Namibia Statistics Agency

NAMIBIA CENSUS MAPPING

2019 - 2021

Basic Report



WATER



AGRICULTURE



ENERGY



STRUCTURE TYPE

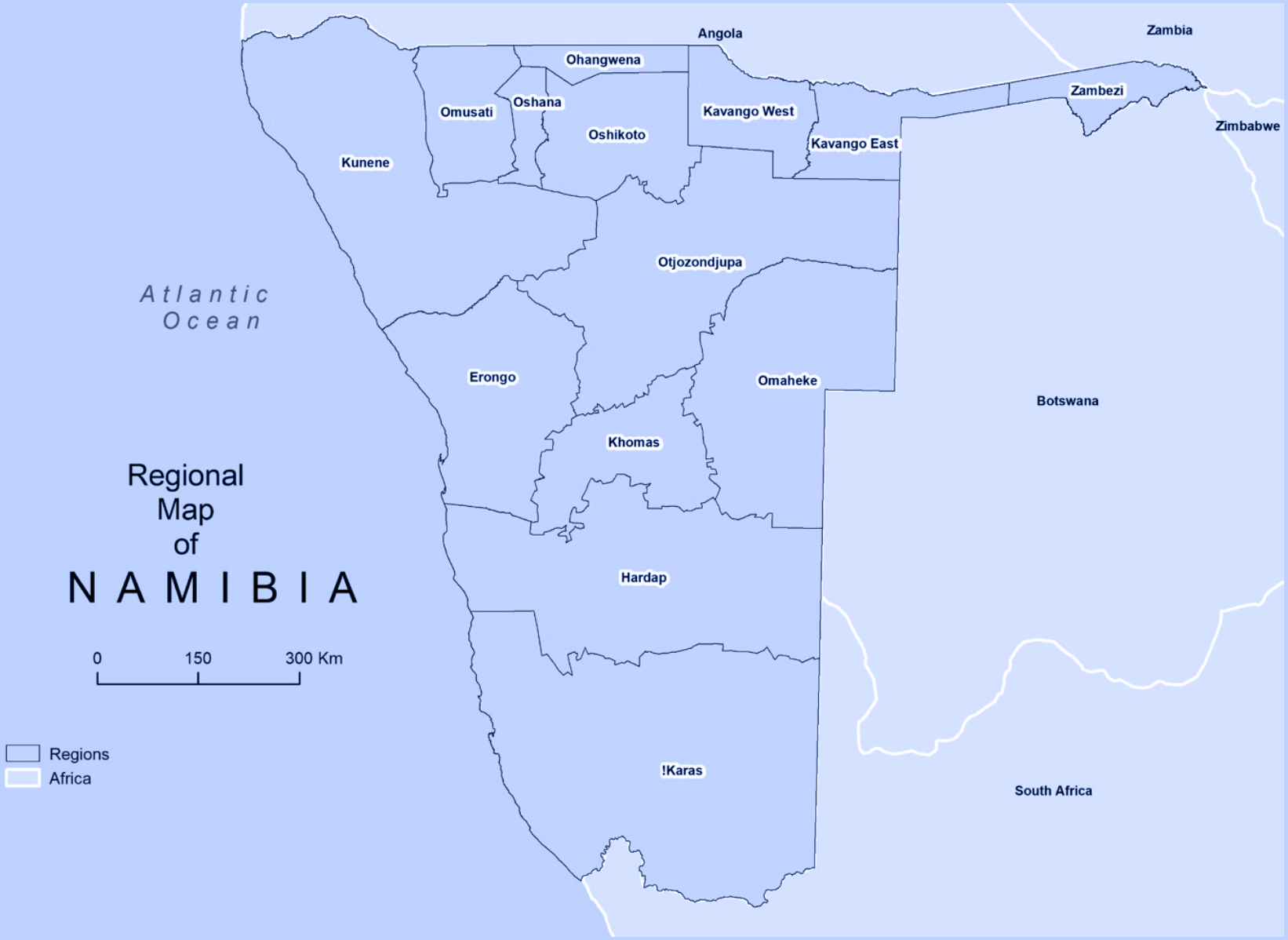


SANITATION

NAMIBIA CENSUS MAPPING

2019 - 2021

BASIC REPORT


Angola
Zambia
Ohangwena
Zambezi
Omusati
Oshana
Kavango West
Zimbabwe
Oshikoto
Kavango East
Kunene
Otjozondjupa
Atlantic
Ocean
Erongo
Omaheke
Botswana
Khomas
Regional
Map
of
N A M I B I A
Hardap
0
150
300 Km
!Karas
South Africa
Regions
Africa



Mission Statement

"Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice"



Vision Statement

"Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery"



Core Values

Integrity
Excellent Performance
Accuracy
Team Work
Accountability
Transparency

PREFACE



The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) conducted a census mapping exercise, from October 2019 to June 2021. The purpose of census mapping was to demarcate the entire Namibia into uniquely defined units of Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EAs provide an accurate national geographic frame to conduct the 2021 Namibia Population and Housing Census (NPHC) as well as other censuses and surveys. At this juncture, it is important to mention that the 2021 PHC has been postponed indefinitely.

In addition, the mapping exercise collected data to provide detailed information regarding the use of built-up structures, which cannot be obtained during an office exercise. The output from this exercise will contribute to the development of a Statistics Business Register (SBR) and the National Dwelling Unit Frame meant to provide detailed household and land use information for each Dwelling Unit (DU) in Namibia. This report provides a summary of the household count, housing characteristics as well as water and sanitation statistics.

In carrying out the mapping exercise, the NSA collaborated with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) which had an interest in the housing characteristics and conditions as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) which had an interest in water and sanitation statistics.

This report aims to provide highlights of the data collected during the 2019-2021 census mapping exercise. Although findings from the mapping exercise provided in this report are an accurate count of structures used for dwellings, they should not be treated as definitive because they are subject to change during the main census enumeration.

The results in this publication are presented in tables and maps. A hyphen (-) observed in the Tables represents a value of zero (0) while a zero (0.0) represents insignificant values. The maps presented in this report are a representation of the tables and the corresponding write-ups cover both the tables and the maps.

It is therefore my hope that users of this report will find the content of this report useful in their planning for national development.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
Statistician-General & Ceo

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of the census mapping exercise undertaken between October 2019 and February 2020 by the NSA.

A wide range of data on the characteristics of buildup structures, characteristics of the households, and housing conditions are presented in this report. Agricultural activities of households include distribution of agricultural households by type of agricultural activity as well as the main source of energy households use for cooking, heating, and lighting. Business establishments are also presented by type of ownership and economic activities among others. The results are presented at the national and regional level indicators.

Key Findings

The census mapping mapped 965,265 structures throughout the country. A total of 529,734 structures were situated in urban areas while 435,474 were located in rural areas. In terms of regional distribution, the Khomas region stood out with 140,193 structures, followed by 108,996 structures in the Oshana region. Kavango West region mapped the least number of structures at 28,451 structures.

The findings indicated that there were 507,249 dwelling units in Namibia, of which 36.6 percent were detached houses and about 25 percent were improvised housing units. Khomas region had the highest number of dwelling units with 90,834 and with (41.1%) of improvised housing units/ shacks.

In terms of water supply points mapped in Namibia, the number stood at 14,402 of which 88.8 percent were in rural areas compared to 11.2 percent in urban areas. At the regional level, the Zambezi region recorded the highest proportion of water points with 14.8 percent, followed by Omaheke region (11.6%) and Ohangwena region (10.1%), while Oshana and Kavango East recorded the lowest 2.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively.

Most households were found in urban areas (52.5%), while rural areas recorded 47.5 percent. In terms of regions, Khomas recorded the highest number of 90,834 households (17.9%) followed by 55, 438 households in the Omusati region (10.9%). Kavango West (3.1%) and Kunene (3.2%) recorded the lowest proportion of households.

In addition, most households in the country (52.8%) were headed by males, compared to female (47.2%) headed households. In addition, there were about 94 households headed by persons aged 11 years old and below.

Corrugated iron sheets (84.1%) were common material used for roofing. While the main material used for outer walls, the results show that cement/blocks/bricks/stones (37.2%) and corrugated iron sheets (28.7%) were mostly used. For the main material used for floors, cement (46.6%) was mostly used, followed by sand/earth and tiles recording 22.3 percent and 22.0 percent respectively.

About 47.2 percent of the households were owner-occupied without a mortgage, while 29.6 percent are occupied rent-free.

About 53 percent of households in Namibia use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking, and only 31 percent of the households use electricity from mains. The use of firewood was common in rural households (87.8%) whereas electricity from mains was prominent in urban areas (52.6%).

Electricity from mains as the main source of energy used for lighting stands at 45.6 percent for all households in Namibia. However, about 62 percent of rural households used battery lamps and torch cellphones for lighting.

A significant number of households used piped water for cooking (i.e. Piped water outside (35.6%), piped water inside (31.5%) and public piped water (15.4%). Water from boreholes with open tanks covered (24.9%) was a common cooking water source in the Kunene region while water from the river/dam/stream was significant in Kavango West (15.4%) and Kavango East (11.5%) region. Furthermore, Ohangwena and Zambezi regions recorded the highest proportion of households that rely on water from unprotected wells for cooking (9.7% and 7.5% respectively).

Most of the households in Namibia use piped water (Piped water outside (35.7%), piped water inside (30.3%) and public piped tap (15.3%) for drinking.

A notable proportion, 42.6 percent of households countrywide have no toilet facilities (uses bush, riverbeds, and fields), and this is common in rural areas (64.6 %) compared to urban areas (22.6 %).

The number of agricultural households in Namibia stood at 193,412. Furthermore, 73.6 percent of the total agricultural households engage in mixed farming (the combination of crop and livestock farming).

The census mapping mapped 61,502 total establishments, of which 56.9 percent were found in rural areas and 43.1 percent in urban areas.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CMP	Census Mapping Project
DP	Data Processing
DU	Dwelling Unit
EA	Enumeration Area
FM	Frequency Modulation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HH	Household
IT	Information Technology
ITFT	Information Technology Field Technicians
MTC	Mobile Telecommunication
NBC-TV	Namibia Broadcasting Cooperation - Television
NS	National Supervisor
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDI	National Spatial Data infrastructure
QA	Quality Assurance
RS	Regional Statistician
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SQL	Structured Query Language
TQM	Total Quality Management



1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) collects and compiles a wide range of data for its ongoing projects to support the monitoring of national development plans and to inform development planning and decision-making in the country. The Population and Housing Census enumeration is informed by statistical data collection preparatory activities including preparation for enumeration area maps.

1.2 Objective

The UN in their book series on Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3): "the aim of census mapping is to provide the cartographic basis to be used during the actual process of counting. The census enumeration team needs to have a set of unique maps covering the entire country that accurately defines the boundaries within which each enumerator must work during the enumeration phase of the census. Therefore, the quality of maps used in the census has a major influence on the quality and reliability of census data."

This exercise is normally done well in advance before census enumeration to consider changes that occurred after the previous census such as population growth and administrative boundary changes. Census mapping exercise also provides the opportunity to collect other relevant information such as data on infrastructures in the country, data on business demographics which enriches the Statistical Business Register (SBR) and a geo-references basic household information in the form of a Dwelling Unit (DU) Frame.

1.3 Limitations

The project had challenges that were brought about mainly relating to funding and the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to limited funding at the beginning of the census mapping project, only Zambezi Region was covered from October 2019, while the rest of other regions were started in February 2020. The national lockdowns imposed during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic prolonged the data collection and it also negatively impacted the response rate.


1000
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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements relating to the use of a building and in the case of a dwelling unit, occupants were asked the name of the head of the household, contact details, the number of rooms, and the number of usual members residing in each dwelling unit including other basic services regarding the structure they reside in, such as the source of water, electricity, and access to sanitation.

Most of these variables were included based on requests from stakeholders such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform, and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development. Apart from households, buildings such as shops, schools, hospitals, lodges, offices, and other establishments were also covered, and these questions were sourced from the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade, and SME Development in collaboration with the NSA's Economics department. The inclusion of the many stakeholder requests changed the project from a typical cartographic exercise to a statistical undertaking.

2.2 Pilot Testing

The pilot test was conducted for a period of two weeks in August 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by the NSA Head Office staff and Regional Statisticians (RS). The pilot covered a total of 10 Enumeration Areas (EAs) allocated to 10 teams whereby each team was allocated one(1) EA. The main objective of the pilot was to test whether the Census Mapping Project (CMP) tools including Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) application and questionnaire were adequate to provide the required data. This also involved testing the adequacy of logistics and administrative arrangements on the ground.

The results from the pilot were used to review and improve on the CMP implementations in all operational areas. These included reviewing of tools, drawing up the final plans for the main mapping project, as well as providing the final estimation of resources required to implement the CMP activities effectively.

2.3 Coverage

A total of 6,609 EA which makes up all EAs in Namibia were visited. This exercise was basically a geographic listing process where a frame of all housing units including vacant ones, all non-residential buildings, buildings under construction, schools, health facilities, municipal water systems, waste water treatment facilities, boreholes, other structures, and prominent features in the country were compiled.

2.4 Recruitment of field staff

The distribution of the CMP field staff that were recruited during the undertaking of the project is presented in table 2.1 below. In the table, the total number of field staff who were trained and those who were employed in the CMP as well as how they were allocated to respective regions are presented. Team Supervisors and Mappers were recruited from the NSA field staff database while the positions of IT Field Technicians (ITFT) were advertised in the local print media.

Table 2.1: Number of field workers employed in the Census Mapping project

Region	Team Supervisors	Mappers	Reserves	Total
!Karas	6	6	6	18
Erongo	23	23	6	52
Hardap	5	5	6	16
Kavango East	7	7	6	20
Kavango West	3	3	6	12
Khomas	31	31	6	68
Kunene	3	3	6	12
Ohangwena	15	15	6	36
Omaheke	6	6	6	18
Omusati	19	19	6	44
Oshana	13	13	6	32
Oshikoto	13	13	6	32
Otjozondjupa	12	12	6	30
Zambezi	21	21	4	46
Namibia	**177**	**177**	**82**	**436**

2.5 Training

Several pieces of training took place during the CMP 2021, namely the master training, training of trainers, and the main training of mappers. The master training was the first stage of training conducted for a period of one week and it involved all NSA permanent staff members including staff members from external participating stakeholders. These included the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, and Ministry of Urban and Rural Development.

An intensive training program on CMP methodology, questionnaire, concepts and definitions, and the use of data capturing applications was carried out. Trainees were also subjected to an assessment and only the top-performing candidates were selected to be part of the main CMP fieldwork.

2.6 Mapping field structure

The main CMP consisted of field teams operating within a region under the supervision of an RS. Each RS was supported by an ITFT. The ITFT provided IT support to the regional field team. Each field team consisted of a team supervisor and 1 mapper. Field personnel were recruited from their own areas since they were familiar with the local terrain/locality and to facilitate interviews in local languages. Field personnel (Team Supervisors and Mappers) were in the field from October 2019 to

February 2020 for Zambezi Region, while the rest of the country was mapped from February 2020 to April 2021.

2.7 Mapping publicity and advocacy

A Communication Plan focusing on advocacy and publicity of the CMP at national level was developed. The most convenient method used was the distribution of flyers and distribution and displaying of posters to create awareness. During this project, the RS were able to engage community leaders through meetings and had the opportunity to elaborate on the objectives of the census mapping. Mobilization was done in each selected EA before commencement of data collection exercises to ensure that local people were aware of the project and what was expected of them.

Courtesy visits to constituency and local councilors were also undertaken to introduce the CMP and its components as well as to request for their assistance in informing their constituency inhabitants about the CMP during their respective radio announcements and community meetings. In addition, FM Radio announcements complimented by newspaper articles and newspaper advertisements were also placed in local newspapers to inform the public about the CMP and its approach. Television strips were run on NBC-TV before the News Bulletin and specific talk shows such as Good Morning Namibia and Business Today to announce the commencement of fieldwork.

2.8 Field monitoring and data quality control

To ensure the collection of reliable, quality, and timely data, a series of quality assurance activities were undertaken at different levels of monitoring. This was done by RS, National Supervisors (NS) and Managers. The monitoring teams were sent to regions at the beginning of the fieldwork to ensure that fieldwork started off as planned and that all data collection procedures were followed as prescribed.

Monitoring teams followed randomly selected teams just to observe and ensure that they are introducing the objectives of the CMP properly and questions are asked as trained including the translation of questions from English to vernacular languages. In doing so, remedial actions were undertaken to improve the quality of the data. Furthermore, a monitoring dashboard was also used by the RS, and NS to monitor real-time data as it comes in and provide quality assurance (QA) on the data. During data quality assurance, if the data collected was wrongly entered or not as prescribed, that respective record was sent back to the mapper to fix the issues identified.

2.9 Data Processing

The data processing methodology that was adopted for this project was CAPI. Data management tools to collect, transmit, store and clean CMP data were designed and developed using ArcGIS - Survey 123. Figure 2.1 below presents the data process flow.

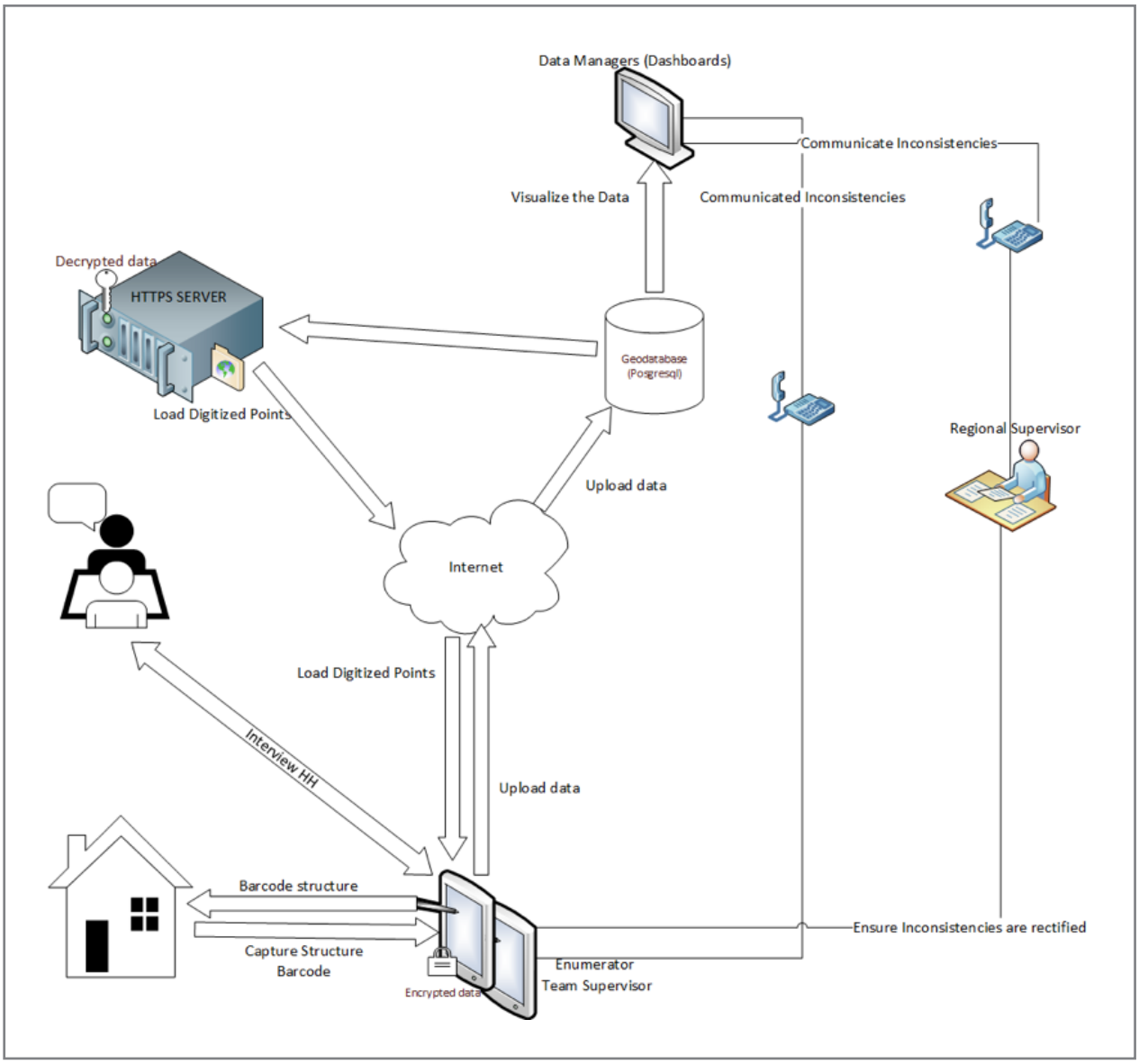


Figure 2.1: *Census Mapping Data Flow and Processing Methodology*

The Survey123 functions are listed below and explained on how they were used in the field:

a) Inbox Function

The inbox function of the survey123 application, serves as a data entry application and it was built with many consistency checks, skipping patterns and other validations such as maximum and minimum acceptance range per variable. As a result, data consistency checks, coding and validation was done at field level. This minimized the time spent on post data cleaning, validation and editing process.

This function was used to edit or capture details for structures that had been digitized in the office. Digitized structures were assigned to fieldworkers by EA and published to the server for the fieldworker to download on their tablet and begin fieldwork. Fieldworkers could only see structures assigned to them as per the deployment plan.

b) Collect Function

The collect function was also another data entry application designed with the same validation rules as those in the inbox function, but since the inbox function does not allow for the capturing of un-digitized or office generated points/structures, this tool was made to accommodate the capturing of new structures on the ground. This functionality allowed for the capturing of points that might have been missed in the office or those that might have cropped up after office digitizing. This ensured that no structures were omitted.

c) Data synchronization

The application was set-up in such a way that the supervisor and mapper could send data to the GIS server portal independent from each other. Each team member was given a SIM card and were able to transmit data to the head office in a controlled and secure manner.

d) Post data processing programs

The implementation of CAPI application allowed for improved data quality due to consistency checks in the data entry application. Data preparation was done by the Department of GIS and NSDI Coordination and it involved the following activities.

(i) Exporting data from Portal to PostgreSQL Database

Data was exported from the portal into a PostgreSQL for further processing.

(ii) Join data and data consistency check

This activity simply involved joining all the data per table into two files: one for households and another for establishments. After data had been merged it was shared with Census methodology team and the monitoring team to check for inconsistencies and refer these to the field or propose way forward with variables that could not be re-collected since fieldwork had come to an end.

2.10 Quality assurance

Data quality assurance is one of the cornerstones of a good statistical data system. Institutions mandated with the responsibility of collecting statistics must ensure that the data passes the test before being released to the public and other users of these data. In this project, a Total Quality Management (TQM) approach was employed as a quality assurance mechanism to minimize the under/over-coverage, nonresponse and other issues that may affect the quality of the data.



3 CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILT-UP STRUCTURES

3.1 Structure counts by type

The mapping exercise verified the use of each structure in the country. The results in table 3.1, shows that the number of structures in the country stood at 965,265. 54.9 percent of the mapped structures were found in urban arreas, while rural areas accounted for 45.1 percent of all the total structure mapped. In terms of regional distribution, Khomas region stood out with 14.5 percent of the total structures, followed by Oshana region and Omusati region with 11.3 percent and 10.7 percent respectively. Kavango West region mapped the least number of structures with only 2.9 percent of the total structures.

The results shows that the majority of the structure were dwelling units, recording 60.8 percent followed by 5.7 percent of commercial structures. Some structures, about 3 percent were vacant, while a significant proportion of 24.3 percent were not stated.

Table 3.1: Distribution of structures by type and area

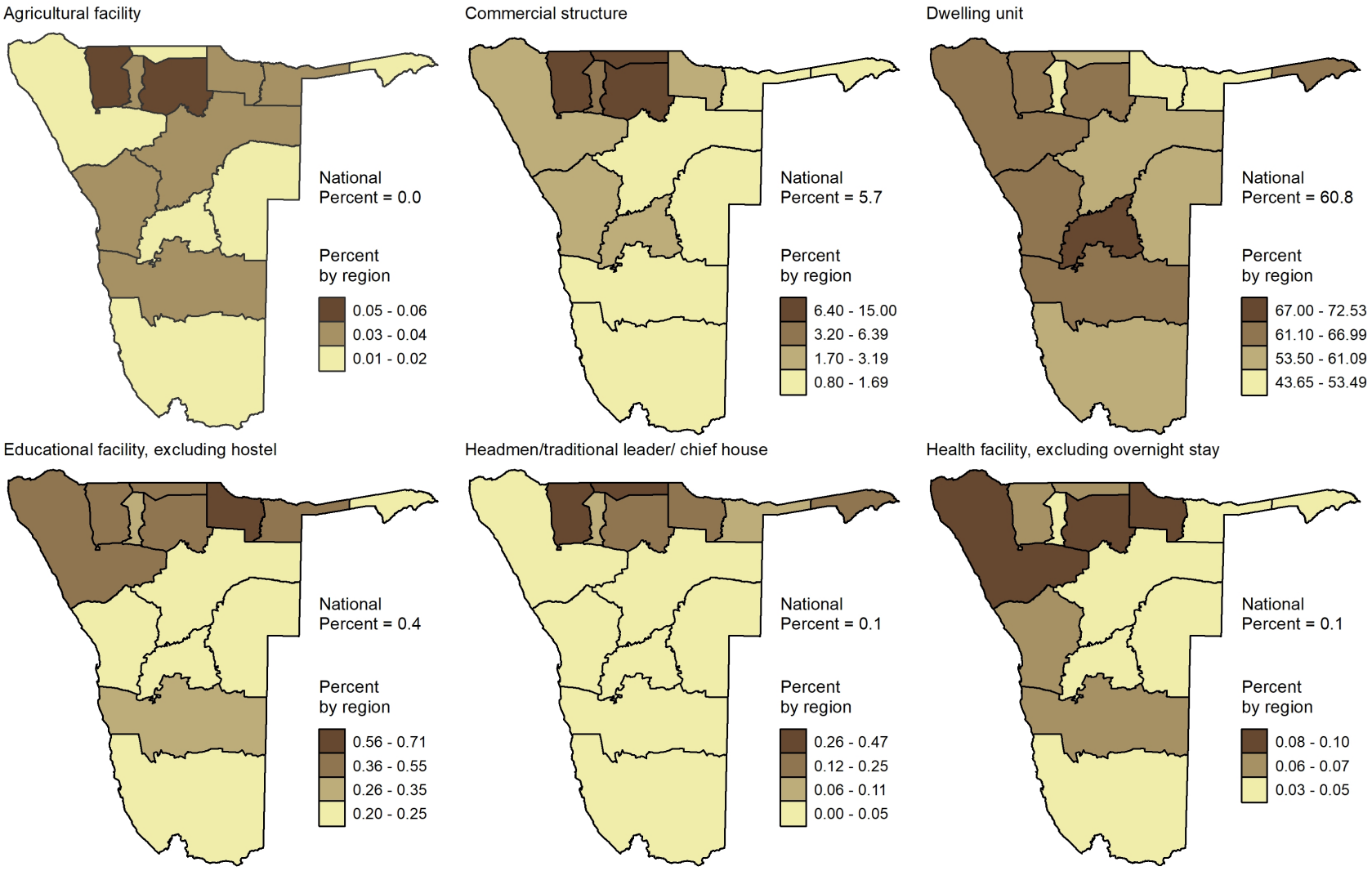
Area	Number	Percent	Type of structures											
			Agricultural facility	Commercial structure	Dwelling unit	Educational facility, excluding hostel	Headmen/ traditional leader/ chief house	Health facility, excluding overnight stay	Heritage site	Industrial structure	Observation structure	Part commercial /industrial/ multi purpose	Power station	Public structure
Namibia	965,265	100.0	0.0	5.7	60.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.3
Urban	529,784	54.9	0.0	8.5	57.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3
Rural	435,474	45.1	0.0	2.2	64.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.3
!Karas	48,789	5.1	0.0	1.6	57.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.5
Erongo	73,907	7.7	0.0	2.5	64.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3
Hardap	37,184	3.9	0.0	1.1	66.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.4
Kavango East	50,536	5.2	0.0	1.3	52.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	1.6	0.6	0.2
Kavango West	28,451	2.9	0.0	3.1	53.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.7	0.2	0.3
Khomas	140,193	14.5	0.0	1.9	72.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.1
Kunene	34,896	3.6	0.0	2.1	63.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.6
Ohangwena	93,982	9.7	0.0	11.8	61.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4
Omaheke	40,689	4.2	0.0	0.8	57.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.4
Omusati	103,557	10.7	0.1	15.0	63.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	1.5	0.7	0.4
Oshana	108,996	11.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3
Oshikoto	80,020	8.3	0.0	14.2	62.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.4
Otjozondjupa	71,707	7.4	0.0	1.2	60.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3
Zambezi	52,355	5.4	0.0	1.4	64.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	0.0	0.3
Not stated	3	0.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

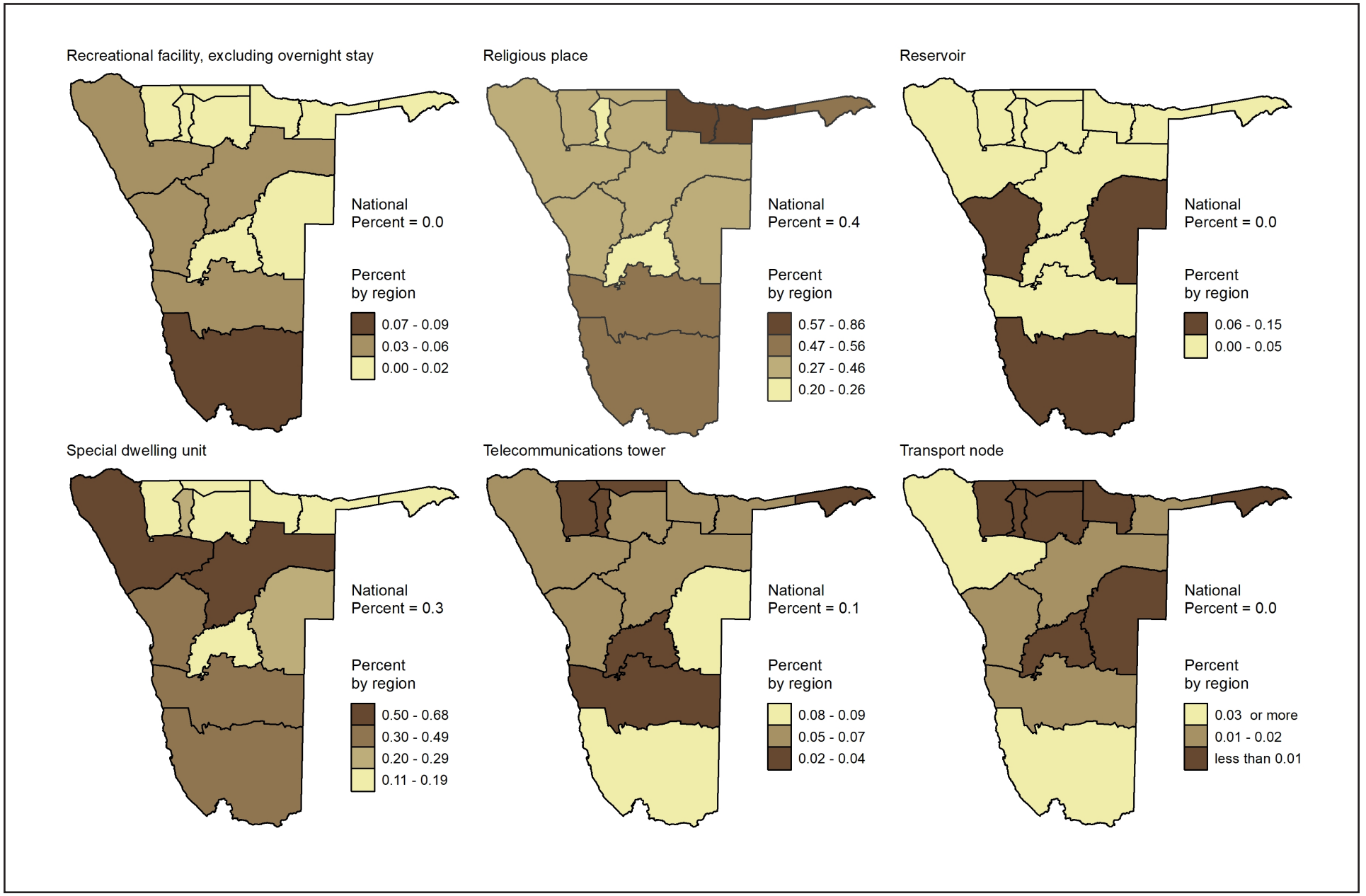
Table 3.1: Continue

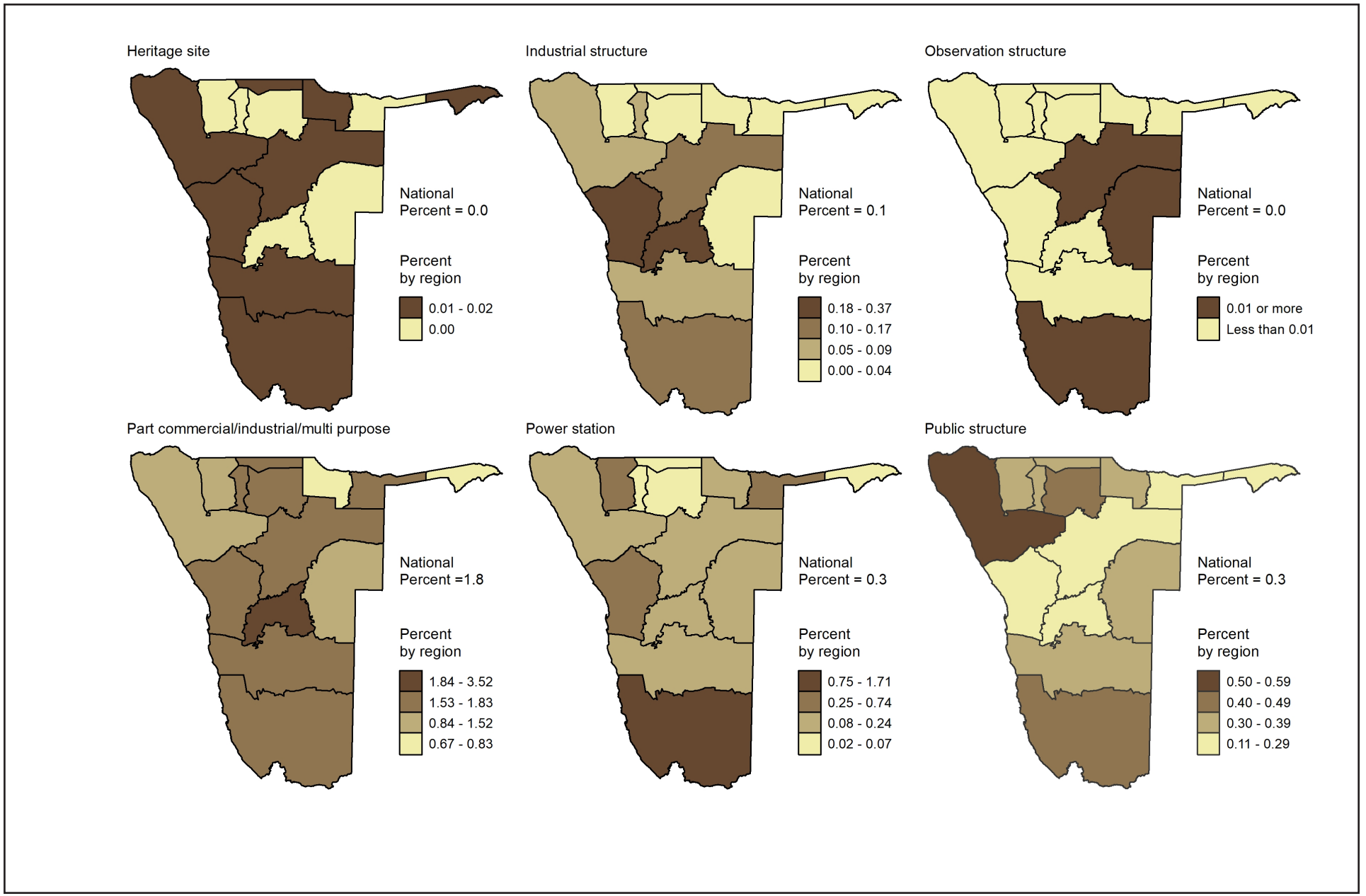
Area	Number	Percent	Recreational facility, excluding overnight stay	Religious place	Reservoir	Special dwelling unit	Telecomm-unications tower	Transport node	Treatment plant	Vacant	Waste site	Water supply point	Other	Not stated
Namibia	965,265	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	24.3
Urban	529,784	54.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.4	0.8	24.2
Rural	435,474	45.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.4
!Karas	48,789	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	29.5
Erongo	73,907	7.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	26.5
Hardap	37,184	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	19.4
Kavango East	50,536	5.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	33.0
Kavango West	28,451	2.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	36.4
Khomas	140,193	14.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.1
Kunene	34,896	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	-	3.1	0.1	27.1
Ohangwena	93,982	9.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	16.5
Omaheke	40,689	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	4.1	0.2	24.7
Omusati	103,557	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	13.2
Oshana	108,996	11.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	45.6
Oshikoto	80,020	8.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	12.5
Otjozondjupa	71,707	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	3.7	26.6
Zambezi	52,355	5.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.1	0.1	25.9
Not stated	3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

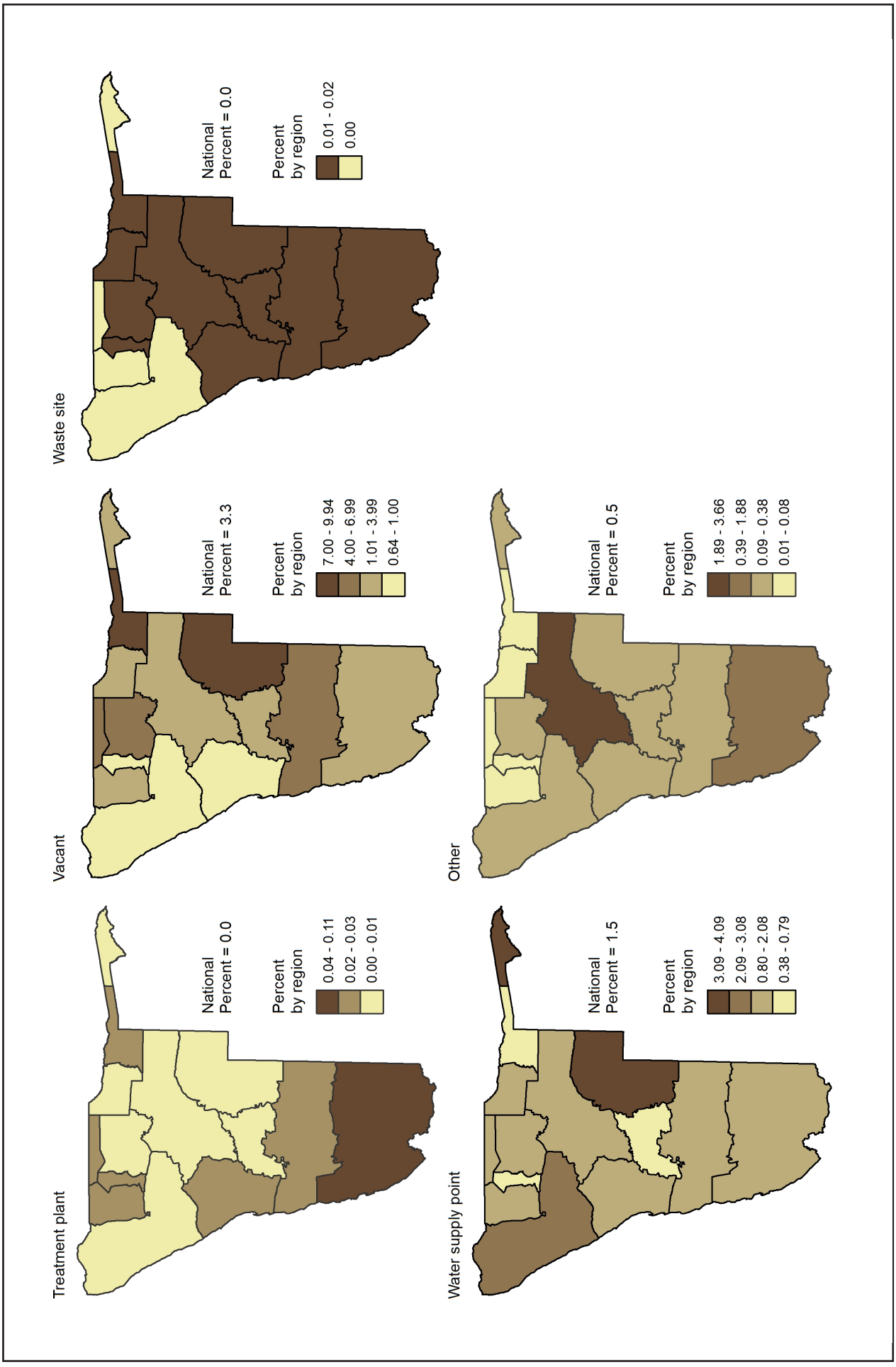
**It must be noted that some dwellings were captured under part commercial industrial multi-purpose and headmen, traditional leader, chief's house.*

Map 3.1: Distribution of structure by type




Recreational facility, excluding overnight stay
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.07 - 0.09
0.03 - 0.06
0.00 - 0.02
Religious place
National
Percent = 0.4
Percent
by region
0.57 - 0.86
0.47 - 0.56
0.27 - 0.46
0.20 - 0.26
Reservoir
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.06 - 0.15
0.00 - 0.05
Special dwelling unit
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.50 - 0.68
0.30 - 0.49
0.20 - 0.29
0.11 - 0.19
Telecommunications tower
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.08 - 0.09
0.05 - 0.07
0.02 - 0.04
Transport node
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.03 or more
0.01 - 0.02
less than 0.01


Heritage site
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.01 - 0.02
0.00
Industrial structure
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.18 - 0.37
0.10 - 0.17
0.05 - 0.09
0.00 - 0.04
Observation structure
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.01 or more
Less than 0.01
Part commercial/industrial/multi purpose
National
Percent =1.8
Percent
by region
1.84 - 3.52
1.53 - 1.83
0.84 - 1.52
0.67 - 0.83
Power station
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.75 - 1.71
0.25 - 0.74
0.08 - 0.24
0.02 - 0.07
Public structure
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.50 - 0.59
0.40 - 0.49
0.30 - 0.39
0.11 - 0.29


Waste site
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.01 - 0.02
0.00
Vacant
National
Percent = 3.3
Percent
by region
7.00 - 9.94
4.00 - 6.99
1.01 - 3.99
0.64 - 1.00
Other
National
Percent = 0.5
Percent
by region
1.89 - 3.66
0.39 - 1.88
0.09 - 0.38
0.01 - 0.08
Treatment plant
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.04 - 0.11
0.02 - 0.03
0.00 - 0.01
Water supply point
National
Percent = 1.5
Percent
by region
3.09 - 4.09
2.09 - 3.08
0.80 - 2.08
0.38 - 0.79

3.2 Distribution of dwelling structures

Table 3.2 depicts the distribution of dwelling units and different types of dwelling units by area. The results show that there were more dwelling structure mapped in urban areas (52.5%) in comparison to 47.5 percent in rural areas.

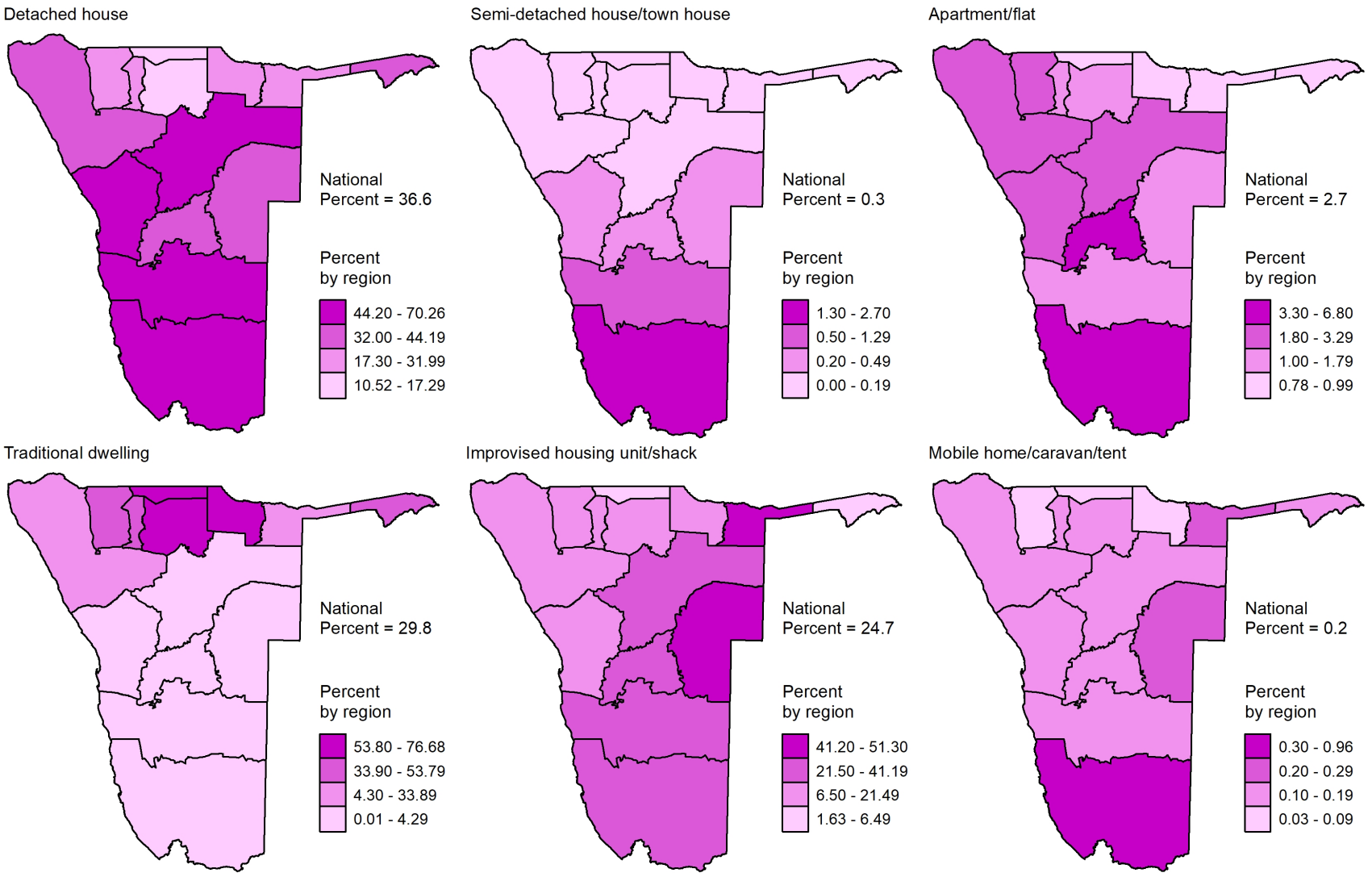
There were 507,249 dwelling units in Namibia of which 36.6 percent were detached houses, followed by traditional dwellings and improvised housing unit with 29.8 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively.

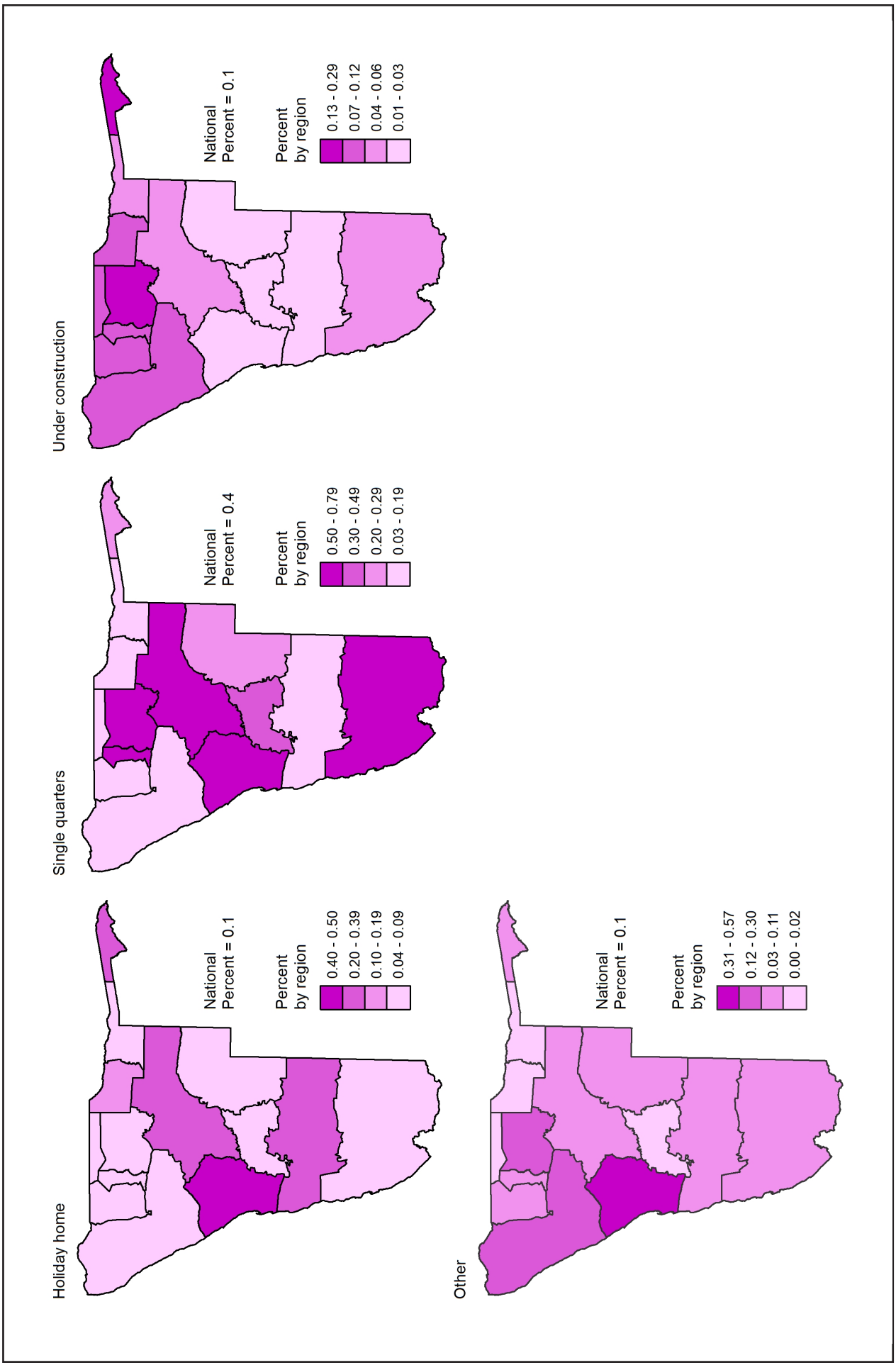
Urban areas were dominated by detached houses and improvised housing units/shacks accounting for 51.1 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively. Rural set ups were dominated by traditional dwellings (60.0%). Khomas region had the highest number of dwelling units with 90,834 and relatively with the highest number of improvised housing units/shacks (41.1%).

Table 3.2: Distribution of dwelling units by type and area

Area	Number	Percent	Detached house	Semi-detached house/town house	Apartment/ flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit/shack	Mobile home/car avan/tent	Holiday home	Single quarters	Under construction	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	100.0	36.6	0.3	2.7	29.8	24.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.9
Urban	266,156	52.5	51.1	0.4	4.6	2.5	33.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	6.8
Rural	241,093	47.5	20.5	0.2	0.6	60.0	15.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.9
!Karas	20,914	4.1	49.5	2.7	6.8	1.1	33.5	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.5
Erongo	41,912	8.3	70.3	0.4	3.3	0.7	18.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	5.3
Hardap	19,312	3.8	52.9	1.2	1.4	0.0	39.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
Kavango East	28,301	5.6	26.8	0.1	0.9	18.6	49.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7
Kavango West	15,766	3.1	22.0	-	0.8	61.5	13.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	1.8
Khomas	90,834	17.9	44.2	0.4	6.3	0.0	41.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.3
Kunene	16,092	3.2	38.1	0.0	2.2	33.9	21.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7
Ohangwena	50,291	9.9	10.5	0.1	0.9	76.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.1
Omaheke	21,143	4.2	39.1	0.4	1.4	4.3	51.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8
Omusati	55,438	10.9	28.2	0.0	2.2	53.8	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3
Oshana	42,462	8.4	31.9	0.1	1.7	42.3	16.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	6.4
Oshikoto	44,297	8.7	17.2	0.0	1.6	64.2	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	4.7
Otjozondjupa	33,854	6.7	49.8	0.1	2.1	2.0	40.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.8
Zambezi	26,633	5.3	41.4	0.0	0.8	52.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9

Map 3.2: Distribution of dwelling units




Under construction
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.13 - 0.29
0.07 - 0.12
0.04 - 0.06
0.01 - 0.03
Single quarters
National
Percent = 0.4
Percent
by region
0.50 - 0.79
0.30 - 0.49
0.20 - 0.29
0.03 - 0.19
Holiday home
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.40 - 0.50
0.20 - 0.39
0.10 - 0.19
0.04 - 0.09
Other
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.31 - 0.57
0.12 - 0.30
0.03 - 0.11
0.00 - 0.02

3.3 Distribution of water supply points

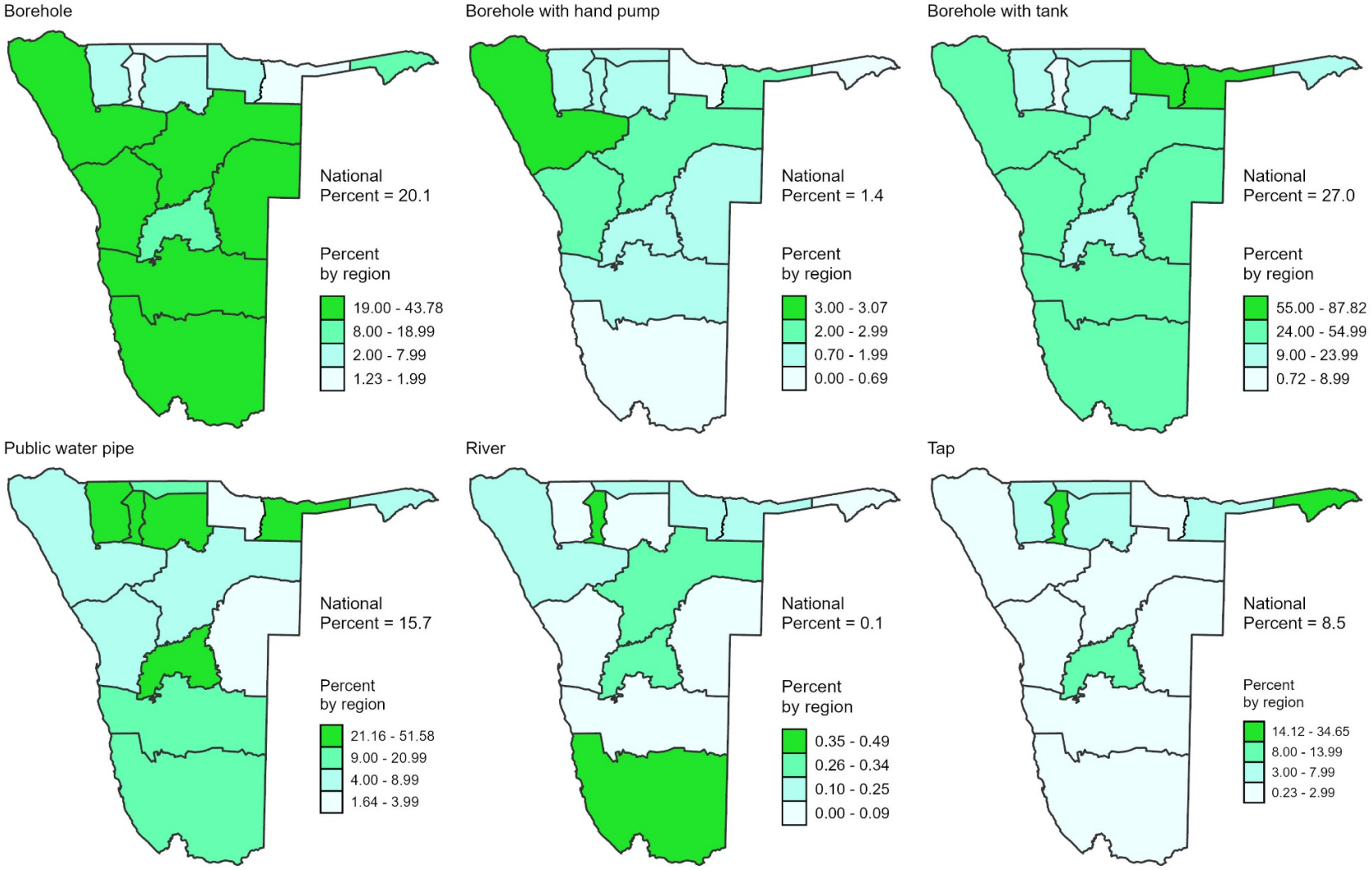
The total mapped water points in Namibia stood at 14,402 (Table 3.3). The overall water supply points were predominant in rural areas (88.8%) as compared to urban areas (11.2%). At regional level, Zambezi region recorded the highest proportion of water points with 14.8 percent, followed by Omaheke region (11.6%) and Ohangwena region (10.1%), while Oshana and Kavango East recorded the lowest 2.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively.

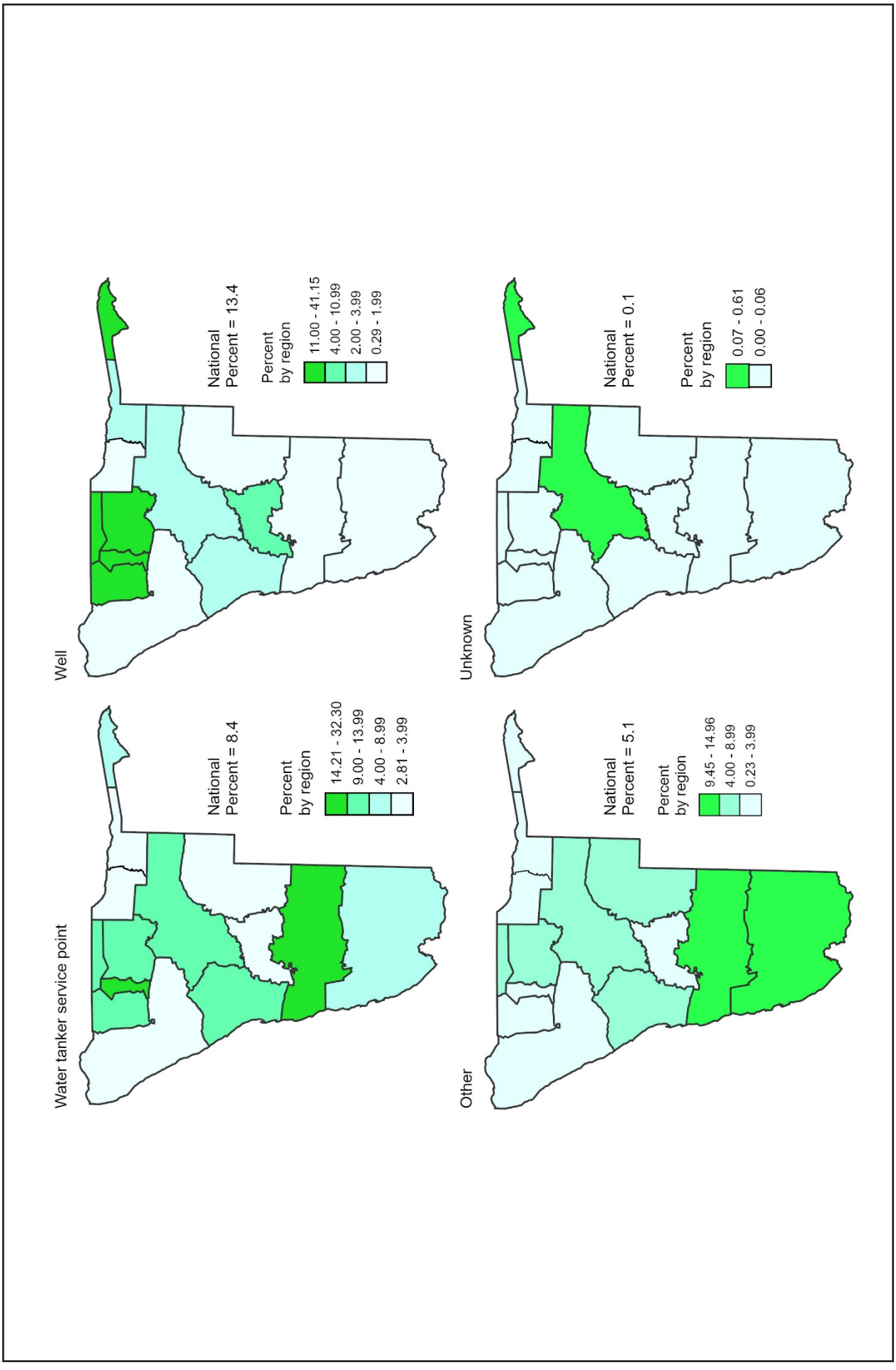
With regards to the distribution of water supply points by type, borehole with tank topped the list with 27.0 percent followed by borehole without tank with 20.1 percent. Urban set ups were dominated by public water pipe 55.9 percent. Zambezi had the highest number of water points, recording 2,127 and was dominated by taps (34.6%).

Table 3.3: Distribution of water supply points by type and area

Area	Number	Percent	Type of water supply points									
			Borehole	Borehole with hand pump	Borehole with tank	Public water pipe	River	Tap	Water tanker service point	Well	Other	Unknown
Namibia	14,402	100.0	20.1	1.4	27.0	15.7	0.1	8.5	8.4	13.4	5.1	0.1
Urban	1,618	11.2	4.9	0.5	4.9	55.9	0.2	16.7	7.7	4.5	4.4	0.2
Rural	12,784	88.8	22.1	1.5	29.8	10.6	0.1	7.5	8.5	14.5	5.2	0.1
!Karas	1,017	7.1	39.2	0.5	34.4	9.6	0.5	0.5	5.5	0.3	9.4	-
Erongo	928	6.4	38.8	2.7	30.3	8.2	-	2.0	11.0	2.9	4.1	-
Hardap	528	3.7	19.7	1.5	33.3	14.0	-	0.6	14.2	1.7	15.0	-
Kavango East	397	2.8	1.3	2.0	55.7	30.5	0.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.5	-
Kavango West	427	3.0	5.6	0.5	87.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.2	-
Khomas	888	6.2	14.6	1.5	9.9	51.6	0.3	12.7	3.3	4.4	1.7	-
Kunene	1,075	7.5	37.5	3.1	45.1	5.6	0.2	0.7	3.4	1.2	3.2	-
Ohangwena	1,461	10.1	1.2	1.6	15.3	20.1	0.1	5.5	9.1	41.1	5.9	-
Omaheke	1,664	11.6	40.6	1.1	41.9	2.4	-	0.8	3.8	0.7	8.6	0.1
Omusati	1,280	8.9	4.8	1.7	12.8	36.5	-	4.2	13.4	24.6	2.0	-
Oshana	418	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	36.6	0.5	14.1	32.3	11.0	2.4	-
Oshikoto	1,196	8.3	7.7	1.8	14.1	21.2	-	7.9	13.5	26.7	7.1	-
Otjozondjupa	996	6.9	43.8	2.4	24.7	6.4	0.3	2.9	10.5	2.8	5.7	0.4
Zambezi	2,127	14.8	8.7	-	19.1	4.6	0.1	34.6	5.6	23.8	2.8	0.6

Map 3.3: Distribution of water supply point




Well
National
Percent = 13.4
Percent
by region
11.00 - 41.15
4.00 - 10.99
2.00 - 3.99
0.29 - 1.99
Unknown
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.07 - 0.61
0.00 - 0.06
Water tanker service point
National
Percent = 8.4
Percent
by region
14.21 - 32.30
9.00 - 13.99
4.00 - 8.99
2.81 - 3.99
Other
National
Percent = 5.1
Percent
by region
9.45 - 14.96
4.00 - 8.99
0.23 - 3.99



4 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

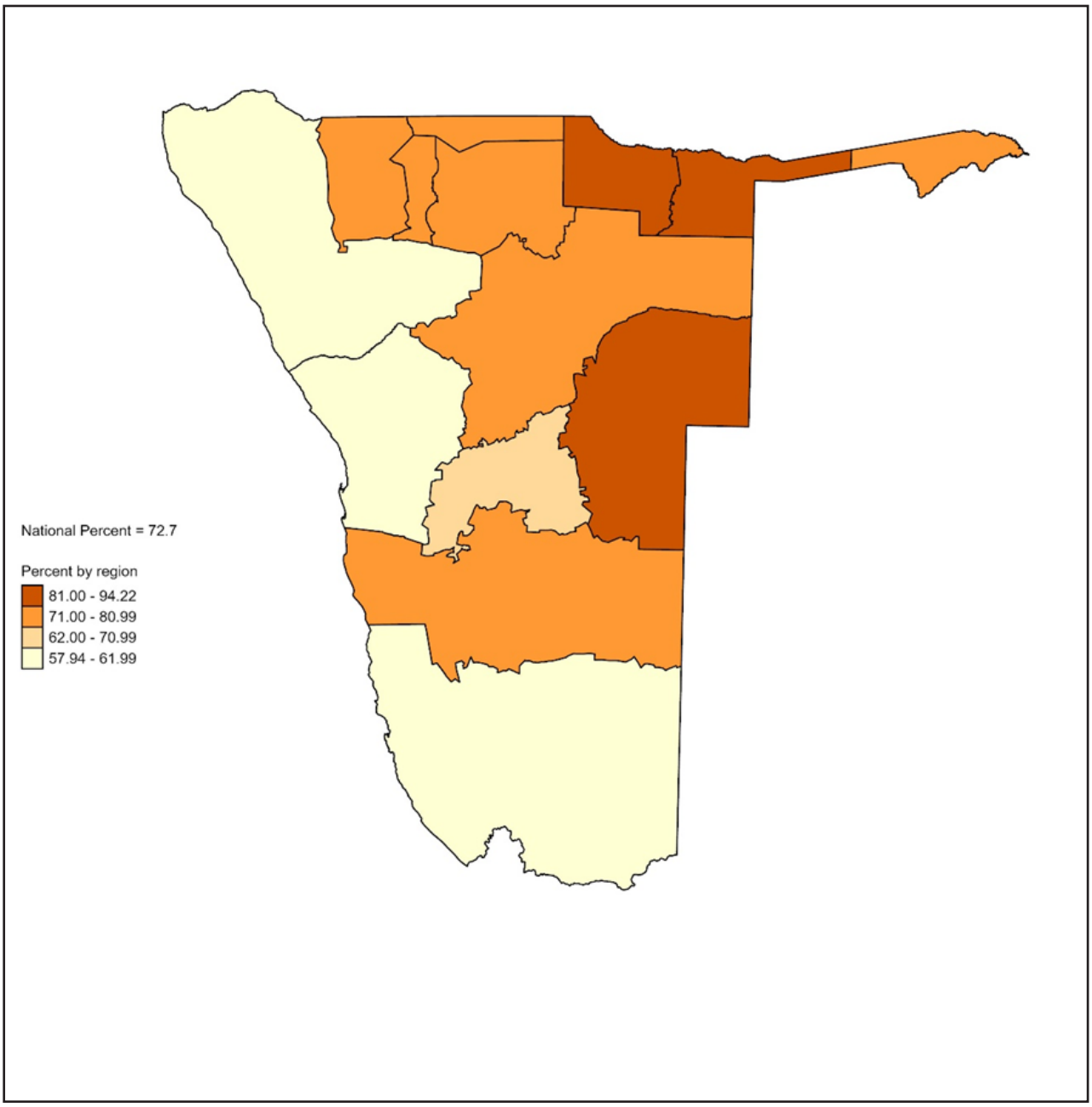
4.1 Household Contact rate

Table 4.1 show household contact rate by area. Overall, the contact rate at National level was 72.7 percent, while in rural area it was 73.8 percent and 71.6 percent in urban area. At regional level, Kavango East and Kavango West each recorded the highest rate of over 90 percent and lowest rate was registered in Kunene with 57.9 percent.

Table 4.1: Households contact rate by area

Area	Total	Contact	Contact rate
Namibia	698,152	507,249	72.7
Urban	371,587	266,156	71.6
Rural	326,565	241,093	73.8
!Karas	33,841	20,914	61.8
Erongo	70,402	41,912	59.5
Hardap	27,008	19,312	71.5
Kavango East	31,122	28,301	90.9
Kavango West	16,735	15,766	94.2
Khomas	132,809	90,834	68.4
Kunene	27,774	16,092	57.9
Ohangwena	63,111	50,291	79.7
Omaheke	25,955	21,143	81.5
Omusati	72,444	55,438	76.5
Oshana	55,816	42,462	76.1
Oshikoto	58,834	44,297	75.3
Otjozondjupa	47,319	33,854	71.5
Zambezi	34,982	26,633	76.1

Map 4.1: Contact rate



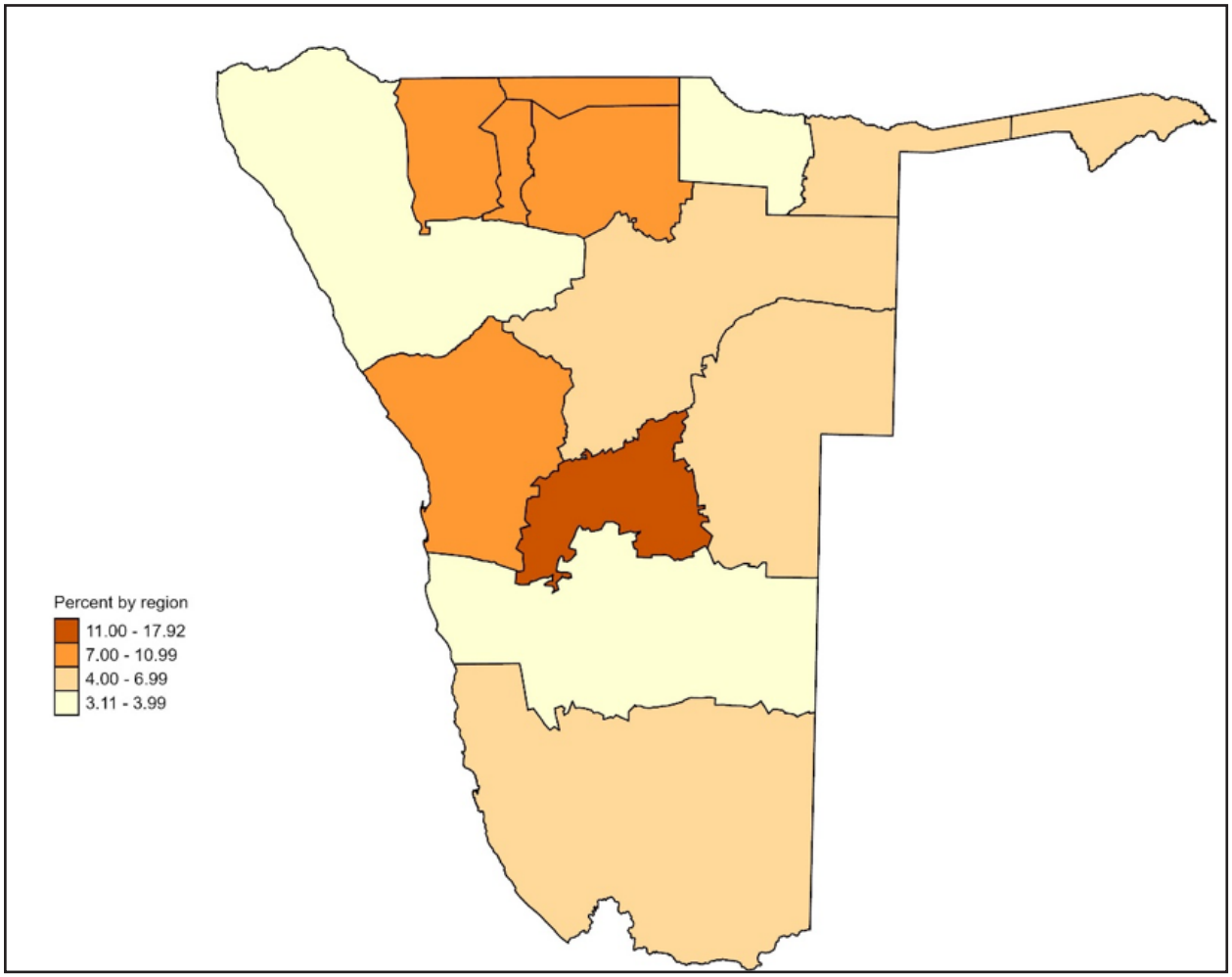
4.2 Total Households by area

Table 4.2 shows that most households were in urban areas 52.5 percent, while rural areas recorded 47.5 percent. In terms of regions, Khomas region recorded the highest number of 90,834 households (17.9%) followed by 55,438 households in Omusati region (10.9%). Kavango West (3.1%) and Kunene (3.2%) recorded the lowest proportion of households.

Table 4.2: Distribution of number and percentage of households by area

Area	Households	Percent
Namibia	507,249	100.0
Urban	266,156	52.5
Rural	241,093	47.5
!Karas	20,914	4.1
Erongo	41,912	8.3
Hardap	19,312	3.8
Kavango East	28,301	5.6
Kavango West	15,766	3.1
Khomas	90,834	17.9
Kunene	16,092	3.2
Ohangwena	50,291	9.9
Omaheke	21,143	4.2
Omusati	55,438	10.9
Oshana	42,462	8.4
Oshikoto	44,297	8.7
Otjozondjupa	33,854	6.7
Zambezi	26,633	5.3

Map 4.2: Distribution of households



4.3 Distribution of head of households by age group and sex

The results in table 4.3 below shows the distribution of heads of households by sex and age. It can be deduced that there were 507,249 heads of households. The majority of households were headed by persons aged between 31-40 years and 41-50 years. Furthermore, 94 households were headed by persons aged below 11 years old.

Table 4.3: Distribution of head of households by age group and sex

Age group	Households	Male	Female	Not stated
Total	507,249	52.8	47.2	0.0
0-11	94	55.3	44.7	-
12-20	5,377	55.3	44.7	-
21-30	70,775	50.8	49.2	0.0
31-40	117,544	53.5	46.5	0.0
41-50	115,983	57.8	42.2	0.0
51-60	87,730	55.0	45.0	0.0
61-70	57,332	50.5	49.5	0.0
71-80	31,524	46.2	53.8	-
81-90	15,076	37.0	63.0	0.0
91-100+	5,673	28.9	71.1	-
Not stated	141	7.1	7.1	85.8

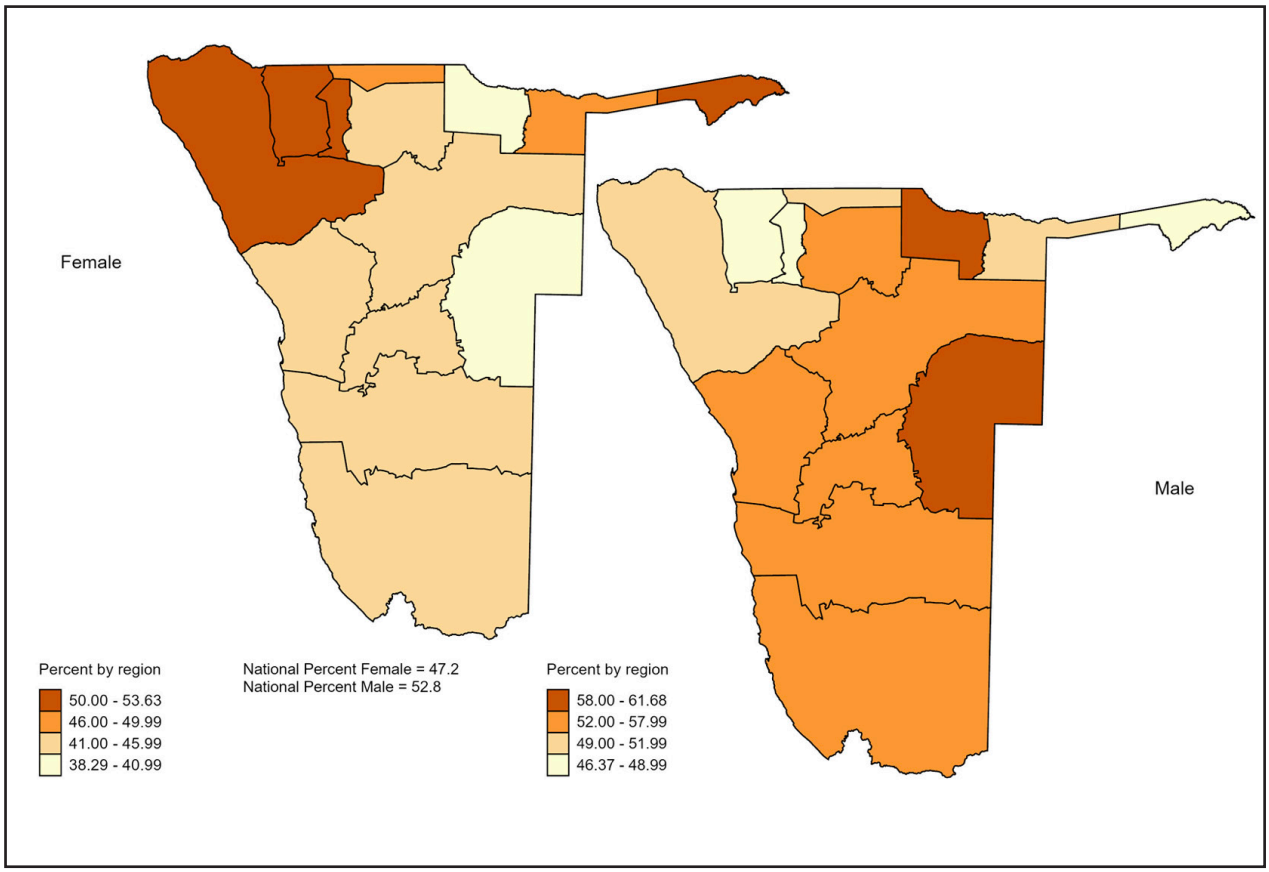
4.4. Distribution of head of households by sex and area

In relation to head of households by sex and area, table 4.4 shows that most households in the country (52.8%) were headed by male, compared to female (47.2%) headed households. A similar trend was observed across regions except for Kunene , Omusati, Oshana, and Zambezi regions.

Table 4.4: Distribution of head of households by sex and area

Area	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	47.2	52.8	0.0
Urban	266,156	48.7	51.3	0.0
Rural	241,093	45.5	54.5	0.0
!Karas	20,914	42.5	57.4	0.0
Erongo	41,912	44.6	55.3	0.1
Hardap	19,312	43.6	56.4	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	48.3	51.7	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	40.9	59.0	0.0
Khomas	90,834	45.2	54.8	0.0
Kunene	16,092	50.5	49.5	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	49.0	51.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	38.3	61.7	0.0
Omusati	55,438	53.6	46.4	0.0
Oshana	42,462	51.7	48.3	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	45.9	54.1	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	44.6	55.4	0.0
Zambezi	26,633	52.8	47.2	0.0

Map 4.3: Distribution of head of households by sex



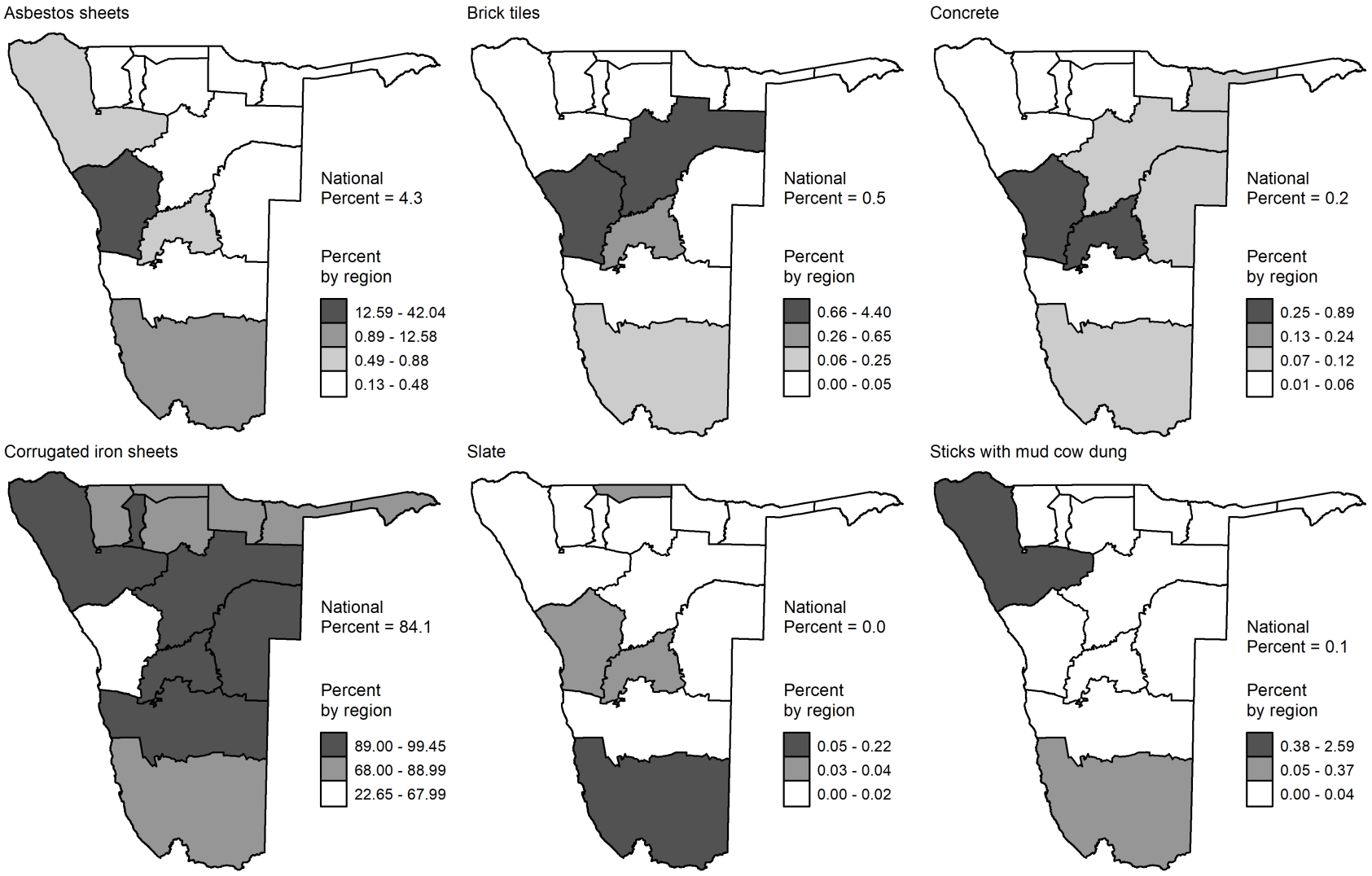
4.5 Distribution of households by main material used for roofing and area

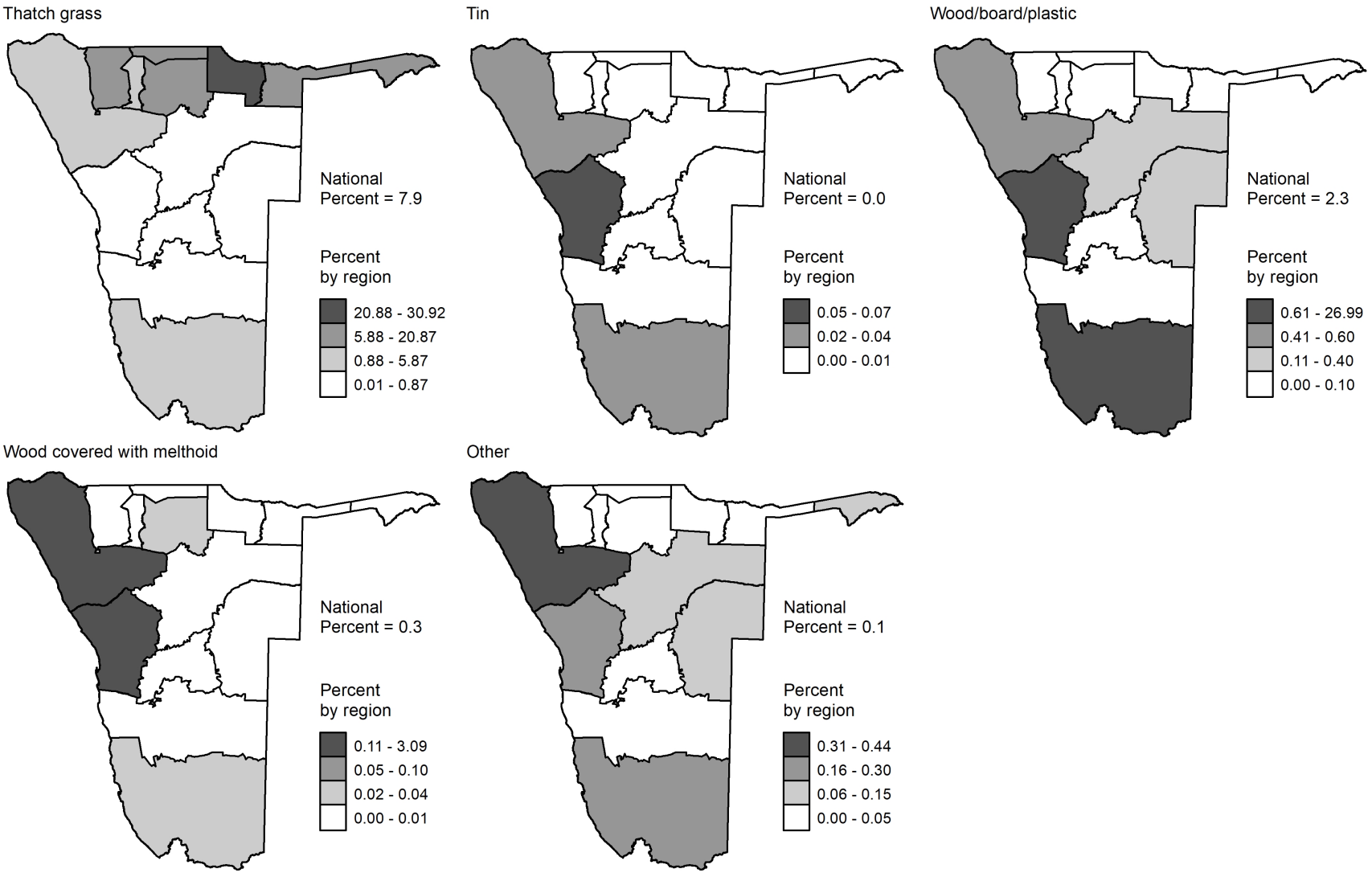
The decomposition of households by main material used for roofing and area is shown in table 4.5. The results show that corrugated iron sheets (84.1%) were commonly used for roofing. A similar pattern was observed in urban and rural areas as well as regional distribution with the exception of Erongo region. Asbestos (42.0%) and wood/board/plastic (27.0%) were prominent in Erongo region.

Table 4.5: Distribution of households by main material used for roofing and area

Area	Total	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Concrete	Corrugated iron sheets	Slate	Sticks with mud cow dung	Thatch grass	Tin	Wood/board/ plastic	Wood covered with melthoid	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	4.3	0.5	0.2	84.1	0.0	0.1	7.9	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Urban	266,156	8.0	1.0	0.4	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
Rural	241,093	0.3	0.0	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.2	16.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
!Karas	20,914	12.5	0.3	0.1	83.1	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
Erongo	41,912	42.0	4.4	0.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.0	3.1	0.2	0.1
Hardap	19,312	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.5	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.4	0.0	0.1	88.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.1	-	0.1	68.8	0.0	0.0	30.9	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.8	0.6	0.9	97.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kunene	16,092	0.8	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.0	2.6	4.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.1	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	20.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.5	0.1	0.1	98.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.2	-	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.3	0.0	0.0	84.3	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	0.4	0.7	0.1	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.0

Map 4.4: Distribution of households by main material used for roofing




Thatch grass
National
Percent = 7.9
Percent
by region
20.88 - 30.92
5.88 - 20.87
0.88 - 5.87
0.01 - 0.87
Tin
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.05 - 0.07
0.02 - 0.04
0.00 - 0.01
Wood/board/plastic
National
Percent = 2.3
Percent
by region
0.61 - 26.99
0.41 - 0.60
0.11 - 0.40
0.00 - 0.10
Wood covered with melthoid
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.11 - 3.09
0.05 - 0.10
0.02 - 0.04
0.00 - 0.01
Other
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.31 - 0.44
0.16 - 0.30
0.06 - 0.15
0.00 - 0.05

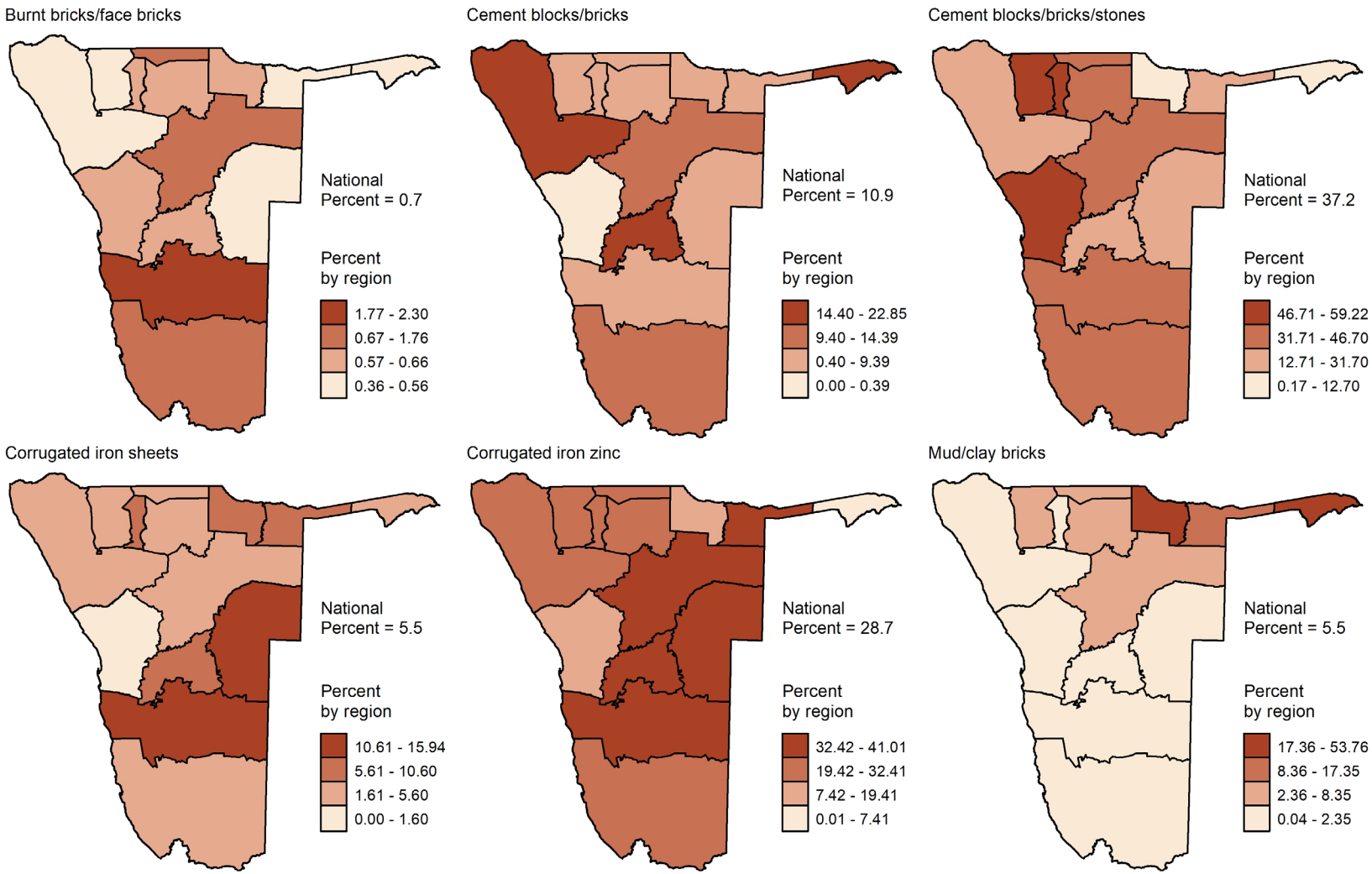
4.6 Distribution of households by main material used for outer walls and area

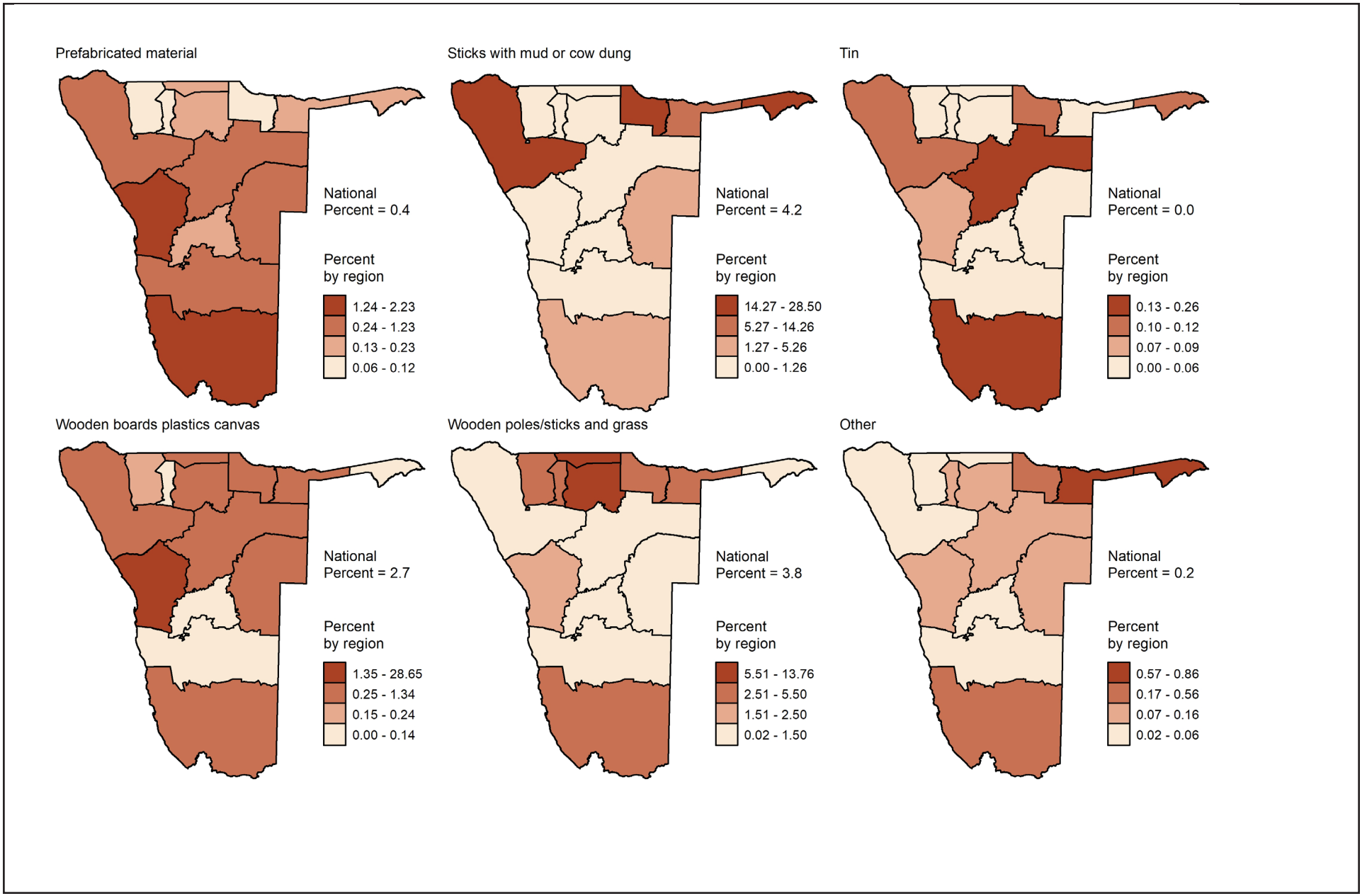
Table 4.6 shows that the main material used for outer walls were cement/blocks/bricks/stones (37.2%) and corrugated iron sheets (28.7%). A different pattern was observed in Zambezi region where 53.8 percent of household resides in dwelling units made up of mud/clay bricks. With respect to wooden board plastic canvas Erongo region recorded by far the highest of 28.6 percent when compared to all other regions.

Table 4.6: Distribution of households by main material used for outer walls and area

Area	Total	Burnt bricks /face bricks	Cement blocks/ bricks	Cement blocks/bricks /stones	Corrugated iron sheets	Corrugated iron zinc	Mud/clay bricks	Prefabricated material	Sticks with mud or cow dung	Tin	Wooden boards plastics canvas	Wooden poles/sticks and grass	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.7	11.0	37.2	5.5	28.7	5.5	0.4	4.2	0.0	2.7	3.8	0.2	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.7	19.3	34.3	9.5	28.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Rural	241,093	0.7	1.7	40.5	1.2	29.5	9.8	0.2	8.0	0.1	0.5	7.6	0.2	0.0
!Karas	20,914	1.5	14.0	41.9	3.0	28.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	4.3	0.5	0.1
Erongo	41,912	0.6	-	58.8	-	7.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	28.6	1.6	0.2	0.1
Hardap	19,312	2.2	7.5	46.0	10.7	32.5	0.0	0.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.4	8.0	21.9	6.4	37.0	8.4	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.5	4.7	0.9	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.6	9.4	12.2	8.5	17.0	17.9	0.1	27.5	0.1	0.9	5.5	0.3	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.6	22.9	27.0	8.1	41.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kunene	16,092	0.5	18.1	24.8	3.9	19.6	2.3	0.6	28.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.7	5.7	45.7	4.1	27.2	6.3	0.1	0.6	-	0.4	9.2	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.5	7.5	31.7	15.9	40.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.5	6.4	51.2	2.8	29.7	2.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.6	7.8	52.9	6.6	26.8	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.6	9.0	35.6	4.5	32.2	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	13.8	0.1	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	1.0	10.7	40.3	5.5	37.0	2.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	0.4	18.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	53.8	0.2	23.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0

Map 4.5: Distribution of households by main material used for outer walls




Prefabricated material
National
Percent = 0.4
Percent
by region
1.24 - 2.23
0.24 - 1.23
0.13 - 0.23
0.06 - 0.12
Sticks with mud or cow dung
National
Percent = 4.2
Percent
by region
14.27 - 28.50
5.27 - 14.26
1.27 - 5.26
0.00 - 1.26
Tin
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.13 - 0.26
0.10 - 0.12
0.07 - 0.09
0.00 - 0.06
Wooden boards plastics canvas
National
Percent = 2.7
Percent
by region
1.35 - 28.65
0.25 - 1.34
0.15 - 0.24
0.00 - 0.14
Wooden poles/sticks and grass
National
Percent = 3.8
Percent
by region
5.51 - 13.76
2.51 - 5.50
1.51 - 2.50
0.02 - 1.50
Other
National
Percent = 0.2
Percent
by region
0.57 - 0.86
0.17 - 0.56
0.07 - 0.16
0.02 - 0.06

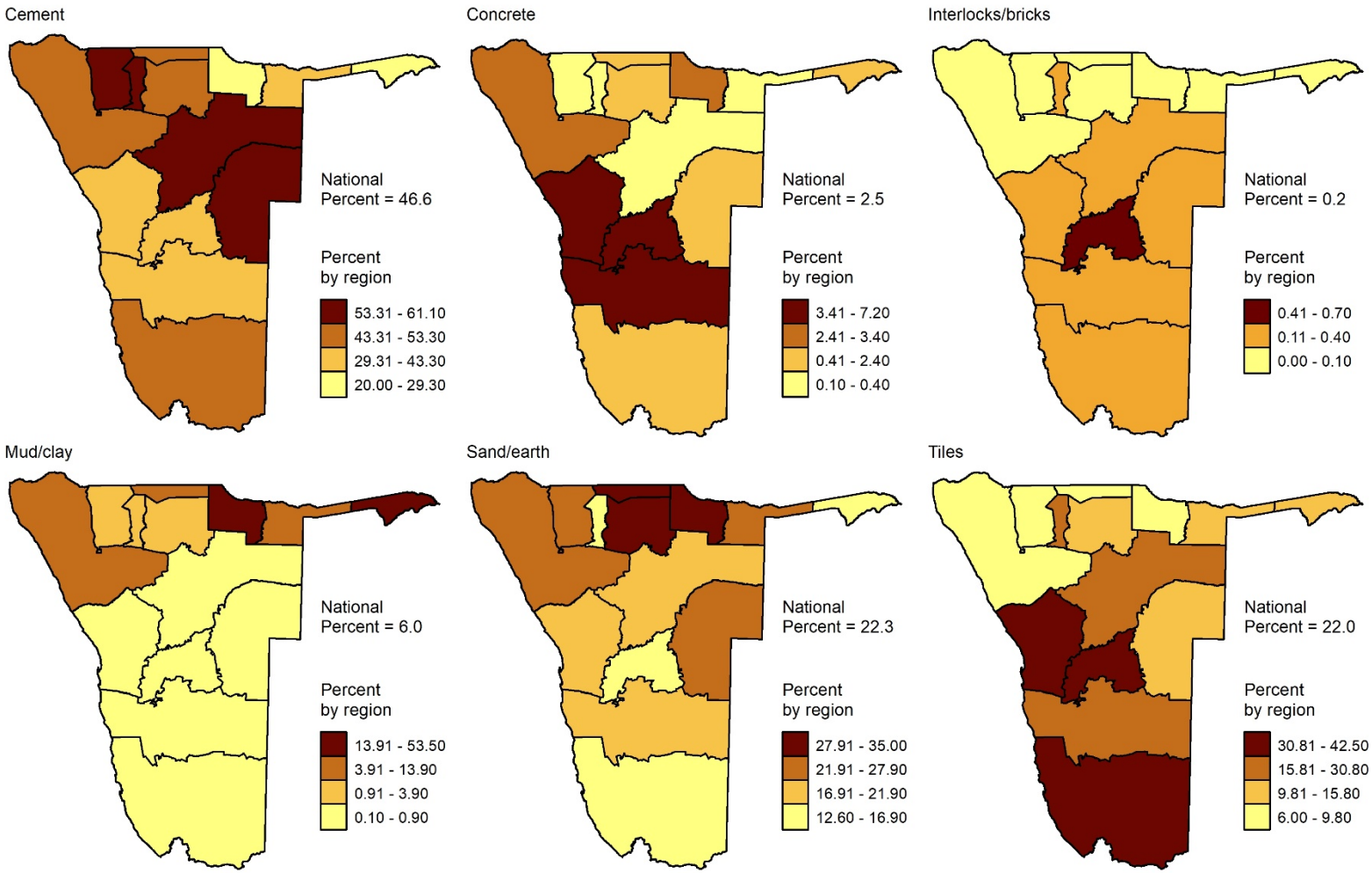
4.7 Households by main material used for floors and area

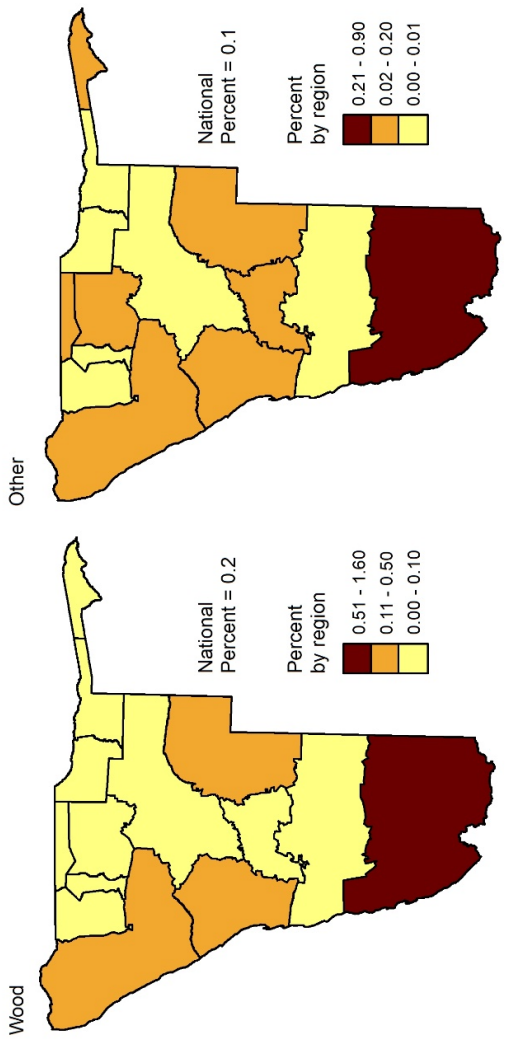
The results in table 4.7 depict the distribution of households by main material used for floors across the country. It is observed that cement (46.6%) was mostly used for flooring, followed by sand/earth and tiles recording 22.3 percent and 22.0 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was observed across regions with the exception of Erongo, Kavango West and Zambezi regions where mud/clay was mostly used.

Table 4.7: Distribution of households by main material used for floors and area

Area	Total	Cement	Concrete	Interlocks /bricks	Mud/clay	Sand/earth	Tiles	Wood	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	46.6	2.5	0.2	6.0	22.3	22.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Urban	266,156	41.6	3.8	0.4	1.6	15.4	36.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
Rural	241,093	52.1	1.0	0.1	11.0	29.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
!Karas	20,914	43.5	2.2	0.2	0.1	16.2	35.2	1.6	0.9	0.1
Erongo	41,912	29.4	7.2	0.4	0.1	19.6	42.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Hardap	19,312	43.2	3.8	0.3	0.1	21.9	30.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	42.7	0.1	0.0	13.8	27.5	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	25.9	2.9	0.0	34.7	30.4	6.0	0.1	-	0.0
Khomas	90,834	41.7	6.1	0.7	0.2	13.2	37.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kunene	16,092	53.3	3.1	0.0	9.5	24.4	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	53.2	1.0	0.0	4.0	33.1	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	57.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	26.5	13.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
Omusati	55,438	61.1	0.2	0.1	2.5	26.3	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	55.8	0.4	0.2	1.5	16.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	49.8	1.0	0.0	1.9	35.0	12.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	59.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	18.0	20.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	20.0	1.7	-	53.5	12.6	11.9	0.1	0.2	0.0

Map 4.6: Distribution of households by main material used for floors




Other
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.21 - 0.90
0.02 - 0.20
0.00 - 0.01
Wood
National
Percent = 0.2
Percent
by region
0.51 - 1.60
0.11 - 0.50
0.00 - 0.10

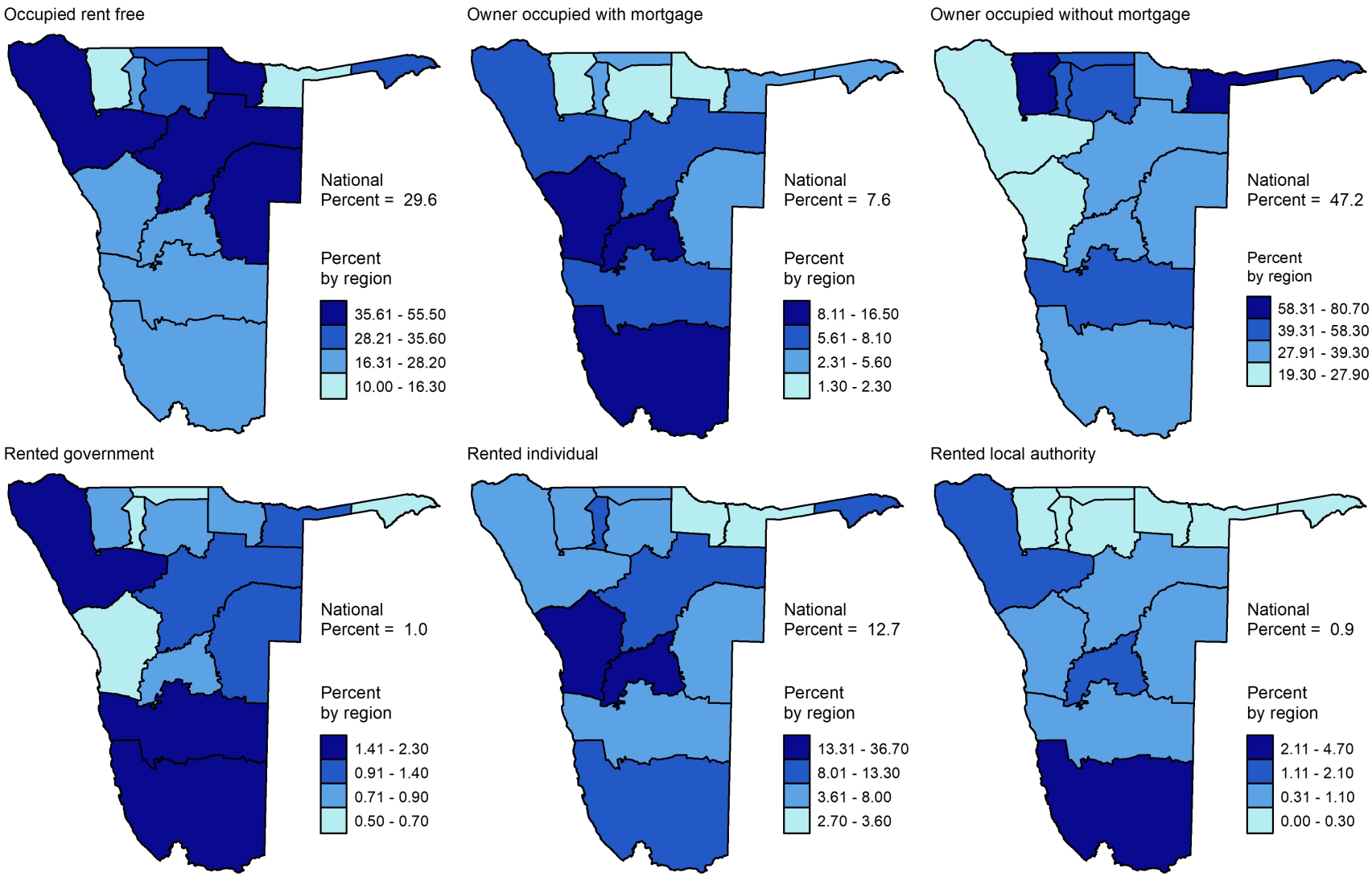
4.8 Households by tenure status and area

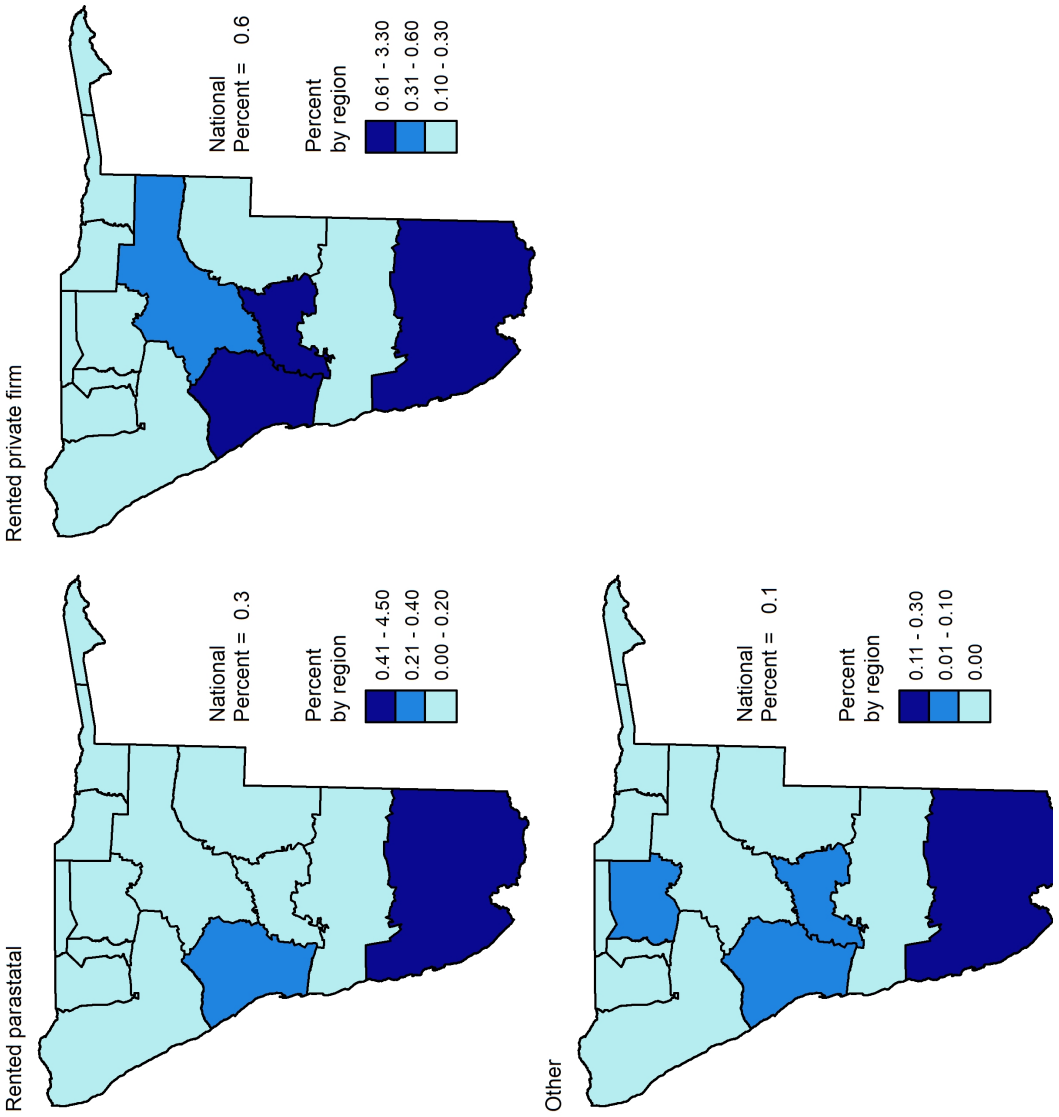
At national level, about 47 percent of the households were owner occupied without mortgage, followed by occupied rent free (29.6%) as shown in table 4.8. It was observed that a similar pattern exists at urban and rural level. There were more households renting from individuals in Erongo and Khomas regions while Kavango East and Omusati had most households ocuupied without mortgage.

Table 4.8: Distribution of households by tenure status and area

Area	Total	Occupied rent free	Owner occupied with mortgage	Owner occupied without mortgage	Rented government	Rented individual	Rented local authority	Rented parastatal	Rented private firm	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	29.6	7.6	47.2	1.0	12.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
Urban	266,156	24.4	13.1	35.1	1.3	23.0	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0
Rural	241,093	35.4	1.4	60.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
!Karas	20,914	26.8	11.7	34.1	2.2	12.3	4.7	4.5	3.3	0.3	0.1
Erongo	41,912	23.3	16.5	19.3	0.7	36.7	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1
Hardap	19,312	24.5	8.1	57.4	1.9	6.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	10.0	4.3	80.7	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	55.5	1.3	39.3	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Khomas	90,834	28.2	14.6	30.7	0.9	22.6	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
Kunene	16,092	54.8	7.0	27.9	2.3	5.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	32.3	4.2	57.1	0.5	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	49.5	5.6	35.8	1.2	7.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Omusati	55,438	16.3	2.3	74.4	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	23.0	5.5	56.9	0.7	13.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	30.0	2.3	58.2	0.9	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	46.9	7.2	33.1	1.4	9.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	35.6	4.3	50.1	0.6	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Map 4.7: Distribution of households by tenure status




Rented private firm
National
Percent = 0.6
Percent
by region
0.61 - 3.30
0.31 - 0.60
0.10 - 0.30
Rented parastatal
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.41 - 4.50
0.21 - 0.40
0.00 - 0.20
Other
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.11 - 0.30
0.01 - 0.10
0.00

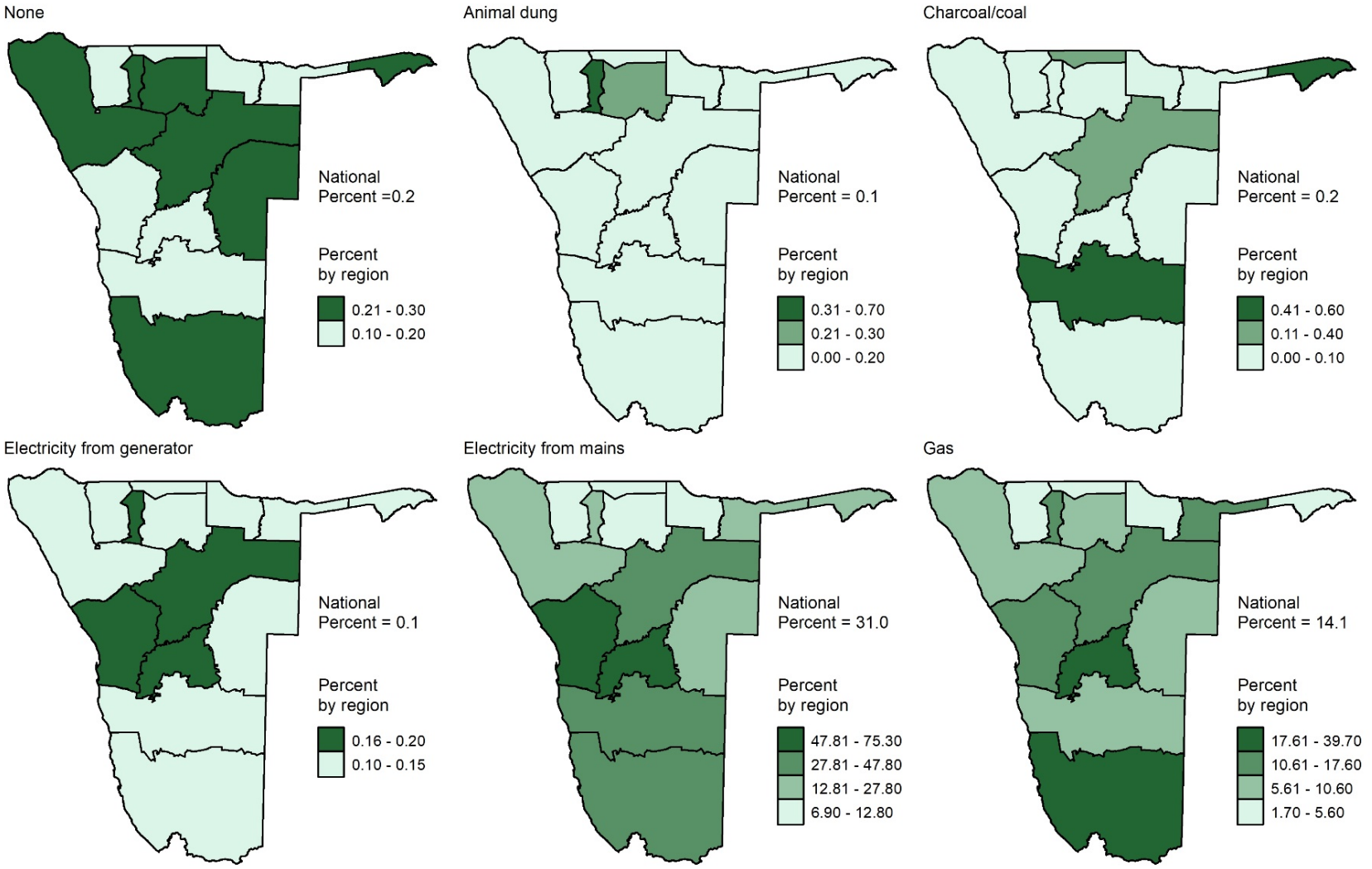
4.9 Households by main source of energy used for cooking and area

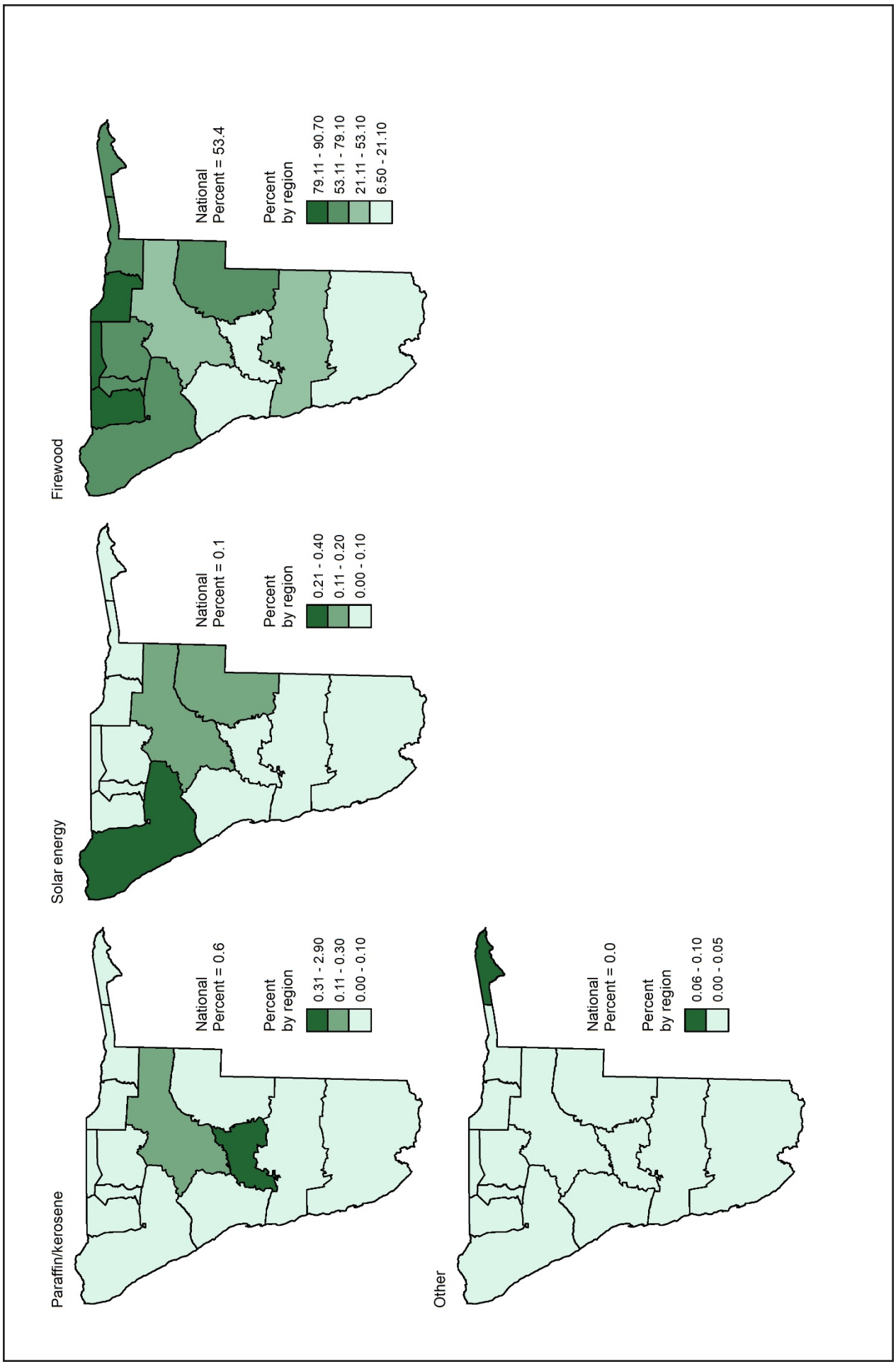
Table 4.9 depicts the distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking and area. Firewood was the main source of energy that was used for cooking accounting for 53.4 percent of households, followed by 31.0 percent of households using electricity from mains. In terms of area distribution, the use of firewood dominates rural households (87.8%) whereas electricity from mains was prominent in urban area (52.6%).

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking and area

Area	Total	None	Animal dung	Charcoal/ coal	Electricity from generator	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin/ kerosene	Solar energy	Firewood	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	31.0	14.1	0.6	0.1	53.4	0.0	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	52.6	23.3	1.1	0.1	22.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	241,093	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	4.0	0.1	0.2	87.8	0.0	0.0
!Karas	20,914	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	38.4	39.7	0.0	0.1	21.0	0.0	0.1
Erongo	41,912	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	75.3	10.9	0.1	0.1	13.0	0.0	0.1
Hardap	19,312	0.1	-	0.5	0.1	47.0	7.7	0.1	0.1	44.4	-	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	15.6	12.5	0.1	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	6.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	90.7	-	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.2	-	0.0	0.2	57.8	32.2	2.9	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.0
Kunene	16,092	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	19.8	6.9	0.1	0.4	72.2	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.5	5.0	0.1	0.1	85.7	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	20.8	8.9	0.1	0.2	69.4	0.0	0.1
Omusati	55,438	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	85.8	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	27.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	53.2	-	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.4	10.1	0.1	0.1	76.5	0.0	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	0.3	-	0.4	0.2	32.6	13.4	0.3	0.2	52.4	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	79.0	0.1	0.0

Map 4.8: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking




Firewood
National
Percent = 53.4
Percent
by region
79.11 - 90.70
53.11 - 79.10
21.11 - 53.10
6.50 - 21.10
Solar energy
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.21 - 0.40
0.11 - 0.20
0.00 - 0.10
Paraffin/kerosene
National
Percent = 0.6
Percent
by region
0.31 - 2.90
0.11 - 0.30
0.00 - 0.10
Other
National
Percent = 0.0
Percent
by region
0.06 - 0.10
0.00 - 0.05

4.10 Households by main source of energy used for lighting and area

The results in table 4.10 shows that 45.6 percent of households in Namibia uses electricity from mains as a source of energy for lighting, followed by battery/lamp/torch/cellphone with 38.0 percent. The findings further show that 6.1 percent of the households uses candles as a source of energy for lighting.

About 62 percent of the rural households use battery lamps and torch cellphones for lighting as opposed to 16.3 percent of the urban households. Furthermore, 69.7 percent of urban households use electricity from mains as a source of energy for lighting compared to only 18.9 percent of rural households. Contrary to expectation, more households in urban areas (7.4%) use candles compared to 4.7 percent in rural areas.

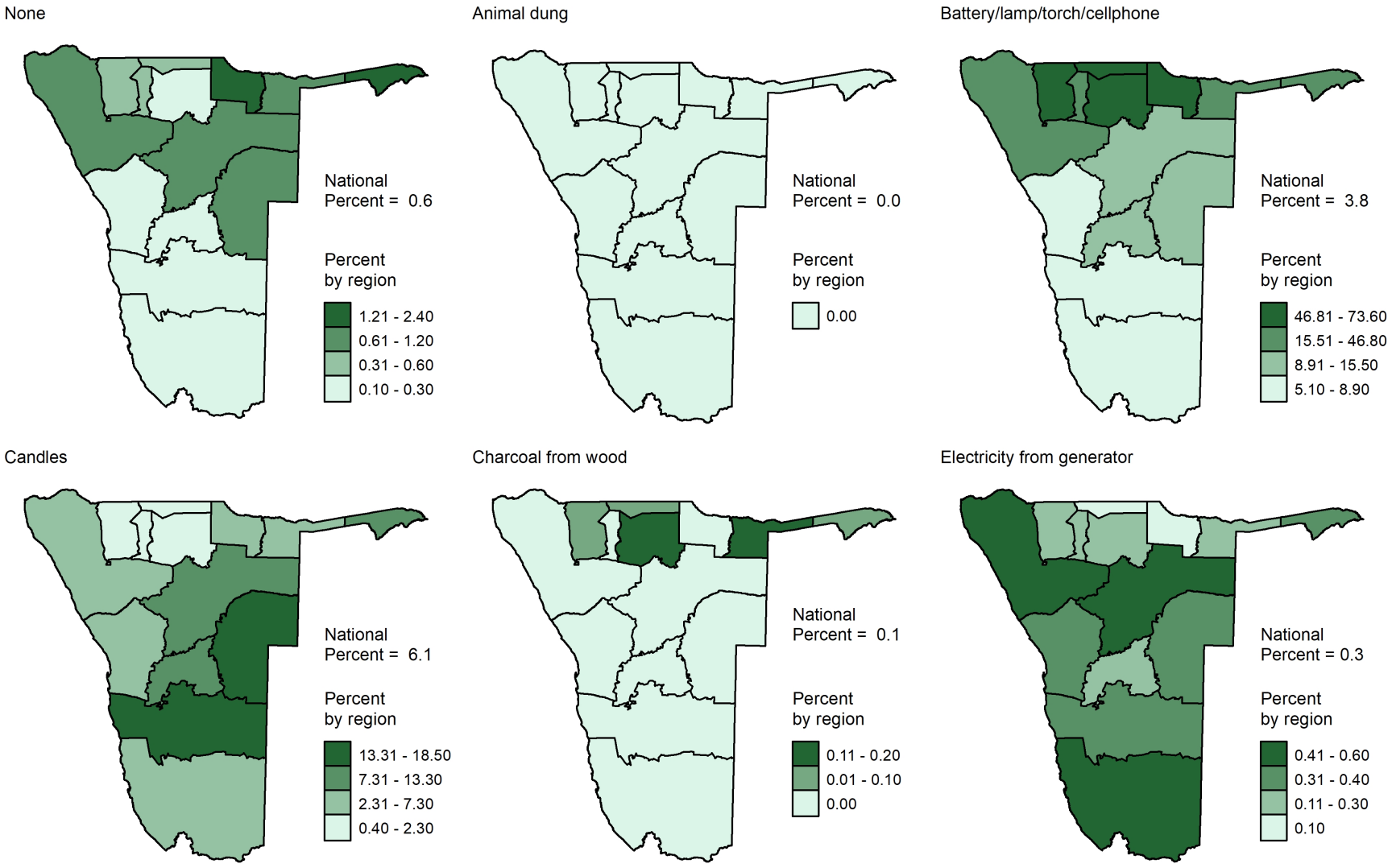
The regional distribution shows that 73.6 percent and 72.2 percent of households in Omusati and Ohangwena regions are using battery/lamp/torch /cellphone as a source of energy for lighting. Solar energy and candles are significant sources of energy for lighting in most of the regions.

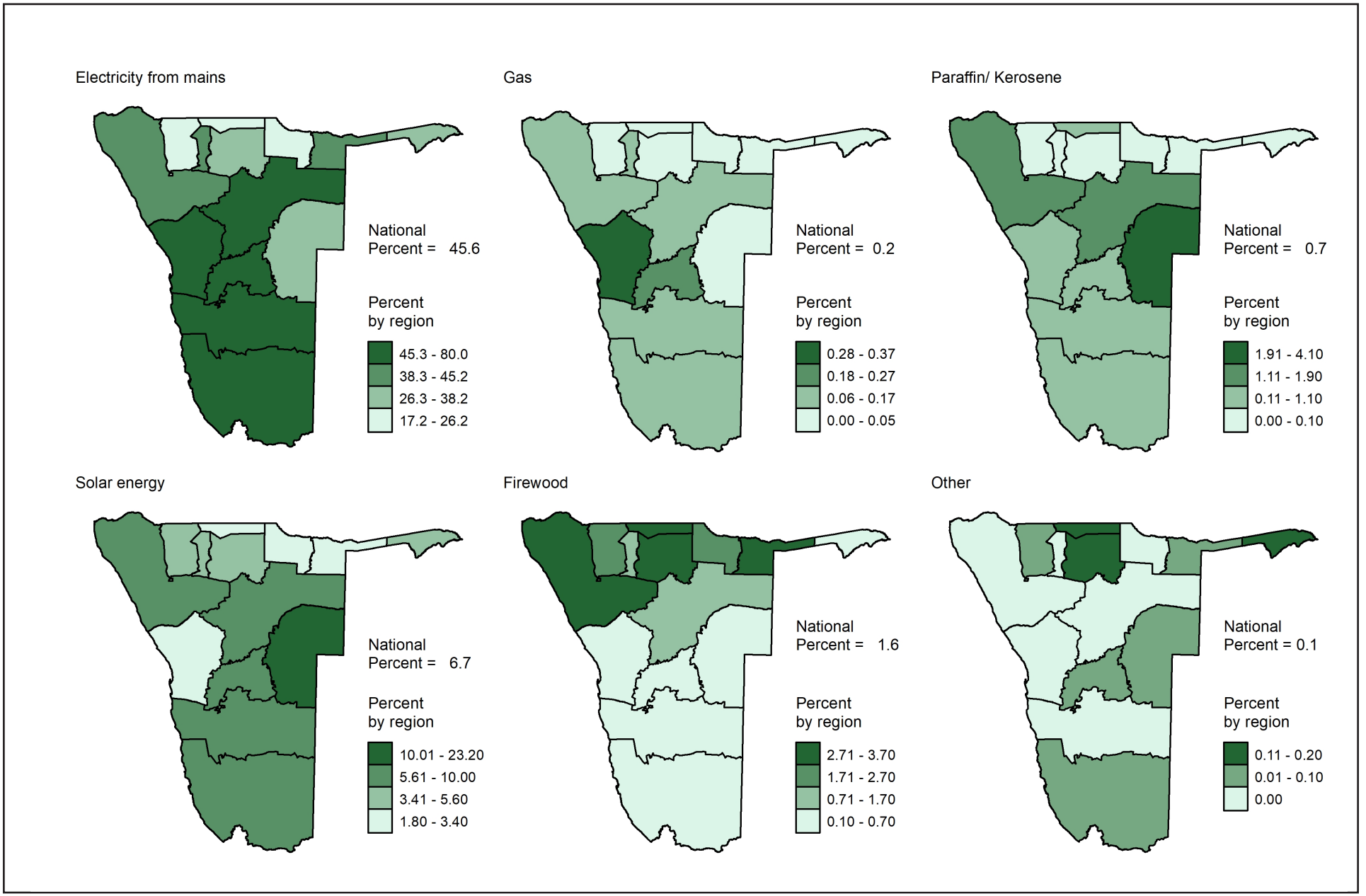
Solar energy and candles is significant sources of energy for lighting in most of the regions.

Table 4.10: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting and area

Area	Total	None	Animal dung	Battery/lamp/ torch/cellphone	Candles	Charcoal from wood	Electricity from generator	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin/ kerosene	Solar energy	Firewood	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.6	0.0	38.0	6.1	0.1	0.3	45.6	0.2	0.7	6.7	1.6	0.1	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.3	0.0	16.3	7.4	0.0	0.3	69.7	0.3	0.4	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Rural	241,093	1.0	0.0	62.0	4.7	0.1	0.3	18.9	0.1	1.1	8.5	3.1	0.1	0.0
!Karas	20,914	0.3	-	8.9	7.3	0.0	0.5	73.0	0.1	0.6	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Erongo	41,912	0.3	0.0	7.9	6.0	0.0	0.4	80.0	0.4	1.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Hardap	19,312	0.1	0.0	5.1	16.4	-	0.4	69.3	0.2	0.6	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	1.1	0.0	42.6	5.8	0.2	0.2	44.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.1	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	2.4	0.0	69.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	20.6	0.0	-	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.1	0.0	15.5	10.1	0.0	0.3	63.7	0.4	0.7	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kunene	16,092	1.2	-	37.6	3.9	0.0	0.6	42.5	0.1	1.5	8.9	3.7	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.5	0.0	72.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	18.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	3.4	0.2	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.7	0.0	14.0	18.5	0.0	0.4	38.0	0.2	4.1	23.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.4	0.0	73.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.3	0.1	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.4	0.0	46.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	45.2	0.3	0.1	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.3	0.0	62.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	26.6	0.1	0.1	4.8	3.7	0.2	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	1.2	0.0	14.0	9.2	0.0	0.5	61.7	0.2	1.9	10.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	2.4	0.0	40.4	13.1	0.1	0.4	37.5	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.0

Map 4.9: Distribution of households by main source of energy used for lighting




Electricity from mains
National
Percent = 45.6
Percent
by region
45.3 - 80.0
38.3 - 45.2
26.3 - 38.2
17.2 - 26.2
Gas
National
Percent = 0.2
Percent
by region
0.28 - 0.37
0.18 - 0.27
0.06 - 0.17
0.00 - 0.05
Paraffin/ Kerosene
National
Percent = 0.7
Percent
by region
1.91 - 4.10
1.11 - 1.90
0.11 - 1.10
0.00 - 0.10
Solar energy
National
Percent = 6.7
Percent
by region
10.01 - 23.20
5.61 - 10.00
3.41 - 5.60
1.80 - 3.40
Firewood
National
Percent = 1.6
Percent
by region
2.71 - 3.70
1.71 - 2.70
0.71 - 1.70
0.10 - 0.70
Other
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.11 - 0.20
0.01 - 0.10
0.00

4.11 Distribution of households by main source of water used for cooking and area

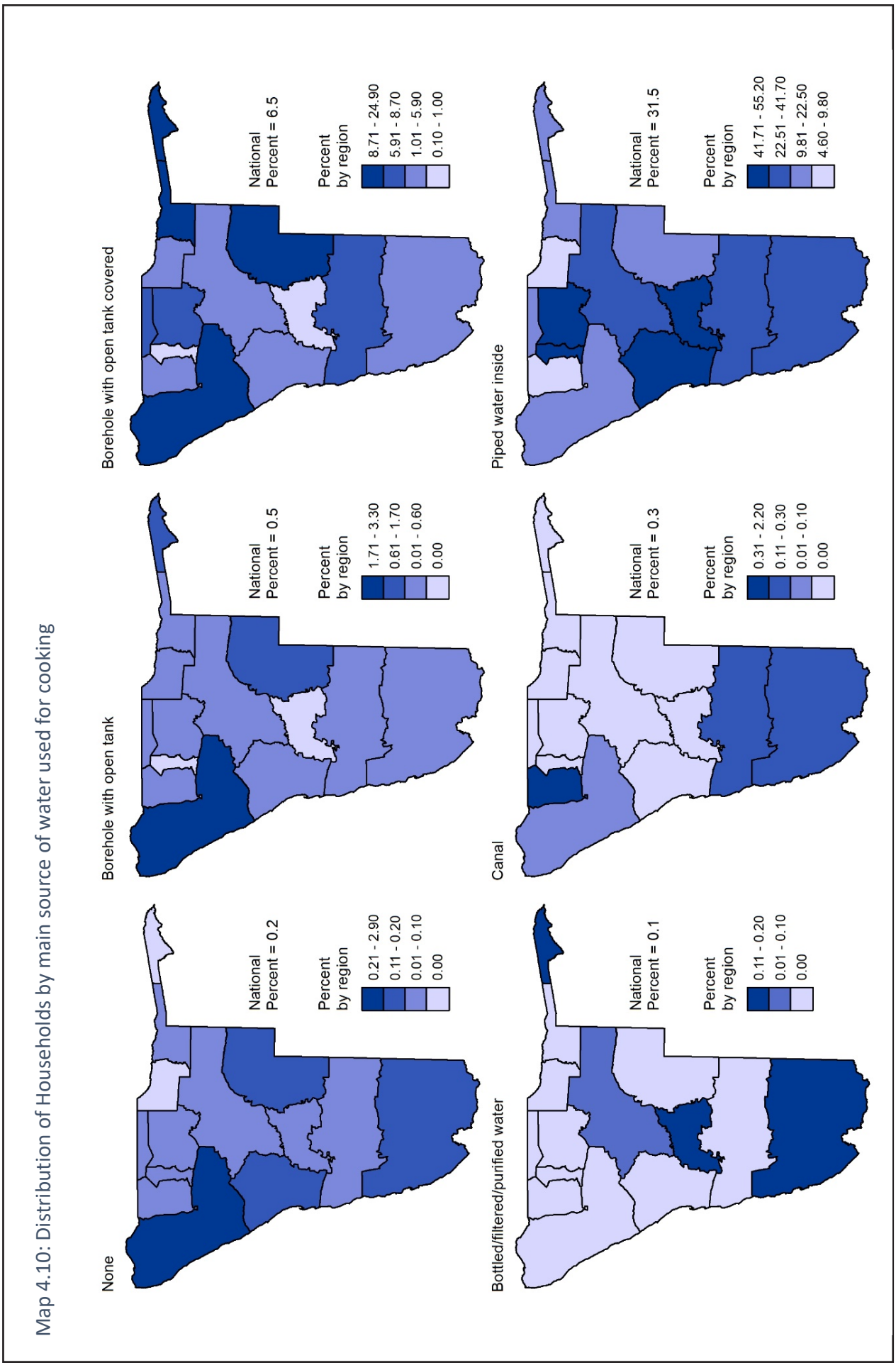
The distribution of the households by main source of water for cooking is shown in table 4.11. The results show that at National level, a significant number of households uses piped water for cooking (i.e. Piped water outside (35.6%), piped water inside (31.5%) and public piped tap (15.4%).

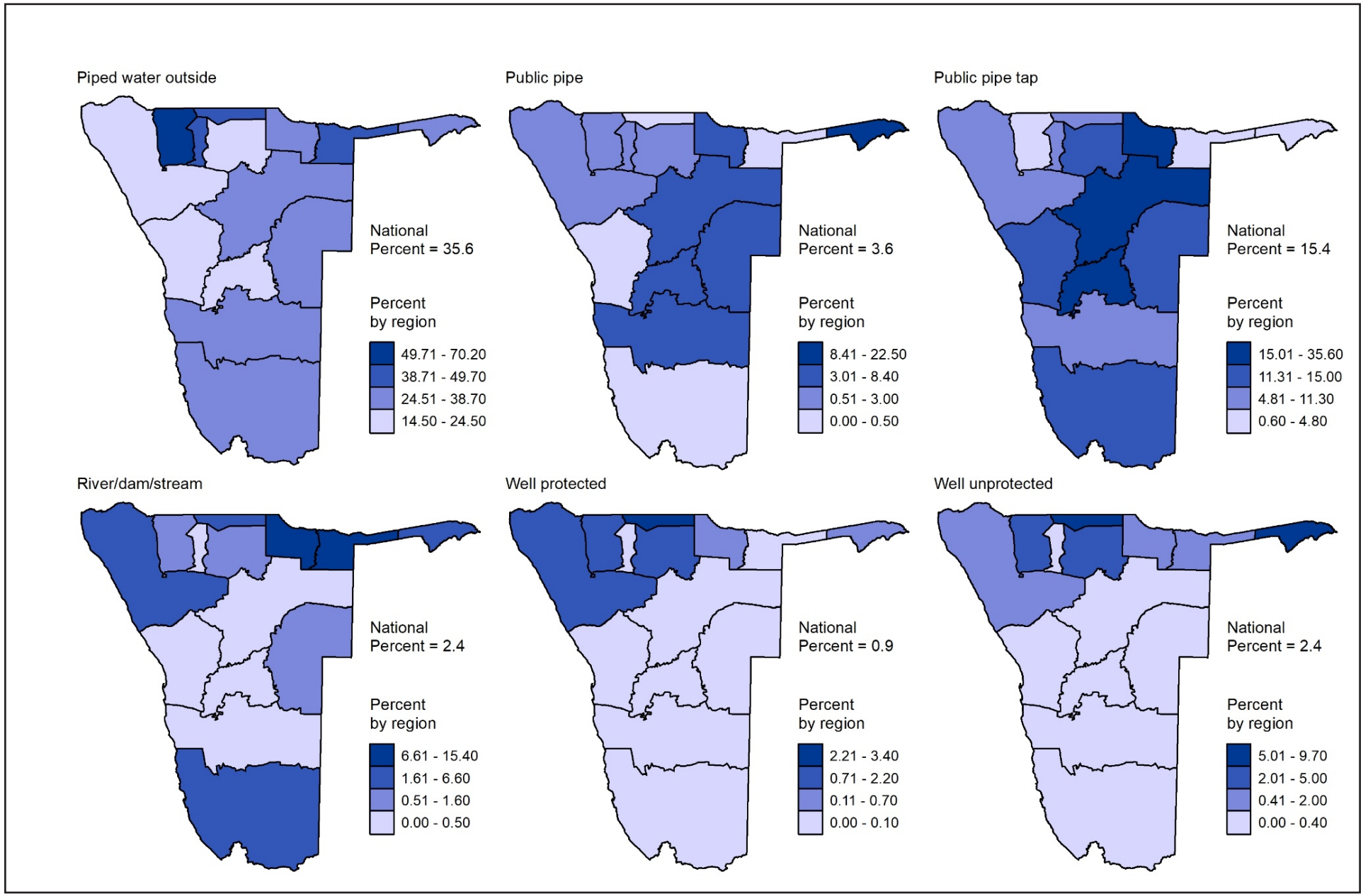
Even though there is high number of households using piped water across regions, there is still a significant number of households that uses other sources. Water from boreholes with open tank covered (24.9%) is one of the common cooking water source in Kunene region while water from the river/dam/stream is significant in Kavango West (15.4%) and Kavango East (11.5%) regions.

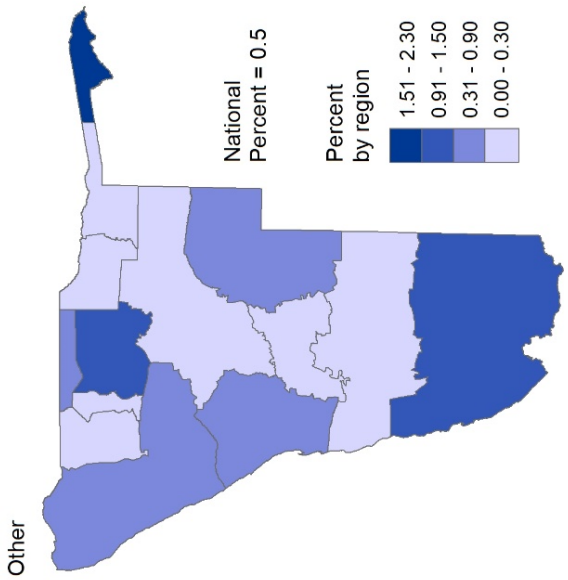
Furthermore, Ohangwena and Zambezi regions recorded the highest proportion of household that rely on water from unprotected wells for cooking with 9.7 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.

Table 4.11: Households by Main source of water supply for cooking and Area

Area	Total	None	Borehole with open tank	Borehole with open tank covered	Bottled/filtered /purified water	Canal	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public pipe	Public pipe tap	River/dam /stream	Well protected	Well unprotected	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.2	0.5	6.5	0.1	0.3	31.5	35.6	3.6	15.4	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	44.6	28.7	4.5	20.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Rural	241,093	0.1	1.1	13.6	0.0	0.6	17.0	43.2	2.5	9.6	4.8	1.8	5.0	0.7	0.0
!Karas	20,914	0.2	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.3	41.7	30.2	0.5	14.1	6.6	0.0	-	1.2	0.1
Erongo	41,912	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	55.2	24.1	-	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Hardap	19,312	0.1	0.5	8.6	-	0.3	41.0	31.0	6.7	11.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.1	0.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	49.7	0.1	4.2	11.5	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	33.7	6.7	31.8	15.4	0.6	2.0	-	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	44.0	14.5	4.4	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kunene	16,092	2.9	3.3	24.9	0.0	0.1	22.5	24.5	3.0	10.6	3.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.1	0.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	49.3	0.2	8.6	3.2	3.4	9.7	0.6	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.2	1.7	16.6	0.0	0.0	19.3	38.7	8.4	13.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.1	0.6	3.2	0.0	2.2	9.8	70.2	1.1	4.8	1.6	2.2	4.1	0.3	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	44.2	45.8	1.7	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.1	0.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	44.7	24.1	1.3	13.0	1.0	1.6	5.0	1.5	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.1	0.0	32.6	32.6	4.2	23.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	0.0	1.7	15.2	0.2	0.0	13.7	32.2	22.5	0.6	3.3	0.7	7.5	2.3	0.0


Map 4.10: Distribution of Households by main source of water used for cooking
None
National
Percent = 0.2
Percent
by region
0.21 - 2.90
0.11 - 0.20
0.01 - 0.10
0.00
Borehole with open tank
National
Percent = 0.5
Percent
by region
1.71 - 3.30
0.61 - 1.70
0.01 - 0.60
0.00
Borehole with open tank covered
National
Percent = 6.5
Percent
by region
8.71 - 24.90
5.91 - 8.70
1.01 - 5.90
0.10 - 1.00
Bottled/filtered/purified water
National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.11 - 0.20
0.01 - 0.10
0.00
Canal
National
Percent = 0.3
Percent
by region
0.31 - 2.20
0.11 - 0.30
0.01 - 0.10
0.00
Piped water inside
National
Percent = 31.5
Percent
by region
41.71 - 55.20
22.51 - 41.70
9.81 - 22.50
4.60 - 9.80


Piped water outside
National
Percent = 35.6
Percent
by region
49.71 - 70.20
38.71 - 49.70
24.51 - 38.70
14.50 - 24.50
Public pipe
National
Percent = 3.6
Percent
by region
8.41 - 22.50
3.01 - 8.40
0.51 - 3.00
0.00 - 0.50
Public pipe tap
National
Percent = 15.4
Percent
by region
15.01 - 35.60
11.31 - 15.00
4.81 - 11.30
0.60 - 4.80
River/dam/stream
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
6.61 - 15.40
1.61 - 6.60
0.51 - 1.60
0.00 - 0.50
Well protected
National
Percent = 0.9
Percent
by region
2.21 - 3.40
0.71 - 2.20
0.11 - 0.70
0.00 - 0.10
Well unprotected
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
5.01 - 9.70
2.01 - 5.00
0.41 - 2.00
0.00 - 0.40


Other
National
Percent = 0.5
Percent
by region
1.51 - 2.30
0.91 - 1.50
0.31 - 0.90
0.00 - 0.30

4.12 Distribution of households by main source of water used for drinking and area

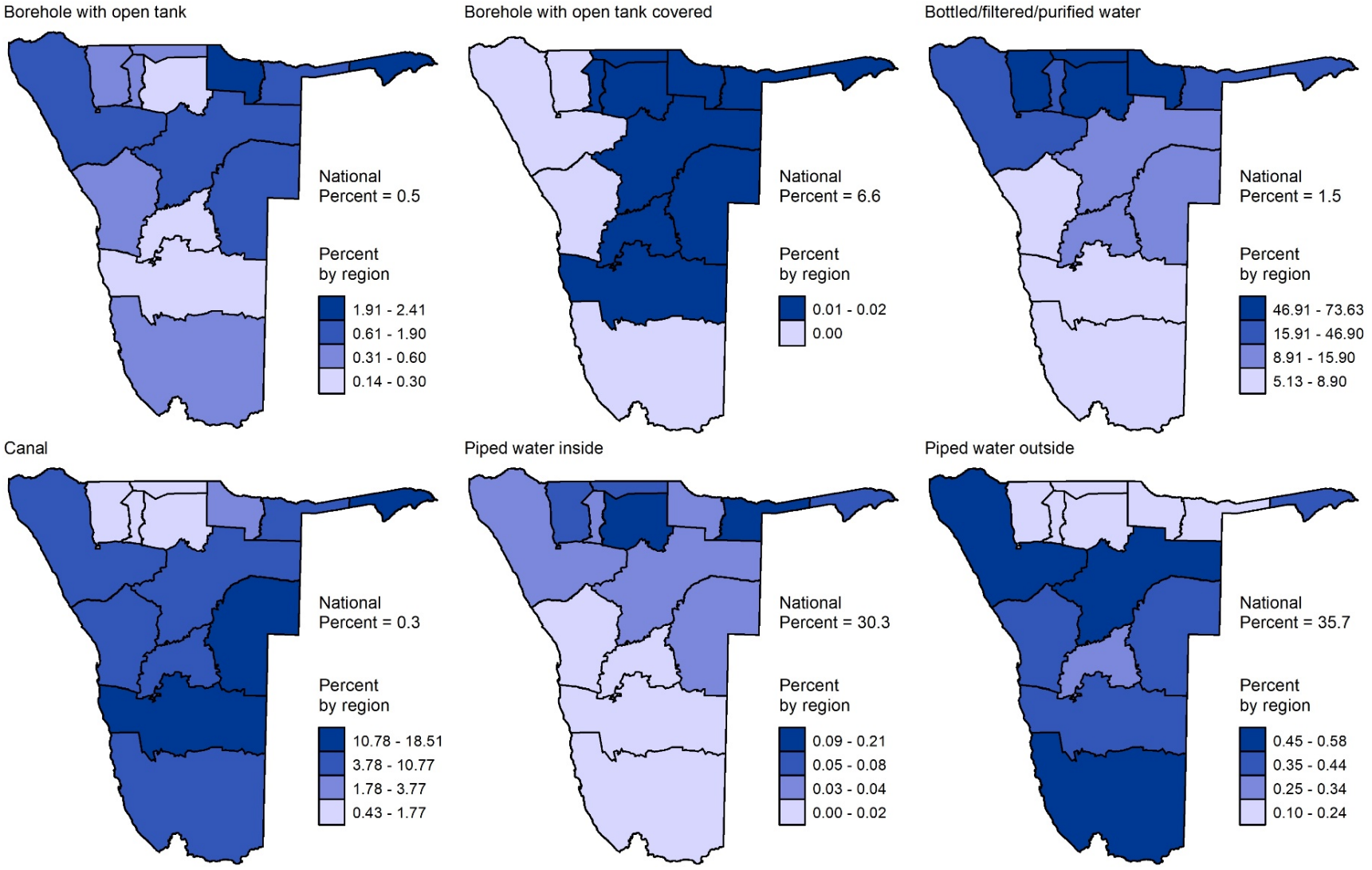
Table 4.12 presents data on main source of water for drinking by households. On the whole, most households in Namibia use piped water as the main source of water for drinking (Piped water outside (35.7%), piped water inside (30.3%), and public piped tap (15.3%)). This is followed by water from boreholes with tank covered (6.6%). Water from natural sources such as rivers/streams and wells only constitute about five percent (5.7%) of sources of water for drinking by households in Namibia.

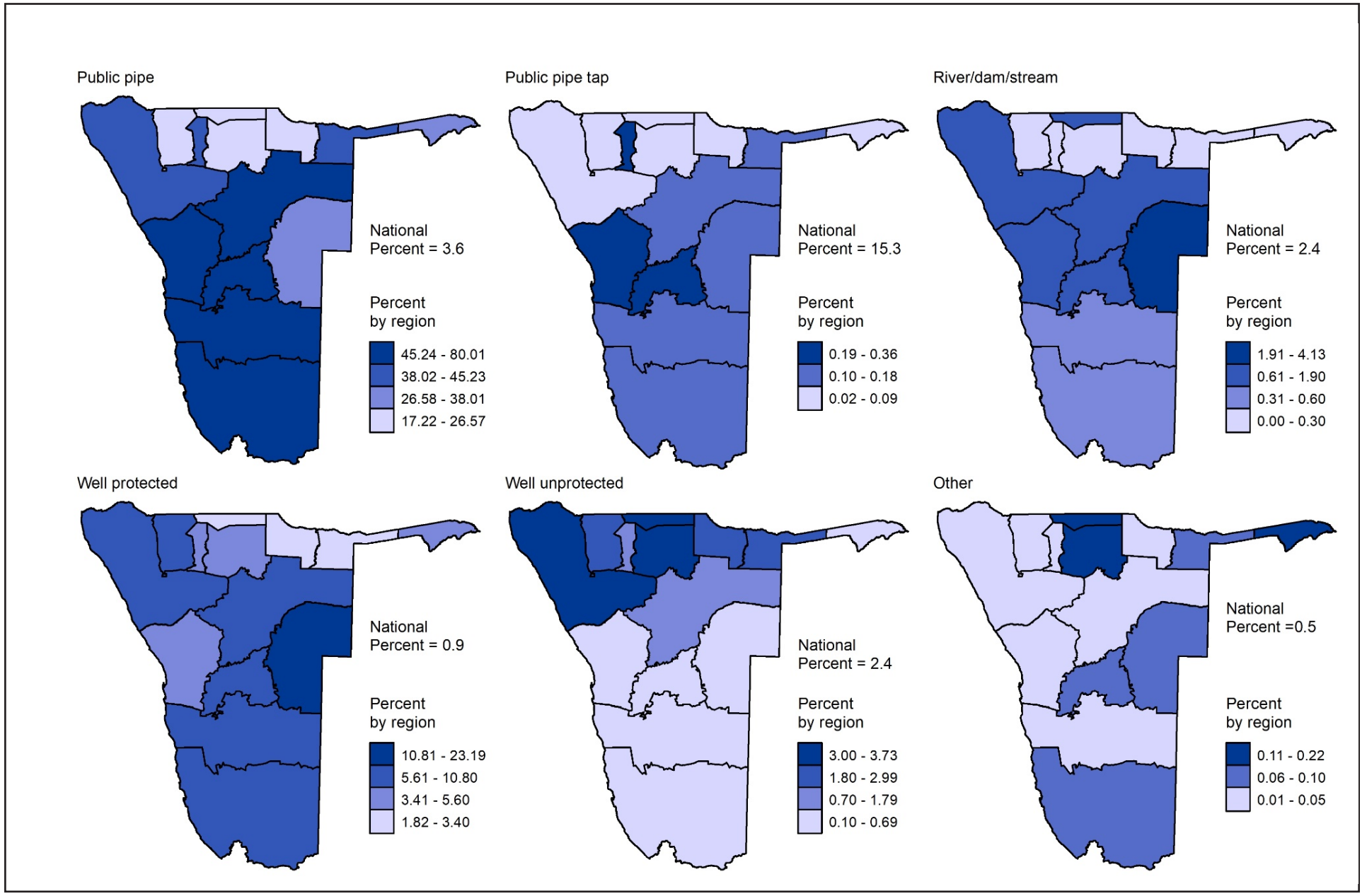
In the regions, there is a significant number of households across the region that uses piped water for drinking, with Omusati region households being the highest at 70.4 percent(piped water outside). However, households in Kunene (25.6%), Omaheke (16.8%), Zambezi (15.2%) and Kavango East (14.6%) use water from boreholes with tank covered as a main source for drinking.

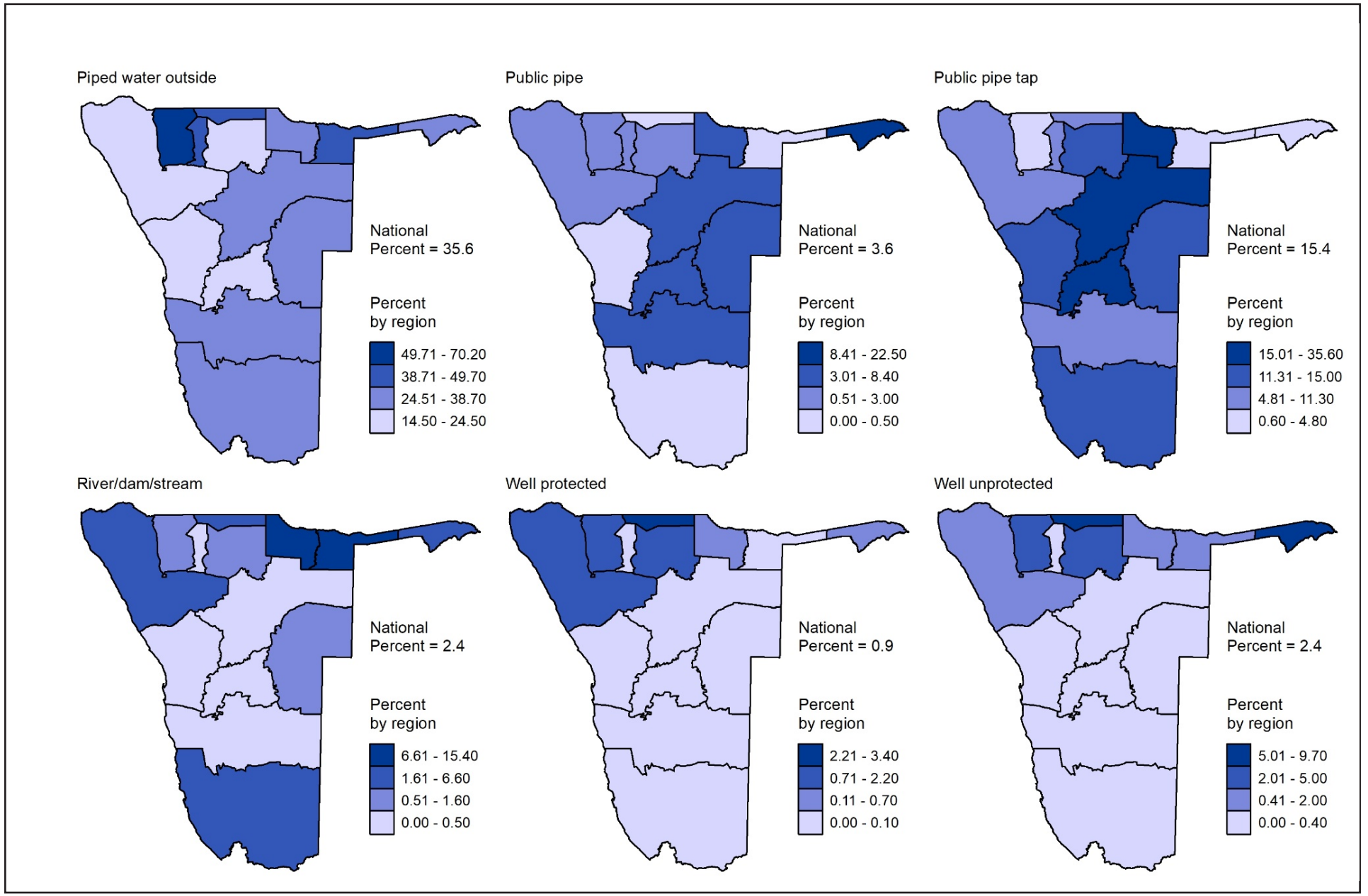
Table 4.12: Distribution of households by main source of water used for drinking and area

Area	Total	Borehole with open tank	Borehole with open tank covered	Bottled/filtered/ purified water	Canal	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public pipe	Public pipe tap	River/dam/ stream	Well protected	Well unprotected	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.5	6.6	1.5	0.3	30.3	35.7	3.6	15.3	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	42.3	28.8	4.5	20.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Rural	241,093	1.1	13.7	0.1	0.5	17.1	43.4	2.5	9.5	4.7	1.8	4.9	0.7	0.0
!Karas	20,914	0.4	4.4	1.6	0.3	40.5	30.5	0.5	13.9	6.5	0.0	-	1.2	0.1
Erongo	41,912	0.3	4.2	2.5	0.0	52.2	24.8	-	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Hardap	19,312	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.3	40.9	31.2	6.7	11.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.4	14.6	0.4	0.0	17.7	49.9	0.1	4.1	11.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.3	4.7	0.0	-	4.7	33.9	6.7	31.6	15.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.0	1.0	6.3	-	39.0	14.4	4.3	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kunene	16,092	3.1	25.6	0.3	0.1	22.4	24.7	3.2	12.4	3.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	49.5	0.2	8.6	3.2	3.5	9.4	0.6	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	1.6	16.8	0.3	0.0	19.2	38.6	8.4	13.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.5	3.3	0.1	2.1	10.0	70.4	1.1	4.7	1.5	2.2	3.9	0.3	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	44.3	45.8	1.7	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	44.5	24.1	1.3	13.0	1.0	1.7	4.9	1.5	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	0.4	6.0	0.4	0.0	32.3	32.7	4.2	23.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	1.7	15.2	0.3	0.0	13.7	32.4	22.4	0.6	3.2	0.7	7.4	2.3	0.1

Map 4.11: Distribution of households by main source of water used for drinking




Public pipe
National
Percent = 3.6
Percent
by region
45.24 - 80.01
38.02 - 45.23
26.58 - 38.01
17.22 - 26.57
Public pipe tap
National
Percent = 15.3
Percent
by region
0.19 - 0.36
0.10 - 0.18
0.02 - 0.09
River/dam/stream
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
1.91 - 4.13
0.61 - 1.90
0.31 - 0.60
0.00 - 0.30
Well protected
National
Percent = 0.9
Percent
by region
10.81 - 23.19
5.61 - 10.80
3.41 - 5.60
1.82 - 3.40
Well unprotected
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
3.00 - 3.73
1.80 - 2.99
0.70 - 1.79
0.10 - 0.69
Other
National
Percent =0.5
Percent
by region
0.11 - 0.22
0.06 - 0.10
0.01 - 0.05


Piped water outside
National
Percent = 35.6
Percent
by region
49.71 - 70.20
38.71 - 49.70
24.51 - 38.70
14.50 - 24.50
Public pipe
National
Percent = 3.6
Percent
by region
8.41 - 22.50
3.01 - 8.40
0.51 - 3.00
0.00 - 0.50
Public pipe tap
National
Percent = 15.4
Percent
by region
15.01 - 35.60
11.31 - 15.00
4.81 - 11.30
0.60 - 4.80
River/dam/stream
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
6.61 - 15.40
1.61 - 6.60
0.51 - 1.60
0.00 - 0.50
Well protected
National
Percent = 0.9
Percent
by region
2.21 - 3.40
0.71 - 2.20
0.11 - 0.70
0.00 - 0.10
Well unprotected
National
Percent = 2.4
Percent
by region
5.01 - 9.70
2.01 - 5.00
0.41 - 2.00
0.00 - 0.40

4.13 Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility and area

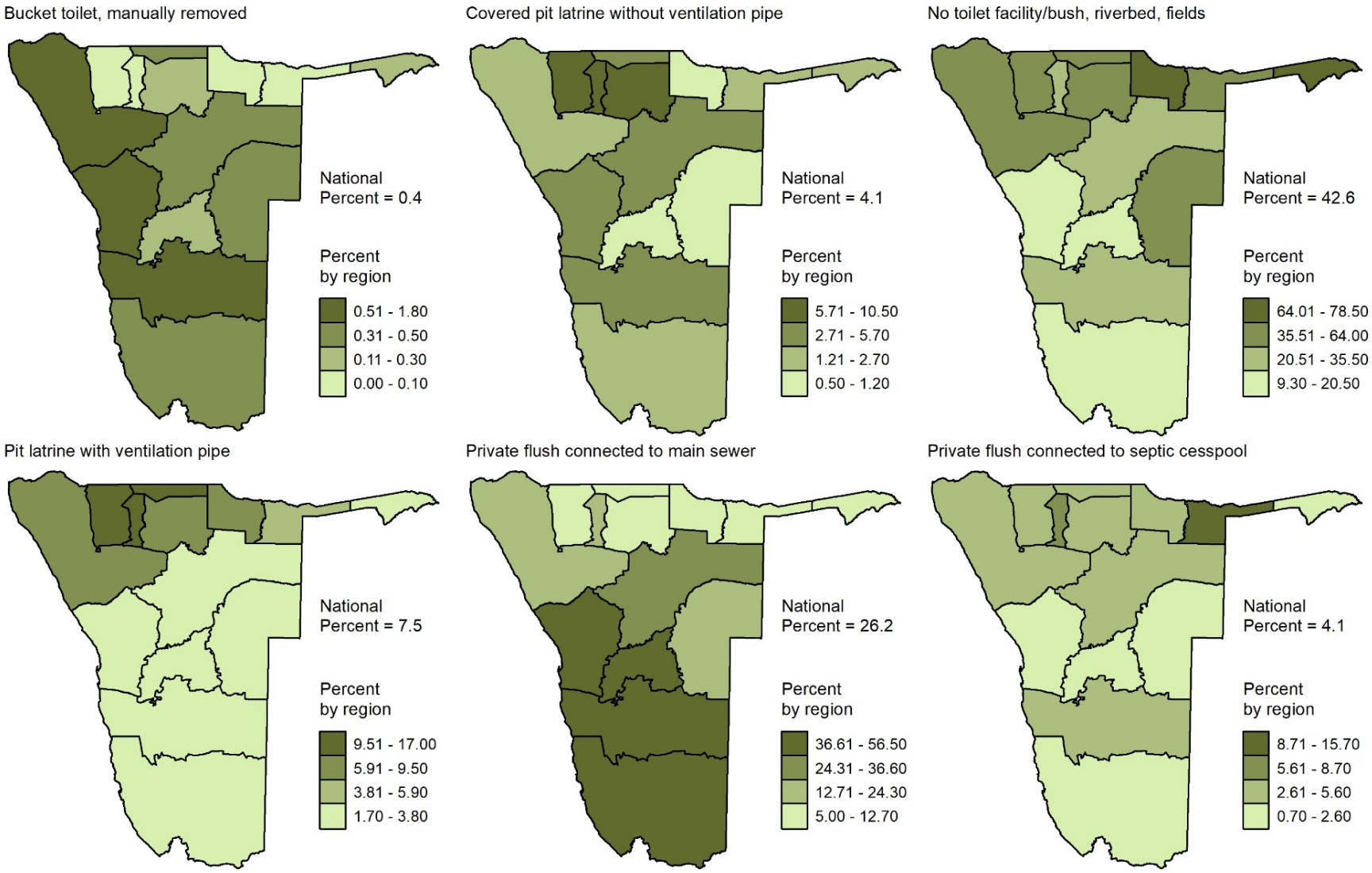
Table 4.13 illustrates toilet facilities used in households by area. About 30 percent of households in Namibia use private flush toilets. This was commonly observed in urban with 45.7 percent of households using private flush connected to main sewer and 3.7 percent uses private flush connected to septic cesspool. However, 42.6 percent of households countrywide have no toilet facility (The households mostly use bush, riverbeds and fields), and this is common in rural areas (64.6%) while urban areas account for 22.6 percent of the households.

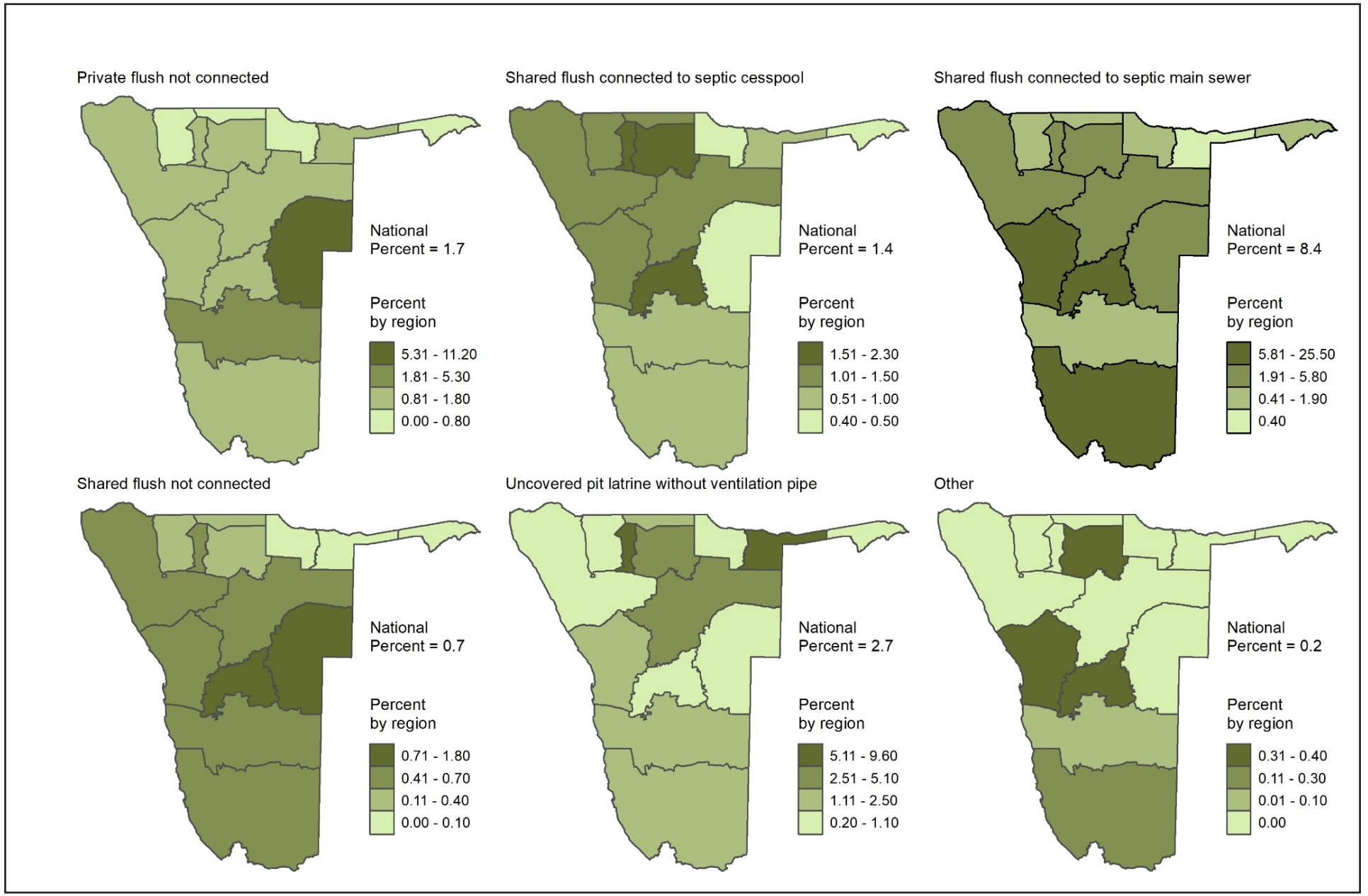
At regional level, regions which are predominantly urban show high proportion of flush toilets. !Karas and Erongo has the highest number (more than half) of households with private flush toilet connected to the main sewer, 56.5 percent and 51.5 percent respectively. Disappointingly, Kavango West and Zambezi regions show that 78.5 percent and 77.8 percent respectively, have no toilet facilities.

Table 4.13: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility an area

Area	Total	Bucket toilet, manually removed	Covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	No toilet facility/bush, riverbed, fields	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	Private flush connected to main sewer	Private flush connected to septic cesspool	Private flush not connected	Shared flush connected to septic cesspool	Shared flush connected to septic main sewer	Shared flush not connected	Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	Other	Not stated
Namibia	507,249	0.4	4.1	42.6	7.5	26.2	4.1	1.7	1.4	8.4	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.0
Urban	266,156	0.5	2.7	22.6	3.4	45.7	3.7	1.1	1.6	14.8	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.0
Rural	241,093	0.3	5.6	64.6	12.1	4.7	4.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.0
!Karas	20,914	0.4	2.0	17.5	2.4	56.5	2.6	1.2	0.8	14.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.1
Erongo	41,912	1.0	3.5	9.3	3.3	51.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	25.5	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.1
Hardap	19,312	1.8	3.4	30.6	1.7	48.1	3.6	5.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.0
Kavango East	28,301	0.0	2.7	50.8	5.9	12.7	15.7	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	15,766	0.1	0.8	78.5	9.5	5.0	3.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	-	0.0
Khomas	90,834	0.3	1.2	20.5	2.5	46.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	21.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Kunene	16,092	1.0	1.6	53.4	9.1	24.3	3.2	1.2	1.2	3.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	50,291	0.4	5.7	64.0	14.0	6.7	3.5	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	21,143	0.4	0.5	54.9	2.9	22.1	2.0	11.2	0.4	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Omusati	55,438	0.1	6.5	61.4	17.0	6.6	3.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Oshana	42,462	0.1	10.5	29.4	14.3	19.6	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.4	0.6	9.6	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	44,297	0.3	7.1	57.6	8.4	9.2	5.6	1.7	1.9	4.1	0.4	3.3	0.4	0.0
Otjozondjupa	33,854	0.5	3.9	35.5	3.8	36.6	4.8	1.8	1.3	5.8	0.6	5.1	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26,633	0.3	1.8	77.8	3.2	12.3	1.8	-	0.4	1.7	-	0.7	0.0	0.1

Map 4.12: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility




Private flush not connected
National
Percent = 1.7
Percent
by region
5.31 - 11.20
1.81 - 5.30
0.81 - 1.80
0.00 - 0.80
Shared flush connected to septic cesspool
National
Percent = 1.4
Percent
by region
1.51 - 2.30
1.01 - 1.50
0.51 - 1.00
0.40 - 0.50
Shared flush connected to septic main sewer
National
Percent = 8.4
Percent
by region
5.81 - 25.50
1.91 - 5.80
0.41 - 1.90
0.40
Shared flush not connected
National
Percent = 0.7
Percent
by region
0.71 - 1.80
0.41 - 0.70
0.11 - 0.40
0.00 - 0.10
Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe
National
Percent = 2.7
Percent
by region
5.11 - 9.60
2.51 - 5.10
1.11 - 2.50
0.20 - 1.10
Other
National
Percent = 0.2
Percent
by region
0.31 - 0.40
0.11 - 0.30
0.01 - 0.10
0.00



5 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

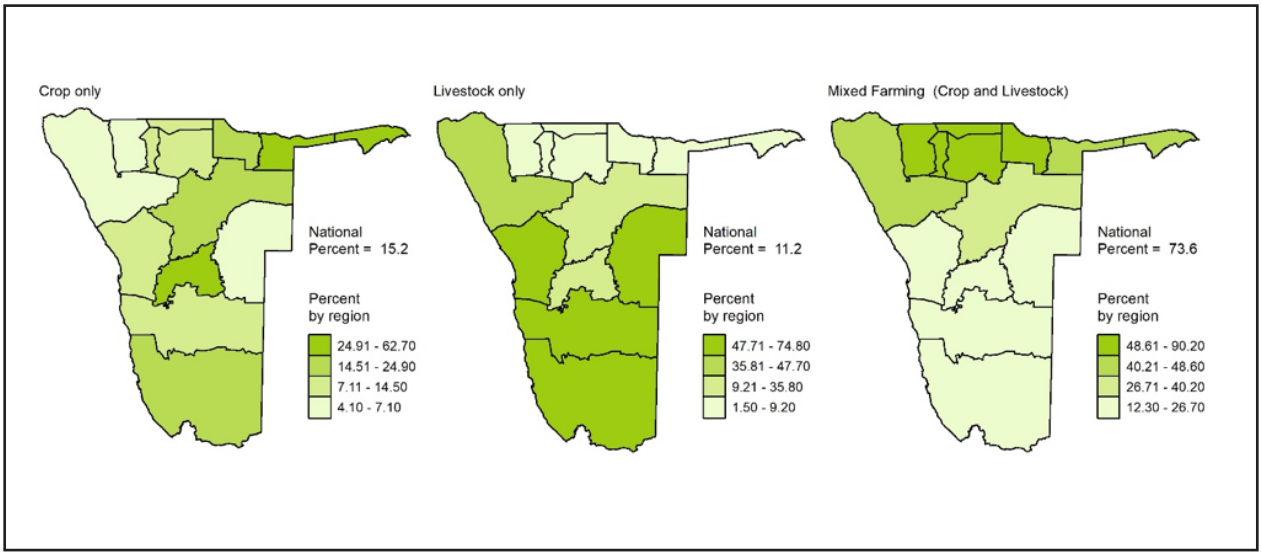
5.1 Agricultural households by type of agricultural activity and area

The number of agricultural households in Namibia stood at 193,412 as shown in table 5.1. Furthermore, 73.6 percent of the total agricultural households engage in mixed farming (the combination of crop and livestock farming). Moreover, 176,859 agricultural households reside in rural areas while 16,553 agricultural households are in urban areas. Mixed farming dominates in rural areas, practiced by 78.1 percent of the households while pure crop farming dominated in urban areas, practiced by 54.3 percent of the agricultural households. Omusati region had most agricultural households (44,737).

Table 5.1: Distribution of agricultural households by type of agricultural activity and area

Area	Total	Crop Only	Livestock Only	Mixed Farming
Namibia	193,412	15.2	11.2	73.6
Urban	16,553	54.3	20.3	25.4
Rural	176,859	11.5	10.3	78.1
!Karas	2,010	24.9	59.6	15.5
Erongo	2,421	14.5	63.4	22.1
Hardap	2,767	9.4	74.8	15.8
Kavango East	9,525	47.5	3.9	48.6
Kavango West	9,290	18.2	3.4	78.4
Khomas	2,934	62.7	24.9	12.3
Kunene	5,714	7.1	47.7	45.2
Ohangwena	38,425	10.4	1.5	88.1
Omaheke	6,873	4.1	69.2	26.7
Omusati	44,737	5.8	4.0	90.2
Oshana	19,358	14.4	3.2	82.4
Oshikoto	28,824	9.9	2.3	87.9
Otjozondjupa	9,125	24.0	35.8	40.2
Zambezi	11,409	45.0	9.2	45.8

Map 5.1: Distribution of agricultural households by type of agricultural activity



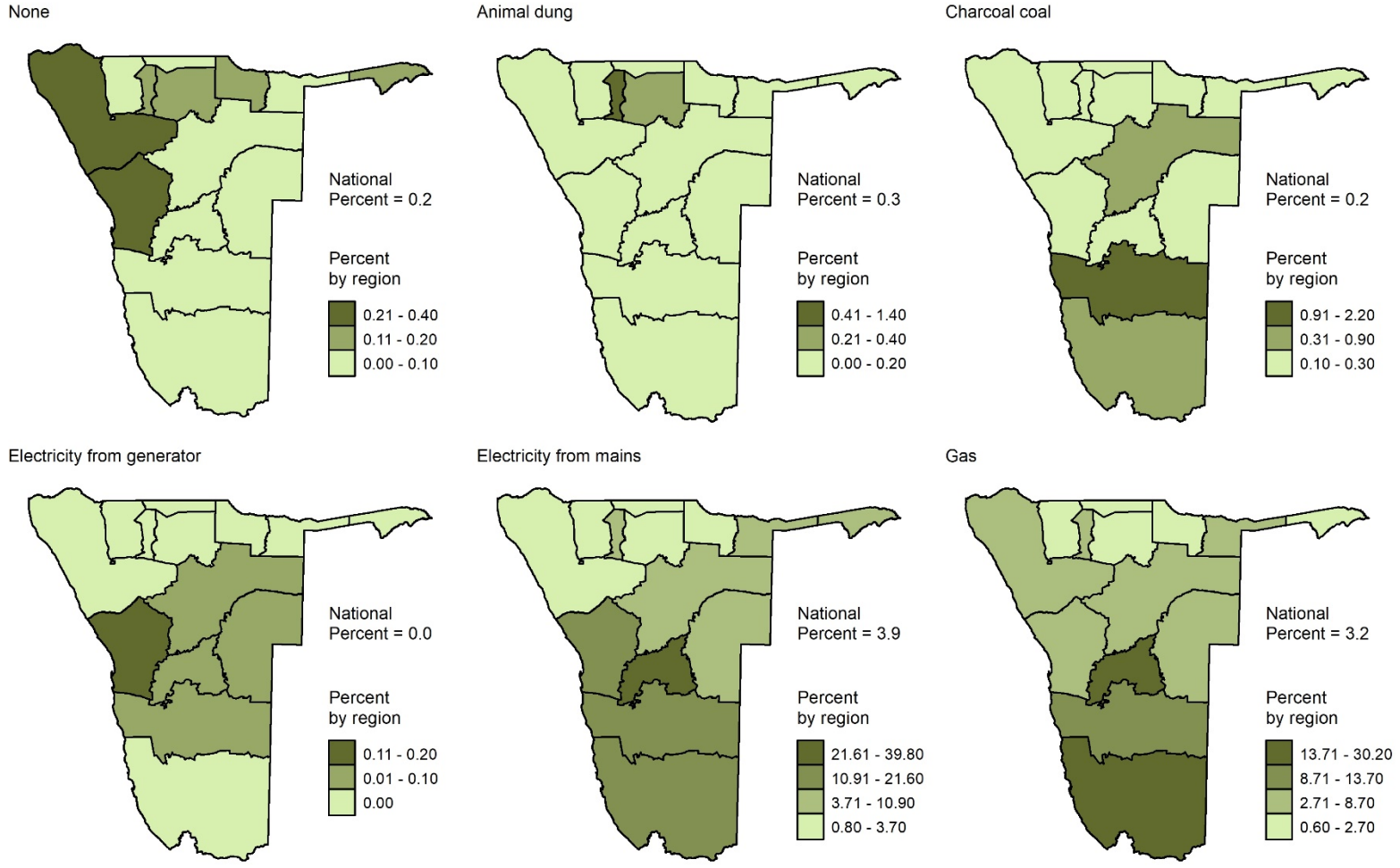
5.2 Agricultural households by main source of energy used for cooking and area

Table 5.2 depicts that at the National level, firewood dominated as a source of energy for cooking used by agricultural households, being used by 91.9 percent of the agricultural households. Similarly, 95.0 percent of agricultural households in rural areas used firewood for cooking. In addition to that, firewood as a source of energy for cooking used by agricultural households dominated in all the region except Khomas region where 'electricity from mains' was used by the majority (39.8%).

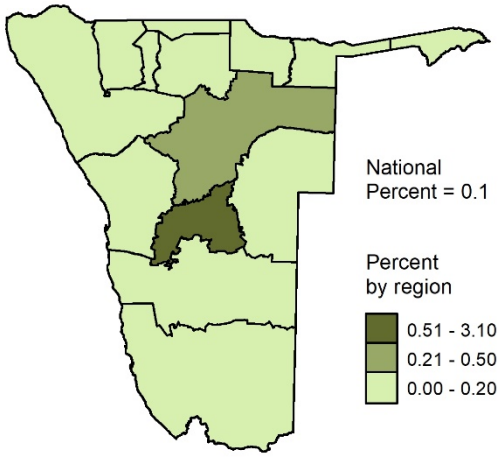
Table 5.2: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of energy used for cooking and area

Region	Total	None	Animal dung	Charcoal coal	Electricity from generator	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin/ kerosene	Solar energy	Firewood	Other specify	Not stated
Namibia	193,412	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	91.9	0.0	0.0
Urban	16,553	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	23.9	16.7	0.7	0.1	58.1	0.0	-
Rural	176,859	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	95.0	0.0	0.0
!Karas	2,010	-	-	0.6	0.0	16.1	30.0	0.0	0.3	52.7	0.1	-
Erongo	2,421	0.4	-	0.3	0.2	14.3	5.9	0.2	0.4	78.3	0.0	-
Hardap	2,767	0.1	-	2.2	0.1	21.6	13.7	0.1	0.5	61.5	-	-
Kavango East	9,525	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	88.9	-	0.0
Kavango West	9,290	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	97.3	-	-
Khomas	2,934	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	39.8	30.2	3.1	0.4	26.0	-	-
Kunene	5,714	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	3.7	3.0	0.1	0.6	92.1	-	-
Ohangwena	38,425	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	97.8	-	0.0
Omaheke	6,873	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	6.0	4.4	0.2	0.4	88.6	0.0	-
Omusati	44,737	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	97.4	0.0	0.0
Oshana	19,358	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	4.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	88.2	-	-
Oshikoto	28,824	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	95.2	0.0	-
Otjozondjupa	9,125	0.1	-	0.9	0.1	10.9	8.6	0.5	0.6	78.2	0.0	0.0
Zambezi	11,409	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	92.8	0.0	-

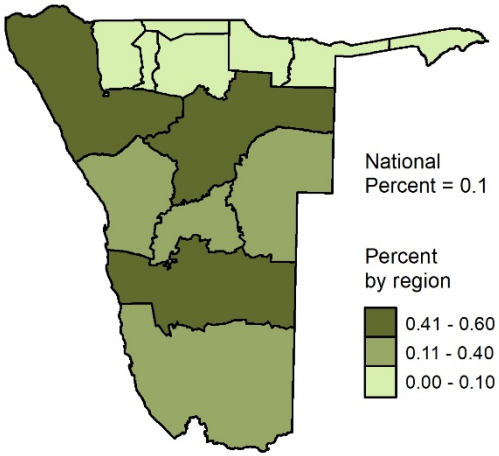
Map 5.2: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of energy for cooking



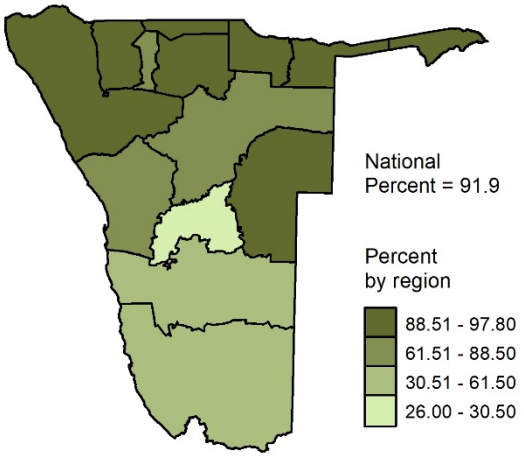
Paraffin/ Kerosene



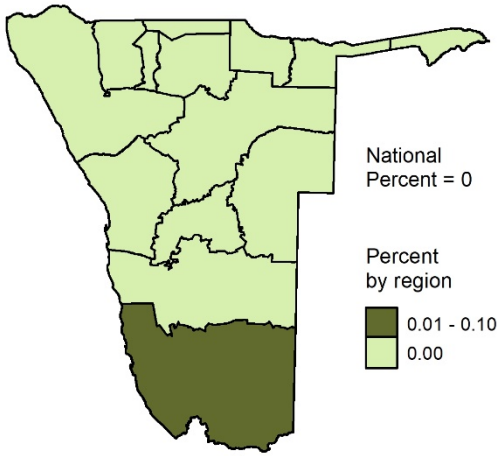
Solar energy



Firewood



Other specify



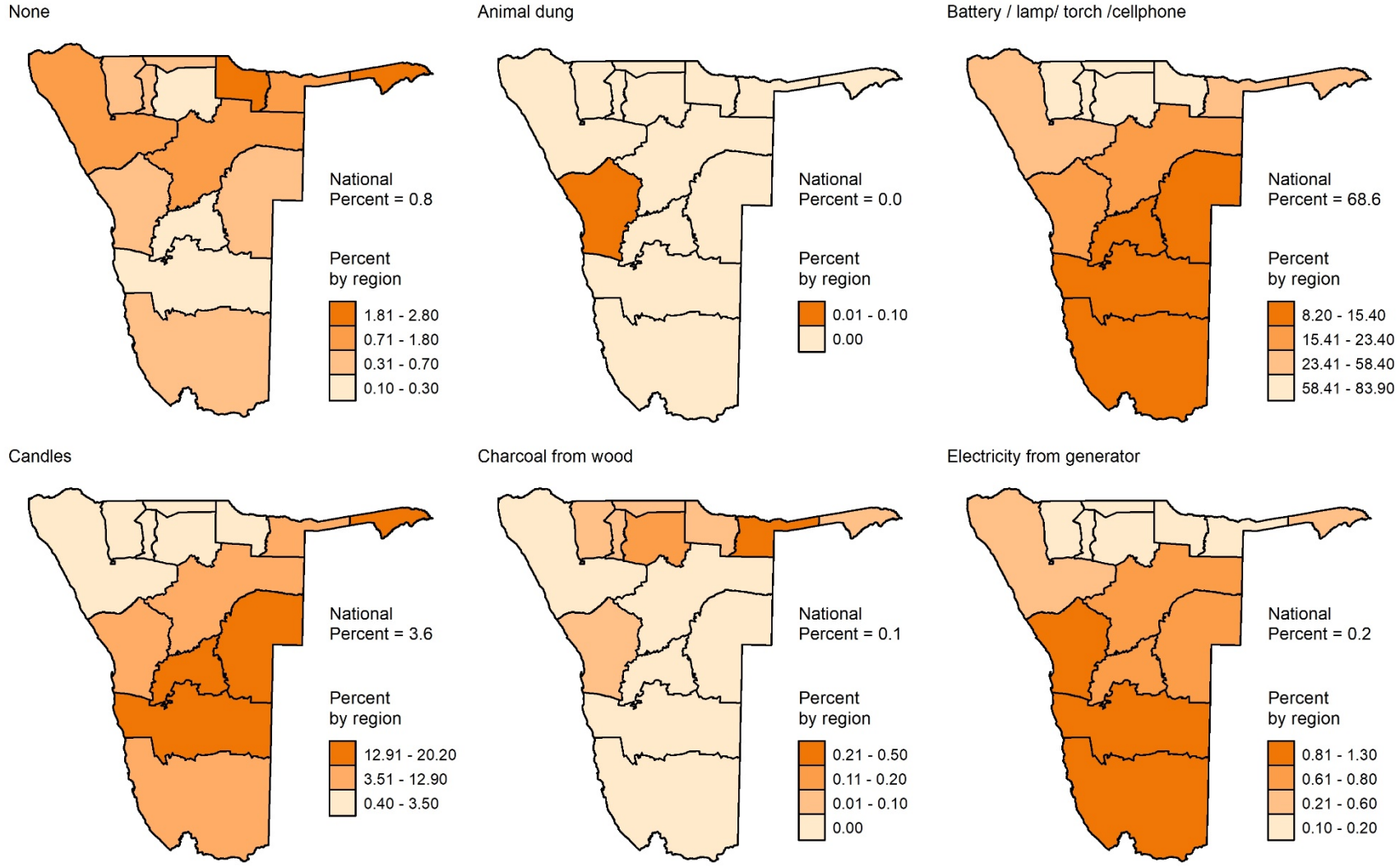
5.3 Agricultural households by main source of energy used for lighting and area

Majority (68.6%) of the agricultural households used ‘battery lamp or torch cellphone’ for lighting as shown in table 5.3. This is similar in rural areas where 71.9 percent of the agricultural household use the same source for lighting. ‘Battery lamp or torch cellphone’ dominated as a source of energy for agricultural households except; !Karas, Erongo, Hardap, Khomas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions.

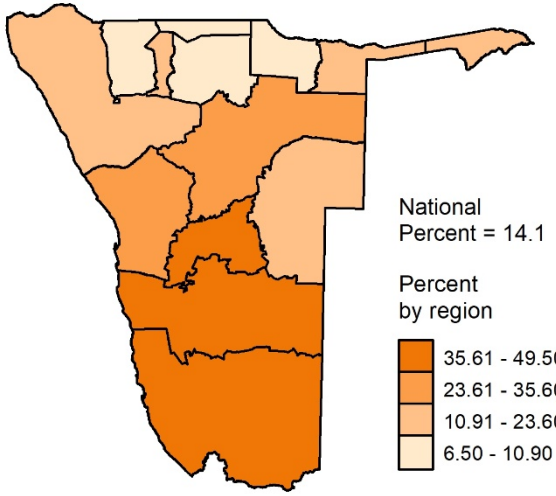
Table 5.3: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of energy used for lighting and area

Region	Total	None	Animal dung	Battery/lamp/torch/ cellphone	Candles	Charcoal from wood	electricity from generator	Electricity from mains	Gas	Paraffin kerosene	Solar energy	Wood	Firewood	Other	Not stated
Namibia	193,412	0.8	0.0	68.6	3.6	0.1	0.2	14.1	0.0	1.0	8.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.0
Urban	16,553	0.4	0.0	33.7	7.6	0.0	0.4	49.1	0.2	0.5	7.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Rural	176,859	0.9	0.0	71.9	3.2	0.1	0.2	10.8	0.0	1.1	8.1	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.0
!Karas	2,010	0.4	-	10.4	12.9	0.0	1.3	42.8	0.1	2.8	28.8	-	0.2	0.2	-
Erongo	2,421	0.4	0.1	23.4	11.5	0.1	1.1	32.5	0.0	7.0	22.9	-	1.0	0.1	-
Hardap	2,767	0.2	-	8.2	20.2	-	1.3	46.2	0.1	2.2	20.6	-	0.9	-	-
Kavango East	9,525	1.8	-	58.3	8.0	0.5	0.2	23.6	0.1	-	2.8	-	4.7	0.1	-
Kavango West	9,290	2.4	0.0	79.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	10.9	0.0	-	1.7	0.2	3.0	0.0	-
Khomas	2,934	0.1	-	13.2	15.1	-	0.7	49.5	0.3	1.1	19.5	0.0	0.6	-	-
Kunene	5,714	1.1	-	53.1	3.5	0.0	0.6	18.1	0.0	2.9	13.2	0.7	6.8	-	-
Ohangwena	38,425	0.5	0.0	83.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.1	3.8	0.2	0.0
Omaheke	6,873	0.5	0.0	15.4	13.8	0.0	0.7	20.9	0.1	7.7	40.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	-
Omusati	44,737	0.4	0.0	83.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0
Oshana	19,358	0.7	0.0	70.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	18.8	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	28,824	0.3	0.0	80.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.1	5.0	-	5.1	0.1	-
Otjozondjupa	9,125	1.7	-	22.5	10.6	0.0	0.8	35.6	0.1	4.8	22.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	-
Zambezi	11,409	2.8	0.0	52.8	14.3	0.1	0.5	22.3	0.0	0.2	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	-

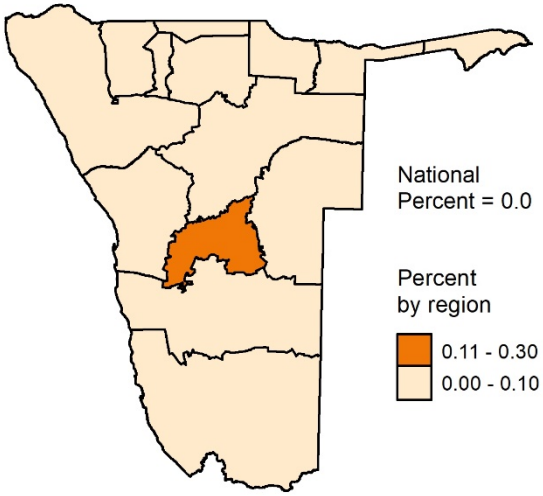
Map 5.3: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of energy used for lighting



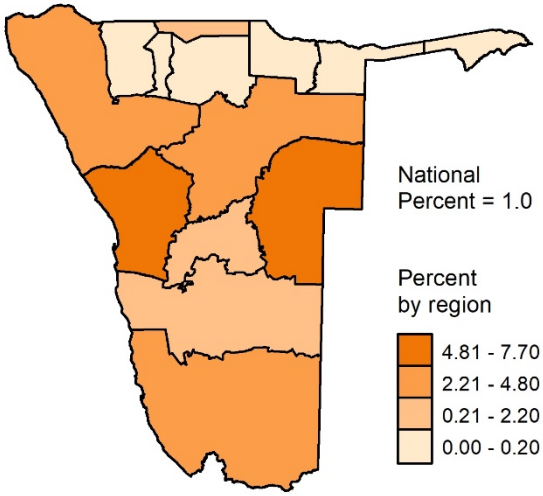
Electricity from mains



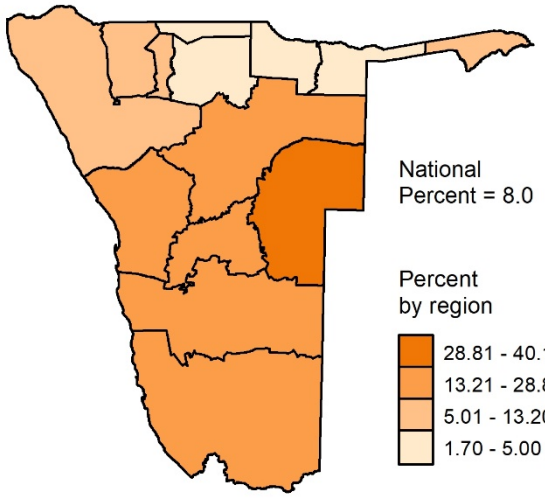
Gas



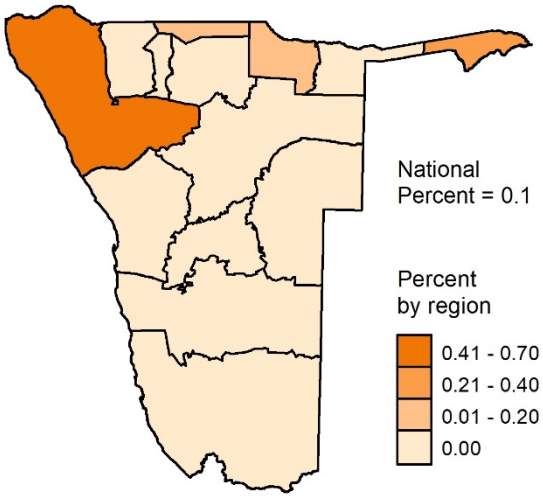
Paraffin/ kerosene



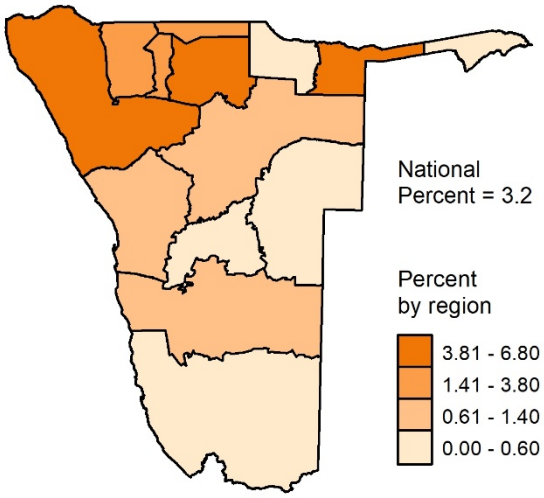
Solar energy

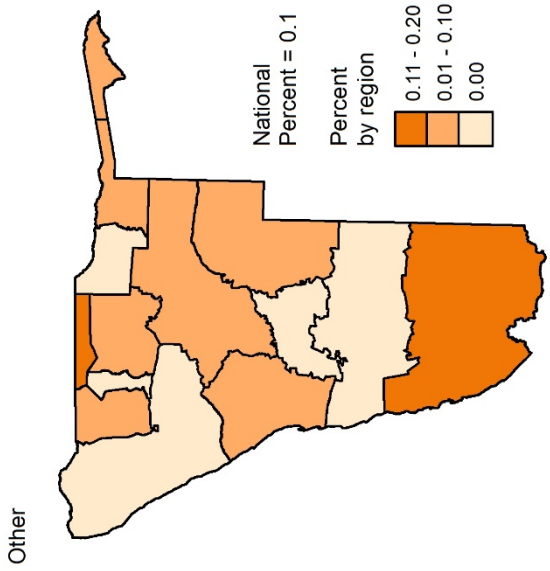


Wood



Firewood




National
Percent = 0.1
Percent
by region
0.11 - 0.20
0.01 - 0.10
0.00
Other


Ms
Current Name
Street Name. 1
70000 City Name
Invoice
Street Name. 1
70000 City Name
Tel. 0000 5555555
E-Mail: emailname@server.com
Dear Ms Current Name,
I authorize myself to make following Invoice:
Invoice-Nr.
2011042401
Date
24.04.2011
Clerk name/-in:
Your Name
Num. Qty Units Article Nr. Goods, Service Unit Price Price
1 1 pcs Food photography for summer menu, Menu design and printing on glossy cardboard DIN A5 double sided 50 pieces 273,11 € 273,11 €
1 33 pcs. Single product photo on white background 2,52 € 83,16 €
1 1 pcs. Photo Licenses for Certificates 16,80 € 20,00 €
Total 273,11 €
VAT 19% 51,89 €
Total Amount Payable 325,00 €

6 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

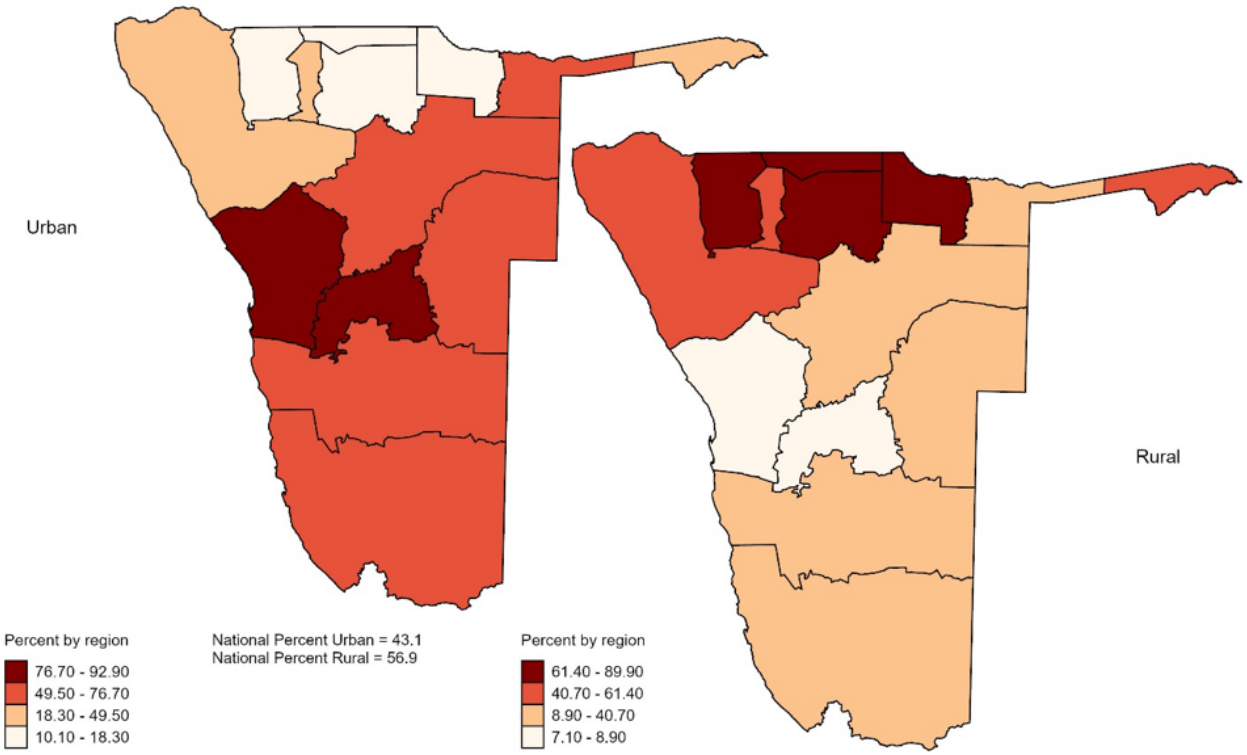
6.1 Business establishments by area

The total number of establishments stood at 61,502 where 56.9 percent were situated in rural areas and 43.1 percent in urban areas as shown in table 6.1. In terms of regional distribution, Omusati and Ohangwena region reported the highest number of establishments recording 11,055 and 9,580 respectively. For establishments operating in rural areas, Kavango West and Omusati region accounted for 89.9 percent and 89.4 percent respectively.

Table 6.1: Distribution of business establishments by area

Region	Total	Rural	Urban
Namibia	61,502	56.9	43.1
!Karas	1,857	35.5	64.5
Erongo	3,981	7.1	92.9
Hardap	1,430	23.3	76.7
Kavango East	2,182	40.7	59.3
Kavango West	1,452	89.9	10.1
Khomas	9,234	8.9	91.1
Kunene	1,407	50.5	49.5
Ohangwena	9,580	83.5	16.5
Omaheke	1,225	36.6	63.4
Omusati	11,055	89.4	10.6
Oshana	6,704	61.4	38.6
Oshikoto	7,476	81.7	18.3
Otjozondjupa	2,364	25.5	74.5
Zambezi	1,555	54.6	45.4

Map 6.1: Distribution of business establishments



6.2 Business establishments by type of ownership and economic activities

According to table 6.2, the Namibia economy mainly comprised of establishment in the sectors of 'accommodation and food service activities' and 'wholesale and retail trade' reporting 30,212 and 15,496. In additional, the census mapping revealed that most establishments within the 'accommodation and food service activities' sector are predominately operating was sole proprietorship (84.4%), followed by close cooperation (12.7%).

Table 6.2: Distribution of business establishments by type of ownership and economic activities

Sector	Ownership status								
	Total	Close cooperation	Cooperatives	Government	Limited liability companies private	Limited liability companies public	Non government organizations	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship
Total	61502	20.2	0.0	7.6	5.3	0.3	3.6	0.2	63.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	396	57.8	0.5	17.2	20.2	-	1.8	2.0	0.5
Mining and quarrying	60	25.0	1.7	-	71.7	-	-	-	1.7
Manufacturing	2854	48.3	0.0	0.4	8.2	-	0.2	0.5	42.3
Electricity supply	100	33.0	-	5.0	51.0	-	-	-	11.0
Water supply	84	14.3	-	41.7	31.0	-	-	-	13.1
Construction	340	64.4	-	5.9	22.6	-	-	0.9	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	15496	26.7	0.0	0.5	9.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	63.1
Transportation and storage	434	38.7	-	11.5	43.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	30212	12.7	-	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	-	84.8
Information and communication	218	32.6	-	11.5	36.2	8.3	4.1	-	7.3
Financial and insurance activities	654	34.9	-	5.0	35.3	16.1	0.5	0.8	7.5
Real estate activities	90	52.2	-	11.1	22.2	1.1	-	3.3	10.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	681	39.9	-	24.6	16.7	-	1.0	7.5	10.3
Administrative and support service activities	643	47.9	-	20.4	16.7	0.2	3.6	-	11.2
Public administration and defence	1134	2.3	-	91.3	1.9	-	4.1	-	0.4
Education	2996	9.6	-	68.5	3.0	-	5.8	-	13.2
Human health and social work activities	1048	29.6	-	36.2	10.2	0.1	10.0	3.5	10.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	370	38.8	-	22.1	4.9	-	8.5	-	25.7
Other service activities	3684	18.3	-	1.4	1.5	-	45.5	-	33.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	12.5	-	50.0	-	-	37.5	-	-

ANNEXURE 1

Concepts and definitions

Age

This was defined as the number of completed years lived by the respondent, i.e. age at last birthday.

Agricultural Facility

Office where Agricultural services are offered to the public.

Census Mapping

Census Mapping is the process of dividing the country into smaller units of land, during which Enumeration Area boundaries and type are clearly described and the number of communally based services is identified.

Commercial Structure

A building or a structure, or a complex of structures designed for retail and/or small-scale wholesale trade. The term encompasses stores, markets, shopping centers, stalls, arcades, and shops.

Dwelling Unit

Dwelling unit is a building/structure where households live. It is a place of residence occupied by one or more households. Sometimes a household can occupy more than one building/structure, in that case, these structures are all considered as one dwelling unit for the purpose of this exercise. On the other hand, households can occupy only part of the buildings/structure; in that case, that building/structure becomes the Dwelling unit for all households within it. Buildings/structures can be classified into dwelling units, living quarters other than dwelling units (institutions) and non-dwelling units.

Educational Facility (excluding Hostel)

Educational facilities include, buildings and equipment necessary for the effective and efficient operation of the program of public education, classrooms, libraries and space for physical education. It can also be described as a place where people of different ages gain an education. Examples of some facilities are preschools, primary schools, secondary schools, higher education.

Enumeration Area

An EA is a small unit of about equal population size, each of which will be assigned to a single enumerator to enumerate its total population. An EA has distinct boundaries that are describable.

Establishment

An establishment is a unit that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principle activity accounts for most of the value added .

Head of Household

The head of household is a person, either male or female, who is looked upon by other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker. The name of the actual head of household, whether present or absent, should be recorded. Furthermore, the head should be 12 years or above.

Headman

This refers to a man or women who is the leader of a tribe or village.

Headmen/Traditional Leader/Chief's House

Those are the houses for recognized traditional leaders in the community.

Health Facility (excluding overnight stay)

Health Facilities are places that are equipped with resources that can provide and meet the demands of different patients. The health facility includes Day / Mobile Clinic, psychiatric centers, labs and consulting rooms.

Heritage Site

Heritage Site is a landmark or area, which is selected as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected by international treaties. Example: Museum, historical buildings and monuments.

Household

A household usually consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same house/homestead/compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit and have the same or common catering or eating arrangement (cook and eat together), and are answerable to the same Head of household. It is important to remember that members who belong to the same household do not necessarily need to be related in blood or marriage.

Industrial Structure

A structure designed to fulfill a specific function in industry or to support or house equipment, raw materials, or communication lines. In modern industrial construction, more than 25 percent of the total cost of construction and installation work is attributed to industrial structures. This could be mining, factory etc.

Observation Structure

An observation tower is a structure used to view events from a long distance and to create a full 360 degree range of vision to conduct the long distance observations. They are usually at least 20 meters tall and made from stone, iron, and wood.

Part Commercial/Industrial/Multi-Purpose

This refers to all building that are being used for more than one purpose. E.g. 77 on Independence, is a complex that contains both shopping units and residential apartments, hence it can be captured under this category. A shack with a bar and is also used as a household should be captured using this category.

Power Station

A power station, also referred to as a power plant or powerhouse and sometimes generating station or generating plant, is an industrial facility for the generation of electric power. Most power stations contain one or more generators, a rotating machine that converts mechanical power into electrical power. In short, an installation where electrical power is generated for distribution.

Public Structure

Refers to structures owned by the government, including all state, and agencies.

Recreational Facility (excluding overnight stay)

These are places that provide activities of leisure, or provides services for enjoyment, pleasure and are considered to be of "fun". Examples: swimming pool, playing fields, tennis and basketball courts, skating rinks, recreation centers, and golf courses.

Religious Place

A place used for public worship. This includes a cathedral, a church, a chapel, a temple, a mosque, a synagogue and a meetinghouse.

Reservoir

An artificial structure situated below, or above the ground, designed for the storage of fluids (gas, water, vapor or suspended solids). The structure encompasses the fluid, and is often covered.

Sanitation

Interventions that improve the management (safe disposal or recycling) of human waste (including excreta and grey water), to promote human and environmental health.

Special Dwelling Unit

Special dwelling is a dwelling unit that offers accommodation for special purposes, such as police barracks, hotels, lodges, refugee camp, hospitals, school hostels and old age home.

Structure

A structure is referred to be anything that is constructed or built from different interrelated parts with a fixed location on the ground. This may include but not limited to dam, houses, shop, school etc.

Telecommunications Tower

These are tall structures designed to support antennas for telecommunications and broadcasting, including television, e.g. MTC and Telecommunication towers.

Transport Node

Transport node is interaction of several components that serve travel, neighborhood, cargo and travelers' movement and an arrangement of transport procedures. Along these lines, the idea of transport hub incorporates the procedure of transportation (the development of travelers and freight), specialized gadgets (stations, ports, hub) etc.

Treatment Plant

A plant for treating sewage to extract products such as manure, or remove pollutants before returning the remainder to the environment. It can be a plant for purifying water to make it potable. This includes a water purification and sewage plant.

Water Supply Point

A water supply point refers to water supply network system of engineered hydrology and components which provide water supply. A water supply system typically includes: a drainage basin (see water purification - sources of drinking water), a raw water collection point (above or below ground) where the water accumulates, such as a lake, a river, or groundwater from public tap.

ANNEXURE 2

CENSUS MAPPING QUESTIONNAIRE

Structure Identification

A

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8
STRUCTURE NUMBER	Was this point captured in the office?	Should this point be disregarded?	What is the reason for disregarding the office digitised point?	GPS Reading	What is the Name of the Locality	What is the Locality type class of this EA?	What is the Registered Farm Name in which this Structure is located?
					If locality name is not appearing in the list, choose 'other specify' and type the locality name.		
			If the point is disregarded, the interview is ending here				*Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"*
							If Not know, enter "Unknown'
			Destroyed/Demolished Structure/Ruined 01				
			Tree 02				
			Ant Hill 03			Municipality 01 ▶ A15	
			Bus Stop 04			Town 02 ▶ A15	
			Car Wreck 05			Village council 03 ▶ A15	
			Excess Structure 06			Settlement 04 ▶ A18	
			Toilet 07			Communal 05 ▶ A18	
			Chicken coop/ Silos 08			Commercial Farm 06 ▶ A8	
	Yes 01 ▶ A3	Yes 01 ▶ A4	Moved/ Vacant stand			Resettlement Farm 07 ▶ A8	
	No 02 ▶ A5	No 02 ▶ A5	Other, Specify 99	Longitude / Latitude		National Parks 08 ▶ 18	
NUMBER	CODE	CODE	CODE	NUMBER / NUMBER	NAME	CODE	NAME

A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16	A17
What is the Registered Farm Number in which this Structure is located?	What is the name of the owner of the Farm?	What is the contact number of owner of the Farm?	What is the email address of owner of the Farm?	What is the postal address of owner of the Farm?	Enter any visible farm name/number at the gate of farm.	What is the Name of the Suburb OR Extension in which this Structure is located?	What is the Erf number on which the Structure is located?	What is the street name in which the Structure is located?
Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"	*locality type class "6, 7"*	*Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"*	*Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"*	*Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"*	*Only applicable to locality type class "6, 7"*	Only applicable to locality type class "1,2, 3"	*Only applicable to locality type class "1,2, 3"*	*Only applicable to locality type class "1,2, 3"*
If Not known, enter "Unknown"					If Not known, enter "None"			
								Enter "None" if there is no street name
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	EMAIL	TEXT	NAME/NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER	NAME

STRUCTURE TYPE (USE)

A18 (a) What is the Primary Use of the Structure? *Record one response*							A18(b) *For water supply point indicate 'Active' or 'Inactive'*	A19 What is the Secondary Use of the Structure? *Record one response*	A20 What is the Tertiary Use of the Structure? *Record one response*	A21 Any comment regarding this Structure? *any comments regarding this strucutre.*
Dwelling Unit	01	► A19		Waste Site	15	► A19				
Special Dwelling Unit	02	► A19		Water Supply Point	16	► A19				
Commercial Structure	03	► A19		Treatment Plant	17	► A19				
Educational Facility (excluding Hostel)	04	► A19		Telecommunications Tower	18	► A19				
Health Facility (excluding overnight stay)	05	► A19		Reservoir	19	► A19				
Recreational Facility (excluding overnight stay)	06	► A19		Headmen/Traditional Leader/Chief's House	20	► A19				
Heritage Site	07	► A19		Part/Commercial/Industrial/Multi-Purpose	21	► A19		*See Secondary structure code list*	*See Tertiary structure code list*	
Public Structure	08	► A19		Vacant	22					
Religious Place	09	► A19		Other, specify	99					
Transport Node	10	► A19								
Industrial Structure	11	► A19								
Agricultural Facility	12	► A19								
Observation Structure	13	► A19								
Power Station	14	► A19								
CODE							TEXT	CODE	CODE	TEXT

Structure Identification

B		HOUSEHOLD SECTION							
A1	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5		B6		B7
STRUCTURE NUMBER	DWELLING UNIT NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	What is the name of the Traditional Authority in which the Structure is located?	What are the names of the respondent of household?	What is the relationship of the repondent to the head of household?		Is the head of Household the same as the owner of the Farm in A10?		What are the names of the Head of Household?
			Only applicable for EA type code "99"	*List the name and surname of the respondent*					*Write the name*
				Age should be 12 or more					
			See Traditional Authority code list		Head	01			
					Spouse/ Partner	02			
					Daughter/Son	03			
					Daughter/ Son-In-Law	04			
					Grandchild	05			
					Parent	06			
					Parent-In-Law	07			
					Sister/ Brother	08			
					Sister/ Brother-In-Law	09			
					Other Relative	10			
					Domestic Worker	11	Yes ► B8	01	
					Other Non-Relative	12	No ► B7	02	
NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NAME	NAME	CODE		CODE		NAME

B8	B9		B10	B11	B12	B13	
What is the age of Head of Household?	Is the Head of Household Male or Female?		What is the postal address of the Head of Household?	What is the contact number of Head of Household?(cell phone/land line)	What is the email address of Head of Household?	How many usual members live in this Household?	
Age in Completed years			*Enter if different from the owner of the farm details in question A13*	*Enter if different from the owner of the farm details in question A11*	*Enter if different from the owner of the farm detailsin question A12*	*Usual member refers to those that lives or intended to live for 6 months or more*	
			if not applicable enter "none"	*if not applicable enter "none"*	*if not applicable enter "none"*		
Should not be less than 12 and not more then 120							
if age is not known, call the HH, probe further or estimate,							
	Male	01					
	Female	02				MALES	FEMALES
NUMBER	CODE		TEXT	NUMBER	TEXT	NUMBER	NUMBER

B14		B15		B16		B17	
What is the main material used for the roof?		What is the main material for the outer walls?		What is the main material used for the floor?		What is the tenure status of this Household?	
Corrugated iron sheet	01						
Asbestos sheet	02	Cement blocks/Bricks/Stones	01				
Brick tiles	03	Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	02			Owner Occupied (with Mortgage)	01
Concrete	04	Mud/Clay Bricks	03			Owner Occupied (without Mortgage)	02
Thatch, grass	05	Corrugated Iron/zinc	04	Sand/Earth	01	Rented (Government)	03
Slate	06	Prefabricated Material	05	Cement	02	Rented (Local Authority)	04
Wood covered with melthoid	07	Wooden Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	06	Mud/clay	03	Rented (Parastatal)	05
Sticks with Mud and Cow-Dung	08	Sticks with Mud/clay and Cow-Dung	07	Wood	04	Rented (Private Firm)	06
Tin	09	Tin	08	Concrete	05	Rented (Individual)	07
Wood/board/plastic	10	Wood/board/plastic	09	Tiles (Ceramic/plastic/wood)	06	Occupied Rent Free	08
Other Specify	99	Other, specify	99	Other, specify	99	Other, Specify	99
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	

B18		B19		B20		B21	
What is the main source of energy for this household uses for lighting?		What is the main source of energy this household uses for heating?		What is the main source of energy this household uses for Cooking?		What is the main source of water for cooking?	
Electricity from Mains	01						
Electricity from Generator	02					Piped Water Inside	01
Gas	03	Electricity from Mains	01	Electricity from Mains	01	Piped Water Outside	02
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	Electricity from Generator	02	Electricity from Generator	02	Public water Pipe	03
Charcoal from wood	05	Gas	03	Gas	03	Borehole With Tank covered	04
Wood	06	Paraffin	04	Paraffin	04	Borehole With Open Tank	05
Candles	07	Wood/Firewood	05	Wood/Firewood	05	River/Dam/Stream	06
Animal Dung	08	Charcoal - Coal	06	Charcoal - Coal	06	Canal	07
Solar Energy	09	Animal Dung	07	Solar energy	07	Well Protected	08
Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cell Phone	10	Solar Energy	08	Animal Dung	08	Well Unprotected	09
None	11	None	09	None	09	Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10
Other, Specify	99	Other, Specify	99	Other, Specify	99	Other, Specify	99
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	

B22		B23		B24
What is the main source of water for drinking?		What type of Toilet facility is used by the household?		What is the total number of rooms occupied by this household?
Piped Water Inside	01			
Piped Water Outside	02	Private flush connected to main sewer	01	
Public Water Pipe	03	Shared Flush Connected to Septic Main Sewer	02	
Borehole With Tank Covered	04	Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	03	
Boreholde With Open Tank	05	Shared Flush Connected to Septic /Cesspool	04	
River/Dam/Stream	06	Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	05	
Canal	07	Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	06	
Well Protected	08	Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	07	
Well Unprotected	09	Bucket Toilet (Manually Removed)	08	
Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10	No Toilet Facility/open defecation (Bush, Riverbed, Fields, Plastic bag)	09	
Other, Specify	99	Other, Specify	99	
CODE		CODE		NUMBER

B25	B26		B27			B27 (A)	B28	
What is the number of sleeping rooms occupied by this household?	What are the means of communication used by this household?		Does this household engage in any agricultural activities?			(a) If "Yes (elsewhere), in which constituency is the agricultural activity practiced?	What types of Agricultural activities does this household engage in, at this stand?	
	Select Multiple		*Select Multiple*			*Enter a constituency name*	*Select Multiple*	
	Telephone (fixed)	01					Livestock	01
	Telephone (mobile)	02					Crop	02
	Home Internet connectivity	03					Poultry	03
	Public Phone	04					Agro-processing	04
	Solar Phone	05					Horticulture	05
	Radio	06	Yes (at this stand)	01	go to B28		Aquaculture	06
	None	07	Yes (elsewhere)	02	go to B27 (a)		Forestry	07
	Other, Specify	99	No	03	go to B29		Other, specify	99
NUMBER	CODE		CODE			NAME	CODE	

B28 (A)		B29		B(30)a		B(30)b
(a) What types of Agricultural activities does this household engage in, elsewhere?		Responses:		In future, what method of interview would you mostly prefer?		Please explain why you chose the option above?
Select Multiple						
Livestock	01					
Crop	02					
Poultry	03					
Agro-processing	04			Face to face interview	1	
Horticulture	05	Completed	1	Telephonic interview	2	
Aquaculture	06	Non-contact: Moved out, unoccupied ect:	2	Online self-interviewing	3	
Forestry	07	Non-Accessible:	3	*Paper questionnaire self-interviewing*	4	
Other, specify	99	Refusal:	4	*(through Post Box)*		
CODE		CODE				

Establishment Section

C	ESTABLISHMENT SECTION								
A1	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
STRUCTURE NUMBER	ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER	What is the position of the respondent in this establishment?	What is the working status of the establishment?	What are the names of the respondent?	What is the name of this establishment?	Is this establishment a……?	What is the name of the head office?	Where is the head office located ?	What is the contact number of establishment?(cell phone/land line)?
				Write the name and surname of the respondent			*Only applicable if C6 is "Branch"*	*Only applicable if C6 is "Branch"*	
		Financial Manager 1				Head office 01			
		Shop Attendent 2				Branch 02			
		Owner 3	Operational 01			Single unit establishment 03			
		Receptionist 4	Closed temporarily 02			Other, Specify 99			
		Other, Specify 99	Closed permanently 03						
NUMBER	NUMBER	CODE	CODE	NAME	NAME	CODE	NAME	NAME	NUMBER

C10	C11	C12	C13		C14	C15	C16
What is the email address of this establishment?	What is the postal address of this establishment?	What is the ownership status of this establishment?	If the establishment is a sole proprietorship, is the owner of the establishment male or female ?		Which year did this establishment start operating?	What is the main economic activity of this establishment?	Select the appropriate economic activity code
			Only applicable if ownership status is "01" in question C12.			*Describe the activity the establishment is engaged in*	*See code list*
		Sole Proprietorship 01					
		Partnerships 02					
		Close Cooperation CC 03					
		Limited Liability Companies – Private 04					
		Limited Liability Companies – Public 05					
		Non-Government Organizations/Non-Profit Institutions/Associations 06					
		Government 07	Male	Female			
TEXT	TEXT	CODE	CODE	CODE	YEAR	TEXT	CODE

C17			C18		C19		C20	C21	
How many employees does this establishment employ?			What is the average annual revenue for this establishment?		Is the establishment registered with the following organisation?		Please provide the registration number?	What is the tenure status of this Establishment?	
How many Namibians?	How many Non-Namibians?	Total	*The amount is in Namibian Dollars*		*Choose Multiple Reseponces*		Only applicable if (C19" is 01,02,03)		
								Owner Occupied (with Mortgage)	01
			0 - 10 000	01				Owner Occupied (without Mortgage)	02
			10 001 - 50 000	02				Rented (Government)	03
			50 001 - 250 000	03				Rented (Local Authority)	04
			250 001 – 1 000 000	04				Rented (Parastatal)	05
			1 000 001 – 5 000 000	05	BIPA	01		Rented (Private Firm)	06
			5 000 001 -10 000 000	06	Ministry of Finance	02		Rented (Individual)	07
			10 000 001 - 25 000 000	07	Social Security Commission	03		Occupied Rent Free	08
			> 25 000 000	08	None	04		Other, Specify;	99
NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	RANGE		CODE		NUMBER	CODE	

C22		C23		C24		C25		C26	
What is the main source of energy for this establishment uses for lighting?		What is the main source of energy for this establishment uses for heating?		What is the main source of energy this establishment uses for cooking?		What is the main source of water for cooking?		What is the main source of water for drinking?	
Electricity from Mains	01					Piped Water Inside	01		
Electricity from Generator	02			Electricity from Mains	01	Piped Water Outside	02	Piped Water Inside	01
Gas	03	Electricity from Mains	01	Electricity from Generator	02	Public Pipe	03	Piped Water Outside	02
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	Electricity from Generator	02	Gas	03	Borehole With Tank Covered	04	Public Water Pipe	03
Charcoal from wood	05	Gas	03	Paraffin	04	Boreholde With Open Tank	05	Borehole With Tank Covered	04
Wood	06	Paraffin	04	Wood/Firewood	05	River/Dam/Stream	06	Boreholde With Open Tank	05
Candles	07	Wood/Firewood	05	Charcoal - Coal	06	Canal	07	River/Dam/Stream	06
Animal Dung	08	Charcoal - Coal	06	Solar energy	07	Well Protected	08	Canal	07
Solar Energy	09	Animal Dung	07	Animal Dung	08	Well Unprotected	09	Well Protected	08
Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cell Phone	10	Solar Energy	08	None	09	Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10	Well Unprotected	09
None	11	None	09	Don't cook	10	Don't cook	11	Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10
Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	

C27		C28	C29		30		31(a)		C31 (b)
What type of Toilet facility is used by the establishment?		What is the total number of rooms in this establishment?	What are the means of communication used by this establishment?		Response		In future, what method of interview would you mostly prefer?		Please explain why you chose the option above?
			Select Multiple						
Private flush connected to main sewer	01								
Shared Flush Connected to Septic Main Sewer	02								
Private Flush Connected to Septic Cesspool	03								
Shared Flush Connected to Septic Cesspool	04		Telephone (fixed)	01					
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	05		Telephone (mobile)	02					
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	06		Home Internet Connectivity	03			Face to face interview	1	
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	07		Public Phone	04	Completed	1	Telephonic interview	2	
Bucket Toilet (Manually Removed)	08		Solar Phone	05	Non-contact: Moved out, unoccupied ect.	2	Online self-interviewing	3	
No Toilet Facility/open defecation (Bush, Riverbed, Fields, Plastic bag)	09		Radio	06	Non-Accessible:	3	*Paper questionnaire self-intervie*	4	
Other, Specify;	99		Other, Specify;	99	Refusal:	4	*(through Post Box)*		
CODE		NUMBER	CODE		CODE		TEXT		TEXT

C22		C23		C24		C25		C26	
What is the main source of energy for this establishment uses for lighting?		What is the main source of energy for this establishment uses for heating?		What is the main source of energy this establishment uses for cooking?		What is the main source of water for cooking?		What is the main source of water for drinking?	
Electricity from Mains	01					Piped Water Inside	01		
Electricity from Generator	02			Electricity from Mains	01	Piped Water Outside	02	Piped Water Inside	01
Gas	03	Electricity from Mains	01	Electricity from Generator	02	Public Pipe	03	Piped Water Outside	02
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	Electricity from Generator	02	Gas	03	Borehole With Tank Covered	04	Public Water Pipe	03
Charcoal from wood	05	Gas	03	Paraffin	04	Boreholde With Open Tank	05	Borehole With Tank Covered	04
Wood	06	Paraffin	04	Wood/Firewood	05	River/Dam/Stream	06	Boreholde With Open Tank	05
Candles	07	Wood/Firewood	05	Charcoal - Coal	06	Canal	07	River/Dam/Stream	06
Animal Dung	08	Charcoal - Coal	06	Solar energy	07	Well Protected	08	Canal	07
Solar Energy	09	Animal Dung	07	Animal Dung	08	Well Unprotected	09	Well Protected	08
Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cell Phone	10	Solar Energy	08	None	09	Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10	Well Unprotected	09
None	11	None	09	Don't cook	10	Don't cook	11	Bottled /Filtered/Purified Water	10
Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99	Other, Specify;	99
CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE		CODE	

C27		C28	C29		30		31(a)		C31 (b)
What type of Toilet facility is used by the establishment?		What is the total number of rooms in this establishment?	What are the means of communication used by this establishment?		Response		In future, what method of interview would you mostly prefer?		Please explain why you chose the option above?
			Select Multiple						
Private flush connected to main sewer	01								
Shared Flush Connected to Septic Main Sewer	02								
Private Flush Connected to Septic Cesspool	03								
Shared Flush Connected to Septic Cesspool	04		Telephone (fixed)	01					
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	05		Telephone (mobile)	02					
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	06		Home Internet Connectivity	03			Face to face interview	1	
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	07		Public Phone	04	Completed	1	Telephonic interview	2	
Bucket Toilet (Manually Removed)	08		Solar Phone	05	unoccupied ect.	2	Online self-interviewing	3	
No Toilet Facility/open defecation (Bush, Riverbed, Fields, Plastic bag)	09		Radio	06	Non-Accessible:	3	*Paper questionnaire self-intervie*	4	
Other, Specify;	99		Other, Specify;	99	Refusal:	4	*(through Post Box)*		
CODE		NUMBER	CODE		CODE		TEXT		TEXT

NOTES

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NOTES

NAMIBIA CENSUS MAPPING

2019 - 2021

Basic Report

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