Republic of Namibia

Monthly Burned Area Report

November 2015
**Introduction**

This burned area report is issued by the Directorate of Forestry’s National Remote Sensing Centre on a monthly basis from June to December, and complements the active fire bulletins that are produced and distributed daily. Each report presents the burned area situation from the start of the fire season up to the preceding month. The first report is issued in June and shows burned areas and statistics for the period from January to May. The last report appears in December and presents the situation for the entire season up to the end of November.

Burned areas in Namibia have been mapped from NOAA AVHRR and MODIS satellite data since 1994. This 18 year data archive was used to calculate long term mean (LTM) values for each of the 14 political regions in Namibia. These LTM values represent the “normal” or expected situation in the same way that we often hear or read in the papers: “Normally, ‘so many’ hectares burn every year”. The burned area reports compare the current situation to these “normal” values, and also present the current situation in map form. This allows the reader to see at a glance, whether the current situation in a particular region is better, worse or the same as “normal”.

**Map layout**

The report has one map sheet per political region. All map sheets contain the following elements:

1. Title and political region
2. Burned area figures
3. Acknowledgement
4. Burned area map
5. Simple column chart
6. Line chart
7. Map legend
8. Combination column chart
9. Reporting period

Please note that the legend and charts may be in different positions on the map sheets, in order to fit around the shape of the region.

---

1 Only those regions with a monthly LTM burned area greater than 100 km² are included in the report
Interpreting the charts

This chart compares the size of the area burned per month.

Values are based on the long term average for that month.

For example, the indicated value of +2000 km$^2$ for July means that on average, over the last 18 years, about 2000 km$^2$ burns in this region during July.

Based on these figures, if about 500 km$^2$ burns in this region during June, we could see this as average, “normal” or “as expected”.

This chart compares the size of the area burned per year.

The burned area is expressed as a percentage of the region’s total area.

Additionally, a trend line to shows whether the burned area is increasing or decreasing over the long term.

For example, the high peak shows that more than 60% of the region burned in 1999 while the deep trough shows that only about 5% of the region burned in 1995.

The upward sloping trend line shows that the burned area is increasing.

This chart compares the current situation to the long term mean.

The green bar shows the % of the region that would “normally” be burned by now.

The orange bar shows the % of the region that has burned so far this year.

The red bar shows the % of the region that has burned this month, compared to the long term mean.

In other words, we expect 15.3% of this particular region to be burned by this time of the year. However, the data shows that 17.2% has actually burned already. Furthermore, the area burned in this month is 31% more than normal.

Mapping is currently done from data received on the MESA system at the National Remote Sensing Centre.

MESA (Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa) is implemented by the AU/C and funded by the EU.

The contents of this newsletter is the sole responsibility of the NRSC and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.
Burned Area – Zambezi Region
1 January to 30 November 2015

Burned area to date: 4769.7 km²
Burned area this month: 70.1 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com

Current season and month vs long term mean

Long term mean (LTM)

Long term trend (blue) with annual totals (red)
Burned area to date: 14209.1 km²
Burned area this month: 10.1 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com
Burned area to date: 10.2 km$^2$
Burned area this month: 0 km$^2$

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com
Burned area to date: 1309.4 km²
Burned area this month: 2.5 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com
Burned area to date: 1462.1 km²
Burned area this month: 0 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com
Burned area to date: 0 km²
Burned area this month: 0 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com

Current season and month vs long term mean

Long term trend (blue) with annual totals (red)
Onayaanya
Oshivelo
Halali
Tsumeb
Tsintsabis

BURNED AREA – OSHIKOTO REGION
1 January to 31 November 2015

Burned area to date: 252.0 km²
Burned area this month: 4.3 km²

Mapped by the NRSC from satellite images received on the MESA system.
Queries and comments to Mr Paulus Shikongo, chicco.paul79@gmail.com

Legend

Legend

Long term trend (blue) with annual totals (red)

Current season and month vs long term mean
Regions covered by this report

[Map showing regions of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, and South Africa with specific regions highlighted: Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Kavango, Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, and Windhoek.]