

ANNUAL REPORT



Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133, FGI House, Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia



Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253



Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na





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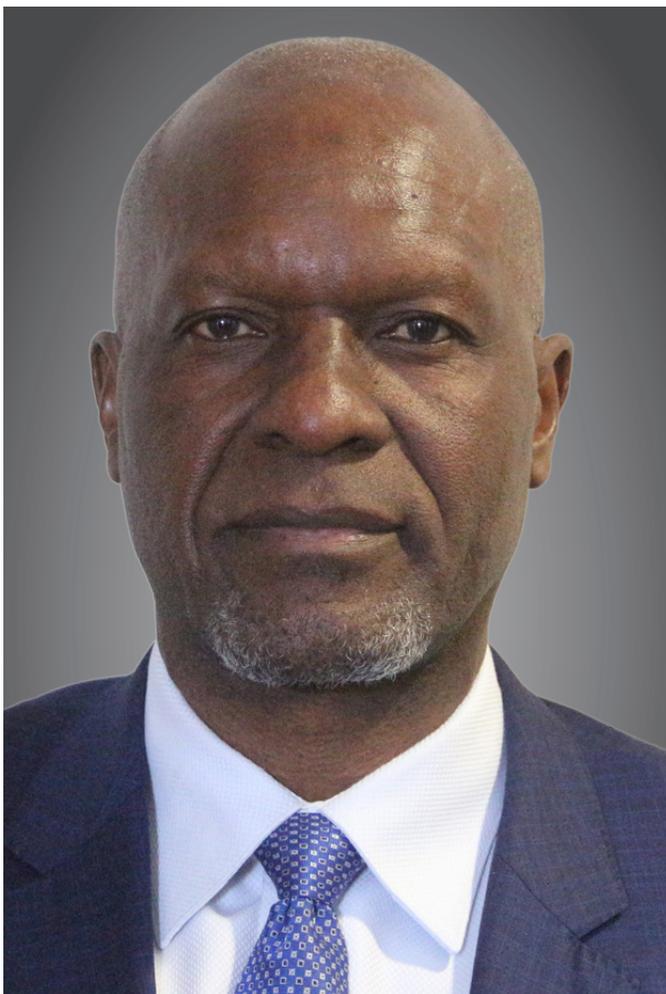
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“As the central repository of all statistics produced in Namibia, the NSA has filled our statistics gap and facilitated deeper analysis of our development challenges and enabled us to develop evidence based development plans and policies.”

Tom K. Alweendo, MP, Minister of Economic Planning and Director General, National Planning Commission

Foreword by the Minister

02.



It gives me great pleasure to present to you the Namibia Statistics Agency's (NSA) 2016/2017 Annual Report. This is the fifth report since the NSA was established in 2011 through the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011. By comprehensively outlining the activities that transpired in the previous financial year, this report underscores the importance of the principles of good corporate governance and ensures systems of transparency and accountability are in place. This is a crucial element if we are to build a relationship of trust with the citizens of our country.

The effectiveness of our socio-economic development planning process centres to a great extent on the quality and availability of accurate, consistent and timely statistics. Statistics informs the setting of priorities and facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of performance. As the central repository of all statistics produced in Namibia, the NSA has filled our statistics gap and facilitated deeper analysis of our development challenges and enabled us to develop evidence based development plans and policies.



"I wish to thank the Board under the guidance of Ms Florette Nakusera, for providing strategic leadership. Similarly, I thank the Statistician-General, Mr Alex Shimuafeni and his senior staff for ensuring the delivery of relevant, accurate, reliable and timely statistics."



“It is also important to note that statistics must be understood not to mean a routine collection and storage of numbers, but rather as credible and scientifically derived evidence intended to evaluate the impact of policy making.”

To implement our development priorities contained in our Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and the various continental and international sustainable development agendas, we need statistics that will inform evidence-based monitoring and evaluation and the continuous tracking of our progress. It is also important to note that statistics must be understood not to mean a routine collection and storage of numbers, but rather as credible and scientifically derived evidence intended to evaluate the impact of policy making.

While a lot has been achieved since the establishment of the NSA, more still needs to be done to strengthen the national statistics system and improve the NSA’s Statistical Capacity Rating as measured by the World Bank, to achieve the highest standards possible in statistics management. Such improvements will guarantee our capacity to remain responsive to our developmental challenges and plan effectively.

As we reflect on the activities of the NSA, I wish to thank the Board under the guidance of Ms Florette Nakusera, for providing strategic leadership. Similarly, I thank the Statistician-General, Mr Alex Shimuafeni and his senior staff for ensuring the delivery of relevant, accurate, reliable and timely statistics. As Government, we remain committed to capacitating the NSA to ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency for the sake of good socio-economic planning.

Tom K. Alweendo, MP
Minister of Economic Planning and Director General
National Planning Commission

Message from the Chairperson

03.



The year 2017 marks exactly five years since the establishment of the Namibia Statistics Agency, which was established under the Statistics Act (Act No. 9 of 2011). The Act provides for the development of the National Statistics System and for its components and objectives. The mandate remains to collect, produce, analyse and disseminate timely official and other statistics in Namibia as well as to advise the Minister (DG of National Planning Commission) on matters related to official and other statistics. These timely statistics are needed for evidence-based planning and decision-making, policy design, and monitoring and evaluation of policies as required under section 5 of the Statistics Act.

The NSA concluded its first Strategic Plan on 31 March 2017. The new five-year strategic plan for the years 2017/18 – 2021/22 will guide the institution on the high level plans and activities that need to be executed during this period in order to achieve our goals. Looking back, it is pleasing to know that the Agency did its best to deliver on the mandate as per the previous strategic plan despite some challenges.

In terms of good corporate governance, the NSA is guided by the State Owned Enterprise Governance Act (Act No. 2 of 2006) and Corporate Governance Code for Namibia (NamCode) in line with the King Code of Governance Principles. The Board performs its required duties at the highest level. The roles and responsibilities of the Board in taking ownership of the Agency's strategic imperatives and approving policies, as well as that of the Statistician-General and Executive Management in implementing board directives and resolutions, are clearly demarcated and entrenched in the NSA corporate culture.

Consistent and on time annual reporting has been an integral part of good corporate governance at the NSA. The NSA is confident to state that since commencement, the NSA's audited Annual Financial Statements remained unqualified, hence representing in all material aspects the financial position of the Agency.



“Consistent and on time annual reporting has been an integral part of good corporate governance at the NSA.”

During the year under review, some of the key highlights were as follows:

<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>In the quest to strengthen spatial data infrastructure, the Agency initiated partnership agreements through which high level sensitisation programmes were conducted. These were aimed at creating a collaborative platform for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) as part of the governance structure.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Undertaking the National Annual Labour Force Survey 2016 aimed at collecting information on socio-economic characteristics of the population and the Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey which is a survey aimed at collecting information on socio-demographic characteristics of the population.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Undertaking the 2016 Informal Cross Border Trade survey (ICBT), which is the recording of movement of undeclared goods into and out of Namibia through borders.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>The NSA continued to produce its economic statistics publications as per the international standards. Some of the reports produced are: The Preliminary National Accounts Report for 2016 and the Quarterly Domestic Product (GDP) Reports for all four quarters, Trade Statistics, monthly Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI), as well as, Sectoral Reports. The Agency prides itself to have successfully released these important statistics.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Releasing of the Disability Report, which was done in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders such the National Disability Council, Ministry of Education, Art and Culture and Ministry of Health and Social Services.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>As provided by the Statistics Act, the NSA continued to sign Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with government bodies, private and international institutions. A total number of 18 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed by the Agency with various local institutions on the matters of statistics and spatial data while the NSA also have signed MoUs with Statistics South Africa as well as the Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency (ECSA) on statistical and spatial data respectively.</p>

Mr. Alex Shimuafeni was appointed as the substantive Statistician-General on 1st April 2016 to head the institution in order to achieve its goals and objectives in the next five years. The board is confident that with him the Agency will deliver the quality data needed for evidence-based planning.

Last but not least, I would like to use this opportunity to avail my gratitude to all those who have greatly contributed to the successful establishment of the NSA and who have supported us during the first five years. With such support, the NSA is ready to reach greater heights in the next five years and beyond.

I would like to thank the Minister of Economic Planning and Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Honourable Tom K. Alweendo, his Deputy Minister, Honourable Lucia Iipumbu, Permanent Secretary, Andries Leevi Hungamo, the staff of the National Planning Commission, my fellow Board members as well as the NSA management and staff for their continued support.



Ms Florette Nakusera
Chairperson of NSA Board

Overview by the SG

04.



Fulfil Our Mandate

Despite the many challenges faced, the Agency still managed the allocated funds prudently in order to fulfil its mandate. This was demonstrated in how we managed to conduct the 2016 Labour Force Survey together with the Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey as a joint survey.



Dissemination Tools

The Agency is developing a number of dissemination tools that we want to introduce to have data at the finger tips of our users in order to ensure that every citizen of our country has access to our data instantly. This will be done through the NSA mobile application, which we are planning to launch in the next financial year (2017/18).

It is with great pride that the NSA publishes and presents its annual report for the year 2016/17. Joining an important and busy organisation like NSA has been amazing and an interesting journey. It is astonishing that it has been a year already and I have to give my first report on how the agency performed under my guidance.

Coincidentally, the Agency is celebrating its five-year anniversary and it has been a journey with many achievements and challenges. For example, we are one of the first African countries to embrace technology with the use of CAPI that has made our data collection, transferring and processing much faster. This enabled us to deliver statistics on time. Maintaining unqualified audited financial statements since inception is yet another achievement and it is also evidence that the NSA manages its finances prudently.

The NSA has since February 2016 to date conducted more than 20 high level management socialisations to Government Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) with the aim to sign and formulate National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) partnership agreements (memoranda of understanding). As at the end of March 2017 the NSA has concluded 10 NSDI partnership agreements.

The NSA has also been publishing the monthly reports on the Consumer Price Index that form the basis for calculating the inflation rate, the quarterly reports on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as the Trade Statistics Report. In addition, the field work of the two major surveys took place during the period under review which are: the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) as well as the Namibia Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) which was combined with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of 2016.

During the period under review, the Agency invested time and funds to develop a number of dissemination tools that will ensure that every citizen of our country has instant access to our data. This will be done through the NSA mobile application which will be launched in the next financial year (2017/18).



“During the period under review, the Agency invested time and funds to develop a number of dissemination tools that will ensure that every citizen of our country has instant access to our data.”



“Despite the many challenges faced, the Agency still managed the allocated funds prudently in order to fulfil its mandate.”

The Geoportal is another data dissemination tool that the agency invested in. The Geoportal will assist in accessing spatial data and the related metadata. This tool will provide users with directions/links to all spatial data and related metadata held by the various custodians. In addition, the Geoportal will provide the users a means to discover, visualise, and to evaluate the fitness to use such data. This evaluation will be based on the metadata that can be obtained from this Geoportal.

The NSA continues to work with international and national partners to continuously build capacity among our staff. One such national partner is the Bank of Namibia with whom we have exchange programmes. AfBD is a partner assisting us with the creation of the mobile application as well as other technical expertise.

The NSA has faced some challenges in the 2016/17 financial year. Some of these challenges were the lack of funds, which resulted in the suspension of some projects, as well as a corporate structure that could not be fully staffed and thus sometimes made work rather cumbersome for some departments due to the lack of certain skills. Our way of doing things had to change with the financial situation that the country was facing. As with many organisations, we had to start prioritising our activities, we had to come up with a “maintenance mode” of activities we could do without funds as well as on the improvement of the current statistics that we are producing.

Despite the many challenges faced, the Agency still managed the allocated funds prudently in order to fulfil its mandate. This was demonstrated in how we managed to conduct the 2016 Labour Force Survey together with the Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey as a joint survey.

This is the last year of our strategic plan and the next financial year (2017/18) will symbolise the beginning of the second strategic plan. Our strategic plans have always been aligned to the National Development Plans and this alignment will support the monitoring and evaluation process of the NDPs.

As we embark upon the next five-year phase of a new strategic direction via the second strategic plan, I would like to encourage our staff, stakeholders and the entire national statistical system (NSS) to work harder and smarter to ensure that Namibia has the statistics required for development.

Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General



Section A: NSA Governance & Management Structures

05.

Board Members



Ms Florette Nakusera

Chairperson of the Board, Member of the Strategy & Board Affairs Committee, Member of the Statistics Committee



Ms Libertha Kapere

Member of the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee, Member of the Strategy & Board Affairs Committee



Ms Florentia Amuenje

Chairperson of the Human Resource & Remuneration Committee, Member of the Strategy & Board Affairs Committee



Mr Sikongo Haihambo

Vice Chairperson of the Board, Chairperson of the Strategy & Board Affairs Committee, Member of Human Resource & Remuneration Committee



Prof Nelago Indongo

Chairperson of the Statistics Committee, Member of the Finance & Audit Committee



Dr Martin Mwinga

Chairperson of the Finance & Audit Committee, Member of the Statistics Committee



Mr Alex Shimuafeni

Statistician-General & CEO

06.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee (EXCO) consists of the Statistician-General and CEO, all Heads of Departments (Executives), the Company Secretary and Internal Auditor. The Statistician-General chairs the EXCO, which is responsible for high level strategic issues, including reviewing agency-wide policies dealing with finance, staffing, operations and risk management, before approval by the Statistician-General or Board. Another task of EXCO is to project-manage major surveys in order to ensure that these surveys are concluded on time and with the required quality of statistical results. EXCO meets every second week.



Mr Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO
Chairperson of EXCO



Pauline Chigumbu
Executive: Finance



Ruusa Shipiki
Company Secretary / Legal Advisor



Jackie !Noabeb
Executive: IT & Data Processing



Liina Kafidi
Executive: Demographic & Social
Statistics



Ndamona Kali
Executive: Economics Statistics



Osia Kaakuha
Executive: Operations



Isak Neema
Executive: Data Quality Assurance
& NSS Coordination



Peter von Kuhne
Executive: Human Resources

07.

Management Committee

The Management Committee comprises of all managers, and is responsible for overseeing operational matters. The Committee also makes proposals to EXCO regarding the review and development of policies, amongst others.



Julius Namoloh
Manager: Administration & Logistics
Chairperson of MANCO



Melissa Kahimise
Manager: Finance



Rosalia Haufiku
Manager: Human Resources



Jacqueline Meissenheimer
Manager: Internal Audit



Aloysius Tsheehama
Manager: Prices Statistics



Tabitha Mbome
Assistant Company Secretary



Iipumbu Sakaria
Manager: Corporate Communications



Titus Tsowaseb
Manager: Security Management



Alex Mudabeti
Manager: NSDI Coordination



Ngaingonekue Uamburu
Manager: National Accounts



Tulimegamenno Amutenya
Manager: Data Processing



Henok Immanuel
Manager: IT



Pauline Enkono
Manager: Population and Housing Censuses and Demographic Statistics



Daniel Oherein
Manager: Social Statistics



Otilie Mwazi
Manager: Surveys and Field Operations

**Section B:
Governance
Report 2016/17**

Introduction

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) was established in terms of the Statistics Act (Act No 9 of 2011).

The NSA is a state-owned enterprise reporting to the Minister of Economic Planning and Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Honourable Tom Alweendo in compliance with its enabling legislation as well as the State-Owned Enterprises Governance Act No 2 of 2006 as amended.

The NSA has been classified as a Tier 2 State-Owned Enterprise, resorting under service delivery enterprises.



Appointment of Statistician General

The Board appointed Mr Alex Shimuafeni as Statistician-General, 1 April 2016 for a five-year period until 31 March 2021. As per the Statistics Act (Act No 9 of 2011), the Statistician-General is also a member of the Board.



Corporate Charter

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 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 Agency uses in getting all its resources mobilised in pursuit of its vision – essentially embodying the beliefs of our staff and stakeholders.

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





Our Mission

In a coordinated manner, we produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practices.



Our Vision

To be a high performance institution in statistics delivery.



Our Shared Values

The core values below form the basis of the NSA's decision-making and interactions with others. They influence the way in which the Agency works:

Performance

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

Integrity

We conduct our work according to the highest ethical and technical standards, making decisions according to strict professional considerations, maintaining confidentiality and public trust, in an honest, truthful, upright and sincere way.

Service focus

All our data collection and management activities will be focused on meeting user expectations and needs. We respect our customers, and strive to serve their needs by offering responsive and quality statistics.

Transparency

We strive to create and maintain public trust and confidence in official statistics by proactively promoting data production and dissemination in an open and objective manner.

Accuracy

We will produce statistics in a reliable way with minimal inaccuracy.

Partnership

We are committed to approaching the task of delivering all needed statistics internally as a team and in a constructive and cooperative way with other members of the NSS (National Statistical System).

10.

Accountability

The duties of the Board is as follows in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Act provides that under accountability the Board must 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 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.

As the NSA aspires to become a High Performance Organisation (HPO), certain policies and processes need to be in place. 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, and is tasked with approving the policies required for the Statistician-General and executive management to implement Board directives and resolutions in a manner that is in sync with the corporate charter.

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.

The Risk and Assurance procedures followed within the Agency include:



Financial control



Employee engagement review



Agency risk profile

Governance and Performance Agreement

The Board of the NSA and the Director-General of the National Planning Commission entered into a governance agreement and performance agreement with each Director in October 2014. The agreement outlines the Government's expectations of the NSA and the duties and obligations of board members, and is valid for three years (or until such time that the members' term comes to an end, or a member ceases to be a member of the board).

The Government expected the NSA to align its five-year strategic focus with the National Development Plan (NDP4) and specifically respond to expected outcomes outlined therein.

Strategic Business Plan and Corporate Structure

The NSA Board approved a corporate structure that considered and addressed the challenges faced by the Agency. The structure is reviewed from time to time to gauge its relevance in achieving the NSA objectives, and was amended as required to better align it to the NSA strategic plan.

Disclosure of Interest

In terms of the Employee Code of Conduct, employees and board members are expected to annually disclose their external business interests at the beginning of each financial year. The Code of Conduct is applicable to all NSA employees, as well as Board members. It provides a mechanism for the disclosure of interests and ensures the process has been correctly observed. The relevant interests of board members are reviewed at the commencement of every board and board committee meeting, or when required. Equally, executives and managers are expected to declare their interests, if any, at the commencement of each of their respective meetings. Tender committee members declare their interests prior to any evaluation or adjudication of a bid process. Where an interest exists, the respective members are expected to recuse themselves from the process.

Delegation of Authority

The Board delegates responsibility for specific matters to its sub-committees or management, however, the Board reserves responsibility for a range of key decisions for its collective decisions. The delegation of authority by the Board is encompassed in a formal framework, clearly indicates those matters specifically reserved for delegation.

Annual Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of 2016/2017 saw a change in the External Auditors as the contract of Grand Namibia came to an end and PriceWaterCoopers (PWC) was appointed as auditors in 2016/2017. After PWC reviewed the financial statements, the auditors' opinion was that the financial statements were accurate and complete and therefore an unqualified audit opinion was issued. The unqualified opinion has been a norm to the Agency since its inception. The unqualified opinion of the financial statements indicates that the financial statements are free from material misstatements and are fairly presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

11.

The Board

During the period under review the Board held nine meetings of which seven were ordinary board meetings.

Two meetings were held with the Minister of Economic Planning and Director-General of the National Planning Commission, Honourable Tom Alweendo and the Board in June and November 2016.

Although only two formal meetings were minuted, the Board consulted the Minister during the period under review as per the Namibia Statistics Act No 9 of 2011 on various occasions.

Current Board Members:

Name of member	Position	Period of Appointment
Ms Florette Nakusera	Member	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2014
	Chairperson	1 September 2014 – 31 August 2017
Mr Sikongo Haihambo	Vice-Chairperson	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2014
		1 September 2014 – 31 August 2017
Ms Florentia Amuenje	Member	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2017
Dr Martin Mwinga	Member	1 September 2011 – 31 August 2017
Prof Nelago Indongo	Member	1 September 2014 – 31 August 2017
Ms Libertha Kapere	Member	1 September 2014 – 31 August 2017
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	1 April 2016 – 31 March 2021

Number of Board Meetings:

Name of member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Ms F Nakusera	Chairperson	9
Mr S Haihambo	Vice-Chairperson	7
Prof N Indongo	Member	6
Ms L Kapere	Member	6
Mr M Mwinga	Member	5
Ms F Amuenje	Member	5
Mr. A Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	9



Company Secretary & Legal Advisor

The Company Secretary and 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 and Legal Advisor also serves as the Secretary to the Board.

13.

Internal Control

Internal control is a framework designed to provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of organisational objectives. The system of internal control, which is embedded in all key operations, provides reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the Agency's strategic objectives will be achieved. The Board has overall responsibility for internal control.

The purpose of Internal Control is to address risks and provide reasonable assurance that, in pursuit of the vision, mission and objectives, the following are achieved:



Executing orderly, ethical, economical, efficient and effective operations;



Fulfilling accountability obligations;



Complying with applicable laws and regulations; and



Safeguarding resources against loss, misuse and damage.

Management prepares the Agency's financial statements and the external auditors examine the underlying accounting assumptions, principles and procedures management has adopted, with the Board's approval. To make the comparisons required by an audit, the auditors must examine not only the financial statements, but also the records on which they have been based and the Agency's system of internal controls.

The Executive Committee, as mandated by the Board, has established an agency-wide system of internal control to manage significant risks. There are ongoing monitoring and reporting processes for departmental heads to provide feedback on the status of internal controls. The Board also receives assurance from the Finance and Audit Committee, which derives some of the information from regular internal and external audit reports.

Internal Audit

The purpose of and responsibility for the Internal Audit are defined in a Board-approved charter that is consistent with the Institute of Internal Auditors definition of internal auditing and the principles of King III. Internal Audit is responsible for independently reviewing and providing assurance on the adequacy of the internal control environment, risk management and corporate governance processes of the Agency.

The primary scope in providing assurance includes:



Evaluating the reliability and integrity of information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information;



Evaluating the systems established to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, plans and legislation that could be significant to the Agency;



Evaluating the means of safeguarding assets and, as appropriate, verifying the existence of such assets;



Evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency with which resources are employed; and



Evaluating operations or programmes to ensure results are consistent with established objectives and goals, and whether the operations are being carried out as planned.

The assurance mandate is informed by the risk-based audit coverage plan, which is approved annually by the Finance and Audit Committee.

To ensure independence, the Manager for Internal Audit reports functionally to the Finance and Audit Committee, and administratively to the Statistician-General, and has direct access to the Board. He/she organises all audit activities in accordance with recognised professional standards; and is responsible for reporting on all issues related to corporate governance, risk and control processes and any other issues identified in the annual audit plan approved by the Finance and Audit Committee. Follow up audits are carried out on all audit findings.

The Division also facilitates and coordinates the Risk Management Process for NSA, as per the Board-approved Risk Management Policy and Framework. All risks pertaining to strategy, operation and compliance matters are identified and assessed, first on an inherent basis, and after due documentation and testing of controls and mitigation strategies, these are documented and reported on a Residual Rating to both EXCO and the Finance and Audit Committee.



Fraud and Corruption

The NSA is required to prevent fraudulent and corrupt activities before they occur by encouraging a culture within the Agency where its employees and stakeholders continuously behave honourably, and promote integrity in their dealings with or on behalf of the Agency.

NSA has established a partnership and cooperative relationship with Deloitte in the fight against fraud and corruption by encouraging the reporting of alleged fraud and corrupt activities through its Tip-Offs Anonymous Fraud Hotline (0800 431 322). Anti-fraud and corruption campaigns were conducted throughout the Agency using posters and presentations to create awareness and encourage whistleblowing.

Fraud cases are reported through the hotline and a register for cases of alleged fraud and corruption is maintained. The Internal Audit Division together with Security Management Services investigates the cases and recommends the necessary action to be taken.

16.

Board Committees

Finance and Audit Committee

During the period under review, the Finance and Audit Committee held five meetings.

Name of member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Mr Martin Mwinga	Chairperson	4
Prof Nelago Indongo	Member	4
Mr Ingo Schneider	Member	5
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	5

NSA Funding Challenges

The Finance and Audit Committee's agenda during the year under review was guiding and advising Management on how to navigate the cash flow crisis and reduced funding and to prudently manage the finances of the Agency during the 2016/17 financial year.

Human Resource Committee and Board Affairs Committee

During the period under review, the Human Resource and Remuneration Committee held three meetings.

Name of member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Ms Florentia Amuenje	Chairperson	3
Ms Libertha Kapere	Member	2
Mr Sikongo Haihambo	Member	3
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	3

Strategy and Board Affairs Committee

During the period under review, the Strategy and Board Affairs Committee held two meetings.

Name of member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Mr Sikongo Haihambo	Chairperson	2
Ms Florentia Amuenje	Member	2
Ms Florette Nakusera	Member	2
Ms Libertha Kapere	Member	2
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	2

Statistics Committee

During the period under review, the Statistics Committee held eight meetings.

Name of Member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Prof N Indongo	Chairperson	8
Prof F Gideon	Member	4
Mr John Ashipala	Member	5
Mr Israel Tjizake	Member	6
Mr Martin Mwinga	Member	2
Ms Florette Nakusera	Member	7
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	8

Statistical matters discussed during the period under review:

One of the most important mandates of the Committee was ensuring the enforcement of the Statistics Act and Statistics Policy.

During the period under review, the Committee played a role in the implementation of the five-year strategic plan of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) as well as the development of the Namibia Labour Market Information System (NaLMiS), which is a system that contains both statistical and non-statistical indicators of all the labour market related matters within the country.

The Committee guided management in ensuring that the National Sampling Frame was updated to coincide with the Inter-Censual Demographic Survey and the Labour Force Survey (NIDS/LFS) 2016, which is one of the project that was carried out in the financial year 2016/2017, despite several challenges experienced by the NSA as a result of the reduced funding.

17.

Committee on Spatial Data (NSDI)



Standing From Left to Right

Mr Faniel Maanda, Mr Allan Le Hane, Mr Johan Van Rensburg, Dr Alex Verlinden, Ms Anna Nguno and Mr Moses Hanana

Sitting From Left to Right

Dr Emma Nangolo, Mr Uzochukwu Okafor and Mr Alex Shimuafeni

During the period under review, three meetings took place.

Name of member	Position	Number of meetings attended
Mr Uzochukwu Okafor	Chairperson	3
Mr Johan Van Rensburg	Member	3
Mr Allan Le Hane	Member	2
Mr Moses Hanana	Member	2
Dr Emma Nangolo	Member	1
Dr Alex Verlinden	Member	3
Ms Anna Nguno	Member	3
Mr Faniel Maanda	Member	3
Mr Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician-General	1

The Committee commenced the year with the implementation of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure Strategic Plan 2015 to 2020. A total of ten partnership agreements had been signed during the reference period and those paved the way for cooperation between the various NSDI stakeholders.

S/N	OMA	SIGNED
1.	Ministry of Mines & Energy	May 2016
2.	Ministry of Land Reform	May 2016
3.	Telecom	May 2016
4.	Roads Authority	June 2016
5.	Ministry of Education, Art & 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 & Rural Development	December 2016

Some of the highlights were the introduction of the Department of GIS and NSDI Coordination on the NSA structure as well as the approval of two standards and one guideline, which were gazetted during October 2016 namely;



A

The manner and specification for the capturing of spatial data, including any application for exemption from such manner or specification.



B

Data quality standard for the purchase, capturing, collection, production and dissemination of geospatial data in Namibia.



C

Metadata standard for capturing and publishing metadata for spatial data and services in Namibia.

The above standards form the basis upon which some activities can be rolled out to participating institutions by the NSA. A total of 13 government institutions were trained in metadata documentation based on the gazetted metadata standard. In terms of stakeholder engagement, a quarterly newsletter is now in place and NSDI emailing list established and currently hosting over 150 people from different institutions.

The Committee also ensured that the Statistics Act as well as the NSDI Policy were enforced by providing advice to various government offices, ministries and agencies such as the Department of Civil Aviation in the Ministry of Works and Transport on the Electronic Terrain and Obstacle Data (ETOD) project, Ministry of Environment and Tourism on the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) pilot project, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry on the Mapping of Bush Encroachment in Namibia.

The period under review, saw the operationalisation of the quarterly Inter-Agency Steering Executive Sub-Committee (SEC) to provide a strong coordination framework for the NSDI. The SEC is a technical committee set up in terms of the NSDI strategic plan. The sub-committee is made up of management representatives from institutions who have signed the NSDI partnership agreement and is chaired by the Statistician-General.

The Committee approved the commissioning of a data environmental scan of NSDI custodians of data as well as recommended a common spatial data sharing agreement to be used by NSDI institutions when sharing fundamental datasets as per the NSDI Policy. The environmental scan furthermore paved the way for the development of the initial NSDI tools such as the metadata catalogue/geographic portal (geoportal) which is now under development. A geoportal is a type of web portal used to find and access geographic information and associated geographic services such as display, editing, analysis, via the Internet. This portal is expected to be a central repository and gateway for all metadata of fundamental datasets.

Section C: Performance Review

Strategic Priorities

18.

This report is based on the four strategic priorities outlined in the NSA's approved strategic and business plan which covers the four and a half year period from 1st October 2012 to 31st March 2017. These are:

1.

Sustainable capacity building

2.

Coordination of the National Statistical System

3.

Statistical Production and Expansion

4.

Enhanced Accessibility and Value Creation

The strategic objectives were aligned to NDP 4 outcomes, and are linked to 12 objectives, 48 performance indicators and more than 200 initiatives or activities defined in the Agency's annual work plan. The Agency develops annual plans to cascade and implement specific initiatives that are linked to specific annual targets. These plans are reviewed on a quarterly basis to monitor progress in achieving set targets, and annual performance awards are given to the best performing departments.

Clear strategies defined along identified focus areas have been designed, with specific outcomes and measurable targets to ensure successful strategy implementation and to achieve our strategic objectives.

To promote ownership of the strategic plan and to attain performance excellence, the Agency's annual plan is executed through departments and individual employees through the Performance Management System. Each head of department signs an annual Performance Agreement Contract with the Statistician-General, and provides quarterly and annual reports on the progress they have made towards achieving their targets. Similarly, performance goals for each individual employee have been developed, and their progress is evaluated by means of performance appraisals. This report highlights some of the achievements noted in the annual performance reviews of different departments and individual employees.

Strategic Priority A: Sustainable Capacity Building

19.

The 'Sustainable Capacity Building' priority area is made up of four objectives and 28 performance indicators. The attainment of this strategic priority is mainly driven by the Departments of Human Resources, Finance, Operations, IT and Data Processing as well as by the Company Secretary/Legal Advisor, through the execution of various operational and strategic initiatives. Executives are also accountable for capacity building in their respective departments, and they contribute to capacity building in the National Statistical System (NSS), mainly in the area of statistics.

A1: SUFFICIENT, COMPETENT AND MOTIVATED STAFF

During the period under review the following major interventions were planned and implemented:

Medical Aid Subsidy

In an effort to ensure that the Agency's employees have access to adequate medical aid coverage, the Agency implemented a medical aid subsidy to assist all permanent employees to be in a position to afford the monthly contributions towards the Medical Aid Fund. Through this measure the Agency has made it possible for its employees to select a higher option of their existing medical aid benefits and thereby reduce the possibility of such benefits being depleted in the course of the year.

Fieldworkers Database

The Human Resources Department significantly expanded and improved the database from which it selects employees on a fixed-term basis during surveys. This database includes candidates from all regions of Namibia who possess the required knowledge, competencies, experience, and language proficiency for the Agency's various surveys and related fieldwork. In addition to this database, and in compliance with the Employment Services Act 8 of 2011, the Agency works in close consultation with the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation, which is the custodian of the Namibia Integrated Employment Information System database to source suitably qualified persons.

Knowledge Sharing Forum

To capacitate staff members and keep them abreast of the happenings at the Agency, the Data Quality Assurance and National Statistical System Coordination Department continuously organises quarterly Knowledge Sharing Forum (KSF) sessions. As per the tradition, the Department invites different employees within the Agency, one at a time, to share their expertise at the KSF and all interested staff members are open to attend the sessions.

All four KSF sessions for the 2016/17 financial year were conducted as follows:

Quarter	Date	Topic	Division/ Department
1	19/05/2016	Namibian Pilot Basic Spatial Analyst Atlas	GIS & NSDI Department
2	21/09/2016	Business Intelligence tool	Data Processing division
3	09/12/2016	Employee Relations	HR department
4	10/03/2017	Security Induction Procedures	Security Management Division

Mobile GIS Course in Nairobi, Kenya

Two staff members (a Geographical Information System (GIS) Analyst and GIS Operator) from the Department of GIS and National Spatial Data Infrastructure attended a three-day training course in Nairobi, Kenya as part of capacity building from 4 – 6 May 2016. The three-day training incorporated theoretical and practical methods of using Mobile GIS tools including data collection, production/visualisation of GIS outputs and practical applications of GIS. This was necessary as the NSA is continuously improving its data collection methods on par with advancing technology such as electronic data collection.

Introduction to Databases and Python Programming Training

11 employees of the Department of GIS and National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) attended the Introduction to Databases and Python Programming Training held in Windhoek from 18 – 22 July 2016. The training was facilitated by an external expert and the venue was the NSA's Data Processing Centre (DPC).

A noticeable improvement to highlight has been the successful implementation of the data-driven pages technology in mass production of sampling maps. This improvement has reduced the time spent on cartographic work by 60 percent and a high number of survey maps can be generated and completed within a few days. This clearly points to the investment made for continuous staff capacity building by the Agency.

Training in Survey Techniques

Two Sampling Statisticians attended Survey Techniques Training at the University of Michigan, United States of America, which is good for the office and country at large since sampling tops the list of the identified critical skills at NSA. This specialist course was designed to train future generations of survey methodologists who specialise in the statistical, social, and data sciences.

STATA Training

The two-week training on data cleaning and tabulation using STATA software each for the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) data and Labour Force Survey (LFS) data was conducted locally by experts from the World Bank and International Labour Organisation (ILO) respectively. STATA is a statistical analysis software package created in 1985 to be used by many businesses and academic institutions around the world especially in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, biomedicine and epidemiology.

A2: GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Policy Development and Reviews

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

- Succession and Talent Management Policy
- Social Media Policy - Developed
- Job Grading Policy - Developed
- Recruitment Policy - Reviewed
- Grievance Policy - Reviewed
- Risk Policy - Reviewed
- Disciplinary Policy - Reviewed

A3: SUFFICIENT FUNDING AND EFFECTIVE COST CONTROL

Sufficient Funding

The Agency relies solely on the Government for funding. During the 2016/17 financial year there were budget constraints on the Agency, which resulted in most of the budgeted projects being suspended, however the Agency remained committed to continue to fulfil its mandate.

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 are transparent and conform to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Agency's initial budget allocation for the 2016/17 financial year amounted to N\$139 483 000, which included N\$32 million earmarked for the Namibia Inter-censal Demographic and Labour Force Survey (NID-LFS). This budget was cut by N\$6 million during the mid-term budget review. From the remaining N\$133 483 000, NSA has only received N\$131 930 811 by the end of the financial year.

The actual total expenditure for the NID-LFS amounted to N\$25 448 487, realising some savings from the initially allocated budget of N\$ 32 million. This saving was due to more efficient and cost-cutting measures being implemented during the survey.

An operating surplus of N\$6 538 750 million was recorded for the 2016/17 financial year. A high proportion of the surplus can be attributed to the timing of the cash flow into the Agency. No virement took place during the financial year due to the cost containment that took place as well as the budget cut, which led to number of activities and projects being cancelled.

Utilisation of Donor Funds

To close the funding gap, mainly in the areas of technical support, the Agency received support from the following development partners:

(i) African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB provided funding that will be utilised for the Agricultural Census.

(ii) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Donor funds received from the UNFPA were utilised for training and consultation on population projects.

Asset Management

The Agency acquired assets to the value of N\$5 304 272 during the financial year. The amount is lower compared to the previous financial year because most of the assets were in good condition and resources were deployed to more critical activities such as the NID-LFS survey. Assets to the value of N\$240 589, which were close to the end of their useful life, were disposed of during the financial year.

Cost Containment

In response to the economic environment, during the financial year, the Agency employed more efficient modes of resources management by cutting on subsistence and travel allowance, over-time payments as well as on telephone and dissemination costs.

A4: SUFFICIENT PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND ICT INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Enterprise Backup Solution

In line with the overall objective of introducing new technologies to enable business continuity, an enterprise backup solution was introduced. This system enables automatic scheduled backup of all critical functional areas of the NSA and replaces the manual backup system. It introduces features such as notifying system administrators and operators of the status of a backup operation and carrying out systems checks to ensure that backups are successful and continuously monitored.

Deployment of New Technologies in Data Collection and Security

With the successful introduction and use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), the NSA has now placed its focus on securing data captured and stored on these devices. The NSA has invested heavily in security tools to secure data, by deploying advanced encryption software on data collection devices (DCD) being used in the field. These tools protect collected data by scrambling it so that it is not legible in the event that it falls into the wrong hands.

Central Data Warehouse System

In line with its strategic objectives of becoming a one-stop-shop where statistical data is available and accessible, the NSA has introduced a number of data portals and online resources. The latest of these is a data warehouse that is aimed at consolidating all statistical data under one roof. Phase one of the data warehouse is aimed at amalgamating statistical databases of the NSA, while phase two will link the data warehouse with external data sources. Phase one of this project was completed by 31 March 2017.

NSA Mobile Application Development

In its quest to ensure accessibility of statistical data, the NSA has embarked upon creating a mobile application that contains a snapshot of key statistical indicators. The application was developed by the NSA with technical assistance from Knoema, a data management company based in the USA, which implemented open data solutions for nearly 60 countries through partnerships with the African Development Bank, the European Commission, and the International Monetary Fund, among others. The application is built to operate on popular mobile platforms such as Android and IOS and is embedded with rich features to allow users to work online and offline. It is easy to install and is accessible from anywhere. It is expected to be operational mid 2017.

Data Security

Data security at the NSA is governed by the IT policy which sets out both access control and security systems that should be in place. The following initiatives are put in place to ensure that the NSA data is secured:

- **Data backups, Disaster recovery and Business continuity:**

NSA Implements a 2 tier backup system. Critical data generated on a day-to-day basis (HR/Payroll and other critical functions in the NSA) is backed up on four different servers. Two of these servers are located at the Head office while the other two are located at the Data Processing Centre (DPC). The data is then replicated across these servers on a daily basis, to ensure sufficient redundancy is in place in the event that a system at Head Office goes down then those located at DPC will automatically be activated to save data.

Smaller (incremental) backups are done on a daily basis and larger backups are done on a weekly basis. All survey data (dating back to 1991 census) is stored off-line at the DPC and can only be accessed at the DPC. A third tier backup system is being planned to further ensure all critical data is backed up in the unlikely event that both systems at DPC and Head office fails.

The Bank of Namibia has already provided permission for the NSA to make use of its Disaster Recovery Centre which is stand-alone centre which is also off-site from its Head Office. This centre can also cater for business continuity in terms of both the recovered data and some office space in a case of a complete disaster of the head office.

- **Access Control:**

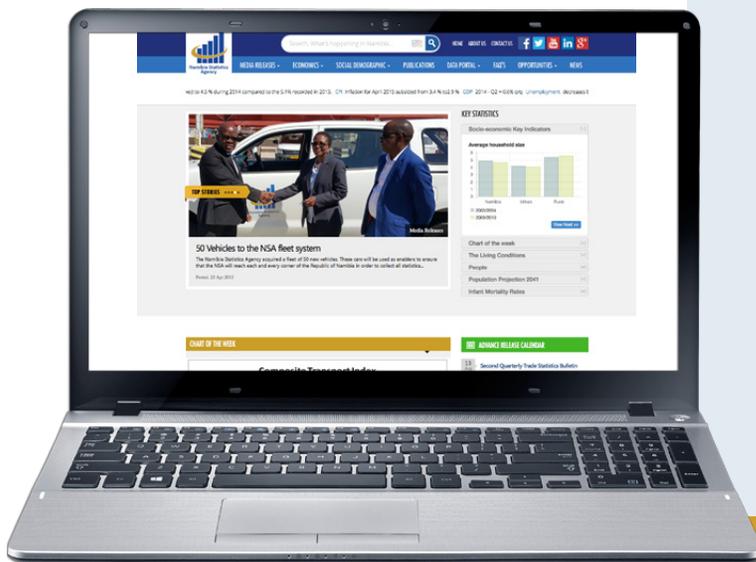
All the data at NSA is securely stored in server rooms at head office and the DPC. The server rooms can only be accessed by means of biometric access. Only key IT personnel have access to the server rooms.

UPS systems are also fitted in both server rooms that ensure that the systems stay up and running for a certain period of time in case of major electricity/power failure and notifications are sent out to IT staff.

In addition, NSA has also implemented intrusion detection systems, email filtering systems and firewall that helps keep out about 1000 attacks per week.

- **The NSA Website:**

The NSA website is hosted outside of the NSA network and all data that is visible on the website is cleared for public consumption. As some attacks use company websites as an avenue to gain access to a company's internal network where all critical data is located, the IT took a decision to locate the website outside of the NSA.



Strategic Priority B: Coordinating the National Statistical System

20.

This priority area contains two objectives and seven performance indicators. The attainment of this strategic priority is mainly driven by the Department of Data Quality Assurance and NSS Coordination along with Economic Statistics and Demographic and Social Statistics.

B1: IMPROVED NSS HR CAPACITY

Number of NSS/NSDI Producers (Institutions) trained

A target of four government institutions was set for the training of NSS producers during the period under review. NSA successfully hosted the Metadata and Spatial Data Quality Assessment Workshop in Windhoek from 01 – 04 November 2016. A total of 13 government institutions were trained, and are now documenting metadata for their spatial datasets. NSA further trained the Office of the Prime Minister’s Directorate of Disaster Risk Management on the use of GIS in food security applications. The workshop took place in Windhoek. The OPM funded the workshop while NSA provided trainers and software.

Staff Exchange Programme

Staff from the Bank of Namibia were attached to the NSA in the National Accounts Division for two weeks and gained knowledge on the compilation and methods of national accounts.

Training on the International Classification of Standards Version 10 (ICD-10)

An MOU was signed with Statistics South Africa in July 2016 to implement a system for implementing more current standards. The ICD-10 allows proper recording, coding and capturing of data on causes of death and production of quality statistics on causes of death and morbidity. The World Health Organisation (WHO) provided financial and technical support to this project. The training for 15 officials comprised of medical and non-medical staff from the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Ministry of Safety and Security through the Namibian Police and Namibia Statistics Agency on ICD-10 was conducted in February and March 2017.

B2: COORDINATE THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM (NSS)

Support to External Stakeholders

The NSA through the Data Processing and IT Department has assisted a number of stakeholders during the period under review. Most notable among these is the Namibia Student Financial Assistance Fund (NSFAF). The NSA assisted NSFAF by digitizing over 70 000 student records and indexing them electronically. The NSA also created a database of student records that made it easy for NSFAF to manage student information.

User-Producer Workshop \ NSA Strategic Review Workshops

Amongst its mandates, NSA is tasked to coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure accurate, timely and reliable statistics that are fit for purpose are produced and that collaboration efforts and the sharing of knowledge with statistics producers and users takes place. However a series of stakeholder consultation meetings in respect of the strategy development were carried out. These workshops were held from 14 to 16 September 2016 at the NSA Data Processing Centre in Windhoek. The workshops were facilitated by Data Quality Assurance and NSS Coordination together with the HR and Operations departments as part of the NSA strategy team.

Namibia Statistical Association

The NSA has been instrumental in the formation and the launching of the Namibia Statistical Association (NamSTA). NamSTA is the first association of its kind to be launched in Namibia following in the footsteps of the Economic Association of Namibia. The Association was launched on the 25th of November 2016 by the Statistician-General of NSA, Mr. Alex Shimuafeni and the Interim President of the Association, Dr. Ndeyapo Nickanor, from the Department of Statistics and Population Studies at the University of Namibia (UNAM).

NamSTA was launched at the UNAM main campus, in Windhoek and was attended by Statisticians, Planners, lecturers and students from various institutions. The main objectives of NamSTA are: to simulate and promote research in statistics; to promote the collection, compilation, analysis, and publication of statistics in public and private agencies in Namibia; and other ad hoc services pertaining to statistics within and outside Namibia.

Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on Statistical Matters

During the period under review, the Agency entered into collaboration with the following eight Namibian institutions:

- Bank of Namibia

- Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI)
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Ministry of Health and Social Services
- Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME development
- Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
- Namibia Competition Commission
- National Council for Higher Education

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Agency and the above-mentioned institutions is testimony of such collaboration and coordination to reduce duplication of efforts and cost and also to reduce respondent fatigue whilst strengthening the NSS. In addition, the NSA also signed an MOU with Statistics South Africa on the collaboration of the production of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

Clearance for Data Collection of Major Projects in NSS

The NSA has a responsibility to issue standards and guidelines to the producers of statistics within the NSS to ensure that data collection and statistics produced follow international standards and best practices and are of good quality.

During the period under review, the NSA has granted permission to collect data to three institutions namely:

1. Business Intelligence Africa (6 December 2016), to collect data for An assessment of the enabling environment for sustainable enterorise in Namibia project
2. The Law Society of Namibia (13 February 2017), to collect data for the Law Society of Namibia change project, and
3. Harold Pupkewitz Graduate School of Business at NUST (17 February 2017), to collect data for the National citizen satisfaction survey on behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister.

The NSS Projects

A total of 11 NSS projects were supported with GIS related support services such as sampling frame map production, training, staff participation and provision of GPS equipment as well as with general survey design techniques. The projects are listed as follows:

- National TB Survey 2016 from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- National Literacy Survey 2016
- National Hepatitis Survey 2016 from Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- LaRRI - Informal Sector Case Study 2016
- Leased GPSs to a Nampower Project – LED bulbs installations nationwide

- Anti-Corruption Survey 2016
- Suicide Survey 2016
- Needs Assessment for Early Childhood Development (UNAM GPSs)
- Namibia Population based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) 2016
- Food, Nutrition and Security Survey 2016
- Citizen Satisfaction Survey 2017 which is part of the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP)

Additionally, the NSA (NSDI Secretariat) intervened and cleared the following spatial data projects;

- Gave guidance to the Kunene Regional Council on the advertised GIS tender focusing on the compilation of a regional geodatabase, advising them to postpone and review the noticeable duplication of existing government data, which might result in wastage of government resources.
- Provided input and recommendations on the request from East View Geospatial Inc. through the Ministry of Land Reform to advertise Namibian maps and datasets produced by the Directorate of Survey and Mapping on behalf of the Namibian Government.
- Cleared the Namibia Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy implementation project to develop a fractional cover monitoring tool for Namibian Rangelands.
- Cleared the Rio Tinto Aerial Lidar Survey of the Rossing Mining License Area and surrounding areas project.
- Provided an improvement plan to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, on the Land Degradation Neutrality Project.

The NSA successfully listed a total of 388 national spatial datasets from the different government institutions and these datasets were also scanned for metadata during the data environmental scan. It must be noted that departments in some ministries had not submitted the list of the scanned results of their datasets to the NSA.

The Agency managed to produce a pilot basic spatial analysis atlas to showcase the benefits of integrating statistical information with spatial data. The product was shared or socialised in four regions (Kunene, Oshana, Oshikoto and Omusati).

The Agency provided technical support to NSS in the areas of survey methodology, sample design and selection, calculation weights, field operations and field logistics, particularly for the following surveys/projects, during the reporting period:

- Namibia Population based HIV impact assessment (NAMPHIA) by Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS)

- National Study on the Perceptions of Corruption in Namibia by Anti-Corruption Commission
- Informal Sector Study by LaRRI
- Literacy for Omaheke Directorate of Education
- Distribution of Energy-saving Bulbs (LED) in Towns and Settlements by NamEnergy
- National Study on the Prevalence, Intervention and Prevention of the Suicide by MOHSS
- National Citizen Satisfaction Survey by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which was subcontracted to Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST)
- Sentinel Survey by OPM.

The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Partnership Agreements

The following ten local institutions have signed NSDI partnership agreements with the NSA:

- Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME development
- Ministry of Land Reform
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
- Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC)
- NamPower
- National Planning Commission
- Telecom Namibia

In addition, the GIS and NSDI Coordination Department also signed an agreement with the Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency (ECSA) where the NSA will assist ECSA with the consolidation of their database sets of data obtained via the GIS system.

Establishment of the Inter-Agency Steering Executive-Subcommittee (SEC)

As per the NSDI partnership agreements signed, an Inter-Agency Steering Executive Subcommittee was established in August 2016 to avail a platform for inter-agency collaboration, cooperation and coordination while ensuring that the derived NSDI benefits are shared nationally.

SEC members are management representatives from various government institutions which have signed the NSDI partnership agreement (MoU) with the NSA. A total of nine institutions have nominated representatives while NPC is represented as ex-officio. In this financial year two SEC meetings were held and were both chaired by the Statistician-General.

Gazetted NSDI Standards

The Ministry of Justice gazetted two NSDI standards and one guideline during the period under review. They are;

- Data quality specification for the purchase, capture, collection, production and dissemination of geospatial data in Namibia
- Metadata specification for capturing and publishing metadata for spatial data and services in Namibia
- The manner and specification for the capturing of spatial data, including any application for the exemption from such manner or specification.

NSDI Policy Socialisation

The NSA as per the annual workplan was expected to socialise the NSDI policy publicly by September 2016 and by March 2017. The first half-day public workshop was held on the 2nd August 2016 at the Safari Hotel and Conference Centre in Windhoek. The workshop was attended by more than 80 participants from more than 20 institutions, including students from UNAM and NUST. Due to cash flow problems the NSA was unable to host the second public socialisation, but managed to socialise the NSDI at one guest lecture held at UNAM and three guest lectures at NUST.

The NSS Initiatives on Economic Statistics

The NSA and the Bank of Namibia continue to coordinate and collaborate in the areas of economic statistics and to this end various consultative meetings were held to strengthen the mandates of the two institutions in terms of their respective legislative frameworks and in compliance with the MOU.

The NSA furthermore coordinated with Ministry of Finance (MOF) and attended two Southern African Customs Union (SACU) workshops that involved provision and verification of data needed for revenue sharing.

The Economics Statistics Department spearheaded the coordination of stakeholder institutions for the country's data categories to be announced on the National Summary Data Page (NSDP) to be hosted on an International Monetary Fund (IMF) Open Data Platform (ODP), the NSDP provides quick access to a country's economic and financial data consistent with the enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS).

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

Implementation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Strategic Plan

The Agency collaborated with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI), the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS) and Namibian Police in the implementation of the CRVS strategic plan that aims to improve Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in Namibia.

The Agency convened a number of meetings for the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on CVRS. A lot of initiatives to improve the system were introduced and are being implemented by MHAI. These include among others, the review of the birth registration form to include the key variables that are required to improve the quality of vital statistics and the introduction of e-birth notification. This will improve timely reporting of births from the place of occurrence.

Production of Vital Statistics Report

This report was produced using data on vital events from the Civil Registration System of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. The data on vital events namely, births, death and marriages was received for the years 2011 to 2015. It is worth mentioning that the data was captured manually from the registration records into the National Population Register System of the Ministry. Due to this manual data entry into the NPRS the data contained some errors. A draft report was produced and circulated for inputs to NSA and Ministry staff.

Labour Market Information System (LMIS)

Indicators were compiled and discussed with the stakeholders at the validation workshop in August 2016. Data gaps were also discussed where stakeholders were requested to supply the outstanding data to fill the gaps. Although some institutions responded to this request, some were still not able to supply the required data leaving some data gaps. The compiled indicators will be presented to management of the key institutions for them to take note of the data gaps and appreciate what has been done so far.

Support to the NAMPHIA Project

THE Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) in collaboration with its local and international partners is currently rolling out a Namibia Population based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) survey countrywide during 2017. NSA has provided technical assistance to this project and will continue to do so during 2017. The objectives of NAMPHIA are to assess the burden of HIV and the impact of prevention, care and treatment responses across all 14 regions. Information obtained through NAMPHIA will help MoHSS to improve HIV services in Namibia and will capture progress made towards achieving the goal of eliminating new cases of HIV by 2030.

As custodian of official statistics and the statutory body that endorses official statistics, the Agency rendered support to the project in the areas of survey planning and coordination, fieldwork during listing phase, sampling, data management, logistics, fleet management and publicity through the NSA regional offices.

Strategic Priority C: Statistical Production & Expansion

21.

The Agency's activities are defined in its Strategic and Business Plan covering the period 1 October 2012 to 31 March 2017, which the Board approved in September 2012. The plan coincided with the planning period of NDP 4 and was aimed at supporting the attainment of the Government objectives outlined in the National Development Plan. At a high level, the plan comprises four strategic priorities, 12 objectives, 48 performance indicators and more than 200 initiatives.

For the sake of clarity, subsequent extracts of the strategic objectives, performance indicators, targets for the year 2013/14 and key initiatives are highlighted before feedback is given under main themes. The Agency develops annual plans to implement initiatives linked to specific annual targets. These plans are reviewed on a quarterly basis to monitor progress in achieving set targets, and annual performance awards are given to the best performing department.

C1: STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

This priority contains three objectives and eight performance indicators. The attainment of this strategic priority is mainly driven by the Economic Statistics and Demographic and Social Statistics Departments, through the execution of various operational and strategic initiatives.

Statistics produced by the NSA follow international standards and best methods such as the System of National Accounts 1993 and the World Census of Agriculture among others. 80 percent of statistical series were produced on time. The series that were produced under Economic Statistics are the national accounts, four quarterly GDP reports, 59 monthly sectoral reports, 12 CPI Bulletins, Annual Trade Report, four quarterly Trade Reports and the Informal Cross Border Trade Report.

Under the auspices of the Demographic and Social Statistics Department, the following two main surveys were conducted: Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/16 and the Namibia Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) 2016 that was conducted together with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of 2016. In addition, an ILO pilot study to test the new standards for measuring Labour Statistics was also conducted.

Updating of the National Sample Frame for Censuses and Household-based surveys

The Agency is required to regularly update the national sample frame in order to reflect the changing demographic characteristics in the country. The main emphasis of the 2016/17 updating activities was to target high growth points such as semi-urban areas (informal settlements) and in formal urban areas targeting the mass housing programme. The Agency also managed to finalise the funding proposal for the National Dwelling Unit Frame (DUF). Updating of the 2011 DUF, which is a database of all mapped locations of household structures in the country, is long over due. A complete DUF can accurately be used as a sampling unit for surveys as compared to the polygonal master sample frame-based sampling which is currently employed by the Agency.

Update and Maintenance of Geodatabases

The Agency aimed to update the NSA geodatabase with at least one layer in every quarter as obtained from stakeholders. A total of 43 spatial datasets were either updated in consultation with the data custodians or were received and added as the most recent data on the geodatabase. The consistent updates of the geodatabase is very important in order to keep the database current and reflecting the reality on the ground.

Development of Survey Manuals

The Agency identified that there is a need for a standard Field Operational Manual to generally guide field operations activities of the NSA and NSS. The manual for field operations covering all aspects of the survey logistics (field logistics, HR, transport, finance, administration and general logistics) is in place and was used during NID-LFS 2016/17. The other critical initiative undertaken is the crafting of sampling guidelines entitled "Guidelines for Developing a Sampling Plan for a Sample Survey" of which the draft was prepared and is in place. The guidelines will be further expanded and finalised during the 2017/18 financial year.

Implementation of the IMF's Enhanced General Data Dissemination System

The Participation of Namibia in the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS), was endorsed by the IMF Executive Board in May 2015 after a successful implementation of the GDDS. The e-GDDS is an intermediary step between the GDDS (General Data Dissemination System) and the SDDS (Special Data Dissemination Standard), the latter is characterized by more frequent and stricter deadlines for data dissemination.

The three Institutions (NSA, BoN and MoF) coordinated by the NSA, were tasked with the development of the country's Economic and financial data, worked in close collaboration with the IMF to ensure that international standards are adhered to. The countries data categories will be announced on the National Data Summary Page which will be hosted on the Open Data Platform (ODP); a virtual data dissemination platform developed by the African Development Bank and supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The NSDP hosted on an ODP provides quick access to country's economic and financial data consistent with the e-GDDS data categories e.g.:

1. Macroeconomic and Financial Data
2. 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 easy access to information that the IMF's Executive Board has identified as critical for monitoring economic conditions and policies. Making this information easily accessible as per an Advance Release Calendar, will allow all users to have simultaneous access to timely data and will bring greater data transparency.

Implementation of the e-GDDS is a major statistical milestone for Namibia placing her in the first wave of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to implement the recommendations of the e-GDDS. The NSDP has given users access to full information about the Namibian e-GDDS data categories as from the 27th June 2016.

National Accounts and Quarterly GDP

The national accounts shows important economic aggregates that are necessary to assess the health of the economy. The annual national accounts 2015, preliminary national accounts 2016 and four quarterly GDP publications were released.

National Accounts Database System (NADABAS)

During the period under review, National accounts embarked on a system migration from System of National Accounts on Personal Computer (SNAPC) to a database systems known as National Accounts Database System (NADABAS). NADABAS is now set-up with an Access database with workbooks in MS Excel.

The database system is able to update all the files and links which provide assurance in terms of system integration and files linkages. Furthermore, new features in the quarterly estimates were developed resulting in bringing closer the sum of the four quarters to annual estimates.

The results revealed that the economy in 2016 recorded a slower growth of 0.2 percent compared to 6.1 percent registered in 2015. With respect to quarterly GDP, a decline of 3.1 percent was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to 0.8 percent registered in the preceding quarter.

Census of Agriculture

Regional Profiles and the Commercial Sector Census of Agriculture report were not released during the period under review and will be released during the financial year 2017/2018. The Draft Agricultural Survey Project Document is in place and will be used as an instrument to mobilise funds to carry out the annual agricultural survey.

Trade Statistics

External merchandise trade statistics cover movements of merchandise between Namibia and her trading partners, by land, air and water and by post. Trade Statistics are produced and disseminated in series of releases; quarterly and annually. Quarterly trade statistics are currently released with a time lag of 90 days while the annual trade statistics bulletin is released in March of each year. The trade flow between Namibia and the rest of the world registered a negative trend of 24.7 percent to N\$29.8 billion in 2016 from N\$39.6 billion recorded in the previous year.

The financial year 2016/17 witnessed the undertaking of the 2016 Informal Cross Border Trade Survey (ICBTS), which was executed in September 2016. This survey was the third to be conducted; the first one was conducted in 2014. The ICBTS report was released in March 2017.

Price Statistics

The Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI) is produced and released monthly between the 10th and 15th of each month. The period April 2016 and March 2017 revealed that Namibia enjoyed macroeconomic stability with annual inflation standing at the single digit level. According to the price movements as revealed by the NCPI bulletins the annual inflation rate fluctuated between 6.1 and 8.2 percent. The reporting period witnessed the monthly production (12 issues) of the Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI), which was forwarded to the SADC Secretariat for dissemination.

Statistics Meetings amongst Namibia Statistics Agency, Bank of Namibia and Ministry of Finance

The Namibia Statistics Agency had four quarterly joint meetings with the Bank of Namibia and the Ministry of Finance. The purposes of these tripartite quarterly meetings is to reconcile macroeconomic data as well as to improve data flow amongst these three institutions.

Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES)

Production of the Basic Report of the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/2016 and Preliminary Poverty Indicators.

This NHIES survey was the fourth survey of this kind to be conducted in Namibia. The previous NHIE surveys were conducted in 1993/1994, 2003/2004, and 2009/2010 respectively. The main objective of the survey is to provide statistical data and information to measure patterns of income and expenditure of individuals and households, poverty levels, and distribution of income, nutritional status of children, and labour force indicators, among others.

The data collection exercise which started on 27 April 2015 was completed as planned on 20 March 2016 and Preliminary Poverty Indicators were released in November 2016. The main report is now scheduled to be released in September 2017.

The Namibia Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) and Labour Force Surveys (LFS) of 2016

The 2016 Annual LFS was conducted as part of an integrated household survey with the Inter-censal Demographic Survey. The fieldwork was completed on 12 November 2016 and most activities of data processing were also completed. However, the main report for the Labour Force Survey could not be released by the end of March 2017, due to some delays in weight calculations. The main report for the Inter-censal Demographic Survey is scheduled to be released in September 2017.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Pilot Study

In October 2013, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted new standards for measuring labour statistics. A model questionnaire was developed and being piloted in ten countries worldwide. Namibia is one of the four countries in Africa that were selected for this pilot study. The main objective of the pilot is to test the new standards for measuring labour statistics in order to develop a standard questionnaire that can be adopted by countries worldwide when conducting labour force surveys.

The pilot study was successfully completed in July 2016 and results were provided to ILO to develop the standard labour force questionnaire. Countries were invited to a one-week workshop in Geneva in November 2016 where they shared experience from the pilot studies. It was pleasing to note that Namibia was the only African country which successfully completed all phases of the pilot as required.

Population Projections for Kavango East and West

In 2013 the Government split the Kavango region into two regions namely Kavango West and East after delimitation. This division took place after the 2011 Population and Housing Census therefore census indicators were at a time only produced for the one combined Kavango region. Similarly the population projections were only produced for the one combined Kavango region. The demand for statistics for the Kavango West and East has been on the increase and therefore necessitated analysis to be done for each region. The population projections for Kavango West and East were also calculated during the period under review.

C2: IMPROVED QUALITY OF STATISTICS

Quality Assurance of Statistical Reports

During the financial year the division was capacitated with an additional staff member in order to carry out its function more effectively.

Response Rate and Margins of Error

The response rate of a survey is a measure of how many people responded to the survey (expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100%). While, the Margin of Error (MoE) is a small amount (the acceptable level is lower than or equal to 5%) that is permissible in case of miscalculation or change of circumstances. Furthermore, It is usually assumed that the higher the response rate, the lower the margin of error will be, and more likely the results to be a representative of the population, provided the sampling is appropriate in the first place and that individuals who did not respond are roughly the same in their opinions/responses as the people who responded.

The NSA compiles and produces reports on response rate and Margins of Error on a quarterly basis of all the surveys conducted in that specific quarter. The average response rate and MoE for the first three quarters of 2016/17 financial year were as follows; for the Economic Statistics data collections: Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI) was 99.5% with 0.36% MoE; the response rate for Namibia GDP was 88.2% with MoE of 3.17%; for the Demographic and Social Statistics surveys: Namibia Intercensal Demographic and Labour Force survey 2016 (NID-LFS) recorded an average response rate of 98.2% with the lowest MoE of 0.024%.

C3: RELEVANT AND RESPONSIVE STATISTICS

Level of User Satisfaction

During the year under review, NSA received various visitors. The majority of visitors came for statistical purposes, whilst others came for non-statistical and for personal reasons.

- 86 percent of our visitors acquired the information they were looking for, while the remaining 14 percent did not receive the information they sought.
- The majority of NSA visitors during the year were students followed by the private sector and other sectors at 7 percent.
- Half of the NSA visitors indicated that they had received excellent service, a third indicated that the service was good, the remaining indicated very poor service ratings.
- The most frequently visited departments for the year were Economic Statistics, Demographic and Social Statistics from a production perspective while Operations (Corporate Communications) interfaced with clients from a dissemination mandate.

Strategic Priority D: Use of Statistics & Value Creation

22.

This 'Use of Statistics and Value Creation' priority comprises three objectives and six performance indicators. The attainment of this strategic priority is mainly driven by the two core Departments of Operations, Economic Statistics and Demographic and Social Statistics. The strategic objectives with their initiatives are explained below.

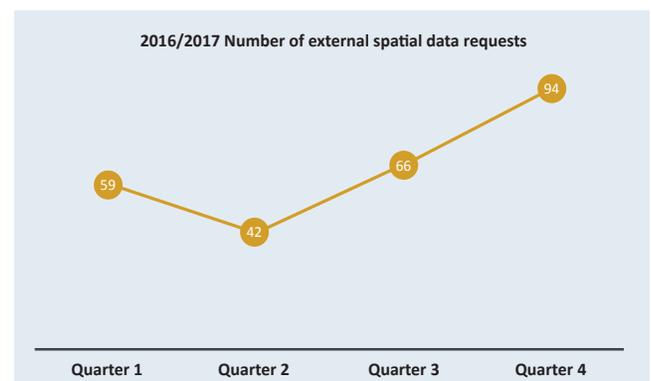
D1: ENHANCED ACCESSIBILITY AND USE OF STATISTICS

Website Update and Hits

The Agency uploaded 100 percent of the NSA data and publications released on the website and the portal. The publications include economic and demographic data and are all available the time they are released. The website, since April 2017, has recorded 29 554 users that logged in for 50 398 sessions. The page reviews are 143 237 and the average duration of stay is 2 minutes and 47 seconds. New sessions consist of 57 percent of the total sessions.

NSDI External Spatial Data Requests

There has been a noticeable increase in the consumption or utilisation of spatial data nationally and the NSA is increasingly becoming a one-stop-shop for geospatial data in the country. A total of 261 spatial data requests were recorded for 2016/17 financial year as compared to 209 in the previous year. Out of these, 160 data requests were recorded in the second half of the financial year representing 61 percent.



One year trend of spatial data requests (2016-17)

Advocacy through School Visits and Trade Fairs

To raise awareness about statistics as a potential career path and also to explain the role of statistics in society especially in planning and decision-making, the Agency embarked on an outreach programme to schools. During the period of 01st June 2016 to 31st March 2017 we visited 15 schools in five regions.

The Agency also attended eight annual trade fairs and a career fair at the Namibia University of Science and Technology to disseminate statistics to the public and to highlight career options in statistical environments, respectively.

Media Relations

The Agency disseminates 100 percent of the statistics it releases. This is done via the media through press conferences and normal physical distribution of reports and meetings with various stakeholders.

D2: VALUE ADDITION TO STATISTICS

Atlas of namibia census of agriculture 2013/2014: communal sector

The Agency managed to finalise the printing of the atlas and 150 copies were printed and distributed to different stakeholders and users.

D3: CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Reporting on the M&E Committee

The Quality Assurance and NSS Coordination Department is a key member of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Committee chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC). The NPC is tasked with the process of formulating a National Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (NMERF) for Namibia through a World Bank grant and the development of the overall M&E Plan for NDP5.

Namibia's Integrated National Performance Framework has been approved with amendments by Cabinet in June 2016 subject to the incorporation of planning elements as advocated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Planning elements were incorporated and currently the document is awaiting written approval from OPM. With regard to the M&E Plan for NDP 5, the Committee has concluded a validation process of the desired outcomes (DOs) and indicators for NDP 5. The process for the validation of the respective strategies and development of the M&E Plan will begin during 2017.



Namba Emuno and Esther Simasiku at Havana Project School Visit

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 2017, 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 2017 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 48 to 49.

Board Members' Approval of the Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements set out on pages 50 to 66 were approved by the board members and are signed on their behalf by:



Chairperson of the Board

23 June 2017



Chairperson of the Finance and Audit Committee

23 June 2017

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Namibia Statistics Agency

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 2017, and 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 50 to 66 comprise:

- The directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2017;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- 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) 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Agency information and the statement of responsibility of the directors, but 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 misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors 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 directors 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 directors 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 directors 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 judgement 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 directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 directors 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

**Per: Samuel N Ndahangwapo
Partner**



Windhoek

Date: 26/06/2017

The Board members present their report for the year ended 31 March 2017

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:

Ms. Florette N Nakusera	Chairperson	Appointed 01 September 2014	(Member since 2011)
Mr. Sikongo G Haihambo	Vice Chairperson	Appointed 01 September 2014	(Member since 2011)
Ms. Florentia Amuenje	Director	Appointed 01 September 2011	
Dr Martin Mwinga	Director	Appointed 01 September 2011	
Professor Nelago Indongo	Director	Appointed 01 September 2014	
Ms. Libertha Kapere	Director	Appointed 01 September 2014	

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 2017 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\$6 538 750 (2016: N\$2 147 361) and expects adequate funding from the Government of Namibia for the 2017/2018 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	2017 N\$	2016 N\$
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	21,578,530	28,755,601
Intangible assets	13	3,125,353	3,906,881
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		24,703,883	32,662,482
<i>Current assets</i>			
Trade and other receivables	14	1,070,341	971,342
Cash and cash equivalents	11	26,563,182	25,784,322
<i>Total current assets</i>		27,633,524	26,755,664
Total assets		52,337,407	59,418,146
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Accumulated surplus		35,958,982	29,420,222
<i>Total capital and reserves</i>		35,958,982	29,420,222
<i>Non Current liabilities</i>			
Deferred income	16	3,994,462	6,490,650
<i>Total non current liabilities</i>		3,994,462	6,490,650
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Deferred income	16	1,568,885	8,059,722
Trade and other payables	15	10,815,078	15,447,552
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		12,383,963	23,507,274
<i>Total liabilities</i>		16,378,425	29,997,924
Total equity and liabilities		52,337,407	59,418,146

Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2017	2016
			(Restated)
		N\$	N\$
Revenue	3	131,930,811	134,392,001
Cost of projects	4	(30,822,220)	(34,015,280)
Income before other operating expense and income		101,108,591	100,376,721
Other income	5	12,680,232	12,704,447
Distribution expenses	7	(1,599,272)	(2,567,996)
Administrative expenses	8	(5,456,824)	(6,062,122)
Other operating expenses	9	(100,367,581)	(102,975,972)
Operating Profit		6,365,147	1,475,079
Finance Income	6	173,603	672,283
Operating Surplus for the year		6,538,750	2,147,361

Statement of changes in equity

	Accumulated		Total
	Surplus		
	N\$		N\$
Balance at 31 March 2015	27,272,871		27,272,871
Surplus for the year	2,147,361		2,147,361
Balance at 31 March 2016	29,420,232		29,420,232
Surplus for the year	6,538,750		6,538,750
Balance at 31 March 2017	35,958,982		35,958,982

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2017	2016
		N\$	N\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from Government of Namibia		131,930,811	134,647,331
Cash payments to suppliers and employees		(128,710,089)	(122,911,984)
Cash generated from operations	17	3,220,722	2,130,271
Proceeds from Donors		345,443	4,716,649
Proceeds from NPC			5,000,000
Interest received		173,603	672,283
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>		3,739,768	12,519,203
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of equipment	12	(5,304,272)	(5,400,395)
Purchase of intangible asset	13	(1,142,729)	(1,212,830)
Proceeds from sale of assets		3,486,093	2,863,877
Proceeds from leasehold improvements		-	1,000,000
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>		(2,960,908)	(2,749,348)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		778,861	9,769,854
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		25,784,322	16,014,468
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11	26,563,182	25,784,322

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 2017

The following table 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	Classification and measurement of financial assets	The effective mandatory date for IFRS 9 will be announced when the IASB has completed all outstanding parts of IFRS 9. Entities may still choose to apply IFRS 9 immediately.
	Incorporating revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.	

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

IAS/IFRS	Pronouncement	Effective date
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Amendments to Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	01 January 2016
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28	Amendments to Investments Entities applying the Consolidation Exception	01 January 2016
IFRS 11	Amendments to Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	01 January 2016
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	01 January 2016
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	01 January 2016
IAS 7	Amendments to the disclosure of the changes in the financing liabilities	01 January 2017
IAS 16 and IAS 38	Amendments to Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	01 January 2016
IAS 16 and IAS 41	Agriculture - Bearer Plants - Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	01 January 2016
IAS 27	Amendments to Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	01 January 2016
IFRS 5	Amendments clarifying that a change in the manner of disposal of a non-current asset or disposal group held for sale is considered to be a continuation of the original plan of disposal, and accordingly, the date of classification as held for sale does not change.	01 January 2016
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing contracts	01 January 2016
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements	01 January 2016
IAS 12	Amendment to clarify the requirements on recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value	01 January 2017
IAS 19	Employee Benefits - Discount rate: regional market issue	01 January 2016
IFRS 16	Leases: New standard that introduces a single lessee accounting model	01 January 2019
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of information ‘elsewhere in the interim financial report	01 January 2016
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018
IFRIC 22	Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration	01 January 2018

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 judgement 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: 5years

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
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

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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, 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 judgements
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 judgement 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 judgements 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	131,930,811	134,392,001
- Operational Subsidy	131,930,811	134,392,001
	<u>131,930,811</u>	<u>134,392,001</u>
4 Cost of projects		
The following items have been recognised as expenses in relation to the projects undertaken by the agency:		
<i>Labour force survey</i>	-	65,901
Remuneration	-	-
Repair and maintenance	-	-
Advertisement & Recruitment	-	8,234
Other Allowances	-	-
Vehicle rentals	-	50,964
Fuel and transport Costs	-	-
Training	-	6,704
Materials and supplies	-	-
Other services and expenses	-	-
Publications	-	-
<i>Namibia Household Income Expenditure Survey (NHIES)</i>	1,313,100	28,706,828
Remuneration	662,729	18,010,024
Overtime	392,421	374,349
Remuneration- Leave Provision	-	28,006
Printing and Stationery	-	127,450
Publications	-	81,708
Publicity	-	1,065,191
Repairs & Maintenance Vehicles	19,680	176,080
Telephone expenses	-	77,258
Travel expenses	-	25,571
Hotel & Accommodation	23,811	253,307
Other expenses	152,299	214,915
Advertising	-	115,839
Logo and Branding	-	(3,000)
Vehicle Rentals	25,217	1,379,636
Material and Supplies	-9,060	829,423
Subsistence Allowances	27,610	1,947,878
Fuel and transport costs	639	3,577,379
Training	17,752	425,816
<i>Price Agency</i>	-	3,200
<i>Fuel & Transport</i>	-	3,200
<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>	386,495	975,516
UNFPA-Subject Matter Consultancy	137,762	153,771
UNFPA-Bank charges	2,859	14,630
UNFPA-Stakeholder Engagements	-	9,278
UNFPA - Fuel & Transport Cost	-	9,024
UNFPA-Expenses to UNAM Statistics Society	-	33,393
UNFPA - Travel Expenses & Accommodations	-	186,857
UNFPA - Subsistence Allowance	209,568	498,964
UNFPA - Printing and Stationaries	36,304	-
UNFPA - Conference Hosted	-	69,600
<i>Statistical Capacity Building Project of African Development Bank (SCBP)</i>	254,495	1,048,617
SCBP - Printing & Stationery	-	43,469
SCBP - Bank Charges	1,933	2,212
SCBP - Vehicle Rental	-	297,400
SCBP - Training	-	40,454
SCBP-Repairs & Maintenance on Vehicles	14,558	2,628
SCBP - Hotel & Accommodation	37,505	78,628
SCBP - Subsistence Allowance	-	83,727
SCBP - Remuneration	-	91,044
SCBP - Consultancy Fees	200,499	409,055
<i>National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)</i>	496,844	848,484
NSDI - Subject Matter Consultancy Fees	-	244,816
NSDI - Training & Study Tour	135,933	180,794
NSDI - Fuel & Transport Costs	-	43,200
NSDI - Publications	-	7,475
NSDI - Advertising	-	13,688
NSDI - Travel Expense	62,987	42,322
NSDI - Subsistence Allowances	153,010	185,918
NSDI - Printing and Stationaries	50,602	-
NSDI - Conference Hosted	94,313	130,271

4 Cost of projects (continued)	2017	2016
	N\$	N\$
<i>Labour Force Survey and International Labour Organisation- Country Pilot Study (LFS-ILO)</i>	1,205,942	1,004,177
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Remunerations	651,188	251,348
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Vehicle Rental	-	231,004
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Travel Expenses	-	4,862
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Fuel and Transport	45,726	-
LFS-ILO Pilot Study - Material & Supplies	138,652	103,484
LFS-ILO Pilot Study -Meals & Accommodation	171,216	180,349
LFS-ILO Pilot Study Subsistence Allowance	199,160	233,130
<i>NIDS and Labour force Survey</i>	25,448,487	-
NIDS-LFS Remunerations	7,302,638	-
NIDS-LFS Overtime	954,747	-
NIDS-LFS Stakeholder Engagements	466,795	-
NIDS-LFS Fuel and Transport Cost	8,446,656	-
NIDS-LFS Field Allowance	-	-
NIDS-LFS Materials & Supplies	889,728	-
NIDS-LFS Hotel & Accomodation	3,369,090	-
NIDS-LFS Subsistence Allowance	1,000,753	-
NIDS-LFS Confrence Hosted	1,876,102	-
NIDS-LFS Publicity	488,381	-
NIDS-LFS Repairs & Maintenance Vehicles	653,598	-
<i>Informal Cross Boarder (ICB)</i>	790,966	692,542
ICB - Stakeholder Engagements	-	11,776
ICB-Remuneration-Cross Border Data Entry	511,902	554,820
ICB- Fuel & Transport	47,289	63,600
ICB- Training venue	62,395	-
ICB- Subsistence Allowance	15,200	-
ICB-Material Supplies	137,624	22,368
ICB-Remuneration	14,850	-
ICB-Repairs and Maintenance Vehicles	1,705	-
ICB -Hotel and Accommodation	-	39,978
<i>Labour Market Information System (LMIS)</i>	378,841	140,138
LMIS- Branding	-	6,968
LMIS- Consultancy	364,320	-
LMIS- Daily Subsistence Allowance	14,521	-
LMIS -Advertising	-	27,870
LMIS - Travel Expenses	-	105,300
<i>Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey</i>	-	128,160
NIDS - Subsistence Allowance	-	16,200
NIDS - Conference Hosted	-	111,960
<i>Producer Price Index</i>	-	12,395.00
Producer Price Index - Travel Expenses	-	6,935
Producer Price Index - Meals & Accommodation	-	5,460
	74,535	-
NSA/NSS Capacity Strengthen:Publications	74,535	-
	-	7,940
Civil Vital and Registration and Data Processing Capacity Building	-	7,940
<i>Informal Trade</i>	-	35,466
Remuneration	-	2,000
Fuel & Transport	-	2,896
Subsistence Allowances	-	30,570
Material and Supplies	-	-
Training	-	-
<i>Agricultural Census</i>	472,516	345,916
Advertisement	-	2,944
Travel and accommodation expenses	-	105,528
Other Allowances	-	-
Consultancy Fee	92,000	-
Fuel and Transport Costs	-	-
Materials and supplies	-	76,314
Remunerations	380,516	122,070
Subsistence Allowance	-	39,060
Vehicle Rental	-	-
Recruitment	-	-
Other services and Expenditure	-	-
Remuneration - Leave	-	-
Publications	-	-
Training	-	-
	30,822,220	34,015,280

5 Other income	2017	2016
	N\$	(Restated) N\$
Other income includes:		
Deferred Income released to income-Grants related to assets	9,071,589	9,605,076
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	-	(1,593)
IT-Revenue NSFAP	-	235,765
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,932,634	1,739,214
Sundry income	676,011	1,125,985
	<u>12,680,232</u>	<u>12,704,447</u>

Reclassification

During the current year, deferred income was reclassified from revenue to other income. The reclassification resulted in decrease in revenue and increase in other income of N\$ 9,605,076 for the year ended 31 March 2016. The reclassification had no impact on the surplus for year ended 31 March 2016.

6 Finance Income		
Other income includes:		
Interest income on bank balances	173,603	672,283
	<u>173,603</u>	<u>672,283</u>

7 Distribution expenses		
The distribution expenses includes:		
Website upgrade	-	17,618
Logo, branding and advertisement	794,348	1,508,491
Promotional activities, marketing & stakeholder engagements	26,356	54,056
Corporate Social Responsibility	-	17,000
General publications	778,568	970,831
	<u>1,599,272</u>	<u>2,567,996</u>

8 Administrative expenses		
Legal fees	88,193	713,825
VET levy	616,405	453,105
Telephone expenses	44,243	88,978
Cleaning services & materials	676,786	662,134
Bank charges	161,529	148,998
Fleet management system and monitoring	76,475	125,985
Membership fees & subscriptions	269,816	199,028
License fees (computers & vehicles)	2,403,047	1,725,242
IT outsourcing	13,549	594,193
Stationery & computer consumables	201,007	243,223
Audit Fee	20,729	
Storage costs	157,549	96,151
Office expenses	727,494	1,011,259
	<u>5,456,824</u>	<u>6,062,122</u>

9 Other operating expenses		
Electricity and water	991,910	1,506,321
Office equipment's expenses	745,320	388,123
Consultancy fees	154,678	3,075,178
Conferences & culture change events	227,578	1,144,766
Insurance	1,971,167	2,269,618
Hotel and accommodation	48,779	53,353
Rental expenses	8,568,954	8,133,896
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,162,876	16,116,197
External audit service fees	183,454	170,775
Staff costs	63,761,248	61,413,972
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	17,571.27
Staff training costs & internships	1,422,188	1,693,254
Strategic plan and management retreat	277,387	155,383
Recruitment	176,191	1,181,849
Board fees	1,065,951	978,106
Security expenses	415,364	356,534
Repairs and maintenance	473,939	789,042
Entertainment and refreshments	199,498	37,592
Internet Charges	3,057,519	1,467,769
Travel expenses	2,462,058	2,026,674
Bad Debt	1,521	
	<u>100,367,581</u>	<u>102,975,972</u>

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	2017	2016
		N\$	N\$
	The following items have been recognised as expenses (income) in determining surplus:		
	External audit service fees	183,454	170,775
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,162,876	16,116,197
	Employee costs	63,761,248	61,413,972
	Deferred income i.r.o. asset-based government grants recognised during the year:		
	Motor Vehicles	630,363	(2,931,700)
	Computer Equipment	61,178	2,279,830
	Office Equipment	-	260,250
	Furniture & fittings	287,291	287,608
	Computer Software	1,579,638	1,586,628
	Assets Expensed >1000	(1,485,990)	(4,291,241)
	Government grants related to income recognised during the year:		
	Rental expenses	-	-

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	26,563,135	25,782,322
Cash on hand	47	2,000
	<u>26,563,182</u>	<u>25,784,322</u>

N\$ 600 000 in a standard bank call account have 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
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	<u>11,212,929</u>	<u>3,606,929</u>	<u>953,272</u>	<u>2,596,153</u>	<u>3,209,248</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,578,530</u>

2016							
Opening balance	23,112,308	5,601,667	2,324,907	3,309,297	4,530,299	-	38,878,476
Additions - acquired	3,115,405	546,073	323,454	798,062	617,401	-	5,400,395
Additions - donated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(1,129,442)	(10,122)	-	-	(2,425)	-	(1,141,989)
Depreciation	(7,470,906)	(3,904,143)	(1,162,828)	(783,229)	(1,060,177)	-	(14,381,280)
Closing balance	<u>17,627,364</u>	<u>2,233,475</u>	<u>1,485,533</u>	<u>3,324,130</u>	<u>4,085,098</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,755,601</u>

	2017	2016
	N\$	N\$
Cost	60,298,564	61,232,789
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(38,720,033)	(32,477,190)
Closing balance	<u>21,578,530</u>	<u>28,755,601</u>

13 Intangible assets

Computer Software

Opening balance	3,906,881	4,428,966
Additions	1,142,729	1,212,830
Amortisation	(1,924,257)	(1,734,915)
Closing balance	<u>3,125,353</u>	<u>3,906,881</u>

Cost	10,836,338	9,693,609
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(7,710,985)	(5,786,728)
Closing balance	<u>3,125,353</u>	<u>3,906,882</u>

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 GIZ.

14 Trade and other receivables

Other receivables	1,070,342	913,086
Prepayments	-	58,255
	<u>1,070,341</u>	<u>971,342</u>

15	Trade payables	2017 N\$	2016 N\$
	Trade payables		
	National Planning Commission (NPC)	676,373	662,263
	Suppliers and sundry accruals	1,918,376	6,219,660
	Provisions - Audit fees	183,454	170,775
	Lease smoothing	1,563,050	1,419,724
	Provisions - Leave	4,057,420	4,392,348
	Accruals - payroll related	2,416,405	2,582,782
		<u>10,815,078</u>	<u>15,447,552</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 Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the National Planning Commission (NPC), as well as the unutilised fund for projects:

		4,291,231	11,914,524
	Motor Vehicles	877,133	4,083,675
	Computer Equipment	61,178	2,341,609
	Office Equipment	-	260,250
	Furniture & fittings	758,957	1,048,990
	Computer Software	2,600,362	4,180,000
	<i>Less: Disposals</i>	(246,771)	(693,042)
	Motor Vehicles	(246,771)	(690,617)
	Furniture and Fittings	-	(2,425)
	<i>Less: Deferred income to be recognised in the current year:</i>	(2,558,470)	(6,930,241)
	Motor Vehicles	(630,363)	(2,515,925)
	Computer Equipment	(61,178)	(2,279,830)
	Office Equipment	-	(260,250)
	Furniture & fittings	(287,291)	(287,608)
	Computer Software	(1,579,638)	(1,586,628)
	Deferred income – grants related to assets	1,485,990	4,291,241
	The following are unutilised at year end:		
	- SCB Programme	2,448,035	2,688,020
	- UNFPA Funding	(1,113)	486,477
	- ILO	-	193,330
	- Feasibility Study for NSA Head Office	1,000,000	1,000,000
	- NPC	-	5,000,000
	- Leasehold improvements	630,435	891,304
		<u>4,077,357</u>	<u>10,259,131</u>
	Total deferred income	5,563,347	14,550,372

	Current liabilities	1,568,885	8,059,722
	Deferred income – grants related to assets	1,568,885	3,059,722
	Motor Vehicles	-	877,235
	Computer Equipment	-	61,778
	Office Equipment	-	-
	Furniture & fittings	287,291	280,302
	Computer Software	1,020,724	1,579,638
	Leasehold improvements	260,870	260,769
	Deferred income – grants related to income	-	5,000,000
	Non Current liabilities	3,994,462	6,490,650
	Deferred income – grants related to assets	177,975	1,492,389
	Deferred income – grants related to income	3,446,922	4,367,826
	Leasehold improvements	369,565	630,435
		<u>5,563,347</u>	<u>14,550,372</u>

17	Cash generated from operations	2017	2016
		N\$	N\$
	Profit before taxation	6,538,750	2,147,361
	Adjusted for:		
	Depreciation	14,162,876	16,116,197
	Lease incentive	(260,869)	(108,696)
	Lease Charges	143,326	642,902
	Deferred income released to income	(9,071,589)	(9,605,076)
	Provisions	(322,249)	-
	Other Non-cash items	(131,812)	-
	(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,932,634)	(1,721,888)
	(Profit)/Loss on foreign exchange	-	(2,945)
	Interest received	(173,603)	(672,283)
	Operating deficit before working capital changes	7,952,195	6,795,572
	Working capital changes:		
	Decrease/(Increase) in accounts receivable	-99,000	183,179
	Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payables	(4,632,474)	(4,848,480)
	Cash generated from operations	3,220,722	2,130,271
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	662,263
	Amounts included in income		
	NPC operational grant	131,930,811	134,392,001
	Key management		
	The total remuneration of Board members and other members of key management in 2016 (including salaries and benefits) was:		
	Key management members:		
	Mr Alex Shimuafeni (Statistician-General)		
	Ms Ndamona Kali (Executive: Economic Statistics)		
	Ms Liina Kafidi (Executive: Demographic and Social Statistics)		
	Ms Pauline Chigumbu (Executive: Finance)		
	Mr Jackie Noabeb (Executive: Information Technology and Data Processing)		
	Mr Peter Von Kuhne (Executive: Human Resources)		
	Ms Ruusa Shipiki (Company Secretary)		
	Dr Isak Neema (Executive: Data Quality Assurance & NSS Coordination)		
	Mr Osia Kaakuha (Executive: Operations)		
	Remuneration of Board members:		
	Sitting allowance	520,447	384,252
	Retainer fees	545,503	593,854
	Other members of key management	9,797,837	4,777,500
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	8,414,288	7,452,058
	At year-end, the Agency has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases that fall due as follows:		
	Less than 1 year	6,262,369	1,290,466
	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	6,075,371	18,328,892
		12,337,740	19,619,358

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

2017

N\$

Financial assets

Trade receivables

1,070,341

Cash and cash equivalents

26,563,182

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

10,815,078

16,818,446

2016

Financial assets

Trade receivables

971,342

Cash and cash equivalents

25,784,322

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

20,401,844

6,353,820

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

2017

2016

N\$

N\$

Financial assets at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables

1,070,341

971,342

Cash and cash equivalents

26,563,182

25,784,322

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables

10,815,078

20,401,844



Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133, FGI House, Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia



Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253



Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na



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