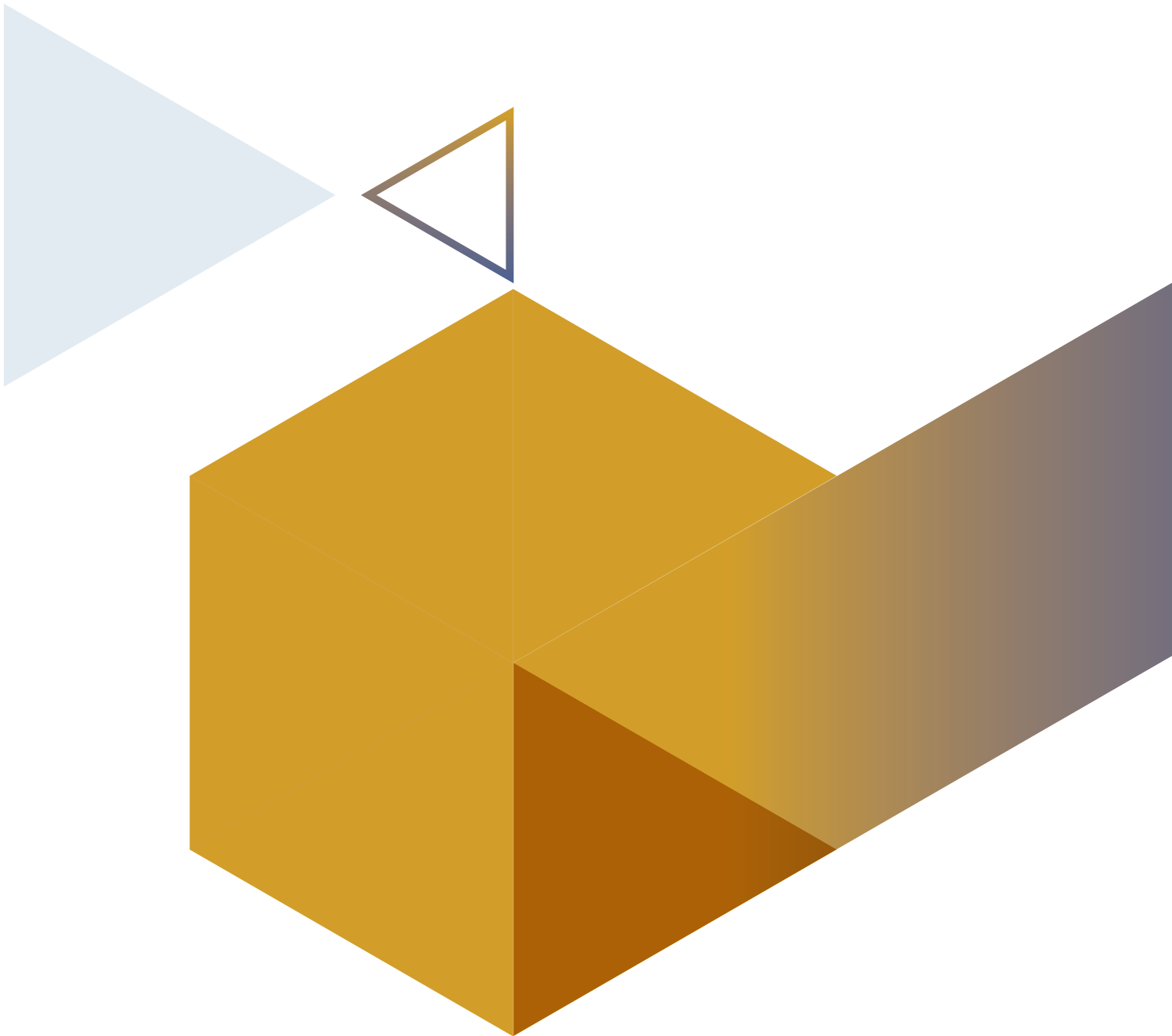




ANNUAL REPORT 2017/2018





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FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

Firstly, I would like to congratulate the Board, Management and staff of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) on the releasing of the 2017/18 Annual Report. It is indeed gratifying to note that since its inception, the Agency has been releasing this report well on time and with an unqualified audit opinion. This is indeed in line with the goal of Accountability and Transparency under the pillar Effective Governance and Service Delivery of the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP).

The establishment of the NSA was a very strategic decision taken by our Government as the Agency is a catalyst not only in assessing the successful implementation of the National Development Plans (NDPs), the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) as well as the Agenda 2063 implementation, but the statistics it produces are also essential for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Not only is the Agency entrusted to collect statistics that is fit for purpose, this institution also ensures that, inter alia, Government's progress with its Social Intervention Programs are well monitored and well documented. Good quality statistics allow for focused planning as well as for good policy formulation.

The year under review marked the planning of the much important Population and Housing Census that is due to take place in 2021.

This national exercise is essential as it provides reliable and critical data on the socio-economic and demographic status of the country up to the constituency level unlike surveys that have estimates up to the regional level only. Further usages of the Census information will be to guide the demarcation of the country's administrative boundaries.

As the NSA prepares for the Census 2021, I urge all the stakeholders, both the public and private, to support the NSA as the implementing agent for this national project that affects all walks of life. As an independent country, Namibians ought to use Namibian data and not proxies from any other country and therefore the national Census should be of interest to all the stakeholders of the Namibian house. Like all other Censuses and Surveys conducted by the NSA, the 2021 Population and Housing Census 2021 information will allow us to identify our challenges and to plan on how to alleviate those challenges.

The official launch of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) process kick off by my predecessor, Honourable Tom Alweendo is yet another reminder that the work of the NSA needs to be supplemented by the National Statistics System (NSS) which consists of producers and users of statistics.



”
As the NSA prepares for the Census 2021, I urge all the stakeholders, both the public and private, to support the NSA as the implementing agent for this national project that affects all walks of live.

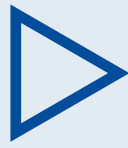
The NSDS, once fully developed, will ensure that there is coordination and synergy between the NSA and the Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) who are producers of statistics and administrative records.

The importance of this Agency cannot be over emphasised as evidenced in many of the speeches as of the Head of State where NSA is often cited. I also take comfort in knowing that the NSA has now established itself in the Namibian socio-economic sphere as the Agency mandated to collect data, however, the NSA needs to live up to the challenge of delivering on its mandate without compromising any of the dimensions of quality which include relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness and accessibility. The challenge of insufficient funding should rather be used to propel innovation and efficiency to do more with less because other equally important priorities are also competing for the same scarce resources in this current low economic growth environment.

It is against this background that I urge the NSA to use its skills that it acquired over the years to face this challenge by venturing into manageable commissioned work as per the provision of the Statistics Act.

The Board of Directors, led by the able Dr John Steytler, should continue to lead the Agency in producing the Annual Report with its unqualified audit opinion. However, the unqualified audit opinion should not cause in any complacency but the continuation of the production of reliable quality statistics should continue in order to keep the NSA relevant in this knowledge-driven economy. It is in the same vein that I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate the work of the previous Board as they are the ones that laid a strong foundation for the current Board to excel.

Hon. Obeth Kandjoze
Minister of Economic Planning and Director General
National Planning Commission



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



This Annual Report marks the first year of the second Five-year Strategic Plan of the Agency since its inception in 2012. The initial Strategic Plan (2012/2017) focused on setting up the institution. The second Strategic Plan (2017/2022) is aimed at building on the foundation established by the first Strategic Plan. In this connection, one of the key anticipated outcomes of the goals of the plan is a more coordinated statistics system that will result in reduced cost of statistical compilation, as well as improved quality and dissemination of statistics.

We also have to realise a spatially enabled society, which enhances the nation-wide infrastructure of digital spatial data tools and services, as well as improve statistical integration with spatial data. This is covered by the third goal of the strategic goals.

The goal, which deals with enhanced organisational efficiency and effectiveness, aims to strengthen business logistics and security, strengthen good corporate governance, and enhance the risk management and internal audit function. There is no doubt that we need to realise sustainability in funding for statistics through increased funding for statistics, as well as enhancing stewardship of resources. That is the fifth goal. The last goal of the strategic aims to promote a national culture of evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making at all levels. Increased statistical awareness across society, improves data dissemination and communication, as well as increased data user satisfaction. This Annual Report shows that the efforts of the Agency steer towards achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan.

It is commendable that the NSA has consistently obtained an unqualified audit opinion.

The six major goals of the Strategic Plan are the guiding objectives and give direction to the Namibia Statistics Agency. The goal of achieving development of human capital and professional capacity aims to improve staff performance and the organisational environment, as well as strengthening organisational and information capital. The second goal of achieving efficient and effective statistical system aims to make business processes more effective and efficient, build statistical capacity across the Statistical system, as well as improve the coordination of the statistical system to ensure harmonisation in statistical production and improve the quality of statistics.



The Agency has ensured that one of its most important stakeholders, the public, can now access all-important publications and statistics conveniently.

It is also commendable that the Agency has consistently submitted its Annual Report on time. This is not minor achievement since the Agency is statutory obliged to do so within three months after the financial year-end.


During the year under review, it is delightful to note that the Agency has continued to produce its regular monthly, quarterly and annual statistics publications as per the international standards. The year in review saw two important reports being released by the Agency, namely the Labour Force Survey as well as the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2015/16. Both these two surveys give impetus for policy formulation since the Labour Force survey provide crucial labour market information that is needed for crafting of job creation strategies, while the Income and Expenditure Survey provides information about conditions of living of our citizens such as poverty trends, as well as information on distribution of income

In-depth poverty dynamics and Income Distribution reports will be produced later on in the next financial year.

The Agency has ensured that one of its most important stakeholders, the public, can now access all-important publications and statistics conveniently. The launch of the Mobile Application by the Agency, as well as the online Geoportal has ensured easy accessibility for the public.

The data dissemination has improved and it is now the data usage by policy makers and researchers, as well as a new focus on revenue generating projects that need to be enhanced. Taking on revenue generating projects will also ease the burden of heavy reliance on Government for funding of the Agency.

Finally, I would like to thank Hon Tom Alweendo and the previous Board under the leadership of Florette Nakusera for their guidance during the inception phase of the NSA. Under their abled leadership a solid basis was laid for the next phase of the NSA, which will focus on the coordination of the entire National Statistical System. In this regard, we welcome our new Minister Hon Kandjoze to the statistics fraternity. We have no doubt that we are in safe hands and will continue to do the statistical community proud.



Dr John Steytler
Chairperson of NSA Board



OVERVIEW BY THE SG

The 2017/18 annual report marks the reporting of the first year of the Five-Year Strategic Plan spanning from 2017/18 to 2021/22. This Strategic Plan has input from both the internal and external stakeholders and it is therefore definitely outward looking.

The year under review also signifies a year filled with diverse dynamism as it had both successes and challenges at the same time.

The year under review also witnessed two innovations in the development of two exciting data dissemination tools, the Statistical Mobile Application (also referred to as the NSA App) as well as the Geoportal. The development of these tools started in 2016/17 and they were launched successfully and rolled out to all the 14 regions. The primary target market of the NSA App is the rural community which is not always privy to the printed reports and have challenges to access the reports via the NSA website. It is therefore that the NSA App is designed in such a manner that it is also accessible offline as the information is stored on the customer devices once downloaded.

The Agency also released three survey reports of which the field work were conducted in the prior year and these reports are:

- (i) Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/16
- (ii) Labour Force Survey 2016 (LFS 2016)
- (iii) Namibia Inter-censal Demographic survey 2016 (NIDS 2016)

The LFS 2016 and the NIDS 2016 were carried out as a combined survey in order to save on cost of having two separate surveys. The NIDS survey is a survey that takes five years before the Census and serves as part of the preparations for the main Census. Apart from serving as a preparatory tool for the Census 2021, this survey created important indicators on the socio-demographic landscape of the country as well as input for updating the population projections that were based on the previous Census of 2011.

The NSA developed the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which aims for the development and coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS).

This is a strong, comprehensive, and coherent framework to strengthen statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System and respond to user needs. It is a known fact that statistics are only as good as its quality and therefore NSA will continue to relentlessly strive for the improvement of statistics that we produce. The NSDS is yet another tool that will assist the Agency and the NSS to produce quality statistics in a coordinated manner.

The NSA also played a significant role in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting not only because the Agency will provide a substantial number of data but also its participation on a national level. The Agency is represented on the National SDG Committee, as well as the National Monitoring and Evaluation Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and NPC. The Agency is also significantly involved in the SDG Baseline Report and Indicator Framework.

Challenges were observed in carrying out a significant amount of the annual planned activities due to the fact that the Agency's annual budget was cut from N\$ 133.5 million in 2016/17 to N\$ 105 million.

The reduction in funding meant that important activities such as the annual Labour Force Survey for 2017 (LFS 2017), as well as the Census mapping, a pre-enumeration activity for the Census 2021 could not be carried out. On the other hand, successes can be summed up by the fact that the Agency continued to produce the periodic statistical reports such as the monthly Price Statistics; monthly and quarterly Trade Statistics; as well as the monthly and quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics.

Despite these challenges, the NSA will continue to play the role of aiding the socio-economic planning as well as the policy formulation by providing the needed information obtained from surveys and census over the years. It is therefore imperative that the Agency is supported by all stakeholders in carrying out its mandate especially as we are preparing for the 2021 Census. The Namibian Population and Housing Census is the only national activity where each and every person in the country is counted.

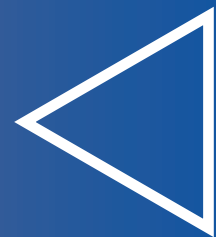
Therefore, with the Census, each and every one of us matters and thus the Census information will be beneficial to all inhabitants, institutions and businesses of Namibia as it will provide information that are based not only on town levels but also on constituency levels.

The above mentioned projects and plans could not have been possible without the valuable contribution of the most valuable assets of the NSA, its staff member who will also lead the Agency into the new trajectory of embarking upon revenue generating projects. I would therefore like to thank all the staff members for their hard work and passion wish them all the best in taking on the year 2018/19.



Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General

The NSA will continue to play the role of aiding the socio-economic planning as well as the policy formulation by providing the needed information obtained from surveys and census over the years.



SECTION A: NSA GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES





CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS

01 September 2017 to 31 August 2020



Dr John Steytler
Chairperson

Qualification
PhD Economics

Key Expertise
Economics and Statistics



Ms Libertha Kapere

Qualification
LLB in Commercial Law

Key Expertise
Lawyer and Governance
Expert



**Professor Nelago
Indongo**
Deputy Chairperson

Qualification
Doctor of Philosophy in
Demography

Key Expertise
Statistics and Demography



Mr Salomo Hei

Qualification
MPhil – Development
Finance

Key Expertise
Economics
Financial Research



Mr Alex Shimuafeni

Qualification
Master of Statistics
MBA

Key Expertise
Statistics
Business Management



Ms Claretta Gamses
Resigned 12 December
2017

Qualification
Chartered Accountant

Key Expertise
Accounting
Finance



Mr Israel Tjizake
Resigned 31 October
2017

Qualification
Masters of Population
Studies

Key Expertise
Demography
Public Health

▶ FORMER BOARD MEMBERS

01 September 2014 to 31 August 2017



Ms Floretta Nakusera
Chairperson

Qualification

Master of Commerce

Key Expertise

Macroeconomics and Statistics



Ms Florentia Amuenje

Qualification

MBA & Masters Degree
Research Psychology

Key Expertise

Professional coaching and HR transformation and strategy Consulting;



Mr Sikongo Haihambo
Deputy Chairperson

Qualification

MBA

Key Expertise

Human Resource and Leadership



Dr Martin Mwinga

Qualification

Masters of Economics

Key Expertise

Economics and Business Administration



Mr Alex Shimuafeni

Qualification

Master of Statistics
MBA

Key Expertise

Statistics
Business Management



Ms Libertha Kapere

Qualification

LLB in Commercial Law

Key Expertise

Lawyer and Governance Expert



Professor Nelago Indongo

Qualification

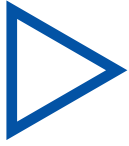
Doctor of Philosophy in Demography

Key Expertise

Statistics and Demography

BOARD MEMBER RESIGNATIONS

During the period under review Mr S Haihambo resigned on 12 April 2017, Mr I Tjizake resigned on 31 October 2017 and Ms C Gamses resigned on 12 December 2017. Mr Sikongo Haihambo resigned for personal reasons, Ms Gamses due to work conditions and Mr I Tjizake resigned to avoid a conflict of interest.



COMMITTEE FOR SPATIAL DATA



**Mr N Shanyengana
(Chairperson)**

Qualification

Bachelor of Science
(Honours) in Land
Surveying and Mapping

Key Expertise

Land Surveying and
Mapping



Dr L Mundia

Qualification

Doctor of Philosophy in
Geography

Key Expertise

Town Planning
Land Administration
Mapping and GIS
Project Management



Mr M Metz

Qualification

Degree in Geography
Cartography/Remote
Sensing, and Geology

Key Expertise

Geodatabase
development and
maintenance
ArcGIS geodatabase
generation



Ms A Nguno

Qualification

Master of Science in
Geology and mineralogy

Key Expertise

Creation and
compilation of
Geological maps



Mr F Maanda

Qualification

Masters in Urban and
Regional Planning -
(MURP)

Key Expertise

Town Planning
Land Administration
Mapping and GIS
Project Management



***Dr A Verlinden**

Qualification

PhD Agricultural
Sciences (ecology)

Key Expertise

Renewable natural
resources management
Policy, standards and
legal development
for Spatial Data
Infrastructures



Ms A Erastus

Qualification

Master of Science in
International Fisheries
Management

Key Expertise

Implementation of
fisheries management
policy in Namibia



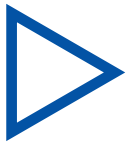
Mr Alex Shimuafeni

Qualification

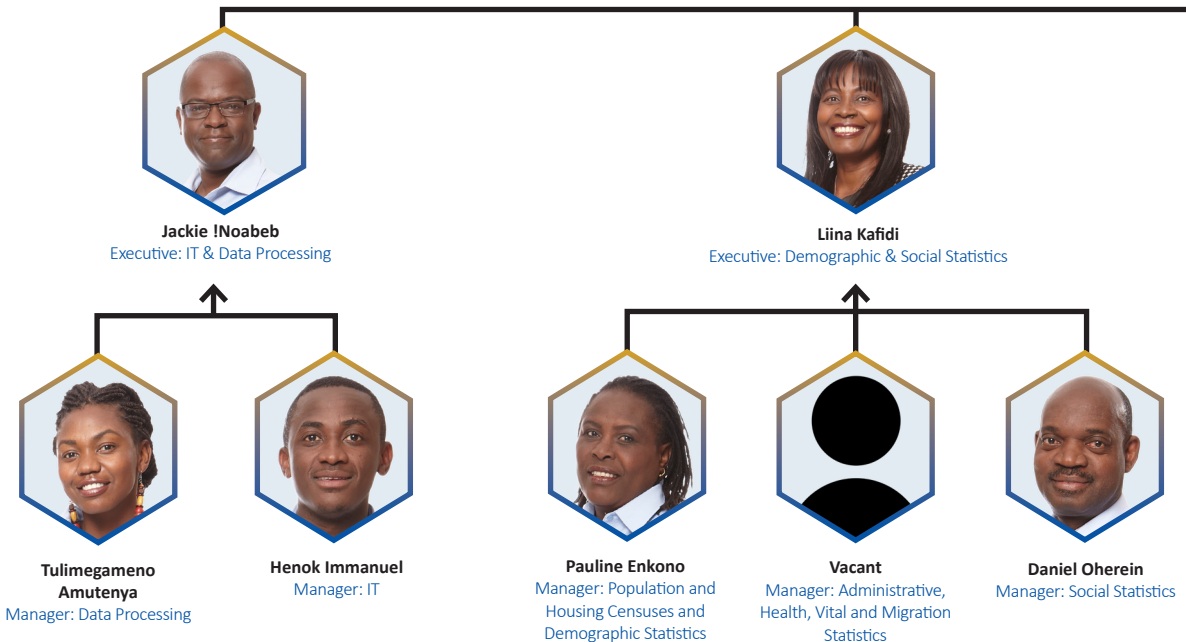
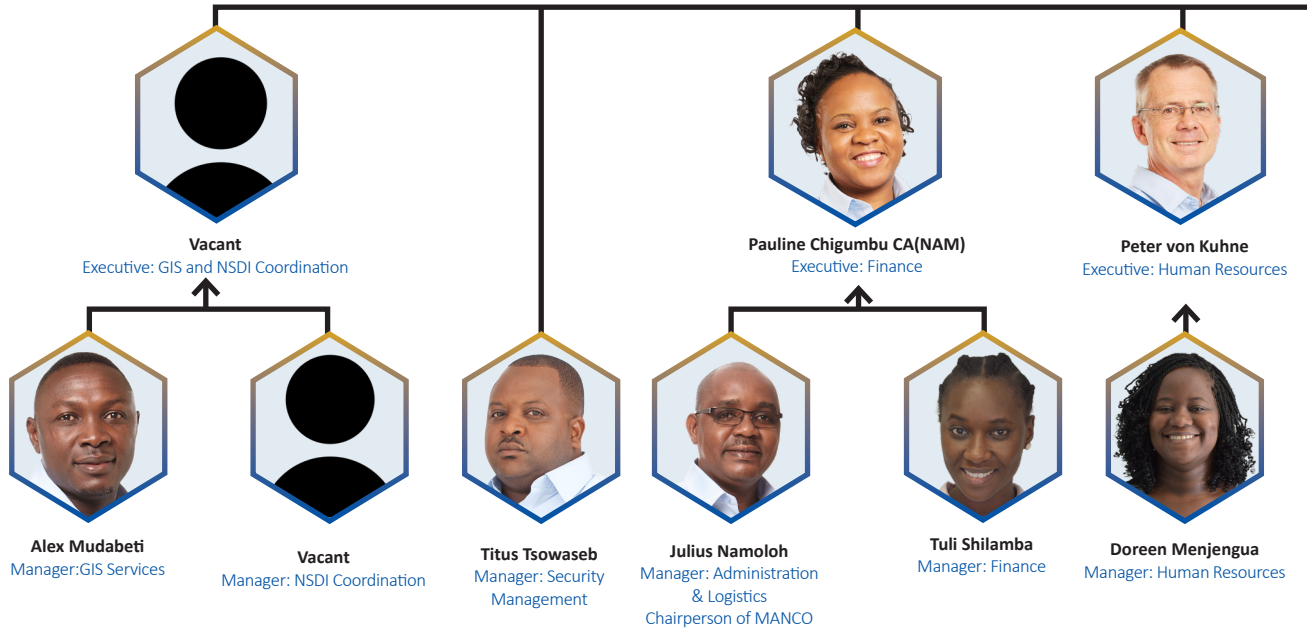
Master of Statistics
MBA

Key Expertise

Statistics
Business Management



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE





Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO
Chairperson of EXCO



Maria Muremi
Executive Assistant



Isak Neema
Executive: Data Quality Assurance & NSS
Coordination



Ruusa Shipiki
Company Secretary /Legal Advisor



Otja Tjipetekera
Senior: Data Quality
Specialist



Ines Ngelenge
Acting Manager: Internal
Audit



Tabitha Mbome
Assistant Company
Secretary



Iipumbu Sakaria
Manager: Corporate
Communications



Vacant
Deputy SG: Statistics



Ngaingonekue Uamburu
Acting Executive: Economics Statistics



Aloysius Tsheehama
Manager: Prices Statistics



Vacant
Manager: Trade, Productive &
Sectoral Statistics



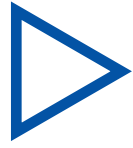
Ngaingonekue Uamburu
Manager: National
Accounts



Otilie Mwazi
Manager: Surveys and
Field Operations

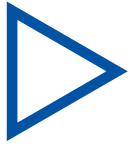
**SECTION B:
GOVERNANCE REPORT
2017/18**





INTRODUCTION

The NSA is a state-owned enterprise reporting to the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Economic Planning and Director General of the National Planning Commission, Honourable Obed Kandjoze, in compliance with its enabling legislation, as well as the State-Owned Enterprises Governance Act No 2 of 2006 as amended. The NSA is a Tier 2 State-Owned Enterprise, resorting under service delivery enterprises.



CORPORATE CHARTER

The Corporate Charter promotes a shared commitment by staff at all levels of the Agency to carry out the Agency's mandate, in accordance with required standards and principles.

In addition to its statutory mandate prescribed in the Statistics Act, the NSA is guided by the vision, mission and corporate values outlined in the Agency's corporate charter.

The NSA mission defines the core purpose of the Agency's existence, while the vision portrays the intended future state of the NSA, in terms of its fundamental objectives and strategic direction. Our values drive the Agency's culture and priorities, and articulate the code of conduct that the NSA uses in getting all its resources mobilised in pursuit of its vision – essentially embodying the beliefs of our staff and stakeholders.





Our Mission

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



Our Vision

To be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery.



Our Shared Values

The core values below form the basis of our decision-making and our interactions with others, and influence the way in which we work:

Integrity: We conduct our work according to the highest ethical and technical standards, making decisions according to strictly professional considerations, maintaining confidentiality of individual and corporate information and maintaining the public trust [a whole person – adherence to moral principles, ethics, honesty, truthfulness, uprightness, and sincerity].

Excellent Performance: We are geared towards promoting production and timeous delivery of high-quality statistical products and services that meet the standards of relevance, consistency, accuracy, completeness, and accessibility.

Accuracy: We strive to produce statistics in a reliable manner with minimal inaccuracy.

Team work: We work as a team and always show willingness to work together as a group of people in order to achieve a common aim. As a team, we will always try to cooperate using our individual skills, and provide constructive feedback despite any personal conflict between us as individuals.

Accountability: We act accountably by fulfilling the obligation to account for our own activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner. This also includes responsibility for money or other entrusted property.

Transparency: We strive to create and maintain public trust and confidence in official statistics by proactively promoting transparency in the data production and dissemination.



ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is part of the essential requirements of institutional design. Being answerable and responsible for actions is central for effective governance, as it hence is an indispensable part of development. Therefore checks and balances ought to always be built into an organisational design. This promotes answerability and responsibility. To be accountable is one of the traits of ethical leadership to which the NSA prescribes to.

In terms of section 10(1) of the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011, the Board is accountable to exercise the duty of utmost care to ensure reasonable protection of the assets and records, and act with fidelity, honesty, integrity and in the best interest of the Agency in managing its financial affairs.

The Board is not only the custodian of good corporate governance, but also ensures that the business of the NSA is conducted in accordance with the principles of internationally accepted best practices, in line with our principles and values of transparency, integrity, and accountability. Governance structures are in place and are being complied with.

To further enforce accountability and transparency, all Board Members are required to declare their interests. The same happens with all employees. Members are required to declare their interest if any and are advised to recuse themselves should a conflict, perceived or real, be found to exist. Board members and employees comply with this requirement.

The 2017/2022 Strategic Plan witnessed its first year of implementation together with a new Board being appointed to ensure that there is business continuity and ethical leadership that would hold the Executive and Management accountable in ensuring that the goals set out in the Strategic Plan year 1 are achieved.

As part of that accountability and transparency, the NSA Board as part of its integrated reporting, has for the first time in the Annual Report disclosed the Board Fees and also the SG and Executive Managements remuneration.

As part of the ethical leadership, fair and transparent processes of leading the NSA, the SG ensure compliance with the NSA Code of Conduct and other policies.

King Code of Governance

Since its establishment as a state-owned enterprise, the NSA has applied best practices proclaimed in the King Governance Reports. The Board adopted a formal induction programme to familiarise incoming Board members with the NSA's operations, its business environment, and the sustainability issues relevant to the business, i.e.

- Financial control
- Employee engagement review
- Agency risk profile

As the NSA aspires to become a High Performance Organisation (HPO), certain policies and processes needed to be entrenched as part of the high performance culture. These policies and processes should be based on best practices in the industry, both nationally and internationally. The Board takes ownership of the Agency's strategic imperatives. It has the task of approving the policies required for the Statistician-General and executive management to implement Board directives and resolutions in a manner that is in harmony with the corporate charter.



BOARD MEETINGS

During the period under review, the Board held 12 meetings, including a strategic review session two meetings with then the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Economic Planning, Hon. Tom Alweendo.

The Board Meeting Attendance for the Financial Year 2017/2018 (01 April 2017 to 31 August 2017)

Name of Director	10 th Apr 2017	12 th Apr 2017	27 th Apr 2017	9 th May 2017	11 th May 2017	18 th May 2017	23 rd Jun 2017	31 st Jul 2017	7 th Aug 2017	24 th Aug 2017
Ms F Nakusera (Chairperson)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr S Haihambo	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms F Amuenje	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr M Mwinga	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Ms L Kapere	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Prof N Indongo	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr A Shimuafeni	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The Board Meeting Attendance for the Financial Year 2017/2018 (01 September 2017 to 31 March 2018)

Name of Director	4 th Sept 2017	29 th Nov 2017	9 th Mar 2018
Dr J Steytler (current Chairperson)	✓	✓	✓
Mr S Hei	✓	✓	✓
Ms S Gamses	✓	✓	-
Mr I Tjizake	✗	-	-
Ms L Kapere	✗	✓	✓
Prof N Indongo	✓	✓	✓
Mr A Shimuafeni	✓	✓	✓

(-) Means the board member resigned

Strategic Plan 2017-2021

One of the key activities that the Board undertook was to approve the second Five-Year Strategic Plan. The previous Strategic Plan 2012/13 -2016/17 ended on 31 March 2017. The crafting of the Strategic Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 was an intense process that involved the Board, Management and staff the Agency. Input into this Strategic Plan was sought from both the internal and external stakeholders, including the renowned Statistics guru, Prof Ben Kiregyera, to ensure that the highest potential standards are maintained. The Board approved the Strategic Plan on 9 May 2017.

The pillars of the Strategic Plan rests on six strategic goals and objectives essential for the development of the NSA. The following are the six strategic goals which are focusing on the development of the human capital in order to deliver quality statistics and eventually creating a culture of using statistics in decision making:

Goal 1: Achieve Development of Human Capital and Professional Capacity

Goal 2: Achieve efficient and effective statistical systems

Goal 3: Realise a spatially-enabled society

Goal 4: Enhance organisational efficiency and effectiveness

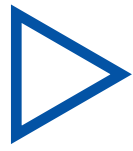
Goal 5: Realise sustainability in funding for statistics

Goal 6: Promote a national culture of evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making at all levels

Policies Approved

During the period under review, the Board approved the following Policies:

- Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
- Communication Policy
- Statistics Revision Policy
- Delegation of Authority
- Learning and Development Policy and Procedures
- Disciplinary Policy
- Staff Development Policy and Procedures
- Credit Card Policy
- Pricing Policy
- Social Media Usage Policy



COMPANY SECRETARY/ LEGAL ADVISOR

The Company Secretary/Legal Advisor provides advice and guidance to the Board and the Statistician-General on matters of ethics, good governance and legislative changes. The Company Secretary/Legal Advisor also serves as the Secretary to the Board.





BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board is assisted in its function by various Committees but is not absolved from responsibility for the performance of any functions through reports from the Chairperson of the Committees tabled at each meeting.

Finance and Audit Committee

During the period under review, the Finance and Audit Committee held four meetings. The functions of this committee are to advise the Board on such matters as it relates to its powers and functions and prevent irregular and wasteful expenditure.

Board Member	13 th June 2017	26 th July 2017	8 th November 2017	13 th February 2018
Dr M Mwinga (Former Chairperson)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Mr I Schneider	✗	✓	✗	✗
Prof N Indongo	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ms C Gamses	✗	✗	✓	✗
Mr S Hei (Current Chairperson)	✗	✗	✓	✓
Mr A Shimuafeni (SG)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Unqualified Audit Opinion

The NSA is in sixth year of existence and continues to timeously table the Annual Report to the National Assembly in compliance with the Act and continues to receive an unqualified audit opinion in compliance with the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011.

NSA Funding Challenges

The Finance and Audit Committee agenda during the year under review involved guiding and advising Management on how to navigate the cash flow situation as a result of reduced funding, and prudently managing the financial affairs of the institution in the 2017/18 financial year.

Human Resource and Board Affairs Committee

During the period under review, the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee held three meetings. The function of this committee is to assist and advise Board in the exercise and performance of its duties among others including the recruitment of senior executives and remuneration of all NSA employees.

Board Member	1 st June 2017	2 nd August 2017	23 rd November 2017	11 th March 2018
Ms F Amuenje (Former Chairperson)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ms L Kapere (Current Chairperson)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prof N Indongo	✗	✗	✓	✓
Mr A Shimuafeni (SG)	✓	✓	✓	✓

Strategy and Board Affairs Committee

During the period under review, the Strategy and Board Affairs Committee held two (2) meetings. Its duties includes, amongst others, to review and monitor whether the Agency is implementing its strategic objectives through the assessment of the milestones and objectives achieved annually. The Committee also ensured that the MoUs signed were operationalised as well as providing guidance on revenue generating projects.

Board Member	3 rd April 2017	30 th May 2017
Mr S Haihambo (Former Chairperson)	✓	✗
Ms F Amuenje	✓	✓
Ms F Nakusera	✗	✓
Ms Kapere	✗	✓
Mr S Hei (Current Chairperson)	✗	✗
Mr A Shimuafeni (SG)	✓	✓

Statistics Committee

During the period under review, the Statistics Committee held (4) meetings. The committee's duties is to advise that collection of statistics by NSA and NSS producers meet approved national standards, methods and best practices as set by NSA.

Board Member	3 rd August 2017	11 th August 2017	31 st October 2017	23 rd February 2018
Prof N Indongo (Chairperson)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms F Nakusera	✓	✓	-	-
Dr M Mwinga	✗	✗	✗	✗
Prof F Gideon	✓	✓	✗	✓
Mr I Tjizake	✓	✓	✗	-
Mr J Ashipala	✓	✓	✓	-
Mr A Shimuafeni (SG)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr S Hei	-	-	✓	✓

The Statistics Committee, in its role as the technical advisory committee to the Board, has given support for the country's data categories to be announced on the National Summary Data Page (NSDP) to be hosted on an IMF Open Data Platform (ODP). The NSDP provided quick access to the country's economic and financial data consistent with the enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) data categories such as:

- Macroeconomic and Financial Data
- Demographic and Selected Socio-Economic Indicators

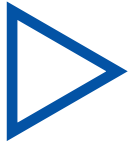
Publication of essential macroeconomic data through the NSDP will provide national policy makers and domestic and international stakeholders, including investors and rating agencies, with valuable information on the country.

The Committee was instrumental in ensuring that Namibia National Accounts produced in March 2017 were based on the National Accounts Database (NADABAS). Furthermore, Namibia intends to produce its own Producer Price Index (PPI) and will no longer rely on the South African PPI.

One of the most important mandates of the Committee was to ensure the enforcement of the Statistics Act and Statistics Policy. During the period under review, guidance and advice was provided to town councils, village councils, Ministries, Government Departments, State-Owned Enterprises, and non-governmental organisations that requested approval from the Agency to conduct surveys in line with the Act and the Statistics Policy. Further data quality accreditation was also provided to the Research and Development (R&D) survey of the National Commission on Research Science and Technology (NCRST).

During the period under review, the Committee also recommended to the NSA Board for approval of the Statistics Revision Policy. The Statistics Revision policy sets out guidelines for revising statistical series produced by producers in the National Statistical System in Namibia (NSS) to enhance transparency and trust by users of statistics.

The Committee guided Management in ensuring that the National Sampling Frame was updated to coincide with the Inter-Censal Demographic and Labour Force Survey (NID/LFS) 2016, which was one of the projects carried out in the 2016/2017 financial year, despite several challenges experienced by the NSA.



COMMITTEE FOR SPATIAL DATA

During the period under review, three (3) meetings took place. This committee's role is to facilitate, promote and safeguard an environment for the efficient collection, management distribution and utilization of spatial data. It also seeks to promote awareness of its activities including dissemination of information on the importance of spatial data for effective governance and decision making.

Board Member	5 th July 2017	6 th October 2017	19 th March 2018
Mr N Shanyengana (Chairperson)	✓	✓	✓
Dr L Mundia	✓	✗	✓
Mr M Metz	✓	✓	✓
Ms A Nguno	✓	✗	✓
Mr F Maanda	✓	✗	✓
*Dr A Verlinden	✓	-	-
Ms A Erastus	✗	✗	✗
Mr A Shimuafeni (SG)	✓	✓	✓

**It must be noted with sadness that Dr Alex Verlinden who was reappointed to the second Committee passed away in Windhoek on 03 August 2017 after a short illness. His tremendous contribution in this sector will be remembered for many more years to come.*

The Committee for Spatial Data kicked the year off with the implementation of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Strategic Plan 2015/2020 annual activity plan as integrated in the new NSA 5 year strategic plan. Up to date eleven (11) Partnership Agreements were signed, paving the way for cooperation between the various stakeholders within the NSDI.

Table: List of Institutions That Have Signed the NSDI Memorandum of Understanding with the NSA

	OMA	SIGNED
1.	Ministry of Mines and Energy	May 2016
2.	Ministry of Land Reform	May 2016
3.	Telecom Namibia	May 2016
4.	Roads Authority	June 2016
5.	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	June 2016
6.	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	July 2016
7.	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	July 2016
8.	NamPower	August 2016
9.	MTC	September 2016
10.	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	December 2016
11.	Namibia Water Corporation (Namwater)	September 2017

The Committee facilitated the development of the National Geographic Portal System as a means to showcase the value of spatial data in planning and decision making. The portal system consists of an electronic metadata catalogue for discovering and evaluation of available spatial data in the infrastructure. It also have a Geoportal system for online viewing, displaying and analysing spatial data. The Geoportal system was launched on 21 August 2017 by the Honourable Minister of Economic Planning and National Planning Commission, Honourable Tom Alweendo, in consultation with the Minister of Land Reform, Honourable Uutoni Nujoma.

The Committee assisted in the development of a National Infrastructure Atlas which portray the location of mapped basic government infrastructures such as schools, health facilities, ministerial offices, roads, post offices, etc. In order to complete the Atlas, the NSA updated the location of government regional offices of the Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati, Khomas, Zambezi and //Kharas Regions. A total of 84 offices were mapped compared to 46 offices previously held in the Namibia Planning Database (NamPlan).

The Committee also deliberated on the need for the introduction of geospatial job grades on the government post structure as a vehicle to sustain geospatial capacity in government. This initiative was already started by the Ministries of Land Reform as well as Mines and Energy. A submission was made to the Public Service Commission (PSC) under the Office of the Prime Minister. The PSC has provided feedback through the Ministry of Land Reform requesting for a few issues to be addressed.

The Committee further deliberated on the development of a Common Spatial Data Sharing Agreement across government to coordinate the sharing of government spatial data in the country. The draft sharing agreement was drafted during the period under review and referred to the Inter-Agency Steering Executive Subcommittee for further inputs.

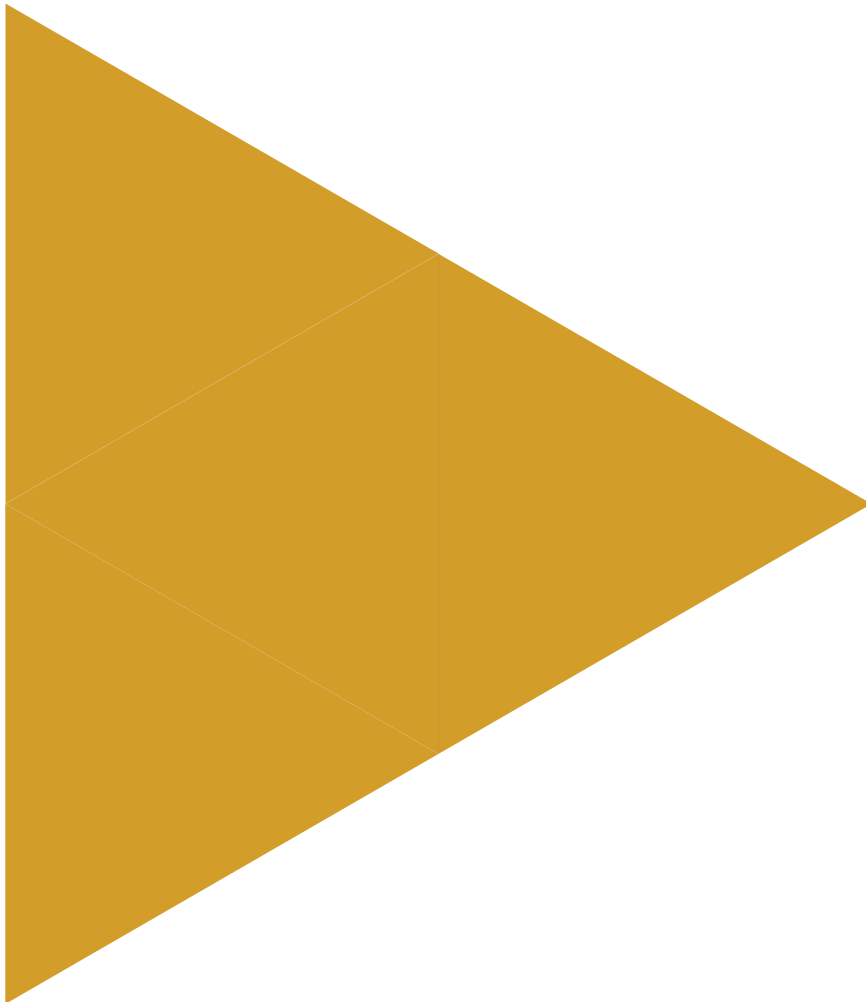
The common spatial data sharing agreement aims to:

- Avoid data duplication
- Encourage the acquisition of government data only from the original sources and official outlets
- Account for government spatial data usage by keeping track of the use of spatial data owned by the Namibian government in order to justify appropriate acquisition of required spatial data.
- Enhance data exchange between government agencies and the general public
- Publish single point of contacts for data within each organization
- Employ regional and global solutions for data sharing when appropriate
- Increase awareness, interaction and outreach services between producers to users.

There has been a need for a high level communication from the Minister on the implementation of the NSDI Policy in government including the avoidance of duplication of resources in spatial data collection. It is noted that despite the high level management socialisations conducted by NSA to more 20 government institutions, the Agency is still not consulted before data collection as per the requirement of the NSDI Policy.

The Committee will have to work towards a high level communication/directive to participating Offices, Ministries and Agencies to stop this practice as it results in duplication and wasteful of government resources. The practice also encourages the circulation of unofficial and poor quality spatial information in the country which adversely impact on planning and decision making.

SECTION C: PERFORMANCE REVIEW



The year 2017/2018 marked the beginning of the Agency's second Strategic Plan. This five-year Strategic Plan covers a period of 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 and builds on the foundation of the first Strategic Plan that covers the period 2013/2014 to 2016/2017.

This Strategic Plan is outward-looking, aiming at mainstreaming statistics into national development processes, better coordination of the Namibia Statistical System (NSS) and improving administrative data sources, and positioning the NSA to play a greater role at the international statistical arena.



STRATEGIC GOALS

This Annual Report is based on the six goals outlined in the Namibia Statistics Agency's Strategic Plan, which covers the five-year period from 1st June 2017 to 31st March 2022. The ultimate goal of the second Strategic Plan is to achieve a national culture of evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making by making use of statistics that the NSA produces. This ultimate goal can be achieved by starting off with the development of the NSA staff as an enabler to attain all the other five goals including Goal 6 which is the ultimate goal.

The following are the six goals:

1. Achieve development of the human capital and professional capacity
2. Achieve an effective and efficient statistical system
3. Realise a spatially-enabled society
4. Enhance organisational efficiency and effectiveness
5. Realise sustainability in funding for statistics
6. Promote a national culture of evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making at all levels

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN CAPITAL AND PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY

The NSA needs to continuously grow, adapt and improve by aligning and converting intangible asset drivers of long-term growth and improvement to tangible outcomes. The most important assets are human capital and the NSA is committed to strengthen the professional capacity of its employees through capacity building program to improve organisational efficiency. In order to achieve this goal, the following objectives, as elaborated below, were pursued.

Objective 1.1: Strengthen human capital

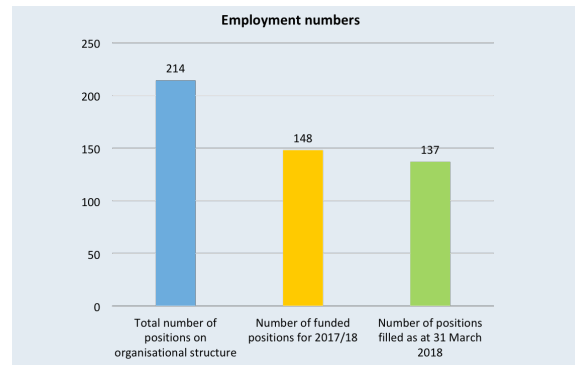
Recruitment and Appointments/Employment

The number of positions on the establishment of the NSA during the period under review for which funding was available has remained at 148.

Organisational Structure Occupation Percentages

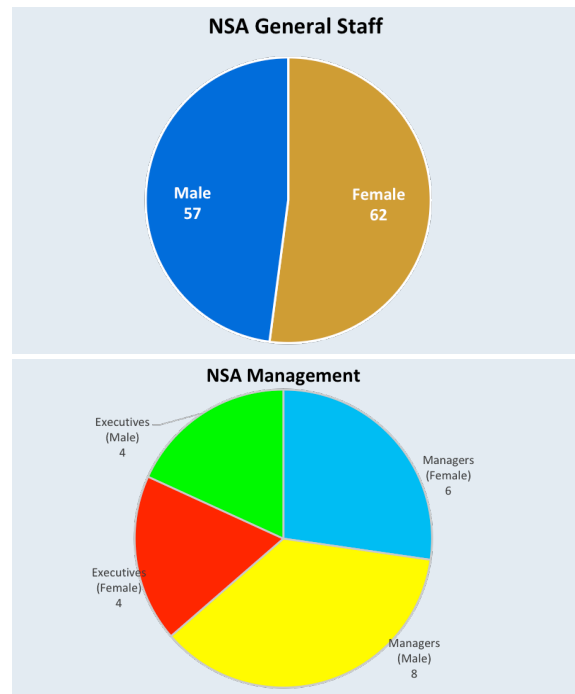
The Agency's current approved organisational structure makes provision for a total staff complement of 214. Due to current funding constraints the Agency can only employ a maximum of 148 employees, representing 69.1%.

Furthermore, of the 148 positions currently funded, only 137 positions were filled at the end of the period under review, representing 92.6%. Although the total numbers of employees on the NSA is not ideal the NSA continues to practice the philosophy of "to do more with less". This is done by allowing its staff to be exposed and seconded to other statistical offices and within NSA departments. The multiskilling ensured value addition to the production of statistics during the difficult economic downturn.



The average Recruitment Turnaround time (days) taken to fill vacant positions during the period under review amounted to 43 days.

Staff Complement



The total number of employees depicted in the two pie charts above amounts to 141, whilst the total number of employees as at 31 March 2018 amounted to 137.

The difference is due to the fact that the 5-year employment of the undermentioned executives came to an end during 2017/18, and these positions were vacant as at 31 March 2018. In addition to this the Manager: Internal Audit also resigned during 2017/18 and this position was still vacant as at 31 March 2018.

1. Executive: Economic Statistics (female)
2. Executive: Demographic & Social Statistics (female)
3. Executive: IT & Data Processing (male)

Staff Turnover

Staff turnover, i.e. number of resignations and new hires divided by the number of employees during the period under review, amounted to 7.3% in 2017/18 compared to 7.2% in the previous year as indicated in the table below.

	2017/18		2016/17	
Total number of employees as at end March	137	% turnover	139	% turnover
Resignations	11	8,0%	9	6,5%
New Employees	9	6,6%	11	7,9%
Average % turnover		7,3%		7,2%

The most common reason for leaving the NSA as provided by the departing employees during exit interviews was for personal growth / better career opportunities.

Globally a staff turnover rate of 9% is regarded as healthy.

The number of employees changing from one position to another in the NSA, i.e. through internal promotions, amounted to 6 employees in both 2017/18 and also in the previous year.

- Task: Training & mentorship program

During the period under review the Human Resources Department commenced with the development of a training & coaching programme designed to ensure continued employee capacity building given the current funding limitations facing the organisation. A concept document was compiled which focuses on the extensive use of internal resources to train and coach employees in technical skills and competencies. The aim is to equip those employees who have expertise in their respective fields on how to train and coach fellow employees. Through this programme the Agency strives to reduce its reliance on consultants and other external institutions, whilst also ensuring that employee learning is maintained.

As part of the in-house capacity building intervention, an expert in sampling who is assisting the Agency in this field on a fixed-term contract basis, was tasked to provide in-house training and coaching to the NSA's Sampling Statisticians in a number of areas such as variance estimation procedures, weight calibration, sample design and sample calculation.

Apart from the above, the attendance of and participation in training interventions by NSA employees was very minimal, and it is anticipated that the trend will continue due to the Agency's stringent funding constraints.

In accordance with the above, the Agency therefore embarked on a zero cost strategy to staff development through partnerships. In this regard 12 employees from the Economics department were enrolled for an ongoing E-learning course to study towards the "Framework for the Environmental Statistics in Africa" that was offered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) at zero cost to the NSA. Other online training programmes attended included the "Introduction to Government Finance Statistics" offered by the Macroeconomic Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MFMIESA).

Other training interventions attended by employees during the period under review included:

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Fellowship Training on Energy Statistics, Energy Balances and Modelling Energy Systems for one staff member from the Economics Department. The training took place in Zagreb, Croatia and was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency.
2. Survey Weights and Non-Response Adjustment (NRA) in Household Surveys for three staff members from the Surveys and Field Operations Division. The training was offered and sponsored by the World Bank and took place in Rome, Italy.
3. Performance Management training attended in Windhoek.

- Task: Career path planning

In order to ensure that those persons wishing to plan a career in the field of Statistics, the Agency has identified the lack of sufficient opportunities for career growth in the respective specialist statistical fields, such as Demographic & Social Statistics, Economic Statistics, and Sampling as a shortcoming. With a view to expanding selected career paths in line with the organisational structures of statistics providers in other SADC countries the Agency has however identified the need to first map its business processes, to ensure a sound alignment of positions, reporting relationships and business processes.

- Task: Succession planning

All positions critical to the operations and sustainability of the NSA were been identified. For these positions, succession plans are implemented to ensure business continuity in case the current incumbents are absent from work for a lengthy period or the positions become vacant. In addition to the above employees who are 50 years and older have also been identified.

Age Category as at March 2018	Number of employees	Comments
50 - 54	12	3 Employees in management / key positions
55 - 60	7	1 Employee in management / key position

The NSA has also started with the identification of potential successors for all key positions.

Subsequent to the identification of such key positions, the NSA will engage in drafting developmental plans for all identified potential internal successors and determining the times required until the different successors would be ready to move into the designated key positions.

It is envisaged that these developmental plans will be mostly based on in-house training and coaching initiatives, e-learning interventions, as well as opportunities for exposure through sponsored seminars by UN or similar Agencies, which can realistically be implemented given the current economic / budgetary limitations.

- Task: HR quarterly report

The Human Resources Department provides the Board, the Human Resources & Remuneration Committee and the management team with a detailed report on a variety of human resources indices on a quarterly basis, thereby enabling informed decision-making. This report is constantly refined and improved in line with strategic and operational demands.

Objective 1.2: Improve staff performance

- Task: Performance Reporting

The Agency conducts performance reviews on a bi-annual basis for the periods from April to September and October to March respectively. Whilst the performance of all employees is evaluated throughout the year using the individual Performance Contracts, all departments rate their performance against the objectives and targets set out in the annual work plan. The first bi-annual departmental performance rating culminated in a workshop which took place on the 1st of December 2017.

During the 2017/18 financial year the Agency embarked on the completion of its second 5-year strategic plan. Due to the magnitude of this exercise, the completion of the annual work plan, which is based on the 5-year strategy document was delayed. This in turn resulted in delays regarding the completion of the 6-monthly performance reviews.

In order to prevent any delays in the completion of the performance contracts for 2018/19 the annual work plan for 2018/19 was already completed in January 2018. The NSA conducted performance management training sessions with all departments, the purpose of which was to sensitize all employees on the importance of performance management and compliance thereof as well as assisting them with the identification and formulation of SMART objectives for their individual performance agreements.

- Task: Annual Work Plan for 2018/19

The NSA was tasked with the completion of the Annual Work Plan and completed this exercise in November 2017. Individual consultative sessions were held with each department/division and a draft work plan established based on the newly developed 5-year strategy of the Agency. The draft plan was finalised through a joint session in January 2018, and subsequently presented to the Board for approval.

Objective 1.3: Improve Organisational Environment

- Task 1-3: Leadership development

In order to determine the areas in which leadership development will be required the Agency has agreed to embark upon the process of conducting a 360° survey and thus a pilot was conducted during the period under review. It is the intention for management to pursue this initiative in the new financial year in order to establish the areas of management improvement.

Objective 1.4: Strengthen organisational capital

- Task: Project management training

Whilst project management skills are essential for those employees tasked with planning and managing the Agency's projects, no training interventions could take place during the year due to funding limitations however NSA is still committed to conduct such training when funds becomes available.

The revamp of the Intranet was one of the projects undertaken that incorporates innovative ways of conducting business efficiently by integrating automation technologies for activities such as booking boardroom or meeting rooms facilities, conversion of paper based company forms to digital forms, additionally a statistical mobile application was launched to ease the access of statistical information for the users nationally and globally.

Objective 1.5: Strengthen information capital

Information capital is a collective employee knowledge, experience, ideas and how they generate and share information with each other and the wider business. The following were undertaken to strengthen the institution's information capital:

In order to achieve the objectives of strengthening the information capital of the agency for the period under review targets were set for the development of a national spatial data repository, maintenance of the enterprise data warehouse and business intelligence tool and

building an effective integrated management information system (MIS). In response to the set targets a spatial data portal was developed and is currently accessible at <https://www.digitalnamibia.nsa.org.na>.

As part of the maintenance plan of the data warehouse system which was initially implemented in response to objectives in the NSA's previous strategic plan to merge all statistical databases under one container for ease of access and to realise the NSA's objective of becoming a one-stop shop for statistics, currently trade and CPI data has been loaded onto the system and reconciliation with the tables in the Business Intelligence module is currently underway. Furthermore training of staff from Economics department was completed in June 2017 and all historic and current economic datasets were loaded onto the system and is currently being validated for correctness. Similar training as that accorded to the economics department will be extended to the Demography and Social Statistics department in the 2018/19 financial year.

As part of the implementation and maintenance of the data warehouse, all the data processing staff participated in an advanced week training, this training was to prepare and enable the staff to create data cubes (convert datasets into a format that can be absorbed into the data warehouse system) and manage the data warehouse.

The NSA is committed to implement an integrated management information system in 2018/19 financial year depending on the availability of financial resources.

Professional networks established

The NSA has signed MoUs with local institutions in the quest for producing needed statistics. In addition, the NSA also signed MoUs with international National Statistics Offices and established relationships with the international donor agents. The building and managing of these relationships resulted in the NSA to receive technical assistance from other National Statistics Offices and international donors who provided both technical and financial support.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: ACHIEVE AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT STATISTICAL SYSTEM

This goal is about achieving effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical system in terms of process cycle time, quality and productivity, resulting into delivery of the right data to the people in the right format at the right time. The following are the objectives of this goal:

Objective 2.1: Make business processes more effective and efficient

The NSA has deployed various processes and mechanisms that are used to make the Agency's processes more efficient, productive and effective in conducting its day to day operations. For the period under review the NSA set seven targets to be undertaken in support of the objective of making business processes more effective and efficient. This set of initiatives include the development of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution.

Additionally, an invoice tracking system was set to be put in place for the period under review. This system makes provision for the Agency and its suppliers to track, in real-time, the progress and status of the invoices whether they are paid or not and also producing a time log of duration spend working on invoices. The primary purpose of this system is to eliminate manual paper work of searching through documents to locate and report on the status of an invoice for both the Agency and its suppliers. Currently this system is successfully installed but is awaiting the customization of the system to meet NSA branding requirements, user friendliness, and security and incorporation functionalities of managing suppliers for procurement processes.

The development and designing of a statistical system architecture document was also one of the set actions in support of efficiency and effectiveness of business processes. Statistical system architecture will outline the blueprint for the design and development of a centralised

statistical production system, to enable system integration and standardization between various statistical systems that are used to capture, clean and analyse data in NSA and subsequently NSS. It aim at improving the statistical production systems Henceforth, the establishment of this document is postponed to the 2018/19 financial year as it forms part and parcel of the overall business process mapping process.

A file and folder naming convention and organization procedural document, as set in the 2017/18 Annual Work Plan, was developed to aid all staff on naming conventions of files and folders, better version control of documents, and proper file organisation on workstations and shared file systems

The last initiative for the period under review in support of making business process more effective and efficient, is the implementation of the standard recommendations made by the Microsoft infrastructure optimization model/charter for moving from a standardized Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure to a rationalised infrastructure.

The majority of the recommendations have been implemented and the remaining few are to be completed in the 2018/19 financial year. This action was set in order to achieve a 95% network and system uptime at all times. For the period under review, a downtime of 10% was recorded primarily because of the email server and Internet services, which affected the users' Internet experience and the internal and external email communications.

In addition to the above, the NSA has embarked on a process of mapping its business processes. A Business Process Mapping Committee consisting of senior employees from all departments was established, with the members of the committee being appointed by the Statistician-General. Terms of Reference were developed to guide the committee in its activities, one of the first being the development of a project plan which

specifies the timing of the business, processes to be mapped in the coming years, and also identifies the employees who would develop the business process maps. Overall, the aim is to have all employees participate in the process to ensure ownership. Once completed, the process maps will enable the NSA to:

- Identify and address current deficiencies in the production of statistics and all other supporting business processes
- Enable the NSA to compare the way it conducts its business with other organisations providing Statistics, thereby ensuring that the NSA's processes can be aligned with best practice
- Serve as valuable input into the NSA's performance management system, by improving the measurability of outputs.
- Assist new employees entering the NSA to more become familiar with work processes more quickly

The mapping of business processes is envisaged to commence in the 2018/19 financial year.

Objective 2.2: Build statistical capacity across the NSS

The NSA built capacity for the identified staff of the following projects to ensure that quality data is produced to enhance evidence-based planning. The following projects were coordinated by the NSA:

National Water and Sanitation Census Project

NSA trained a total of 213 regional staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection. The training focussed on how GPS is used in collecting household level water and sanitation points. In addition the staff members were also trained on household questionnaire indexing in order to improve data quality.

Marking and identification of sites for the Namibia Liberation Struggle

NSA trained three (3) project staff members of the Office of the Vice President in basic Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS data collection. Following the training, the staff led 3 field teams to conduct marking and mapping of sites in the northern regions of Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Ohangwena.

Coordination of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS)

The Agency continues to coordinate the Five-Year Strategic Plan for the improvement of CRVS data. For the improvement of vital statistics data NSA provided a list of demographic and social variables to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI) to be included in the birth and death registration. These variables are key to the calculation of fertility and mortality estimates. However, these variables are currently not part of the MHAI's Population Register Database.

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The NSDS roadmap and the design structure were finalised. The Statistician-General has furthermore appointed the NSDS Coordinator and constituted the NSDS Design Team. The 12 critical sectors selected to participate in the first phase of the NSDS design process were also selected based on the NSA stakeholders. These nominated sectors were:

Department	Institution	Sector
Economic Statistics	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Tourism Statistics
	Ministry of Finance	Inland Revenue
	Ministry of Finance	Customs
	Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development	Manufacturing Statistics
	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Fisheries Statistics
Demographic and Social Statistics	Ministry of Health and Social Services	Health Information System
	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration	Civil Registration data
	Ministry of Basic Education, Arts and Culture	School Enrolment Statistics
	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation	Descent work indicators
Namibia Statistics Agency	Namibia Statistics Agency	Economic Statistics
	Namibia Statistics Agency	Demographic and Social Statistics

Namibia Quality Assurance Framework for Statistics (NQAFS)

The NSA is in the process of finalising the NQAFS. The following guidelines and templates were drafted and will be finalised in the 2018/19 financial year.

- Guideline for quality assurance of a Statistical Undertaking
- Guideline for designation statistics as “official” statistics
- Quality Assessment template
- Template for designation of statistics as “official” statistics

World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator

Overall Namibia’s annual score on the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator (as published on the World Bank website) has dropped from an average score of 58.9 in 2016 to 56.7 in 2017, which is well below the targeted average score of 60. This drop emanates from decline in the periodicity of the released statistics, in particular gender equality in education statistics.

Objective 2.3: Improve coordination of National Statistical Systems (NSS) to ensure harmonisation in statistical production

Ensuring harmonisation during statistical production across NSS is critical since it enhances data quality and harmonisation of concepts and definitions used for data collection. This ensures that data quality for policy and decision-making is improved to strengthen evidence-based planning.

As custodian of official statistics and the statutory body that coordinates and endorses official statistics, the Agency rendered support in the areas of survey planning, coordination, survey methodology (including sampling), training, data management, field logistics, field staff deployment, development of data collection manuals and questionnaires, field monitoring and quality, publicity and advice on fleet management to the project to ensure statistical capacity is built across the National Statistical System:

- Namibia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) by the Ministry of Health and Social Services in close collaboration with its international development partners
- Citizen Satisfaction Survey by the Office of the Prime Minister
- TB Prevalence Survey by Ministry of Health and Social Services
- Financial inclusion Survey with Bank of Namibia
- Financial Capability Survey by the Ministry of Finance
- National Research and Development (R&D) Survey 2014/15 by NCRST
- Health Facility Assessment Survey by Ministry of Health and Social Services
- Violence Against children by the Ministry of Gender, Equality and Child Welfare
- Conducting impact survey on affordability and usage of ICT platforms and analysis of the Mini Survey data by Ministry of Information Communications Technology

- Water and sanitation census project by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
- Monitoring Mission - Sites of the Namibia Liberation Struggle by Office of the Vice-President
- Post-Harvest loss pilot survey under FAO Global Strategy in close collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF), Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA)

Objective 2.4: Improve production of quality statistics

The Economic Statistics, Demographic and Social Statistics Departments, as well as Quality Assurance, are tasked with improving the production and quality of statistics. The aim is to produce statistics that are in accordance with international standards and best practises.

During the period under review, the NSA undertook the following statistical activities:

Price Statistics

The NSA was expected to produce 12 NCPI bulletins and work on the development of the Producer Price Index. The NCPI bulletins for the months from April 2017 until March 2018 were all produced and published on time during the period under review.

The NSA also compiled and submitted (12) Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI) to SADC Statistics Division for further processing. Following technical assistance, Producer Price Index (PPI) data was received and compiled for different industries.

Price data collections of International Comparison Program for Africa – (ICP Africa) for the year were conducted and data entry has been completed. Relevant validated ICP data for the year were also submitted to COMESA.

Trade Statistics

Namibia's Trade statistics is compiled in line with the International Merchandise Trade Statistics 2010 of the United Nations. Trade statistics in Namibia are produced for formal and informal cross-border. The annual trade bulletins covers all goods that were recorded at customs border posts. In the period under review, the NSA compiled all quarterly and annual trade statistics bulletins and released them on time. Error corrections were always done and thereafter, data analysis was conducted.

National Accounts

The NSA released all quarterly GDPs, annual as well as the preliminary national accounts for the period under review. The NSA received technical assistance from the IMF through Regional Technical Assistance Centre for Southern Africa – (AFRITAC South) in areas of national accounts. This technical assistance mission assisted in the improvement of GDP estimates and specifically focussed on the following areas:

- Improvements in the estimation of constant price compilation of annual GDP
- Compilation of current price estimates for annual GDP
- Analysis of NHIES results in estimating private final consumption expenditure
- Improvement of deflation techniques used in the national accounts

All subsequent Annual Gross Domestic Product Reports for 2017 were released on time, and here again the national accounts benefited from technical assistance from Afritac South and International Monetary Fund on improving the production of National Accounts.

During the period under review, the NSA also released the Preliminary National Accounts for 2017. Increased quality was added to improve user satisfaction by adding Tables on General Government, which included in-depth analysis on income, expenditure, and savings of general government.

Sectoral Reports

The NSA compiled sectoral reports for the period under review. The monthly reports released were building plans, electricity, livestock, tourism, and mining. Sectoral reports did not reach the 100 per cent target, which was due to unavailability of data from sources particularly during the festive season.

Statistical submission to SACU

As part of the NSA mandate in dissemination of statistics for evidence-based planning, as requirements for the SACU Revenue Sharing Agreement, the NSA submitted the Trade data, Gross Domestic Product and the de facto population figures for 2015 in anticipation of the calculations of shares for the financial year 2018/19.

Preparations for the 2018 Labour Force Survey

The NSA started with the coordination and planning of the survey by holding monthly meetings with few identified key internal stakeholders. In order to ensure data relevance the draft questionnaire was discussed at the stakeholders' workshop that was held on 24 and 25 January 2018 with key stakeholders.

2021 Census Project

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) will conduct the Population and Housing Census (PHC) in August 2021. The Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011 empowers NSA to conduct PHC on ten-year intervals. Therefore, the 2021 PHC will be the fourth census of this nature to be conducted in Namibia and the first to be conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency. The previous censuses were conducted in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. The Census Concept paper, Project document and the budget were developed during the period under review. The project team continues to search for ways of reducing the budget by possibly deploying new technologies and making use of government facilities such as schools and government vehicles.

Implementation of the 2017 Financial Inclusion Survey

The 2016/17 NFIS is the first of its kind to be conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in collaboration with the Bank of Namibia. In the past, the survey has been measured through the Finscope Survey of FinMark Trust (FMT) with the last survey conducted in 2011. Financial inclusion is an important national agenda spelled out in the Namibia Financial Sector Strategy where Government has identified financial Inclusion as a key driver for inclusive economic growth and prosperity. FinMark Trust (FMT) is providing technical support to the implementation of the survey. The fieldwork and calculation of weights were concluded during the period under review. The final report will guide as lessons learned for the next survey.

Production of the Annual Vital Statistics Report

Namibia Statistics Agency so far has produced three Annual Vital Statistics Reports for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017. These reports have been critical instruments in the improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system. These reports are as per the commitment made by the Government to produce Vital Statistics Reports from civil registration regardless of its status.

The fourth annual Vital Statistics report for the financial year 2017 was to be finalised by end of March 2018. The report presents basic births, deaths and marriages statistics, but excludes causes of deaths statistics from the civil registration data extracted from the National Population Register System (NPRS) from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI). The report is critical as it is to be used as a tool to improve the CRVS system in Namibia.

There were still some limitations in the data due to the fact that data provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration still does not meet standards as recommended by the UN principles and recommendations. All inconsistencies detected in the data by NSA were noted and communicated to the Ministry

of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI) as the data source for clarification. There has been a continuous communication between two the offices during the processing and analysis of the Civil Registration data in order to ensure quality and maintain consistency.

Production of the 2016 Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS)

The Namibia Statistics Agency has produced the 2016 NIDS report. The report provides up to date statistics and data on population size, growth, migration, fertility, mortality, housing and household characteristics in Namibia. These statistics are necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation, implementation of national and regional plan and programs. The report was launched in November 2017.

Quality Assurance and statistical standards

During the under review, the NSA developed a Namibia Compendium of Statistical and Spatial Concepts and Definitions, which currently presents all concepts and definitions used at the NSA. The Compendium has been approved for implementation; however, the national consultative exercises will only be taking place in the 2018/19 financial year.

In terms of quality assurance, the NSA has maintained the overall quality of the statistical products continue to improve on the turnaround time for statistical reviews. The quality of NSA statistics continues to be received favourably by the users.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: REALISE A SPATIALLY-ENABLED SOCIETY

It can be safely asserted that as much as 80 per cent of all Government data includes a location attribute, e.g. a place name, address, map reference, coordinates or similar information. Countless Government agencies, at all levels of government in many countries, have benefitted from better decision-making based on the integration of statistics with spatial information in disciplines as disparate as transport infrastructure to simply providing citizens better information that improves their lives. The following objectives and subsequent activities relate to efforts made by the NSA to build a digital national spatial data infrastructure and integrate statistics with location for effective decision-making and planning.

Objective 3.1: Enhance a nation-wide infrastructure of digital spatial data, tools and services

Provision of technical and administrative functions to the Committee for Spatial Data

The NSA contributes and guides the technical agenda of the Committee for Spatial Data. The term of office of the first committee ended in March 2017 and a new committee was appointed in April 2017. The new committee had two substantive meetings following their induction in the first quarter of 2017/18.

Introducing the 2nd Committee for Spatial Data for the period April 2017 – March 2020

The Minister in consultation with the Minister of Land Reform in April 2017 appointed the second Committee for Spatial Data for the next three years from 2017/18 to 2019/20. The members were inducted on the Statistics Act, NSDI policy, and strategic plan during its first annual meeting on 5 July 2017. The committee members are:

1. Mr Ndilipunye Shanyengana, Surveyor-General and Chairman (new member)
2. Mr Alex Shimuafeni, Statistician-General and Administrator of the NSDI
3. Dr Lisho Mundia, Ministry of Higher Education and Innovation (new member)
4. Ms Anna Nguno, Ministry of Mines and Energy (retained member)

5. Mr Mathias Metz, Geocarta Namibia (retained member)
6. Mr Faniel Maanda, City of Windhoek (retained member)
7. Ms Anna Erastus, a marine expert nominated by the Minister of Fisheries & Marine Resources (new member)
8. *Dr Alex Verlinden, Self Employed, (retained member)
9. Pending nominee by the Minister of Safety and Security through the Minister's office

*It must be noted with sadness that Dr Alex Verlinden who was reappointed to the second Committee passed away in Windhoek on 03 August 2017 after a short illness. His tremendous contribution in this sector will be remembered for many more years to come.

Among the milestones achieved through the new Committee are:

- Overseeing the successful development and launch of the national geographic portal (Geoportal)
- The hosting of a national data and information workshop which produced a national priority list for data and infrastructure in the NSDI
- Asserting to the development of an advance calendar for data collection for the NSDI
- A draft common spatial data sharing agreement is in place and awaiting inputs from the inter-Agency Steering Executive Subcommittee of the NSDI.

Create Partnership Agreements among all key NSDI stakeholders

The NSDI policy constrains participating government institutions to work together more closely towards the shared objectives and vision for the NSDI. As part of efforts to bring stakeholders together, the Committee for Spatial Data recommended the extension of the governance structure of the NSDI to include an inter-agency steering executive subcommittee (SEC) and two working groups on technical NSDI matters and governance. The Minister approved the extension on 12 October 2015.

With the above extension, the NSA was able to start the process of fashioning a robust partnership agreement model for the NSDI. High-level socialisations to management of participating institutions are continuously conducted with the aim of signing MoUs. Thirteen (13) institutions now form part of this arrangement as of March 2018. Namwater is the only institution that joined the partnership in 2017. Other targeted institutions at national level include:

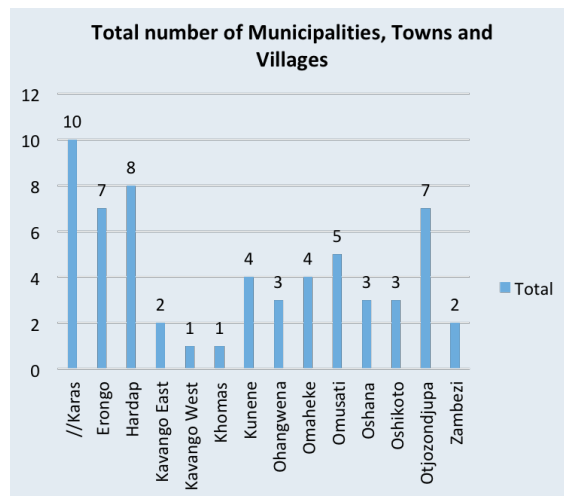
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MoU is with Attorney-General)
- Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoU is with Attorney-General)
- Ministry of Works and Transport (MoU submitted)
- Northern Regional Electricity Distributor (NoRED) - MoU submitted
- Central North Regional Electricity Distributor - (high level socialisation not done)
- City of Windhoek (MoU submitted)
- Erongo RED (high level socialisation not done)
- TransNamib (MoU submitted)
- CRAN (to be Ex-Officio)

In summary NSDI participation in Namibia at full spectrum is projected to be about 99 institutions operating at different levels of government split into the following three (3) phases:

- Phase 1: 25 institutions operating at national level (Offices, Ministries and Agencies) – First phase of coordination
- Phase 2: 14 Regional Councils
- Phase 3: 60 Municipalities, Towns and Villages

The following table shows the combined number of municipalities, towns and villages per region that are to be targeted in the third phase.

Chart: Total Number of Municipalities, Towns and Villages to participate in the NSDI



The partnership agreements simplify coordination and implementation by the NSA by creating a cohesive network of organisations with shared objectives and vision in matters relating to spatial data collection, management, storage and dissemination nationally. The partnerships ensure avoidance of duplication of resources of government in spatial data collection through a harmonised strategy, therefore saving costs. Furthermore, a structured network of institutions ensures timely access to quality critical planning information required in providing evidence-based development planning nationally as per the NDP 5.

NSDI Inter-Agency Steering Executive Subcommittee (SEC) Meetings

The SEC is a subcommittee of the Committee for Spatial Data consisting of management representatives from participating institutions. The aim of the subcommittee is to create and provide a platform to deliberate on NSDI implementation across government. The SEC presides over NSDI technical matters and reports to the Committee for Spatial Data. Initially, the SEC was expected to meet on an annual basis of which the Statistician-General chairs meetings. Only two (2) meetings were held during the financial year. Among the successes of the SEC, is the prompt finalisation of the National Geoportal, which was launched in August 2017, following a successful listing and inventorying of fundamental government datasets in various agencies.

The following lists the status of the current SEC representation as of March 2018.

1. Ms Gloria Simubali, Ministry of Mines and Energy
2. Mr Moses Hanana, Ministry of Land Reform
3. Mr Laban Hiwilepo, Telecom Namibia
4. Ms Sophie Tekie and Ms Angela Kabende, Roads Authority
5. Mr Francois Binnermann, NamPower
6. Mr Raimos Dengeinge, Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
7. Mr Big-Don Kandunda, Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
8. Mr Olimpio Nhuleipo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
9. Mr Johannes Ashipala, Ministry of Economic Planning and NPC serving as Ex-Officio
10. Pending nomination from the Office of the Prime Minister, Directorate of Disaster Risk Management serving as Ex-Officio
11. Pending nomination from MTC
12. Pending nomination from Namwater
13. Pending nomination from Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development

NSDI stakeholder engagement workshops

Two stakeholder engagement workshops were held in July and November 2017. The first engagement involved stakeholder institutions in the review of the national Geoportal, while the second was a data and information workshop aimed at the formulation of a national priority list for the NSDI. The priority list was needed in order to quantify and guide future funding requirements for the infrastructure.

Annual update of the NSDI geodatabase

A PostgreSQL/PostGIS geodatabase has been developed as part of the Geoportal. This geodatabase hosts all the fundamental datasets as scanned and listed from the various NSDI institutions. The geodatabase size will continuously change as the number of datasets received increase. The geodatabase is now only hosting vector data (point, line and area data). Some of the datasets are used as a source of visualisation on the portal system.

Perform NSDI project clearance functions

The following projects were received from stakeholder institutions and feedback or engagement was provided to the submitting institutions:

1. Provision of Geodata Maps to MTC – April 2017

NSA responded to the Geodata Maps Provision Tender that was advertised in April 2017 by MTC. A platform was facilitated with MTC to discuss and get clarity on the scope of work for the tender and matters relating to the enforcement of the NSDI policy and standards.

In order to ensure that some of the datasets collected through this tender benefit other government institutions, NSA formed part of the tender evaluation committee. It was concluded that the raw data might have restrictions of use by third parties, as they will be derived from commercial mapping satellites. However, MTC was advised to be cautious of any limitations on products acquired, as this has been the trend with many consultants. According to the NSDI policy, any purchase of data using public funds is a purchase for all other government agencies.

2. Capturing and Validation of National Cadastral Data – Ministry of Land Reform and Telecom Namibia

During NSDI high-level institutional socialisations, it came out that Telecom Namibia captures cadastral data from the Directorate of Survey and Mapping (DSM) under the Ministry of Land Reform from hard copy general plans. The aim is to cover the entire cadastre of the country.

The captured data is converted into GIS format for use in their internal spatial planning computer system. The Ministry is the official custodian of this data and captures the same information with the aim of digitalisation of the national cadastre. NSA worked to bring the two institutions together with the aim of avoiding duplication, ensuring data quality and potential sharing of resources.

Two technical meetings, chaired by the Surveyor-General and attended by the NSA and Telecom were held in May and June 2017. The technical sessions concluded that there are discrepancies between DSM and Telecom data. DSM data is more accurately captured. Among a number of recommendations are the following:

- Cadastral data should not be circulated nationally for now as this needs to still be verified. The data is sensitive and has legal implications on government. Once verified, the NSA is proposing the dissemination of parcel boundary outlines with basic information such as size, erf number and zoning only.
- It was indicated that areas of cooperation between Telecom and the Ministry need to be discussed, whereby resources can be put together as this will speed up the process of capturing cadastre data for the whole country.

3. *Pilot Project on Land Degradation Neutrality in Namibia / Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Old)*

This project is still pending as the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has not communicated progress to the NSA as of March 2018. The Committee for Spatial Data commented on the Pilot Project on Land Degradation Neutrality in Namibia, which was submitted to the NSA by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. However, the ministry did not consider some of the methodological recommendations made.

In May 2017, the Ministry approached the NSA to provide inputs on their pilot outputs from Otjozondjupa Region. It was observed that the Ministry now faces technical challenges concerning the comparability of soil laboratory tests from two laboratories. It can also be concluded that the level of achieved accuracies on land cover maps of Otjozondjupa is not conclusive to be used in future change detection studies.

The NSA presented NSDI requirements to the technical team at a training workshop held in Windhoek in June 2017. The Ministry was advised to sort out technical barriers faced in the pilot project before rolling out the same methodology to other regions.

4. *Site identification and marking of heritage sites for the liberation struggle of Namibia*

The NSA worked hand-in-hand with the Office of the Vice-President in the identification and marking of heritage sites and activities of the liberation struggle. The marking took place in the form of recording GPS coordinates at the respective identified areas. The NSA completed its task and reported to the Office of the Vice-President.

5. *Setting up the Otavi Village Council GIS Unit*

A request was submitted to the NSA to assist the Otavi Village Council in setting up their GIS Unit as part of the NSDI. The NSA was within its mandate to provide advisory services and assistance within the NSDI framework of building institutional competence to be able to collect and manage spatial data. The assistance would include providing advice on setting up an Open Source GIS Software and geodatabase environment to cut on costs and the provision of on-the-job training to key staff members. Following the advice, there has been no response forthcoming from the council.

6. *Acquisition of aerial photography for the Windhoek municipal council*

The City of Windhoek submitted to the NSA an application for clearance for the acquisition of Aerial Photographs of the Windhoek Municipal areas. Clearance to acquire aerial photography was granted in January 2018 for the following areas:

- Farm Groot Aub No. 267
- Entire areas within the boundaries of the Municipality of Windhoek

The City of Windhoek is required to submit to the NSA upon completion, the metadata of the final raw and derived fundamental datasets as per the NSDI metadata standard (Gazette No. 6144 of 2016). The submission of metadata should be made within one (1) month after completing the mapping exercise and generation of the required fundamental and thematic datasets.

7. *Water and Sanitation Census by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry*

In addition to the above-listed local, regional, and national projects, the NSA continued to assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Forestry (MAWF) in mapping out household level water and sanitation countrywide. The data is expected to be linked in a GIS, thus it is predictable to be validated to form part of the national data infrastructure. The final datasets are expected by the end of June 2018. This project is expected to continue in the next financial year amidst concerns already raised by the NSA on data quality.

Inventorying of fundamental spatial datasets in government agencies and institutions

The NSA has now a clear picture of the status of government fundamental spatial data after conducting a successful data environmental scan in various government institutions. The inventory of spatial data has been created and is more than 80% stable as not much new datasets are forthcoming from NSDI institutions. Most of the listed datasets during the exercise have formed part of the geographic portal.

Around 388 datasets were listed, and out of this only 142 datasets had basic metadata. The NSA further worked with data custodians to document their data. This included the documentation of restricted datasets. The sharing and visualisation of restricted data is not permitted although the NSA may host such datasets as per the NSDI policy. The inventorying of data will be a continuous process and now provides the basis for the NSA to develop a data advance release calendar for fundamental datasets.

Development of the National Geoportal System by the end of September 2017

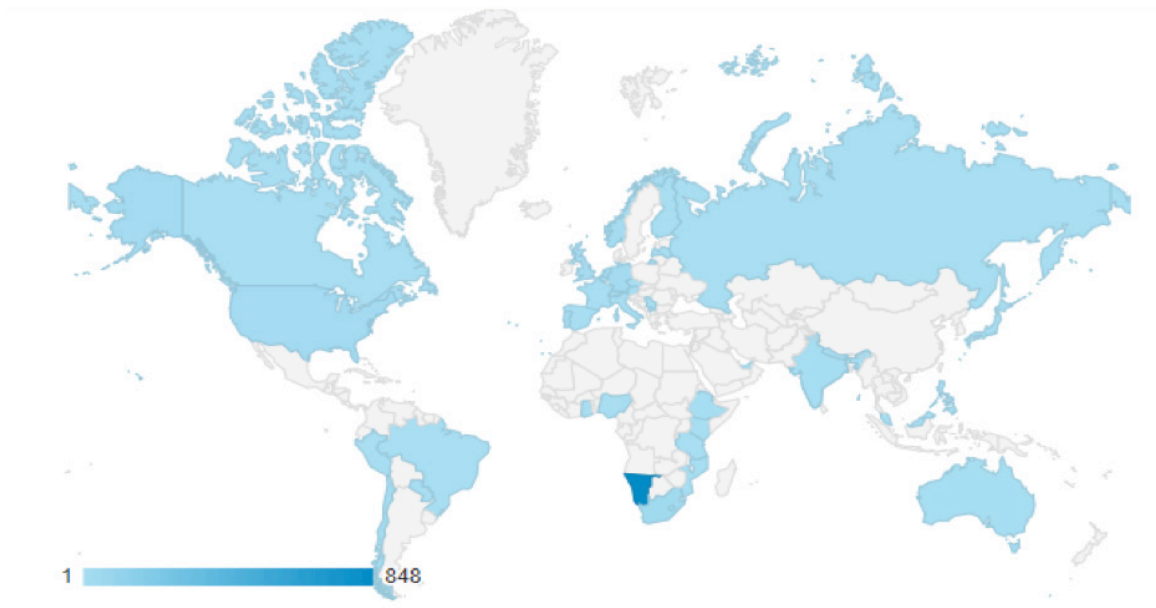
The national portal was completed and launched on 21 August 2017. Two staff members were trained in Norway on the development of the map viewer. The two staff trained four more champions who further trained the rest of the staff in the Department of GIS and NSDI Coordination.

Update of the NSDI geodatabase as per the annual work plan

The National Geographic Portal of the NSDI nicknamed DigitalNamibia was launched on 21 August 2017 by the Minister of Economic Planning and NPC, in consultation with the Minister of Land Reform. For the period 21 August 2017 – 25 March 2018, the Geoportal recorded 2,506 sessions on the web page from 1,031 new users from which 25.3% are returning visitors. Returning visitors are those users who already accessed the Geoportal at least once. The remaining 74.7% are new visitors. Average sessions lasted for 9 minutes 32 seconds with a bounce rate of 0.44%. The low bounce rate demonstrates the good health of the Geoportal system. Namibia recorded the highest number of users of 848 during the period.

During the same period above, the geographic portal was accessed from a total of 41 countries. South Africa, United States of America and Germany top the list of countries with more users who have accessed the Geoportal. Other countries in the top 10 users include Norway, Chile, United Kingdom, Portugal, Ethiopia, India and the Netherlands. The following map shows the countries from which the Geoportal was accessed during the reference period of August 2017 to March 2018.

The Map below showing the countries from where the Geoportal was accessed during the period under review



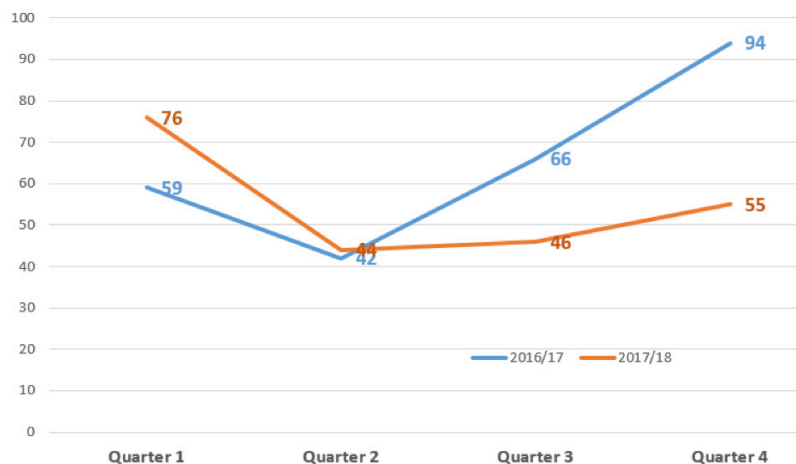
URL: DigitalNamibia = <https://digitalnamibia.nsa.org.na/>

Perform NSDI Help Desk functions e.g. spatial data requests

One of the key indicators of the success of the launched National Geoportal is the reduction in the number of spatial data requests reaching the NSA. A target of 120 spatial data requests was targeted for the 2017/18 financial year. A total of 221 requests were received with the highest number recorded in the first quarter. The Portal was launched in the second quarter we have recorded a decelerated trend in the quarterly data requests since then.

As compared to 2016/17 calendar year, we can observe a stabilisation in the data requests. This effect could be attributed to the effectiveness of the Geoportal system as many users are now utilising the online system.

Graph: Comparison of the trend of spatial data requests between 2016/17 and 2017/18



Update of the NSDI geodatabase as per the annual work plan

The NSDI database is updated when new or updated spatial data become available from stakeholders. Stakeholder institutions are required to regularly inform the Agency of any changes to its data holding. The following updates were effected on the database during the year under review:

- Up-to-date location of police stations in Namibia were received from the Namibian Police (NAMPOL)
- Bathymetry contours, territorial waters, and exclusive economic zone were received from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Crop fields and new tenure were received from the Ministry of Land Reform
- Education statistics were received from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and they were linked to the geographic locations of schools that were updated in July 2017
- All network coverage (2G, 3G and 4G) was obtained from CRAN. The basic metadata that came with the datasets were also recorded on the metadata catalogue
- Transportation Network 11 consisting of district, main and trunk roads were received from the Roads Authority.

NSDI opportunities

- The NSDI has potential to harmonise government budgets which are aimed at spatial data related activities, therefore saving government resources.
- The NSDI can generate funds and increase the tax base of central government by developing the geo-ICT market in the country once data and information in the infrastructure is timely and of good quality.
- Full participation by government Offices, Ministries and Agencies will eliminate the duplication of resources and efforts.
- Orderly spatial planning countrywide if government enforces the full implementation of the NSDI.

Build institutional competence to be able to collect, maintain and disseminate national spatial data

The NSA conducted two stakeholder capacity building workshops for regional government offices during October 2017. More than 80 regional government personnel were trained in basic Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS). The regions were divided into two training venues, one in Mariental for Hardap, //Kharas, Khomas and Omaheke Regions and Swakopmund for Erongo and Otjozondjupa Regions. Attendants mainly consisted of local authority and regional council technical staff.

Develop a compliance programme for NSDI standards and specifications

The NSDI certification / compliance programme targets existing data and future data collections and ICT systems for data management and dissemination initiated by spatial data custodians. The programme is as per the first NSDI strategic plan 2015 – 2020 which calls for the development and administration of a compliance programme.

It is mandatory for organisations to put in place quality management systems for spatial data collection, management and dissemination. The critical component of this programme was to be developed during this financial year through a consultancy. However, interests received both nationally and internationally could not meet the financial ability of the Agency. The programme is therefore deferred to the next financial year.

Develop and implement the NSDI Advance Collection Calendar (ADCC)

The NSDI release calendar was developed and circulated to stakeholders in the last quarter of the financial year. The 2018/19 initial calendar is featuring seven (7) national datasets which will be updated during the 2018/19 calendar year. The calendar is expected to be regularly updated and circulated in order to avoid any duplication in data collection. It is also possible for institutions collection data to align their projects and thereby sharing resources. The following table is an illustration of the ADCC.



ADVANCE DATA COLLECTION CALENDAR (ADCC)

TOPIC CATEGORY	DATA TITLE	COVERAGE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DATE OF LAST UPDATE	EXPECTED DATA RELEASE DATE
Education	15th Day School Statistics	National	Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture	Jan-17	May-18
Transportation Networks	District Roads N11	National	Roads Authority	2016	Mar-18
Transportation Networks	Main Roads N11	National	Roads Authority	2016	Mar-18
Transportation Networks	Trunk Roads N11	National	Roads Authority	2016	Mar-18
Demography	National Sampling Frame 2016	National	Namibia Statistics Agency	30-Sep-17	30-Sep-18
Utilities	Powerlines	National	Nampower	03-Jan-18	Jul-18
Utilities	Substations	National	Nampower	03-Jan-18	Jul-18



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Objective 3.2: Improve statistical integration with spatial data

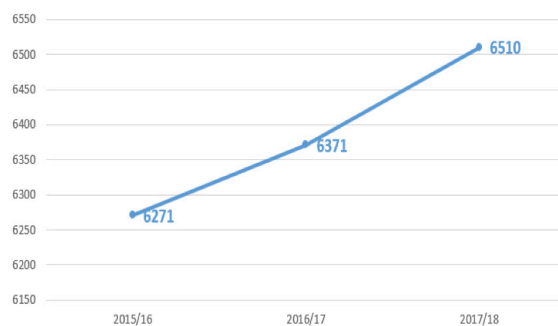
Conduct annual national sampling frame adjustment in fast growing areas of the country by the end of September 2017

The National Sampling Frame is the only dataset in the NSA custodianship updated annually. The rest of the updates made on the geodatabase depend on the availability of new or revised datasets from government.

The national sampling frame was updated in areas that were reported to be growing fast countrywide. The frame now consists of 6 510 primary sampling units (PSUs) compared to 6 371 in the previous financial year. The frame was stamped on 30 September 2017 and was effective from October onwards.

It must be stated here that some of the mass housing project areas of government are not yet occupied. This might affect sampling for future surveys and censuses during the 2018/19 financial year. A strategy of flagging the areas not occupied during sampling is being considered to avoid too much weight calibrations in surveys.

Growth trend for the National Sampling Frame from 2015/2016 to 2017/2018



Align Health districts to the national statistical sampling frame by the end of March 2018.

As part of efforts to provide statistics at different levels of functional areas, the Ministry of Health and Social Services and NSA planned to align the health districts to the national sampling frame. This alignment will ensure that statistical surveys and censuses conducted by both the Ministry and NSA can forecast statistics at this functional level. However, the project finalisation by the Ministry could not be concluded by the end of this calendar year. NSA is still awaiting direction on the status of the project from the Ministry as the project owner.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: ENHANCE ORGANISATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

In order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness, the following objectives were developed and followed through during the period under review as reported below:

Objective 4.1: Strengthen Business Logistics and Security

A draft information security and data protection policy was developed in the period under review and will be submitted to the Board for approval and implementation of the policy shall start in the 2018/19 financial year. This policy outlines the concepts and principles for information security and data protection at the NSA. It further defines the implementation of controls that will assist the NSA to maintain confidentiality, integrity, and availability of secure Information and Communication Technology (ICT) assets by providing guidance and essential roles and responsibilities within the Namibia Statistics Agency for creating and maintaining an environment that safeguards data and information resources from personal, professional and institutional threats.

Security Risk Management, as a component of management, has received particular attention from both senior managers and clients of security services. In addition, the rationalization of certain traditional security policing functions meant that both private and commercial enterprises must depend more on their own methods of managing risk, preventing loss and protecting the integrity of their assets.

These days, key role players including the NSA, is seeking to manage security risks by applying sound management skills and scientific principles. In essence, today's way of managing risks in the corporate world is very technical, methodical and systematic. To do this effectively and efficiently entails developing security plans and policies, raising levels of security awareness,

implementing proactive measures to minimize losses and protect assets, and advising top management on the implementation of cost-effective security measures that will ultimately impact positively on the company's bottom line.

In order to address the modern day security risk management concepts, the NSA undertook a number of projects aimed at streamlining NSA security operations with its business. Although the NSA has good baseline security applications, there is further need to strengthen and implement additional measures.

Whilst significant progress in attaining the targets has been made, various challenges were also encountered. Major challenges found within the security and safety area are that of: resource deployment and lack of modern day technology.

Major security challenges identified were misuse of company vehicles, accidents and loss of company items. Although the safety function is largely depended on focal persons, good progress has been made with the implementation of safety programs, drills and inspections. Smart partnerships relationships has been proposed with National Youth Service and the technical detail is currently under scrutiny prior to presentation to the Board. Incidents: Due to increase in security and safety awareness session, the NSA is happy to report that there is an improvement in the overall reporting of incidents within the NSA. At least five cases pertaining to motor vehicle accidents, fraud and corruption and discrimination charges are under police and ACC investigation.

On an administrative level, the NSA reviewed and proposed new security and safety related policies for the improvement of the function. The propose policies will be presented for approval prior to September 2018.

Business Continuity Management Policy (BCMP) The BCMP is completed and was presented to the Management Committee. The purpose of this policy is to communicate Business Continuity

Management (BCM) Policy, its framework, responsibilities, and guiding principles for NSA to effectively prepare for and achieve its strategic BCM aim through times of major crisis. Furthermore, it seeks to preserve the reputation, meet the responsibilities and ensure the continued operation of the statistical value chain processes.

Objective 4.2: Strengthen Good Corporate Governance

The NSA has managed to submit the Annual Reports and financial statements, together with the unqualified audit opinion as approved by the Board, to the line Minister by June 2017. Regular board and committee meetings took place and there was an adherence to the procurement policy and procedures. Management accounts have also been produced on a monthly basis.

Objective 4.3: Enhance risk management and Internal Audit

The Agency's risk management is based on the principles of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) which aims to ensure that the Agency achieves its strategic goals by reducing the likelihood of risk occurrence and the impact thereof. The Agency's risk taking is steered by the risk appetite and the risk tolerance as set by the Board of Directors.

The risk management function facilitates risk awareness by promoting a forward looking assessment of the Agency's risk profile. Further, it ensures that all potential risks are managed appropriately so as not to hinder the Agency from delivering on its mandate.

During the current financial year risk assessments were conducted at both the strategic and operational levels. At the strategic level the Finance and Audit Committee, approved a risk-based internal audit plan, reviewed risk management reports and engaged management on the risk management. At operational level, Internal Audit finalised seven regional reports, the procurement audit report, an IT asset register review and two ad hoc reports. Further, the Risk Champions reviewed the Risk Register and advised Management on the overall system of risk management process by escalating areas where the residual risk is considered to be above the acceptable risk appetite.

The table below indicates current risks that have a high inherent risk rating value and that present a significant risk on the Agency’s mandate:

Number	Risk	Mitigating actions
1	Insufficient funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach donors to request more funding • Create partnerships with various organizations (national and international) • Mainstream statistics in NDP5 and all government development programmes
2	Lack of Business Process Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Process Mapping Committee established • Business process mapping in progress to be finalised by the end of the 2018/19 financial year
3	Non-alignment of approved structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realign structure against approved projects annually • Filling of critical positions • Business Process Mapping is in progress
4	Ineffective Business Continuity Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery (BCDR) oversight team • Draft the Business Continuity Policy and framework • Appointment of Business Continuity Management (BCM) champions

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: REALISE SUSTAINABILITY IN FUNDING FOR STATISTICS

Objective 5.1: Increase funding for statistics

To close the funding gap, the Agency embarked on the Namibia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) survey that was carried out by the Ministry of Health and Services. The Ministry of Health and Services is leading this survey in collaboration with Namibia Institute of Pathology (NIP) and the Agency. The survey is supported by the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), through the U.S. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

For the Agency's role in this survey, the Agency was able to generate N\$ 2,336,181 in revenue that was utilised to fund activities that the 2017/18 budget allocation was not able to sustain.

Resource Mobilisation Funding:

This activity, led by the SG, did not take place during the period under review. However the Agency managed to garner funds by assisting the Ministry of Health and Social Services with carrying out the NAMPHIA survey and also the conducting of the Financial Inclusion Survey which is jointly funded by the Bank of Namibia and the World Bank.

Presentation to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees to create awareness and subsequently for resource mobilisation:

The opportunity to present to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees did not arise and a presentation on NSDI was however done to the Permanent Secretaries Forum in November 2017. Although no funds were secured from this meeting, NSDI awareness was created as well as the advantage of cost saving through coordinated efforts of the NSDI was also acknowledged and appreciated by this forum of Permanent Secretaries chaired by the Secretary to Cabinet.

Objective 5.2: Stewardship of resources

The Agency's Annual Financial Statements are fairly stated and remain free from material misstatements which has resulted in an unqualified audit opinion. The Annual Financial Statements conform to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The unqualified audit opinion also means that the Annual Financial Statements are transparent and reflect a true and fair view of the Agency. One of the core values of the Agency is transparency, and this value is displayed through the unqualified audit opinion.

The Agency's allocation for its 2017/18 financial year was N\$ 105 million in the prior financial year the Agency was initially allocated N\$ 139.5 million which was cut by N\$ 6 million during the mid-term budget review to N\$133.5 million. The reduction in the funding together with the timing of the cash flow into the Agency resulted in major reduction in expenditure and this hindered on the ability of the Agency to execute the projects that were budgeted.

Although the budget allocation for the 2017/18 financial was N\$ 105 million the Agency received an amount of N\$ 105.9 million. In the prior financial year the Agency received less than the allocated amount of N\$ 133.8 million as it only received N\$ 131.9 million.

Actual expenditure for the current financial year amounted to N\$ 99.9 million. In the prior financial year the total expenditure amounted to N\$ 144.2 million. The significant decline in the expenditure is mainly attributed to the fact that no major projects took place in the current financial year. No fruitless and wasteful expenditure was reported in the financial year.

The allocated amount was not sufficient for the Agency to carry out any major projects, the total amount for projects amounted to N\$ 8.8 million in the current financial year as compared to the prior financial year where the amount stood at N\$ 30.8 million. The significant decline in the project cost(s) was attributed to the fact that in the current financial year the Annual Labour Force Survey did not take place. Budgetary provision had been made for the Annual Labour

Force Survey but there was a shortfall that the Agency was anticipating to get in order to carry out the project but this never materialised.

The Agency received N\$ 1.8 million from the Bank of Namibia for the Namibia Financial Inclusion Survey, The Agency contributed to the balance of this project which amounted to N\$ 4.5 million in the current financial year.

The World Bank approved a grant of N\$ 4.6 million to the Agency for the following, Namibia Financial Inclusion Survey, quality assurance on the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey and Statistical analysis and Training.

Other grants that the Agency received includes the following, N\$ 283 330 from FAO and N\$ 133 212 from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Agency implemented cost containment measures for travel management, overtime and training. The Agency continues to empower and equip the staff so as to reduce the dependency in the usage of consultants. The Agency has resorted to make use of consultants in areas that do not have adequate resources or skills. Training was mainly done through the utilisation of donor funds and the main focus was the technical support.

Due to the cash flow challenges the Agency could only carry out one (1) asset verification at the Head office and the Data Processing Centre, alternative procedures were carried out for the regional offices. The Agency had planned to carry out two asset verification exercises in the current financial year. Tangible and intangible assets to the value of N\$ 565,229 was acquired during the financial year, the value is significantly lower than in the prior year whereby Fixed assets to the value of N\$ 5.3 million was acquired and intangible assets to the value of N\$ 1.1 million was acquired, this decline is mainly attributed to the reduction in the funding.

The useful life of the motor vehicles was re-assessed in the current financial year and management are of the opinion that the motor vehicles have a residual value and will not be

completely written off at the end of the useful life. This change has been incorporated in the Annual Financial Statements which will result in a decline in the depreciation being provided on the motor vehicles. The Asset management policy was developed and would be presented to the Board for approval in the new financial year.

The total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year amounted to N\$ 44.5 million and the operating surplus for the year amounted to N\$ 12.7 million. The main contributing factor to the large figures in the cash and operating surplus is due to the timing of the cash flow into the Agency. A large portion of the cash came in during the last two (2) months of the financial year which resulted in the Agency not being able to execute most of the planned projects.

However the amount will be utilised in the new financial year to close the gap with what the Agency has been allocated in order for the Agency to fulfil its mandate. This amount has been allocated to the Annual Labour Force Survey. The monthly fund request(s) for the current financial year to the line Ministry was done on time and therefore the Agency managed to sustain itself during the financial year.

The 2018/19 budget request was done as per the requested date to National Planning Commission, the date was set for end of August 2017 but this was changed to December 2017 and the Agency met the deadline. The funds that have been allocated to the Agency for the 2018/19 financial year as well as the opening surplus will be able to sustain the operational costs for the 2018/19 financial year. The planned funding will ensure the operational existence of the Agency which confirms the appropriateness of the going concern basis in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

STRATEGIC GOAL 6: PROMOTE A NATIONAL CULTURE OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY, PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS

It is critical that in the information age there is a culture of extensive use of data in running the State and society as a whole. In particular, policy-making, planning, and decision-making are evidence-based. The following three objectives are aimed at promoting the culture of evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making:

Objective 6.1: Increase statistical awareness across society

The NSA continues to create statistical awareness around the country and beyond. During the period under review the NSA has engaged the media on various activities related to released statistics such as the Labour Force Report, GDP, Trade Statistics, NCPI and the World Bank collaborated on the report on Fiscal Policy befitting the poor, amongst many others. After the launch of these reports, print and broadcast media were engaged and partnered with, to explain and disseminate the meaning of these statistics to the nation. This included consultative meetings with the majority of our stakeholders.

The Agency also facilitated the different road shows under the Geoportal together with the NBC radio station. This process happened in the Erongo, //Kharas, and Oshana regions. The process, albeit costly, allowed for the Agency to not only drive its image to the masses but it allowed for the education on the importance of statistics. Internal stakeholders were also not left out of the fore as the Agency was able to produce an internal newsletter at the end of each quarter.

Africa Statistics Day was celebrated on 17 November in Okahandja Park, where a scholar presented a poem on statistics to participants. The day was celebrated in the heart of Katutura and was used for the NSA to clarify the importance and benefits of statistics. Using a marching band to attract the crowd, the event, held at Mount View primary school, allowed for the participation of the school-going children at the event.

A report by the World Bank titled Does Fiscal Policy Benefit the Poor and Reduce Inequality in Namibia was prepared and launched. This report analyses how Namibia's fiscal policy benefits the poor and reduces inequality. It found that Namibia's fiscal policy indeed benefits the poor and reduces inequality. Further consultations with stakeholders such as the Ministry of Finance and the media were held. The World Bank delegation also did NBC radio and television interviews to that effect.

The Agency has a mandate of ensuring proper dissemination of statistics. This adds to having to ensure that users of statistics are aware about the statistics that the Agency produces. Through this juncture, the NSA undertook to visit at least six trade fairs across the country. As much as the Agency would have liked to, having to visit all trade fairs across the country could however not materialise. This was partly due to a lack of funds and few staff.

Statistical awareness in this case was combined with radio interviews across all languages at the trade fairs and expos. Broadcasting in all of these languages did not only create hype for the public to attend the trade fairs and most importantly the NSA stand, but it also ensured that the public understands some of the statistics we are responsible for collecting. Even though the language barrier proved to be a challenge, we were able to do interviews in all languages.

The Stats on the Move campaign highlighted some of the statistics that the Agency produces and its importance in assisting with the nation's development. In its third year running, the campaign still proves to be an important tool as it allows for immediate interactions between staff and the public. The campaign visited a few schools across the country. This exercise was however also hampered by a lack of funds, as the campaign could not be rolled out to schools in all regions.

The NSA Advance Release Calendar plays an important part in creating awareness as our stakeholders depend on it for upcoming releases. This tool needed to be occasionally updated to ensure that our stakeholders are aware of future releases. Lastly, social media played an important

role in increasing the awareness of statistics as active participation by the public was evident during the period under review.

During the period under review, NSA hosted two public lectures. One was hosted by Prof Giovanni Vecchi, a World Bank consultant, titled 'Poverty estimations in Namibia based on the Namibia Income and Expenditure Survey' on the 6th July 2017. The other one was based on the production of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and was conducted by Mr David Fenwick, an IMF technical expert, on 2 October 2018. Mr Fenwick is also a UN international expert on CPI as well as the expert leader providing methodological support to Eurostat on price statistics.

And lastly, as part of the actions in support of increasing awareness the socialisation of the data warehouse system internally was conducted through knowledge sharing forums with the internal staff and training was conducted thereof, this socialisation training was delivered to the Economics department in June 2017 and further socialisation efforts are being undertaken in the 2018/19 financial year.

Objective 6.2: Improve data dissemination and communication

The NSA developed and launched a Statistical Mobile Application, which allows for users to access and store statistics on their mobile phone and similar devices. This innovation was necessitated by the challenges the Agency faces in the dissemination of statistics.

The main aim of the mobile application was, amongst others, to ensure that all regional leaders have the Statistical Mobile App on their mobile devices for easier and instant access to the published statistics. The other purpose was to ensure that planners from the regions as well as researchers and policy makers have access to the App and can use it to disseminate latest statistics to all stakeholders as well as for research and policy making, respectively.

All released reports were also disseminated to the stakeholders through the stakeholders' mailing list and dissemination through hard copies. These included University libraries and

information resource centres. This however was done in rationed quantities because of limited funds. The Agency also created the Geoportal, a website that allows for one to access geographic information. This was also presented to the regional leaders and stakeholders through regional visits.

The Geoportal was successfully developed and launched on 21 August 2017 in Windhoek and rolled out to regions thereafter. The Minister of Economic Planning and NPC, Honourable Tom Alweendo launched the system, in consultation with the Minister of Land Reform, Honourable Utoni Nujoma. The Minister of Information and Communication Technology, Honourable Tjekero Tweya served as high-level observer as his Ministry is custodian of ICT of government. The Geoportal was rolled out to all the 14 administrative regions of Namibia.



Picture 1: Launch of the National Geographic Portal (Mr Alex Mudabeti, Deputy Commissioner Nghishidimbwa, Hon Tjekero Tweya, Hon Utoni Nujoma, Hon Tom Alweendo, Mrs Florentia Amuenje, Mr Ndilipunye Shanyengana, Mr Alex Shimuafeni)

In keeping up with its social media strategy, the NSA provoked discussions and awareness through its social media pages. This was done through competitions that allowed the public to respond to questions on the knowledge of some of the information the agency produces. The Agency also produced social media marketing tools with the production of graphics to summarise the statistics produced by the NSA. The Agency would of course have wanted to produce animations to make the social media and interactions as engaging and informative as

possible. However, due to a lack of funds, the Agency could not acquire the software for this.

The NSA released and launched the Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) results as well as the Namibia Labour Force Survey (LFS) Report in 2017. The results of the two surveys were disseminated in all 14 regions during January and February 2018 in order to increase the use of such statistics during planning and decision-making.

Regional Statisticians assisted with the coordination of regional dissemination workshops and participated in such regional dissemination workshops that were conducted in all regions.

The NSA engaged the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology on the probability of using the information centres run by the Ministry for further information dissemination. To this regard the Ministerial staff and staff from the NSA visited the centre in Groot Aub to assess its suitability for the Agency's dissemination plans. The Agency is thus finalising the Memorandum of Understanding between the NSA and the ministry in order to officiate the use of this centres.

Objective 6.3: Increase data user satisfaction

Regional stakeholders' queries on statistics and spatial data that came at regional NSA offices through different mediums of communication were handled extensively. Regional Statisticians attended to basic queries and facilitated the more comprehensive queries to the head office and those were also handled on time. This demonstrates the very important role our regional offices play in disseminating both statistics and spatial information nationally. It is envisaged that with the official launch of the NSDI portal, the number of external requests will reduce.

Stakeholders' queries and contributions, through different mediums of communication, were handled through feedback and engagement of clients.

The NSA continues to engage users and educate them in the use of statistics. An invite to present the compilation of national accounts was received from the Bank of Namibia. The presentation was prepared according to the specific areas as requested by the Central bank and it was successful.

Queries from stakeholders, including the media, were completed within the set period of 24 hours. Trade fairs were also used to get feedback from stakeholders on their perception about the Agency.

The Agency continues to attend to data requests from users during the period under review. Specific statistical tables and indicators were produced as per request of clients mainly in the areas of population, labour force, disability, and labour force statistics.

The NSA hosted a spatial data and information workshop in November 2017 with the main purpose of generating a national priority list for the national spatial data infrastructure. A list ranging from national data to ICT infrastructure was generated and is awaiting finalisation by the Committee for Spatial Data. The Committee is expected to escalate the list to higher authority as it involves aspects of funding for the infrastructure.

The NSA has set a target of 8,750 web hits for its online data dissemination tools and services per quarter. The IT and Communications divisions are responsible for achieving this target. According to the visits and download statistics logged for the period under review, the total number of web hits of the online dissemination tools for the period under review is recorded at 88,372. Online publications were recorded at 20,000 downloads whilst 6,451 was recorded for mobile application downloads. Therefore, the target number was significantly exceeded.

SECTION D: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



BOARD MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Agency's annual financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position at 31 March 2018, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' report, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Statistics Act 9 of 2011.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The Board members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Agency and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Board members to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Agency and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Agency's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Agency is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Agency. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimize it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Board members are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board members have reviewed the Agency's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2019 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Agency has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Agency's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Agency's external auditors and their report is presented on page 61 to 62.

BOARD MEMBERS' APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements set out on pages 63 to 83 were approved by the board members and are signed on their behalf by:



Director

11-06-2018

Date



Director

11.06.18

Date

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Namibia Statistics Agency

Report on the Audit of the Annual financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Namibia Statistics Agency (the Agency) as at 31 March 2018, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Statistics Act 9 of 2011.

What we have audited

Namibia Statistics Agency's financial statements set out on pages 63 to 83 comprise:

- the members' report for the year ended 31 March 2018;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Agency in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A & B) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Namibia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with this and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Namibia.

Other information

The members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of information included in the Agency's annual financial statements for the year end d 31 March 2018. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material statement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the members for the financial statements

The members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Statistics Act 9 of 2011, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the Agency or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Agency to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



PricewaterhouseCoopers

Registered Accountants and Auditors Chartered Accountants and Auditors (Namibia)

Per: Samuel N Ndahangwapo Partner

Windhoek

Date: 25 June 2018

The Board members present their report for the year ended 31 March 2018

Background and Operations

"The Namibia Statistics Agency [the "Agency"] was established by the Government of the Republic of Namibia in terms of the Statistics Act 9 of 2011 to constitute the central statistical authority for the State; to collect, produce, analyse and disseminate official and other statistics in Namibia; facilitate the capture, management, maintenance, integration, distribution and use of spatial data; to develop and coordinate the National Statistics System and the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI); and to advise the Minister of economic planning on matters related to official and other statistics, whether of its own accord or at the request of the Minister.

Review of Financial Results

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Agency are set out in these financial statements.

Board Members and Secretaries

The Board members in office during the year and at the date of this report were as follows:

Mr John Steytler	Chairperson	Appointed 01 September 2017
Professor Nelago Indongo	Vice Chairperson	Appointed 01 September 2017
Ms Libertha Kapere	Director	Appointed 01 September 2017
Mr Salomo Hei	Director	Appointed 01 September 2017
Ms Claretta Gamses	Director	Resigned 31 December 2017
Mr Israel Tjizake	Director	Resigned 31 October 2017
Ms Florette N Nakusera	Chairperson	Term ended 30 August 2017
Mr Sikongo G Haihambo	Vice Chairperson	Resigned 31 October 2017
Ms Florentia Amuenje	Director	Term ended 30 August 2017
Dr Martin Mwinga	Director	Term ended 30 August 2017

Secretary:

The secretary to the Agency during the year is Ms Ruusa Shipiki.

Business	Postal
FGI House	P.O.Box 2133
Post Street Mall	Windhoek, Namibia
Windhoek, Namibia	

Auditors

PriceWaterhouse Coopers was appointed as the Agency auditors in accordance with Section 30 (b) of the Statistics Act, 2011.

Property, Plant and Equipment

There was no change in the nature of the property, plant and equipment of the Agency or in the policy regarding their use.

Subsequent Events

No events or circumstances have arisen between 31 March 2018 and the date of this report which would require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.

Going Concern

The Agency recorded a surplus of N\$ 12 791 763 (2017: N\$ 6 538 750) and expects adequate funding from the Government of Namibia for the 2018/2019 financial year. The surplus and the allocated funding from the Government of the Republic of Namibia will be able to sustain the operational costs. Therefore, the planned funding will ensure the operational existence of the Agency which confirms the appropriateness of the going concern basis in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

Statement of financial position

	Notes	2018	2017
		N\$	N\$
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	15,190,327	21,578,530
Intangible assets	13	1,810,879	3,125,353
Total non-current assets		17,001,206	24,703,883
<i>Current assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	14	1,026,658	1,070,342
Cash and cash equivalents	11	44,566,529	26,563,182
Total current assets		45,593,186	27,633,526
Total assets		62,594,392	52,337,407
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Accumulated surplus		48,985,710	35,958,981
Total capital and reserves		48,985,710	35,958,981
<i>Non Current liabilities</i>			
Deferred income	16	1,149,416	3,994,462
Total non current liabilities		1,149,416	3,994,462
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Deferred income	16	1,865,098	1,568,885
Trade and other payables	15	10,594,168	10,815,078
Total current liabilities		12,459,266	12,383,963
Total liabilities		13,608,682	16,378,425
Total equity and liabilities		62,594,392	52,337,407

Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2018	2017
		N\$	N\$
Revenue	3	112,962,212	141,002,400
Cost of projects	4	(8,852,242)	(30,822,220)
Income before other operating expense and income		104,109,970	110,180,180
Other income	5	3,549,015	3,608,644
Distribution expenses	7	(742,417)	(1,599,272)
Administrative expenses	8	(5,050,972)	(5,456,824)
Other operating expenses	9	(89,125,849)	(100,367,581)
Operating Profit		12,739,747	6,365,149
Finance Income	6	52,017	173,603
Operating Surplus for the year		12,791,763	6,538,752

Statement of changes in equity

	Accumulated	
	Surplus	Total
	N\$	N\$
Balance at 31 March 2016	29,420,232	29,420,232
Surplus for the year	6,538,755	6,538,755
Balance at 31 March 2017	35,958,987	35,958,987
Surplus for the year	12,791,763	12,791,763
Current year adjustment	234,965	
Balance at 31 March 2018	48,985,716	48,750,751

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2018	2017
		N\$	N\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from Government of Namibia		112,962,212	141,002,400
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(99,428,070)	(137,781,672)
Cash generated from operations	17	13,534,142	3,220,728
Proceeds from Donors		4,920,676	345,443
Interest received		52,017	173,603
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>		18,506,834	3,739,774
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of equipment	12	(385,049)	(5,304,272)
Purchase of intangible asset	13	(180,180)	(1,142,729)
Proceeds from sale of assets		61,742	3,486,093
Net cash used in investing activities		(503,487)	(2,960,908)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		18,003,348	778,864
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		26,563,181	25,784,322
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11	44,566,529	26,563,181

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of Accounting

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB and the requirements of the Statistics Act 9 of 2011.

1.1 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

New and revised pronouncements as at 31 March 2018

The following tables contains effective dates of IFRS's and recently revised IAS's, which have not been early adopted by the Agency and that might affect future financial periods:

IAS/IFRS	Pronouncement	Effective date
IFRS 9	Replacement of guidance in IAS 39	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
	This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.	
IFRS 15	New standard that introduces a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
	The FASB and IASB issued their long awaited converged standard on revenue recognition on 29 May 2014. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which occurs when control of good or service transfers to a customer.	
IFRS 16	New standard that introduces a single lessee accounting model	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 – earlier application permitted if IFRS 15 is also applied.
	This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. The standard supersedes IAS 17, 'Leases', IFRIC 4, 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC 15, 'Operating Leases – Incentives' and SIC 27, 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'.	
IFRIC 22	Guidance on foreign currency transactions and advance consideration	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
	This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payment/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice.	

Amendments in International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

IAS/IFRS	Pronouncement	Effective date
IAS 7	Amendment to IAS 7 on disclosure	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
	In January 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued an amendment to IAS 7 introducing an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.	
IFRS 15	Amendment to revenue from contracts with customers.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
	The IASB has amended IFRS 15 to clarify the guidance, but there were no major changes to the standard itself. The amendments comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation).	

Board members anticipate that the adoption of the recent standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in future periods.

The financial statements are presented in Namibia Dollar (N\$).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant judgment and sources of estimation uncertainty

The annual financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities where the fair value and amortised cost basis of accounting are adopted. The accounting policies of the agency, which are set out below, have been consistently applied and comply in all material respects with International Financial Reporting Standards.

2.1 Taxation

No income or any other tax, duty or levy imposed under any law is payable by the Agency in terms of Section 32 of the Statistics Act, 2011.

2.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably."

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Work in progress comprises of computer software bought and not in use. These items are carried a cost and not depreciated as they are not available for use.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item

Computer Software: 5 years

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the Agency holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

Item	Method	Average useful life
Motor Vehicles	Straight line	4years (with 30% residual value)
Computer Equipment	Straight line	3years
Office Equipment	Straight line	3years
Furniture & fittings	Straight line	6years
Leasehold Improvements	Straight line	5years

The depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.4 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This asset is not discounted.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

2.5 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, financial and non-financial assets not carried at fair value, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Similarly, at each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying amount of each item of inventory (or agency of similar items) with its selling price less costs to complete and sell. If an item of inventory (or agency of similar items) is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount (selling price less costs to complete and sell, in the case of inventories), but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (agency of related assets) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

2.6.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial instruments, including derivative instruments, are recognised on the statement of financial position. Financial instruments are initially recognised when the agency becomes party to the contractual terms of the instruments and are measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given (financial asset) or received (financial liability or equity instrument) for it. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

2.6.2 Fair value methods and assumptions

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an organised financial market are measured at the applicable quoted prices, adjusted for any transaction costs necessary to realise the assets or settle the liabilities.

The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an organised financial market, is determined using a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at statement of financial position date, including independent appraisals and discounted cash flow methods. The fair value determined is adjusted for any transaction costs necessary to realise the assets or settle the liabilities. The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values due to the short-term trading cycle of these items.

2.6.3 De-recognition

Financial assets (or a portion thereof) are de-recognised when the agency realises the rights to the benefits specified in the contract, the rights expire or the agency surrenders or otherwise loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset.

On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and proceeds receivable and any prior adjustment to reflect fair value that had been reported in equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities (or a portion thereof) are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, including related unamortised costs, and amount paid for it are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6.4 Financial assets

The agency's principal financial assets are trade and other receivables and bank and cash balances:

Trade and other receivables

Accounts receivable originated by the agency is stated at their cost less a provision for impairment. An estimate of doubtful debts is made based on a review of all outstanding amounts at reporting date. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Bank and cash balances

The accounting policy for bank and cash balances is dealt with under cash and cash equivalents set out in note 2.9.

2.6.5 Financial liabilities

The Agency's principal financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

Trade and other payables

Accounts payable are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.7 Loans and trade receivables

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

2.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Retirement fund

Benefits are provided for employees by an independent retirement fund to which the agency contributes. The retirement fund is governed by the Namibian Pension Funds Act. The retirement fund is in the nature of a defined contribution plan. All employees contribute to the fund. The contributions commenced from 01 April 2013.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value and comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and instruments in money market, net of bank overdrafts and committed loan facilities.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Agency has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, if it is probable that the Agency will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

2.11 Loans and trade payables

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on the basis of the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and sales-related taxes collected on behalf of government authorities.

Revenue comprises of grants received from the Government of the Republic of Namibia to execute its mandate.

The Agency recognises revenue when:

- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- It is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each Agency's activities

2.13 Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.14 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Agency will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Agency recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate as deferred income. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Agency should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Agency with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2.15 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgments

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgments include:

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less cost to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets.

The Agency reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors, together with economic factors.

Residual values and useful lives

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset is reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

3 Revenue	2017 N\$	2016 N\$
Government grant	105,984,000	131,930,811
Deferred income released to income-grants related to assets	6,978,212	9,071,589
	<u>112,962,212</u>	<u>141,002,400</u>

4 Cost of projects

The following items have been recognised as expenses in relation to the projects undertaken by the agency:

<i>Namibia Financial Inclusion Survey (NFIS)</i>	4,560,056	-
NFIS - Overtime	223,216	-
NFIS - Printing and Stationeries	38,768	-
NFIS - Stakeholder Engagements	30,543	-
NFSI - Fuel and Transport Cost	384,527	-
NFSI - Material & Supplies	301,977	-
NFIS - License Fees Computers	349,099	-
NFIS - Travel Expenses	40,888	-
NFIS - Hotel & Accommodation	867,147	-
NFIS - Subsistence Allowance	636,281	-
NFIS - Remuneration	1,514,304	-
NFIS - Publicity	32,217	-
NFIS - Repairs and maintenance vehicles	141,090	-
<i>Namibia Household Income Expenditure Survey (NHIES)</i>	421,440	1,313,100
NHIES - Remuneration	74,950	662,729
NHIES - Overtime	-	392,421
NHIES - Publicity	67,710	-
NHIES - Advertisements	14,950	-
NHIES - Repairs & Maintenance Vehicles	-	19,680
NHIES - Hotel & Accommodation	-	23,811
NHIES - Other expenses	247,500	152,299
NHIES - Vehicle Rentals	-	25,217
NHIES - Material and Supplies	-	-9,060
NHIES - Subsistence Allowances	16,330	27,610
NHIES - Fuel and transport costs	-	639
NHIES - Training	-	17,752
<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>	131,241	386,495
UNFPA-Subject Matter Consultancy	-	137,762
UNFPA-Bank charges	803	2,859
UNFPA - Travel Expenses & Accommodations	103,439	-
UNFPA - Subsistence Allowance	-	209,569
UNFPA - Printing and Stationaries	27,000	36,304
<i>Statistical Capacity Building Project of African Development Bank (SCBP)</i>	434,680	254,495
SCBP - Bank Charges	2,164	1,933
SCBP-Repairs & Maintenance on Vehicles	-	14,558
SCBP - Hotel & Accommodation	-	37,505
SCBP - Remuneration	380,516	-
SCBP - Consultancy Fees	52,000	200,499
<i>National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)</i>	1,025,703	496,844
NSDI - Stakeholder Engagement	395,279	-
NSDI - Training & Study Tour	13,230	135,933
NSDI - Fuel & Transport Costs	26,329	-
NSDI - Repairs and maintenance	2,140	-
NSDI - Publications	7,190	-
NSDI - Advertising	35,511	-
NSDI - Travel Expense	13,040	62,987
NSDI - Subsistence Allowances	381,762	153,010
NSDI - Printing and Stationaries	123,476	50,602
NSDI - Materials and supplies	27,746	-
NSDI - Conference Hosted	-	94,313

Labour Force Survey and International Labour Organisation- Country Pilot Study (LFS-ILO)	-	1,205,942
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Remunerations	-	651,188
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Fuel and Transport	-	45,726
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Material & Supplies	-	138,652
LFS-ILO Pilot Study -Meals & Accommodation	-	171,216
LFS-ILO Pilot Study Subsistence Allowance	-	199,160
Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) and Labour force Survey (LFS)	610,353	25,448,487
NIDS-LFS Remunerations	-	7,302,638
NIDS-LFS Overtime	-	954,747
NIDS-LFS Stakeholder Engagements	207,112	466,795
NIDS-LFS Fuel and Transport Cost	6,476	8,446,656
NIDS-LFS Field Allowance	-	-
NIDS-LFS Materials & Supplies	-	889,728
NIDS-LFS Hotel & Accommodation	45,162	3,369,090
NIDS-LFS Subsistence Allowance	64,800	1,000,753
NIDS-LFS Conference Hosted	6,500	1,876,102
NIDS-LFS Publicity	279,508	488,381
NIDS-LFS Repairs & Maintenance Vehicles	795	653,598
Informal Cross Boarder (ICB)	-	790,966
ICB-Remuneration-Cross Border Data Entry	-	511,902
ICB- Fuel & Transport	-	47,289
ICB- Fuel & Transport	-	62,395
ICB- Subsistence Allowance	-	15,200
ICB-Material Supplies	-	137,624
ICB-Remuneration	-	14,850
ICB-Repairs and Maintenance Vehicles	-	1,705
Labour Market Information System (LMIS)	71,180	378,841
LMIS- Consultancy	-	364,320
LMIS- Daily Subsistence Allowance	38,564	14,521
LMIS - Travel Expenses	32,616	-
Strengthening the capacity of NSA/NSS staff	-	74,535
NSA/NSS Capacity Strengthen: Publications	-	74,535
Agricultural Census	133,513	472,516
Consultancy Fee	123,750	92,000
Remunerations	-	380,516
Training	9,763	-
World Bank Project	1,045,963	-
Subject matter consultancy	637,629	-
Stakeholder engagements	31,058	-
Travel expenses	202,002	-
Hotel and accommodation	9,913	-
Subsistence allowance	165,362	-
International Comparison Program (ICP)	46,278	-
Telephone expenses	720	-
Meals and accommodation	11,444	-
Subsistence allowance	34,114	-
Food and Agriculture Organisation - Namibia Post Harvest Loss Project	29,507	-
Meals and accommodation	29,507	-
Civil Registration Vital Statistics and Data Processing Capacity Building	342,328	-
Overtime	37,177	-
Stakeholder Engagement	2,456	-
Travel Expenses	108,666	-
Subsistence Allowance	167,579	-
Publicity	26,450	-
	8,852,242	30,822,220

5	Other income			
	Other income includes:			
	IT-Revenue	7,640		-
	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	29,892		2,932,634
	Services rendered - Namibia population based HIV impact assessment (NAMPIA)	2,336,181		-
	Sundry income	1,175,302		676,011
		3,549,015		3,608,644
6	Finance Income			
	Finance income includes:			
	Interest income on bank balances	52,017		173,603
		52,017		173,603
7	Distribution expenses			
	The distribution expenses include:			
	Website upgrade	56,284		-
	Logo, branding and advertisement	381,595		794,348
	Promotional activities, marketing & stakeholder engagements	-		26,356
	General publications	304,538		778,568
		742,417		1,599,272
8	Administrative expenses			
	Legal fees	17,144		88,193
	VET levy	646,759		616,405
	Telephone expenses	53,393		44,243
	Cleaning services & materials	784,916		676,786
	Bank charges	171,109		161,529
	Fleet management system and monitoring	112,200		76,475
	Membership fees & subscriptions	56,461		269,816
	License fees (computers & vehicles)	2,464,679		2,403,047
	IT outsourcing	-		13,549
	Stationery & computer consumables	122,504		201,007
	Audit Fee	-		20,729
	Storage costs	157,606		157,549
	Office expenses	397,360		727,494
	Penalties and fines	18,439		-
	Credit card write off	48,403		-
		5,050,972		5,456,824

9 Other operating expenses

Electricity and water	1,441,599	991,910
Office equipment's expenses	740,788	745,320
Consultancy fees	19,895	154,678
Conferences & culture change events	217,154	227,578
Insurance	1,367,913	1,971,167
Hotel and accommodation	1,933	48,779
Rental expenses	8,499,055	8,568,954
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8,169,889	14,162,876
External audit service fees	345,459	183,454
Staff costs	63,663,076	63,761,248
Staff training costs & internships	179,704	1,422,188
Strategic plan and management retreat	156,389	277,387
Recruitment	126,013	176,191
Board fees	669,995	1,065,951
Security expenses	467,190	415,364
Repairs and maintenance	467,188	473,939
Entertainment and refreshments	88,564	199,498
Internet Charges	1,319,701	3,057,519
Travel expenses	849,799	2,462,058
Bad Debt	334,546	1,522
	89,125,849	100,367,581

Included in other operating costs, are costs that are directly related to the collection, production and analysis of other official statistics.

10 Surplus for the year	2018		2017
	N\$		N\$
The following items have been recognised as expenses (income) in determining surplus:			
External audit service fees	345,459		183,454
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8,169,889		14,162,876
Employee costs	63,663,076		63,761,248
Deferred income i.r.o. asset-based government grants recognised during the year:			
Motor Vehicles	-		-
Computer Equipment	-		-
Office Equipment	-		-
Furniture & fittings	858		-
Computer Software	-		-
Assets Expensed >1000	-		(1,485,990)
Government grants related to income recognised during the year:			
Rental expenses	-		-
Number of employees			
Permanent	137		139
Short-term	3		4
Projects - temporary	0		597

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances and cash comprise cash held by the agency and short-term bank deposits. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Cash in bank	44,565,116		26,563,135
Cash on hand	1,413		47
	<u>44,566,529</u>		<u>26,563,182</u>

N\$ 600 000 in a standard bank call account has been pledged as security for the Stannic Fleet System.

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & fittings	Low Value Assets	Total
2018							
Opening balance	11,212,929	3,606,929	953,272	2,596,153	3,209,248	-	21,578,530
Additions - acquired	-	385,049	69,807	-	-	2,418	457,274
Additions - donated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior year adjustment	(123,498)	6,733	(27,798)	-	5,481	-	(139,082)
Disposals		(31,850)					(31,850)
Depreciation	(2,146,672)	(1,801,764)	(692,900)	(902,097)	(1,128,695)	(2,418)	(6,674,546)
Closing balance	8,942,759	2,165,097	302,381	1,694,056	2,086,034	(0)	15,190,327

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & fittings	Low Value Assets	Total
Cost	25,150,634	19,589,841	4,648,950	4,510,484	6,772,168	7,318	60,679,396
Accumulated depreciation	(16,207,875)	(17,424,745)	(4,346,570)	(2,816,428)	(4,686,134)	(7,318)	(45,489,069)
Closing balance	8,942,759	2,165,096	302,380	1,694,056	2,086,034	(0)	15,190,327

2017							
Opening balance	17,627,364	2,233,475	1,485,533	3,324,130	4,085,098	-	28,755,601
Additions - acquired	-	4,424,628	469,272	167,564	237,908	4,900	5,304,272
Additions - donated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(220,095)	(20,494)	-	-	-	-	(240,589)
Depreciation	(6,194,341)	-3,030,680	(1,001,534)	(895,542)	(1,113,758)	(4,900)	(12,240,753)
Closing balance	11,212,929	3,606,929	953,272	2,596,153	3,209,248	-	21,578,530

	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & fittings	Low Value Assets	Total
Cost	25,150,634	19,281,233	4,579,143	4,510,484	6,772,168	4,900	60,298,563
Accumulated depreciation	(13,937,706)	(15,674,304)	(3,625,871)	(1,914,331)	(3,562,921)	(4,900)	(38,720,032)
Closing balance	11,212,929	3,606,929	953,272	2,596,153	3,209,248	-	21,578,530

13 Intangible assets

	2018	2017
Computer Software		
Opening balance	3,125,353	3,906,881
Additions	180,180	1,142,729
Amortisation	(1,497,404)	(1,924,257)
Prior year Adjustments	2,750	-
Closing balance	1,810,879	3,125,353
Cost	11,016,518	10,836,338
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(9,205,638)	(7,710,985)
Closing balance	1,810,880	3,125,353

The cost of the Agency's intangible assets includes an amount of N\$ 7 898 192 in respect of grants related to software donated by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

	2018 N\$	2017 N\$
14 Trade and other receivables		
Other receivables	1,361,203	1,070,342
Provision for doubtful debts	(334,546)	-
	<u>1,026,658</u>	<u>1,070,342</u>
15 Trade payables		
Trade payables		
National Planning Commission (NPC)	676,373	676,373
Suppliers and sundry accruals	1,934,221	1,918,376
Provisions - Audit fees	300,000	183,454
Lease smoothing	1,340,381	1,563,050
Provisions - Leave	4,691,113	4,057,420
Accruals - payroll related	1,652,080	2,416,396
	<u>10,594,168</u>	<u>10,815,078</u>

Trade and other payables comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The Board members consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate their fair value.

The average credit period on purchase of certain goods from major creditors is 1 month. No interest is charged on the trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice.

16 Deferred income

Deferred income arising from government grants, donated assets received from GIZ and the National Planning Commission (NPC), as well as the unutilised fund for projects:

	1,485,999	4,291,231
Motor Vehicles	-	877,133
Computer Equipment	-	61,178
Office Equipment	-	-
Furniture & fittings	471,665	758,957
Computer Software	1,020,724	2,600,362
Less: Disposals	-	(246,771)
Motor Vehicles	-	(246,771)
Furniture and Fittings	-	-
Add: Additions	72,225	-
Office Equipment	69,807	-
Low Value Assets	2,418	-
Less: Deferred income to be recognised in the current year:	(1,316,251)	(2,558,470)
Motor Vehicles	-	(630,363)
Computer Equipment	-	(61,178)
Office Equipment	(5,817)	-
Low value assets	(2,418)	-
Furniture & fittings	(287,291)	(287,291)
Computer Software	(1,020,724)	(1,579,638)
Deferred income – grants related to assets	241,973	1,485,990
The following are unutilised at year end:		
-SCB Programme	-	2,448,035
-UNFPA Funding	858	(1,113)
-ILO	-	-
- Feasibility Study for NSA Head Office	1,000,000	1,000,000
- NPC	-	-
-Leasehold improvements	369,565	630,435

World Bank	1,146,739	-
FAO	255,379	-
Namibia Financial Inclusion Survey - BON	-	-
Deferred income – grants related to assets	2,772,541	4,077,357
Total deferred income	3,014,514	5,563,347
Current liabilities	1,865,098	1,568,885
Deferred income – grants related to assets	207,643	1,308,015
Motor Vehicles	-	-
Computer Equipment	-	-
Office Equipment	23,269	-
Furniture & fittings	184,374	287,291
Computer Software	-	1,020,724
Leasehold improvements	260,870	260,870
Deferred income – grants related to income	1,402,975	-
Non Current liabilities	1,149,416	3,994,462
Deferred income – grants related to assets	40,720	177,975
Deferred income – grants related to income	1,000,000	3,446,922
Leasehold improvements	108,696	369,565
	3,014,513	5,563,347
17 Cash generated from operations	2018	2017
	N\$	N\$
Operating surplus for the year	12,791,763	6,538,752
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	8,169,889	14,162,876
Lease incentive	(260,870)	(260,869)
Lease Charges	(216,984)	143,326
Deferred income released to income	(6,978,212)	(9,071,589)
Provisions	1,084,785	(322,249)
Other Non-cash items	-	(131,812)
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(29,892)	(2,932,634)
(Profit)/Loss on foreign exchange	287,682	-
Interest received	(52,017)	(173,603)
Operating deficit before working capital changes	14,796,143	7,952,201
Working capital changes:		
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable	(290,861)	(99,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payables	(971,140)	(4,632,474)
Cash generated from operations	13,534,142	3,220,728

18 Related party

Identification of related parties

The Government of Namibia (GRN) and other parastatals are the agency's related parties.

Amounts due to related parties

National Planning Commission (NPC)	676,373	676,373
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Amounts included in income

NPC operational grant	105,984,000	131,930,811
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Key management

The total remuneration of Board members and other members of key management in 2018 (including salaries and benefits) was:

Key management members:

Mr Alex Shimuafeni	(Statistician - General)
Ms Liina Kafidi	(Executive Demographic and Social Statistics)
Ms Ndamona Kali	(Executive Economics) - Until 31 August 2017

Mr Ngaingonekue Uamburu	(Acting Executive Economics) - From 1 September 2017 - 31 December 2017		
Mr Aloysius Tsheehama	(Acting Executive Economics) - From 1 January 2018		
Ms Pauline Chigumbu	(Executive Finance)		
Mr Jacky Noabeb	(Executive Information and Technology)		
Mr Peter von Kuhne	(Executive Human Resources)		
Ms Ruusa Shipiki	(Company Secretary)		
Dr Isak Neema	(Executive Quality and Assurance)		
Remuneration of Board members:			
Sitting allowance		333,813	520,447
Retainer fees		336,182	545,503
Remuneration of Key Management:			
Statistician - General		1,413,924	1,395,908
Other members of key management		6,635,559	8,401,929

19 Commitments

Commitments under operating leases-Agency as lessee

The Agency rents the Simplex Building under operating leases. The lease is for a period of 5 years.

Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense during the year	8,712,439.09	8,414,288
At year-end, the Agency has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases that fall due as follows:		
Less than 1 year	7,503,647	6,262,369
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	8,725,241	6,075,371
	<u>16,228,888</u>	<u>12,337,740</u>

20 Risk Management

20.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk management

Risk concentrations consist principally of accounts receivable and other receivables. The Agency only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of high quality credit standing.

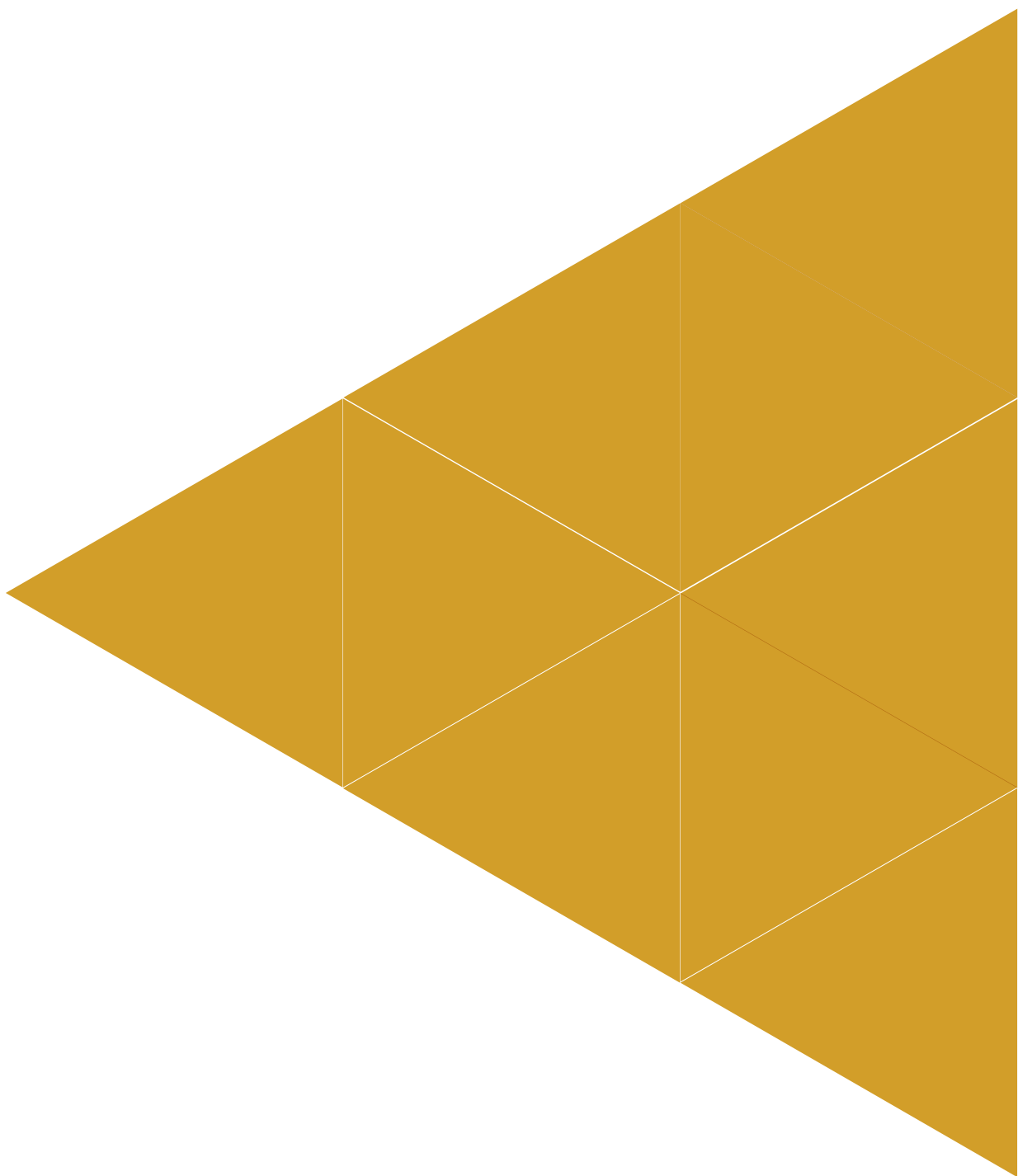
At year-end the Agency did not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk which has not been insured or adequately provided for.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Agency's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

20.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Agency has minimised its liquidity risk by ensuring that it has adequate facilities and reserve borrowing capacity.

Liquidity risk management					
Financial liabilities					
Description		Within one year			
2018		N\$			
Financial assets					
Trade receivables		1,026,658			
Cash and cash equivalents		44,566,529			
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		10,594,168			
		<u>34,999,018</u>			
2017					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables		1,070,342			
Cash and cash equivalents		26,563,182			
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		10,815,078			
		<u>16,818,446</u>			
20.3	Market risk				
Interest rate risk management					
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.					
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.					
As part of the process of managing the Agency's interest rate risk, interest rate characteristics of new borrowings and the refinancing of existing borrowings are positioned according to expected movements in interest rates. The Agency has no significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities other than bank accounts.					
20.4	Fair value				
The Board members are of the opinion that the net book value of financial instruments approximate fair value.					
20.5	Capital risk management				
The Agency manages its capital to ensure that the agency will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and accumulated surplus balance.					
The capital structure of the agency consists of cash and cash equivalents and accumulated surplus as disclosed in notes in the statement of financial position.					
20.6	Categories of financial instruments		2018		2017
			N\$		N\$
Financial assets at amortised cost					
	Trade and other receivables		1,026,658		1,070,342
	Cash and cash equivalents		44,566,529		26,563,182
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
	Trade and other payables		10,594,168		10,815,078





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