is required on this species, but at present it is unlikely that
Namibia’s population exceed the 5% threshold of African
populations required for inclusion in a threat category. It is
classified as Near Threatened in South Africa (Allan 2000b,
Taylor et al. in press) because of an apparent decline
in numbers in KwaZulu-Natal and lower than expected
densities (20 birds per 10 km to one bird per 10 km of river)
in various parts of its South African range (Allan 1997o).

Brown-hooded Kingfisher | Halcyon albiventris

This terrestrial kingisher is common in Zimbabwe and
South Africa, but rare in Namibia, where it is confined to
moist woodland associated with the Okavango, Kwando,
Chobe and Zambezi rivers at a low reporting rate of 5%.
Only one region around Katima Mulilo exhibits reporting
rates above 25% (Jarvis et al. 2001). It occupies an area
of 12,600 km$^2$ in Namibia, of which 20% occurs in the
protected areas of Mudumu and Nkasa Rupara (Mamili)
national parks and the Mahango area of Bwabwata
National Park (Jarvis et al. 2001). Sightings also occur
further south and west from Etosha National Park, the
Waterberg Plateau Park and central Namibia (Clancy
1997b). There are no density estimates or nest records
for this species from Namibia and it is not a conservation
priority, given its abundance elsewhere.

Olive Bee-eater | Merops superciliosus

This intra-African migrant only touches southern Africa in
north-western Namibia, where it is locally common along
the Kunene River and along a few ephemeral north-western
rivers where it breeds. There are also scattered records in
Zimbabwe and Mozambique (Underhill & Herremans 1997,
Barnes 2005). It is divided into two subspecies, of which M.
s. alternans breeds in Angola (Dean 2000) and Namibia and
migrates to unknown quarters elsewhere in Africa (Fry et
al. 1992, Barnes 2005). Population figures for Namibia are
poorly known, but have been estimated at 3,000 to 5,000
birds (P Hockey in Barnes 2005). Densities of 9.2 bee-eaters
per 10 km of the lower Kunene River (Simmons 1997p), with
records from about 75% of the 344 km-long river (Underhill
& Herremans 1997), give an estimate for the Kunene River
of only about 250 birds. There are 16 breeding records for
Namibia, including from the Huab River (S van der Reep
pers. obs.), with egg-laying from September to January,
but mainly November to January (Brown et al. 2015). The
species may move south as temperatures increase with
climate change. These densities suggest that the population
estimate of 3,000 to 5,000 birds may be too high and may
be closer to 1,000 to 2,000 birds. They inhabit remote,
unpopulated parts of Namibia and are therefore unlikely to
be threatened in any way.

Southern Carmine Bee-eater (Carmine Bee-eater) | Merops nubicoides

This bee-eater is more common in southern Africa than
the Olive Bee-eater M. superciliosus and is also migratory
within Africa. However, breeding colonies, which are found
in northern and eastern Botswana, throughout Zimbabwe
and the Caprivi Strip of Namibia, are often under threat
(Barnes & Herremans 1997). Three colonies of unknown
size were found during a survey of 60 km of the Zambezi
River in October 2002 (L Scheepers unpubl. data), and
a colony containing between 3,000 and 8,000 nest
holes was found on the Zambezi River near Kalizo Lodge.