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 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.
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 (42.8%), 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%).

Map data source(s):

Disclaimer:
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Produced by RCO Namibia, email: martha.wilhelm@one.un.org Date 4 November 2015
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 (94.4%), Kunene (83.4%), Omusati (58.5%), Oshikoto (57.3%), Oshana (57.5%) and Oshana (57.3%).

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 Oshakati (94.2%), Oshakati (92%), Kavango (90.4%) and Zambezi (89.2%).


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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 (uncertainty 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.

Map data source(s):
The Office of the Prime Minister, Directorate Disaster Risk Management (2015).

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Produced by RCO Namibia, email: martha.wilhelm@one.un.org  Date: 4 November 2015
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 (26%), Oshana (88%) and Omusati (88%) regions were the highest in terms of school attendance.

Map data source(s):

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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 portion of learners enrolled in primary school.

Map data source(s):

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Produced by RCO Namibia, email: martha.wiholm@one.un.org
Date 4 November 2015
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 (52%) 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: Oshikangoa (36.5%) region had the highest number of cases of children who were malnourished followed by Hardap (29.1%) and //Karas (27%).

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
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%), Oshoandjupa (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%).
NAMIBIA

Total Population by Region

UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR’s OFFICE, NAMIBIA

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.

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Produced by RCD Namibia, email: martha.wilhelm@uno.un.org

Date 4 November 2015
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.
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 highest combined values have the lowest rank.

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

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@un.org Date 4 November 2015
The highest Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases for the population aged between 15-49 were recorded in Zambezi (24%), Oshangwena (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 Omaheke (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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Produced by RCO Namibia, email:martha.wilhelm@un.org          Date 4 November 2015
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. Oshangwena was ranked the highest in terms of health followed by Zambezi, Oshana, 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 the lowest. Hardap (16.9%) and Kunene (8.85%) had the highest cases of diabetes while Kavango (1.9%) and Omaheke (3.2%) the lowest.

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

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