Sub-national composite risk - darker = higher. Source: GeoBit.

Namibia dataset (CSV) - events, per-region risk, cyber & sources

1 Day - $5

1 Week - $15

1 Month - $39 - best value

function gbBuyCsv(s,dt,range){var u='/api/data-checkout?country='+encodeURIComponent(s);if(dt)u+='&date='+encodeURIComponent(dt);if(range)u+='&range=
gtag==='function')gtag('event','begin_checkout',{currency:'USD',item_id:'dataset-csv',source:'country-brief',country:s,range:ran
r.json();}).then(function(d){if(d&&d.url){location.href=d.url;}else{alert((d&&d.error)||'Dataset
download is not available yet.');}}).catch(function(){alert('Could not start checkout.');});}

Threat Trajectory

Threat Breakdown

Each category 0-100, scored from live conflict, insurgency, crime, protest & Cloudflare Radar cyber feeds. See the full threat matrix

Cyber & Internet Disruption

Layer-7 DDoS attack intensity (0-100, normalized) & internet outages over the last 90 days, daily, all on one scale - Source: Cloudflare Radar.

Situation Summary

Namibia remains a low-threat environment globally (rank #127) with no discrete security incidents recorded in the current reporting window. The country's risk profile is concentrated in the north and northeast-particularly the Zambezi, Kavango, and Kunene regions-where resource scarcity, cross-border movement, and wildlife crime create persistent vulnerabilities. Current trajectory is stable; no acute instability indicators are present.

Key Developments

- Etosha National Park, Oshikoto region - 25 October 2026: Veld fires that burned approximately 16% of the park were contained following coordinated firefighting efforts by the Ministry of Environment, Namibian Defence Force, Ongava staff, conservancies, and local farm operators. All threatening fire fronts were suppressed by 19:00 on 24 October, reducing immediate risk to park infrastructure and surrounding communities.

- Etosha National Park (Okaukuejo/Opuwo area) - 25 October 2026: Authorities confirmed suppression of active fire lines, with standby teams remaining positioned pending final all-clear status. Fire extent and containment timelines suggest coordinated multi-agency response capability.

- Etosha National Park - 25 October 2026: An individual was arrested in connection with possession of poached oryx meat/biltong; reporting does not provide sufficient geographic precision or independent corroboration to assess broader poaching-network activity.

- Erongo region, Etango uranium project - 26 October 2026: Bannerman Energy and China National Nuclear Corporation Overseas jointly approved a US$353 million final investment decision for an open-pit uranium mine, targeting commissioning and first production in late 2028. This represents infrastructure development and strategic-resource expansion rather than an active security incident; however, it signals intensified international investment activity in northern mining zones.

Highest-Risk Areas

Northern and northeastern Namibia-Zambezi (risk 68), Kavango East (62), Kavango West (58), and Kunene (52)-drive the country’s composite threat score. These regions share characteristics: proximity to Angola and Botswana borders, limited state presence, wildlife trafficking and poaching networks, and resource-scarcity pressures on mobile populations. The Etosha fire event this week, while successfully managed, underscores the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to environmental and human-induced disruption in the Oshikoto region (risk 48). Central and southern regions show substantially lower risk profiles.

How GeoBit Would Assist

Security teams operating in Namibia should leverage AOI Monitoring & Early Warning (persistent watch on high-risk zones such as Zambezi and Kavango East with automated alerting on environmental, crime, or movement signals) and Intel Sweep (continuous multi-language OSINT fusion across social media, local reporting, and event feeds to detect emerging poaching, trafficking, or cross-border incidents). GIS & Spatial Analysis and Satellite & Imagery Analysis capabilities support situational awareness of infrastructure (mining sites, parks, transport corridors) and early detection of fire, displacement, or unauthorized activity across remote northern regions where conventional reporting gaps are acute.

7-Day Outlook

No escalation indicators are present. Etosha fire containment and successful multi-agency coordination suggest operational resilience in response to environmental disruption. The uranium-project greenlight reflects stable investment climate in Erongo and may drive incremental security demand (workforce movement, equipment logistics) along transport corridors. Near-term focus should remain on routine wildlife-crime and border-movement monitoring in the north.

Highest-Risk Areas - Ranked

#State / RegionRisk1Zambezi682Kavango East623Kavango West584Kunene Region525Oshikoto486Ohangwena457Omusati428Oshana409Otjozondjupa3510Erongo Region3211Hardap2812Omaheke25

Sources

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Previous Weekly Briefs

A new Namibia brief is written every Monday, covering the week - each with its own risk map and downloadable CSV. Use the calendar to go further back.

- October 19, 2026 CSV - $5
- October 12, 2026 CSV - $5
- October 5, 2026 CSV - $5
- September 28, 2026 CSV - $5
- September 21, 2026 CSV - $5
- September 14, 2026 CSV - $5
- September 7, 2026 CSV - $5 Browse past briefs by calendar Highlighted days have a brief. Tap a day for that day’s map & analysis, or "csv" for that day’s dataset ($5).

June 2026SMTWTFS1234csv567891011121314csv1516171819 20csv212223csv24252627282930July 2026SMTWTFS1234csv56csv78csv910csv1112csv1314csv1516csv1718csv19csv2021csv2223csv2425csv2627csv2829csv3 2026SMTWTFS12csv34csv5csv67csv89csv1011csv1213csv1415csv1617csv1819csv2021csv2223csv2425csv262728csv293 2026SMTWTFS1csv234567csv891011121314csv15161718192021csv22232425262728csv2930October 2026SMTWTFS12345csv6789101112csv13141516171819csv2021222324252627csv28293031

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(function(){

var c=document.getElementById(’shCopy’);

if(c)c.addEventListener(’click’,function(){

(navigator.clipboard?navigator.clipboard.writeText(c.getAttribute(’data-url’)):Promise.reject()).then(function(){c.textContent=’Co ’;setTimeout(function(){c.textContent=’Copy link’;},1600);}).catch(function(){});

```
});
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if(b)b.addEventListener('click',function(){
var em=document.getElementById('shColEmail'),m=document.getElementById('shColMsg');
var email=(em.value||'').trim();
if(!/^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$/.test(email)){m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent='Enter a valid email.';return;}
b.disabled=true;m.style.color='#9aa48b';m.textContent='Passing to Atlas...';
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.then(function(r){return r.json();}).then(function(d){
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if(typeof gtag==='function')gtag('event','generate_lead',{method:'share-atlas',source:"brief-share"});}
else{m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent=(d&&d.error)||'Something went wrong.';}
}).catch(function(){b.disabled=false;m.style.color='#c9584d';m.textContent='Network error - try again.';});
});
})();
```

Automated by GeoBit AI from publicly reported events and open-source research. Context only; not a risk advisory. Recognized by Deloitte - NVIDIA Inception - Geospatial World Forum.

REPORTED EVENTS (MOST-CITED)

No high-confidence events in the current window.