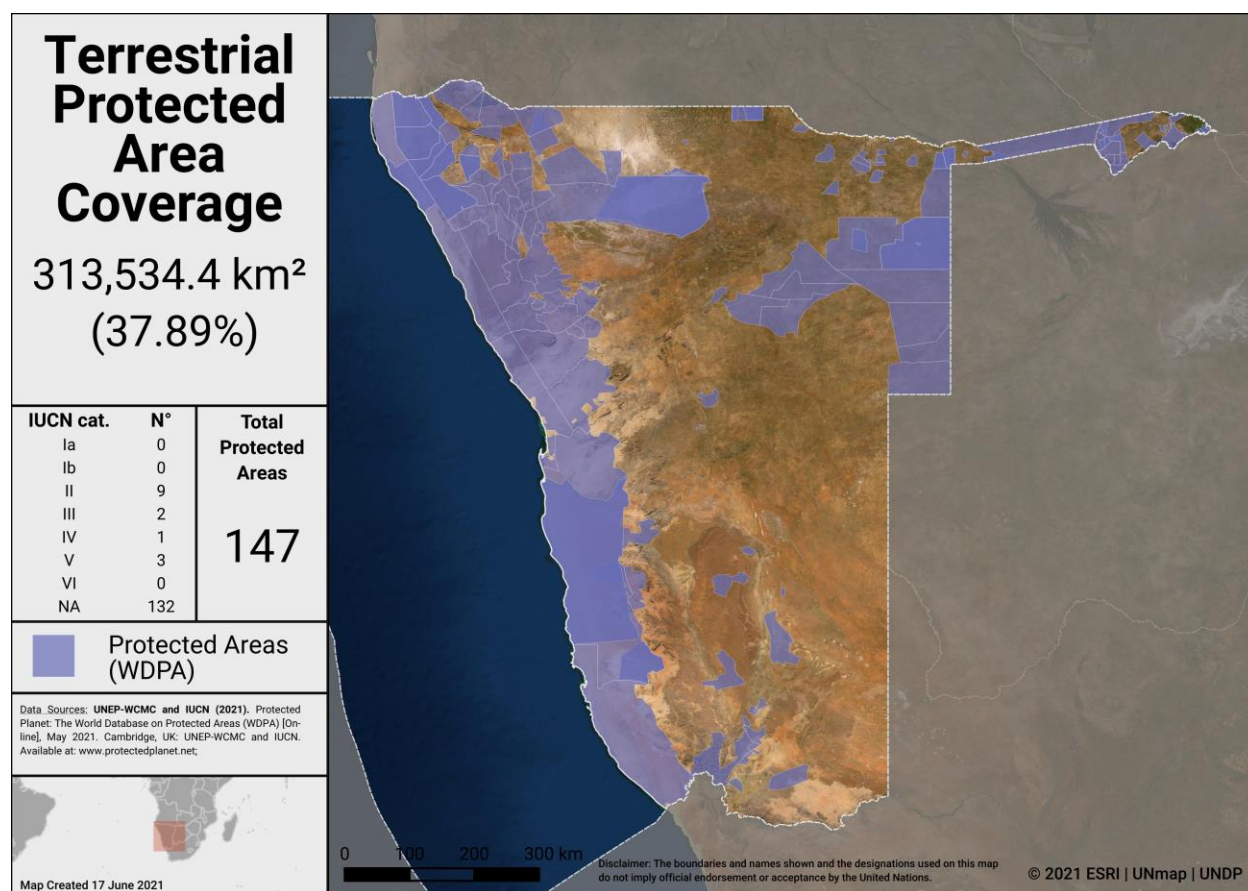
As of May 2021, Namibia has **148** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

As of May 2021, Namibia has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

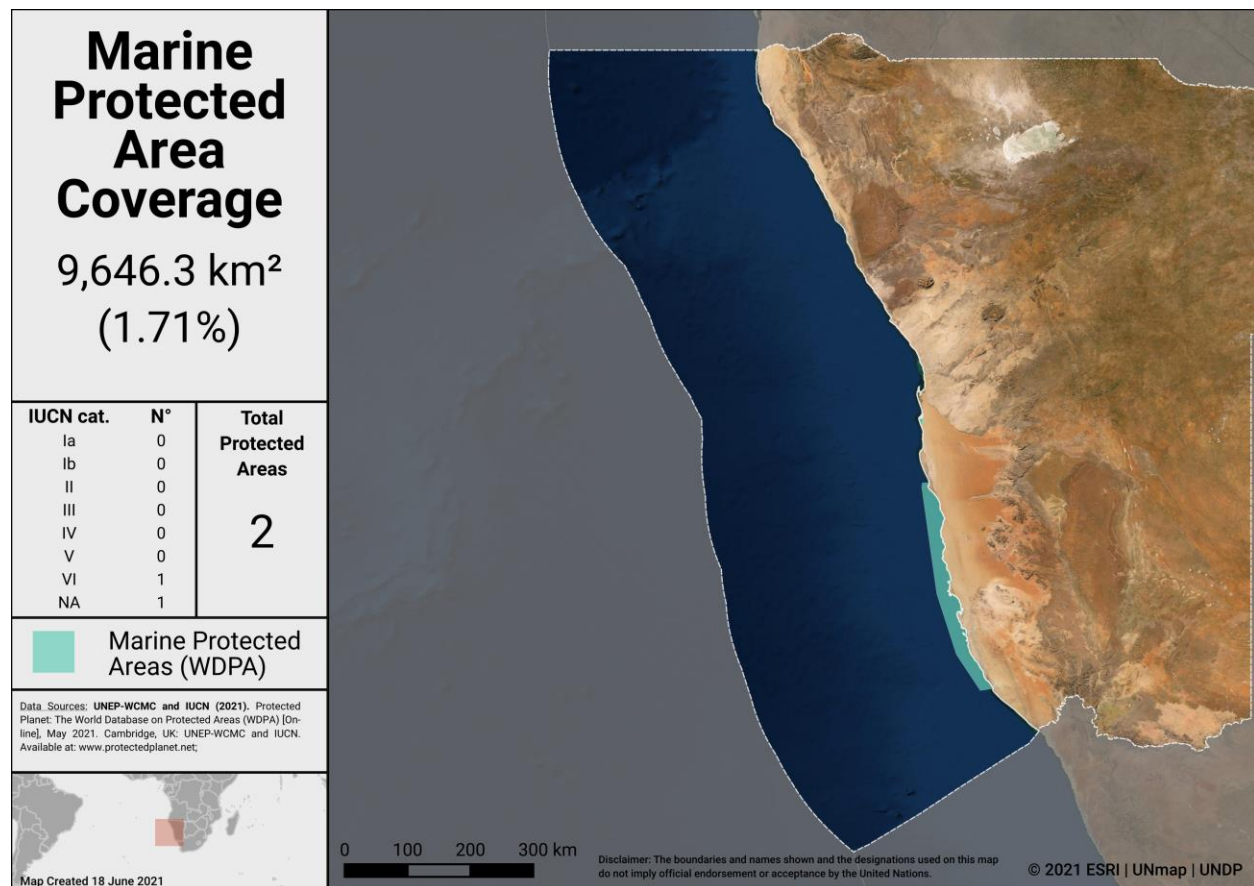
Current coverage for Namibia (per the WDPA):

- 37.9% terrestrial (147 protected areas, 313,534.4 km<sup>2</sup>)
- 1.7% marine (2 protected areas, 9,646.3 km<sup>2</sup>)

According to national reporting, terrestrial coverage in Namibia is 45.6% (including state PAs, community conservation areas, private game reserves, state and community forests). Namibia in the future will boost an additional 17% marine protection.



Terrestrial Protected Areas in Namibia



Marine Protected Areas in Namibia

### Potential OECMs

The current community conservation and forests fit the OECM definition. Incorporating these into community programmes (conservancy and community forests) may qualify these areas as OECMs.

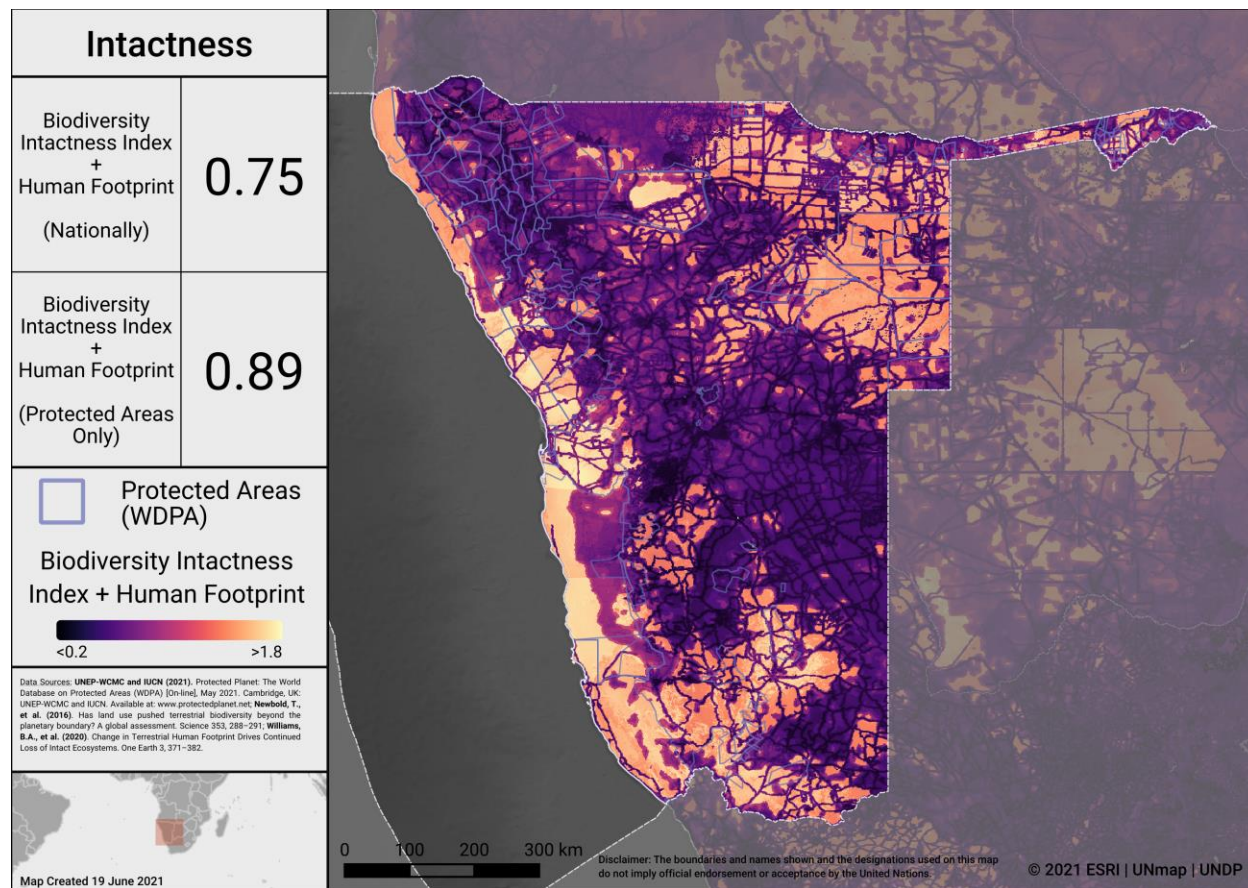
The suggested areas under the dossier to be proclaimed as PAs or OECMs is possible, however most of the area is under freehold land, or privately owned with different land uses.

### Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Namibia considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Namibia where intact terrestrial areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered if planning new PAs or OECMs.



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Intactness in Namibia

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: [map.unbiodiversitylab.org](http://map.unbiodiversitylab.org).



## ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PAs and OECMs coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

Namibia has 12 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

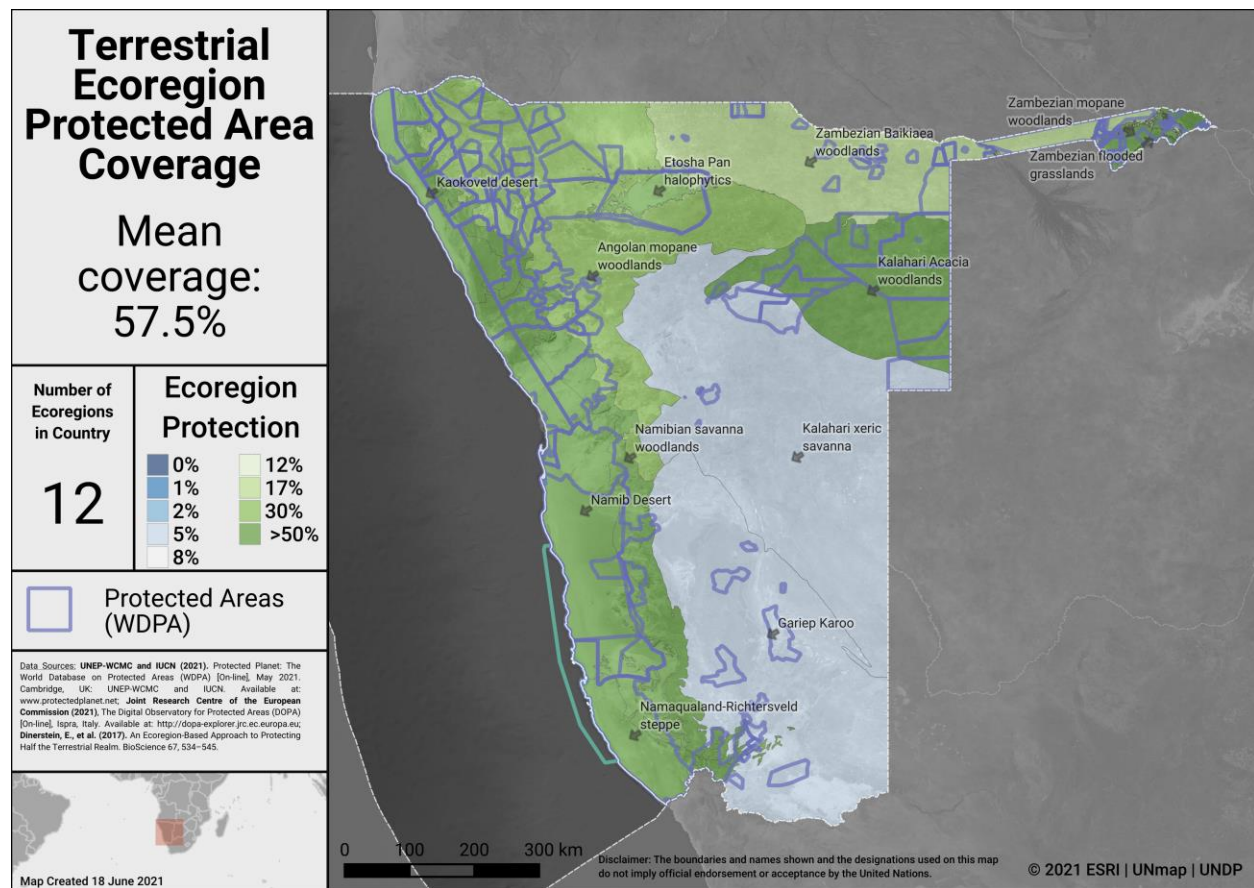
- All 12 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs and OECMs.
- 10 ecoregions have at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average coverage of terrestrial ecoregions is 57.5%.

Namibia has 2 **marine** ecoregions and 1 **pelagic province**. Out of these:

- 2 marine ecoregions and 0 pelagic provinces have at least some coverage from reported PAs and OECMs.
- 1 marine ecoregion and 0 pelagic provinces have at least 10% protected within Namibia's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
- The average coverage of marine ecoregions is 11.5% and the coverage of the 1 pelagic province is 0.0%.

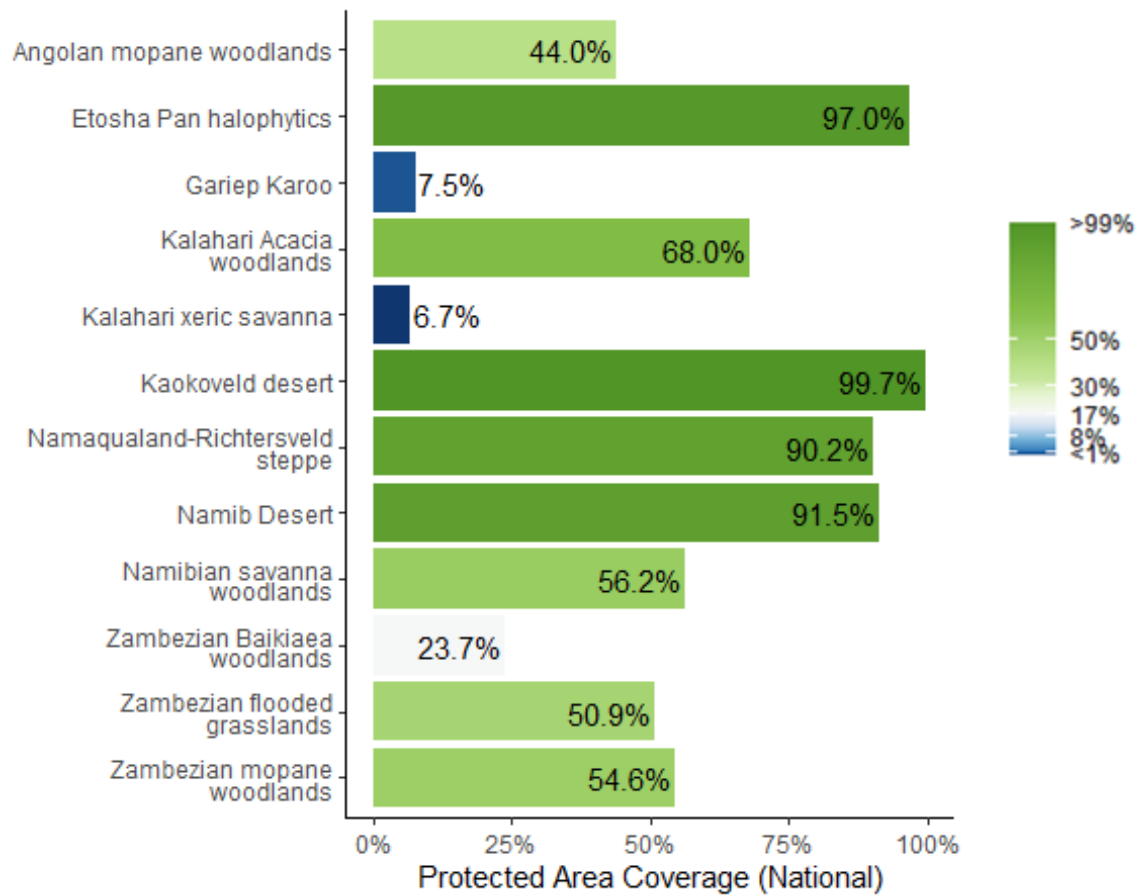
A full list of terrestrial ecoregions in Namibia is available in Annex I.



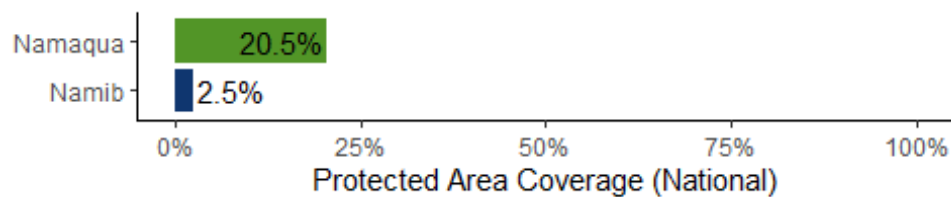


Terrestrial ecoregions in Namibia

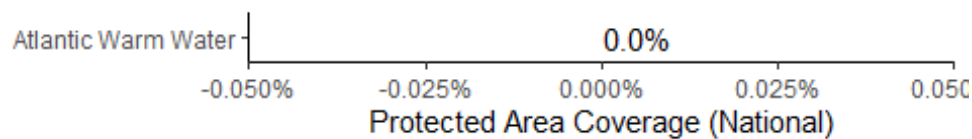
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### Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Namibia

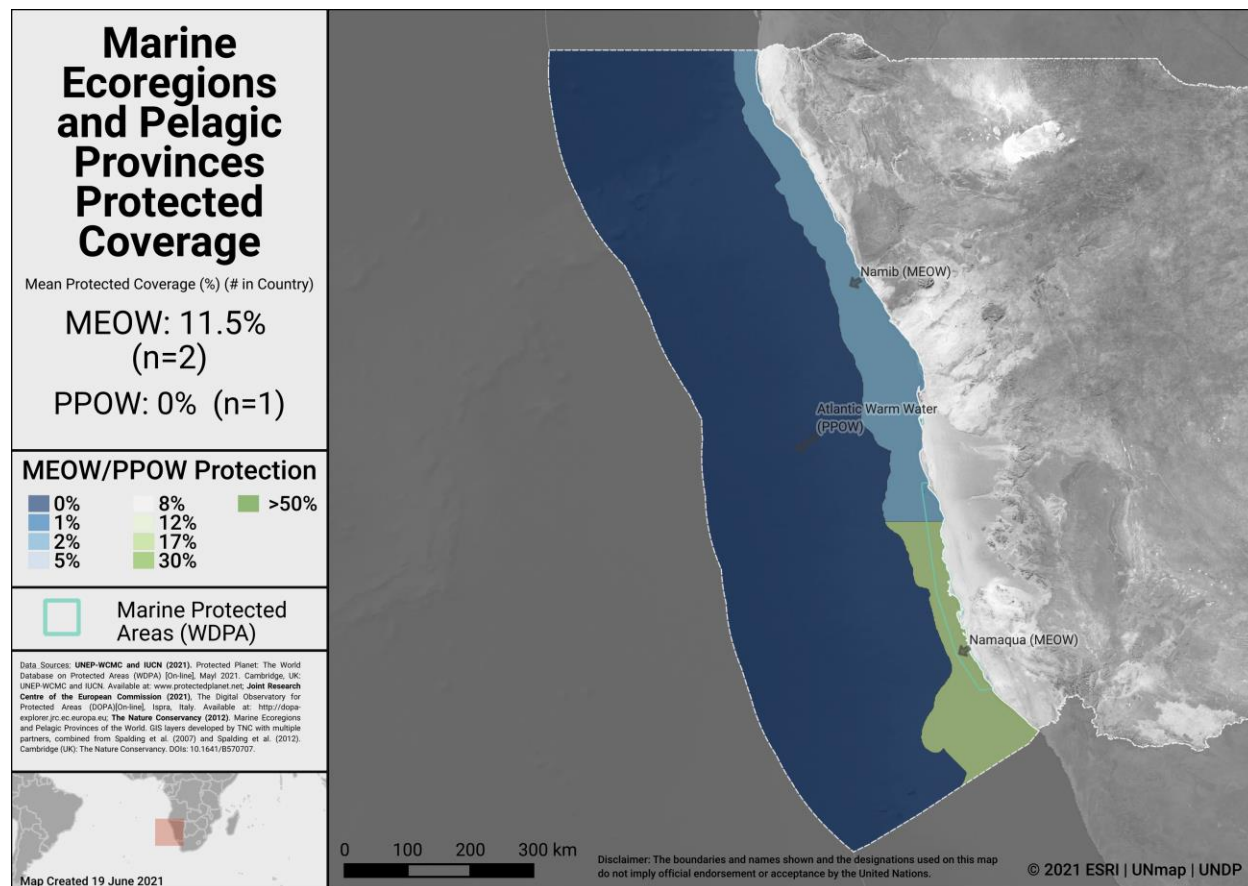


### Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) in Namibia



### Pelagic Provinces of the World (PPOW) in Namibia





Marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces

### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Namibia to increase protection in terrestrial and marine ecoregions and pelagic provinces that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs. Ecoregions which currently have no coverage by PAs or OECMs are key areas for action.



## AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

### Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: [www.keybiodiversityareas.org](http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org).

Namibia has **19** Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by OECMs in Namibia is **86.3%**.
- **10** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **8** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **1** KBA has no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.

Namibia has submitted a proposal for funding to review the current KBAs and identify more sites. The proposal will also seek to increase coverage in the less protected KBAs. However, financial and technical support may affect this undertaking.

### Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

Other important areas for biodiversity may also include Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), which were identified following the scientific criteria adopted at COP-9 (Decision IX/20; see more at: <https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/>). Sites that meet the EBSA criteria may require enhanced conservation and management measures; this could be achieved through means including MPAs, OECMs, marine spatial planning, and impact assessment.

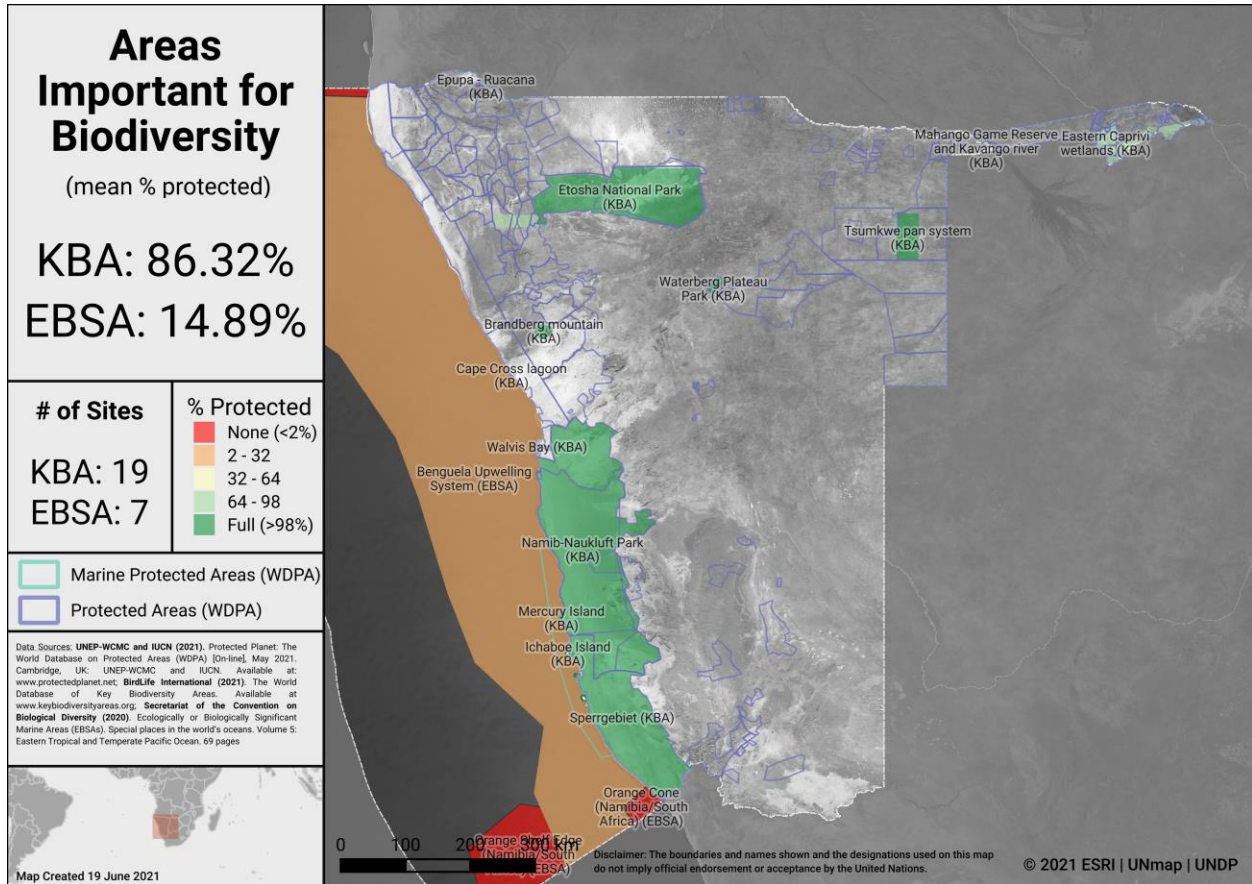
There are 7 EBSAs with some portion of their extent within Namibia's EEZ, of which 1 EBSA has no coverage from PAs or OECMs (5 others have <2% cover).





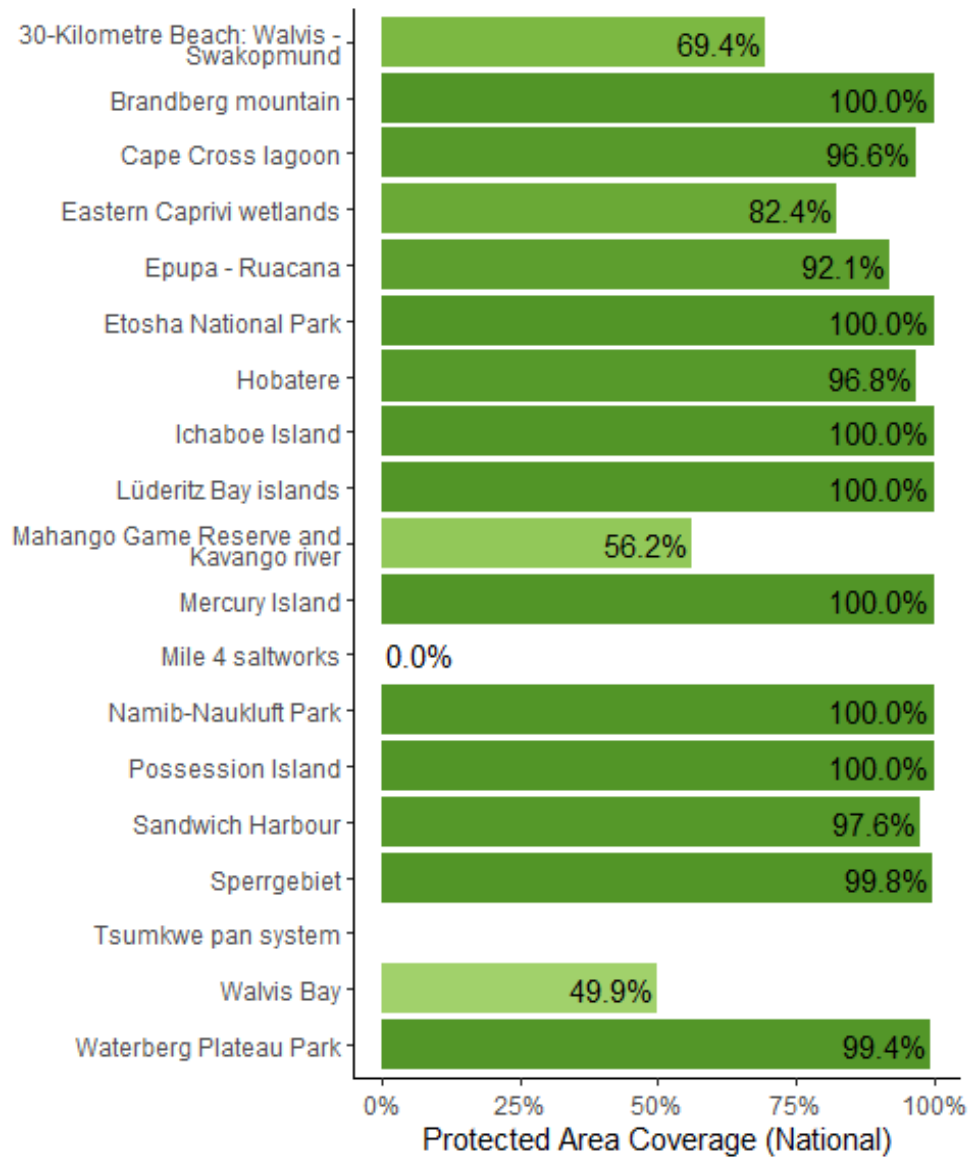
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Namibia in the future will boost an additional 17% in marine protection, once the EBSAs are formalized as Protected Areas.



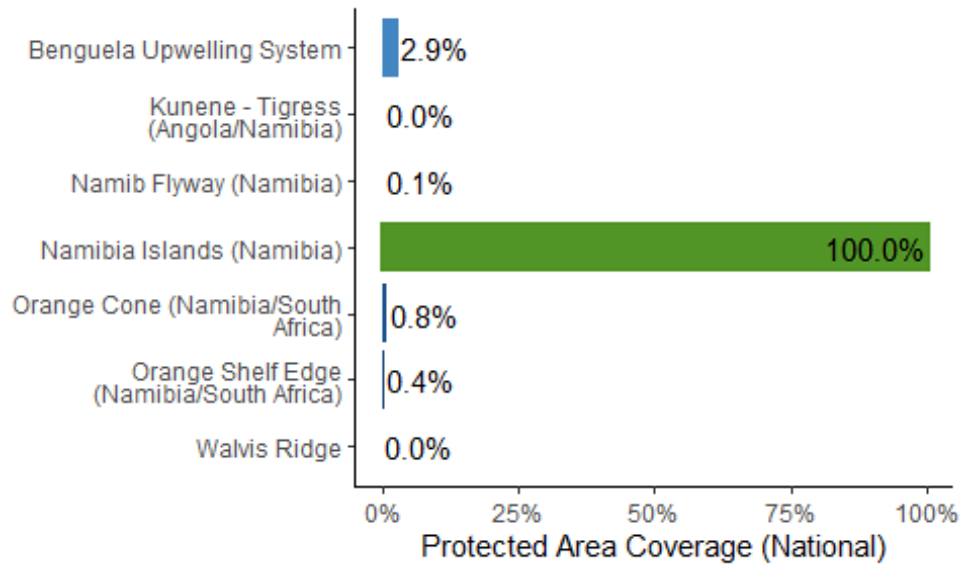
Areas Important for Biodiversity in Namibia





Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Namibia





Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in Namibia

#### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Namibia to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.



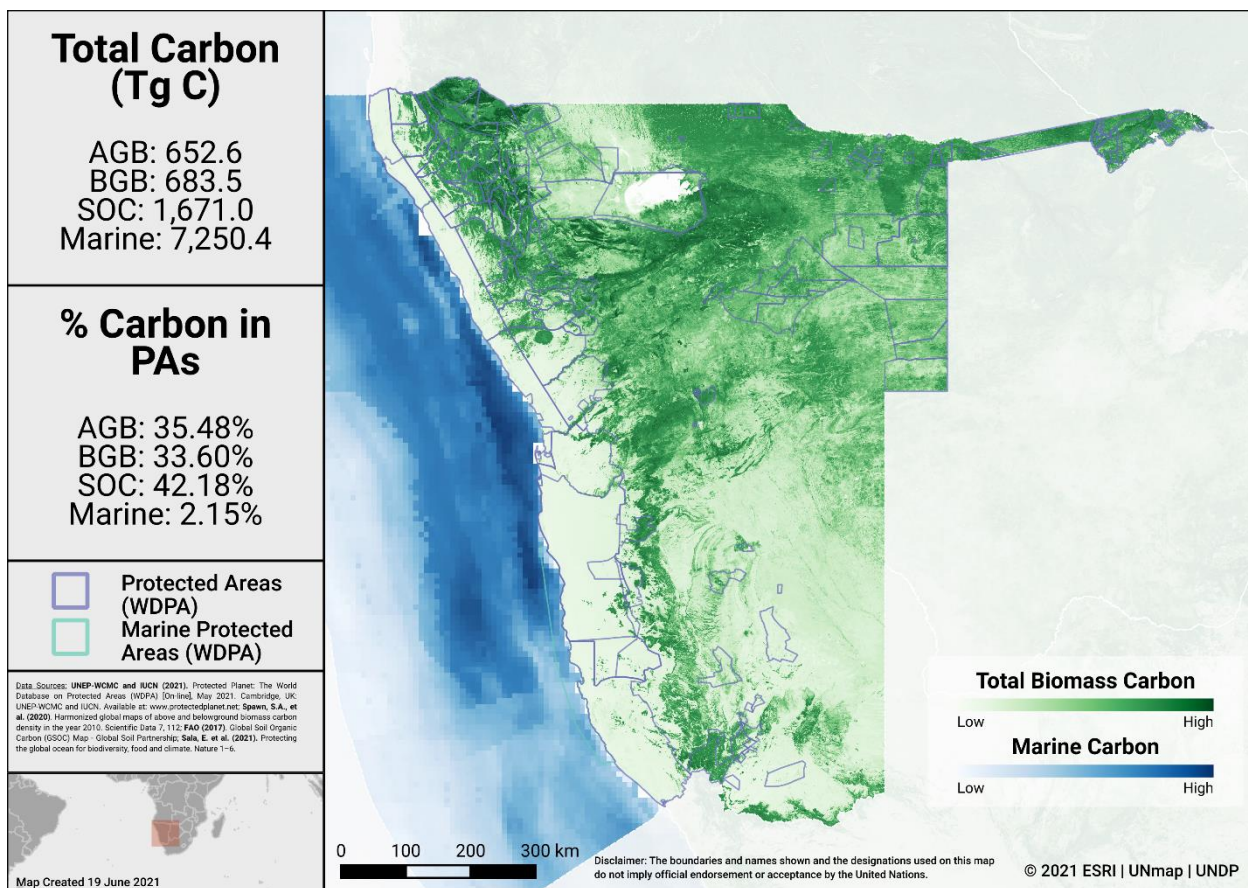
## AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

### Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017). Data is also presented from global maps of marine sedimentary carbon stocks, standardized to a 1-meter depth (see Sala et al., 2021, and Atwood et al., 2020).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Namibia and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 652.6 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 35.5% in protected areas; 683.5 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 33.6% in protected areas; 1,671.0 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 42.2% in protected areas; and 7,250.4 Tg C from marine sediment carbon, with 2.1% in protected areas.



Carbon Stocks in Namibia



### Water

Forests and intact ecosystems support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world's 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003).

Drinking water supplies for cities in Namibia may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.

### Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Namibia to increase PA and OECM coverage in marine areas with high carbon stocks, and to focus on effective management for PAs and OECMs in terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.





## CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks. To date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity, though some recent developments include proposed guidance for the treatment of connectivity in the planning and management of MPAs (see Lausche et al., 2021).

### Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Namibia was 27.4%.

### PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Namibia is 0.68. This represents an increase from 0.66 in 2010.

### Corridor case studies

Below are details from a case study on corridors and connectivity in Namibia:

Case study title	Type of study region	Greatest threat to connectivity	Approaches to conserving ecological corridors
Connectivity conservation in the Kavango Zambezi Trans-frontier Conservation Area: The Zambezi-Chobe Floodplain Wildlife Dispersal Area	terrestrial, rural	deforestation, uncontrolled settlements, overgrazing, over-exploitation of fish, uncontrolled fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishment of a five-country transfrontier conservation area</li> <li>• development of integrated development plans</li> <li>• creating awareness and engaging local stakeholders</li> <li>• establishment of community conservancies</li> <li>• promotion of conservation agriculture</li> <li>• establishment of wildlife sanctuaries</li> </ul>

Further details are available in Hilty et al 2020.

Apart from international connectivity projects, specifically the KAZA Trans-frontier corridors, Namibia has also signed a trans-frontier MoU with Angola. Nationally, there is also connectivity between state protected areas, reserves and freehold land with community conservation. Wildlife from Parks may use land in conservancies as corridors to

migrate into, and out of, Parks and other areas. We just need to evaluate the effectiveness of these corridors.

### Opportunities for action

There is opportunity to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



## GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, PAs in Namibia reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 20.9% are governed by **governments**
  - 20.9% by federal or national ministry or agency
  - 0.0% by sub-national ministry or agency
  - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 0.0% are under **shared** governance
- 1.4% are under **private** governance
  - 1.4% by individual landowners
  - 0.0% by non-profit organisations
  - 0.0% by for-profit organisations
- 75.7% are under **IPLC** governance
  - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
  - 75.7% by local communities
- 2.0% **do not** report a governance type
  - (Most of which are international designations)

### OECMs

As of May 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Namibia reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

### Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

From the country reviews presented in Stolton et al. (2014), in Namibia:

- 160 PPAs have been established or recognized.
  - These PPAs cover > 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

From Kothari et al. (2012) potential ICCAs (or similar designation) in Namibia include:

- 76 Conservancies
  - 13.27 mil ha under 59 Conservancies (for which data was available)
  - Data was unavailable for another 17 Conservancies
- 13 community forests, covering 465,200 ha.
- Together Conservancies and Community Forests cover 16.3% of country's territory (as of 2012).



### Other Indigenous lands

Lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples cover an area of 144,219.0 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 45,432.0 km<sup>2</sup> falls outside of formal protected areas. Indigenous lands with a human footprint less than 4 (considered as 'natural landscapes') cover an area of 124,934.0 km<sup>2</sup> (for details on analysis see Garnett et al., 2018).

For Namibia, evidence for the presence of Indigenous Peoples comes from: Indigenous Work Group on Indigenous Affairs. Indigenous World 2017 (Indigenous Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, 2017).

Boundaries of the lands Indigenous Peoples manage or have tenure rights over come from:

*Hai||om*: Hitchcock, R. K. Authenticity, identity, and humanity: the Hai||om San and the State of Namibia. *Anthropological Forum* 25, 262–284 (2015)

*Himba, Nama, San*: Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T. Atlas of Namibia: A portrait of the land and its people (David Philip Publishers, 2002)

San: Bwabwata National Park, Nyae Nyae Conservancy, Na Jaqna Conservancy: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) & International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). World Database on Protected Areas (UNEP, 2016).

### Opportunities for action

There is also opportunity for Namibia to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).



## PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs and OECMs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database (GD-PAME). The proportion of terrestrial and marine PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31.

In Namibia, State Protect Areas all have Management Plans in place, and the community conservancies and forests also all have management plans in place. However, an effectiveness assessment of protected areas still needs to be undertaken.

### Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Namibia has 148 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 18 (12.2%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 15.7% (129,582 km<sup>2</sup>) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
  - 41.3% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.
- 0.0% (244 km<sup>2</sup>) of the marine area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
  - 2.5% of the area of marine PAs have completed evaluations.

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Namibia reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

### Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs and **has not** been met for marine PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations for both terrestrial and marine PAs to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.





## SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

### NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Namibia has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>).

*By 2018, existing terrestrial protected areas (national parks) are conserved, effectively and equitably managed, within an ecologically representative and well-connected system,*

Actions from the NBSAP will address elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11:

NBSAP Action number	Action (original language from NBSAP)
2.2.1.6	Identify EBSAs and enhance conservation measures in these areas
3.1.1.1	All state protected areas managed according to park management plans (which include biodiversity targets) approved by MET
3.1.1.2	Conduct annual assessments of the management effectiveness of state protected areas using the NAMETT Tool
3.1.1.3	Develop and improve conservation and monitoring systems in state protected areas
3.1.1.4	Finalize and enact the Protected Areas and Wildlife Management (PAWM) Bill
3.1.1.5.a	Strengthen the management of existing TFCA's
3.1.1.5.b	Create one additional TFCA
3.1.2.1	Upgrade the infrastructure of all state protected areas
4.1.2.7	Develop and implement management plans for improved conservation of Namibia's Ramsar Sites
4.1.2.8	Create additional Wetland Conservation Areas
2.2.1.6	Identify EBSAs and enhance conservation measures in these areas

**Additional Actions:** Namibia will conduct Spatial Assessment on Biodiversity and develop a national spatial plan, provided funds are enough to complete this work. With the current budget, the ministry will only update the KBAs



## APPROVED GEF-5, GEF-6, & GCF PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

### Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 PA-related biodiversity projects

This includes biodiversity projects from the fifth and sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5 and GEF-6) with a clear impact of the quantity or quality of PAs; also including some projects occurring within the wider landscapes/seascapes around PAs. Only those with a status of 'project approved' or 'concept approved' as of June 2019 were considered. The qualifying elements likely benefiting from each GEF project is assessed based on a keyword search of Project Identification Forms (PIF). Where spatial data for the proposed PAs was available, further details (based on an analysis by UNDP) regarding their impacts for ecological representation, coverage of KBAs, and coverage of areas important for carbon storage is included.

GEF ID	PA increase?	Area to be added (km <sup>2</sup> )	Type of new protected area	Qualitative elements potentially benefitting (based on keyword search of PIFs)
4669	No	N/A	N/A	Ecologically representative; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration
4729	No	N/A	N/A	All except Ecosystem services and Connectivity
9426	No	N/A	N/A	All except Areas important for biodiversity and Connectivity

### Approved Green Climate Fund (GCF) Protected Area-related biodiversity projects

The Green Climate Fund's investments listed as approved projects as of May 2021 were considered. The GCF supports paradigm shifts in both climate change mitigation and adaptation that may impact quality of PAs or contribute to better integration within the wider land- and seascapes around PAs. Only projects with result areas for either or both *Forest and Land Use and Ecosystems* and *Ecosystem Services* result areas were included.

GCF ID	Project theme	Result area	Target 11 element
FP024	Adaptation	Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Effectively managed; Connectivity; Integration
SAP006	Adaptation	Ecosystems and ecosystem services	Effectively managed; Ecosystem services; Integration



# ANNEX I

## FULL LIST OF TERRESTRIAL ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km <sup>2</sup> )	% Protected in Country
Angolan mopane woodlands	151,483.5	79.0	18.4	66,676.4	44.0
Etosha Pan halophytics	7,690.9	100.0	0.9	7,459.7	97.0
Gariep Karoo	142,245.7	56.5	17.3	10,686.9	7.5
Kalahari Acacia woodlands	67,865.0	63.8	8.2	46,157.3	68.0
Kalahari xeric savanna	183,160.3	26.7	22.2	12,239.8	6.7
Kaokoveld desert	20,827.9	62.8	2.5	20,772.4	99.7
Namaqualand-Richtersveld steppe	20,056.2	37.9	2.4	18,086.7	90.2
Namib Desert	79,229.8	100.0	9.6	72,499.0	91.5
Namibian savanna woodlands	56,380.6	54.8	6.8	31,687.4	56.2
Zambeziian Baikiaea woodlands	85,684.1	23.9	10.4	20,284.2	23.7
Zambeziian flooded grasslands	4,121.9	2.0	0.5	2,099.1	50.9
Zambeziian mopane woodlands	4,612.7	1.2	0.6	2,517.9	54.6



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For any questions please contact [support@unbiodiveristylab.org](mailto:support@unbiodiveristylab.org).

