UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

The UNCT Maps on the UNPAF's Four Pillars

The Office of the Resident Coordinator, with the support of the UNPAF M&E group developed a set of maps around the four pillars of UNPAF, namely: Institutional Environment, Education and Skills, Health and Poverty.

The maps are based on the 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses, Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (2013), Namibia Index of Multiple Deprivation and Poverty Mapping (2011), Namibia Food Security Monitoring bulletin (2015) of the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management of the office of the Prime Minister and the Education Management Information System (2011-2012).
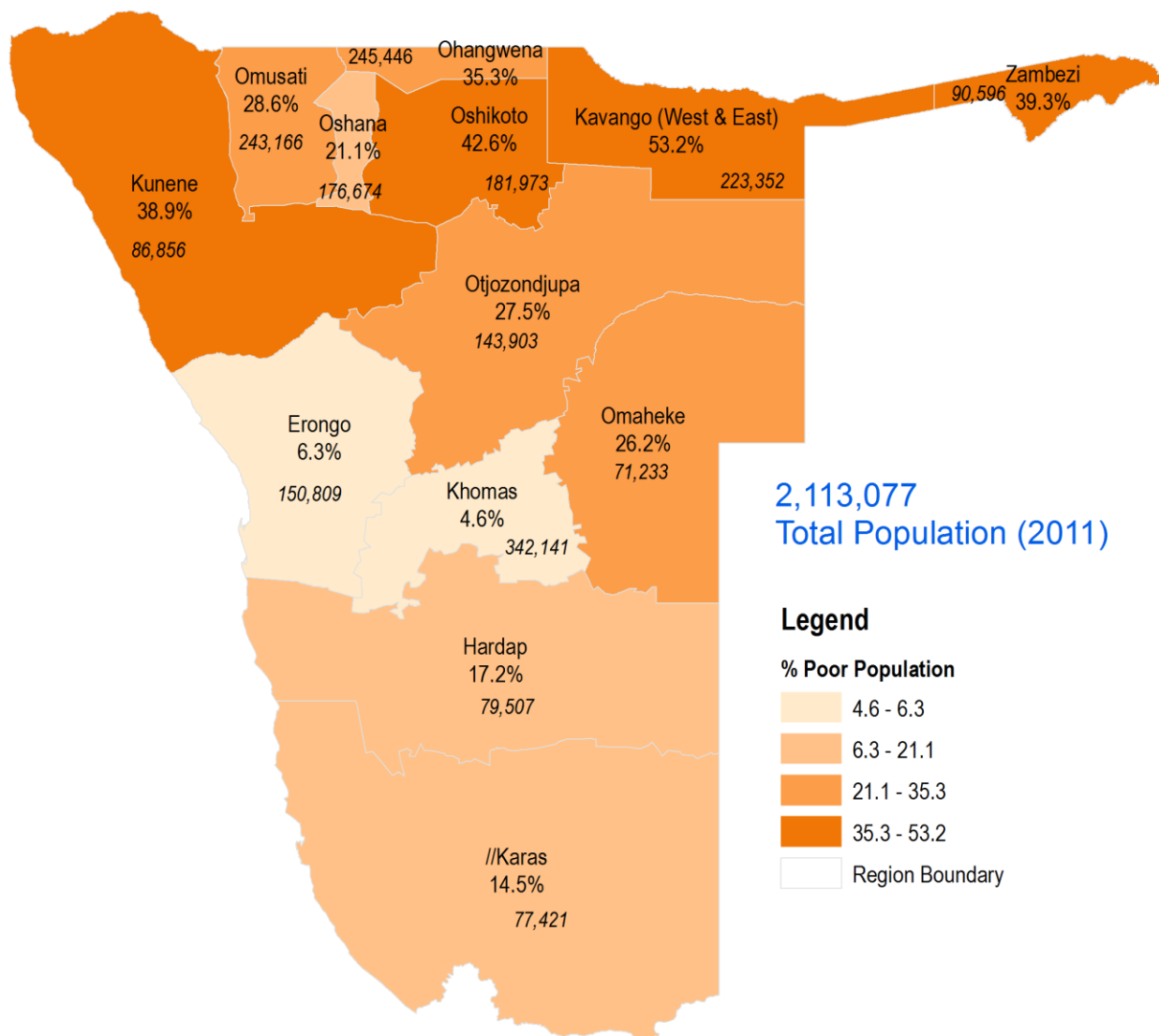
The following maps were compiled namely: Education Deprivation (School Attendance), Education Access and Results, Infant Mortality (Stunting and Teenage Pregnancy), Overall Health Rank (Diabetes and Hypertension), HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases (Diabetes and Hypertension), Overall Health Rank, Drought (Food Insecurity), Poverty (Material and Living Environment Deprivation), Employment Rate, Water and Sanitation and Population. The maps were compiled from a total of 22 indicators.

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA	Poverty Map	UNCT

Omusati 245,446
28.6%
243,166

Ohangwena
35.3%

Oshana
21.1%

Oshikoto
42.6%
181,973

Kavango (West & East)
53.2%
223,352

Zambezi
90,596 39.3%

Oshana
176,674

Kunene
38.9%
86,856

Otjozondjupa
27.5%
143,903

Erongo
6.3%
150,809

Khomas
4.6%
342,141

Omaheke
26.2%
71,233

2,113,077
Total Population (2011)

Hardap
17.2%
79,507

Legend

% Poor Population

4.6 - 6.3

6.3 - 21.1

21.1 - 35.3

35.3 - 53.2

Region Boundary

//Karas
14.5%
77,421

Poverty is defined as the number of households who are unable to afford sufficient resources to satisfy their basic needs. The regional level poverty is defined as the percentage of the population within a region whose annual income consumption is below the poverty line. The poverty line is defined as the minimum income level for determining the proportion of the population living in poverty.

An individual is considered to be "poor" when the annual per adult equivalent consumption is below the upper bound ("poor" - N$4 535.52) poverty line. When the annual per adult equivalent consumption is below the lower bound ("severely poor"- N$ 3 330.48) poverty line, an individual is considered to be "severely poor".

The Kavango region (53.2%) was recorded as the most poor region followed by Oshikoto (42.6%), Zambezi (39.3%) and Kunene (38.9%). The lowest incidence of poverty was recorded in Khomas (4.6%) Erongo(6.3%), Karas(14.5%), Hardap(17.2%) and Oshana (21.1%).
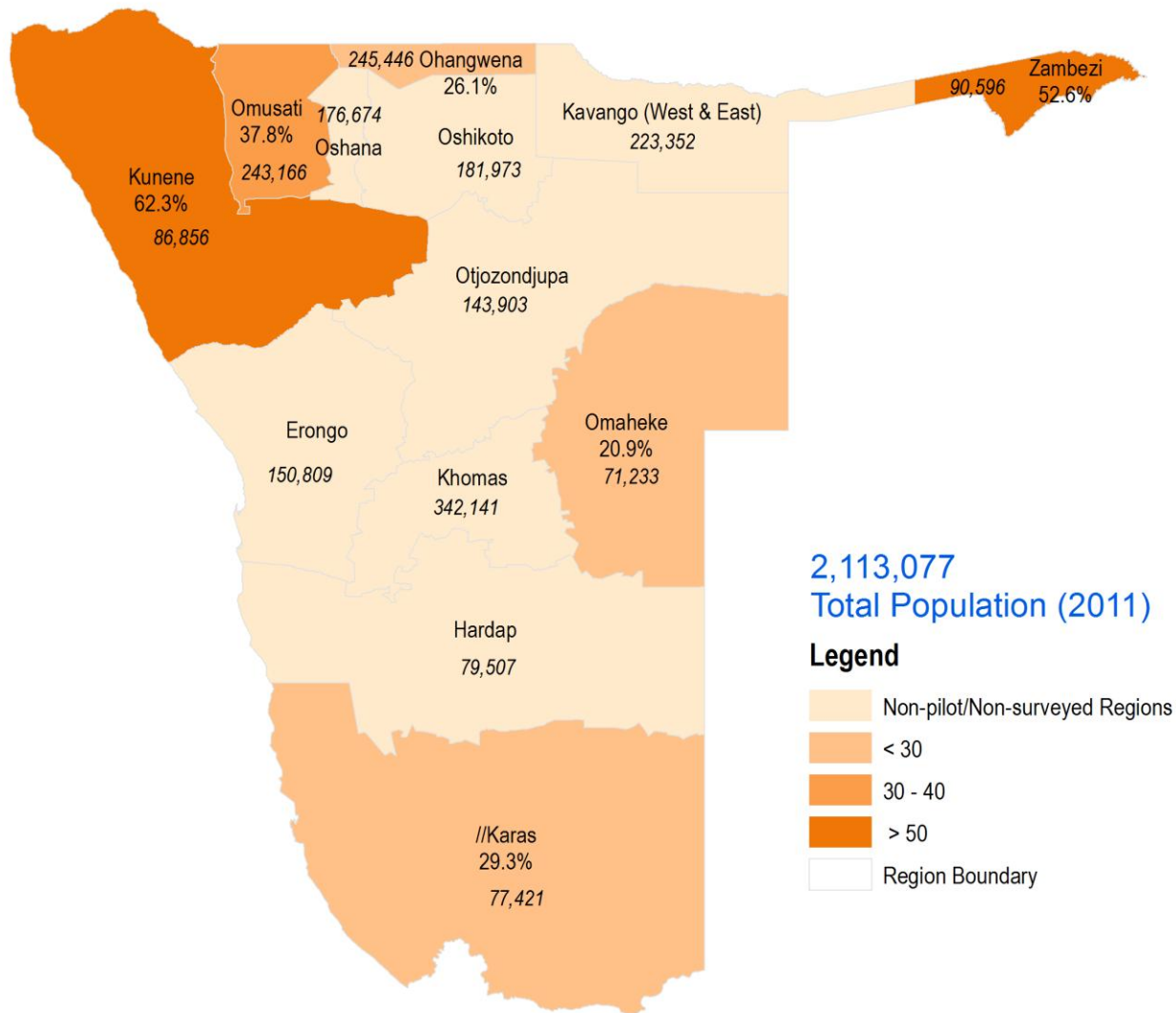
UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA   Poverty and Deprivation   UNCT

2,113,077
Total Population (2011)

Legend

Deprivation

- Living Environment Deprivation
- Material Deprivation
- Region Boundary

% Poor population

- 4.6- 6.3
- 6.3 - 21.1
- 21.1 - 35.3
- 35.3 - 53.2

Regions on map (with poverty %):

- Kunene 38.9%
- Omusati 28.6%
- Oshana 21.1%
- Ohangwena 35.3%
- Oshikoto 42.6%
- Kavango (West & East) 53.2%
- Zambezi 39.3%
- Otjozondjupa 27.5%
- Omaheke 26.2%
- Erongo 6.3%
- Khomas 4.6%
- Hardap 17.2%
- //Karas 14.5%

Poverty is defined as the number of households who are unable to afford sufficient resources to satisfy their basic needs, whereas deprivation refers to unmet needs which is caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial resources.

The bar chart below and the map show material deprivation and living environment deprivation. Material Deprivation refers to the proportion of the population deprived of access to basic material possessions. The regions in the northern part of the country that were deprived in terms of material possessions were Kavango (64.4%), Kunene (63.4%), Omusati (58.5%), Ohangwena (54.3%), Oshana(53.3%) and Zambezi (53.3%).

Living environment deprivation refers to the percentage of the population who are most deprived in terms of both adequacy of housing conditions and lack basic necessities. The most deprived regions in terms of living environment are Ohangwena (94.2%), Omusati (92%), Kavango (90.4%) and Zambezi (89.2%).

Bar chart: Material deprivation and Living environment deprivation

Region	Material deprivation	Living environment deprivation
Zambezi	53.3	89.2
Erongo	33	53
Hardap	34.1	62.9
Karas	33	59.5
Kavango	64.4	90.4
Khomas	30.5	52.7
Kunene	63.4	84.4
Ohangwena	54.3	94.2
Omaheke	49.2	83
Omusati	58.5	92
Oshana	53.3	73
Oshikoto	52.9	58.8
Otjozondjupa	41.7	69.2

■ Material depriviation   ■ Living environment deprivation

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

245,446 Ohangwena
26.1%

Omusati
37.8%   176,674
Oshana   Oshikoto

Kavango (West & East)
223,352

Zambezi
52.6%

90,596

243,166   181,973

Kunene
62.3%

86,856

Otjozondjupa
143,903

Erongo

150,809

Omaheke
20.9%
71,233

Khomas
342,141

2,113,077
Total Population (2011)

Hardap

79,507

Legend

Non-pilot/Non-surveyed Regions

< 30

30 - 40

> 50

Region Boundary

//Karas
29.3%

77,421

Namibia has fourteen regions and six pilot regions were surveyed. According to the preliminary results of the Namibia Food Security Monitoring Bulletin of the Directorate of Disaster Management, the regions affected by food insecurity (uncertainity and lack of availability of nutritionally adequate foods) for the lean season 2015 were //Karas (29%), Omaheke (21%), Omusati (38%), Ohangwena(26%), Zambezi (53%) and Kunene (62%).

The two regions Zambezi and Kunene had the highest number of food insecure people in October 2015. The food security situation in the six pilot regions worsened due to drought.

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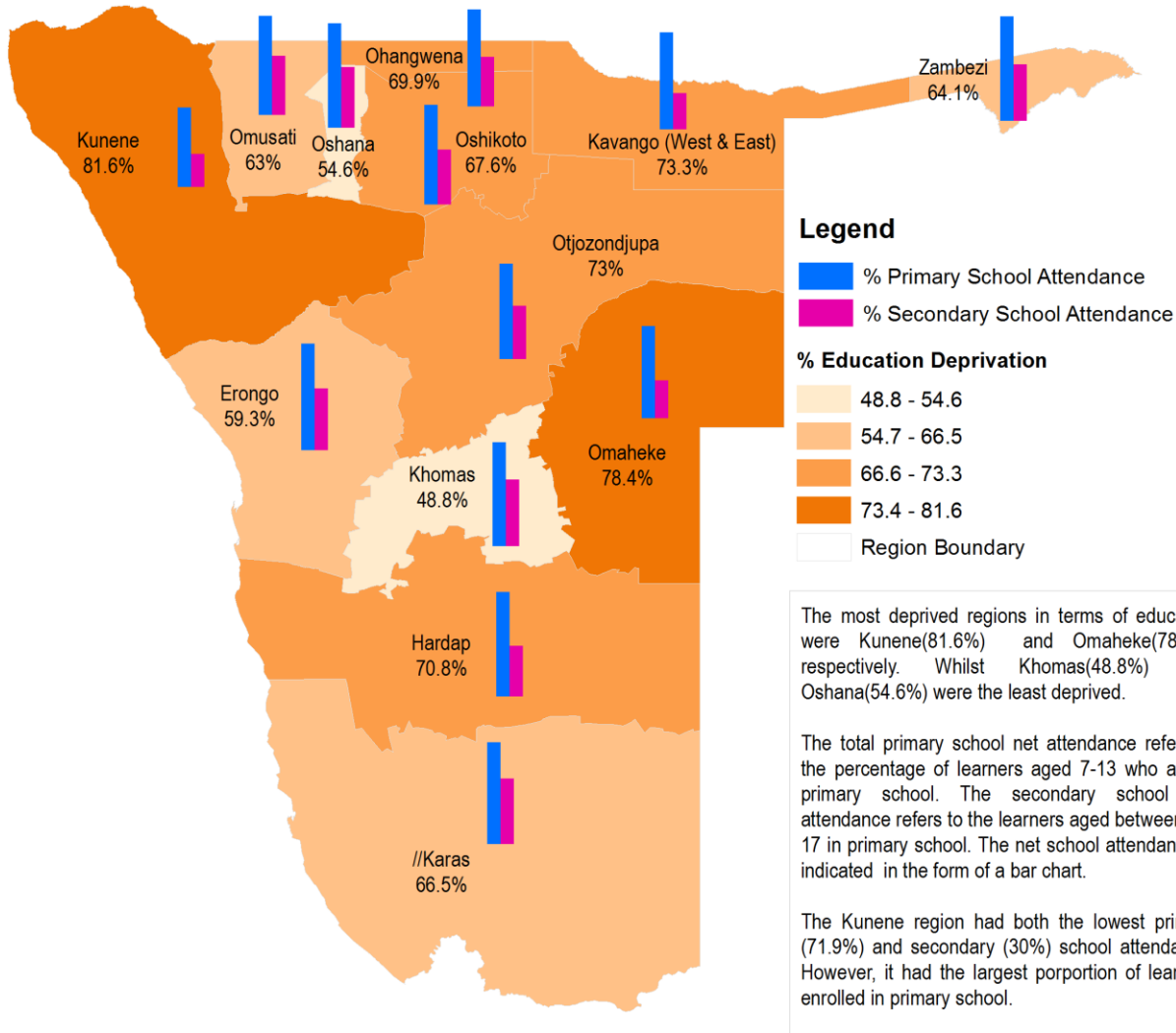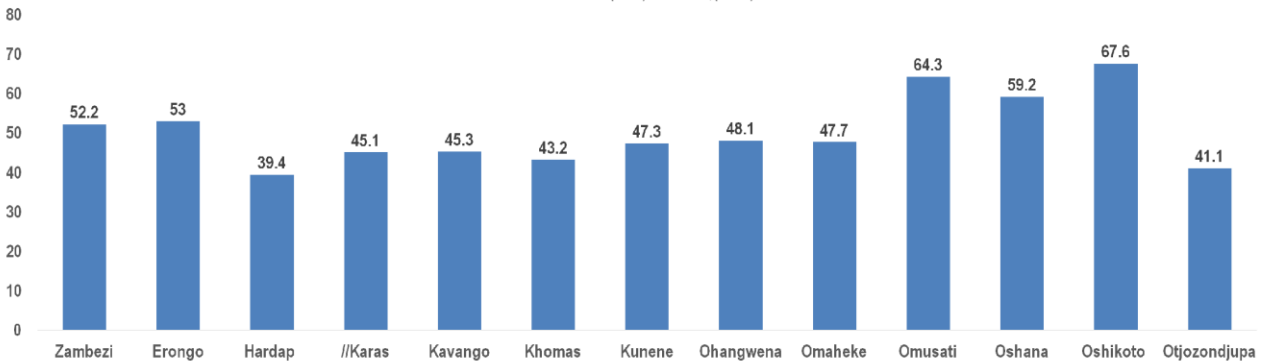
UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA   Education Access and Results Map   UNCT

Ohangwena
14.8%

Oshana
11.9%

Zambezi
15%

Omusati
12%

Oshikoto
16%

Kavango (West & East)
22.1%

Kunene
45.5%

Otjozondjupa
23.5%

Omaheke
28%

Erongo
14%

Khomas
14.1%
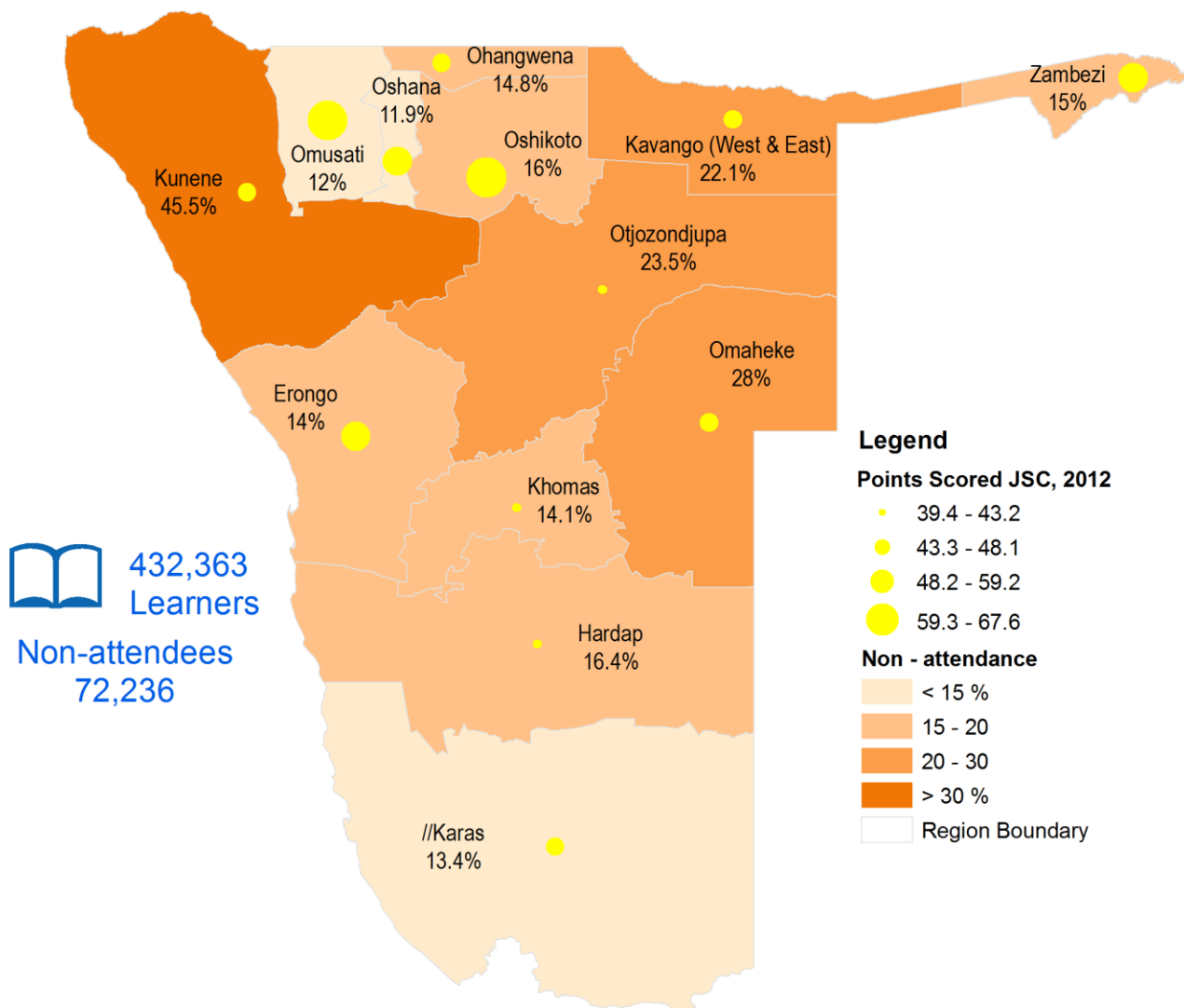
432,363
Learners

Non-attendees
72,236

Hardap
16.4%

//Karas
13.4%

Legend

Points Scored JSC, 2012

- 39.4 - 43.2
- 43.3 - 48.1
- 48.2 - 59.2
- 59.3 - 67.6

Non - attendance

- < 15 %
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 30
- > 30 %
- Region Boundary

Namibia had a total of 432,363 learners attending school in 2011, aged 7-17 years with a low pass rate for most regions. The highest pass rate was in Oshikoto (68%) in terms of the percentage of points scored and the lowest was Hardap (39%).

Non-attendance refers to the percentage of 7-17 years-olds who have never been to school, have left school, were attending other education programmes (pre-primary or adult education programmes) or could not respond.

72,236 learners of the population were not attending school in 2011. The regions with the highest level of non- attendance were Kunene (45.5%) and Omaheke (28%), Oshana (88%) and Omusati (88%) regions were the highest in terms of school attendance.

NAMIBIA   Education Deprivation (School Attendance)   UNCT

Legend

- % Primary School Attendance
- % Secondary School Attendance

% Education Deprivation
- 48.8 - 54.6
- 54.7 - 66.5
- 66.6 - 73.3
- 73.4 - 81.6
- Region Boundary

Regions shown on map:
- Kunene 81.6%
- Omusati 63%
- Oshana 54.6%
- Ohangwena 69.9%
- Oshikoto 67.6%
- Kavango (West & East) 73.3%
- Zambezi 64.1%
- Otjozondjupa 73%
- Erongo 59.3%
- Omaheke 78.4%
- Khomas 48.8%
- Hardap 70.8%
- //Karas 66.5%

The most deprived regions in terms of education were Kunene(81.6%) and Omaheke(78.4%) respectively. Whilst Khomas(48.8%) and Oshana(54.6%) were the least deprived.

The total primary school net attendance refers to the percentage of learners aged 7-13 who are in primary school. The secondary school net attendance refers to the learners aged between 14-17 in primary school. The net school attendance is indicated in the form of a bar chart.

The Kunene region had both the lowest primary (71.9%) and secondary (30%) school attendance. However, it had the largest porportion of learners enrolled in primary school.

Points scored (JSC) Grade10,(2012)

Region	Points
Zambezi	52.2
Erongo	53
Hardap	39.4
//Karas	45.1
Kavango	45.3
Khomas	43.2
Kunene	47.3
Ohangwena	48.1
Omaheke	47.7
Omusati	64.3
Oshana	59.2
Oshikoto	67.6
Otjozondjupa	41.1

Map data source(s):
Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (2013), Namibia Index of Multiple Deprivation and Poverty Mapping (2011) and Education Management Information System EMIS, Ministry of Education (2012).

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UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA   Infant Mortality, Stunting & Teenage Pregnancy   UNCT

Legend

Overall Health Rank

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 13
- Region Boundary

- % Infant Mortality Rate
- % Stunting
- % Teenage Pregnancy Prevalence
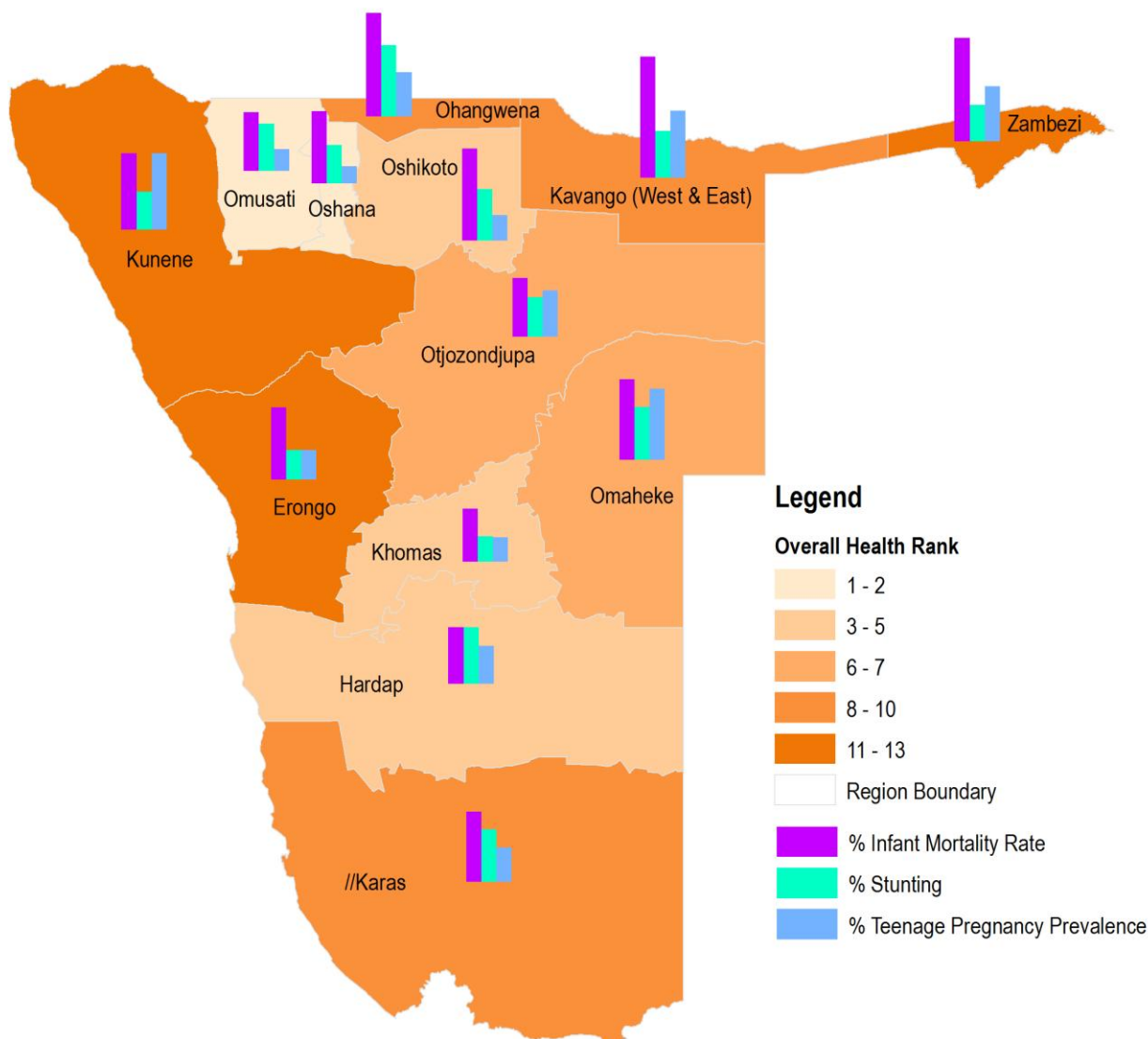
The overall health rank was derived from the combined values of the following six indicators namely: HIV, Diabetes, Hypertension, Stunting, Teenage Pregnancy & Infant Mortality.

Each indicator has a value between 1 and 13, where 1 is the best rank and 13 the lowest rank. The regions with the largest combined values have the lowest rank. Kavango (62%) had the highest Infant Mortality rate and Khomas (27%) the lowest.

The total percentage of women aged 15 -19 who had begun childbearing was highest in Kunene (38.9%) followed by Omaheke(36.3%) and Kavango (34.4%) respectively. The Oshana region (9%) had the lowest Teenage Pregnancy Prevalence.

Stunting: Ohangwena (36.5%) region had the highest number of cases of children who were malnorished followed by Hardap (29.1%) and //Karas (27%).
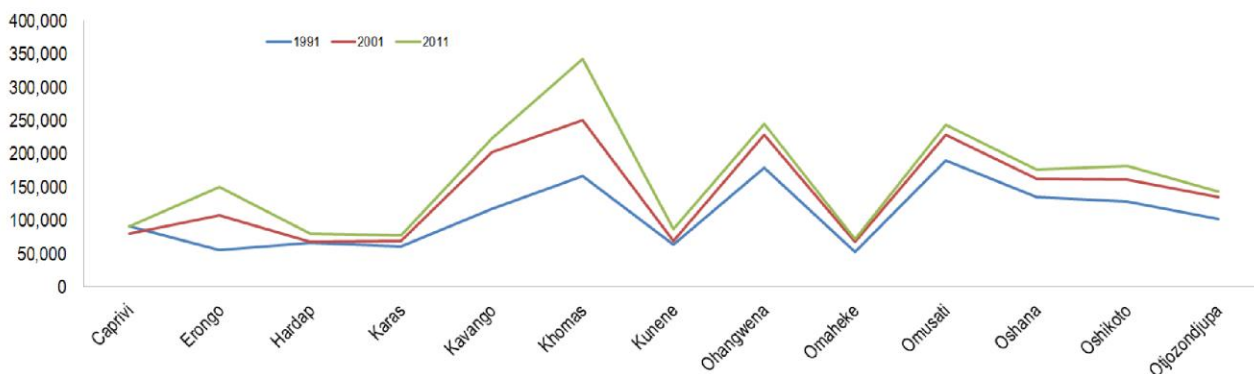
NAMIBIA — Water and Sanitation — UNCT
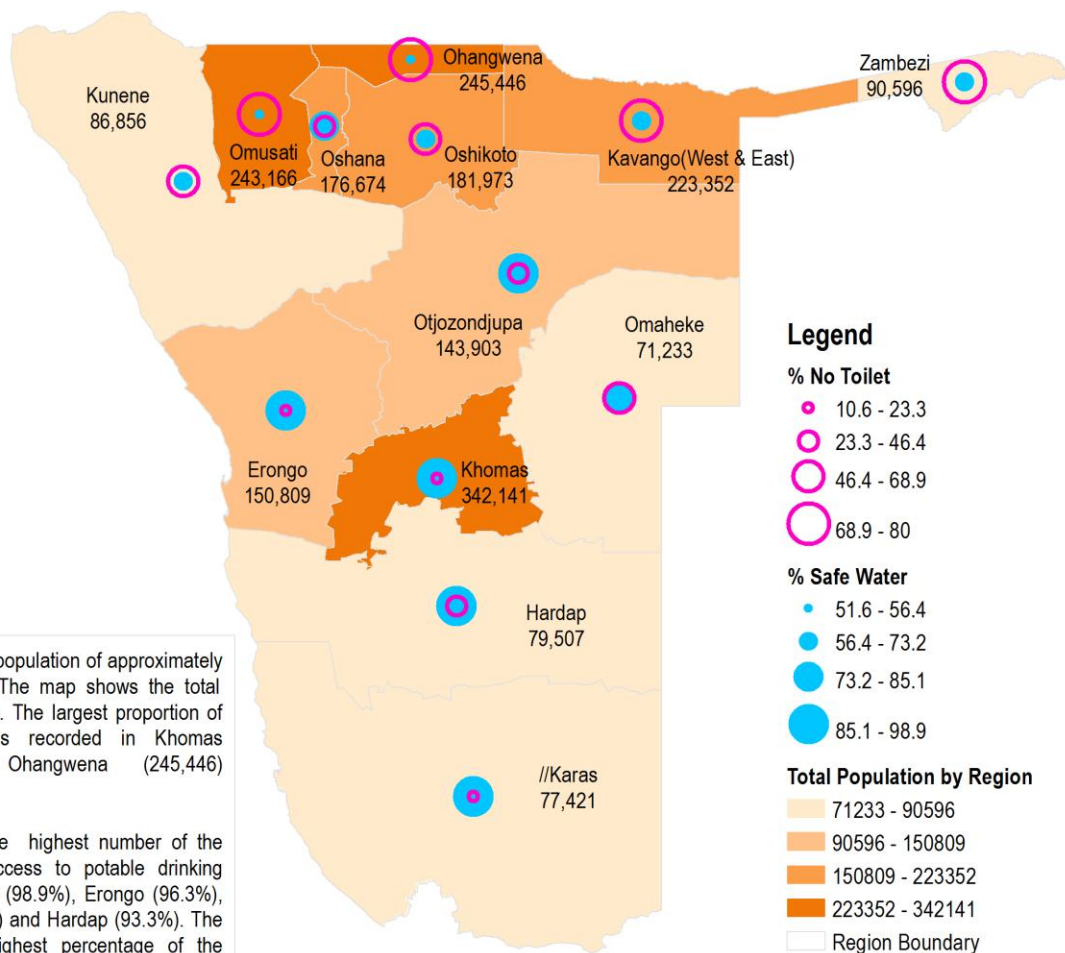
Namibia had a total population of approximately 2,113,077 in 2011. The map shows the total population by region. The largest proportion of the population was recorded in Khomas (342,141) and Ohangwena (245,446) respectively.

The regions with the highest number of the population with access to potable drinking water were Khomas (98.9%), Erongo (96.3%), Otozondjupa (94.5%) and Hardap (93.3%). The regions with the highest percentage of the population which had no toilets are Omusati (80%), Ohangwena (77.9%), Kavango (74.7%) and Zambezi (73.5%).

Map features (region populations):
- Kunene 86,856
- Ohangwena 245,446
- Zambezi 90,596
- Omusati 243,166
- Oshana 176,674
- Oshikoto 181,973
- Kavango(West & East) 223,352
- Otjozondjupa 143,903
- Omaheke 71,233
- Erongo 150,809
- Khomas 342,141
- Hardap 79,507
- //Karas 77,421

Legend

% No Toilet
- 10.6 - 23.3
- 23.3 - 46.4
- 46.4 - 68.9
- 68.9 - 80

% Safe Water
- 51.6 - 56.4
- 56.4 - 73.2
- 73.2 - 85.1
- 85.1 - 98.9

Total Population by Region
- 71233 - 90596
- 90596 - 150809
- 150809 - 223352
- 223352 - 342141
- Region Boundary

Chart (Total population by region, 1991, 2001, 2011):

Regions (x-axis): Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA   Total Population by Region   **UNCT**

Omusati 243,166

Ohangwena 245,446

Zambezi 90,596

Kunene 86,856

Oshana 176,674

Oshikoto 181,973

Kavango 223,352

Otjozondjupa 143,903

Erongo 150,809

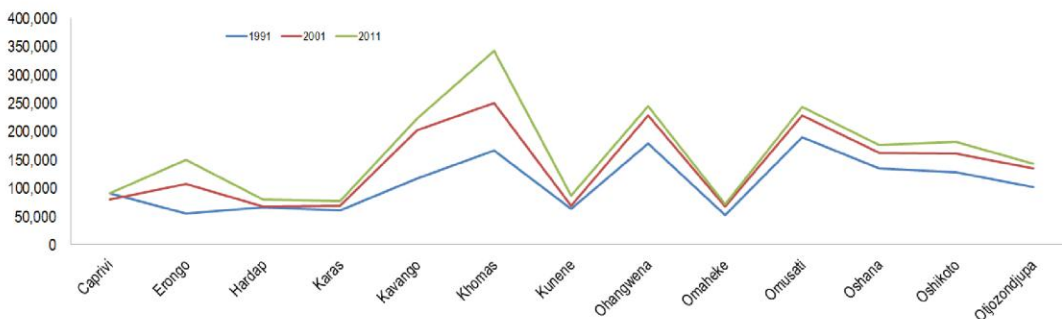Omaheke 71,233

Khomas 342,141

Hardap 79,507

//Karas 77,421
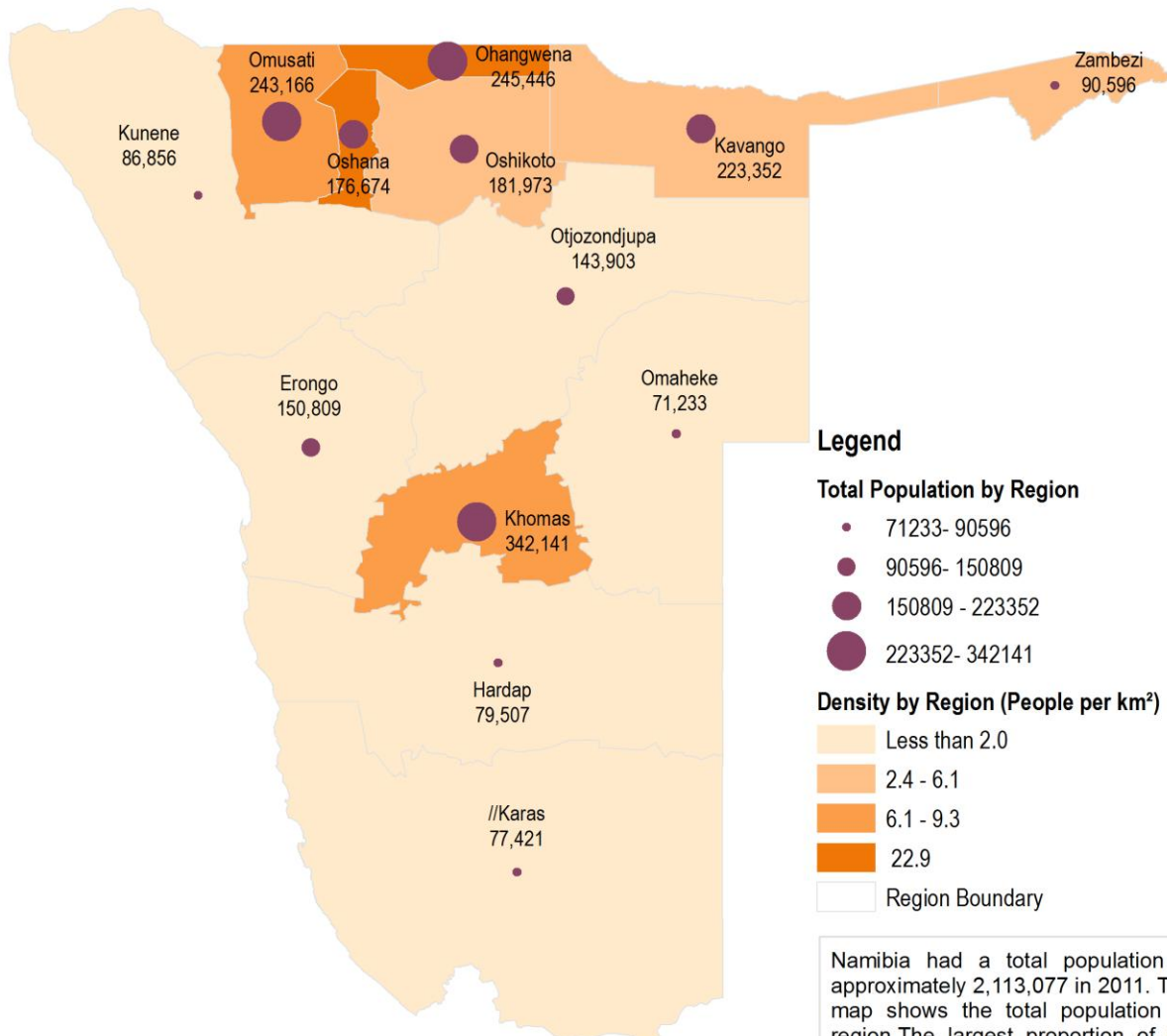
Legend

Total Population by Region
- 71233- 90596
- 90596- 150809
- 150809 - 223352
- 223352- 342141

Density by Region (People per km²)
- Less than 2.0
- 2.4 - 6.1
- 6.1 - 9.3
- 22.9
- Region Boundary

Namibia had a total population of approximately 2,113,077 in 2011. The map shows the total population by region.The largest proportion of the population was recorded in Khomas (342,141) and Ohangwena (245,446) respectively.

Chart legend: 1991, 2001, 2011

Categories: Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa

Map data source(s):
Namibia Statistics Agency(Namibia Population and Housing census,1991,2001, 2011),

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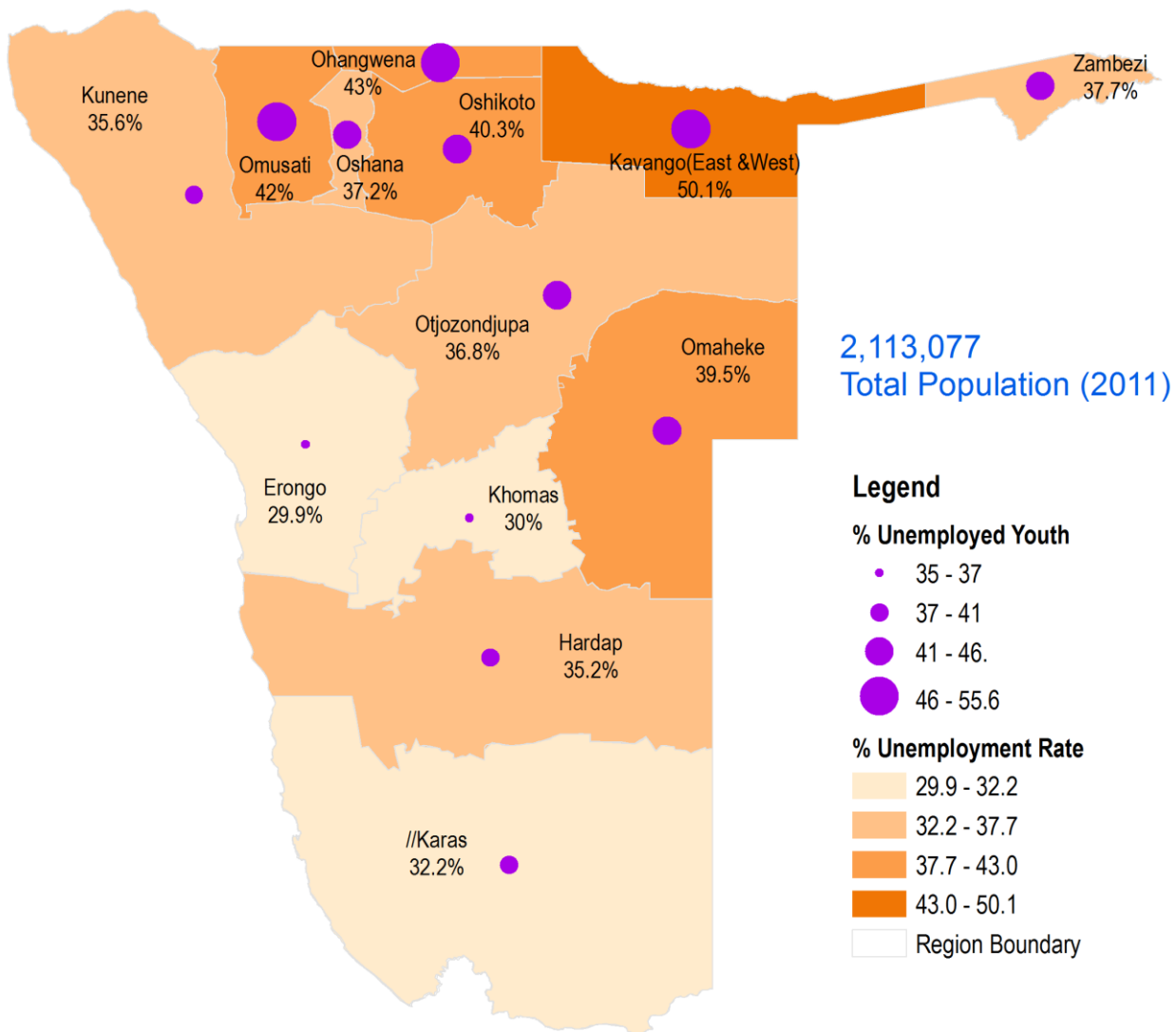Produced by RCO Namibia, email:email:martha.wilhelm@one.un.org   Date 4 November 2015

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

| NAMIBIA | Unemployment Rate | UNCT |

Kunene
35.6%

Ohangwena
43%

Omusati
42%

Oshana
37.2%

Oshikoto
40.3%

Kavango(East &West)
50.1%

Zambezi
37.7%

Otjozondjupa
36.8%

Omaheke
39.5%

2,113,077
Total Population (2011)

Erongo
29.9%

Khomas
30%

Hardap
35.2%

//Karas
32.2%

Legend

% Unemployed Youth

- 35 - 37
- 37 - 41
- 41 - 46.
- 46 - 55.6

% Unemployment Rate

- 29.9 - 32.2
- 32.2 - 37.7
- 37.7 - 43.0
- 43.0 - 50.1
- Region Boundary

The percentage of the unemployed population aged 15 and older and the total percentage of unemployed youth aged 15 - 35 by region is illustrated. The regions with the highest unemployment rate are indicated by the darker colour shading.

The circles represent the youth unemployment rate; the larger the circle the higher the youth unemployment is and the smaller the lower the youth unemployment rate.

Kavango had the largest population of unemployed youth aged 15 -35 and the highest unemployment rate. The Erongo region has the least number of unemployed youth and the lowest overall unemployment rate in the country.

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR's OFFICE, NAMIBIA

NAMIBIA   Overall Health Rank   UNCT

Legend

Overall Health Rank

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 13
- Region Boundary

The overall health rank was derived from the combined values of the following six indicators: HIV, Diabetes, Hypertension, Stunting, Teenage Pregnancy & Infant Mortality.

Each indicator has a value between 1 and 13, where 1 is the best rank and 13 the lowest rank. The regions with largest combined values have the lowest rank.

The Ohangwena region was ranked the highest in terms of health and the highest cases of Gender Based Violence were reported in the Zambezi region.

HIV Prevalence rate (15 -24 years)   GBV (wife beating)

Map data source(s):
Namibia Population and Housing Census (2011) and Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (2013).

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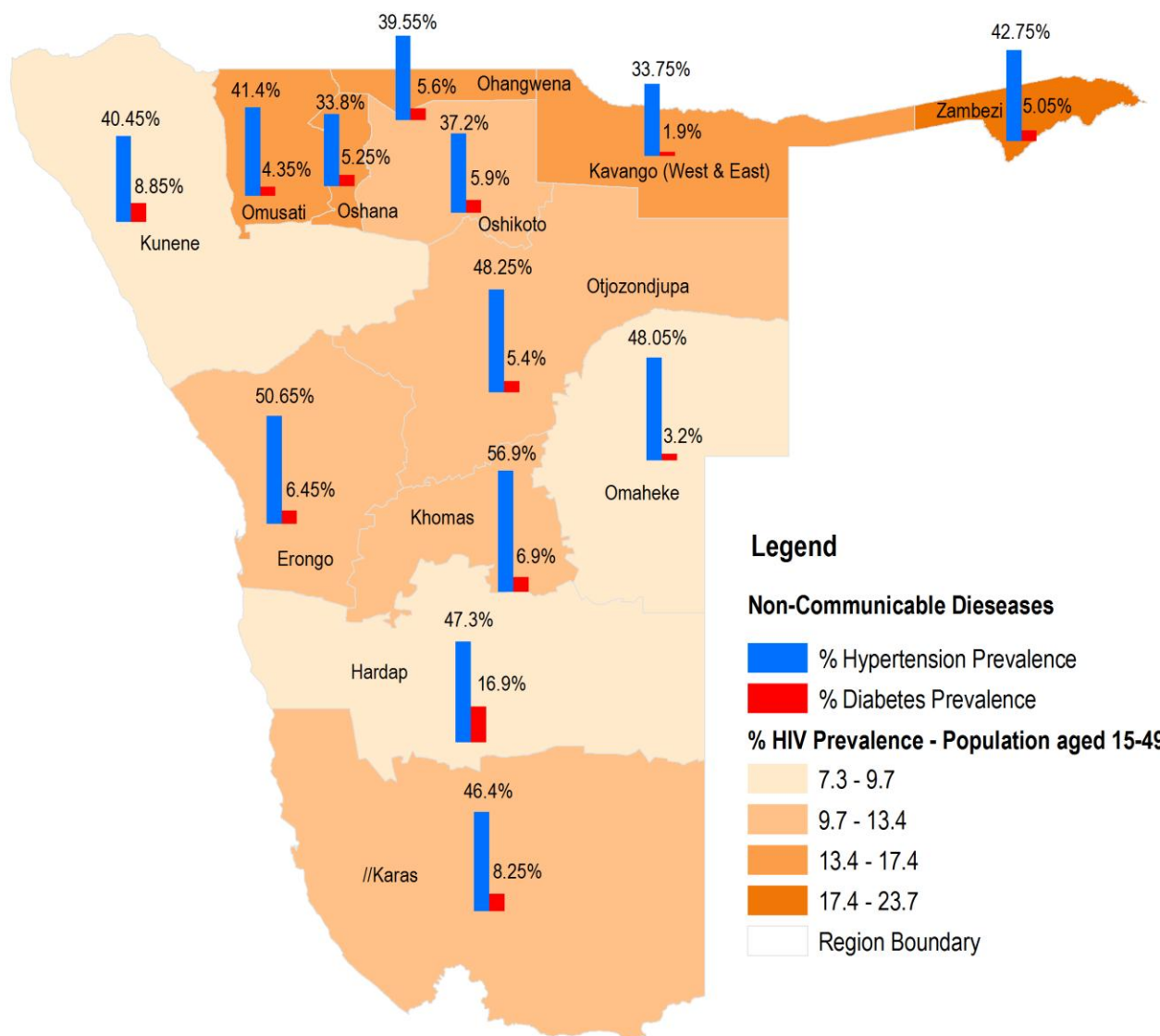Produced by RCO Namibia, email:martha.wilhelm@one.un.org   Date 4 November 2015

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Legend

Non-Communicable Dieseases

- ▬ % Hypertension Prevalence
- ▬ % Diabetes Prevalence

% HIV Prevalence - Population aged 15-49

- 7.3 - 9.7
- 9.7 - 13.4
- 13.4 - 17.4
- 17.4 - 23.7
- Region Boundary

The highest Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases for the population aged between15-49 were recorded in Zambezi (24%), Ohangwena (16%), Oshana (16%), Omusati (17%) and Kavango (17%) respectively. The regions which had the lowest Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in 2013 were Kunene (10%), Omaheke (7%) and Hardap (8%).

In terms of Non-communicable diseases; Hypertension had the highest Prevalence by region compared to Diabetes with the lowest Diabetes Prevalence rate. The regions with the highest Prevalence rate of Hypertension were Khomas (57%) and Erongo (51%).

The highest Prevalence of Diabetes were recorded in Hardap (17%) and the lowest Prevalence in Kavango (2%) and Omahake (3%). The Prevalence of Hypertension was recorded the lowest in Kavango and Oshana (34%).

Map data source(s):
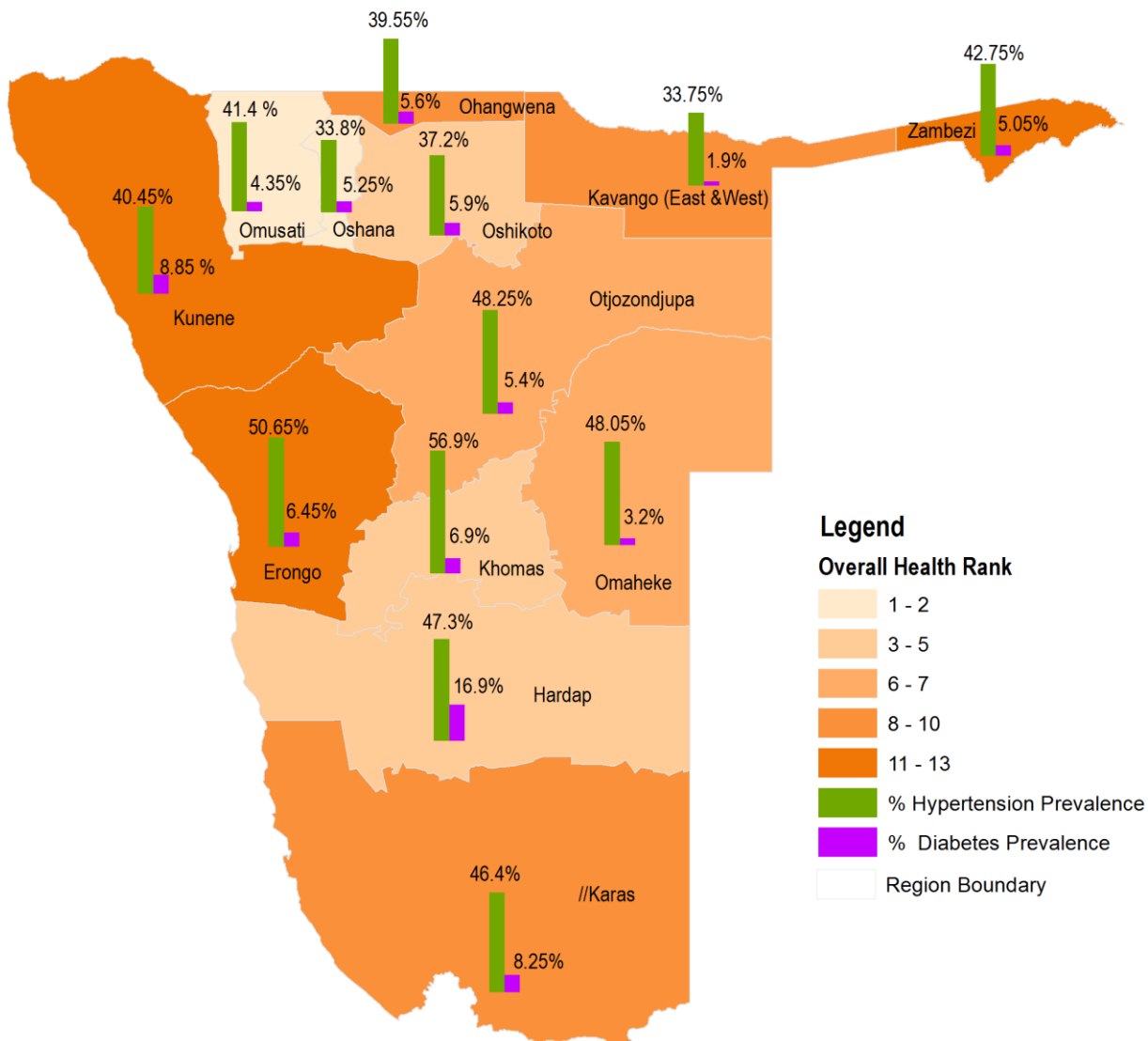Namibia Population and Housing Census (2011) and Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (2013).

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NAMIBIA   Overall Health Rank, Diabetes and Hypertension   UNCT

Legend
Overall Health Rank

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 5
- 6 - 7
- 8 - 10
- 11 - 13
- % Hypertension Prevalence
- % Diabetes Prevalence
- Region Boundary

The overall health rank was derived from the combined values of the following six indicators: HIV, diabetes, hypertension, stunting, teenage pregnancy and infant mortality.

Each indicator has a value between 1 and 13, where 1 is the best rank and 13 the lowest. The regions with the biggest combined values have the lowest rank. Ohangwena was ranked the highest in terms of health followed by Zambezi, //Karas, Hardap, and Kunene. Oshana was ranked the lowest, had the best performing regions based on the six indicators followed by Khomas and Omusati.

Khomas (56.9%) and Erongo (50.65%) had the highest number of hypertension cases reported while Oshana (33.8%) and Kavango (33.75%)had lowest. Hardap (16.9%) and Kunene (8.85%) had the highest cases of diabetes while Kavango (1.9%) and Omaheke (3.2%) the lowest.