United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Namibia

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B. SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

C. SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	818 950	5 407	824 357	
2 005	818 969	5 388	824 357	
2 010	818 814	5 543	824 357	
2 015	818 724	5 633	824 357	
2 019	818 720	5 637	824 357	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Vegetation Loss	Croplands	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Artificial surfaces	Artificial surfaces
Woody Encroachment	Tree-covered areas	Tree-covered areas
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	+	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	74 530	564 451	25 378	1 450	662	152 479	5 407	
2001	74 515	564 479	25 343	1 450	662	152 502	5 407	
2002	74 532	564 425	25 423	1 450	662	152 471	5 395	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2003	74 556	564 388	25 503	1 448	663	152 411	5 389	
2004	75 196	563 691	25 918	1 447	663	152 055	5 388	
2005	75 355	563 517	25 935	1 440	673	152 049	5 388	
2006	75 694	562 894	26 372	1 422	679	151 908	5 388	
2007	75 796	562 668	26 547	1 406	685	151 868	5 388	
2008	76 513	562 015	26 668	1 396	692	151 675	5 398	
2009	77 021	560 361	27 938	1 365	700	151 541	5 431	
2010	77 068	560 584	28 101	1 277	705	151 078	5 543	
2011	77 138	560 945	28 115	1 277	709	150 571	5 603	
2012	77 117	560 918	28 187	1 277	718	150 507	5 633	
2013	77 136	560 849	28 195	1 277	730	150 537	5 634	
2014	77 803	560 315	28 219	1 277	736	150 373	5 634	
2015	77 802	560 313	28 219	1 277	741	150 372	5 634	
2016	77 825	560 258	28 278	1 277	772	150 313	5 634	
2017	78 158	559 953	28 310	1 277	859	150 162	5 637	
2018	78 283	560 240	28 342	1 277	865	149 713	5 637	
2019	78 394	560 264	28 318	1 279	999	149 467	5 637	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	74 280	213	21	5	10	0	1	74 530
Grasslands (km²)	3 277	556 448	3 127	0	57	1 492	51	564 452
Croplands (km²)	152	155	25 045	0	2	24	0	25 378
Wetlands (km²)	61	0	0	1 273	0	0	116	1 450
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	662	0	0	662
Other Lands (km²)	32	3 486	26	0	10	148 847	78	152 479
Water bodies (km²)	0	11	0	0	0	9	5 388	5 408
Total	77 802	560 313	28 219	1 278	741	150 372	5 634	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	77 757	18	4	2	21	0	0	77 802
Grasslands (km²)	423	558 899	413	0	132	445	1	560 313
Croplands (km²)	214	19	27 901	0	73	12	0	28 219
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	1 277	0	0	0	1 277
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	741	0	0	741
Other Lands (km²)	0	1 327	0	0	32	149 010	3	150 372
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 634	5 634
Total	78 394	560 263	28 318	1 279	999	149 467	5 638	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	2 048	0 .2
Land area with non-degraded land cover	822 308	99 .8
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	2 376	0 .3
Land area with stable land cover	821 220	99 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	760	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Namibia currently does not have a legislated uniform land cover/ use management system and those that exist at regional and municipal levels are often incompatible and inconsistent. It is against this background that the National Statistic Agency (NSA) is coordinating the formulation of a harmonized land cover classification standard for the country through the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) as per the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1	20	11 809	57 462	4 979	10
Grasslands	256	974	81 999	387 131	76 533	9 556
Croplands	0	99	3 574	19 172	2 198	2
Wetlands	0	2	78	990	190	14
Artificial surfaces	0	4	129	468	54	8
Other Lands	4	68	15 240	52 813	6 801	73 923
Water bodies	3	1	173	520	98	4 593

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	12	543	58 903	13 092	2 678	5
Grasslands	333	1 648	364 594	165 302	15 006	9 629
Croplands	0	193	19 727	4 658	934	3
Wetlands	1	8	746	451	58	14
Artificial surfaces	0	2	534	88	40	8
Other Lands	9	1 158	61 658	6 644	4 875	73 954
Water bodies	6	13	568	188	20	4 593

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 486	1	12	508	2 691	50
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	3 277	0	1	197	2 414	663
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	21	0	0	9	11	1
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	10	0	0	6	4	0
Wetlands	Water bodies	116	0	5	25	4	84

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land

cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 605	1	22	3 002	237	68
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 837	0	26	1 410	1 219	181
Grasslands	Croplands	2 772	0	5	1 817	891	59
Grasslands	Other Lands	1 156	2	22	840	90	98

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	1 456	0 .2
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	733 335	89 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	84 158	10 .3

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	24 046	2 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	706 673	86 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	3 999	0 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	84 004	10 .3

General comments

Namibia came up with the following tentative LDN targets for 2030/40 with guidance from the National Sustainable Land Management Committee: 1. Reforestation with local species of 1 380 ha 2. Increase productivity of 41 430.00 ha of forest land 3. Increase productivity of 10 Mill. ha of Grass & shrub lands 4. Increase productivity of 1,5 Mill. ha of Cropland 5. Reduce bush encroachment in 1.9 Mill ha 6. Maintain current Soil Organic Carbon levels > 14 t/ha Namibia also identified 7 land degradation hotspots to be target for exclusive restoration actions in the near future. The Otjozondjupa region, was identified as one of these hotspots because of the occurrence of bush encroachment that reduce the economic viability of cattle farming in the region. Namibia added bush encroachment as an additional indicator, additional to three global indicators such as land cover/use, land productivity and soil organic carbon.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	22	15	17	72	19	15	9
2001	22	15	17	72	19	15	9
2002	22	15	17	72	19	15	9
2003	22	15	17	72	19	15	9
2004	22	15	16	72	19	15	9
2005	22	15	16	72	19	15	9
2006	22	15	16	73	19	15	9
2007	22	15	16	74	19	15	9
2008	21	15	16	74	18	15	9
2009	21	15	15	76	18	15	9
2010	21	15	15	81	18	15	9
2011	21	15	15	81	18	15	9
2012	21	15	15	81	18	15	9
2013	21	15	15	81	17	15	9
2014	21	15	15	81	17	15	9
2015	21	15	15	81	22	15	9
2016	21	15	15	81	21	15	9
2017	21	15	15	81	19	15	9
2018	21	15	15	81	19	15	9
2019	21	15	15	81	16	15	9
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- (●) Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ( ) Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ( ) Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 486	13 .5	19 .0	4 720 206	6 613 899	1 893 693

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	3 277	28 .4	28 .4	9 299 717	9 299 461	-256
Grasslands	Croplands	3 127	13 .3	11 .7	4 157 655	3 658 837	-498 818
Grasslands	Other Lands	1 492	13 .3	6 .5	1 986 291	971 516	-1 014 775

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 327	15 .3	16 .7	2 034 706	2 218 314	183 608
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	423	20 .7	20 .7	877 011	877 040	29
Grasslands	Croplands	413	15 .4	14 .4	636 718	595 479	-41 239
Grasslands	Other Lands	445	13 .4	11 .4	597 989	506 605	-91 384

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	2 480	0 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	816 243	99 .7
Land area with no SOC data	225	0 .0

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	4 281	0 .5
Land area with stable SOC	812 373	99 .2
Land area with degraded SOC	1 932	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	135	0 .0

General comments

We relayed on default data ,because national data are not harmonised to utilise our own data

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	4 055	0 .5
Reporting Period	10 230	1 .2
Change in degraded extent	6175	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The use of global dataset has moderate resolution

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Namibia selected seven (7) regions of land degradation hot spot. Otjozondjupa,Omusati,Oshana, Ohangewna, Kavango east and Kavango west, Zambezi and Kunene region.	Otjozondjupa and Omusati region		Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Climate change 4. Invasive Alien Species 5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 6. Land abandonment 7. Fire regime change 8. Mineral resource extraction 9. 10. 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce /regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	0						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						tree covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Cultural
2. Demographic
3. Economic
4. Institutions and governance
5. Science, knowledge and technology

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land degradation hotspot	Omusati	26 551	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land Degradation hotspot	OShana Region	8 647	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land Degradation hotspot	Ohangwena Region	10 706	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land degradation hotspot	Zambezi Region	14 785	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

	Kavango east Region	25 576	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land degradation hotspot	Kavango west Region	23 166	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land degradation hotspot	Kunene Region	115 260	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Land degradation hotspot	Hardap region	109 781	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
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					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
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					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		334 472				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Legal and regulatory instruments
2. Economic and financial instruments
3. Protected areas
4

Institutional and policy reform

5. Climate change adaptation planning
6. Integrated landscape planning
7. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
8.
9.
10.

General comments

Field data collection to assess the level of land degradation have been conducted in the following regions: Zambezi, Kavango West, Oshana, Ohangwena, and Kunene Regions. The data for some regions are under advance analysis to develop maps and scientific information indicating the level of land degradation that can be used by decision-makers to make informed decisions on land use activities/development. However, Omusati and Otjozondjupa maps for land degradation are available and completed. https://www.dasnamibia.org/download/external_resources/LDN-Pilot-Project-Namibia.-Final-Report.pdf

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Reforestation with local species of 1 380 ha Increase productivity of 41 430.00 ha of forest land Increase productivity of 10 Mill. ha of Grass & shrub lands Increase productivity of 1,5 Mill. ha of Cropland Reduce bush encroachment in 1.9 Mill ha Maintain current Soil Organic Carbon levels > 14 t/ha	2040	Otjozondjupa		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No LDN pilot project	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
NDC targets Reduce use of chemical fertilizers by 20% Reduce deforestation rate by 75% in 2030 Reforest 20 000 ha annually with the help of the private sector Implement agroforestry over 5000 ha annually during the commitment period Convert 5000 ha of grassland to arboriculture up to 2030 Reduce wood removal in forests by 50% Combat forest and grassland fires Restore 15 million ha of Grasslands by 2030 Conservation agriculture is practiced over about 80 000 ha by 2030	2030	all regions of the country		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	○ Yes ◉ No	• AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Reforestation with local species of 1 380 ha Increase productivity of 41 430.00 ha of forest land Increase productivity of 10 Mill. ha of Grass & shrub lands Increase productivity of 1,5 Mill. ha of Cropland Reduce bush encroachment in 1.9 Mill ha Maintain current Soil Organic Carbon levels > 14 t/ha : 0.00	
					NDC targets Reduce use of chemical fertilizers by 20% Reduce deforestation rate by 75% in 2030 Reforest 20 000 ha annually with the help of the private sector Implement agroforestry over 5000 ha annually during the commitment period Convert 5000 ha of grassland to arboriculture up to 2030 Reduce wood removal in forests by 50% Combat forest and grassland fires Restore 15 million ha of Grasslands by 2030 Conservation agriculture is practiced over about 80 000 ha by 2030 : 0.00	

General comments

Namibia has a restoration project titled: Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG), aiming to promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing

poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting biodiversity and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality. This project targeting by 2025 to restore the five degraded focal landscape in the following regions which are: Omaoipanga in Kunene region with 201,373 ha, which is contributing to 3000 ha of Community Forests under management plan, restoration of savannah rangeland contributing to 10000 ha target and sustainable livestock and crop farming and agroforestry contributing to 15000 ha target. Ruacana in Omusati region with 109868 ha which is contributing to 3,000 ha of Community Forests under management plans the restoration of forest and savannah contributing to 10,000 ha target sustainable livestock farming and agroforestry contributing to 15,000 ha target, Okongo 130,936 with the restoration of forest contributing to 10,000 ha target, sustainable livestock farming and agroforestry contributing to 15,000 ha target. Nkulivere in Kavango west region with 198,389 ha consultations on potential for a 10,000 ha Regional Forest Reserve. Sustainable livestock farming and agroforestry contributing to 15,000 ha target. Zambezi in Zambezi region with 219,513 ha contributing to 3,000 ha of Community Forests under management plans. Sustainable livestock & crop farming and agroforestry contributing to 15,000 ha target, the total area planned for in ongoing project to be achieved are 860,079 by the year 2025. https://www.meft.gov.na/projects/nilaleg-project/313/

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ◉ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	63 .3
2004	60
2005	59 .1
2006	59 .1
2007	59 .1
2008	74 .3
2009	61
2010	59 .5
2011	
2012	60 .8
2013	
2014	63 .9
2015	59 .1
2016	57 .6
2017	43
2018	55
2019	61
2020	56

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	In the year 2008/2009, Namibia has seen decrease in Gini Index, such change may be attributed to large government developmental projects such as mass housing development which employed a lot of youths.

General comments

According to Namibia national human development report of 2019, Inequalities exist in Namibia in terms of income, wealth distribution and the available opportunities, between women and men, urban and rural areas, and different groups within the population. When individuals do not have the same opportunities as others, they are hindered from achieving individual goals and reaching their full potential. The historical biases that have skewed the provision of opportunities have negatively affected various segments of society. In conclusion, study or national information on income inequality are available until 2015/2016 years, therefore, the information provided only reflect that data period.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	96.3	71.3	84.3
2001	97.9	66.3	77
2002	97.8	66.6	77
2003	97.7	66.8	78
2004	99.3	58.4	75
2005	97.5	67.4	78
2006	97.5	67.7	79
2007	97.3	67.9	79
2008	97.2	68.2	80
2009	97.1	68.5	80
2010	98	57.2	75.3
2011	96.9	69.0	81
2012	97.8	69.3	81
2013	96.7	69.6	82
2014	96.6	69.9	82
2015	96.4	70.1	76.2
2016	96.6	70.4	83
2017	96.3	70.7	83
2018	96.3	71.0	84
2019	96.3	71.3	84
2020	96	71	84

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Urban access to safely managed drinking water services decreased, the possible driver of this change is urbanization caused by migration of people from rural areas to urban. Most people settled in informal settlements without any municipal services.

General comments

Namibia data are patchy, below is reference to the sources used to obtain the data. Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2003/2004 REPORT: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/p19dmqvt9i1q3c11aecbd1bv714361.pdf NHIES 2015 Report: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf NHIES 2009/2010 Report: https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/p19dmrae8os57rbnfuvbrgoae1.pdf.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	294084	15 .1	139647	14 .5	154437	15 .6
Reporting period	464925	22 .4	219222	21 .5	245703	23 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The increase change in the above proportion on direct and indirect drivers of land degradation in Namibia, include: cultivation on highly vulnerable soils, inadequate erosion control, with overuse of the available cropland and overgrazing of range land, conversion of forest areas into cropland and grazing land Urbanization and infrastructure development, reducing the area of productive land available and further increasing competition for such land; Unsustainable use of natural resources, including excessive harvesting of wood (for charcoal and timber) and excessive removal of hay for fodder, Excessive and uncontrolled fires (both wild fires and fires deployed to clear the land); and Bush encroachment and degradation of soil.

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
• Reforest and increase the productivity of 13.8 km2 (1,380 ha) of forests that have been converted into croplands or shrubs, grasslands and sparse vegetation	2040	National	Ongoing	
• Improve the productivity of the 414.3 km2 (41,430 ha) forest area currently showing early signs of decline and having declining productivity	2030	National	Ongoing	
• Improve the productivity of 104013 km2 (10.4 M ha) of shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas currently showing signs of declining productivity	2040	National	Ongoing	
• Improve the productivity of 14849 km2 (1.5 M ha) of cropland	2035	National	Ongoing	
• Reduce bush encroachment on 18880 km2 (1.9 M ha)	2040	Subnational	Ongoing	
• Maintain the current SOC levels beyond 2040: forests at 17 t/ha; shrubs, grasslands, sparsely vegetated land, cropland each at 14 t/ha; wetlands at 16 t/ha	2040	Subnational	Ongoing	

General comments

The LDN national targets are in alignment with the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU sector) targets set under the National Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC and provides opportunity to promote the synergistic implementation of the 3 Rio conventions. With regards to the ongoing assessment of the land degradation in the hotspot regions, the MEA subdivision with the assistance from other directorates have completed data collection from 5 regions. The latest regions to be assessed for land degradation using the UNCCD global indicators was Oshana, Ohangwena, Kavango east and Zambezi Regions. During the field data collection, various land degradation has been observed, this includes unsustainable wood harvest in Okongo forest (figure X). However, detailed analysis of land cover/land cover change, soil organic carbon and land productivity will be conducted to determine the spatial and temporal changes for each land classification, particularly change dynamics between forest, cropland, grassland and settlement and the soil organic stocks.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	142 429	2 730	0	0	679 198
2001	140 993	123	0	0	683 241
2002	375 226	47 838	18 964	2	382 327
2003	398 056	146 617	82 551	15 550	181 584
2004	94 658	12 632	9 615	0	707 452
2005	326 008	21 027	1 140	0	476 183
2006	0	0	0	0	824 358
2007	381 817	201 957	103 887	23 338	113 359
2008	76 507	6 538	0	0	741 312
2009	73 854	0	0	0	750 503
2010	338 252	17 797	2 959	362	464 988
2011	40 395	0	0	0	783 963
2012	163 213	7 711	0	0	653 434
2013	446 141	105 033	36 974	39 196	197 013
2014	194 526	5 601	729	0	623 502
2015	227 369	154 134	93 195	128 935	220 724
2016	247 438	247 288	65 943	41 215	222 408
2017	123 644	164 858	24 729	82 429	428 632
2018	459 114	36 702	25 672	41 871	260 998
2019	41 215	24 729	98 915	494 574	164 925
2020	16 488	16 488	41 218	65 949	684 215
2021	8 244	8 244	32 974	24 731	750 165

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	145 160	17 .7
2001	141 116	17 .2
2002	442 031	54 .0
2003	642 773	78 .5
2004	116 905	14 .3

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2005	348 175	42 .5
2006	0	0 .0
2007	710 998	86 .8
2008	83 045	10 .1
2009	73 854	9 .0
2010	359 370	43 .9
2011	40 395	4 .9
2012	170 924	20 .9
2013	627 344	76 .6
2014	200 856	24 .5
2015	603 633	73 .7
2016	601 884	73 .5
2017	395 660	48 .3
2018	563 359	68 .8
2019	659 433	80 .5
2020	140 143	17 .1
2021	74 193	9 .1

Qualitative assessment:

Default data from the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) Monitoring Product v6 are matching locally collected data. Local data is based on climate, drought risk, drought impact, socioeconomic status, livelihood and other vulnerability-related data available online and from unpublished regional, national and international sources as well as actors.

General comments

Local source of data: https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Reports/RCCC_Drought_FbF_Scoping_Synthesis_Report_Namibia.pdf

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	940	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	950	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	907	100.0	0	0.0	907	100.0
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	944	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	944	100.0
2004	968	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2005	948	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	942	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	14	1.5	925	98.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	925	98.5
2008	904	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	930	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	16	1.7	915	98.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	915	98.3
2011	906	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	0	0.0	872	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	872	100.0
2013	0	0.0	862	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	862	100.0
2014	0	0.0	16	1.9	845	98.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	861	100.0
2015	0	0.0	868	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	868	100.0
2016	1727000	74.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	596000	25.7	0	0.0	596 000	25.7
2017	2150830	90.9	0	0.0	214170	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	214 170	9.1
2018	2148617	89.3	0	0.0	257383	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	257 383	10.7
2019	2157000	88.1		0.0	169167	6.9	120834	4.9	0	0.0	290 001	11.9
2020	2061000	82.8		0.0	414000	16.6	14000	0.6	0	0.0	428 000	17.2
2021	2090000	82.6		0.0	426000	16.8	14000	0.6	0	0.0	440 000	17.4

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	440	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	442	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	418	100.0	0	0.0	418	100.0
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	438	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	438	100.0
2004	449	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2005	441	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	442	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	6	1.4	429	98.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	429	98.6
2008	420	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	424	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	7	1.6	422	98.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	422	98.4
2011	416	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	0	0.0	392	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	392	100.0
2013	0	0.0	394	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	394	100.0
2014	0	0.0	8	2.1	374	97.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0
2015	0	0.0	392	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	392	100.0
2016	366	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	375	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	376	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	0	0.0	0	0.0	364	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	364	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	500	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	508	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	489	100.0	0	0.0	489	100.0
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	506	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	506	100.0
2004	519	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2005	507	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	500	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	8	1.6	496	98.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	496	98.4
2008	484	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	506	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	9	1.8	493	98.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	493	98.2
2011	490	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	0	0.0	480	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	480	100.0
2013	0	0.0	468	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	468	100.0
2014	0	0.0	8	1.7	471	98.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	479	100.0
2015	0	0.0	476	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	476	100.0
2016	450	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	452	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	446	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	0	0.0	0	0.0	442	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	442	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

National estimates are not classified into drought intensity classes, they are entirely based on food insecurity. Furthermore, there is no gender classification affected by drought, default data was left as it is.

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015	578 000		
2016	729 000		
2017	800 000		
2018	300 000		
2019	290 000		
2020	428 000		
2021	441 000		

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Populated data is the total number of people that are food insecure in Namibia for that particular year. Source: https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/13/20/2942

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Integrate sustainable land management into national development priorities	2024	National	Ongoing	NAP3 and NDP6 calls for strong intervention to combat desertification, land degradation and drought based on national priorities and unique circumstances.
Coordination of Environmental Statistics	2025	National	Ongoing	Establishment of an environmental statistical unit for the purpose of data collecting and reporting at NSA office.
National landcover classification standard	2023	National	Partially achieved 80	Finalize the national landcover classification standard.

General comments

NAP3 and NDP6 seek to promote a synergistic approach to sustainable land management, climate change adaptation and the conservation and sustainable use of bio-diversity.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .97107	0 .96521	0 .9713	
2001	0 .97099	0 .9647	0 .97122	
2002	0 .97089	0 .96448	0 .97113	
2003	0 .97078	0 .96395	0 .97102	
2004	0 .97066	0 .96347	0 .97091	
2005	0 .97061	0 .96317	0 .97081	
2006	0 .97053	0 .96304	0 .97069	
2007	0 .97046	0 .9628	0 .97062	
2008	0 .97037	0 .9623	0 .97054	
2009	0 .97024	0 .96189	0 .97073	
2010	0 .9701	0 .96216	0 .97059	
2011	0 .96993	0 .96164	0 .9704	
2012	0 .96981	0 .9613	0 .97072	
2013	0 .96974	0 .96107	0 .97053	
2014	0 .96967	0 .96095	0 .97068	
2015	0 .9696	0 .96079	0 .97067	
2016	0 .96953	0 .96046	0 .9709	
2017	0 .96953	0 .96024	0 .97091	
2018	0 .96952	0 .96019	0 .97105	
2019	0 .96952	0 .96021	0 .97124	
2020	0 .96953	0 .95997	0 .97117	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Invasive alien species 2. Land-use change 3. Climate change 4. Overexploitation 5. Pollution	1. Local to Global Governance 2. Production and Consumption Patterns 3. Technological Innovations 4. Trade 5. Human Population Dynamics and Trends	1. Environmental Law and Implementation 2. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 3. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 4. Incentives and Capacity-Building 5. Pre-Emptive Action		We will be able to work out calculated national red index data in about four to five years.

General comments

Namibia has experiencing some challenges, such as rapacious external ,markets for ivory, rhino horn and lion 'parts'. The qualitative data provided are fluctuating that lead to negative change in the indicator. In term of capacity building Namibia has capacitated people through community-based natural resources and community forest, about 21 countries spanning the globe has come to Namibia for best practice to learn from its community conservation program. http://www.irdnc.org.na/our-impact.htm l Awareness creation among law enforcement officers.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	31.2	31 .2	31 .2	
2001	37.98	37 .98	37 .98	
2002	37.98	37 .98	37 .98	
2003	41.24	41 .24	41 .24	
2004	41.24	41 .24	41 .24	
2005	42.32	42 .32	42 .32	
2006	45.21	45 .21	45 .21	
2007	48.13	48 .13	48 .13	
2008	54.1	54 .1	54 .1	
2009	74.75	74 .75	74 .75	
2010	83.47	83 .47	83 .47	
2011	84.5	84 .5	84 .5	
2012	86.14	86 .14	86 .14	
2013	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2014	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2015	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2016	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2017	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2018	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2019	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	
2020	86.18	86 .18	86 .18	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	KBAs has not been identified yet at national level, so the share of KBAs under protection cannot be confirmed.

General comments

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. 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 km2) 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 km2) 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. 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.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Aichi Target 3: By 2018, selected incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are in place and applied, and the most harmful subsidies are identified and their phase out is initiated	2018	National	Partially achieved	A diverse range of subsidies and incentives are in place in Namibia to address sectoral problems and to promote economic growth and self-sufficiency. An assessment of the impacts of these different subsidies on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity was considered a necessary step towards removing or reforming harmful subsidies and for the development and application of positive incentives. Closely linked to this has been the process of Environmental Fiscal Reform being undertaken in Namibia, part of which is aiming at the introduction of various environmental taxes and levies for environmentally harmful activities and the generation of market-based revenue streams as a source of long-term and sustainable funding for positive environmental investments. This is a key part of the process to develop positive biodiversity incentives.
Target 4: By 2022, the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats outside protected areas serving as ecological corridors or containing key biodiversity areas or providing important ecosystem services is minimized through integrated land use planning	2022	National	Partially achieved	

Complementary information

CBD Sixth National Report - Namibia https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/na-nr-06-en.pdf, establishment of Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia has introduced the various environmental taxes and levies for environmentally harmful activities such as plastic

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

The government is finalizing the resource mobilization strategy. The government has developed Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and revised Nationally Determined Contributions that sets robust targets on agriculture, forestry and other land uses. These targets have specifically identified measures to reduce deforestation and restore degraded lands. In addition, the fifth National Development Plans has placed a high priority on environmental sustainability, emphasizing and urging for the halting, reversal and prevention of land degradation.

The government has received funding supports from various multilateral and bilateral development partners which include Global Environmental Facility, UNEP, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, KFW, Republic of Korea, Federal Republic of Germany, GIZ. On the institutional arrangements, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is the focal point and serves as a secretariat and coordinating entity. A governance body of multi-stakeholders committee is in place, provide advisory roles on the implementation of the UNCCD. The committee serves as a focal point representing different institutions and play instrumental roles on providing information, data for reporting requirement.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 13 080 710 .24	Received 8 086 160 .11
Received	2017	Committed 12 497 296 .00	Received 8 227 387 .70
Received	2018	Committed 291 892 .64	Received 6 726 580 .44
Received	2019	Committed 24 361 389 .00	Received 8 813 161 .66
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		50 231 287 .88	31 853 289 .91

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	

	Explanation
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ( ) Up ↑
- (●) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Namibia has introduced environmental levies on plastics (plastic bags levy) to improve waste management and reduce land degradation. The aforesaid levy is under Environmental Management Act and its regulations and complimented by National Solid Waste Management, and Namibia Enviromental Levies Investment Strategy 2018 Environmental Management Act 7 0f 2007 and its regulation 12 plays instrumental role to address land degradation. Introduction of sustainable forest management that ultimately implement land policy reforms to promote reforestation and afforestation by different land groups. Promotion of climate smart agriculture and conservation, implement soil and water conservation policies and practices. Promotion of Sustainable land management practices and better adapted livestock species Promotion of Climate Risk Management that embedded the setting up of an appropriate climate observation and early warning systems. Implementations of National Policy Climate Change, National Development Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions. Various projects and programmes implemented includes: Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands with objective of reducing the pressure on forest resources Disaster Risk Management to Support Agropastoral Communities affected by Recurrent Droughts with objective of strengthen food security and disaster risk management and increase the resilience of agropastoral. Scaling Up Community Resilience to Climate Variability and Climate Change in Northen Namibia, with a Special Focus on Women and Children to strength the adaptive capacity, reduce vulnerability of rural communities in responding to drought and floods. Building resilience of communities living in landscape threatened under climate change through ecosystems-based adaptation. Improving rangeland and ecosystem management practices of smallholder farmers under conditions of climate change in Sesfontein, Fransfontein, and Warmquelle areas of the Republic of Namibia. Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty. Climate Resilient Agriculture in three of the Vulnerable Extreme northern crop-growing regions

There is insufficient domestic budget to fund the implementation of land degradation activities. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism plays a coordination role; however, the actual implementation lies with the sectoral institutions.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	

	Explanation
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Resource mobilization strategy is currently being developed.

General comments

Domestic allocation and expenditure data is fragmented

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

Yes, the government closely collaborate with non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia.

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ⟷
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ⟷
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Series of trainings on Integrated early warning, Geographical Information Systems were conducted that transfer the knowledge evidence based on assessment and analysing land degradation neutrality data. Fire information systems was provided to detect and map the burnt areas.

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, and International Soil Reference and Information Centre trained Namibians on LDN data collection. The LDN data was collected in seven out of fourteen regions.

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
○ Provided ◉ Received	2016	Land Degradation Neutrality		Korea	The project aimed to assist the participating countries to develop Land Degradation targets that ultimately contributes to halt desertification and biodiversity loss.	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)		Public sector	Ongoing	Every five years		
○ Provided ◉ Received	2014	NAFOLA		Other (please specify) GEF	The project aimed to reduce pressure on forest resources by facilitating gazettement of community forests	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)		Public and/or private sector	Ongoing			

Total provided:	0	Total received:	0
Total per year 2016 provided:	0	Total per year 2016 received:	0
Total per year 2014 provided:	0	Total per year 2014 received:	0
Total per year 2019 provided:	0	Total per year 2019 received:	0
Total per year 2018 provided:	0	Total per year 2018 received:	0

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
○ Provided ◉ Received	2019	NILALEG		Other (please specify) GEF	Project aims to promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting biodiversity and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)		Public and/or private sector	Ongoing			
○ Provided ◉ Received	2018	LDN		Germany	Project aimed to set baseline for land degradation at 7 regions of selected hotspot of degraded land at national level.	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)		Public and/or private sector	Ongoing			

Total provided:	0	Total received:	0
Total per year 2016 provided:	0	Total per year 2016 received:	0
Total per year 2014 provided:	0	Total per year 2014 received:	0
Total per year 2019 provided:	0	Total per year 2019 received:	0
Total per year 2018 provided:	0	Total per year 2018 received:	0

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

EWS and GIS equipment's to monitor the status of land use changes and land cover. Drone mapping equipment's to detect the soil and land use changes. Dedicated Laboratoires for analysis SOC samples. The challenges involve capacity building and financial constraints.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

-Support establishment and functioning of regional structure -Establish a programme of support for Land Degradation Monitoring and Capacity Development -Demonstrate commitments to empower local communities and women - Ensure political engagement as a vehicle to enhance awareness -Promotion of new and innovative approaches to agriculture such as conservation farming as well as community driven approaches to sustainable land management and Community-Based Rangeland and Livestock Management Practices - Continue promotion of capacity building of tertiary students in scientific research -Resource to be mobilized through government budgetary fiscal allocation, development partners and stakeholders, and through multilateral and bilateral funding windows. The government has adopted appropriate legislation and regulation amongst other Environmental Management Act, National Drought Policy, Rangeland Management Policy, National Agricultural Policy, National Land Policy, National Policy on Climate Change, Third National Action Programme to Combat Desertfication, National Renewable Energy Policy.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

Namibia is finalizing the Resource Mobilization Strategy. Resource to be and through multilateral and bilateral funding windows such as: -Global Environmental Facility -AFR100 -Green Climate Fund -Adaptation Fund -KFW Development Bank -GGWI - African Development Bank -French Development Agency

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Funds are needed for the following: 1. Enhanced early warning systems for drought and flood 2. Farm with drought tolerant animals and crops 3. Afforestation & reforestation with native trees species 4. Fodder for animals 5. Solar powered water supply systems for people, animals & irrigation 6. Maintain water availability for ecosystem management/restoration 8. Energy for rural electrification to unlock economic activities. 9. Reduction of dependency on wood biomass thereby leading to wood resources preservation 10. Land restoration (example: bush encroachment) and sustainable ecosystem management 11. National Forest inventory to establish the forest resources stock and quantify carbon sequestration capacity 12. Smart cities, resilient roads, buildings and water infrastructure (water storage), GIS (information management 13. Climate smart agriculture, small scale irrigation schemes, extreme weather warning systems 14. Investment and innovation, green jobs, eco-tourism, Community Based Natural Resources Management program (conservancies, community forests & fisheries reserves 15. Capacity building 16. Sustainable Forest management 17. Land tenure and commonage 18. Fire management

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☒ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☒ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Namibia established Environmental Investment Fund under the Act of Parliament, with the primary purpose of raising financial resources for direct investment in environmental protection and natural resource management activities and projects which support the sustainable economic development of Namibia including desertification land degradation and drought initiatives.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of collateral to access the concessional soft loans from the credit facility. Low funding resource to support the Convention implementation at domestic level.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The achievements so far recorded are in general not commensurate with the efforts that have been expended in addressing the challenge of desertification and land degradation in the affected areas of Namibia. This is because the national approach has been generally inconsistent, uncoordinated, disjointed, sectoral and consisting of single set of remedial and ad hoc measures. Most of the initiatives of desertification control were developed and implemented at different times, in different areas and by different institutions, without serious attempts to have a comprehensive and integrated national framework. A major lesson from the action approach is that the key to tackling the challenge of desertification and land degradation is the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive, coherent, systematic, coordinated, information-intensive and sustainable development strategy. Another lesson is that the problem of desertification and land degradation in Namibia requires huge number of financial resources, beyond the national annual budget allocations. Thus, unless substantial financial resources are mobilized and pooled for use, the challenge of desertification and land degradation will persist in Namibia. In addition, all stakeholders (government at all levels, civil society organizations, private sector, academia and development partners) must be fully mobilized and involved in the efforts to tackle desertification. Climate smart agriculture has proven as an effective tool to address land degradation.

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

The Baseline Capacity Development scorecard developed for community and measures by sex are as follow: In total, 16 training events took place across the five (5) landscapes at a National level. The training events focused on themes related to Integrated land management

and mainly focused on Community members as well as GRN officials. A total of 1533 (792 Females; 741 Males) project beneficiaries where reached through capacity development initiatives by the Project across themes of Integrated Landscape Management, Integrated Regional Land Use Plans, Community Forest Management, Income Generation, Co-management between overlapping CF and conservancies, Sustainable forest management, Access to funding for Natural Resource Management, various restoration related activities and Gender Mainstreaming. Twenty-five (25, 11. Females; 14 Males) forestry officials received training to certify them as Peace officers. The training covered topics of environmental law enforcement which included practical training as well. This training was conducted in collaboration with the Namibian Police. Only 19 managed to pass and are certified as peace officers (attached) enabling them to undertake law enforcement related to natural resource management. • Integrated Regional Land-use Plan (IRLUP)Training - The training (attached) was conducted in 2 clusters for the 5 landscape coordination structure members. The training aimed to enhance the capacities of regional stakeholders to develop land use plans, implement and monitor those plans. Eighty-seven participants were reached of which 54 were male and 32 females. • Community Forest Management Training (attached) was undertaken for the nine (9) northern regions, namely Kunene, Omusati, Ohangwena, Oshana, Otjozondjupa, Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, and Omaheke were a total of 156 participants were reached, 76 females and 80 male. The training targeted community forest management committees as well as the directorate of forestry officials. The training focused on reviewing Integrated Forest Management Plans, performance and compliance reporting, and identifying and sustaining Revenue generation streams from forest resources.

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Namibia managed to source funding opportunities from GEF 7 ,the project titled “Integrated landscape management to reduce, reverse and avoid further degradation and support the sustainable use of natural resources in the Mopane-Miombo belt of Northern Namibia was completed and submitted and approved in December 2020, by GEF councils.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Capacity building on Learning exchange programme for best practice and technical assistance to implement landscape restoration projects examples AFR100. Lack of fund to produce up to date Forest inventory list Funding for restoration action and monitoring of it’s affects/results Namibian is a major cattle farming and beef exporting country. However, droughts occur regularly, keeping animal feedstock prices high and out to reach many farmers. The next major problem contributing to poor agricultural production in Namibia and especially in the Otjozondjupa region is bush encroachment. This reduce the soil quality, accessibility of the areas and the amount of grass available for livestock. The constant drought combined with the large scale cattle farming in the country constantly keep animal fodder expensive and makes it a lucrative business for potential investors.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The government has taken cognizance of the multi-sectoral problems of desertification. In this regard, it has developed a number of policies and plans to ensure a truly national response to the significant and multi-facetted impacts of land degradation and desertification on national development. The Namibia vision 2030, in particular, recognizes land and its associated natural resources as a vital component of Namibia's development. The vision for the natural resource sector states that Namibia shall develop its natural capital for the benefit of its social, economic and ecological well-being, by adopting strategies that promote the sustainable, equitable and efficient use of natural resources, maximizing comparative advantages and reducing inappropriate resource use practices. It further directs that land must be used in appropriate and equitable ways to significantly contribute to food security at household and national levels and to support the sustainable and equitable growth of Namibia's economy, while maintaining and improving land capability and ecosystem function.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

Some key achievements attained through national action plans/programs to combat desertification and land degradation within the framework of implementing NAP and other national initiatives are: Public awareness on the threat of desertification, land degradation and deforestation has been raised through sustained radio and television jingles, print media campaigns, seminars, conferences and workshops; Desertification issues mainstreamed into the Country's development plans and policies. Integrated sustainable land management activities were practiced in 37 pilot sites covering over 47,000 km2 and some 152,000 people. At least 11 natural resource-based enterprises with 62 full-time jobs and more than 250 part-time jobs and seasonal income generating activities were created. Unique partnership established between nine ministries, civil society organisations, private sector, CBOs, and academic institutions. This was aimed at facilitating cross-sectoral coordination. Small-scale innovative methods and models were piloted and tested at local level. Under this, 23 community-based organizations were supported with over N$5 million to implement livelihood-based activities, which are socially, economically and ecologically beneficial for local people and their environment. Capacity building initiatives. Supported to two resettlement farms in Omaheke and Kunene regions with SLM activities. Through this initiative 336 resettled farmers on 6,000 ha were supported. A climate change community adaptation toolkit was produced and distributed to communities in the north-central regions. A manual for the sustainable management of communal rangelands has also been produced for dissemination to local farmers

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Despite the various national efforts and achievements recorded, desertification and general land degradation remain a major challenge to Namibia's sustainable development. The problem continues to dwindle the natural resource base and complicate efforts to reduce the pervasive poverty of the affected region. Generally, Namibian soils are inherently low in fertility (and therefore low productivity) and are highly susceptible to degradation of all sorts. Meeting the present and future energy, water, food and other needs of the people, particularly in the face of already severely degraded natural resources, and pervasive poverty, represent a formidable challenge. Continuous population growth, urbanizations, and clearing of land for agricultural practices in rural areas is further increasing land degradation. The poverty condition in Namibia, and especially in the frontline regions could deteriorate if improved land management is not put in place to counteract the expected impact of climate change.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The achievements so far recorded are in general not commensurate with the efforts that have been expended in addressing the challenge of desertification and land degradation in the affected areas of Namibia. This is because the national approach has been generally inconsistent, uncoordinated, disjointed, sectoral and consisting of single set of remedial and ad hoc measures. Most of the initiatives of desertification control were developed and implemented at different times, in different areas and by different institutions, without serious attempts to have a comprehensive and integrated national framework. A major lesson from the previous approach is that the key to tackling the challenge of desertification and land degradation is the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive, coherent, systematic, coordinated, information-intensive and sustainable development strategy. Another lesson is that the problem of desertification and land degradation in Namibia requires huge number of financial resources, beyond the national annual budget allocations. Thus, unless substantial financial resources are mobilized and pooled for use, the challenge of desertification and land degradation will persist in Namibia. In addition, all stakeholders (government at all levels, civil society organizations, private sector, academia and development partners) must be fully mobilized and involved in the efforts to tackle desertification.

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- ☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
- ☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
- ☐ Protecting women's land rights
- ☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
- ☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

- ☒ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
- ☐ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☐ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☒ Engagement of women in decision - making
- ☐ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
- ☒ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☒ Integrating DLDD into national plans
☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
☐ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Establishing of National Committee on Rio Conventions to avoid duplications and overlapping of information in term of reporting process. Integrating the national targets on LDN and NDC into African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) which contribute to country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

○ Yes
◉ No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

○ Yes
◉ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

○ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Agroforestry
- ☐ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☒ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☐ Cross-slope measure
- ☒ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☒ Energy efficiency
- ☒ Forest plantation management
- ☒ Home gardens
- ☐ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☐ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☐ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☐ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☐ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☐ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☐ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☐ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☐ Post-harvest measures
- ☐ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☐ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☐ Water diversion and drainage
- ☐ Water harvesting
- ☐ Wetland protection/management
- ☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☐ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- ☐ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- ☐ Increase tree-covered area extent
- ☐ Restore/improve croplands
- ☐ Restore/improve grasslands
- ☐ Restore/improve wetlands
- ☐ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- ☐ Manage artificial surfaces
- ☐ Restore/improve protected areas
- ☐ Increase protected areas
- ☐ Improve coastal management
- ☐ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- ☐ Restore/improve multiple land uses
- ☐ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- ☐ Restore/improve multiple functions
- ☐ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- ☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

- ☐ A drought risk management plan
- ☐ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☐ Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
Bush encroachment	SO1	No change	It was added as a national additional indicator because it reduce the soil quality and the carrying capacity of the land and accessibility areas for animals.

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 015			0	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Woody Encroachment	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in the affected areas of your country?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: Affected area estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	No data (km²)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	

	No data (km²)
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: Affected area estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Total (km²)
Total	

SO1-1.T7: Affected area estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: Affected area estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T2: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T3: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

SO1-2.T4: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: Affected area estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

SO1-2.T6: Affected area estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

SO1-3.T3: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: Affected area estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

SO1-3.T5: Affected area estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

SO1-4.T1: Affected area estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total affected area

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	NaN	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.

2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ○ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total affected area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: Affected area estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the affected area population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

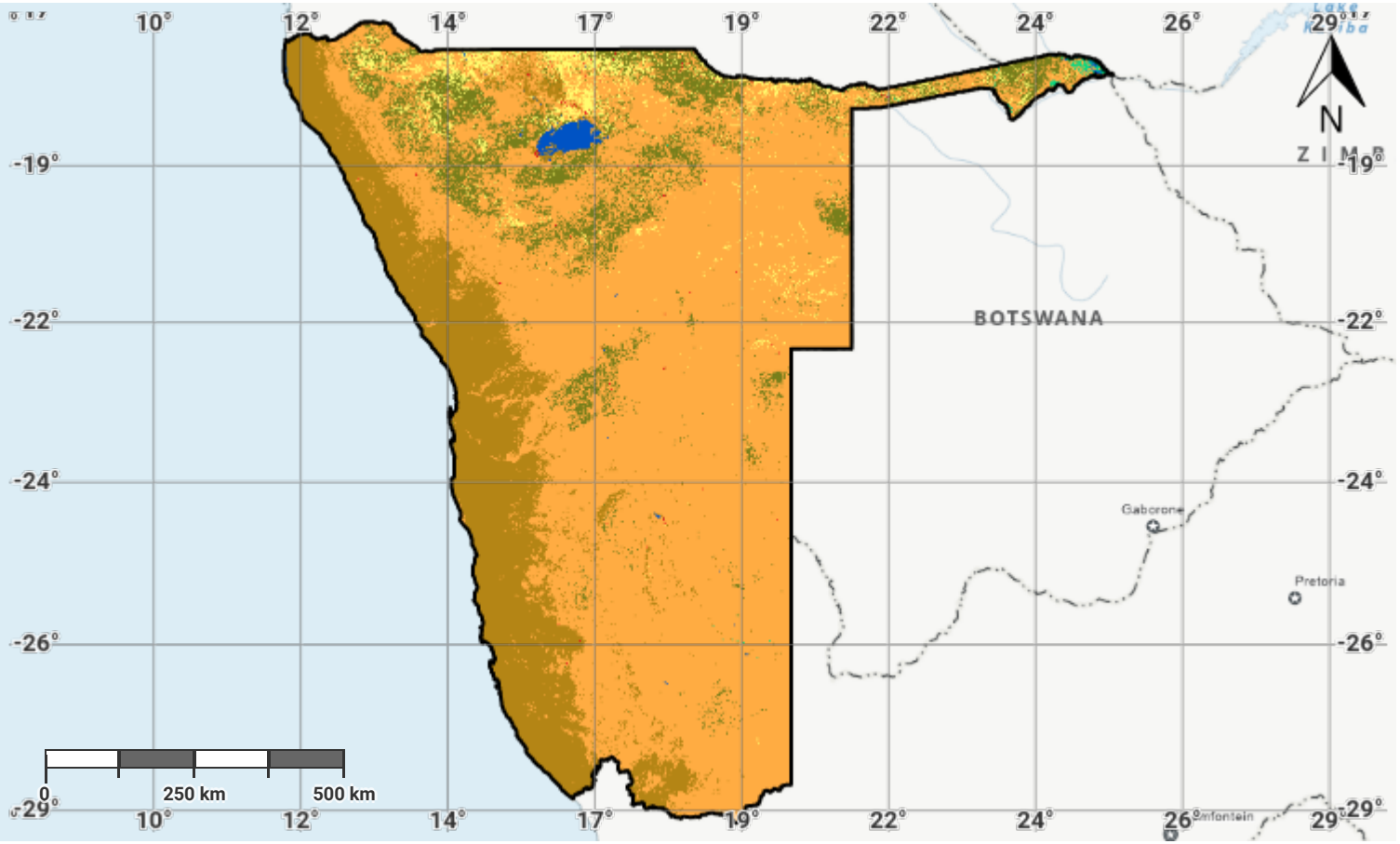
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Namibia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	20.2 KB

Namibia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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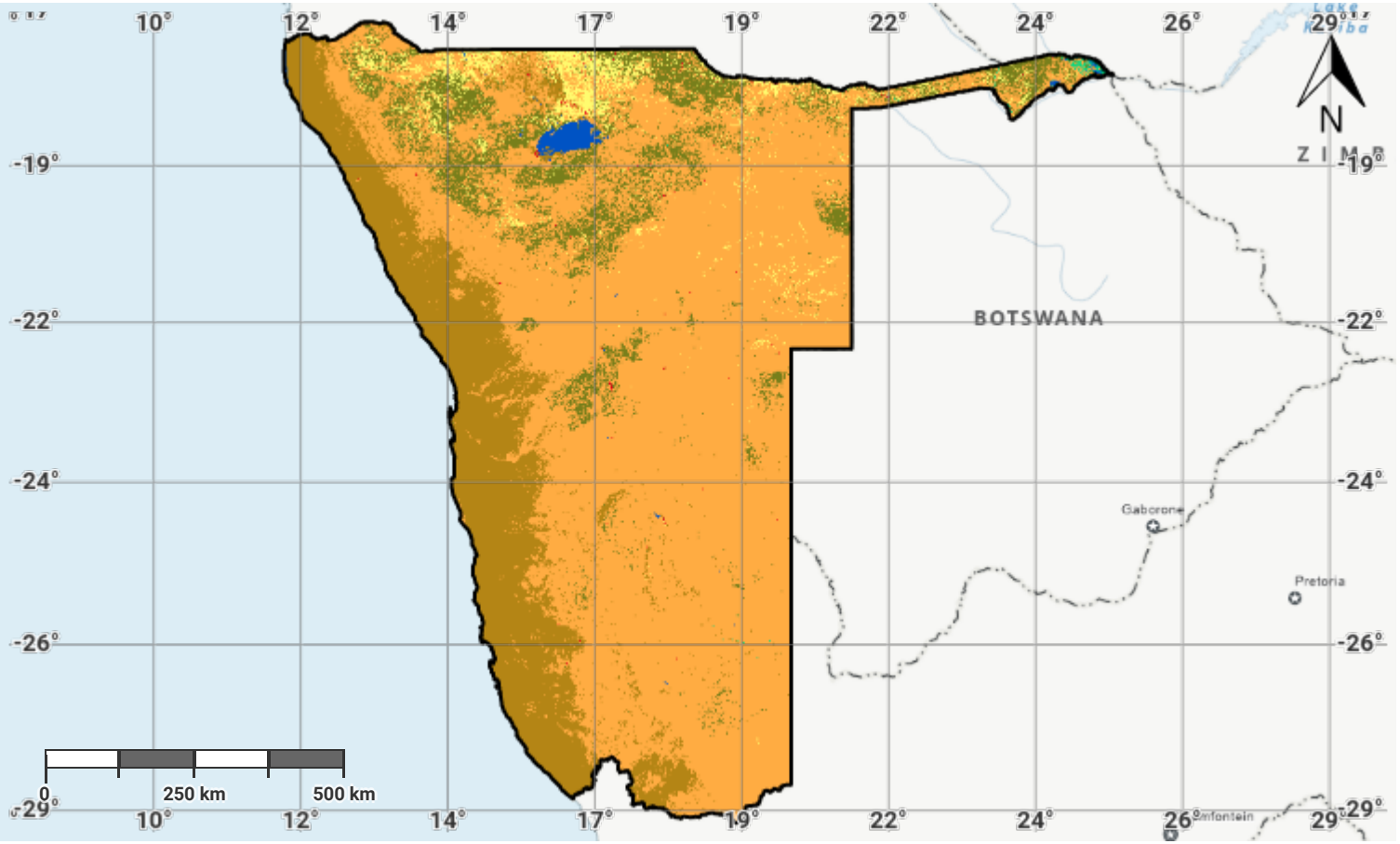
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Namibia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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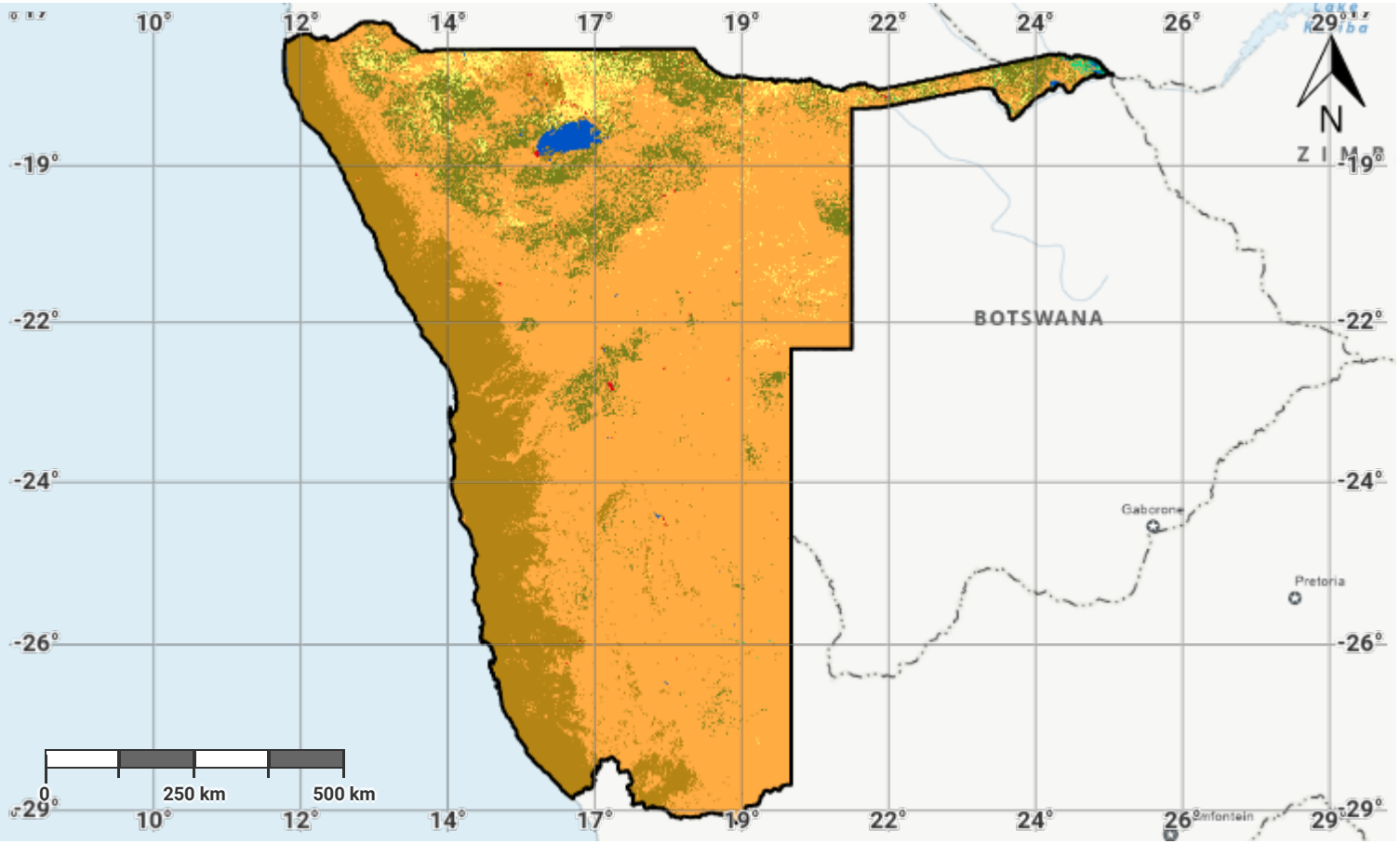
Namibia – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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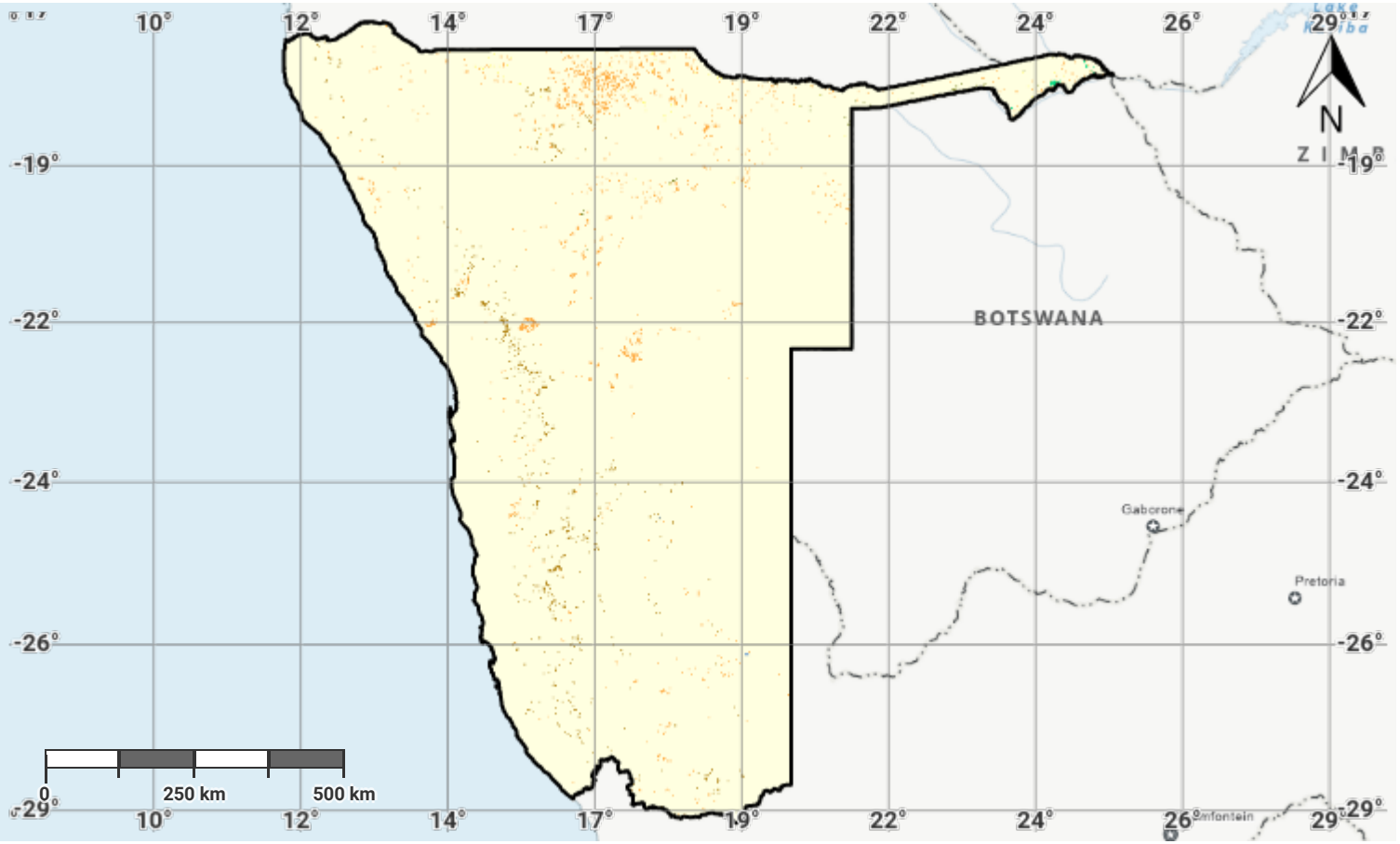
Namibia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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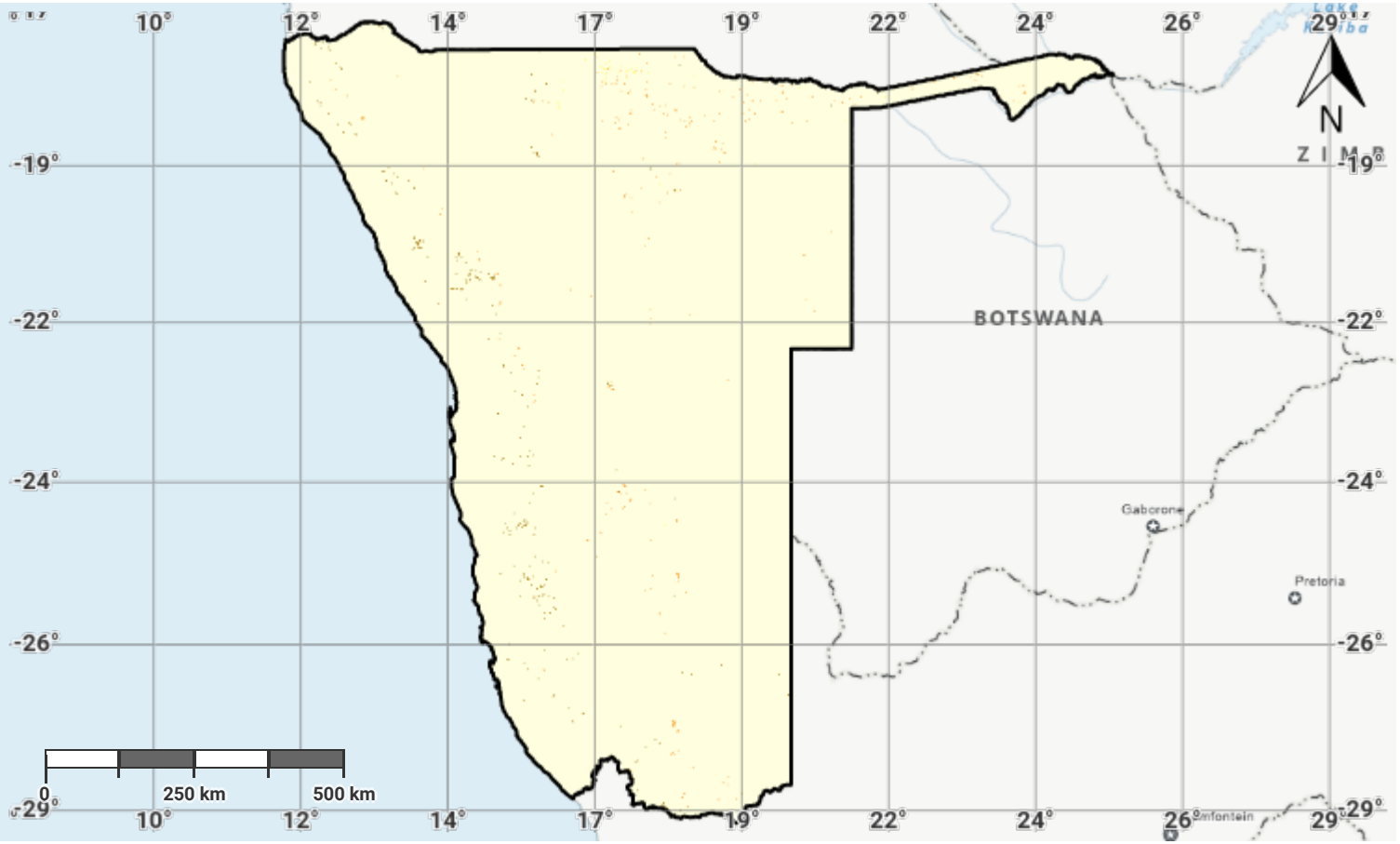
Namibia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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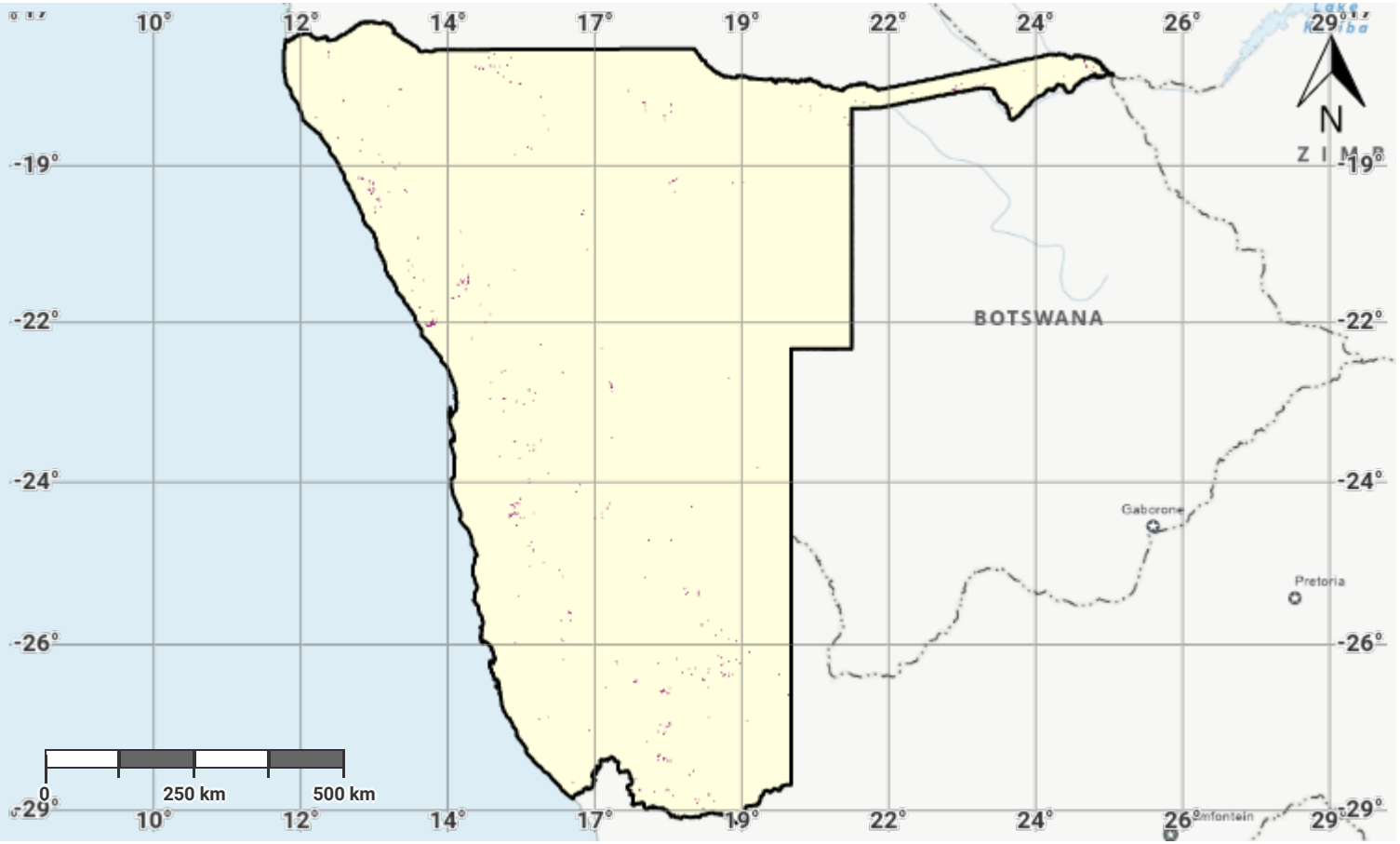
Namibia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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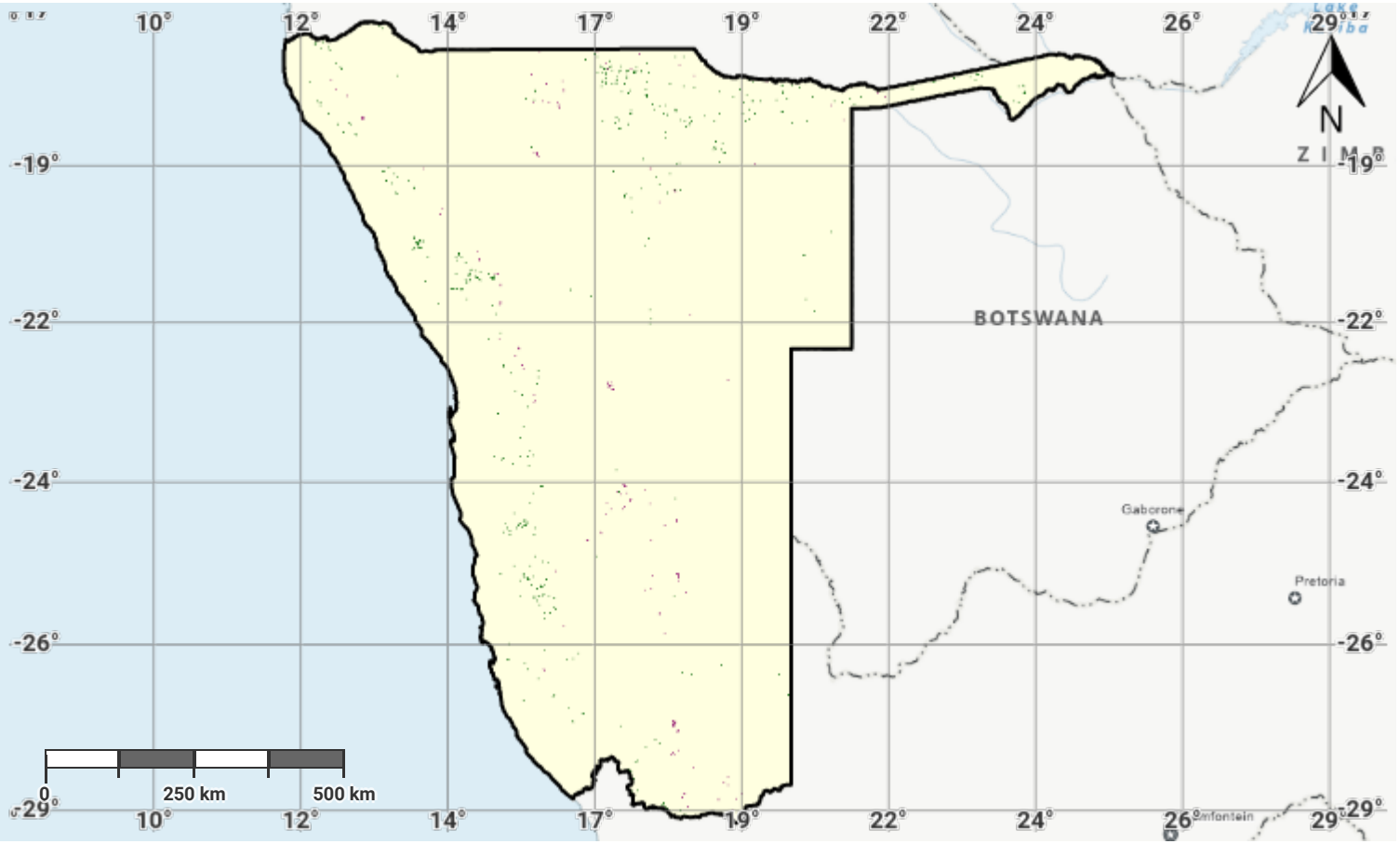
Namibia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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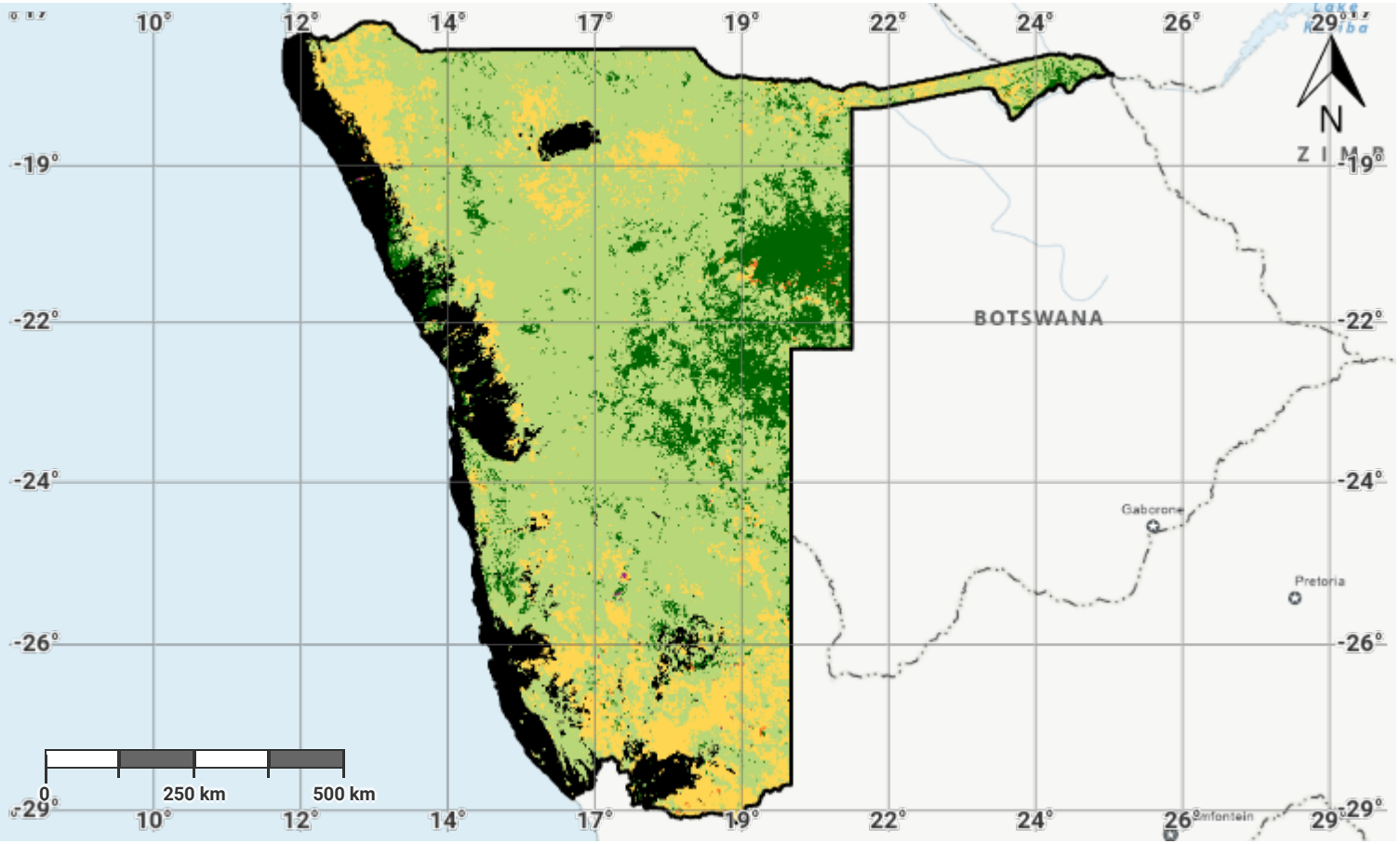
Namibia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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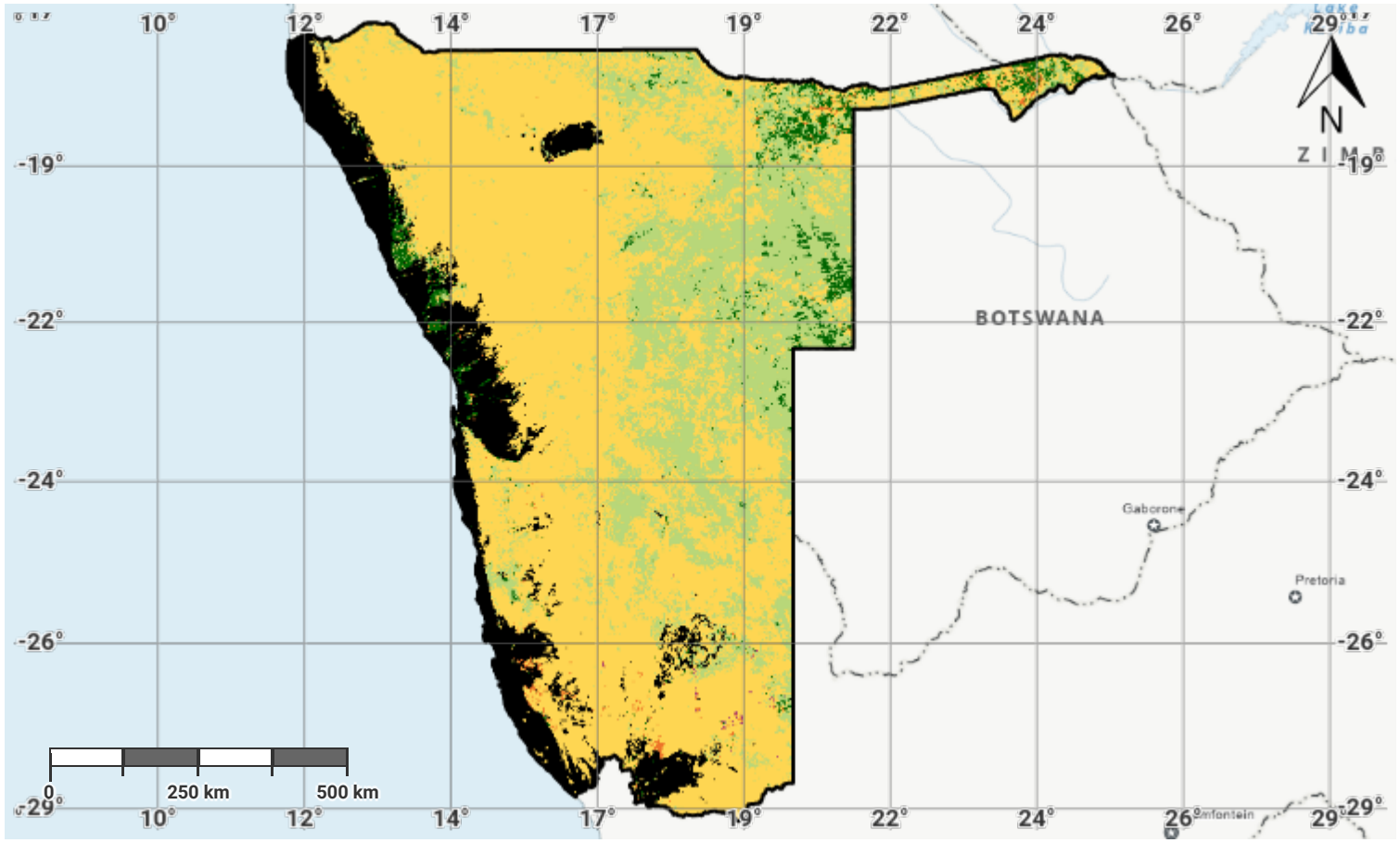
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Namibia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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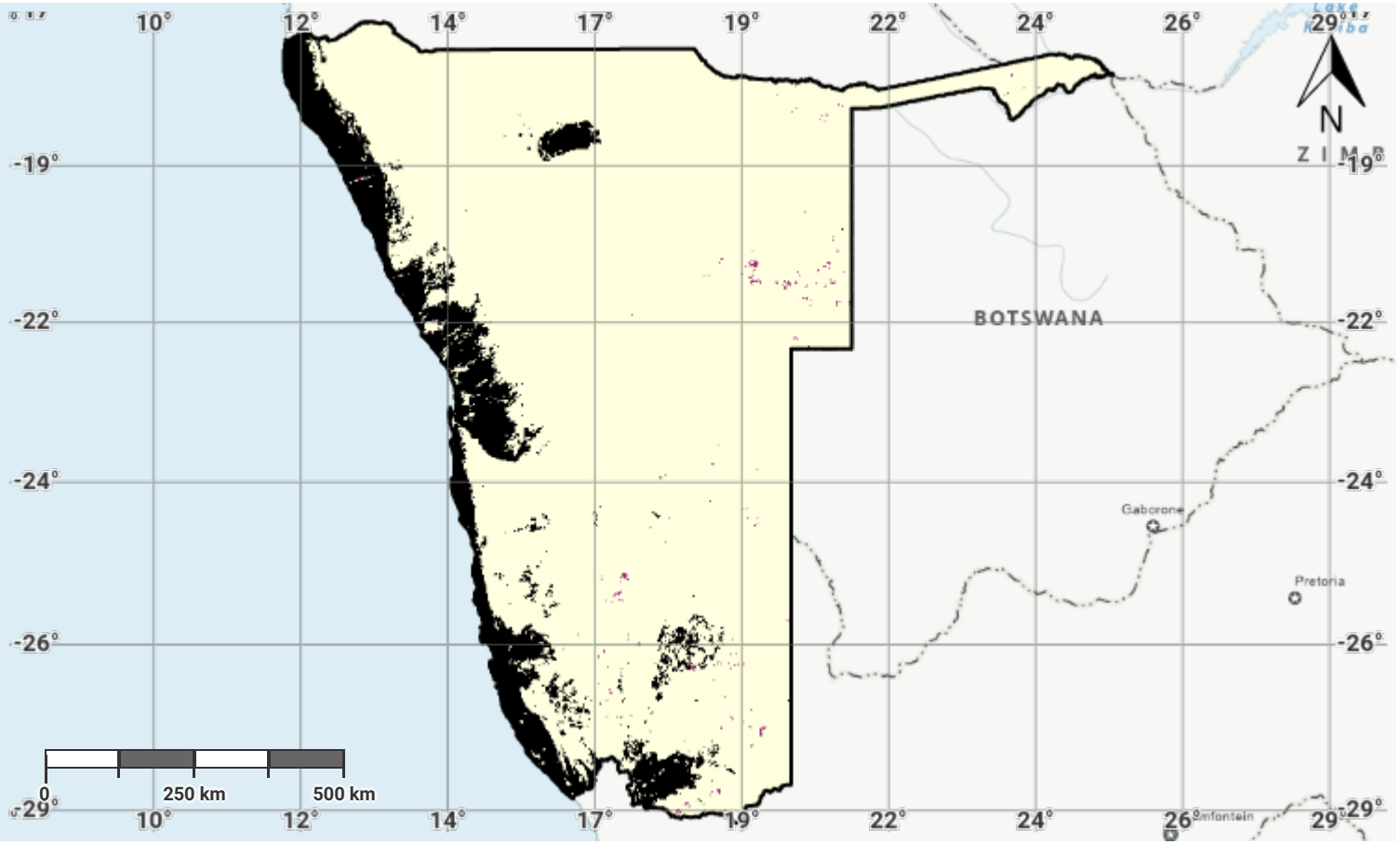
Namibia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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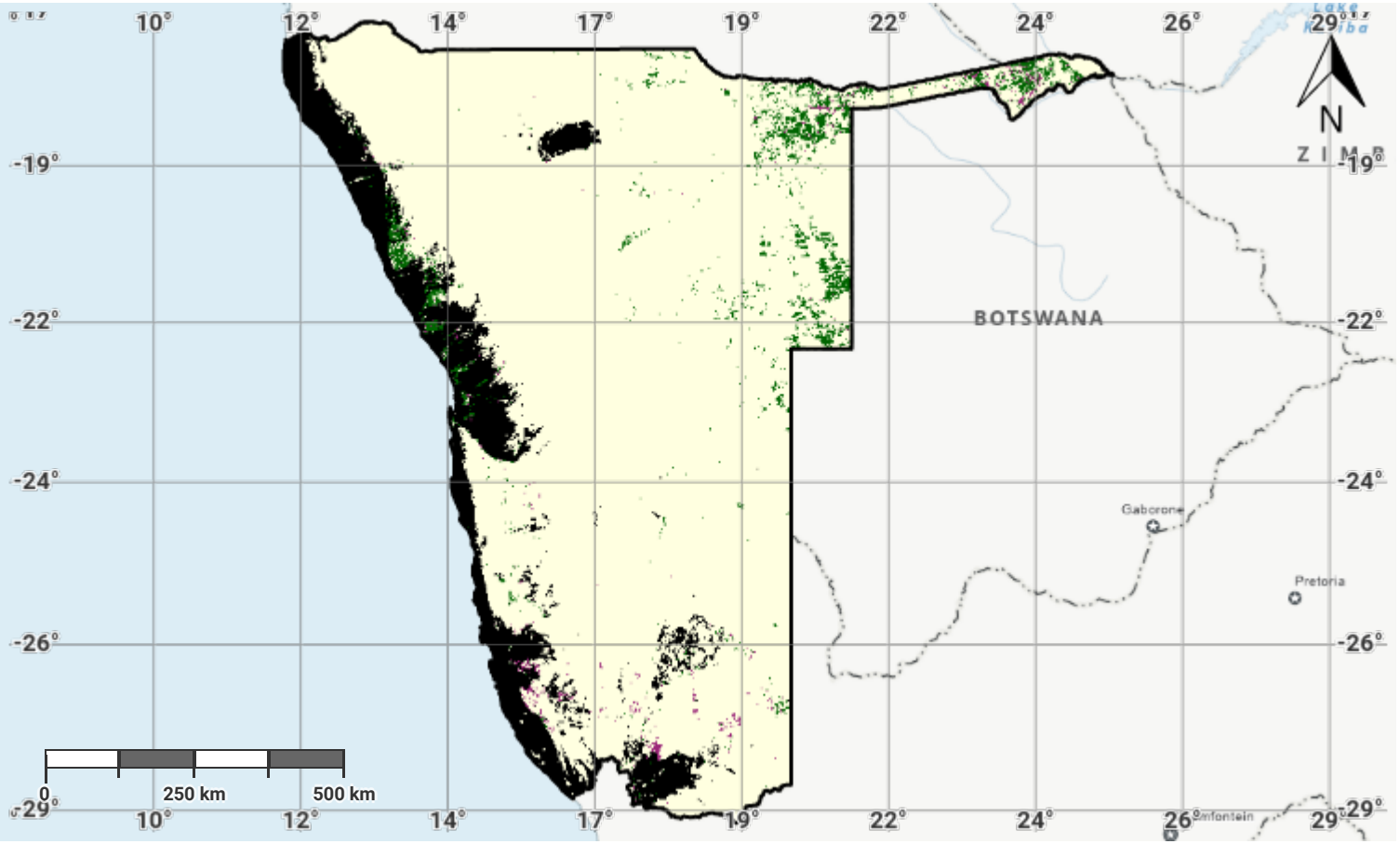
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Namibia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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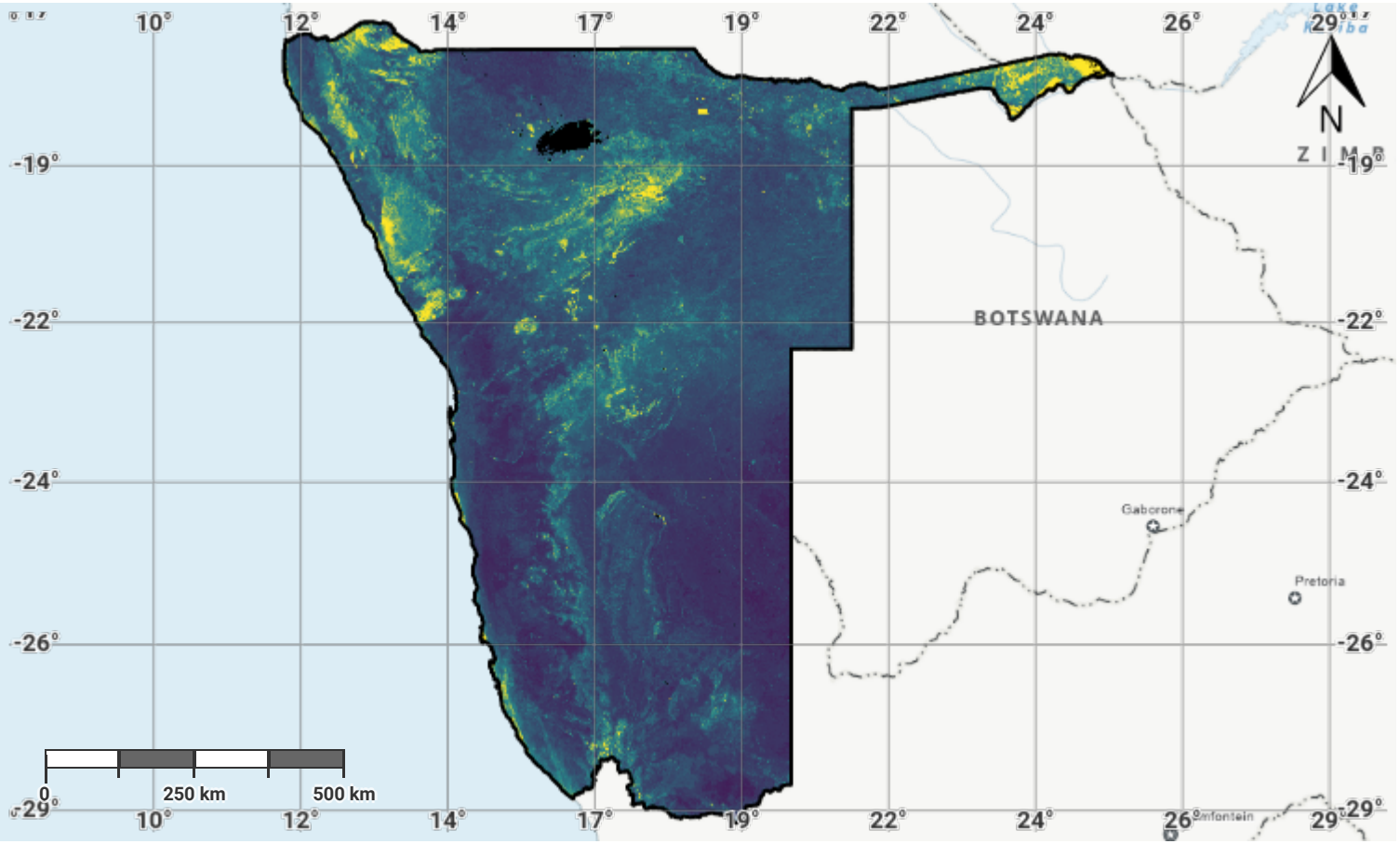
Namibia – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 26.0 t/ha
- 26.0 - 52.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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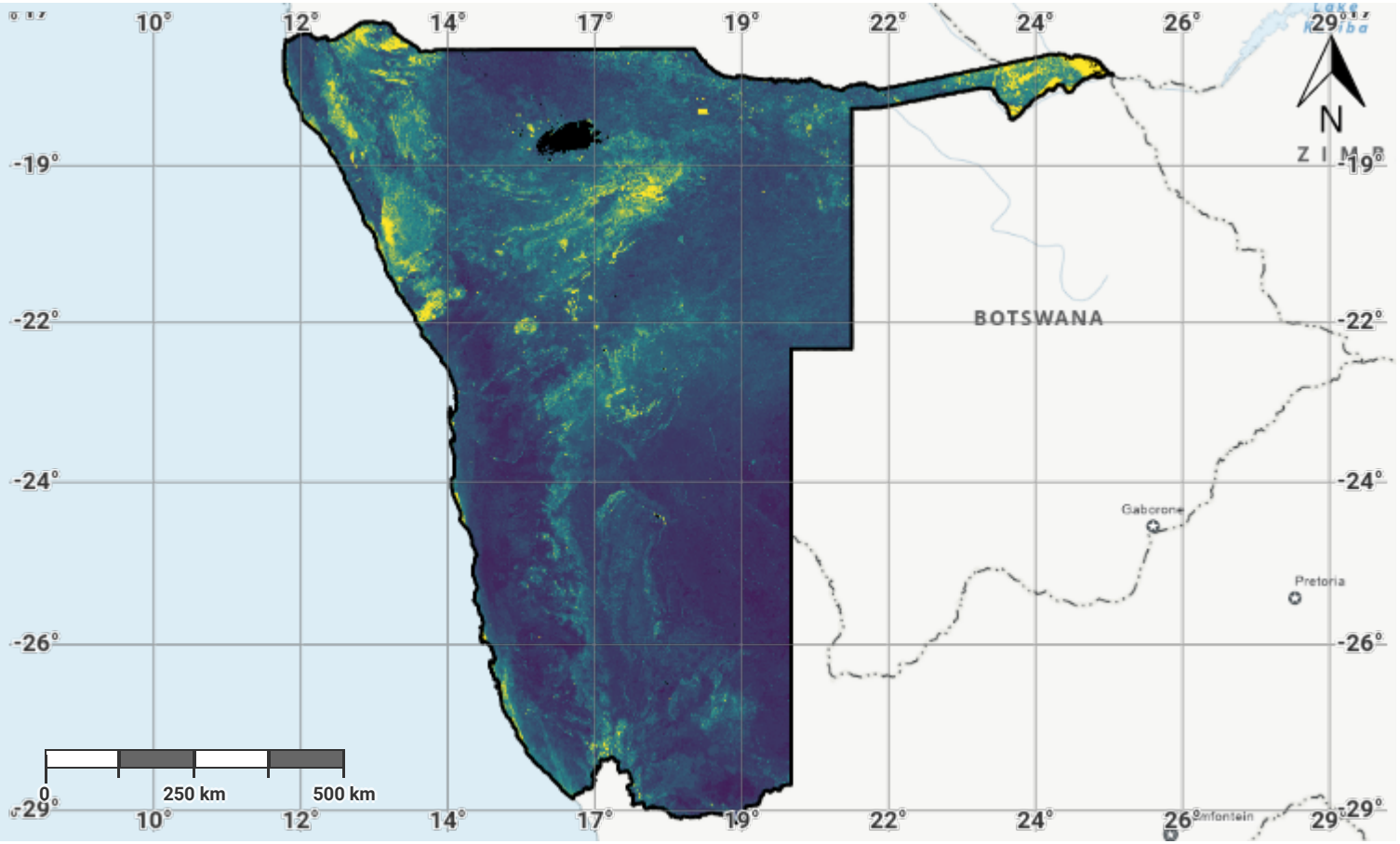
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Namibia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 26.0 t/ha
- 26.0 - 52.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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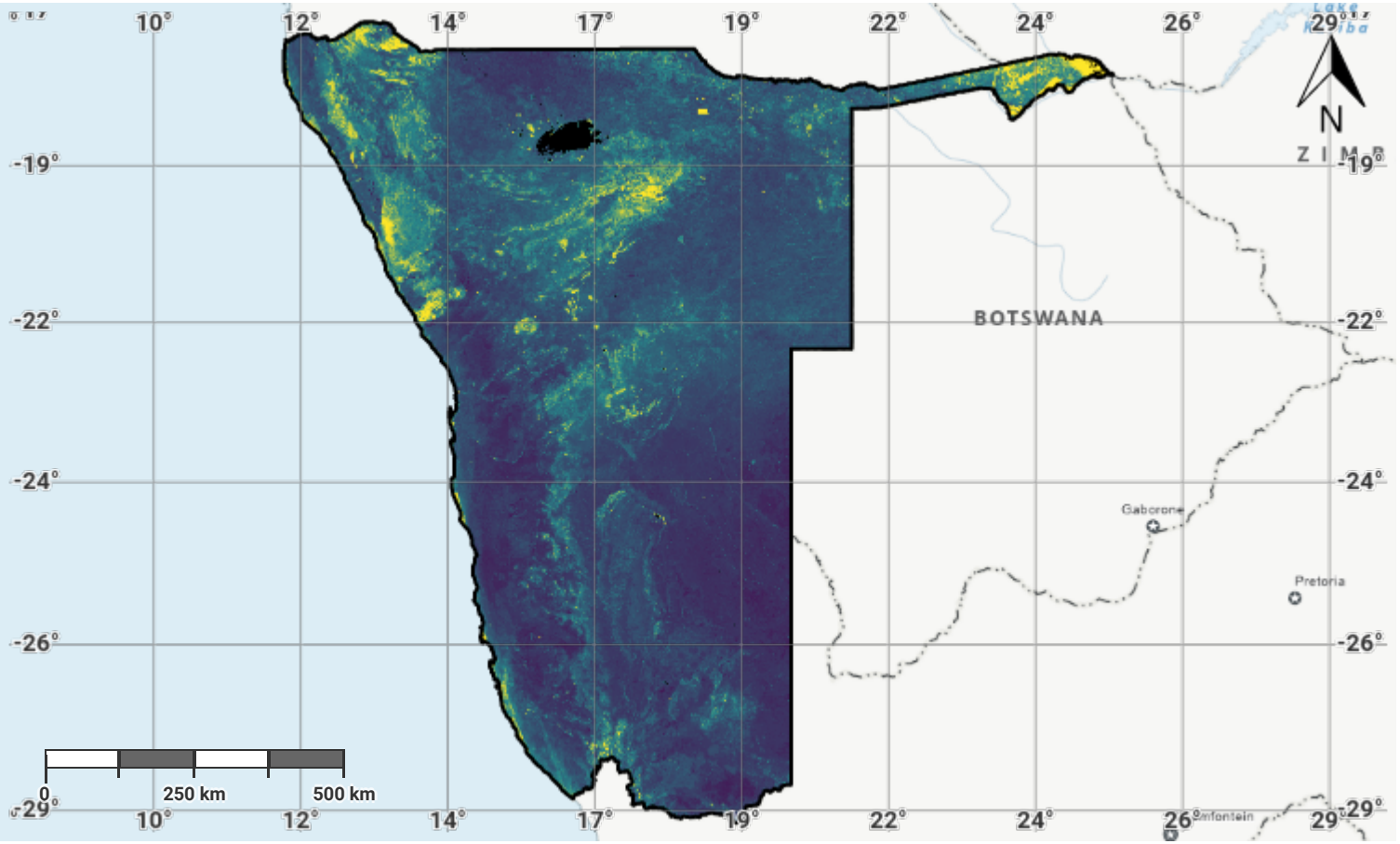
Namibia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 26.0 t/ha
- 26.0 - 52.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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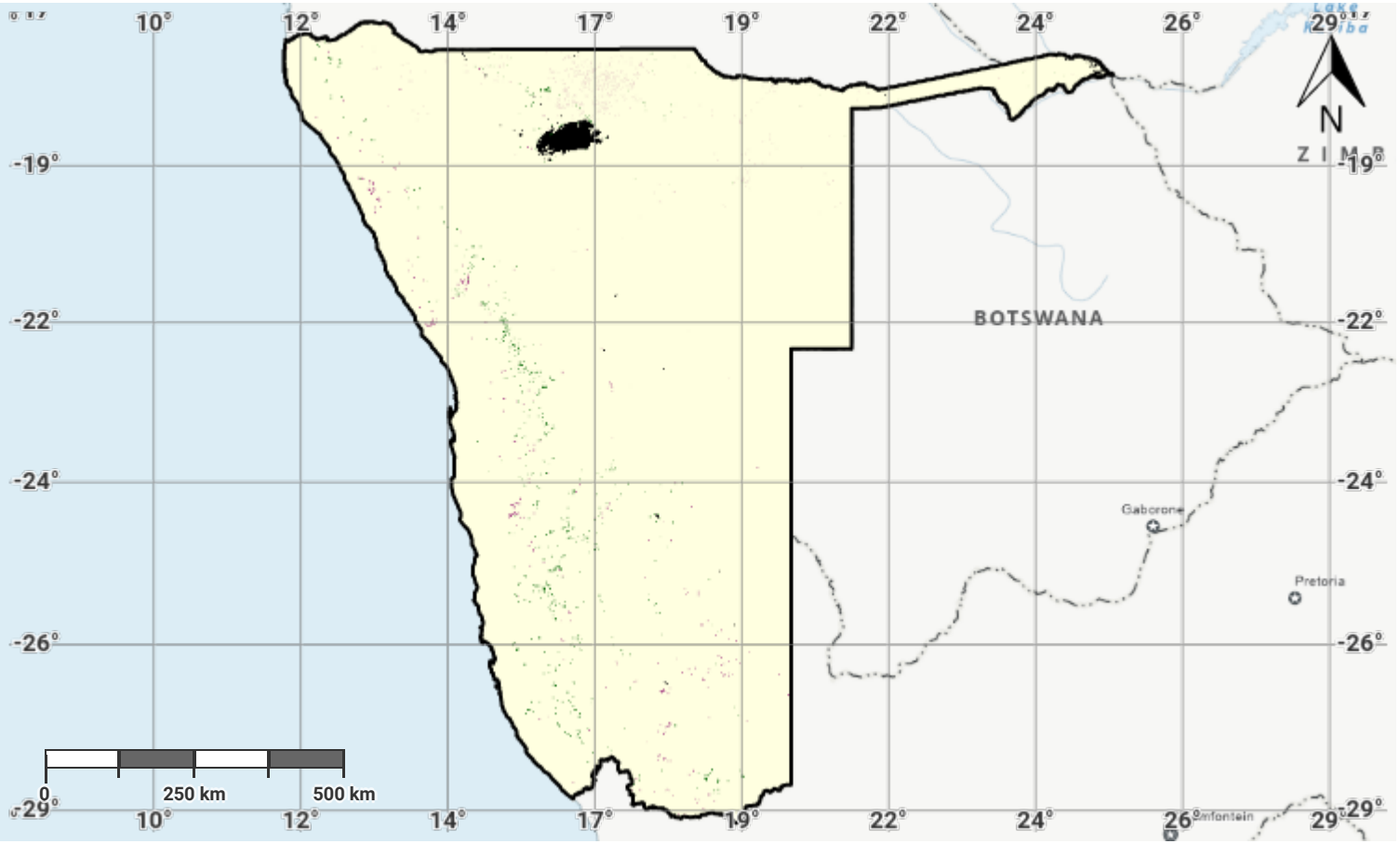
Namibia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -74.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 74.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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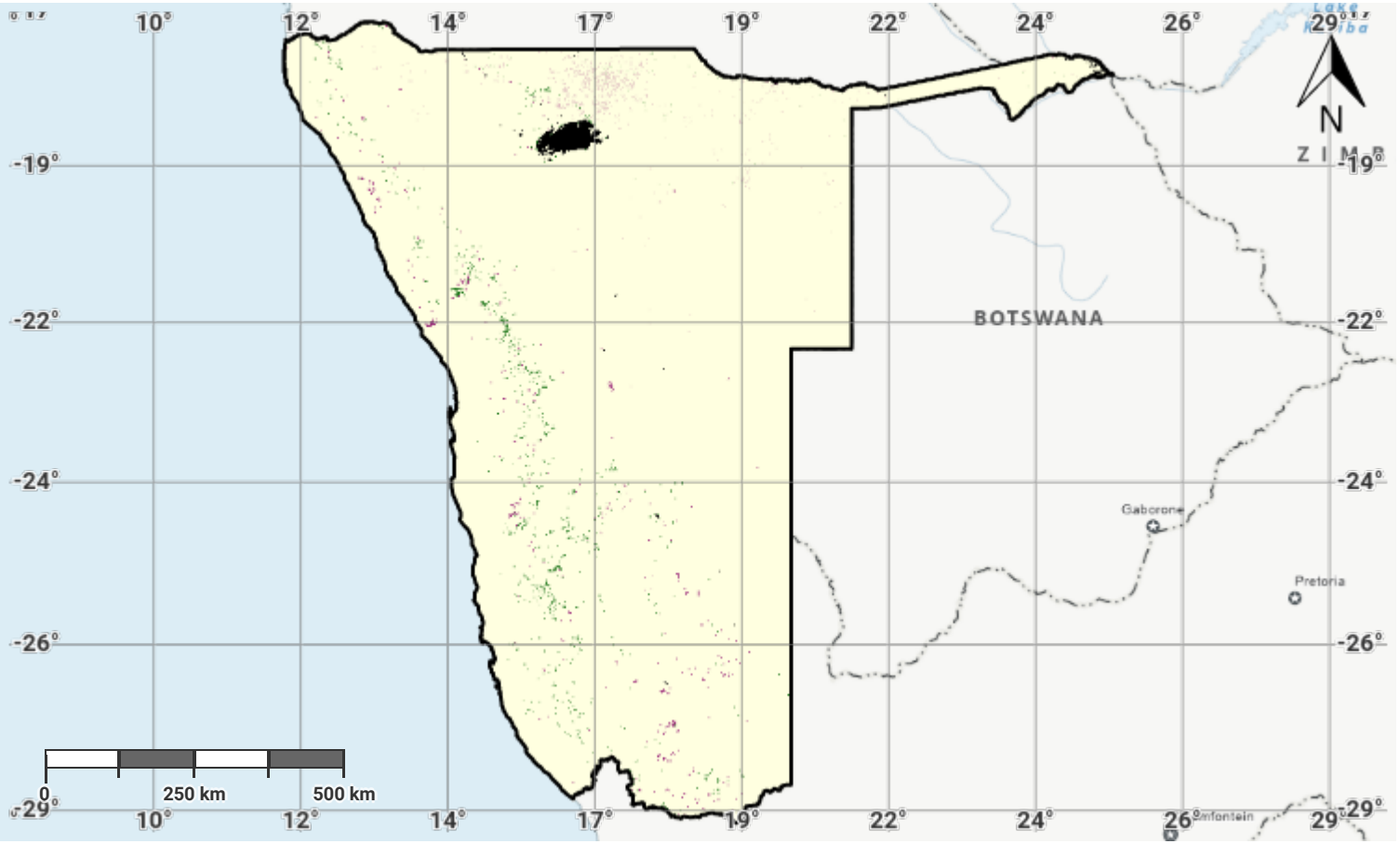
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Namibia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -19.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 19.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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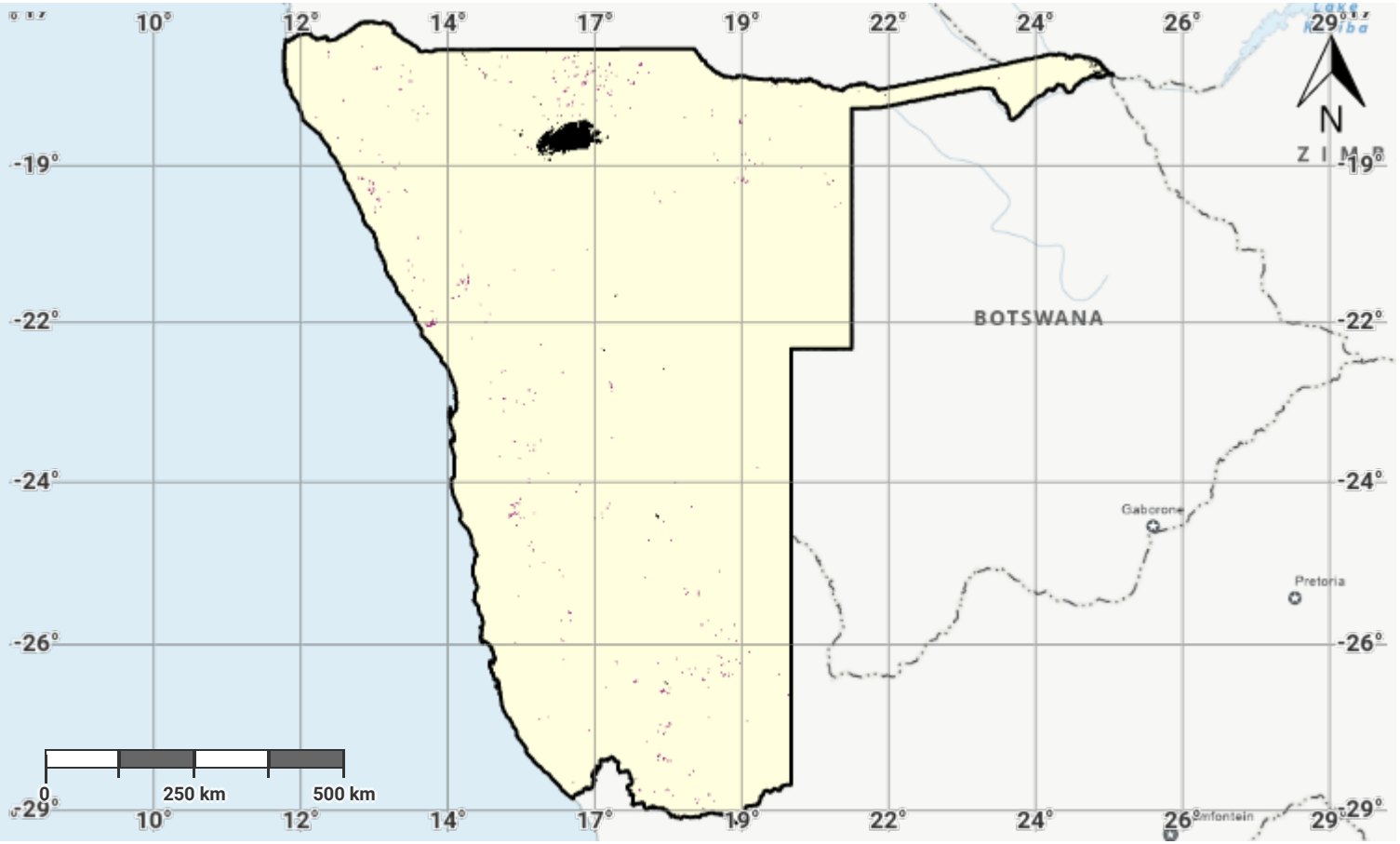
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Namibia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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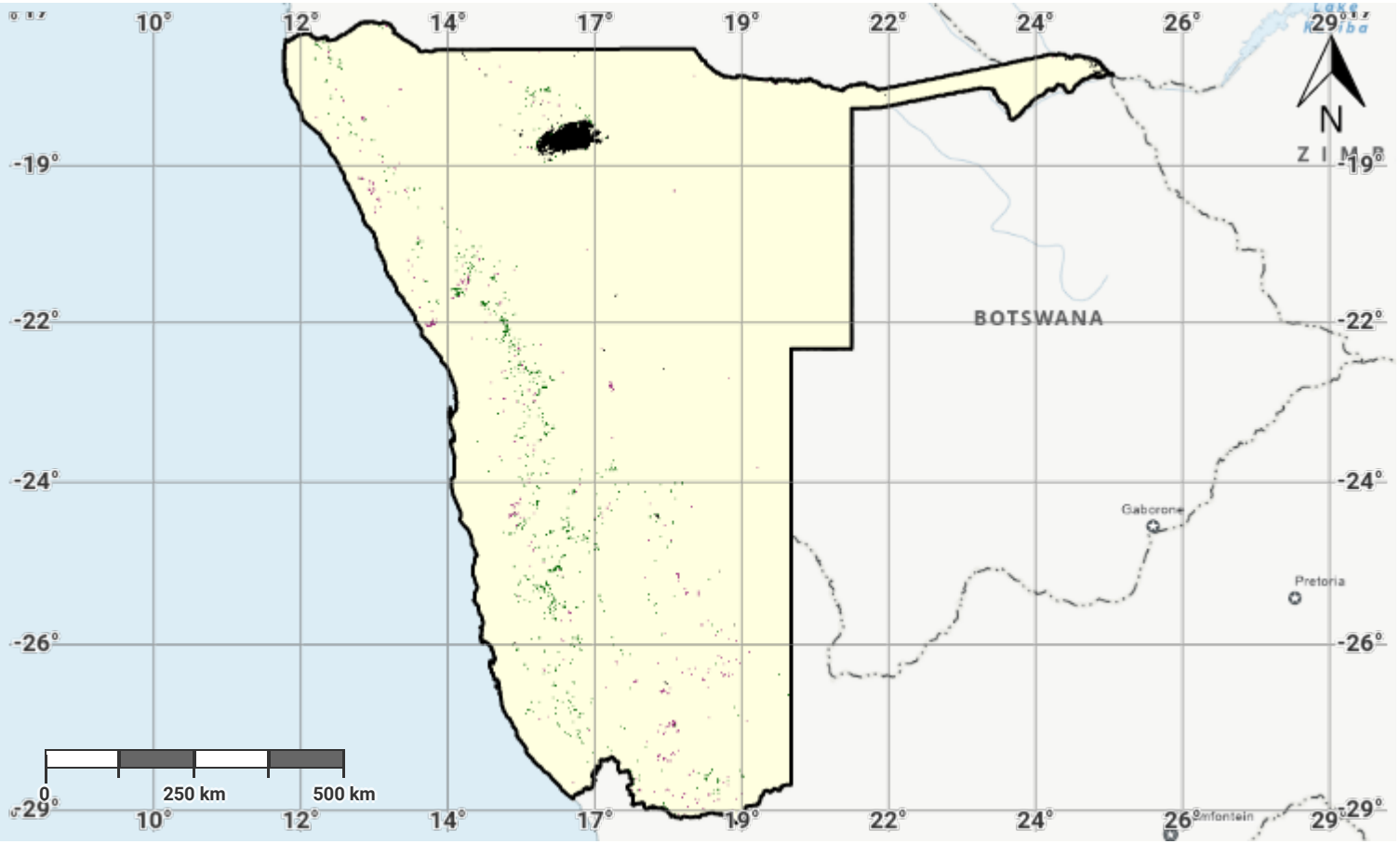
Namibia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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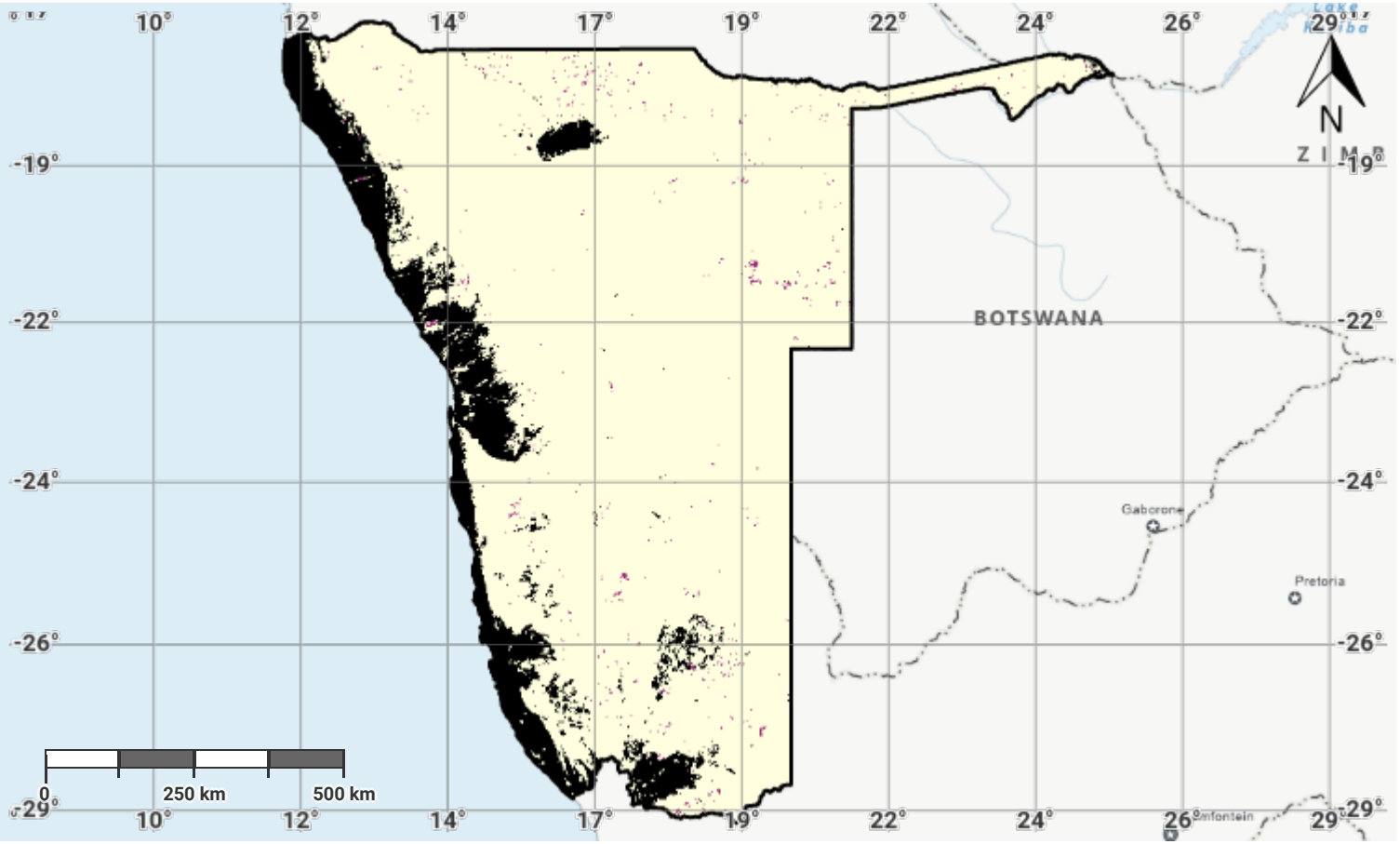
Namibia – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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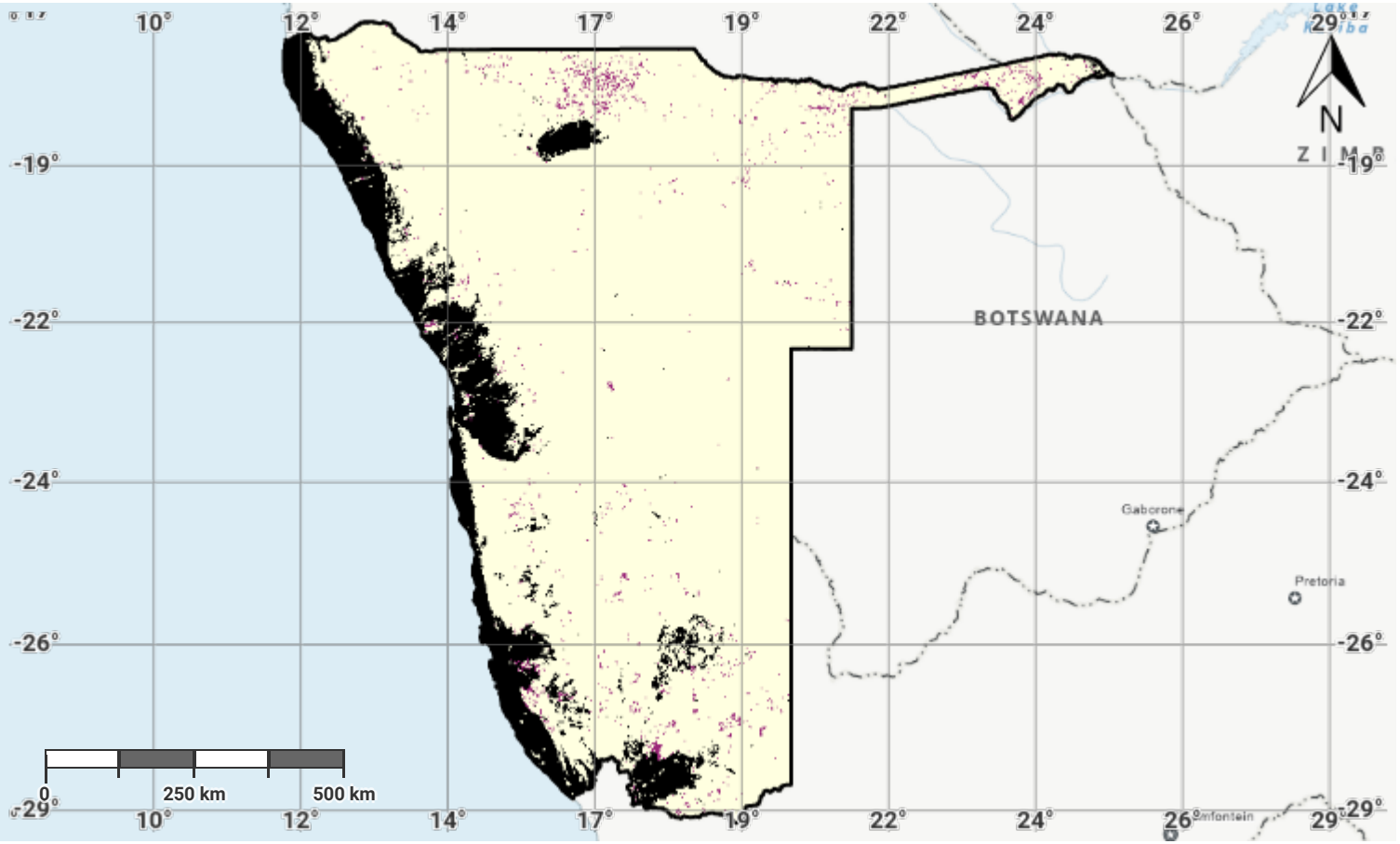
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Namibia – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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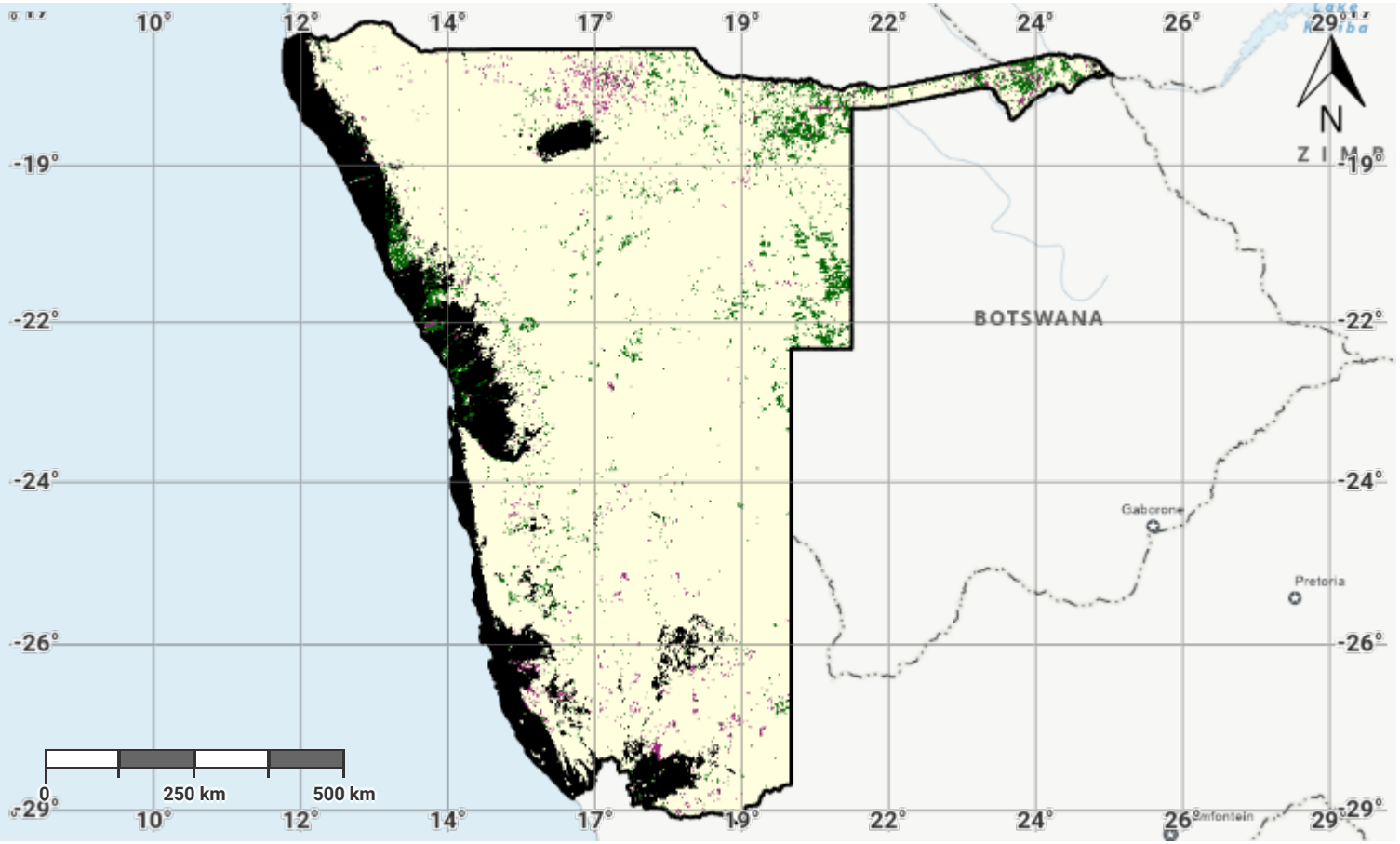
Namibia – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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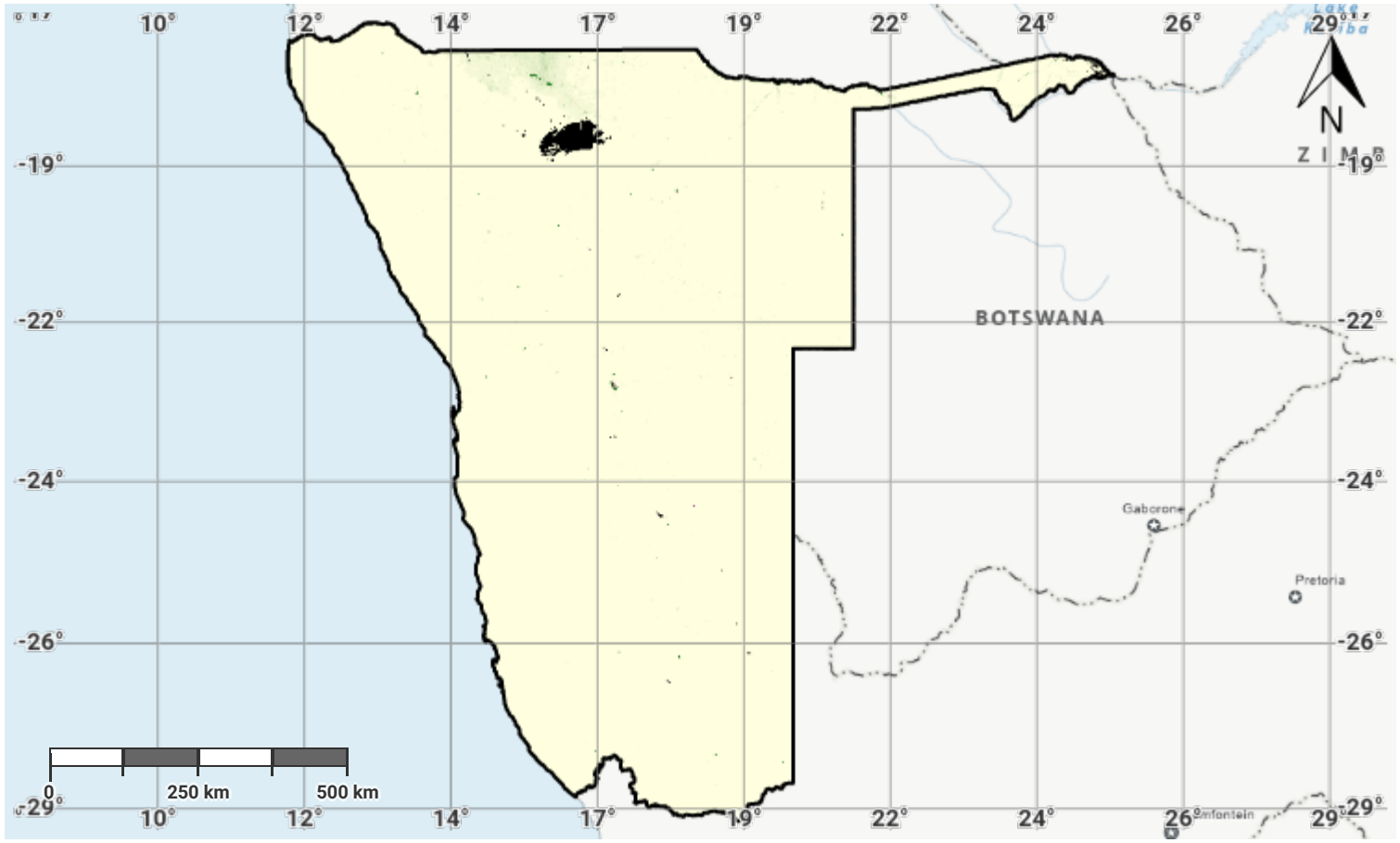
Namibia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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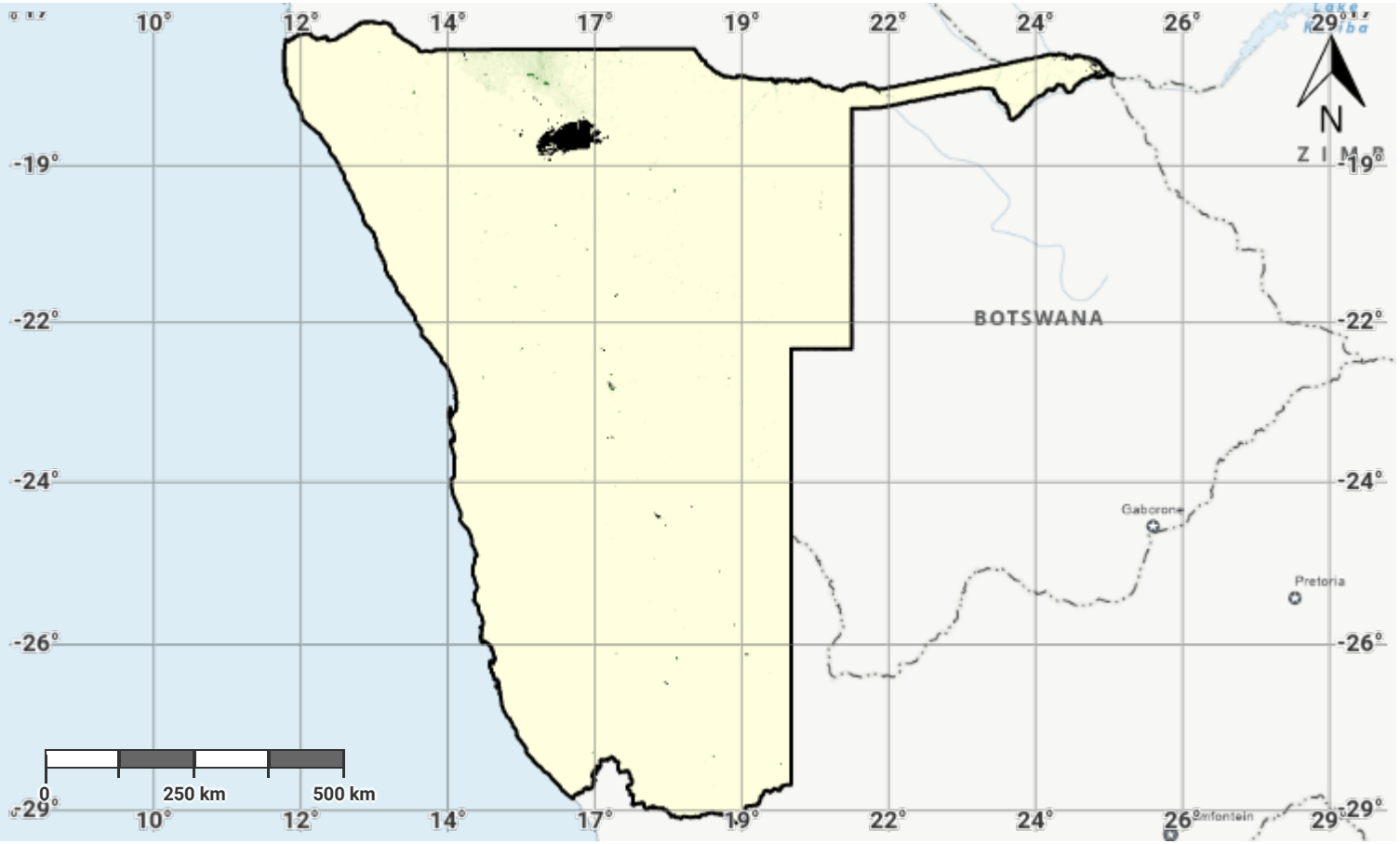
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 250
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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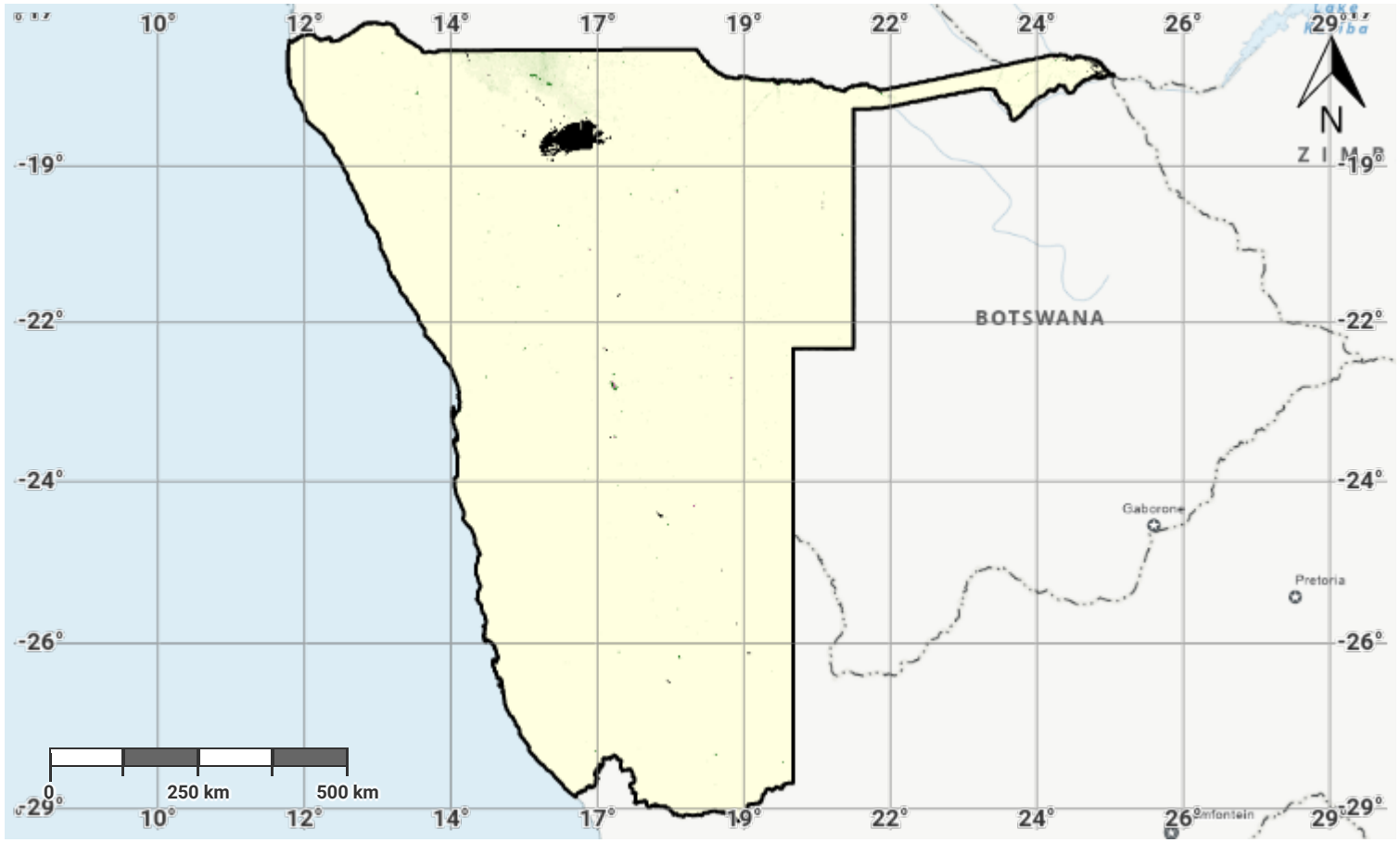
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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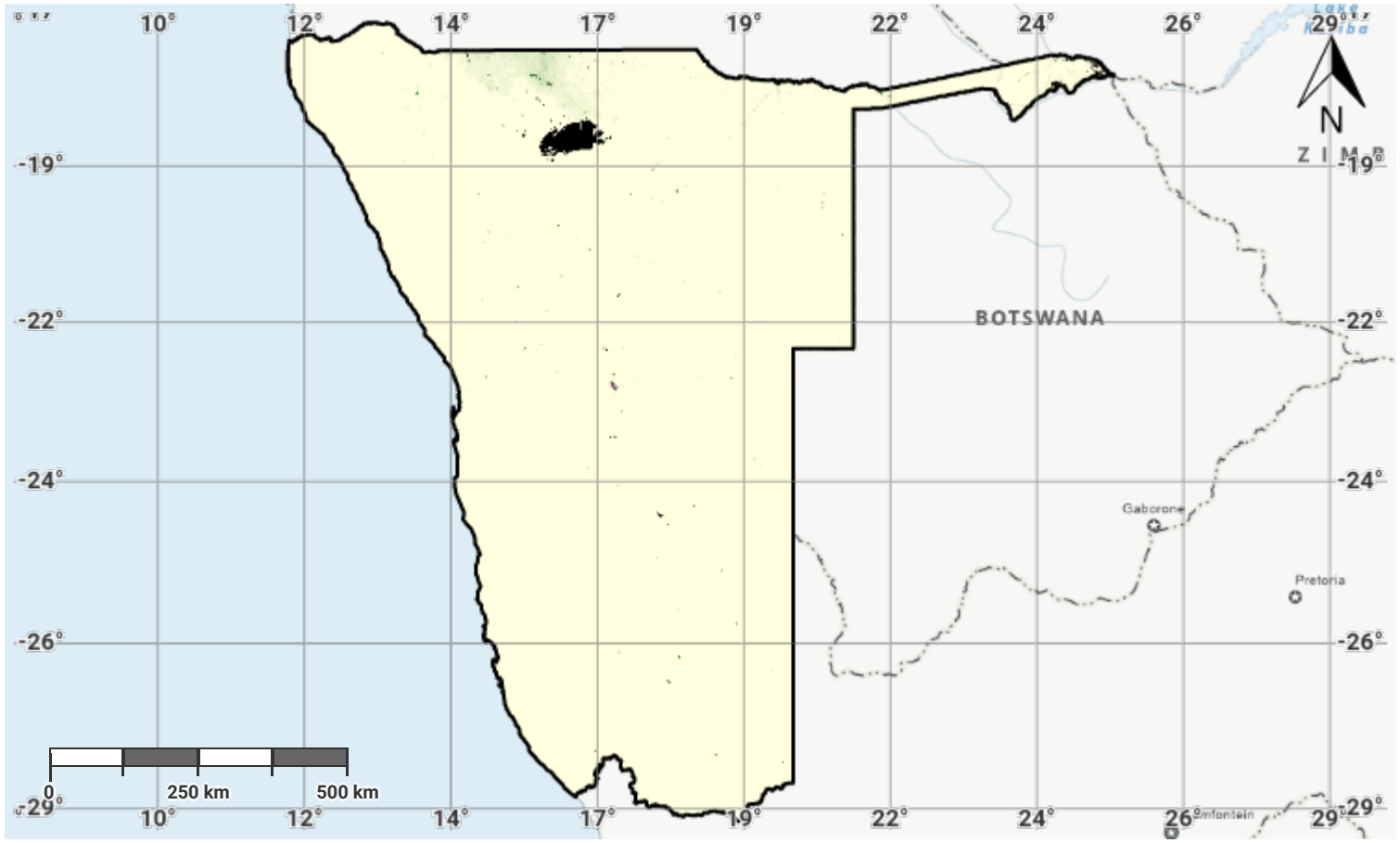
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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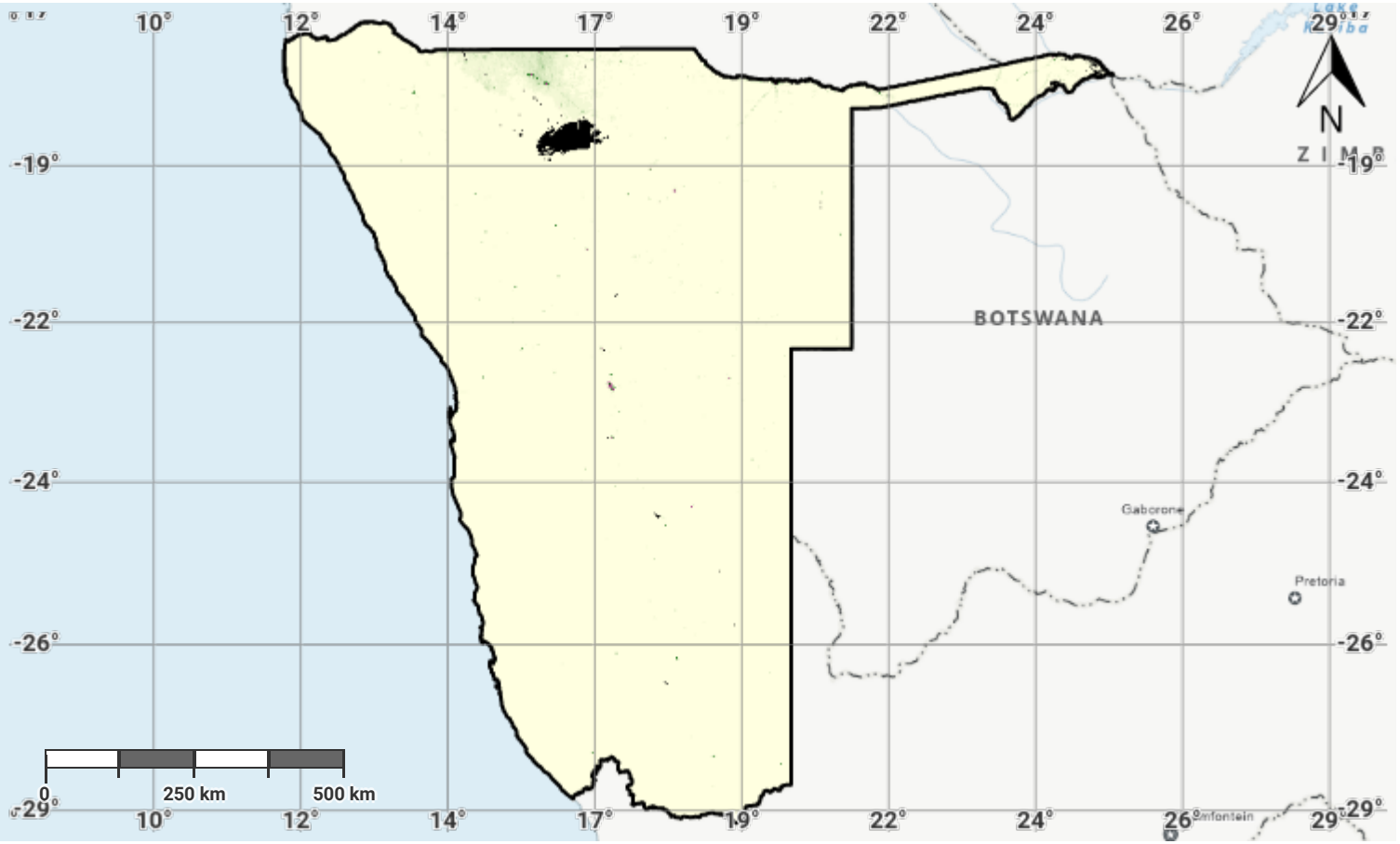
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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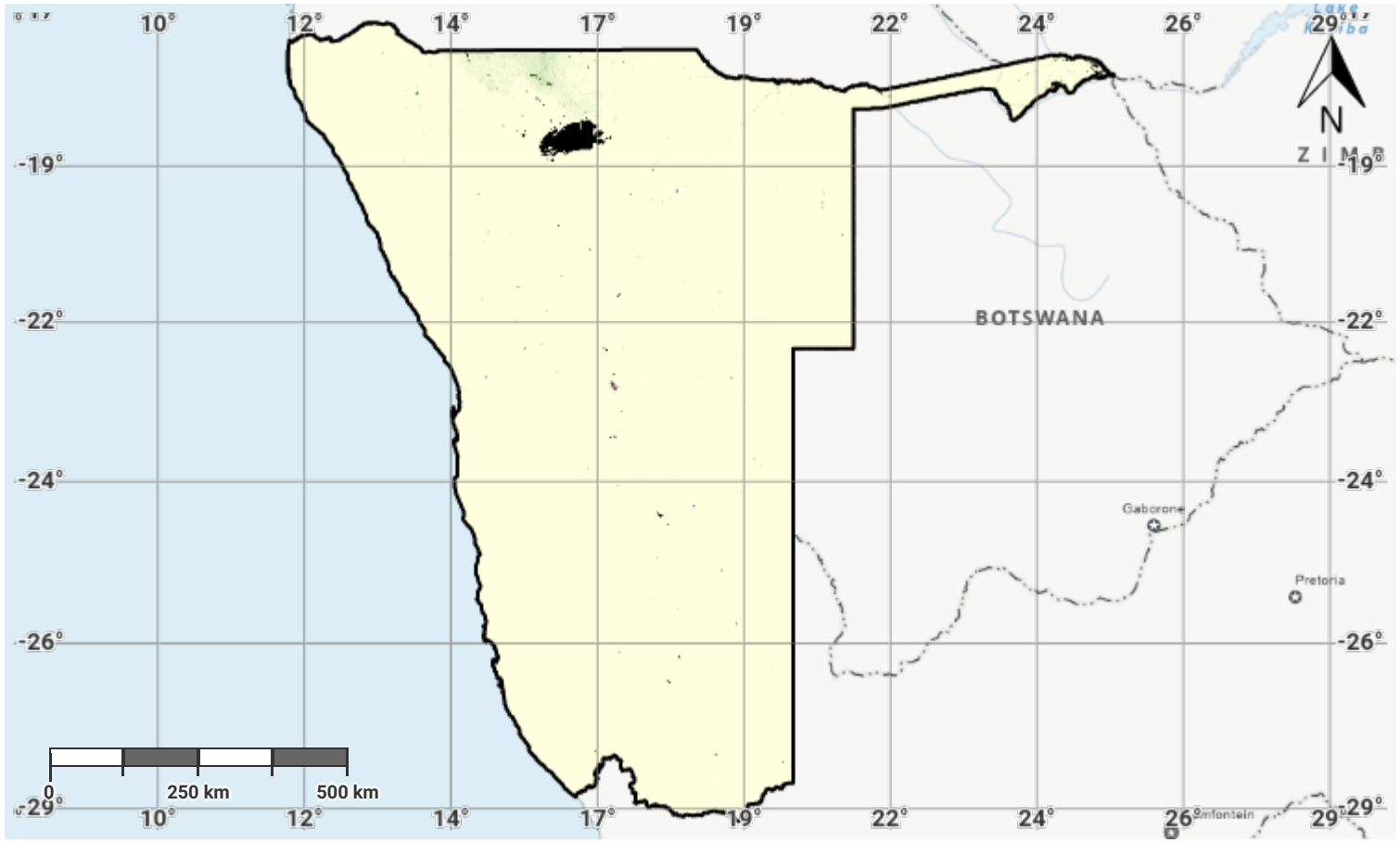
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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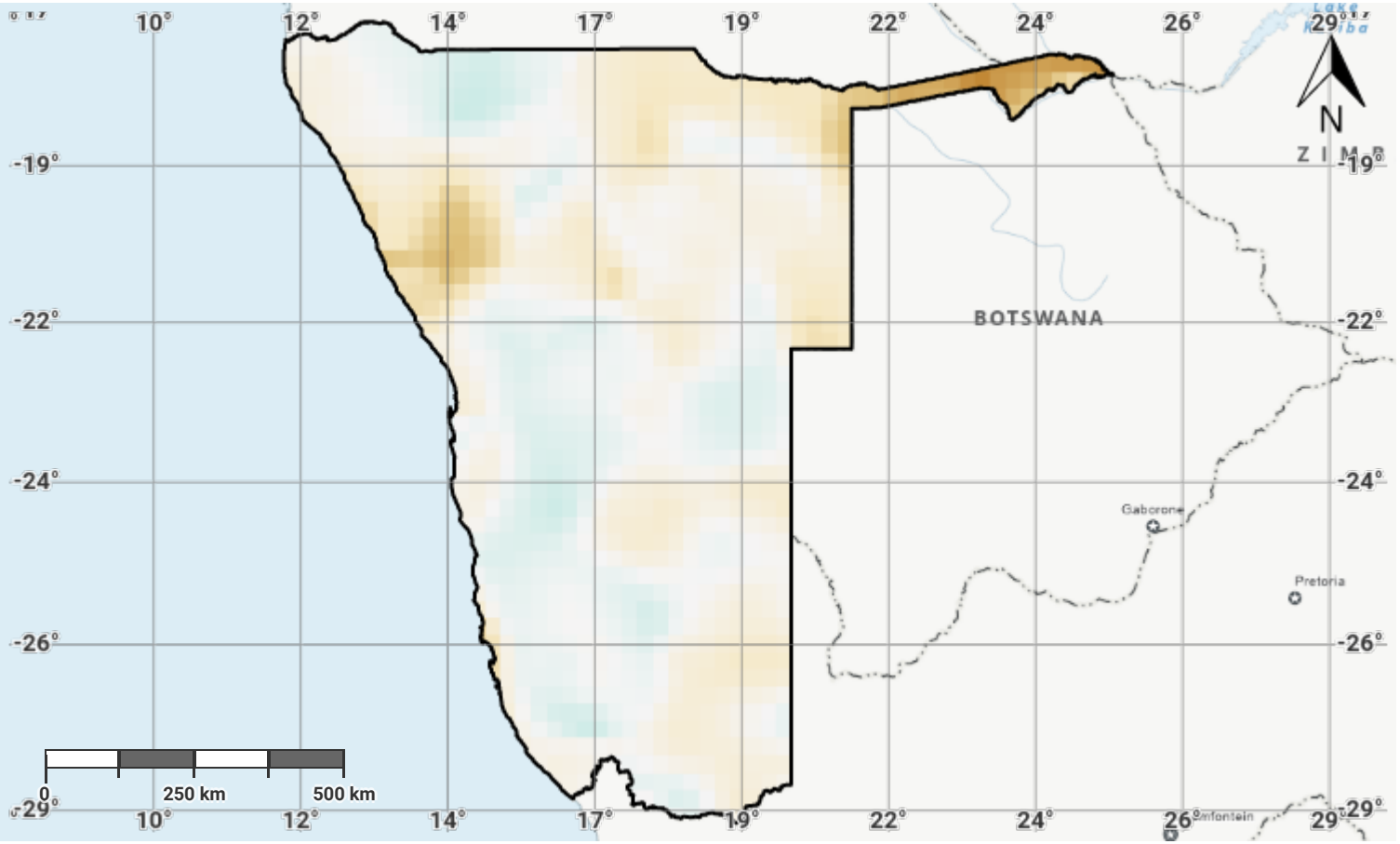
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Namibia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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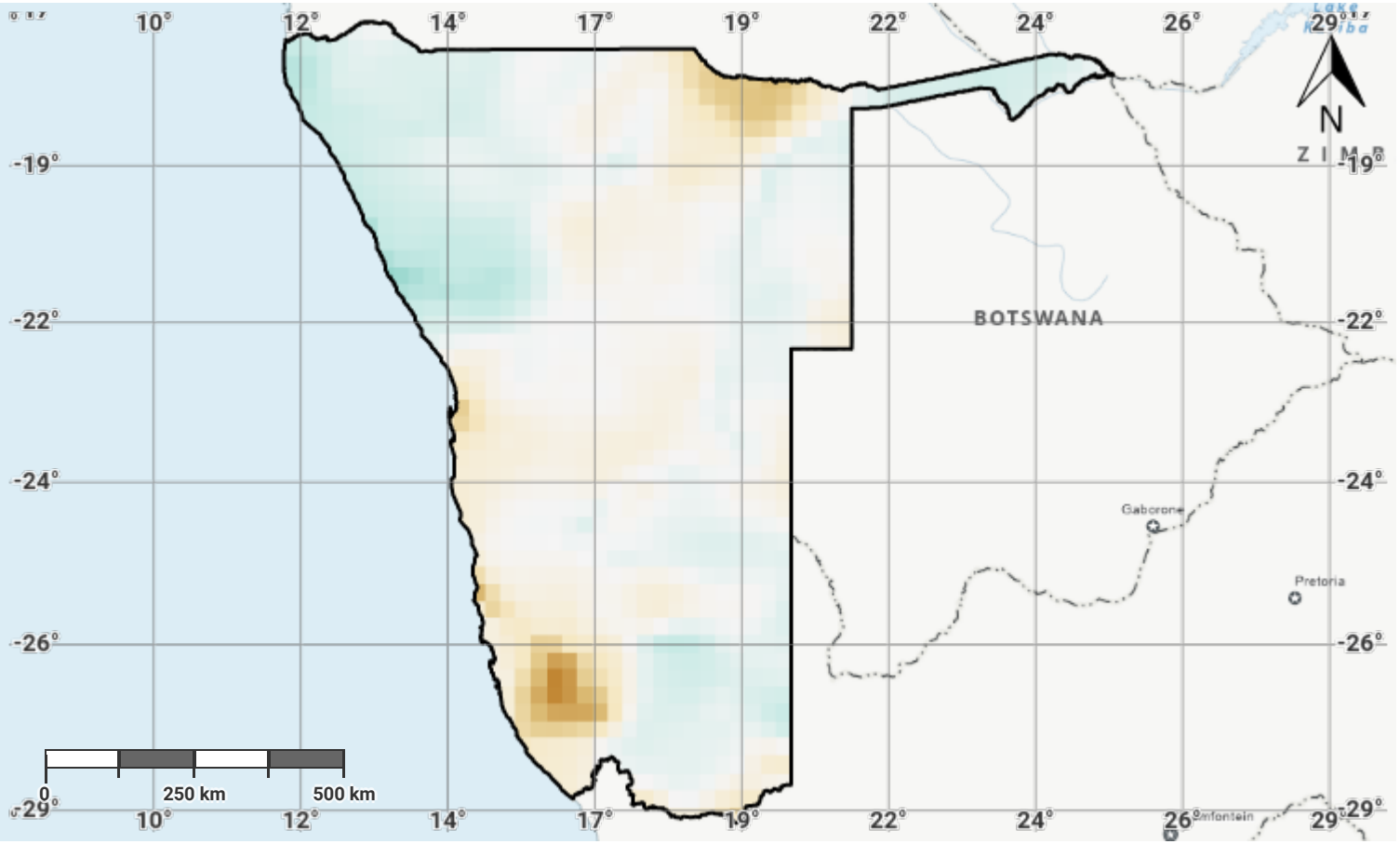
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Namibia – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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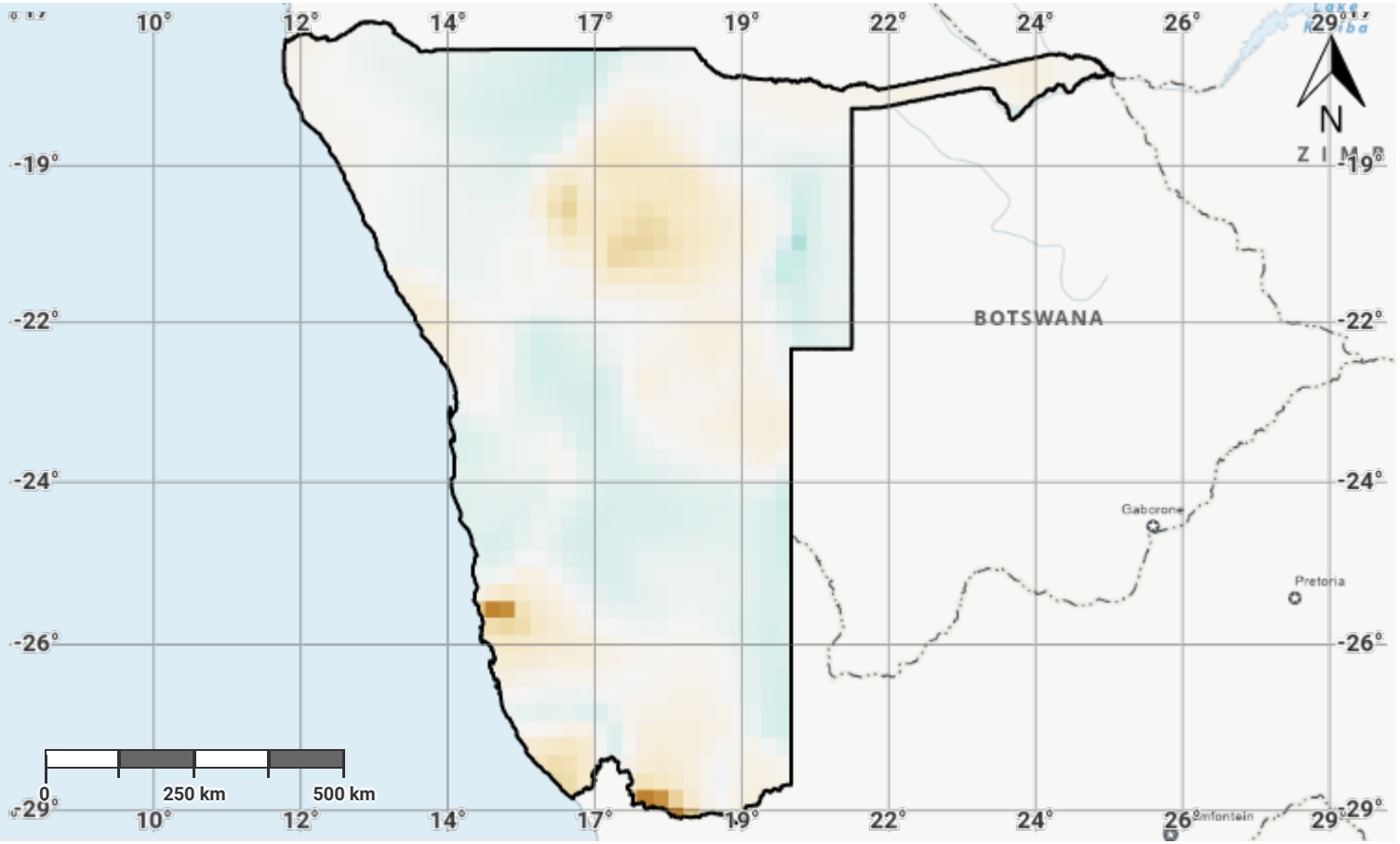
Namibia – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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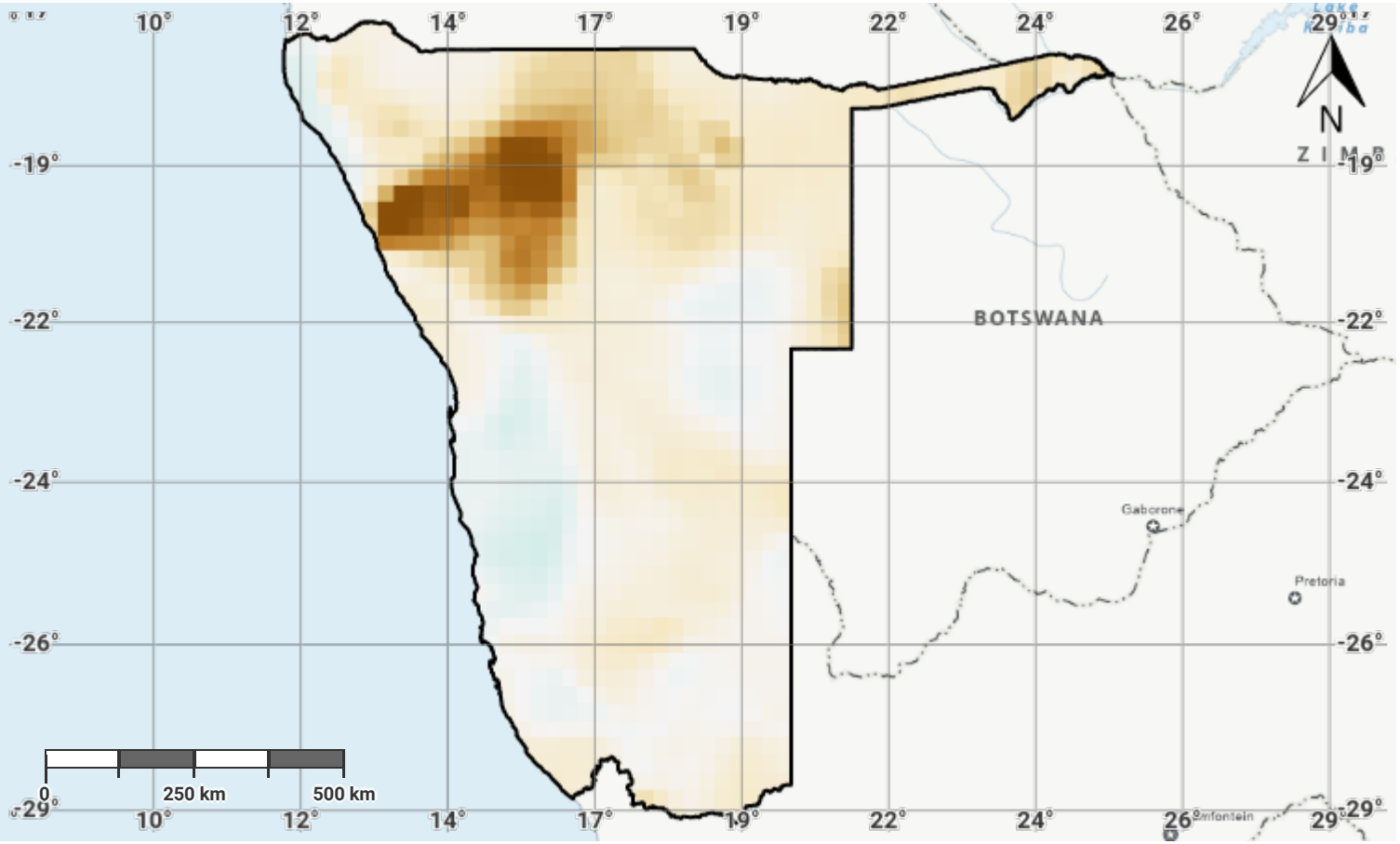
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Namibia – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

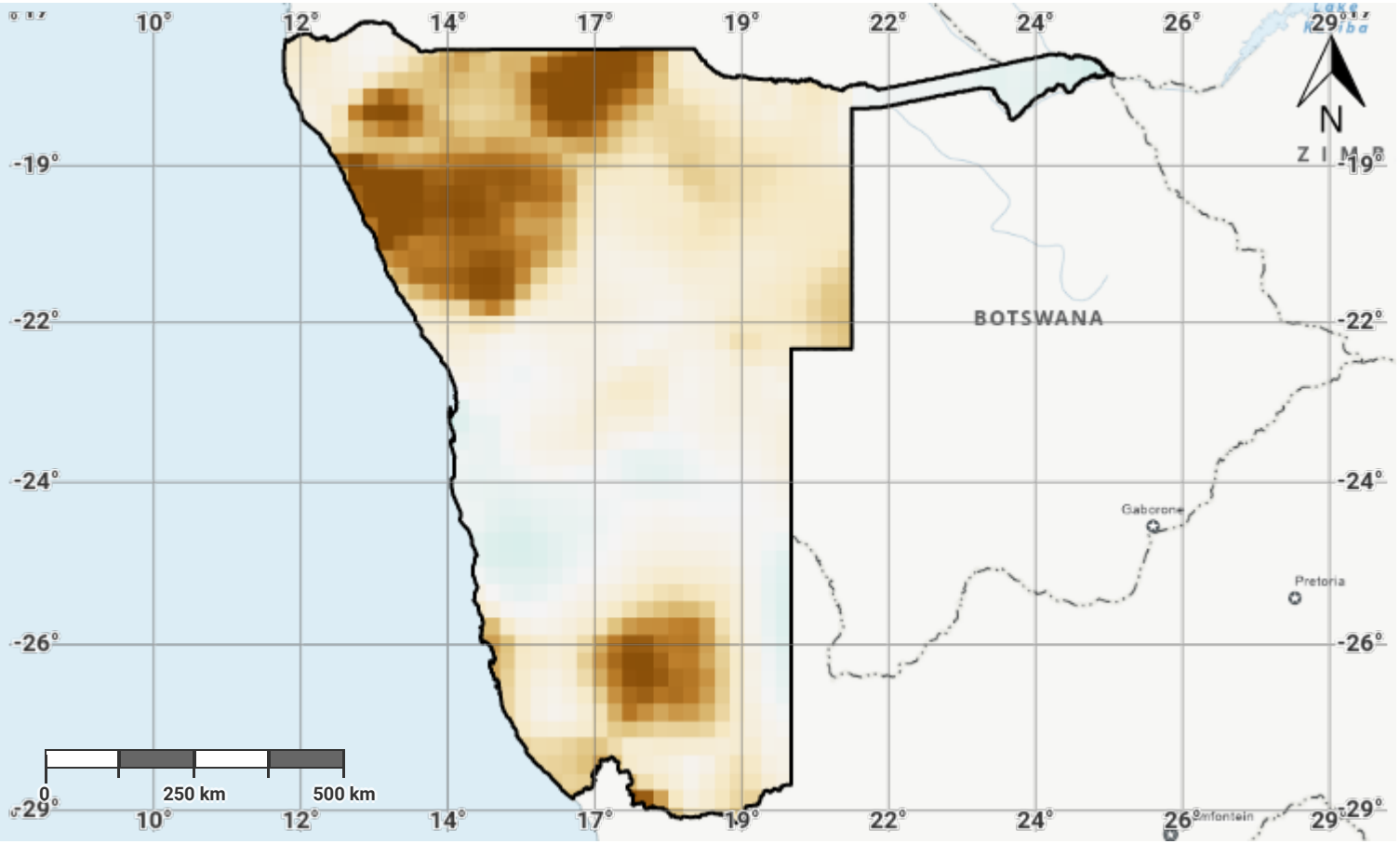
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Namibia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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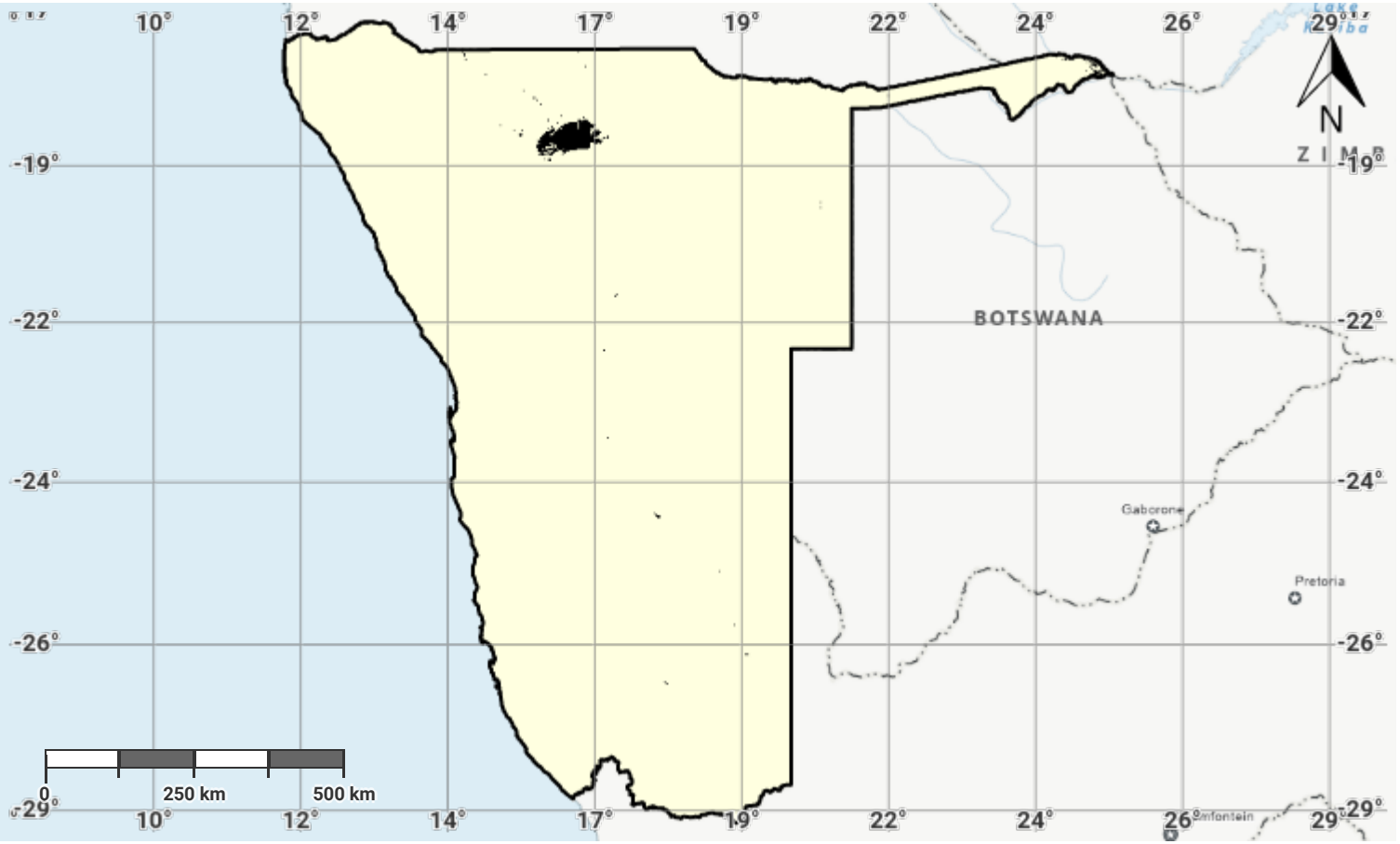
Namibia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 550
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 550
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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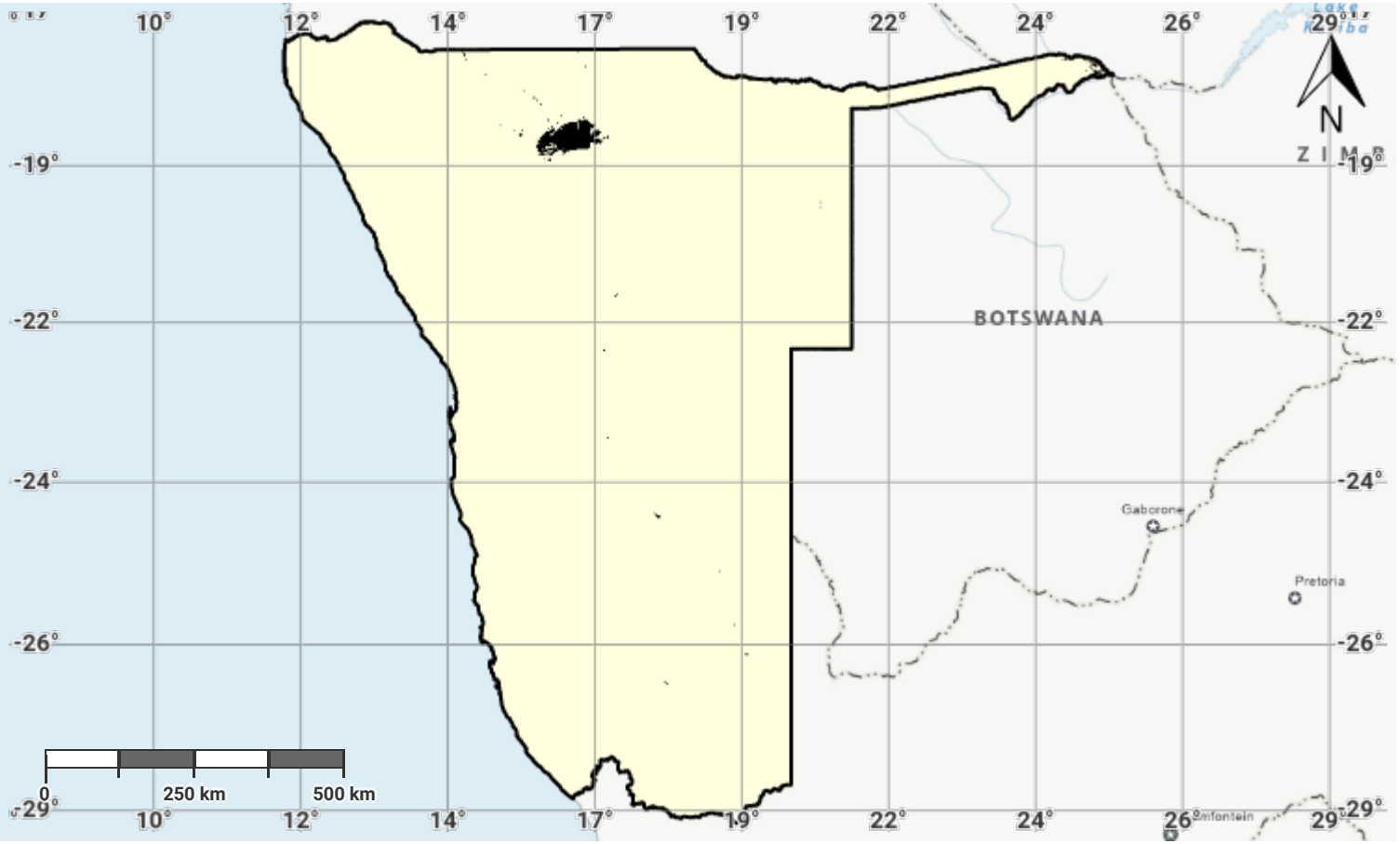
Namibia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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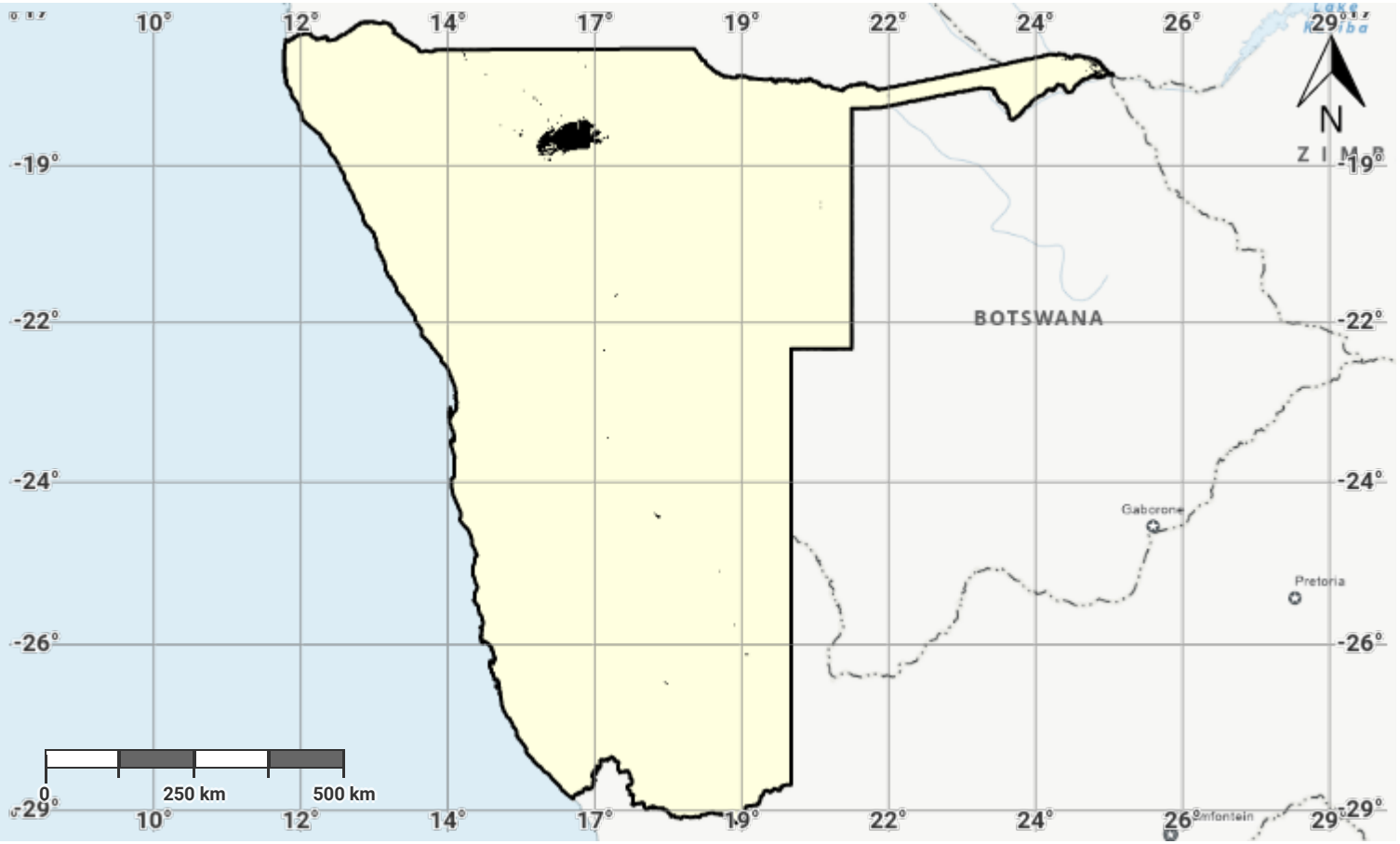
Namibia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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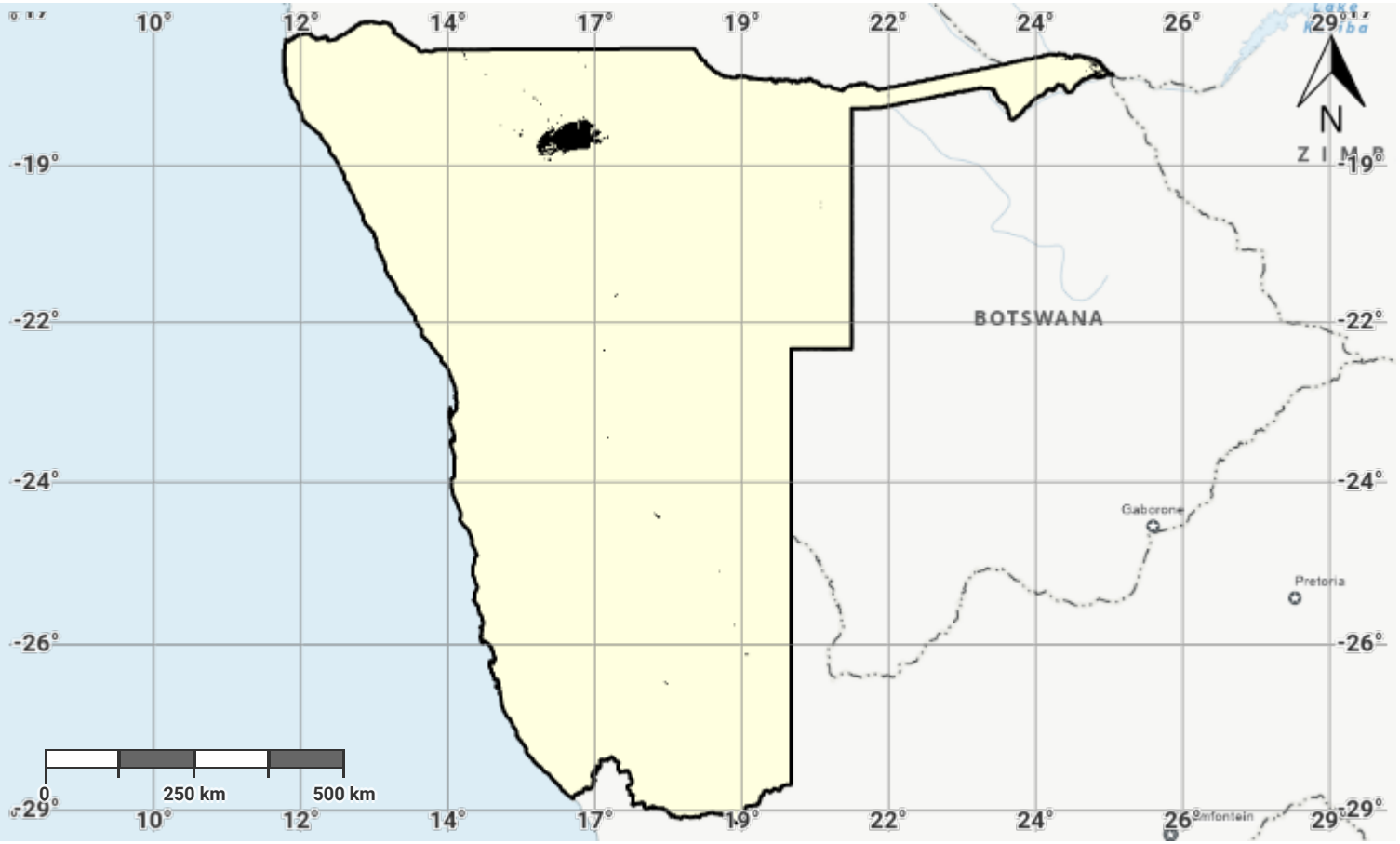
Namibia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 40
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 40
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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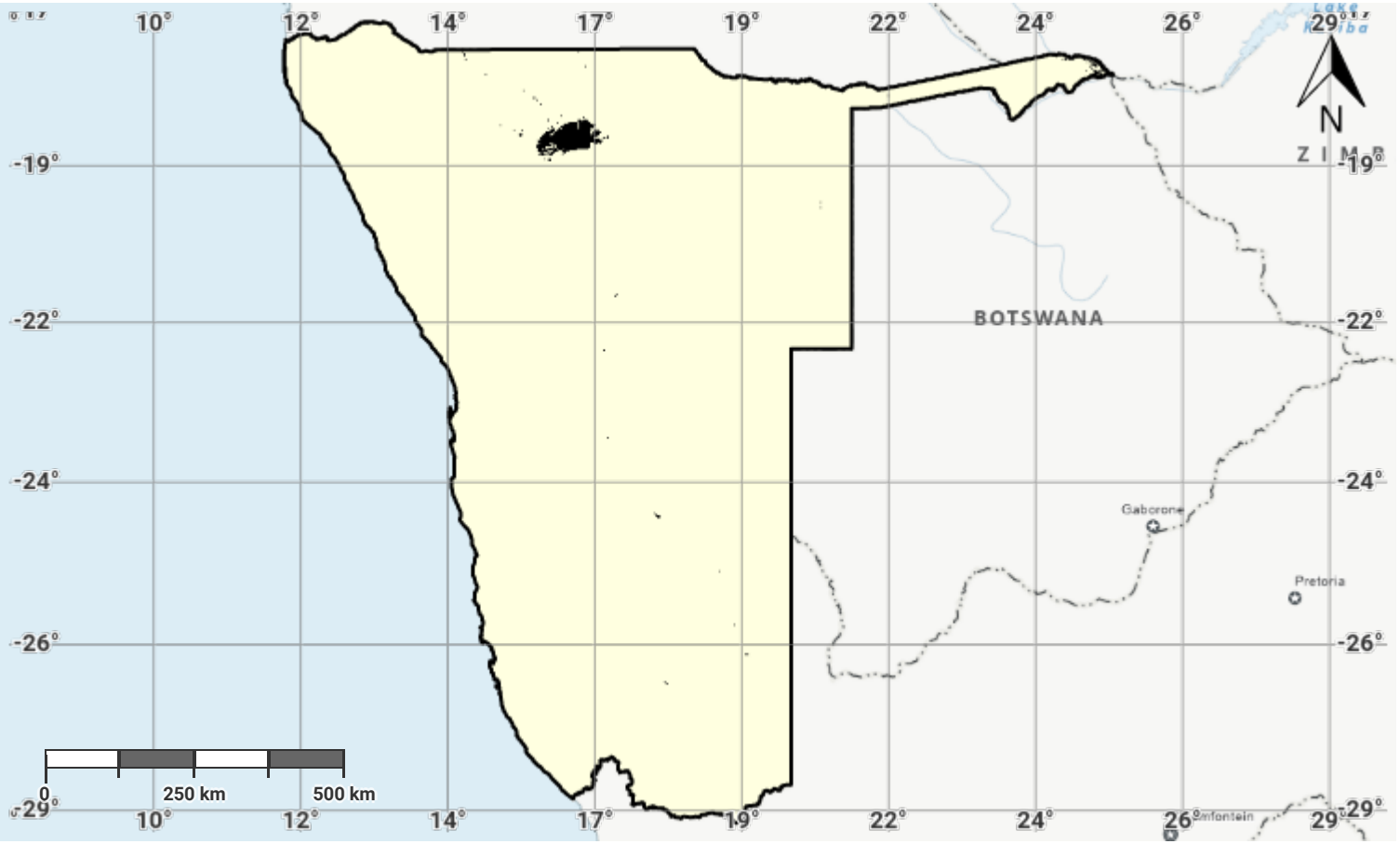
Namibia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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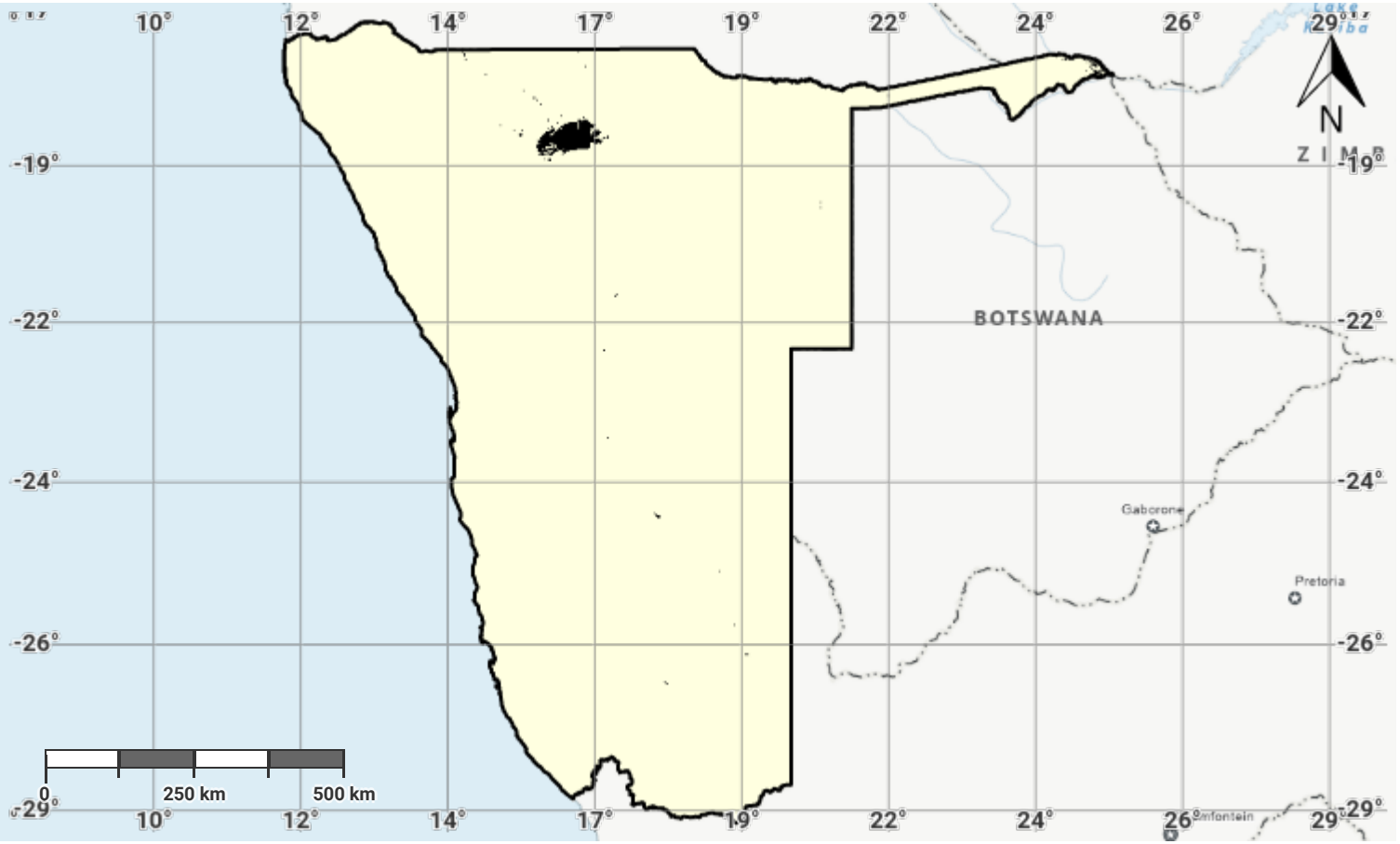
Namibia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 50
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 50
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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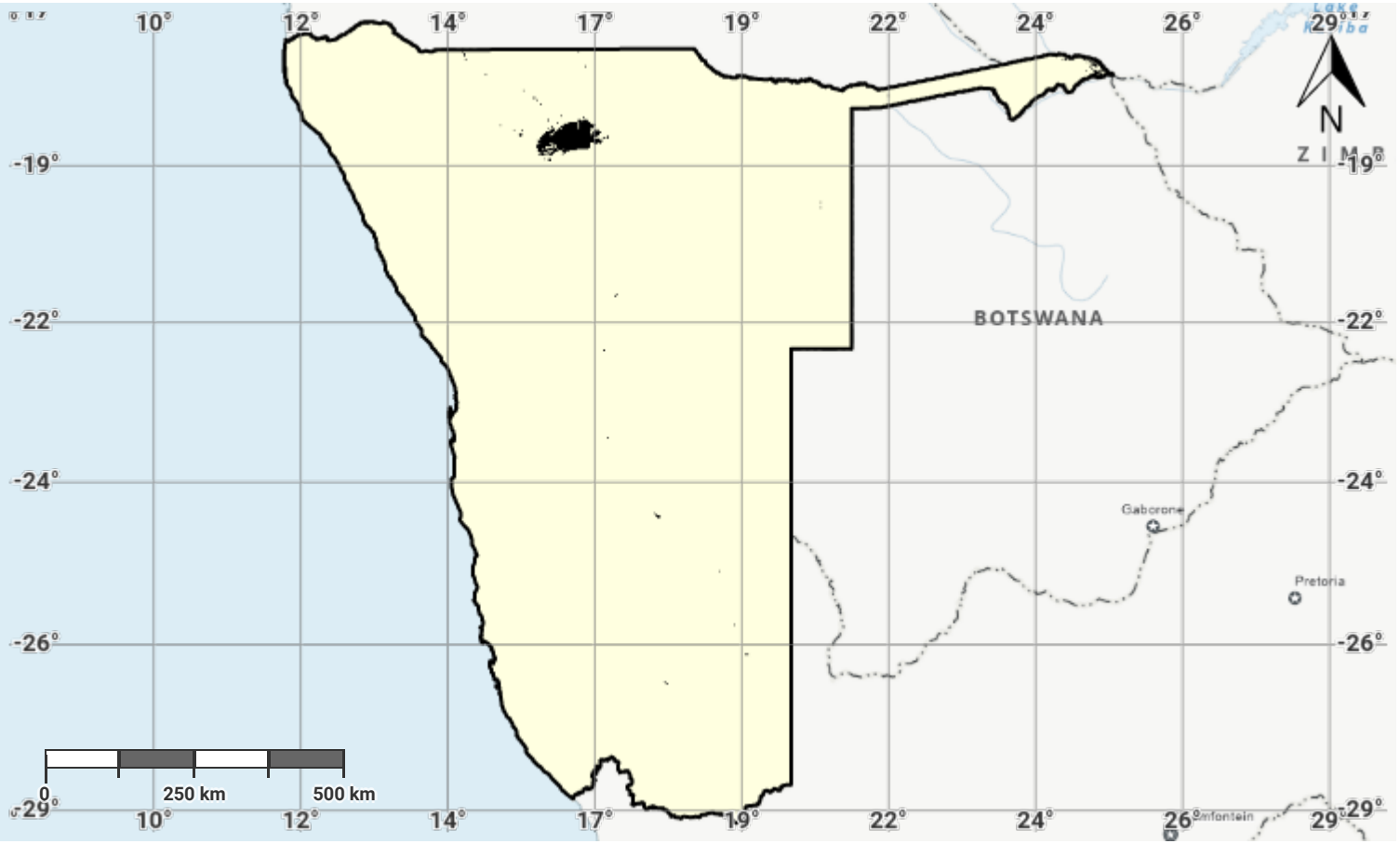
Namibia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 50
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 50
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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