

To Whomever this may concern,

Below is our updated content for EduVentures Climate Change Exhibition panels numbered 1 to 6. The finalized panels are being redrawn with a new artistic style by Hangula Werner while the content is being updated by the WPI team. The content below is being sent to be verified and to receive any additional feedback.

The updated content is listed by each Panels Name and Order in the Sequence given to our team. Each section has a newly written and simplified structure along with the removal of some major parts of the panel. The content will be added to the physical panels once the illustrations are completed. We also felt that it was necessary to shift the mini dictionary to the climate change booklet along with some other information as it cluttered each panel with a lot of words.

If you find any sections are incorrect or are deemed too simplified, please let us know and we will be happy to make edits. The **highlighted yellow** sections below are comments explaining our thinking and understanding for specific parts of this exhibition.

Thank you for your time and cooperation,
Robert Doyle, Braeden Fruchtman, Sam Griffiths, Nick Moy

Panel 1: Changing Climate Changing Namibia

CHANGING CLIMATE CHANGING NAMIBIA

Over the past century, the earth has experienced an alarming change in climate, a trend which is expected to continue over the next century. This occurrence, known as climate change, negatively impacts the environment, which in turn greatly reduces our chances of living and surviving on earth.

Namibia's vulnerability to Climate Change: "...we need to be proactive in generating awareness, build capacity and address climate change issues as a matter of urgency"- (National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia, 2010:16).

Climate graph Lüderitz **Temperature graph Lüderitz**
 The driest month is July. There is 0 mm of precipitation in July. Most of the precipitation falls in March, averaging 37 mm. With an average of 25.8 °C, January is the warmest month. May is the coldest month, with temperatures averaging 15.4 °C.
 source: climate-data.org

Climate graph Karoo **Temperature graph Karoo**
 The driest month is January. There is 0 mm of precipitation in January. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in May, with an average of 3 mm. With an average of 17.9 °C, February is the warmest month. The lowest average temperature in the year occur in August, when it is around 13.5 °C.
 source: climate-data.org

DEFICIT
 less than 2,500 mm
 less than 1,300 mm

Food for thought!
 An area that receives less than 250mm of rain a year is defined as 'arid', whilst an area that receives between 250 mm and 500mm of rain a year is defined as 'semi-arid'. Which areas of Namibia are arid and semi-arid according to this map? Imagine what will happen to rainfall in Namibia if our climate changes for worse?



About this exhibition

This exhibition shares information about the reality of climate change and the implication thereof, for Namibia. However, it also highlights the ways in which organisations and individuals, by predicting the possible impact of climate change, can make changes and adapt their lifestyles and economic activities to reduce the effects of climate change. In this sense, Namibia is committed towards reducing the impact of climate change and supports the international campaign to combat the causes of climate change. This exhibition was compiled by the Museums Association of Namibia (MAN), GIZ, Hanns Seidel Foundation, National Ozone Unit (NOU) and EduVentures Trust from the National Museum of Namibia.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Addition of a QR code where Hangula has an audio recording of him presenting the panels so if he is unable to be at the exhibition, viewers may still get an enjoyable and interactive experience.

Over the Past Century: **Reworded to make structure flow better**

The Earth has experienced an alarming change in climate, a trend which is expected to continue over the next century. This occurrence is known as climate change which negatively impacts the environment and our livelihood.

Vulnerability Quote: *Updated Quote digging more into vulnerability about Namibia and more recent.*

“Continued adaptation efforts are focused on the country’s most vulnerable sectors: agriculture, forestry, water resources, and health, and on increasing the country’s resilience capabilities, and strengthen the country’s social and economic structures against vulnerability” (Climate Risk Country Profile: Namibia. World Bank Group. 2021).

Sustainable development goals: *Felt that it was a good idea to explain what SDGs are at the start of the exhibition, allowing for an easier understanding of the viewers as more appear.*

Created by the United Nations in 2015, Sustainable Development Goals aim to create a more sustainable world through 17 actionable goals. Throughout this exhibition, several sustainable development goals will be explained including their connection to the future climate success of Namibia (*THE 17 GOALS | Sustainable Development, n.d.*).

Food For Thought: *Idea is to allow for a more interactive booklet so the viewer can follow along while Presentation*

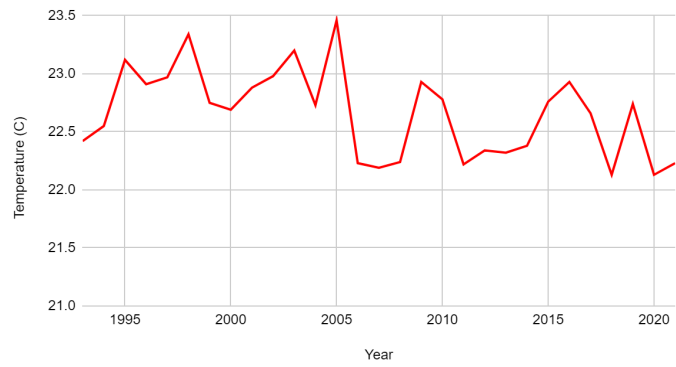
- Move to the guide booklet but also make sure that Hangula knows about the connection to the background drawing

Deficit: *This is subject to change as Hangula is Redrawing the background illustration. Goal is to connect it to rain fall in each region as well based upon color or other key specifics.*

Change to the RainFall key instead, allowing for more clarity.

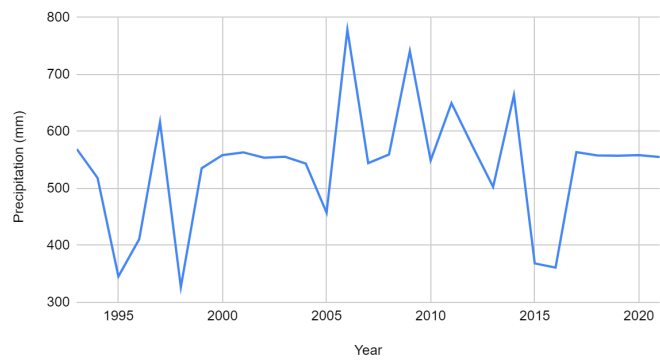
Updated Graphs: *Found using World Bank Climate knowledge portal, annual temperature and precipitation in 3 regions in Namibia: Kavango, Karas and Kunene.*

Annual Mean Temperature in Kavango



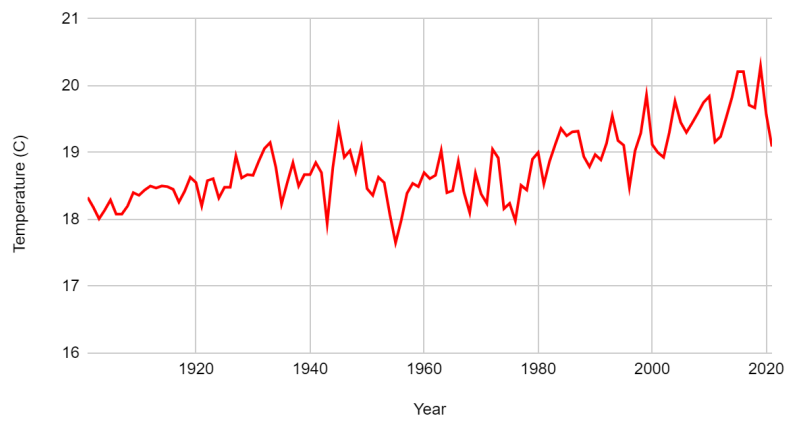
(Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.)

Annual Precipitation in Kavango



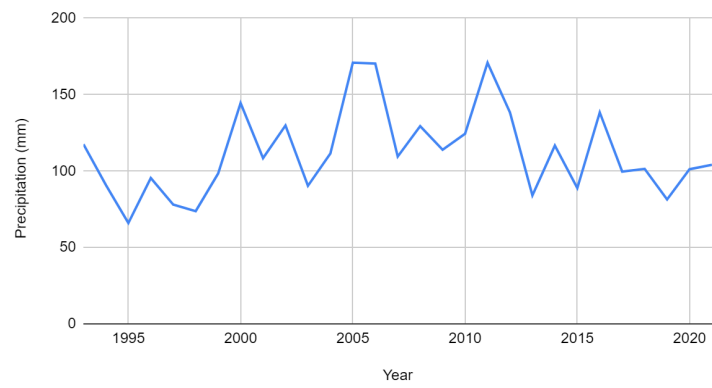
(Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.)

Annual Mean Temperature in Karas



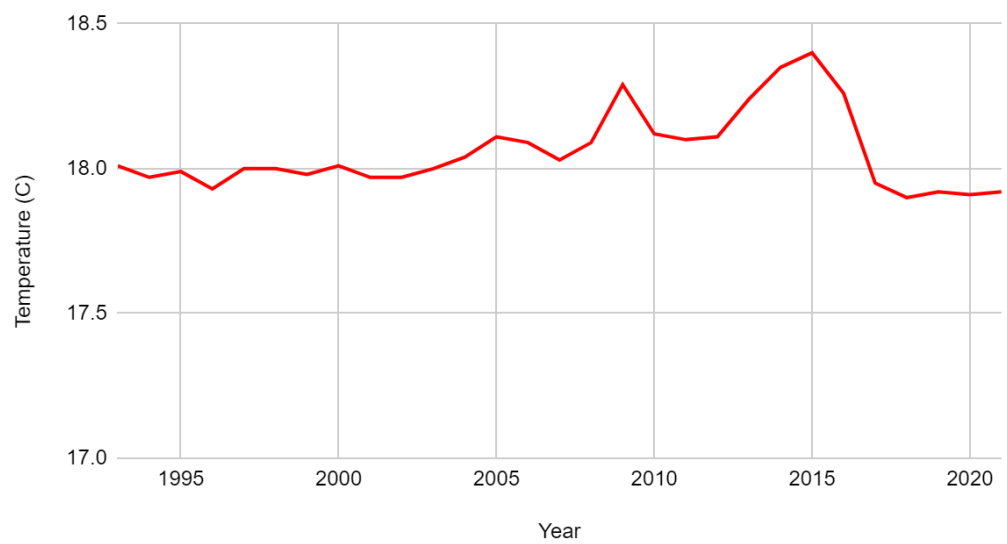
(Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.)

Annual precipitation in karas

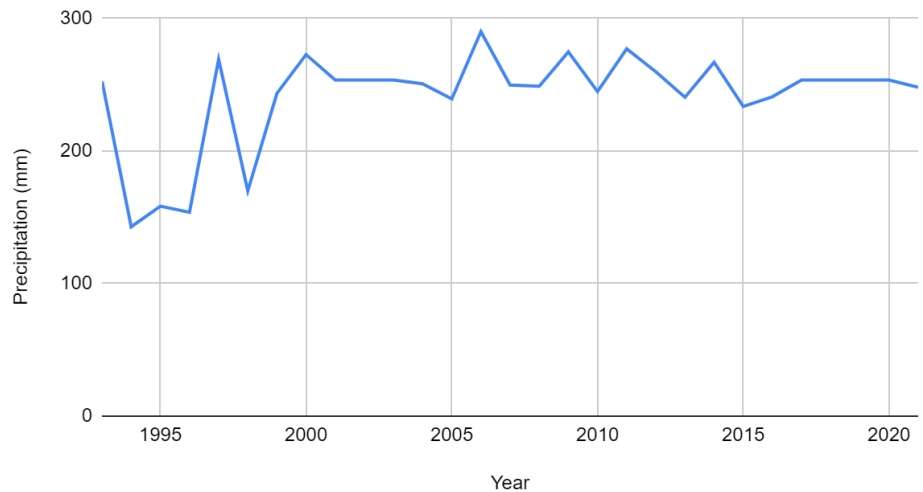


(Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.)

Annual Mean Temperature in Kunene



Annual Precipitation in Kunene



(Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n.d.)

Acknowledgements: *Would be placed in the bottom of the first panel*

This exhibition will share information regarding the reality of climate change and the implications for Namibia. However, it will also highlight the ways in which organizations and individuals can make changes and adapt their lifestyles and economic activities to reduce the effects of climate change on both a local and global scale. Namibia is committed towards reducing the impact of climate change and supports the international campaign to combat these causes and effects.

This exhibition was compiled by the Museums Association of Namibia (MAN), GIZ, Hanns Seidel Foundation, National Ozone Unit (NOU), and EduVentures Trust from the National Museum of Namibia

- *Want to ensure that no organizations need to be added/removed from this list of acknowledgements at the bottom of panel one*

Panel 2: My Home, The Blue Planet

My Home the blue planet

THE ATMOSPHERE

MARS

VENUS

EARTH

What happened to Mars? Our next proximal neighbor Mars is roughly half the size of Earth. At its greater distance from the Sun, Mars takes 686.971 Earth days to complete one revolution around the Sun. Planet Mars has a very thin atmosphere which is composed of 95% carbon dioxide plus oxygen and nitrogen along with traces of oxygen and water. Because of its thin atmosphere and its greater distance from the Sun, the surface temperature of Mars is much colder than what we experience here on Earth. The planet's average temperature is -64°C . The planet buffeted by great global storms that shroud the planet in dust. To date no proof has been found of past or present life on Mars. (source: Universe Today)

What happened to Venus? Venus is the 2nd closest planet to the Sun. Venus' size and internal structure is the same as Earth's: Crust, Mantle and Core. But Venus has very active volcanic activity - the atmosphere is so dense with CO_2 , effectively making Venus the hottest planet in our Solar System, with a mean surface temperature of 462°C . This is due to the CO_2 -rich atmosphere which, along with thick clouds of sulfur dioxide, generates the strongest greenhouse effect in the Solar System. As a result, there are no signs of life. (source: Universe Today)

Atmosphere thickness: 120 km
Earth diameter: 12,742 km

ratio orange skin 1:10
ratio apple skin 1:100
ratio atmosphere 1:100

Only the first seven km of atmosphere can support life. Pilots flying above 5 km are required to have a pressurized cabin and/or carry oxygen. (source: Embracer)

The Atmosphere: A Blanket and A Shield

comprises of 4 layers and extends to a total of at least 640 km above the earth. The ozone layer, which acts as a security blanket to protect us from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation, can be found within these layers. If large amounts of UV radiation penetrate the earth, this will lead to ozone layer depletion. Evidently, the atmosphere plays a vital role in making planet earth habitable.

Cloud cover
Clouds play multiple critical roles in the climate system. In particular, being bright objects in the visible part of the solar spectrum, they efficiently reflect light to space and thus contribute to the cooling of the planet. Cloud cover thus plays an important role in the energetic balance of the atmosphere and a variation of it is a consequence of climate change. (source: Leming)

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system that is known to contain a diversity of life forms. Earth is also the only planet, we know of so far, that has the right mass, chemical composition, and location to support water in liquid form. A total of 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with water, which makes it appear blue when viewed from space. It is for this reason that Earth is called the Blue Planet.



MINI DICTIONARY

Ozone layer: a layer found in the Stratosphere, containing high concentrations of Ozone (O_3). Ozone is made up of 3 oxygen atoms.

Ozone layer depletion: the reduction of the amount of ozone in the stratosphere

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation: rays from the sun which can cause sun burn, cataracts in peoples' eyes and skin cancer.

Solar system: consists of the Sun as well as the eight planets; Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Earth, Venus, Mars and Mercury.



Earth Description-

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system capable of sustaining life. What is different about it compared to Mars and Venus ?

Remove the Mars and Venus Description- *Hangula mentioned never covers this in the presentation, so remove it. Lots of Excess info that distracts*

Remove the cloud cover section - *Lots of Excess info that distracts*

Remove the Atmosphere Blanket - *Lots of Excess info that distracts*

This Section will become larger due to having more space now, allowing for a better comparison of the atmosphere to apple skin. Also makes it more clear on paper when looking at the panel.

Apple Description:

- Ratio of an Apple Skin to an Apple is 1:100

Orange Description:

- Ratio of an Orange Peel to an Orange is 1:10

Earth Description:

- Ratio of Earth's Atmosphere to Earth is 1:100

Move Dictionary to the Booklet

- *Terms seem to fit better here instead of taking up a ton of room on each panel*

Panel 3: Cause of Climate Change

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change refers to a change in average weather conditions over a long period of time. Climate change is a natural phenomenon but is increased by the release of carbon dioxide and other 'greenhouse gases' into the atmosphere.

Natural causes of global warming:
Natural factors which contribute to climate change include volcanic activity, solar activity and the Earth's orbit around the Sun. However, we should be more concerned with the anthropogenic causes of climate change as they hasten the process of global warming.

Ozone hole:
A hole in the ozone layer was discovered over Antarctica in 1983, which allowed large amounts of UV radiation to penetrate the earth. People, plants, and animals living under the ozone hole are harmed by the solar radiation now reaching the Earth's surface—where it causes health problems from eye damage to skin cancer. The ozone hole, however, is not the mechanism of global warming.

Anthropogenic causes of global warming
The first and biggest anthropogenic contribution to climate change was the Industrial Revolution, which occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period, societies in Europe and America began to construct more factories that used fossil fuels (such as coal and oil) and produced more smoke. This resulted in the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Currently, industries, factories and transportation contribute up to 84% of the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

MINI DICTIONARY
Anthropogenic
In dictionary form, it means originating in human activity. In climate change science, anthropogenic refers to the effects of human on climate change. These effects were exacerbated by industrial revolution and discovery of fossil fuel.

Remove the Graph at the bottom of the page

Hangula says he never mentions graph either so can be removed

Remove the Mini Dictionary at Bottom of Page

Move to the booklet again

First Line: *Slight Rerword for Clarity*

Climate change refers to a change in average temperature and weather conditions over a long period of time. While it is a naturally occurring change, it is increased by humans' release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere.



Ozone Hole: *Simplification of Larger Passage, was very wordy before*

Discovered over Antarctica in 1983, holes in the Ozone layer cause UV radiation to penetrate the Earth's atmosphere. UV radiation causes damage to plants and animals, specifically eye and skin damage in humans. The ozone hole does not contribute to global warming and has continued to shrink over the past decade (Torkington, 2023)

Natural Causes of Global Warming: *Simplification of Larger Passage, was very wordy before*

Volcanic activity, solar activity and the Earth's orbit around the sun are some of the natural factors that contribute to climate change. These causes still impact global warming but have a much smaller influence compared to Human Effects (Turrentine, 2022).

Reword Anthropogenic Section:

Human Causes of Global Warming

Human activity is by far the largest contributor to climate change. Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th century, the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas have produced large amounts of greenhouse gasses. Today, the burning of fossil fuels accounts for 75% of greenhouse gas emissions. (Nations, n.d.)

Panel 4: My Carbon Footprint

my carbon FOOTPRINT

No matter how small the country's carbon footprint, we are all affected by climate change and as such, all countries should implement measures to reduce and cope with the changing climate. Namibia's climate is changing; therefore we should change Namibia and prepare her to cope with the predicted impacts.

Namibia
 Namibia's contribution to Climate Change can be summed up in four major categories of CO₂ equivalent

Category	Value (CO ₂ equivalent)
Industrial	2126
Energy	28896
Afolu	265377
Waste	1200

WHO ARE THE MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CLIMATE CHANGE?
 Due to different levels of industrial development and different consumption patterns, countries and individuals contribute differently to global warming and climate change. Industrialized and developed countries such as the USA, Europe and China contribute much more significantly than Namibia. In fact, the whole of Africa only makes 0.5%-1% of the impact of America. Therefore, Namibia and the rest of Africa have a much smaller carbon footprint.

Living Large on a Small Planet
 Because a country's carbon footprint is determined by its consumption patterns, countries and individuals contribute differently to global warming and climate change.

MINI DICTIONARY
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq): is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The idea is to express the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO₂ that would create the same amount of warming. That way, a carbon footprint consisting of lots of different greenhouse gases can be expressed as a single number.
Carbon footprint: The total amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual or an organization or countries. **Consumption Pattern:** Consumption of resources measured as per person, household or even societies.

10 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Cartoon on Industrial waste in Namibia (Corp Watch Original) | Van Eck Power Station (Windhoek Namibia) | Cows in Oshana Region (Min of Agriculture) | Uncontrolled waste dumping (EdiVestures)

giz | AA | UN | WFP | UNICEF | UN Women | UNHCR | UNDP | UN Women | UN Women | UN Women

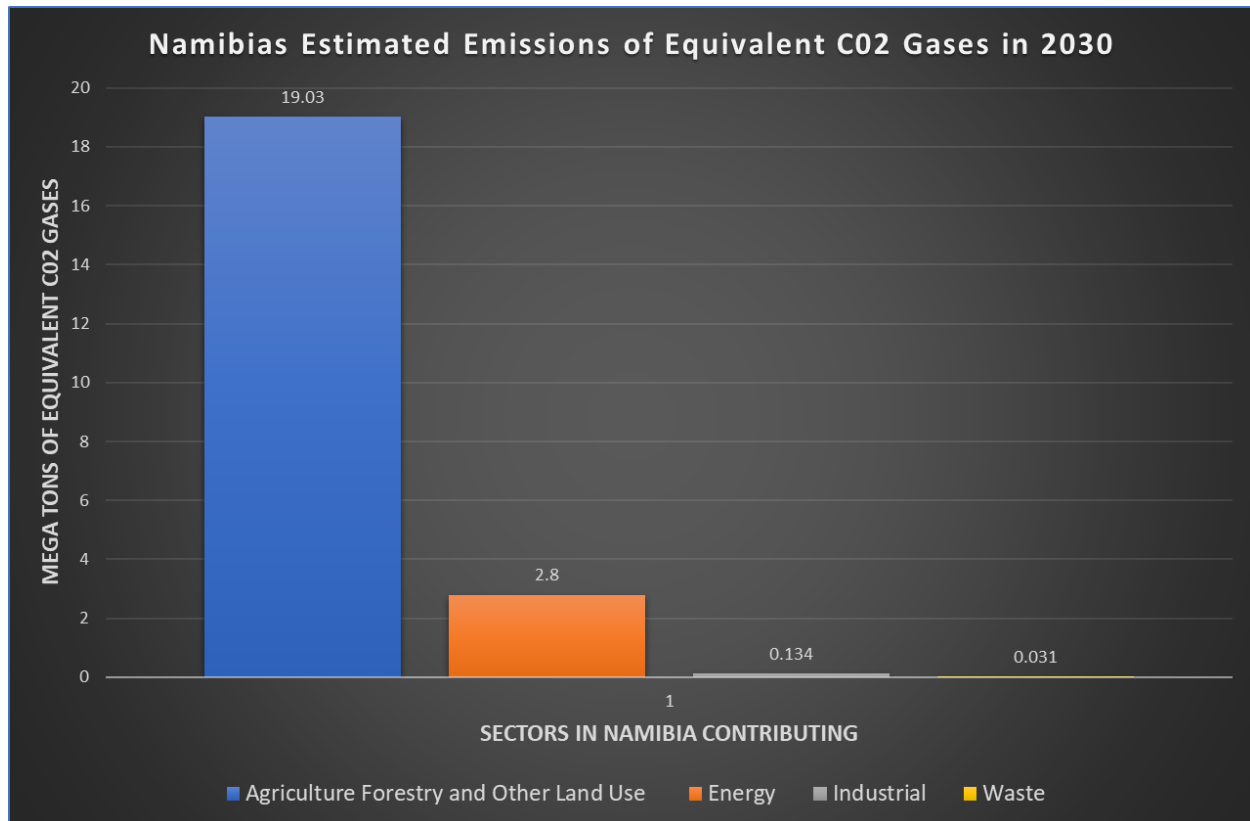
First Sentence: *Reworded for Better Clarity*

Namibia, like the rest of the world, is affected by climate change and because of this, it should implement measures to reduce and cope with the changing climate.

Remove the Mini Dictionary

Stretch out the footprint diagram with bigger imagery

Namibia's Contribution to Climate Change



(Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021)

Bullet Points Explaining this: Each Bar may include an image of what it is as well, see below:

- **Hangula could also draw this in his own style if he is interested in doing so**
 - AFOLU is agriculture items, cow and crops, RAC could be a refrigerator or industrial thing, energy could be gasoline or coal, waste could be a trash can
- AFOLU, Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use, is Namibia's Largest contributor, often due to deforestation and poor agricultural practices (Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021)
- Energy is the second largest contributor of Namibia's emissions. Namibia has a lot of potential for renewable energy if implemented properly. (Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021)
- Industrial, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, RAC, and Industrial Processes and Product use, is the emissions from refrigerants and industrial processes and products used. It has a much smaller contribution compared to the other two main sectors (Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021)

- Waste is the smallest contributor of Namibia's Carbon footprint, but still can be prominently seen in landfills and dumps. Even the smallest footprint is bad (*Namibia's NDC UPDATE, 2021*)

Main Contributors to Climate Change: *Will need to add a drawing of footprints comparing Namibia to a few other countries in the world. Can also go about this in a different approach too.*

Every country contributes differently to climate change and global warming. Industrialized countries such as the United States, Japan and China contribute significantly more than Namibia. Namibia has a tiny carbon footprint compared to the rest of the world, and contributes only 0.01% to the global scale (European Commission. Joint Research Centre., 2021).

Footprint Data *Updated Data of the ecological footprints of various countries, from 2018*

Global

- Biocapacity available per person is 1.6 gha and the ecological footprint per person is 2.8, -1.1 biocapacity deficit (Global Footprint Network, 2018)

Namibia's Footprint

- 6.3 Biocapacity per person, 2.4 ecological footprint per person = + 3.9 biocapacity reserve, units of Global Hectares per person (amount of waste per person on Earth) (Global Footprint Network, 2018)

Americas Footprint

- 3.4 Biocapacity per person, 8.1 ecological footprint per person, -4.7 biocapacity deficit (Global Footprint Network, 2018)

Germany's Footprint

- 1.5 Biocapacity per person, 4.7 ecological footprint per person, - 3.2 biocapacity deficit (Global Footprint Network, 2018)

China's Footprint

- 0.9 Biocapacity per person, 3.8 ecological footprint per person, - 2.9 biocapacity deficit (Global Footprint Network, 2018)

Key for the Footprints *This explains what the footprint diagram is displaying along with allowing for a better understanding. The initial key is incredibly small and hard to see and understand.*

The Colored footprint outline is the country's biocapacity per person, Gha (Global Hectares per person)

The Solid footprint is the country's ecological footprint per person, Gha

Panel 5: Extreme Weather

extreme WEATHER

Weather events that, normally, only occur once every 100 years such as serious heat waves, hailstorms, hurricanes, floods and drought.

Namibia floods April 2011
Source: MET

Coastal areas in Namibia are prone to windstorms, due to climate change.
Source: Oliver Halsey

A harsh effect of climate change is extreme weather. Scorching heat waves, insidious drought, overflowing floods and intense rain storms are all examples of extreme weather events experienced in Namibia currently.

It has been predicted that the rainy seasons in Namibia will become shorter, and that those most affected are rural communities, due to their dependence on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. So far, drought has led to crop failure in rural communities and ultimately, food shortages. Water shortages also forced rural residents to travel long distances to fetch water.

More examples of extreme weather consequences include:

- Displacement of people and destruction of homes due to flooding
- Higher temperatures in formerly cold areas
- Reduced food security due to soil erosion
- Loss of livestock due to less available land for grazing
- Spread of water-borne diseases such as malaria and bilharzia
- Landslides in mountainous regions due to heavy rainfall

COMMUNITY FORESTRY IN NAMIBIA

Livestock suffering during drought



MINI DICTIONARY

Extreme weather:

The term given to weather events that, normally, only occur once every 100 years or less, such as serious heatwaves, hailstorms, hurricanes, floods and drought.

Drought:

A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, whether atmospheric, surface water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years, or may be declared after as few as 15 days. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region and harm to the local economy.

Flash flooding:

A flash flood is a rapid flooding of geomorphic low-lying areas. flash floods can be caused by a number of things, but is most often due to extremely heavy rainfall from thunderstorms. flash floods can occur due to Dam or Levee Breaks, and/or Mudslides



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



First Line **Reworded for Clarity**

Uncommon weather events and disasters have become significantly more common due to the effects of global warming.

Harsh Effect of Climate Change: *Will be adding more imagery for extreme weather along with another new updated illustration from Hangula. All text paragraphs are made into bullet point style and more information is presented in the booklet.*

Climate change can cause extreme weather such as:

- Heatwaves

- Floods
 - 2011 flood



(Northern Namibia Flooding 2011, n.d.)

- Hurricanes
- Droughts.



(Zairon, 2017)

Remove “It has been predicted section”

- Leaves more room for the pictures of consequences and feels repetitive

Examples of Weather Consequences: *Images here may be included in the final copy, however there is a possibility we will be taking our own pictures and replacing them as they will be the most up to date possible and all potential licensing issues would be avoided.*

It is predicted that with the worsening effects of climate change, the following will occur:

- Crop failures



Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2016)

(International

- Water shortages
- Loss of livestock



2018)

(Hp.Baumeler,

- Destruction of Homes
- Spread of diseases

Need an Up to date newspaper about climate change and disasters

- *Or we delete it and allow the illustrations to tell the story*

Remove mini Dictionary

Move to the booklet along with more information on consequences

Panel 6: Climate Change & The Ocean

Climate Change & The OCEAN

The oceans play a vital role in regulating the climate; they generate oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, while also providing essential goods and services that sustaining life on Earth. Changes in climate lead to changes in the oceans.

PRESENT

2050

2080

Rising Sea Levels
Due to the increased temperatures, the earth's ice is melting into the sea at an unnaturally rapid rate. Sea levels along the Namibia coast line may rise 30-100 cm in the next hundred years. Higher sea levels may lead to flood in significant parts of Walvis Bay and may affect other coastal towns as well.

For Namibia, it is expected that climate change will have significant effects on the processes and functions of the Benguela current which is responsible for a rich marine environment along the Namibian coast line.

Climate change has led to ocean acidification, which caused a change in the chemistry of water and an increase in water temperature. In fact, about 40% of the carbon dioxide produced since the beginning of the industrial revolution has been stored in the oceans. Due to this, marine ecosystems and coastal communities are put at risk. These changes may also reduce the ability of the oceans to absorb CO₂.

upwelling
current

hot air
wind
fog

MINI DICTIONARY

What is upwelling?
Upwelling is a process by which deep, cold water rises towards the surface. Winds are blowing across the ocean surface and push water away. Water then rises up from beneath the surface to replace the water that was pushed away. This process is known as "upwelling." Water that rises to the surface as a result of upwelling is typically colder and richer in nutrients. These nutrients "fertilize" surface waters, significantly increasing their biological productivity. Therefore, good fishing grounds typically are found where upwelling is common.

Coastal climate fog desert
Upwelling promotes the development of sea fog. The city of Swakopmund, is famous for its chilly, foggy summers, caused by seasonal upwelling in the area. A number of unusual species of plants and animals are found in the Namib Desert, many of which are endemic and highly adapted to the specific climate of the area.

The role of the Southern Ocean in regulating the movement and storage of carbon dioxide, nutrient and heat. Man-made carbon dioxide enters the ocean from the atmosphere and is carried by currents into the deep ocean where it can be stored.

Incoming fog close to the beach of Swakopmund, the Namibia destination holiday destination for tourists and locals alike looking to escape the heat.
Source: ATI Holidays

Cloud cover along the coastline of Namibia. Close to Walvis Bay, in Namibia, whales have consistently been the second largest sector in the national economy, after mining, in terms of export earnings.
Source: NASA, ORACLES Mission Walvis Bay

The Oceans play a vital role in regulating the climate: **Simplification of the section**

- Oceans generate oxygen as well as absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. They also provide other essentials for life on earth

Climate change: **Simplification of the section**

- About 30% of the carbon dioxide produced during the industrial revolution has been stored in the oceans (*What Is Ocean Acidification?*, n.d.). This has led to ocean acidification causing a change in ocean chemistry and increased ocean temperature. Ocean acidification puts marine ecosystems and coastal communities at risk as well as potentially reducing the ocean's ability to absorb CO₂.

Rising Sea Levels: **Simplification of the section**

- Due to increased temperatures, Earth's ice is melting at an unnaturally rapid rate. Sea levels may rise by 44-88 cm by 2100(*World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal*, n.d.). Higher sea levels may flood Walvis Bay and other coastal towns.

New drawings from Hangula of Swakopmund,

- remove one of the upwelling diagrams

Removal of the pictures in the bottom right,

- *they add take up extra room and repeat the same information as the background illustration*

Leave the talk about the Benguela Current,

- *add additional detail when making the booklet to go more in depth about it, allows for a bigger connection to the viewers*

Remove the mini dictionary

- *Terms can be added in the booklet*

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Namib-Naukluft-Nationalpark, Region Erongo, Namibia. Own work.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Namibia_Namib-Naukluft-Nationalpark_auf_dem_Weg_zum_Dead_Vlei_04.jpg