

# Namib Sand Sea

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Namib Sand Sea

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Namib Sand Sea	-24.885 / 15.408	3077700	899500	3977200	2013
Total (ha)		3077700	899500	3977200	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Namib Sand Sea - map of inscribed property	2013	

### 1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

#### Comment

Ministry of Environment and Tourism Namibia - Facebook page Website: [www.met.gov.na](http://www.met.gov.na) <https://www.gobabeb.org>

## 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

**2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	×	
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

Sandwich Harbour the international wetland of importance is protected under Ramsar Convention and it is wholly located within the property

**2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?**

No

**2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?**

No

**2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?**

No

**2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?**

No

**2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes**

<b>2.7.1</b>	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.2</b>	<b>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.3</b>	<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	✕
<b>2.7.4</b>	<b>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	

**2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)**

Namib Sand Sea World Heritage Site is wholly located within the National Park, Namib Naukluft Park, thus the property is jointly managed on national park principles. National Heritage Council of Namibia is working in close corporation with the NSSWHS management in implementation of the 1972 convention.

**2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?**

Not aware

**2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware**

None

**2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?**

Not aware

**2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.**

None

**3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

**3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee**

Namib Sand Sea

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

The Namib Sand Sea lies along the arid African coast of the South Atlantic lying wholly within Namibia's Namib-Naukluft Park. It covers an area of 3,077,700 hectares, with an additional 899,500 hectares designated as a buffer zone.

The Namib Sand Sea is a unique coastal fog desert encompassing a diverse array of large, shifting dunes. It is an outstanding example of the scenic, geomorphological, ecological and evolutionary consequences of wind-driven processes interacting with geology and biology. The sand sea includes most known types of dunes together with associated landforms such as inselbergs, pediplains, and playas, formed through aeolian depositional processes. It is a place of outstanding natural beauty where atmospheric conditions provide exceptional visibility of landscape features by day and the dazzling southern hemisphere sky at night.

Life in the fog-bathed coastal dunes of the Namib Sand Sea is characterised by very rare behavioural, morphological and physiological adaptations that have evolved throughout its specialist communities. The large number of endemic plants and animals are globally-important examples of evolution and the resilience of life in extreme environments.

**Criterion (vii):**The property is the world's only coastal desert that includes extensive dune fields influenced by fog. This alone makes it exceptional at a global scale, but it also represents a superlative natural phenomenon on account of the three-part 'conveyor system' which has produced the massive dune field from material transported over thousands of kilometres from the interior of the African continent by river erosion, ocean currents and wind. Most dune fields elsewhere in the world are derived from bedrock eroded in situ. The age, extent and height of the dunes are outstanding and the property also exhibits a range of features that give it exceptional aesthetic qualities. The diversity of dune formations, their ever-changing form and the range of colour and texture create landscapes of outstanding natural beauty.

**Criterion (viii):** The property represents an exceptional example of ongoing geological processes involving the formation of the world's only extensive dune system in a coastal fog desert through transport of material over thousands of kilometres by river, ocean current and wind. Although the nominated area encompasses only the Aeolian elements of this ongoing geological process the other elements of the 'conveyor system' are assured. The diversity of the ever-changing dune formations, sculpted by pronounced daily and seasonal changes in dominant wind directions is also exceptional at a global scale within such a relatively small area.

**Criterion (ix):** The property is an exceptional example of ongoing ecological process in a coastal fog desert where plant and animal communities are continuously adapting to life in a hyper arid environment. Fog serves as the primary source of water and this is harvested in extraordinary ways while the ever-mobile wind-blown dunes provide an unusual substrate in which well-oxygenated subsurface sand offers respite and escape for 'swimming' and 'diving' invertebrates, reptiles and mammals. The outstanding combination and characteristics of the physical environment – loose sand, variable winds and fog gradients across the property – creates an ever-changing variety of micro-habitats and ecological niches that is globally unique on such a scale.

**Criterion (x):** The property is of outstanding importance for the in-situ conservation of an unusual and exceptional array of endemic species uniquely adapted to life in a hyper-arid desert environment in which fog serves as the primary source of water. These are mostly invertebrate animals and display a range of very rare behavioural and physiological adaptations to the desert environment where they live that contributes significantly to the property's OUV.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass all the elements of the Namib Sand Sea that exemplify its Outstanding Universal Values. These elements are well conserved and included at a scale appropriate to maintaining ongoing dynamic processes. The large size of the area (30,777 km2) ensures that all the active and underlying (fossilized) dune formations and features, causative processes and ancillary habitats are included. The extensive dune-scapes are unspoilt and continuously refreshed and maintained by wholly natural processes. Because of its vast size, difficulty of access and current management within the protected Namib-Naukluft Park (49,768 km2), the Namib Sand Sea is well conserved and in an excellent, undamaged state. Permanent visitor and management infrastructure is non-existent within the boundaries of the property and visitation is restricted to small, temporary point locations that have no measurable effect on the area.

Protection and management requirements

The Namib Sand Sea has been under conservation management for more than 50 years with well-established management and resource allocation systems, based on regularly revised and updated management plans and long-term budgetary planning. Prior to establishment of conservation management, the area was protected for its potential as a diamond-mining area, but this was never realised. Key management issues today include managing the increasing demand for visitor access to pristine areas and precluding mineral exploration rights that would impact on the values and attributes of the area. There is potential for serial extension of the Namib Sand Sea beyond the Namib-Naukluft Park and beyond national borders to include other significant dune systems within other protected areas of the larger Namib Desert.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Worlds only coastal desert	✖			
3.2.2	Coastal desert fog	✖			
3.2.3	Unconsolidated dune fields	✖			
3.2.4	Rich biodiversity	✖			
3.2.5	Presence of endemic species	✖			
3.2.6	Landforms such as inselbergs, pediplains and playas	✖			
3.2.7	Geological processes	✖			
3.2.8	Micro-habitats and ecological niches	✖			
3.2.9		✖			
3.2.10		✖			
3.2.11		✖			
3.2.12		✖			

3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

### 3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Statement of Outstanding Universal Values derived from the working document: Namib Sand Sea World Heritage Site Management Plan. The heritage site is well conserved, its OUV's maintained as it falls within government protected Namib Naukluft Park. The 899 500 ha buffer zone and inaccessibility of the major property sites enables the property to protect itself from anthropogenic threats.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development











Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							

#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							










#### 4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Visitors centre is managed by well trained government employees, employed by Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Detailed property maps for the day visitors are available. All signage's are not made of permanent structures. Picnic benches are made of timber plastic. Information booth still to be established but available information dissemination is on-going. No camping is allowed within the property.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							











#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact
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Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕			
 Negative							











#### 4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There is a landing strip for light aeroplanes in the buffer zone that brings in tourist to comfortably visit the property. The property can only be reached by vehicles through designated roads, most of the property is inaccessible by humans. Increased revenue in local tourism sector, During peak seasons tourist control becomes problematic resulting in minor disregard to park rules e.g. off-road driving's, Police and newly appointed Warden at Sesriem will enforce park rules and regulations.

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures











#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕			
 Negative							

**4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

The site mainly comprises of dry toilet facilities: pit-latrines (French drains), there is only on flush toilet at the 2x4 parking at the end of 65 km drive on the paved road. No leaching problems. Newly build campsites within the property buffer zone requires additional water pipelines and power lines. All the activities takes place outside the property, mostly within the buffer zone, there is no threats posed to the property.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant		<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

Policy on banning of single use plastic bags within National Parks has been adopted and implemented. All plastic shopping bags has been banned to enter the Namib Naukluft Park including NSSWHS. The only dust emissions arises from natural occasional sand storms. Oil spillage in the ocean may arise from the fishing vessels or from oil explorations as the property lies adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant		<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							

4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							


#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕		→	
 Negative							

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕		✕		→	
 Negative							

#### 4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Official subsistence hunting that is under taken by Ministry of Environment and Tourism takes place within and outside the buffer zone, outside of the property. This is the direct benefit to the local communities and source other selected national events. Indigenous community Topnaar people living on the banks of Kuiseb river bordering the property engaged in subsistence livestock farming, domestic firewood and plant pods collection outside of the property.

### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

#### 4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Water is extracted using drilled boreholes to strictly sustain wild animals outside of the property and within the buffer zone. Tourism establishments outside of the property derived water from underground water system to source their lodges.

### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		→	
 Negative							

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			↗

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		→	
 Negative							

4.7.5 - Dust

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			↗

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕	↘		
 Negative							











4.7.7 - Pests

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕		✕		→	

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		






Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Erosion is caused by abrupt high volumes of once-off rainfall at times totalling to 59 mm in one day, the area receives about 50 mm of annual rainfall. The property lies within Namib desert thus the site contains all the characteristics of a desert. Drought is affecting the property negatively, whereas high temperatures makes life of micro organisms impossible draining most of the available moisture, surviving micro organisms largely depends on morning mist from the Atlantic Ocean.

### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							


#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Inscription of the heritage sites acts as an international advertisement resulting in tourist's influx, employment opportunity searches increases on the neighbouring tourism businesses.

### 4.9. Other human activities

#### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.9.4 - War

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Most of the Southern section of the park is a no-go zone for development, what applies to the park applies to the property. The area have limited mining potential for high value minerals, even though there were EPLs allocated in the property, logistics could not allow the prospecting to go on.

### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

#### 4.10.1 - Storms

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			

#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕			✕			

#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			

#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
----------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--

#### 4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Climate change is real, drought and related issues are real and visible, temperature is rising while very little rainfall is experienced.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
----------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--

##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
----------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
----------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--








##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
----------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--	--

##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕			

Negative							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### 4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Erosion happens only in the rainy season but there are great chance of not receiving the minimum annual rainfall, there are very little or no fuel load to cause veld fires. Occasional veldfires that happen within the buffer zone and outside result in grass sprouting.

### 4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

#### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Alien plant species as well as the feral animals are high on the list of the management and eradication efforts are on-going.

### 4.13. Management and institutional factors

#### 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.2 - Legal framework

Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.3 - Governance

Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively



The national park and NSSWHS is managed as per Management Plans and Environmental Management Act, Also as per listed under question 5.3.4

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development					
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities					
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure					

4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						
4.7.5 Dust						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						

4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.4 Desertification						
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						

4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

## 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors






#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	+	🚩	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing



✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	    		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major






#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

## 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	    		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact






✕	One off or rare
---	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread





Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing


### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread





Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
---	--

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities					



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing




Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
---	--

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

## 4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	+	🚩		🔄	➡

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major





<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	+	🚩		🔄	➡

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive





	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity



	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production					

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major





#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

## 4.6 Physical resource extraction






Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)					

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised



	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

## 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.1 Wind	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.3 Temperature			
			



<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major




<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.4 Radiation/Light			




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	 	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major






<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.7 Pests	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted





	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	 		

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes



✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

##### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

##### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	 	 	

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major



Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	<div>+</div> <div>👎</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>🔄</div> <div></div>	<div>→</div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	<div>+</div> <div>👎</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>🔄</div> <div></div>	<div>→</div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
---	--





✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

## 4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

## 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.10.2 Flooding						

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread






#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
--	---------------

	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.4 Desertification						
						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						

**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

☒

Restricted

Localised

Extensive

Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact**

☒

One off or rare

Intermittent or sporadic

Frequent

On-going

**Impact - Impact on the attributes**

☒

Insignificant

Minor

Significant

Major

**Management response - Capacity of management to respond**

High capacity

Medium capacity

Low capacity

☒

No capacity and / or resources




**Trend - Developement over the last 6 years**

Decreasing

☒

Static

Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						

**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

Restricted

Localised

Extensive

☒

Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact**

One off or rare

Intermittent or sporadic

Frequent

☒

On-going

**Impact - Impact on the attributes**

Insignificant

Minor

✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)							

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

## 4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going








Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static

✕	Increasing
---	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes






	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 	 	





#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact





	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static

✕	Increasing
---	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes






	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources			
	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent

✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	+	🚩		📍		↗

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

N/A

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Worlds only coastal desert	×			
4.18.1.2	Property dominantly influence by fog	×			
4.18.1.3	Unconsolidated dune fields	×			
4.18.1.4	Rich in biodiversity	×			
4.18.1.5	Presence of endemic species	×			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The property is enclosed within the already proclaimed state owned protected National Park. Thus making the property to be the protected area within the protected area. The buffer zone is adequate and there is still ample space to increase the buffer zone which is also the part of the protected area. No threats are posed to the buffer zone as well as the property.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

The nominated property is state-owned land and lies within the Namib–Naukluft Park (which is itself an integral part of the planned Namib-Skeleton Coast National Park). It is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, based on the Nature Conservation Ordinance (1975).

Protection of the area dates back over a century. The legal establishment of the Namib-Naukluft Park, encompassing the NSS, has involved seven different stages starting in 1907 and culminating in 1986. Much of the area that is now included in the Park was previously designated as diamond areas and closed to public access. Some abandoned settlements and mining equipment on the coastal plains bear testimony to this era, but the impact of past mining activities on the property's Outstanding Universal Value is considered negligible.

Whilst the Nature Conservation Ordinance provides for the conservation of nature and establishment of game parks and nature reserves, a number of other bodies of legislation are relevant to management of the NSS including the Environment Management Act (2007), Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (1992), Namibian Tourism Board Act (2000), National Heritage Act (2004), and Water Resources Management Bill (2004). It is of some concern that activities that would be incompatible with World Heritage status are currently being undertaken in other parts of the Namib-Naukluft Park, including uranium mining and large-scale water extraction, however these will not be pursued within the nominated area. The protection status of the property needs to be assured through rigorous application of national laws within Namibia.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation (IUCN), 2013

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

2013 / Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 /   
[https://laws.parliament.na/cms\\_documents/water-resources-management-a6c63808b7.pdf](https://laws.parliament.na/cms_documents/water-resources-management-a6c63808b7.pdf) Regulate the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources /   
2008 /

**5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

**5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

**5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection** of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

**5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?**

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

**5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice**

This is the integrated management system. The property and its buffer zone is wholly managed as the part of the National Park. Already existing legislation framework that applies to the National Park applies to the property. Laws pertaining to the broader setting are ensured by adequate review and regulatory mechanisms in other government agencies, including liaison with park management.

**5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property**

World Heritage Property falls within already protected National Park, already existing legislation framework that applies to the National Park applies to the property. Current threats are minimal and legislation and management are adequate. Infrastructure and facilities to improve management efficiency at pressure points are currently implemented through Namparks V. Police station has been opened at Sesriem as well as new park Warden is appointed at Sesriem. Namibian Police are involved in jointly enforcing the legislations.

**5.3. Management System/Management Plan**

**5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property**

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

**5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.**

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations

A management plan

An environmental management framework

An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

**5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property**

The property is solely managed by Ministry of Environment and Tourism, with inputs from stakeholders. The national park and NSSWHS is managed as per integrated Management Plans, the park-specific regulations and general provisions of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, and the Environmental Management Act, as well by other relevant regulations and legislation administered by other government agencies. There is a Memorandum of understanding between MET and Gobabeb Training and Research Centre.

**5.3.4 - Management Documents**

**Comment**

Namib Naukluft Park Management Plan Tourism Development Plan. Regulations to the Environmental Management Act. Regulations for the Namib-Naukluft Park 2018 to Nature Conservation Ordinance Environmental Assessment Policy National Policy on Protected Areas, Neighbours and Resident Communities. Policy on Tourism and Wildlife Concessions on State Land. National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management. Environmental Law and Policy in Namibia

**5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?**

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

**5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.**

**5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?**

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

**5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:**

An assessment of the likely impacts of climate change on the property did not indicate any aspects that requires intervention. An monitoring network was installed in 2014 and is operational, from which several scientific reports has been generated to explain observed and likely climate change impacts. None of these are likely to affect the Outstanding Universal Values of the property.

**5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?**

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

**5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done**

A strategic assessment of likely disaster risks was carried out in 2013. Likely actionable risks such as oil spill or severe flood responses requires planning and action by national agencies. Current management plans makes provision for local disasters such as fire and flood evacuation.

**5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property**

There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

**5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

**5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?**

No annual work/action plan exists **despite an identified need**

**5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?**

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone			×		
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples			×		
5.3.15.5	Women				×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

**5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups**

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities	×				
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples					×
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children				×	
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				×	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	



5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					×
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Government agencies				

**5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention***

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality				×	
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				×	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				×	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach				×	
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				×	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				×	

**5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above**

The national park and NSSWHS is managed as per Management Plans and Environmental Management Act, as well by other relevant regulations. The property is solely managed by Ministry of Environment and Tourism, however inputs from stakeholders are welcomed. Annual work plans are drafted but are not implemented due to financial constrains however the Namib Naukluft Park management rely on Monthly planning submitted to Windhoek HQ for approval upon which daily park activities are carried out.

**5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan**

The national park and NSSWHS is managed as per Management Plans and Environmental Management Act, as well by other relevant regulations. The property is solely managed by Ministry of Environment and Tourism, however inputs from stakeholders are welcomed.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

**6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.**

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	100 %	100 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	%	%
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

**6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above**

**6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

**6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

### 6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

There is no specific funding for the World Heritage Property, the National Budget allocated to Ministry of Environment and Tourism to manage Namib Naukluft Park covers the running cost of the property as the property is state owned and is the part of the National Park. The revenue from the World Heritage property is deposited in the general State account and not in a separate account.

### 6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	0 %	60 %
6.1.6.2	Women	0 %	40 %
		Total 0 %	Total 100 %

### 6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

### 6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

### 6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Poor
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

### 6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

### 6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

Various short training courses for site personnel at all levels at Gobabeb, while vacancies are filled by qualified applicants. A lot more training on World Heritage issues are still required

### 6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A **site-based** capacity building plan or programme has been developed **but it is not implemented** and skills are not being transferred

#### 6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Adequate funding for training and skills transfer, as well as staff mobility and intense work programmes, prevent the site based capacity building programme to be implemented. A strategically located training centre at Escourt have yet to be made functional due to inadequate funds and limited personnel

### 7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

#### 7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

#### 7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

#### 7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared** widely **with active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

#### 7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Visit Website: [www.met.gov.na](http://www.met.gov.na) <https://www.gobabeb.org>

### 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

#### 8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

#### 8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a **planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

#### 8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Youth/children

#### 8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Good

Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

## 8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Gobabeb Research and Training Centre have created a dynamic outreach programme to educate and inform primary and secondary school learners on world heritage and the Namib Sand Sea

## 9. Visitor Management

### 9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

213403 / 213702 / 188208 / 153939 / 133370 /

### 9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

### 9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One day (no overnight stay)

### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Ministry of Environment and Tourism – Directorate of Wildlife and National Parks – Sesriem station

### 9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

0.00 / 0.00 / 0.00 / 4.00 / 0.00 / 0.00 /

### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Park entry fees are paid to visit the park as well as the Namib Sand Sea which lies wholly within Namib Naukluft Park. Funds generated through park entry fees contributes towards National budget.

### 9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

### 9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

World Heritage property is governed through the integrated Namib Naukluft Park management plan

### 9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

### 9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

### 9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to **present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

### 9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **acceptable but improvements could be made**

### 9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **one location** and **easily visible** to visitors

### 9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

**Fees are collected**, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

### 9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Hot Air ballooning, Tourism concessions, Guided tours

### 9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Through tourism Concessions

#### 9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

The property is open to local as well as to international community. Park rules and regulations to be adhered to at all times.

### 10. Monitoring

#### 10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

#### 10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

#### 10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance				×
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations			×	
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development			×	

#### 10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Monthly planning is done which result in monthly reporting to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism head quarters, that forms part of quarterly and annual reports. Performance agreements are required from each staff member at the start of each financial year. Some monitoring of biophysical and ecological parameters (e.g. rainfall, temperature, humidity, fog, vegetation, invertebrate, mammal and bird populations) has been undertaken at the Gobabeb Training and Research Centre since 1962.

#### 10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

#### 10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is underway

#### 10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

Control mass tourism - with focus on depletion of Dune 45. There are only four dunes allowed by MET for tourist utilization, Dune 45, Big Daddy, Big Mamma and Sossusvlei, Dune 40 will be added in future to relief stress from Dune 45 New visitor's information sign boards has been erected at Sesriem entrance gate.

#### 10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

Monitoring is on-going. The Gobabeb Training and Research Centre has established a unique record of fundamental research results spanning more than 50 years and providing extraordinary insights into the adaptations of plants and animals to life in the fog-desert and associated ecological processes. This portfolio of research results is unique at a global scale and the facilities at the Gobabeb Centre should ensure that this body of knowledge and information can be further

developed and enhance

## 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>		
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property		✕
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property		✕
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>		✕
5.3.14	There is <b>no existing annual work/action plan</b> for the property despite an identified need		✕
6.1	<b>Funding</b>		
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property		✕
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property		✕
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property		✕
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme has been developed <b>but it is not implemented</b> and skills are not being transferred		✕
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>		
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>		✕
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>		✕
Please select 0 more issues.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes			

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.7	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>							
4.7.3	Temperature	(ix) Globally significant on going ecological and biological processes	none	Eight weather stations and satellite remote sensing at the property	2015 weather stations installed Satellite products since 1982	Gobabeb Namib Research Institute	Ongoing research on temperature changes and ecological and biodiversity impact	
4.7.5	Dust	(vii) Outstanding natural beauty (viii) Exceptional example of on going geological processes	none	none	none	none	No dust monitoring equipment in place within property, some monitoring of natural sand storms and dust concentrations at Gobabeb in buffer zone. Increased tourist traffic along unpaved access roads outside property seasonally affect views.	
4.8	<b>Social/Cultural uses of heritage</b>							
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation							
4.9	<b>Other human activities</b>							
4.9.1	Illegal activities							
4.10	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>							
4.10.3	Drought	(viii) Exceptional example of on going geological processes (ix) Globally significant on going ecological and biological processes (x) In-situ biological biodiversity	none	Regional and national weather stations	Ongoing	National Meteorological Service	Natural phenomena	

4.10.4	Desertification	(viii) Exceptional example of on going geological processes (ix) Globally significant on going ecological and biological processes (x) In-situ biological biodiversity	none	National assessments	Ongoing	Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment Directorate of Agriculture Research, Ministry of Agriculture	Namib Sand Sea lies within Namib Desert, desertification is not an issue
4.10.5		Changes to oceanic waters					
4.10.6	Temperature change	(viii) Exceptional example of on going geological processes (ix) Globally significant on going ecological and biological processes (x) In-situ biological biodiversity	National assessments	National weather station network, remote sensing products	on-going	National Climate Change Committee, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Periodic national assessments (5-year intervals)
4.11	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
4.11.5		Erosion and siltation/Deposition					
4.13	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>						
4.13.6	Human resources	(x) In-situ conservation of species of outstanding universal value * Staff shortage	Vacancies advertised	Annual reports to parliament and budget	On going	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Namib Sand Sea management goes on with available resources. Most of the crucial positions will be filled before end of 2020
Question not completed							

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Strategic assessment and ongoing national climate monitoring	On-going	Directorate Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Environment - strategic assessments National Climate Change Committee - monitoring	The property is part of existing Namib Desert
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Oil spill Risk Management Plan under development Regional Disaster Management Plans Disaster actions to be included in new Integrated Park Management Plan being drafted	Dec 2020 - updated Integrated Park Management Plan Others ongoing	Directorate Parks & Wildlife - Integrated Park Management Plan Directorate Disaster Risk Management, Office of the Prime Minister Multinational Benguela Current Commission	The property faces no major disaster threats
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	Shared management	on going	1. Roads Authority of Namibia managing paved Sesriem to Sossusvlei road since March 2005 2. Gobabeb Training and Research Centre promotes NSSWHS 3. Namibian Police at Sesriem managing criminal issues	The Government ministries involved are all based in the buffer zone

5.3.14	There is <b>no existing annual work/action plan</b> for the property despite an identified need	1. Namib Sand Sea is managed on the principal's of Namib Naukluft Park 2. Monthly planning is in place	on-going	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	There is no annual work plan, but monthly planning is in place which enables monthly reports submitted the MET head quarters
6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	Namparks through funding by KFW have take up the challenge to assist Ministry of Environment and Tourism financially with infrastructure development, operational funding unresolved	2020 - 2022 Namparks Annual Ministerial budgets	National budgets Ministry of Finance and National Parliament NAMPARKS V, Ministry of Environment and Tourism & KFW	NSSWHS is part of Namib Naukluft Park this integrated management is in place and the Namib Sand Sea does not have a separate budget. Revenues form part of overall public income
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	Available vacancies identified and advertised	Crucial positions will be filled before the end of 2020	Ministry of Environment and Tourism Office of the Prime Ministers	Crucial positions will be filled before the end of 2020 as staff shortage hampers effective management.
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	NAMPARKS V and Gobabeb Centre have organised workshops to train Heritage Site managers on protection and management of NSSWHS	Ongoing	1. NAMPARKS V 2. Gobabeb Centre 3. Directorate Parks & Wildlife	1. Gobabeb Centre have take up the challenge to train the heritage managers as part of their social responsibility framework. 2. NAMPARKS V has a training component in their management framework 3. Ongoing staff training by Directorate
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme has been developed <b>but it is not implemented</b> and skills are not being transferred	There is no funding for site based capacity building, but ongoing on the job training	on going	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	We learn as we go, any training opportunity for Heritage Managers or regarding World Heritage is utilized
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	There is a strict gate control at Sesriem, gateway to NSSWHS and all the visitors numbers are recorded at Sesriem reception. World Heritage Site inspections are carried out by Ministry of Environment and Tourism personnel	On-going	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	The challenge is to ensure early identification of what kind of stress is applied to which attribute through continued development and use and then identifying appropriate management responses. The precautionary principle, based upon an ecosystem management approach and minimal intervention, will be used to test potential management solutions to likely impacts caused by human exploitation of the environment.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	A new set of display boards on the attributes of the Namib Sand Sea has been developed and is being installed	On-going	Ministry of Environment and Tourism Gobabeb Centre	There are currently few products to explain the outstanding universal value of the Namib Sand Sea, though efforts to develop suitable products for the harsh Namib conditions are ongoing



### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

**Not applicable** (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties))

#### 12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

#### 12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

#### 12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

#### 12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The property is managed on the national park principles. Most of the property terrain is highly inaccessible due to its harsh environment. In-situ conservation practises are applied.

### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

#### 13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

#### 13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

There are currently minimal threats that may impact on the integrity of the attributes used to explain the outstanding universal value of Namib Sand Sea. Mass tourism, may be expected to put some attributes under stress. The challenge is to ensure early identification of what kind of stress is applied to which attribute through continued development and use and then identifying appropriate management responses. The precautionary principle, based upon an ecosystem management approach and minimal intervention, this to mitigate likely impacts that might be caused by human exploitation of the environment.

### 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

#### 14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

- Proper size visible monument of Namib Sand Sea is built. - Information placards regarding NSSWHS are displayed on the walls of MET Head Office, Directorate of

Wildlife and National Parks floor. - Clear visible road signage in place. - Visible Ministry of Environment and Tourism staff members patrolling the property within official uniform. - Foot and vehicle patrols carried out.

#### 14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

### 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

##### 15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

##### 15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Not needed
Site Managers	Not needed
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

#### 15.2. Use of Data

##### 15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy

##### 15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

Cycle of Periodic Reporting has really open up my thinking towards upholding the attributes and the need of jointly protecting the property 15.1.2 we have selected not needed, but would have wished to answer that this is not applicable because the Namib Sand Sea was not part of the second Cycle Periodic Reporting. The property was inscribed in June 2013.

#### 15.3. Timing and resources

##### 15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Non-Governmental Organizations
IUCN International

##### 15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

##### 15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

##### 15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

**15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?**

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

**15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report****15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?**

Not all required information was accessible.

**15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire				×
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			×	

**15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

None

**15.5. Training and Guidance****15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire**

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	No support

**15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	Poor

**15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?**

Yes

**15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?**

None

**15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee****15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**

No item were proposed for update

**15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

\* Periodic Reporting Exercise to continue bringing African people together. \* African countries to exercise exchange visits in terms of heritage sites visits. \* Using periodic reporting as a tool to determine the conservation status and better management strategies to uphold OUV of the world heritage sites is a flexible way. \* 3rd Cycle of Periodic Reporting Exercise held at Kenya, Nairobi from the 19th to 21st February 2020, was a resounding success as it exceeds the expectations

**15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.**