NAMIBIA SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (NSDI) IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Africa Thematic Conference:

Managing a statistical organization in times of change

08 October 2019

Pretoria





OUTLINE

- 1. NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY
- 2. NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (NSDI)
- 3. NAMIBIA USE CASES OF SPATIAL INFORMATION
- 4. CENSUS MAPPING
- 5. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES







Combining

Statistics with Location with the

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

Statistics Act, No. 9 of 2011

NSA one organisation two responsibilities

Ministry of Land Reform



NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (NSDI)



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

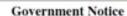
N\$15.20 WINDHOEK - 18 August 2011 No. 4777

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

No. 148 Promolysion of Statistics Act. 2011 (Act No. 9 of 2011), of the Padiament



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 148

PROMULGATION OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT 2011

The following Act which has been passed by the Parliament and signed by the President in terms of the Namibian Constitution is hereby published in terms of Article 56 of that Constitution.

No. 9 of 2011: Statistics Act, 2011.



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

N\$6.40 WINDHOEK - 6 March 2015 No. 5684

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GENERAL NOTICE

No. 103 Nasubia Statistics Agency: National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy

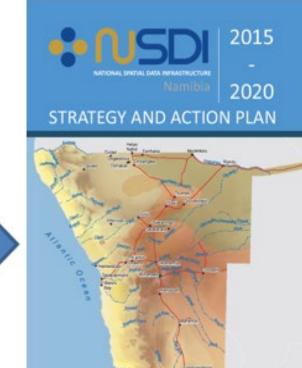
General Notice

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

No. 103 2015

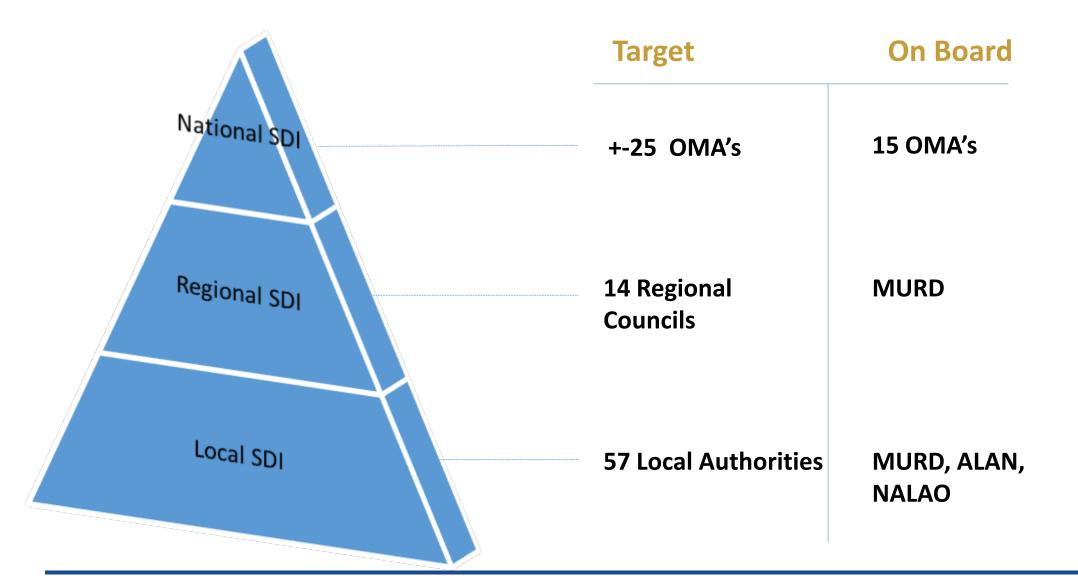
NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (NSDI) POLICY

Many parties, individuals and organisations, are involved in the production and use of spatial data in Namibia. The main producers of spatial data are the various line Ministries in Government. Their activities related to spatial data include data collection, processing, integration, storage, exchange, access and dissemination. The private sector and Non-Government Organisations also produce spatial data. The main users of spatial data and related services are Government, utility companies, public services, private sector commercial and professional users, research institutions, international organisations, the donor community and the general public. An important characteristic of spatial data is that many serve a variety of purposes and the same datasets are therefore useful for many data users.



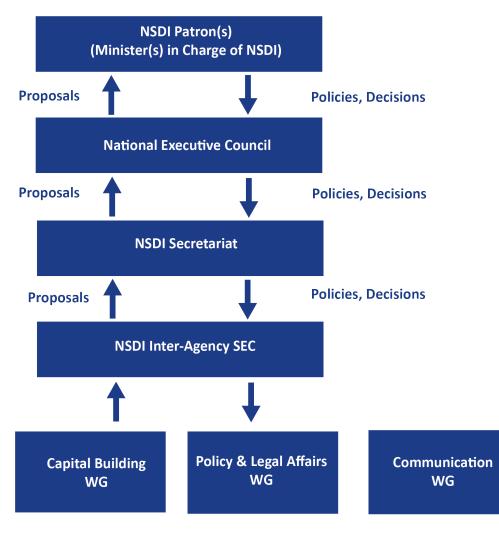


NSDI INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK CONT....





NSDI GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



Standards

WG

- Minister of Economic Planning in consultation with Minister of Land Reform
- Committee for Spatial Data including decisions from the NSA Board
- Department of GIS & NSDI Coordination (Technical)

 Department of Legal Affairs (Administrative)
- NSDI Inter-Agency Steering Executive Sub-Committe (SEC)

Working Groups



NSDI SIGNED PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

- 1. Ministry of Mines and Energy
- 2. Ministry of Land Reform
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
- 4. Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- 5. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
- 6. Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development
- 7. Ministry of Education, Art and Culture
- 8. Nampower

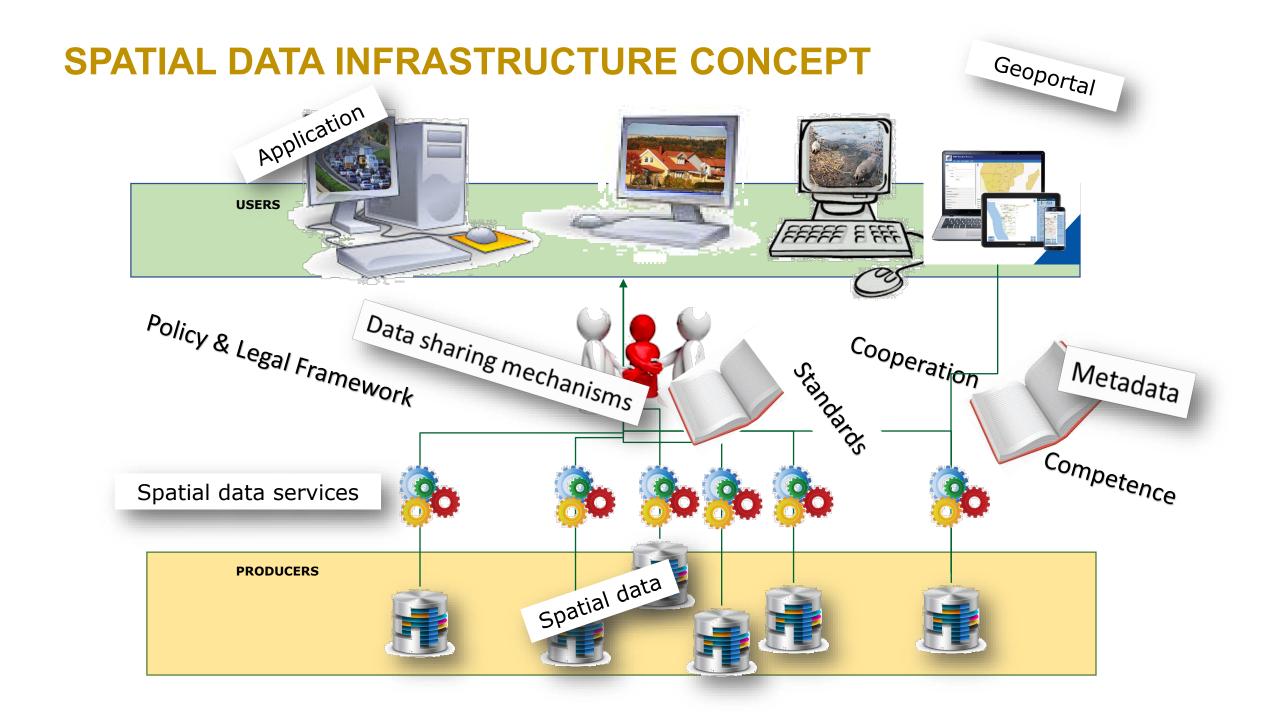
- 9. Namwater
- 10. Telecom
- 11. Roads Authority
- 12. MTC
- 13. Erongo Red
- 14. Cenored
- 15. NSA
- 16. NPC
- 17. NUST, UNAM (by Virtue of Mandate)



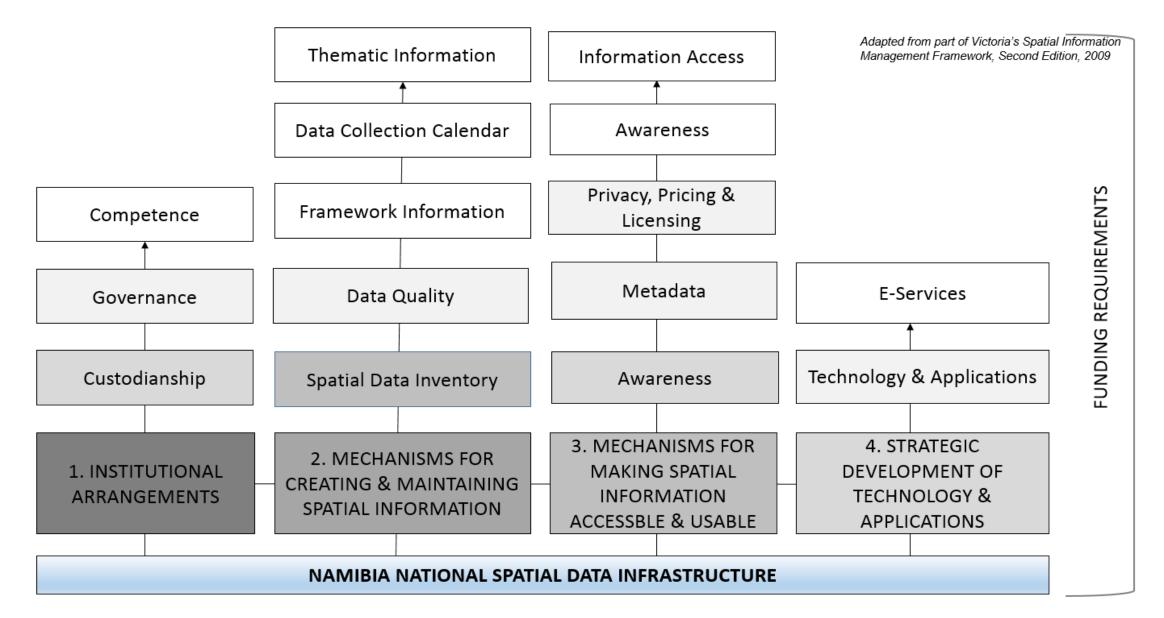
NSDI PARTNERSHIPS STILL TO BE ENGAGED

- 1. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) reviewing MoU
- 2. Ministry of Health and Social Services reviewing MoU
- 3. Ministry of Defense
- 4. Ministry of Safety and Security
- 5. Ministry of Works and Transport
- 6. Namibia Civil Aviation Authority
- 7. ALAN, NALAO
- 8. 14 x Regional Councils
- 9. Nored
- 10. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

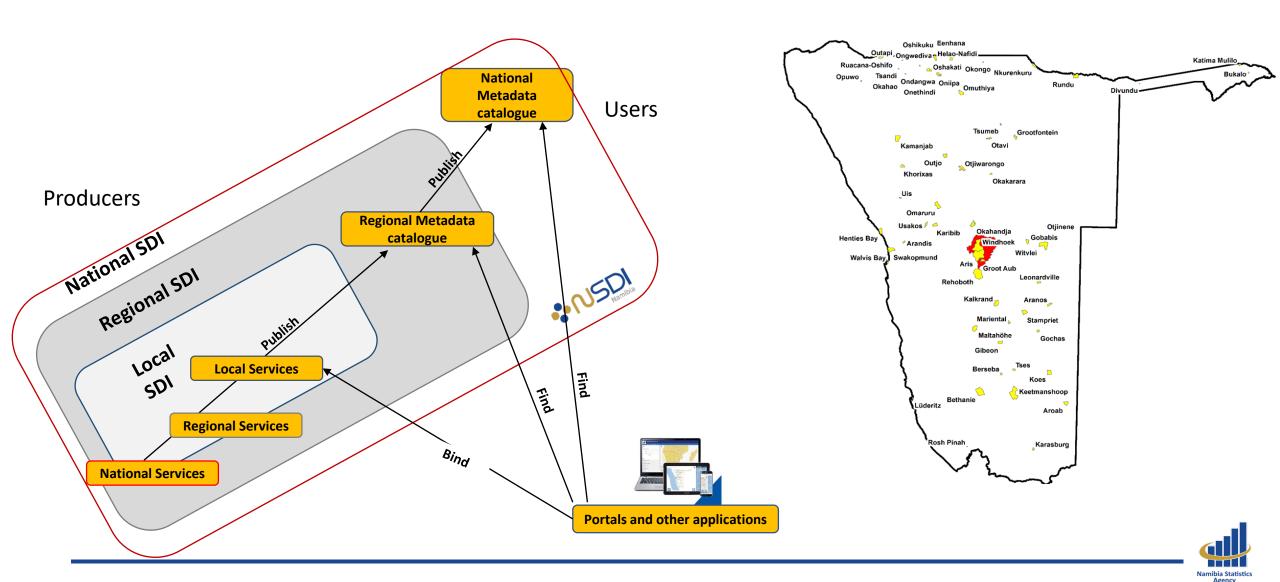




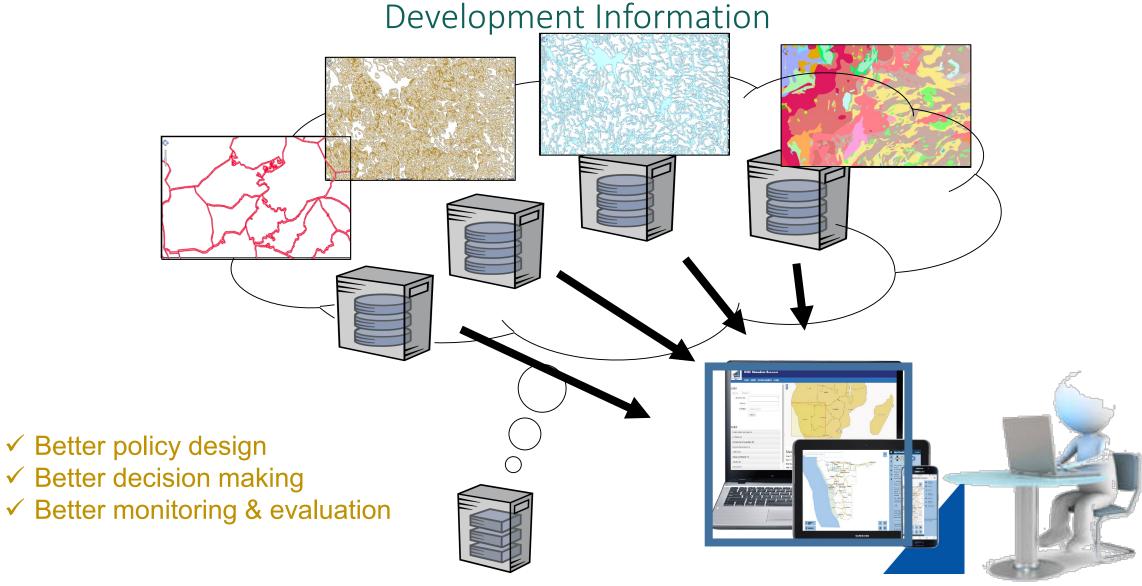
What strategy is Namibia implementing NSDI?



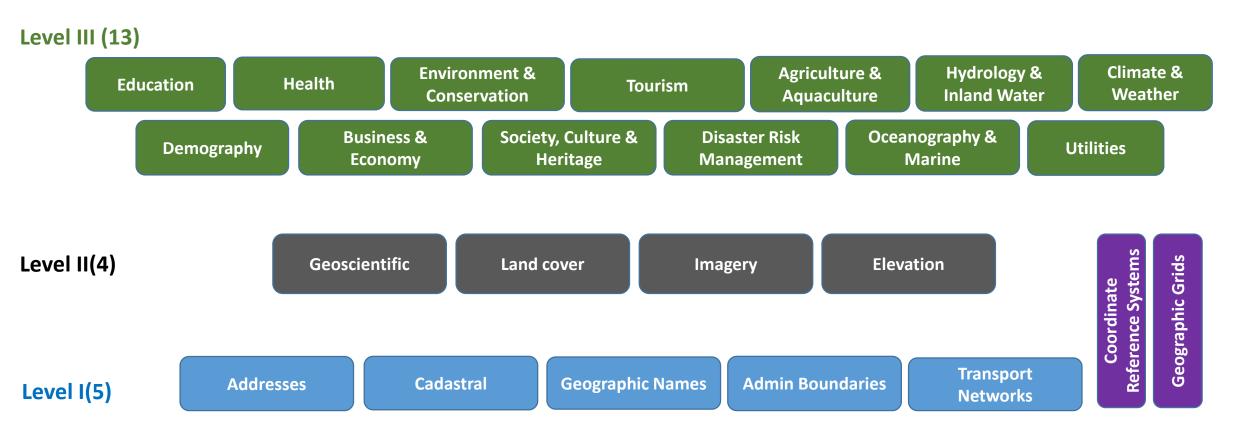
NSDI TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION ARCHITECTURE



Medium to long term: E-Governance enabled access to National

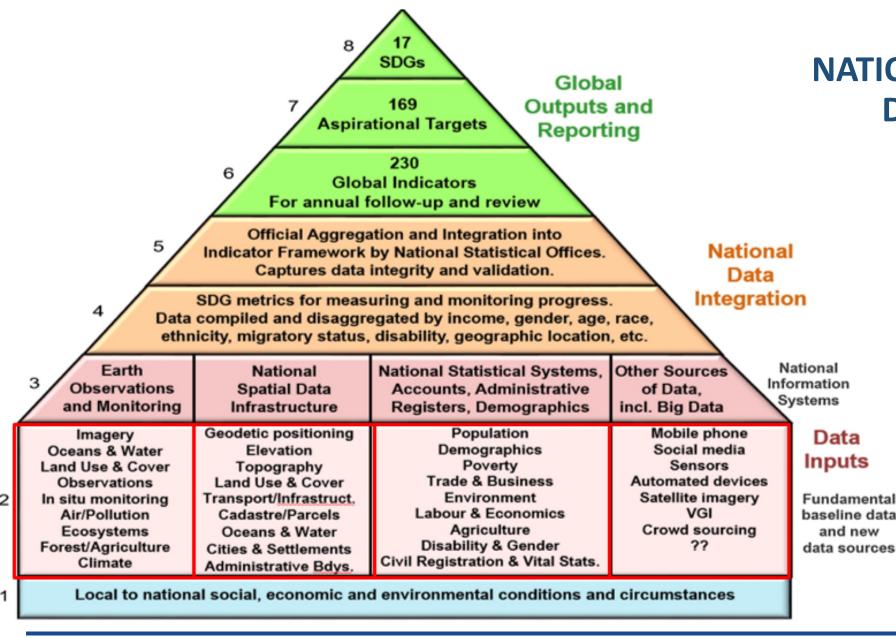


GAZETTED NATIONAL FUNDAMENTAL GEOSPATIAL DATA THEMES



22 x Main Fundamental Data Themes





NATIONAL AND GLOBAL DATA INTEGRATION STRATEGY

Data
Inputs
Deline data

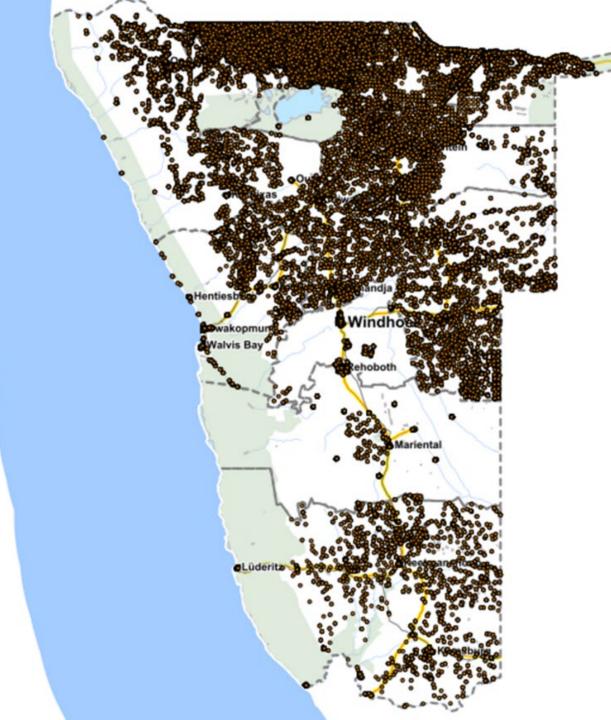
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Towards a National
Development
Information
Infrastructure...



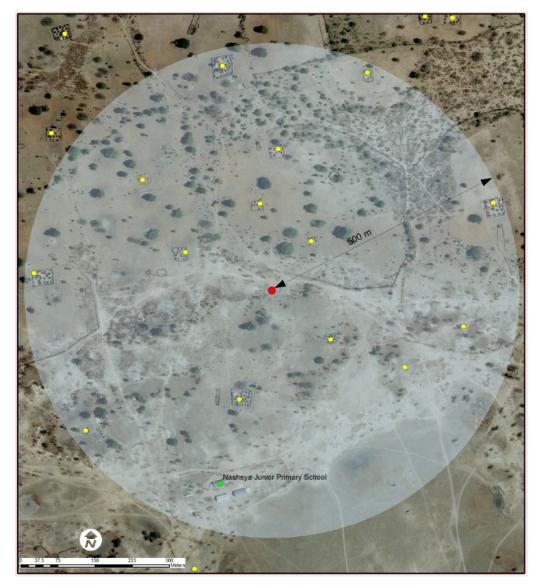


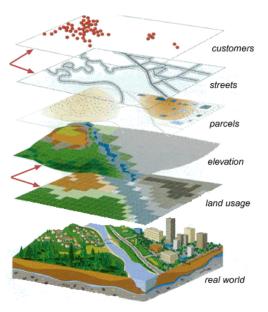
SNAMIBIA USE CASES OF SPATIAL INFORMATION

This is a list of all structures in the country with a geographic or spatial reference

❖A dot represents a homestead in rural areas and dwelling structure in urban.

NAMIBIAN EXAMPLE: THE POWER OF KNOWING THE "WHERE"...

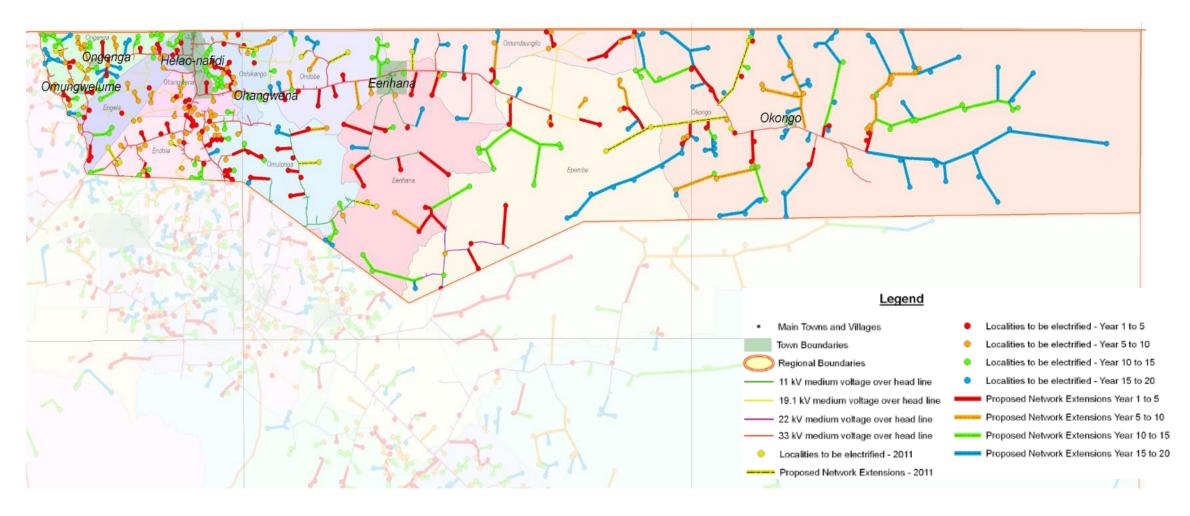




- MME'S 2010 Rural Electrification Master Plan is based on identifying communities without access to the national power grid.
- To determine which communities are assigned a higher priority, consider all structures within a 500m radius of a planned transformer point.
- Communities with schools or other government structures are assigned higher priority ratings than those containing only homesteads.

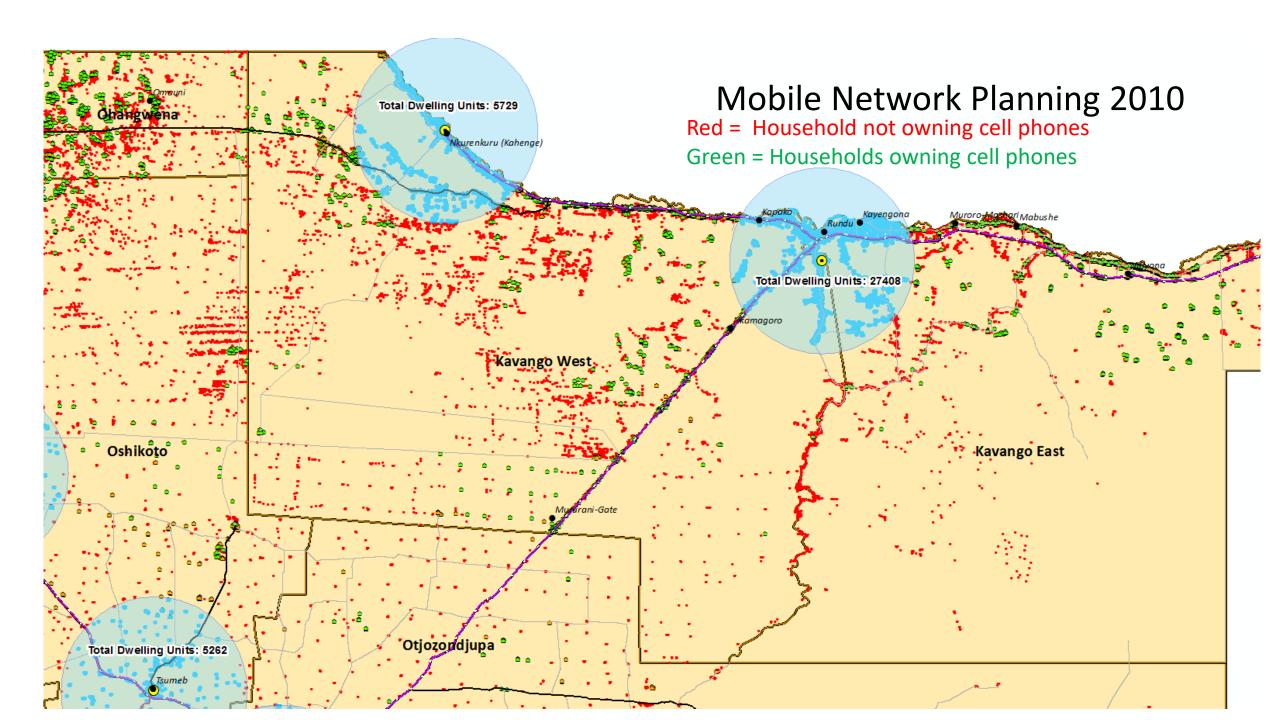


PROPOSED ELECTRICITY NETWORK EXTENSION – YEAR 1 TO 20



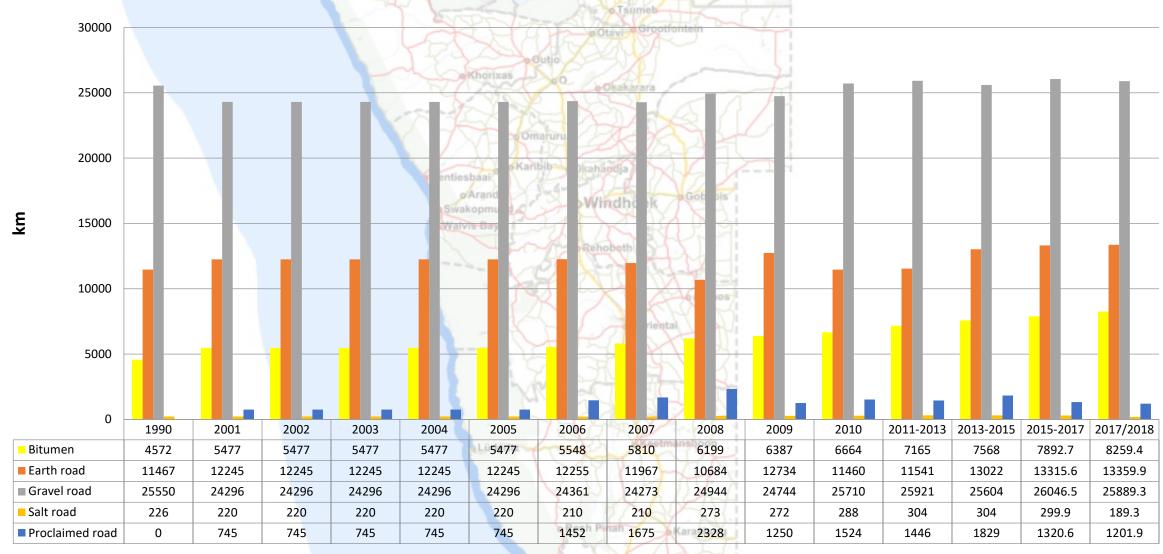
Source: Ministry of Mines & Energy - Rural Electricity Distribution

Master Plan 2010 Update



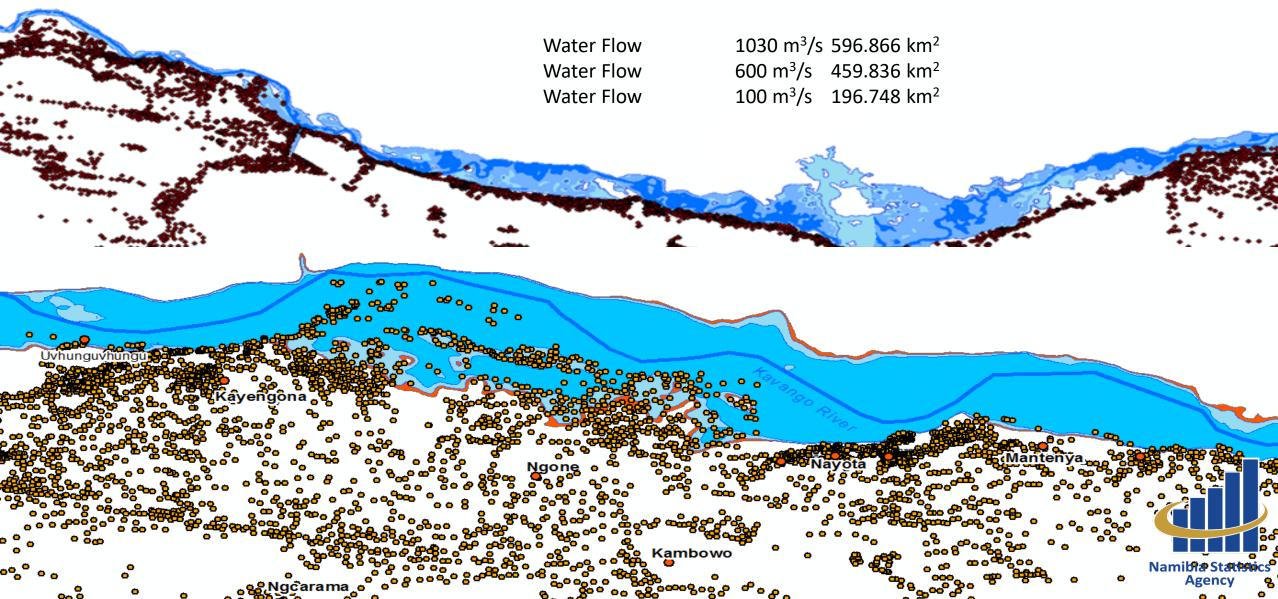
Development Statistics - Road Network Growth

Nkurenkuru.



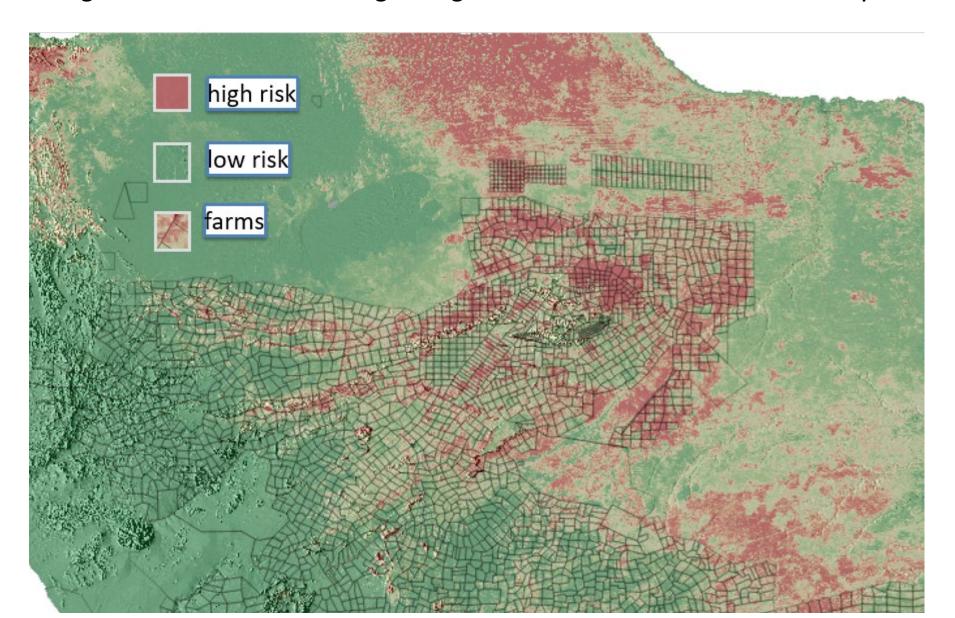
PROMOTING REAL TO NEAR REAL-TIME DATA Flooding in Eastern Kavango in 2012, the dots represent homesteads

• Flood Vulnerability Assessment

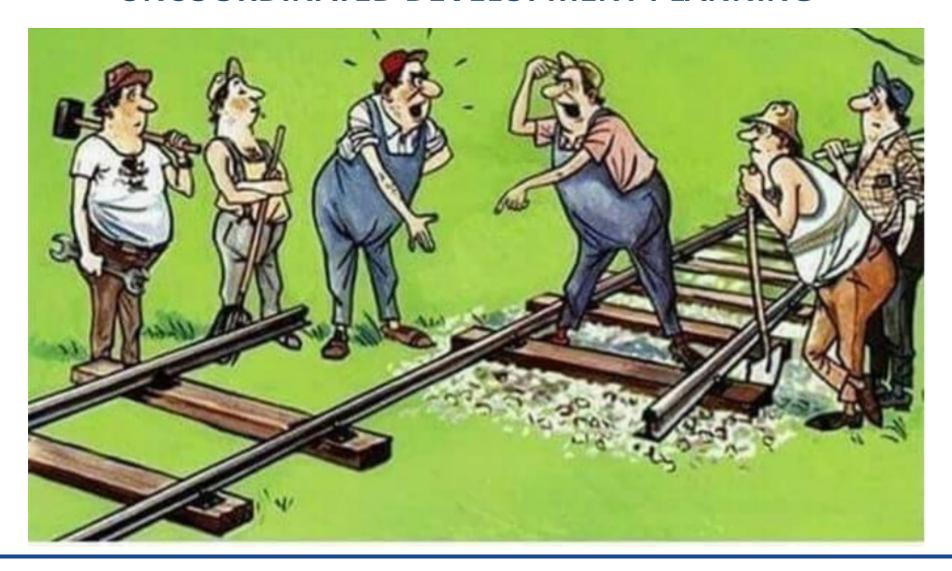


Risks of livestock production loss due to bush encroachment in 2015

High bush cover reduces grass growth and decreases livestock production



UNCOORDINATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING





CENSUS UNDERTAKINGS IN NAMIBIA

- NSA tasked by the Statistics Act, 2011 to conduct a PHC every 10 years & UN Recommendations
- 2. Census undertaken: 1991, 2001, 2011 (next PHC in 2021)
- 3. Provide demographic and socio-economic statistical information on population and its living quarters
- 4. Provide data for small geographic areas & population groups for each and every citizen



CENSUS METHODOLOGY & OUTPUTS

- 1. 1st PHC to be paperless in Namibia
- 2. Use of CAPI technology to collect data
- 3. Use of **modern satellite imagery** to conduct the preenumeration census mapping and location demarcation.
- 4. Statistics will be linked to **spatial locations** good for development planning at all levels
- Outputs: Master Sampling & Dwelling Unit Frames;
 Population Projections; Business Register; Data for M&E of NDPS, HHP, SDGs, Agenda 2063





HIGH RESOLUTION SATELLITE IMAGES

- Images from Digital Globe
- Contribution
 - NSA
 - MURD
 - UNFPA
- Government wide license



NATIONAL LAND CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS: URBAN LAND REFORM THEMATIC AREA = → URBAN LAND DELIVERY





Goreagab

Input – Generic

Satellite Imagery

- Open Source Landsat, Sentinel, etc. Spectral bands
- High Resolution Optical Imagery

Use Case: Housing Detection

- Optical High- Resolution Satellite Imagery from DigitalGlobe in WMS format/download possible
- Optical Aerial Photographs
- ArcGIS, QGIS

Application – Generic

- Add-on / Script / GUI to ArcGIS or QGIS for machine learning on Spectral Bands and/ or RGB
- Input parameters: Shape, Patterns, Size, Colours, spectrum, etc.
- Sample Area to teach classes and patterns

Use Case: Housing Detection

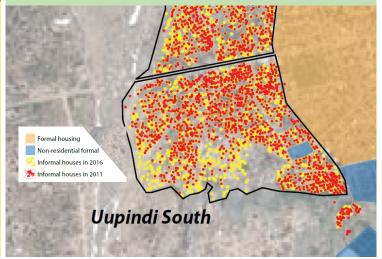
- Teaching of Formal/ permanent structures,
- Teaching of informal structures (zinc roof, thatching (grass) roof and tents)
- Teaching of other Built Up Structures
- Methodology with proof of concept and given accuracy/ confidence in other use cases

Output – Generic

- Classes (shapefiles) based on defined parameters. (e.g land cover maps)
- Object Database for detected units

Use Case: Housing Detection

- Countrywide Database of Housing Units (Attributes & Location)
- Countrywide Classes of Built Up Structures
- Countrywide Change Detection (future)



EXAMPLE OF WHAT WILL BE CAPTURED AND CREATED DURING CENSUS MAPPING

MAIN

Id Name

0 Unknown

1 Vacant

4 Dwelling Unit

5 Special Dwelling Unit

6Commercial Structure

7 Educational Facility (excluding Hostel)

8 Health Facility (excluding overnight stay)

9 Recreational Facility (excluding overnight stay)

10 Heritage Site

11 Public Structure

12 Religious Place

13 Transport Node

14 Industrial Structure

15 Agricultural Facility

17 Observation Structure

18 Power Station

19 Waste Site

20 Water Supply Point

21Treatment Plant

22 Telecommunications Tower

23 Reservoir

24 Headmen/Traditional Leader/Chief's House

99 Other, specify

DWELLING UNIT VARIABLES	
1 Detached House	4 N does not form part of a block of flats
Semi-detached house/Town	a Semi-detached House, a Duet, a Townhouse, a Cluster
2 house	4 N Home
3Apartment/flat	4 NA set of rooms used as a residence.
4Guest Flat	4 N NULL
5 Part commercial/Industrial	4 N NULL
CMahila hama (sawayan tant)	A vehicle or vessel equipped for living in. The dwelling is either self-powered or towed. This includes a Caravan, a
6 Mobile home (caravan, tent)	4 N Trailer Home, a Portable Hut, a Tent, and a Houseboat.
7 Single quarters	4 N NULL
	A typically rural dwelling constructed by plastering a
8 Traditional Dwelling	4 N wooden framework with a mixture of mud and manure.
	An informal dwelling constructed from metal sheeting,
9 Impoverished Unit (shack)	4 N boards, zinc and other material.
10 Holiday home	4 N NULL
11 Under construction	4 N NULL
12 Other Dwelling, specify	4 N NULL

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COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE VARIABLES

Office Block	A large building containing business offices.
Office	A room or building used as a place of business.
Shopping Centre	An area or complex of shops, with associated facilities. This includes a Shopping Complex and a Shopping Mall.
Market	A venue where people can gather to buy and sell goods. This includes a Flea Market, a Craft Market and an Agricultural Market.
Retail Outlet	A room or building used for retailing goods and services. This includes a Shop, a Supermarket, a Hypermarket, a Spaza Shop, Greengrocer, Butcher and Café.
Food and beverage outlet	A retail outlet selling food and beverage largely for consumption on the premises or for immediate consumption elsewhere. This includes a Restaurant, a Food Court, a Coffee Shop, a Shebeen, a Beer hall, a Pub and a Bar.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- 1. Concluding NSDI memoranda of understanding taking too long
- 2. More discussions regarding the linkages of the NSDI Policy, Statistics Act and other laws relating to spatial data
- 3. Geospatialist Job Level not recognised on the government post structure
- 4. National Capacity the capacity to properly formalize the NSDI is lacking countrywide
- Poor data management practices in OMAs (high risk of data loss/corruption, poor land statistics)
- 6. Ongoing duplication in data collection, wastage of government resources despite established coordination framework
- 7. Inadequate ICT Infrastructure
- 8. Staffing at the NSDI Secretariat (NSA)
- 9. Lack of Funding



Thank You

1. NSA Mobile Application

Download the NS App.







2. NSDI Geographic Portal



Namibia Statistics Agency