CENSUS MAPPING WITH GIS IN NAMIBIA

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Content of Presentation

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Administrative Setup

Namibia has a land area of about 824 000 square kilometers with a population of 1.8 million

The country is divided into 13 regions

 Regions are divided into 107 constituencies within the regions

The biggest region has 11 constituencies

 Constituencies are demarcated based on population size

Census undertaken

Before independence – census did not cover all areas

1991 first - post independence census – first census covered the whole country using traditional mapping method

2001 second post-independence census – GIS was created and used digital maps for census enumeration and covered the whole country

Next Census is planned for 2011

GIS establishment at CBS

In order to handle spatial data effectively, CBS moved away from analog to digital mapping by creating a GIS during 2001 census

The main aim was to facilitate the production of base maps needed for fieldwork

GIS infrastructure was acquired and setup with assistance of the consulting firm at Government cost

Spanish government donated a photocopier/scanner for large maps and 4 x 4 vehicles for census mapping

Missing spatial data was collected during census mapping

Establishment of GIS continue...

Data warehouse was created from various sources using existing spatial data

Spatial data needed for census undertaking was extracted and GIS database was created

The GIS technology was used to capture and digitize spatial data collected from the field

Data for institutional services was captured and Namplan dataset was created

<u>Software</u>

- Main GIS software are GEO-MEDIA 6.0 and ArcGIS 9.2
- ER Mapper, IDRIS ANDES and GeoPDF and MapGuide are also acquired for handling specific GIS activities
- Other mapping software i.e, ARCVIEW 3.1 and MAPINFO were introduced to help with the processing of field returns and production of thematic maps.
- OziExplore and ArcView 3.1 were very handy in downloading collected field data

Mapping fieldwork

The country was demarcated into unique geographical areas known as enumeration areas and were captured into the database

 GPS (handheld and differential) were used during fieldwork

The GIS has made it possible to retrieve, update, link (census/survey data to the geography), query the database, print maps based on any theme, etc.

Geocoding system All enumeration areas were given unique code numbers composed of nine digits

numbers help to identify each EA by the level of administrative area

Rural EAs are identified with code '99', while the urban EAs are coded '01'

A constituency with two urban centers will have `01' for the first urban center and `02' for the second urban center

Geocoding continue...

1st and 2nd digits represent the region

• 3rd and 4th digits represent the constituency

5th and 6th digits represent the rural/urban status

7th, 8th and 9th digits represent the EA number within the constituency

Example of EA numbers: 121001020 and 130499024

Problems during mapping and gis establishment

Gis not part of CBS structure
Lack of trained personnel
Lack of training from the consultancy
Lack of spatial data
Lack of mapping publicity
Boundary problems (Townlands)

Problems during mapping and gis establishment (cont...)

Lack of transport (fuel)Accessibility of some areas (flood)

Summary of databases and data layers in the GIS

Boundaries

Constituency boundaries Regional boundaries National boundary National park boundary **Conservancy boundaries** Farm boundaries **Communal land boundaries** Townlands Locality boundaries

Namplan Accommodation **Basic education** Health facilities Localities Service stations Towns and villages **Ministries Police stations** Higher education......etc.

Map indexes

Topographic maps 1: 50000 Topographic maps 1: 250000 Aerial photographs Land satellite images

<u>Master sample frame</u> Master sample frame '02 Master sample updates '05/06 Boundary descriptions <u>Thematic data</u> Agro-ecological zones Rainfall Soil types Vegetation types

<u>Town data</u> Town lands Cadastral Streets Street names Townships

Namibia census Namibia 1991 EAs Namibia 2001 EAs Namibia 2001 SAs

<u>Hydrology</u> Lakes and pans Rivers

Other infrastructure Roads Railway lines Power lines Water Supply

Thematic maps

Maps based on any theme can be produced using the available software by linking the results to the geography or area of study.

These can be printed out as hard copies or they can be viewed on the computer or handed out in digital format.

However there are limitations with such outputs as they cannot be manipulated further. Therefore advanced dissemination tools such as GIS-Web based system, etc. can be introduced.

> It is a GIS that is accessible to users through the Intranet/Internet

New GIS Developments

 B-Tech in Geoinformatics with Polytechnic of Namibia

- CBS is busy setting up a Web-based GIS using open source software- Postgress
- This will enable GIS users to create their own maps through the internet
- User can request data updates through web application
- Updates can be done through the web

New GIS Developments (Cont...)

CBS will maintain data, system hardware, software and other applications
A forum will be created on the web for sharing of ideas and relevant data
Will use Oracle as a central DB

Plans for 2011 census mapping

Planning is in full swing (including how to improve census mapping publicity)

Fieldwork is planned for 2008

Pilot will be conducted to test mapping instruments early 2008

Planning to use satellite images and aerial photos, etc.

 Planning to capture dwelling units and demarcate EAs as such - easy to control and will improve dissemination at lower geographical areas



GIS for Census Enumeration

Baseline data such as administrative boundaries, infrastructure and scanned topographical maps is collected from various organisations, and integrated into a GIS warehouse.

Integrated with the field demarcation is the collection of institutions and localities. The data is stored in the NamPlan database.







Central Bureau of Statistics Sub Division of Survey and Cartography



Base maps are produced for each field team. The field teams also capture GPS wave points for locality boundaries. After the fieldwork, the information collected is integrated into the GIS warehouse.

Digital aerial photographs were produced for areas without sufficient base line data, and used as backdrop to the Enumeration Area maps.



During the actual Census, an interviewer is assigned to each EA and every household within the demarcated area is visited.







Types of EA maps



Different types of maps are printed depending on the settings in different parts of Namibia. These are: Urban Formal; Urban Informal; Rural Formal and; Rural Informal.

The Enumeration maps are produced in full colour in the GIS office. In 2001 census an excess of 6 000 A3 size maps were printed. Another 216 constituency map were also printed.

Eg.: Rural Informal EA



Eg.: Rural Formal EA



Eg.: Urban Formal EA



---End of presentation---



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!