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Objective of Environment Statistics





To Provides information about the Environment:

- Most important changes over time and across locations
- ☐ Main factors that influences them

Purposes

- ☐ Improve knowledge of the environment
- Support and decision makingevidence-based policy
- ☐ Inform the general public and specific user groups



The Compendium is structured in 7 sections following the components of the FDES 2013, with tourism added to the FDES 2013 components to reflect its importance to Namibia:

- 1. Environmental conditions and quality
- 2. Environmental resources and their use
- 3. Residuals and waste
- 4. Extreme events and disasters
- 5. Human settlements and environmental health
- 6. Environment protection and management
- 7. Tourism



Environmental Statistics Compendium for Namibia: 2018



Contents

Preface		5
Introduction		6
1. ENVIRONMENTAL CON	NDITIONS AND QUALITY	8
1.1 Geological, geog	raphical and morphological conditions	8
(i) Area of countr	ry	8
(ii) Main geomo	orphological characteristics	9
_		
1.3 Precipitation		10
1.4 Rivers, catchn	nent areas and aquifers	11
(i) Rivers		11
1.5 Biodiversity		12
1.5.1. Namibia's E	Biological Diversity	12
1.5.2. Diversity	of Ecosystems	12
1.5.3. Species I	Diversity	14
1.6. Protected spe	cies and areas	15



2.	ENVIR	ONMENTAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USE	16
	2.1.	Mineral Resources	16
	2.2.	Energy Resources	18
		l. Energy Stocks	
	2.2.2	2. Production, trade and consumption of energy	19
	2.3.	Biological resources	
	(i)	Crop farming	20
	(ii)	Forest	20
	(iii)	Livestock Farming	2
	(iv)	Fish Production	2
	(v)	Crops	23



3. RESID	UALS	24
3.1.	Emission to air	24
(i)	Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	24
(ii)	Trends of emissions by source category	24
(iii)	Trend in Emissions of Direct GHGs	25
(iv)	Trends for Indirect GHGs and SO2	26
3.2.	Generation and management of wastewater	26
(i)	Management of Waste	26
(ii)	National Solid Waste Management Strategy	26



Environmental Statistics Compendium for Namibia: 2018

4. EXTREME EVENTS AND DISASTERS	27
(i) Hazard	27
5. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	28
5.1 Human settlement	28
(i) Access to water, sanitation	29
(ii) Human condition	29
6. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT	30
(I) Government protection expenditures	30
7. TOURISM	31

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of high Temperature

Table 2: Summary of annual Mean Temperature Table 3: Summary of Annual Low Temperature

Table 4: Summary of Annual Rainfall

Table 5: Brief Description of Namibia's Biomes

Table 6: Number of Described Species in Namibia and Levels of Endemism

Table 7: A Brief summary of Namibia's Protected Areas

Table 8: Highlight from Key Mining Operations

Table 9: Namibia's Electricity Source
Table 10: Local Generation vs Import

Table 11: Area Under Crop Production and yield type of crops

Table 12: Estimates of Area of Forest Land by Type of Land Use

Table 13: Livestock Census Survey for 2014–2015

Table 15: National Cereal Production Statistical Trend (in '000 Metric Tons)

Table 16: National GHG Emissions by sector (2001–2012)

Table 17: Aggregate Emission and Removal by Gas (2001–2012)

Table 18: Emission of Indirect GHGs and SO2 (2001–12)

Table 19: Households and Population by urban/rural and region

Table 20: Sources of Drinking Water

Table 21: Households by selected indicators and housing conditions

Table 22: Tourist Arrival

Table 23: Top Ten Tourist Market



Environmental Statistics Compendium for Namibia: 2018

Acronyms and Abbreviations

FDES: Framework for Development of Environmental Statistics

GHG : Green House Gas

EEZ : Exclusive Economic Zone

IPPU: Industrial Processes and Products

NSA : Namibia Statistics Agency

TAC : Total Allowable Catch

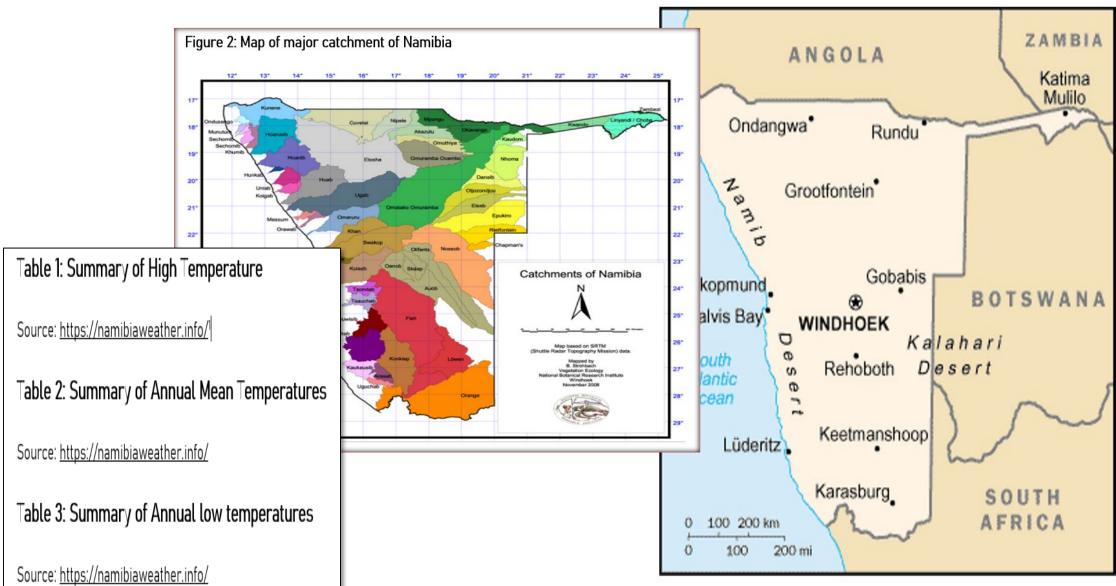
SEE : System of Environmental Economic Accounting

E : System of Environmental Economic Accounting

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND QUALITY

Figure 1: The map of Namibia





2. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USE

Figure 3: The map of mines in Namibia

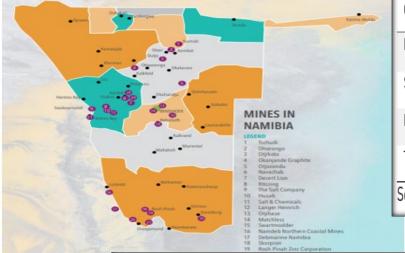


Table 11: Area under crop production and yield by type of crop

CROP	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	AREA UNDER CROP (HA)	YIELD	PRODUCTION (TONNES)
Maize	17,620	54,991	1.60	55,981.60
Sorghum	24,646	7,043	1.24	8,733.32
Millet/ <mark>Mahangu</mark>	129,029	421,212.6	0.92	408,576.22
Total		463,247.6 Table 1/₁	Namihia Total	Allowable Catch

Source: Namibia Census of Agriculture 2013/2014, Communal S

SPECIES (Tonnes)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Pilchard	10,763	4, 160	22, 255	28, 605	25, 128	
Hake	173,277	154, 588	189, 305	173, 902	158, 060	
Horse mackerel	315,245	359, 183	360, 447	310, 405	327, 700	
Monk	12, 390	15, 174	13, 135	8, 961	10, 466	
Kingklip	6, 607	7, 210	6, 603	7, 067	5, 567	
Tuna	3,198	2, 837	3, 371	3, 581	3, 654	
Crab	2,343	2 ,471	2, 092	2, 400	2, 480	
Rock lobster	365	361	269	214	248	
Other fish species	30, 810	77, 407	33, 644	31, 997	18, 934	
Total fish harvest	554, 998	623, 391	631, 119	567, 133	552, 164	
Seals	44, 223	40,000	34, 000	31, 971	64, 167	

Table 13: Livestock Census Summary for 2014 and 2015

SPECIES	2014	2015	% CHANGE				
Cattle	2,882,489	2,770,545	-4%				
Sheep	2,044,156	1,973,393	-3%				
Goats	1,892,439	1,868,535	-1%				
Horses	55,241	47,151	-15%				
Donkeys	159,028	148,859	-6%				
Pigs	68,710	62,945	-8%				
Poultry	3,436,430	4,054,529	18%				
Dogs	135,549	129,313	-5%				
Source: Namibia Census of Agriculture 2013/2014, Communal Sector Report, November 2015							

3. RESIDUALS

3.1. Emission to air

This section gives us information about the amount and characteristics of residuals generated by human production and consumption processes, their management and their final release to the environment.

Table 16: National GHG emission (Gg, CO _{2-eq}) by sector (2000–2012)										
SOURCE	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012		
CATEGORIES										
Total Emissions	23,789	27,772	28,336	28,532	29,394	28,414	30,206	30,692		
Energy	1,995	2,269	2,562	2,795	2,981	2,904	2,851	2,979		
Industrial Process	25	26	235	255	291	302	421	523		
AFOLU	25,274	25,378	25,427	25,359	25,992	25,062	26,779	27,028		
Waste	96	99	113	130	130	145	155	162		

Source: National GHG

Table 18: Emissions (Gg) of indirect GHGs and SO2 (2000 - 2012)

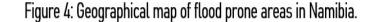
GASES	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012
NOX	31.5	34.7	36.0	35.2	34.6	35.2	36.0	36.3
CO	349.9	366.9	371.6	373.8	375.6	375.3	367.5	369.2
NMNOC	19.5	20.5	21.2	21.8	22.9	22.0	21.5	21.6
S02	2.2	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	2.9

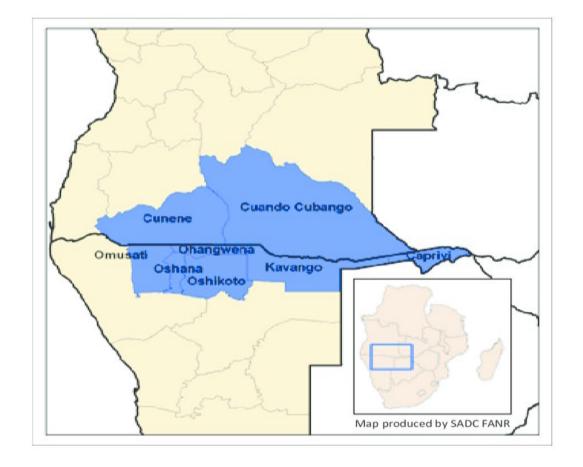
Source: National GHG Inventory Report NIR 2 2000 - 2012, 2016



4. EXTREME EVENTS AND DISASTERS

This component contains statistics regarding the occurrence and impact of extreme events and disasters on human wellbeing and the infrastructure. It consists of two subcomponents: Natural Extreme Events and Disasters







5. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

This component contains statistics on the environment in which humans live and work, particularly with regard to living conditions and environmental health. They are important for the management and improvement of conditions related to human settlements, safe water, sanitation, and health, particularly in the context of rapid urbanization, increasing pollution, environmental degradation, disasters, extreme events and climate change.



						⊤able 20:	Source	of drink	ing water					
	Household		Population	n	Average Household siz		Piped	Water	Boreholes/		Stagnent	Flowing	Other	Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Size		(%)		protected (%)	wells	Water (%)	Water (%)	Source (%)	Household
Namibia	544,658	100	2,280,716	100	4.2	Namibia	84.4		7.5		0.8	2.1	5.2	544,655
IVallibla	344,036	100	2,200,710	100	4.2	Urban	97.7		0.6		0.0	0.2	1.4	294,827
Urban	294,827	54.1	1,068,625	46.9	3.6	Rural	68.6		15.7		1.7	4.4	9.5	249,827
Rural	249,827	45.9	1,212,091	53.1	4.9	Source: NHI		n condit	ion					
rce:NHIES, 2016						⊤able 21: ŀ	Househo	olds by s	selected inc	licators	on housing	condition		
									% of Im	provised	Housing	Number o	of Househol	lds
						Namibia			20.2			544,655		
						Urban			29.6			294,827		
						Rural			9.1			249,822		

Source: NHIES, 2016

6. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

A country's engagement in the protection and management of the environment, and therefore the amount of resources it dedicates to the task, is especially important because it is related to information, awareness and the ability to finance environment protection activities and participate in efforts (sometimes international) directed at these activities.



7. TOURISM

Tourism is one of the most important activities in Namibia, contributing significantly to the economies. Tourism industries also contribute through the creation of jobs in tourist-related

sectors such as security, construction and transportation. However, this key sector also e significant pressure on scarce resources such as land, reefs, water and energy.

Table 22: Tourist arrival

YEAR	ARRIVAL (MILLION)					
2012	1,078,935					
2013	1,176,041					
2014	1,320,062					
2015	1,387,773					
2016	1,469,258					
Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2017						

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COUNTRY	ARRIVALS
Angola	398,939
South Africa	342,044
Zambia	190,457
Germany	122,142
Zimbabwe	83,287
Botswana	50,665
UK	31,558
USA	27,264
France	23,484
Netherlands	20,169
Source: Tourism Satell	lite Account, 2017

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