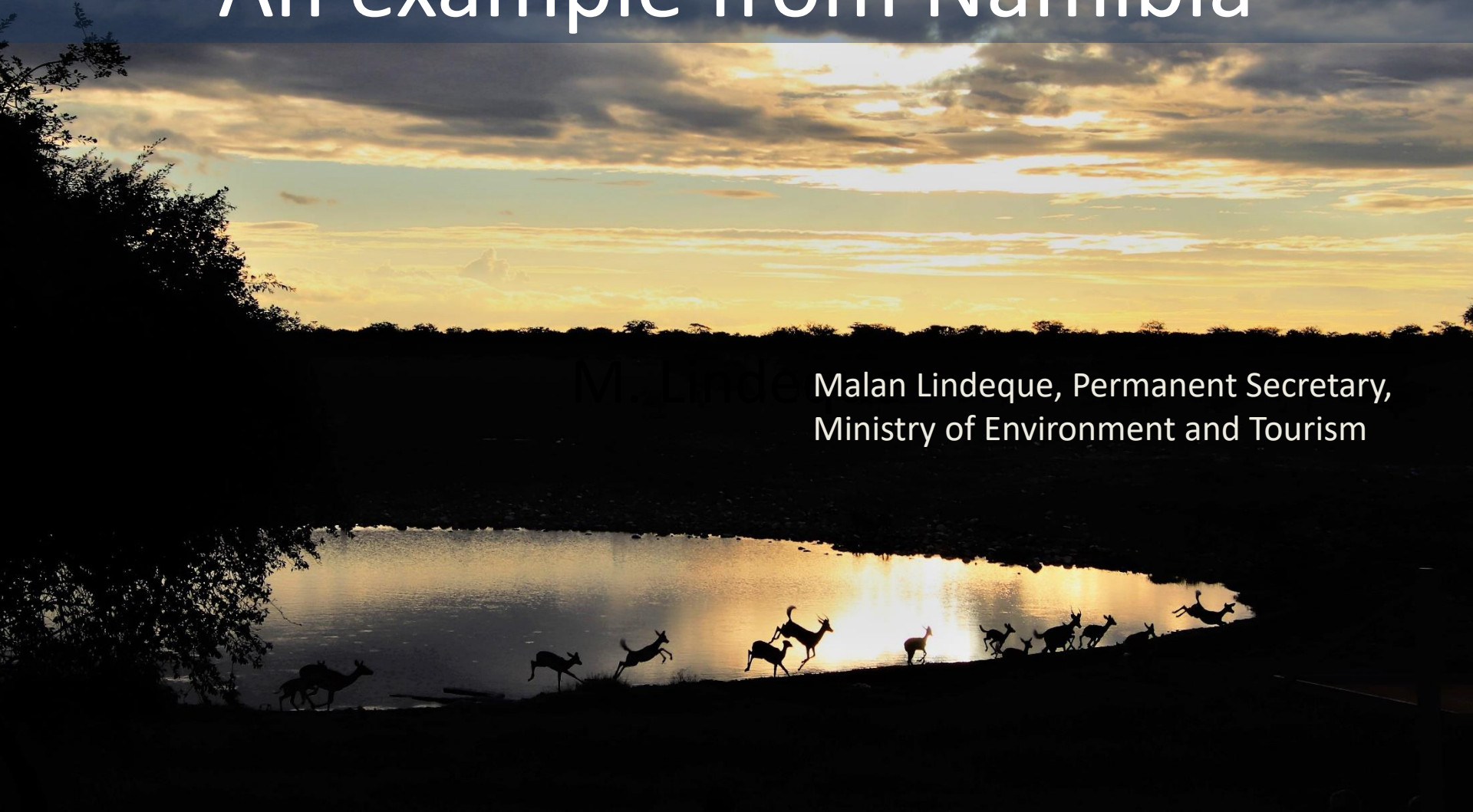


Means of implementation of SDG15

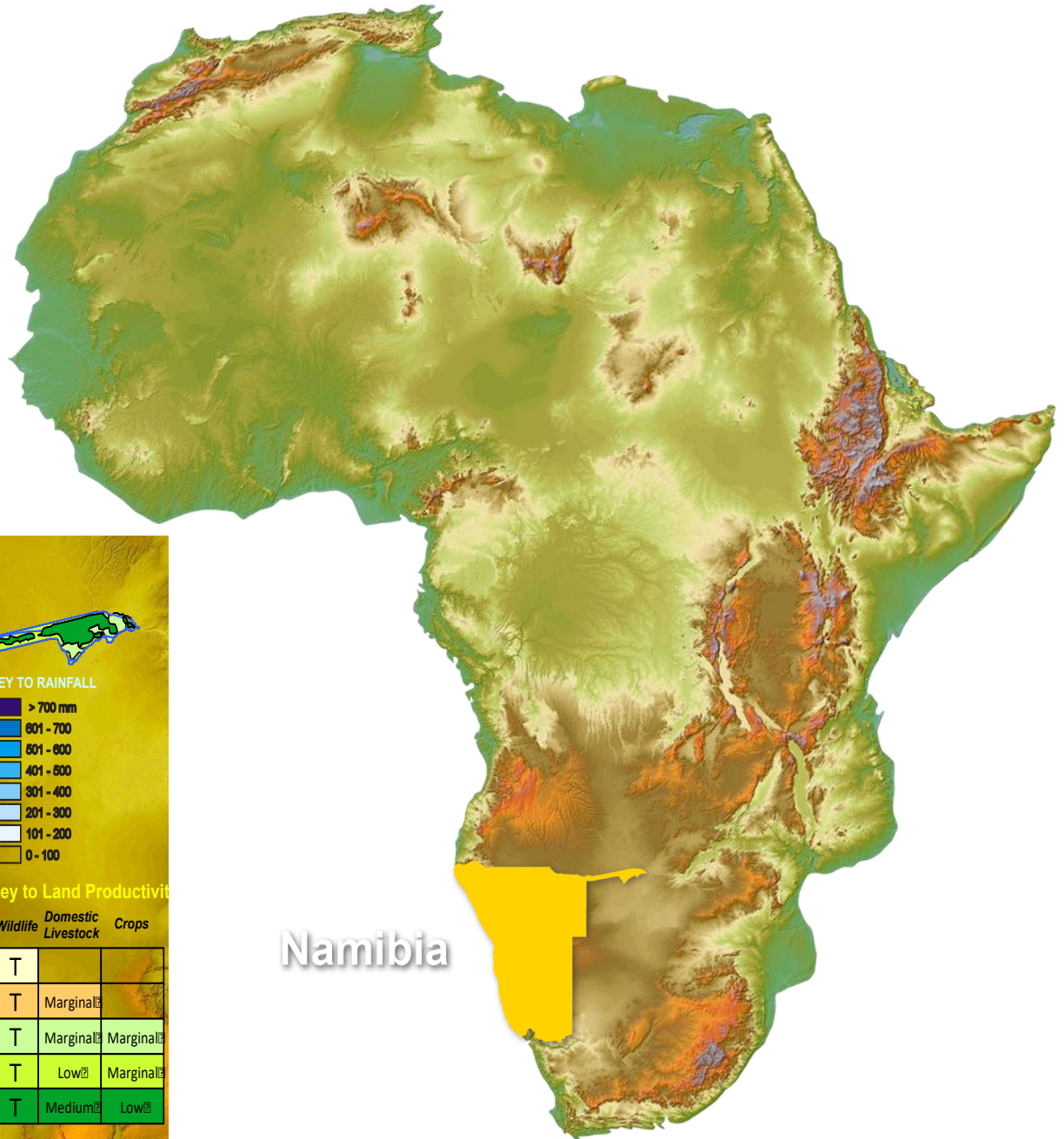
An example from Namibia

Malan Lindeque, Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Tourism

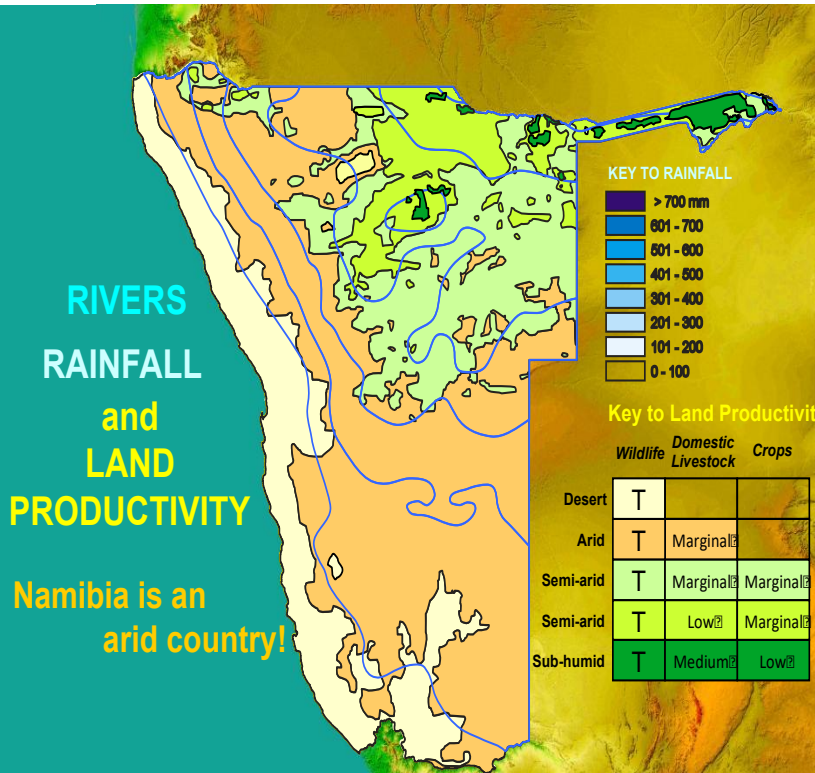


-Size: 823,400km²

-Population: 2.1mil.



Namibia



KEY TO RAINFALL

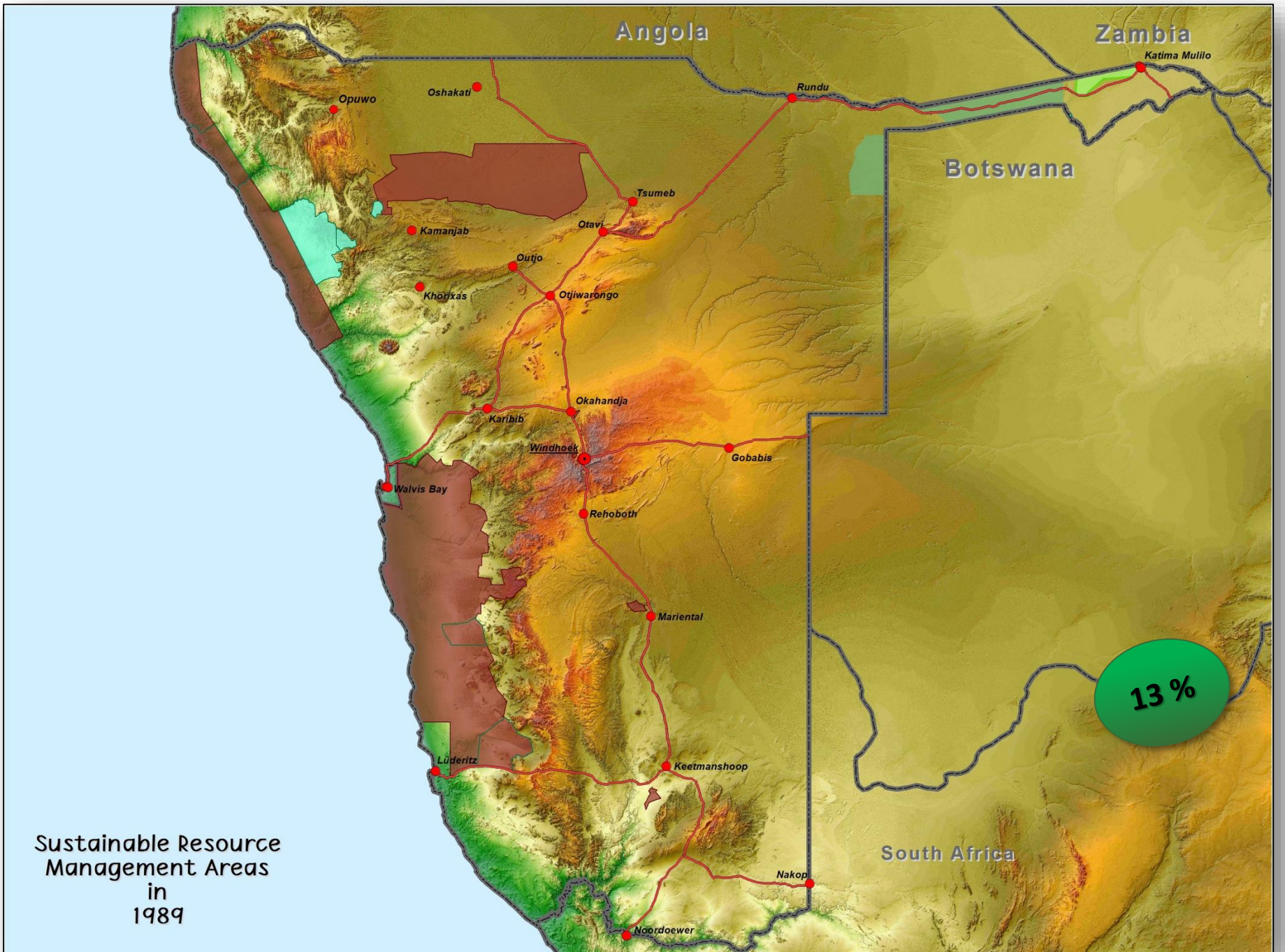


Key to Land Productivity

	Wildlife	Domestic Livestock	Crops
Desert	T		
Arid	T	Marginal	
Semi-arid	T	Marginal	Marginal
Semi-arid	T	Low	Marginal
Sub-humid	T	Medium	Low

RIVERS
RAINFALL
and
LAND
PRODUCTIVITY

Namibia is an
arid country!



Sustainable Resource Management Areas in 1989

Enabling environment

A group of approximately 15 people, including men, women, and children, are gathered under the shade of a large, ancient-looking tree with thick, gnarled branches. The tree's canopy is dense with green leaves. The ground is dry and dusty. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear sky. One man stands on the right side of the group, gesturing upwards with his right hand. The others are sitting on the ground, some looking towards the standing man. The overall scene suggests a community meeting or a gathering in a rural, arid environment.

Long term conservation outside national parks can only be successful if it involves the local people

Enabling environment

A white egret is captured in mid-flight, its wings fully extended, showing the intricate structure of the feathers. The bird is positioned in the lower half of the frame, facing right. The background is a lush, green wetland with tall, thin reeds and some brown, dried plant matter. The lighting is soft and natural, suggesting a late afternoon or early morning setting.

Namibia has established a legal framework that empowers communities and creates incentives for sustainable development and co-existence with wildlife through the community based natural resource management programme (CBNRM)

Namibia's CBNRM Programme has 3 pillars:

- ✓ Natural Resource Management
- ✓ Institutional Development & Governance
- ✓ Business, Enterprises, & Livelihoods





We are committed to conservation to better the lives of rural Namibians

Institutional Development & Governance



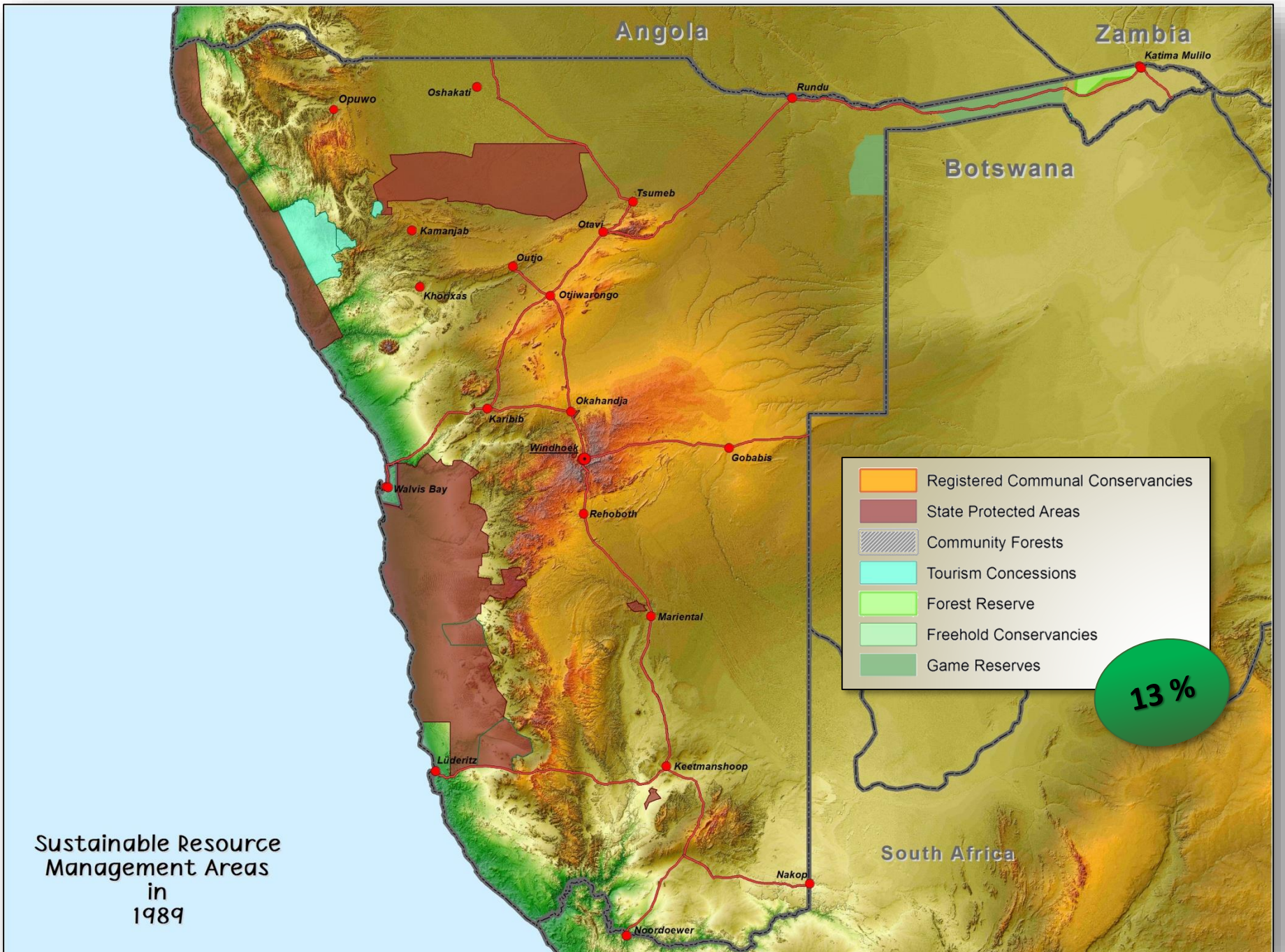
83 Elected Governance Structures with own constitutions, Represents 1 in every 9 Namibian Citizens (ca.250,000 people), Strong gender empowerment, Democratic decision-making

Impacts from Conservancies

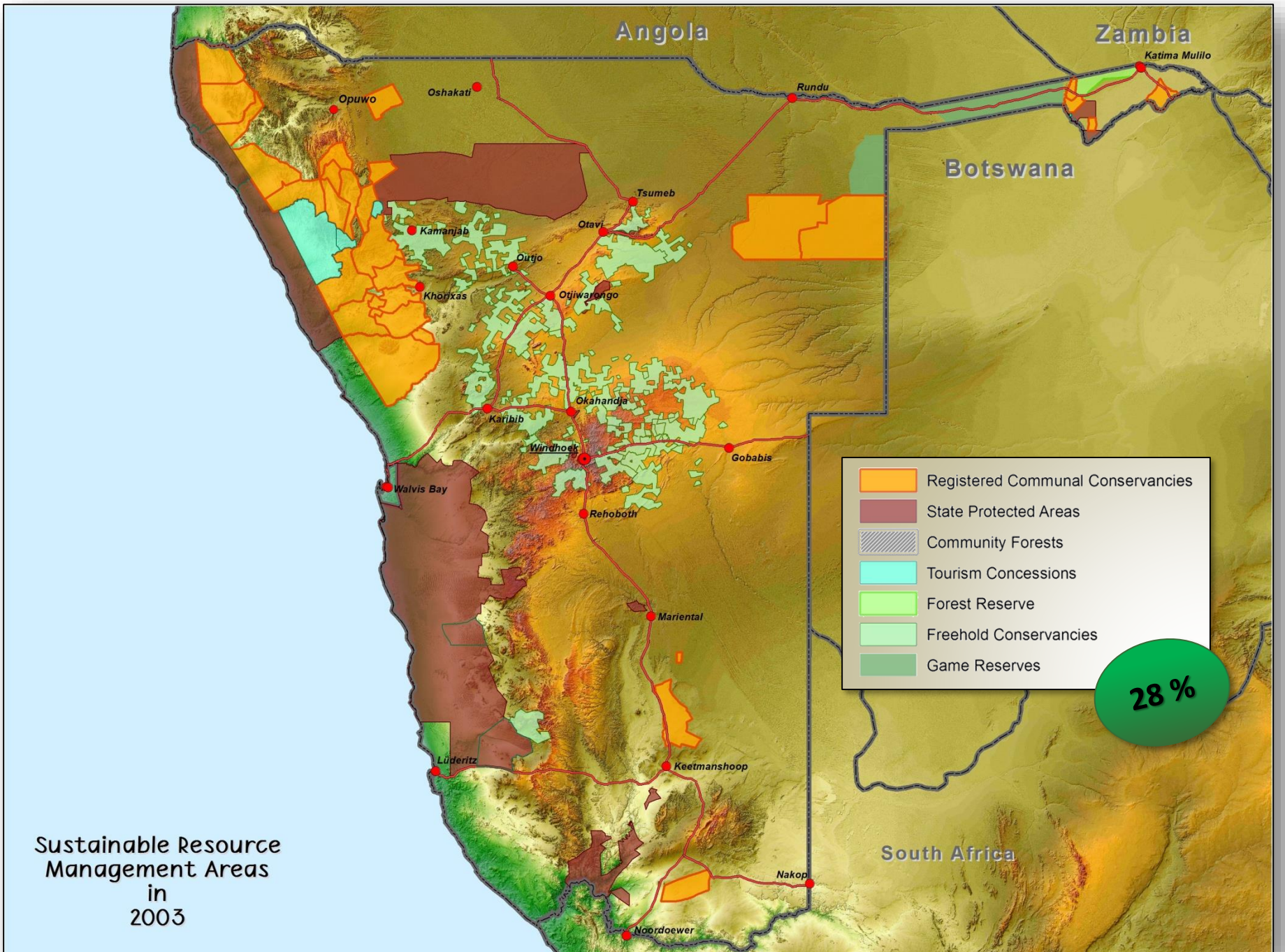


- **Creation of employment (1,544 full time and 6,000 part time jobs)**
- **Improvements to local schools & clinics**
- **Improvements to rural water supplies**
- **Provision of transport for the injured or ill**
- **Support to home gardens**
- **Improved nutrition**
- **Human/wildlife conflict mitigation**
- **Improved natural resource management**
- **Creation of a voice for rural people**

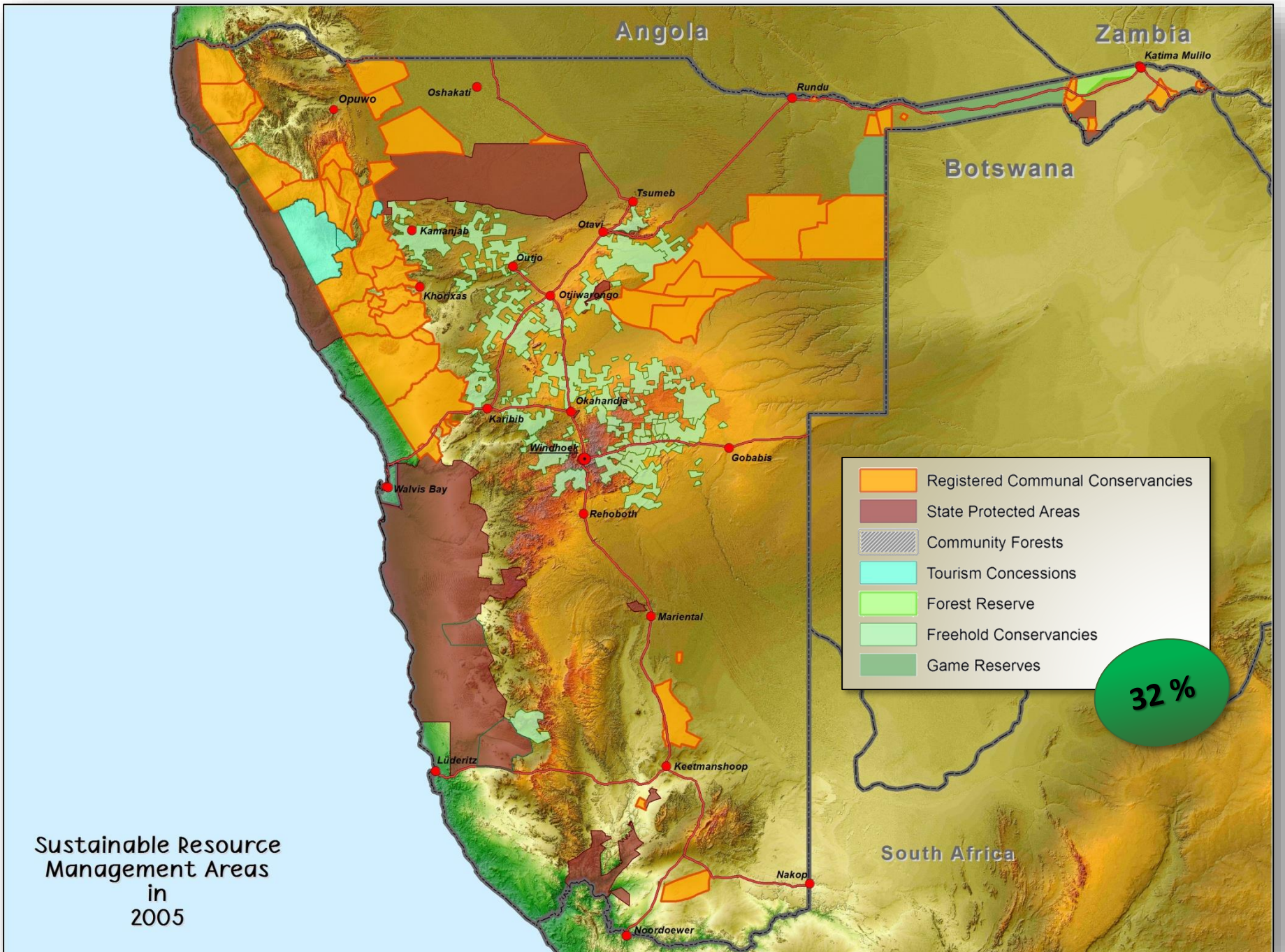




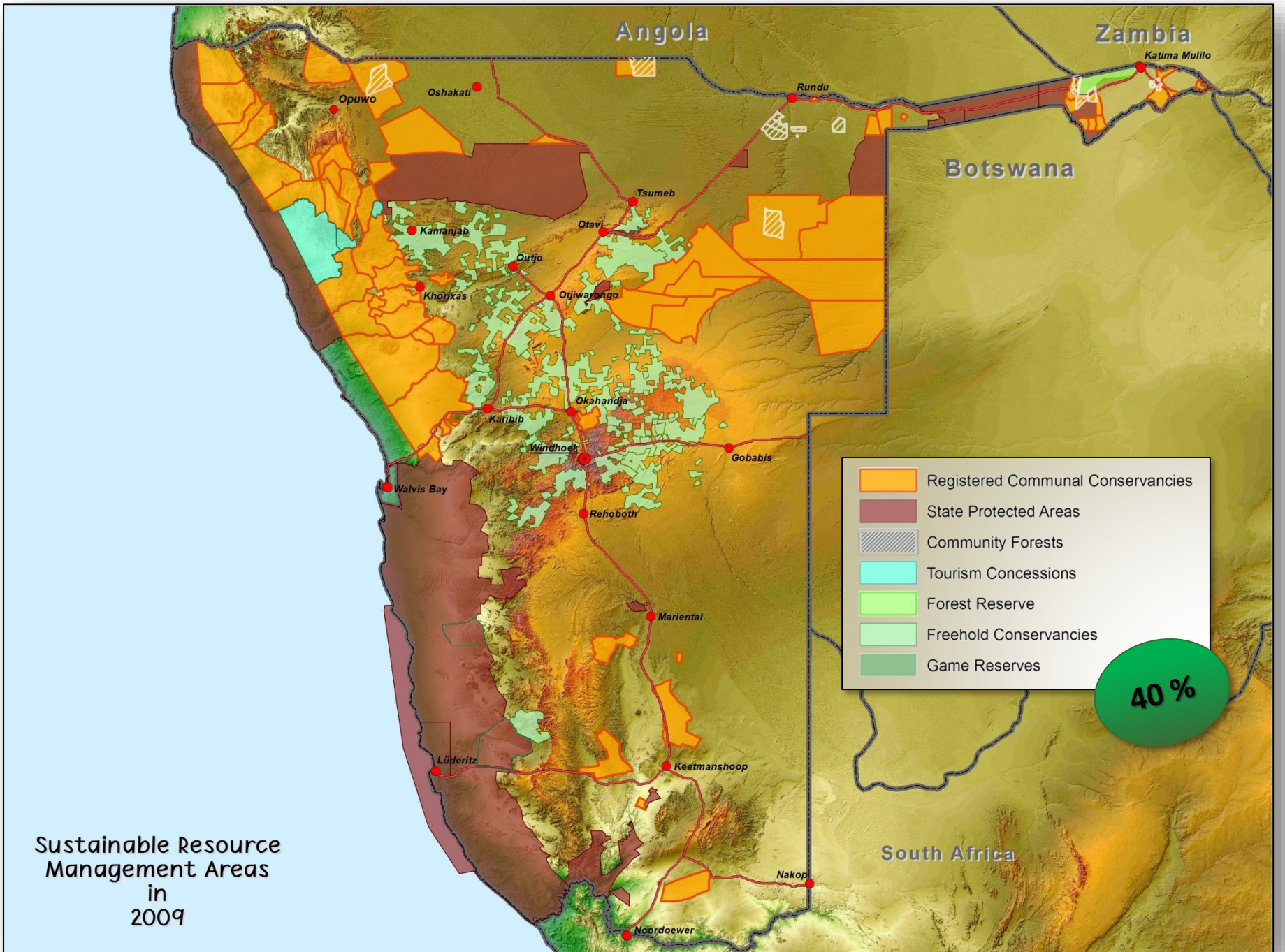
Sustainable Resource Management Areas in 1989



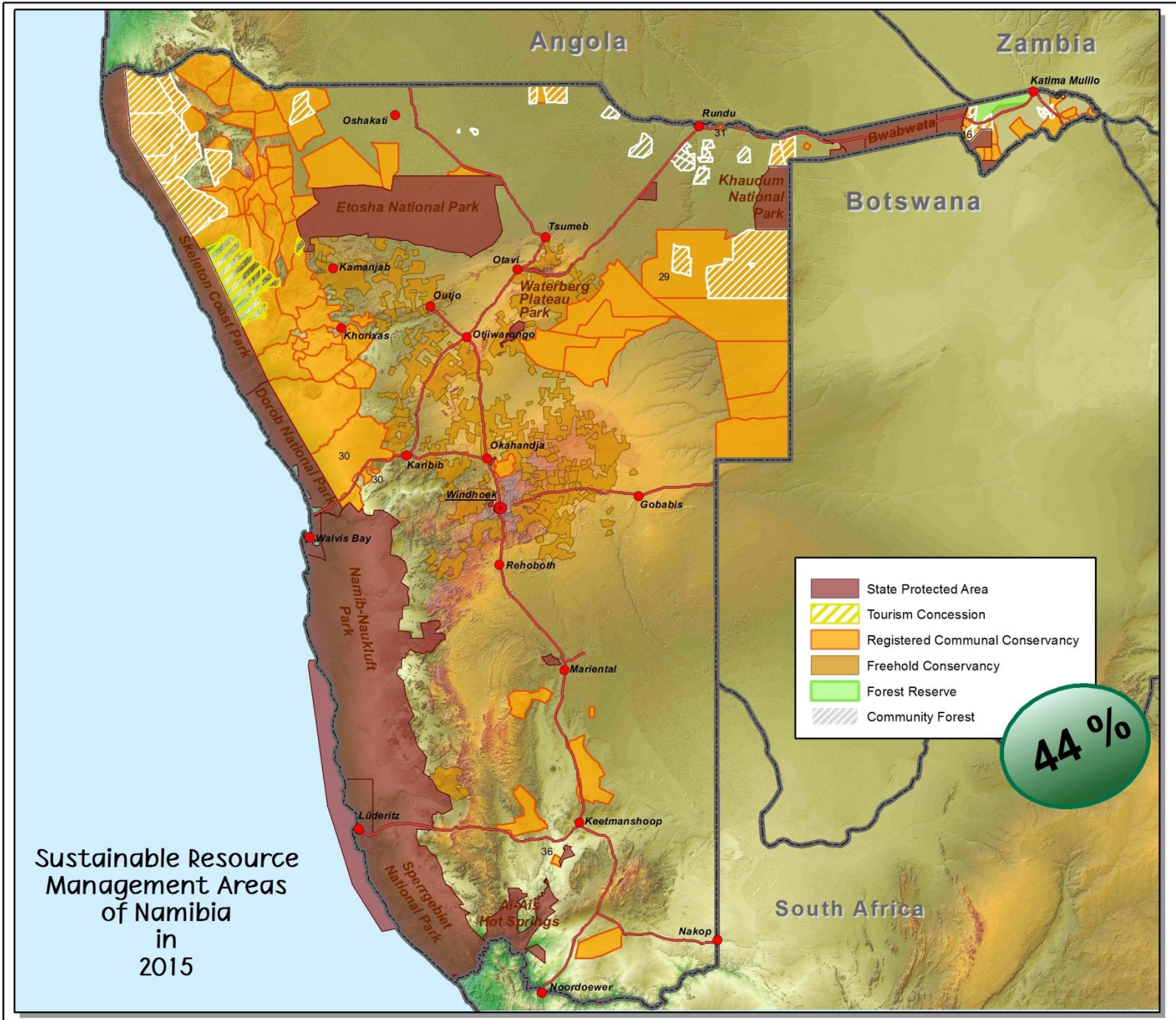
Sustainable Resource Management Areas in 2003

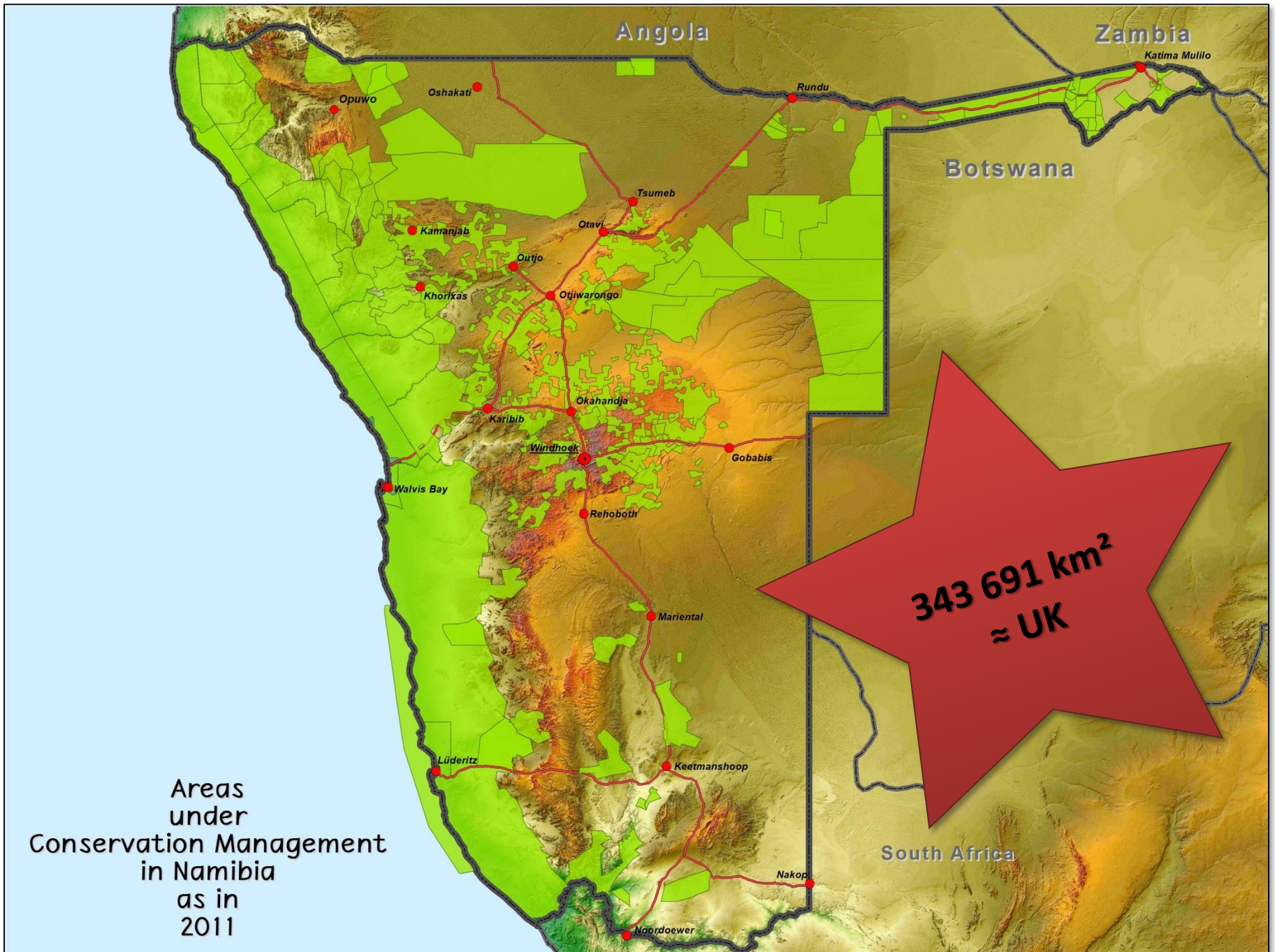


Sustainable Resource Management Areas in 2005



Sustainable Resource Management Areas in 2009





Since Independence, we have considerably expanded the conservation areas



We have protected Namibia's entire coastline and created the largest national park in Africa

Wildlife restoration



Remarkable wildlife recoveries have occurred across Namibia, in communal areas, on freehold land and in state protected areas

Wildlife

Translocations:

- 10,023 head of game moved to conservancies since 1999
- Includes such rare and valuable species as sable antelope, giraffe, and black rhino



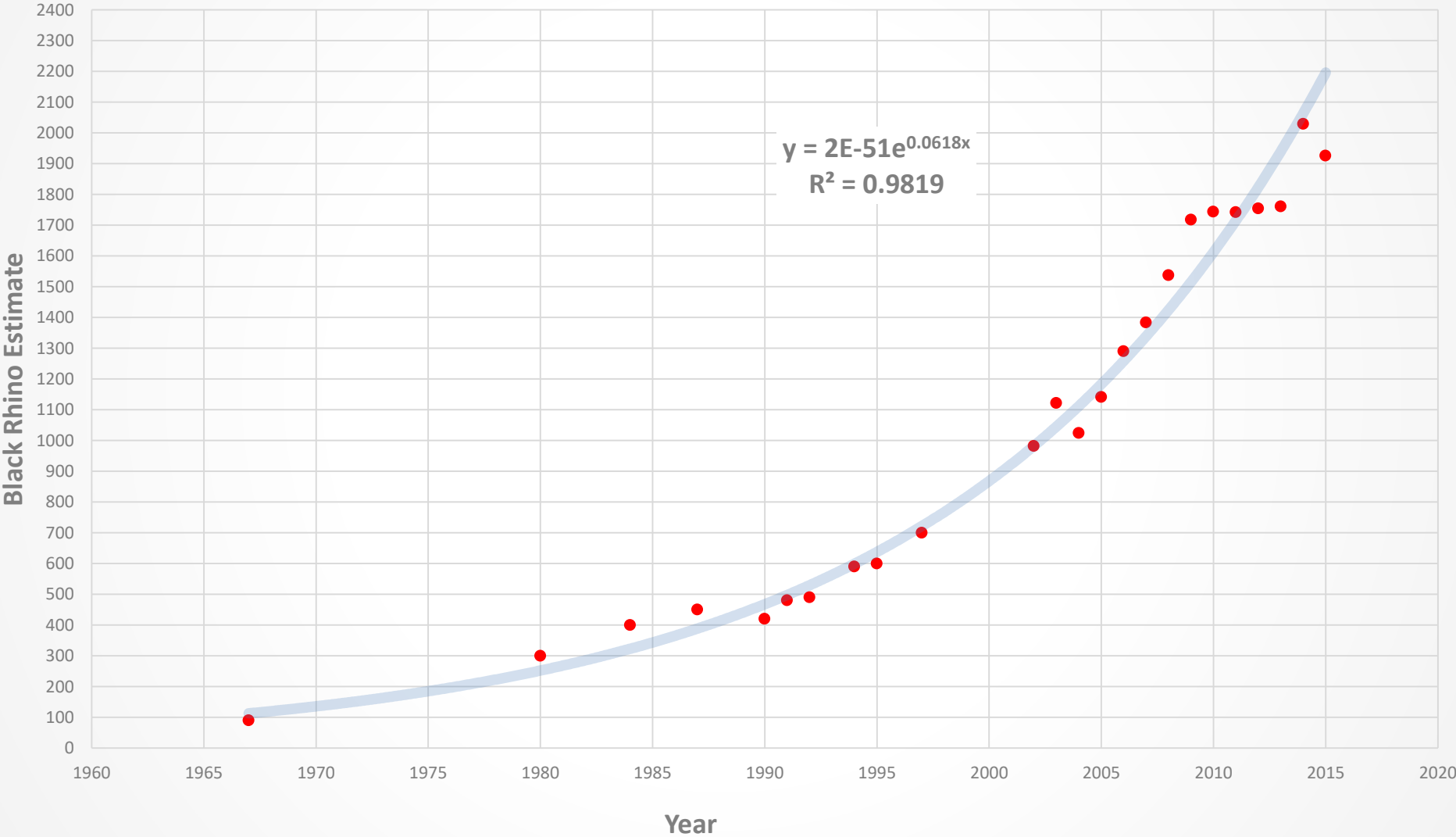
We are the only country translocating black rhinos out of national parks into communal areas.





From near extinction in 1960s, Namibia now has the largest free ranging population of black rhinos in the world

Namibia Black Rhino estimates (1967 - 2015)





We also have the largest cheetah population in the world

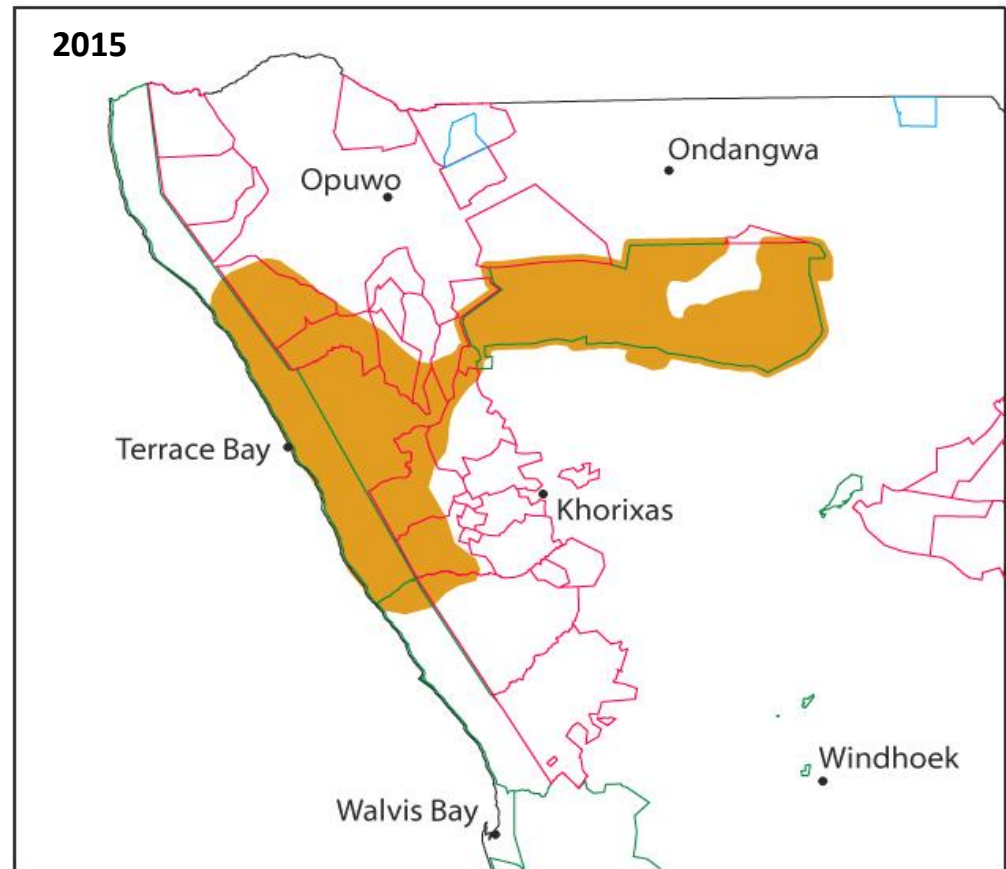


Our elephant population has more than doubled from 7,500 in 1995 to over 20,000 in 2014



Namibia has an increasing, free roaming, lion population outside the national parks

Lion Range Expansion In Northwest Namibia: 1995-2015



**We still have a way to go -
But the future looks promising!**

