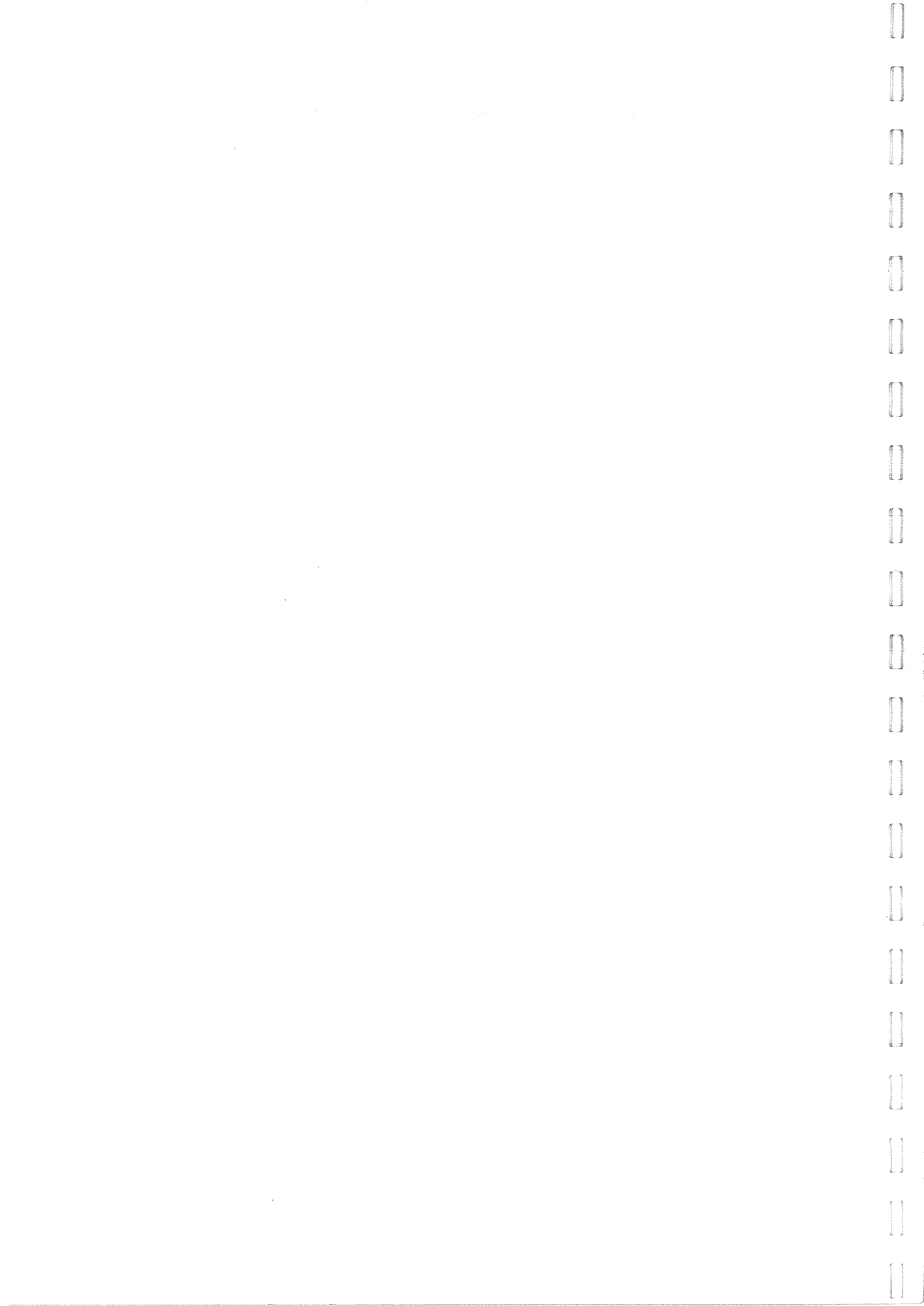REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATSTICS

# DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS IN NAMIBIA

## A FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1999-2004

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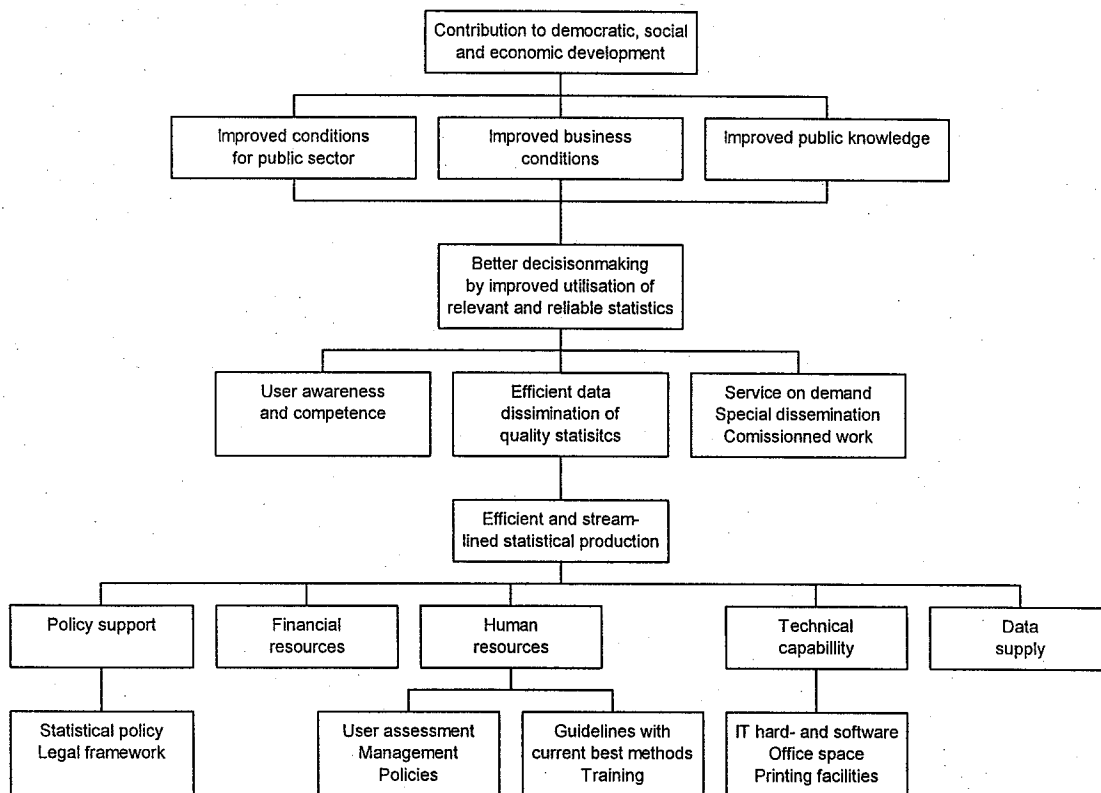JUNE 2001

# DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS IN NAMIBIA

# A FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1999-2004

**JUNE 2001**

# Development of Statistics in Namibia

## 1999/2000 - 2003/2004

# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| *A* | *Information needs that could be met by Adjustment of current statistics* |
| AEC | Annual Education Census |
| ASC | Agricultural Statistical Committee |
| BIS | Bank for International Settlements |
| BON | Bank of Namibia |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CMA | Common Monetary Authority |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CSO | Central Statistical Office changed to CBS |
| EFA | Education for All |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| *H* | *Information needs that could be met by Household surveys* |
| HS | Harmonized System (for trade statistics) |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ISI | International Statistical Institute |
| LAC | Legal Assistance Centre |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| MAWRD | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development |
| MDGS | Mid Decades Goals Survey |
| MRC | Multi-disciplinary Research Centre |
| *N* | *Information needs that could be met only by New data collection/statistics* |
| NACPSD | National Advisory Committee on Population and Sustainable Development |
| NDC | Namibia Development Corporation |
| NDHS | Namibian Demographic and Health Survey |
| NGO | Non Government Organisation |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| NDP1/2 | National Development Plan 1 and 2 |
| NEPRU | Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit |
| NHIES | Namibian Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| NSS | Namibian Statistical System |
| *O* | *Information needs that probably can't be met during the plan period* |
| PPI | Producer Price Index |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| SACU | Southern African Customs Union |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SACMEQ | Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Education Quality |
| S&T | Science and Technology |
| SNA 93 | System of National Accounts 1993 (UN) |
| STIC | Standard International Classification |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNSD | United Nations Statistical Division |
| WASP | Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy |

# 1 Background

This plan is following the concept of Logical Framework Approach LFA), used by most international organisations in the planning process. It facilitates the linking of end beneficiaries needs and the providers use of resources, by identifying the overall objectives and securing that the use of resources leads to the objective and that no important assumptions are forgotten.

```
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │ Contribution to democratic, social │
                    │   and economic development  │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
       ┌──────────────────┬───────────┴──────┬──────────────────┐
┌────────────────┐  ┌────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Improved conditions │ Improved business │ Improved public knowledge │
│ for public sector   │   conditions      │                      │
└────────────────┘  └────────────────┘  └──────────────────────┘
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │   Better decisisonmaking     │
                    │  by improved utilisation of  │
                    │ relevant and reliable statistics │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
       ┌──────────────────┬───────────┴──────┬──────────────────┐
┌────────────────┐  ┌────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────────┐
│ User awareness  │  │ Efficient data  │  │  Service on demand   │
│ and competence  │  │ dissimination of│  │ Special dissemination│
│                 │  │ quality statisitcs │ Comissionned work    │
└────────────────┘  └────────────────┘  └──────────────────────┘
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │   Efficient and stream-     │
                    │ lined statistical production │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐
│ Policy   │ │ Financial│ │  Human   │   │ Technical│ │   Data   │
│ support  │ │ resources│ │ resources│   │ capabillity │ supply  │
└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘   └──────────┘ └──────────┘
┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│ Statistical policy │ │ User assessment │ Guidelines with │ IT hard- and software │
│ Legal framework    │ │ Management      │ current best methods │ Office space   │
│                    │ │ Policies        │ Training           │ Printing facilities │
└──────────────┘      └──────────────┘ └──────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
```

The overall objectives for a statistical system are to:

- promote the democratic development and building confidence based on facts, equally accessible to all parts of society,

- promote policies for sustainable economic growth and gender balanced social development through relevant and reliable statistics needed for planning and monitoring the effects of political and other interventions,

- attract viable investments and to promote productive use of resources.

This can be ashieved through confident and professional/informed decision-making by increased and better use of quality official statistics on local, regional, national and international levels. All relevant statistics should be disaggregated by sex. A user driven and efficient Statistical System should produce accessible, user friendly and harmonised official statistics.

Statistics is one of several means for Government and other planning and decision making bodies to survey the actual situation, and to monitor, evaluate and forecast economic and social, development, environmental and other trends. Statistics is also one of several ways for the general public to inform themselves of what is happening in society.

The Government's aim is to enhance the integrity of official statistics and support the development of 'good' official statistics. This has two main, somewhat overlapping, aspects: the legitimacy and credibility of the statistics, and their quality.

Legitimacy and credibility: The professional objectivity and impartiality of the statistics producing government departments must be assured. This implies inter alia that the production, presentation and dissemination of official statistics must be free from political interference, and be seen to be such. It

also means that the respondents are assured that their privacy is not unnecessarily invaded, and that data that they have submitted are kept confidential.

Quality: Official statistics must be sufficiently accurate and reliable for the purposes for which they are required. This quality has to be achieved within what is affordable, both in terms of direct cost of the government, and in terms of minimising he burdens on businesses and other data suppliers. The quality concept refers both to individual surveys and to the government system of statistics as a whole. In other words, taken together, the government statistics should provide a fair representation of the country's social and economic topography.

The aim can be considered to have been achieved

- if the produced statistics are acknowledged to be relevant and focused on meeting the needs of Government, Parliament, business and people generally,

- if the produced statistics are based on professional standards and are acknowledged to be honest, dependable and accessible,

- if the statistics are produced effectively and efficiently and in line with international best practice,

- if the professional integrity of those who collect and present official statistics are safeguarded,

- if the personal and corporate privacy and confidentiality of the respondents are safeguarded.

## Economic and Social Policy Objectives

The broad objectives and targets of the social and economic policy of the Government of Namibia are stated in the National Development Plan 1 (NPD1):

Economic

- To formulate and carry out a vigorous and top-priority human resources development programme open to all Namibians, especially the unemployed

- To expand the role of the private sector and foreign investment in the economy

- To maintain inflation at a level not exceeding that of Namibia's main regional trading partners

- To maintain CMA membership and parity with the rand and to work with CMA partners to liberalise exchange controls

- To improve levels of household food security nationally with an ultimate goal aim of achieving food self sufficiency

- To diversify import sources and export markets to increase trade with other southern African countries

- To promote productive sectors with high potential for growth such as manufacturing, fisheries, tourism, agriculture and mining

- To promote, support and encourage national development of appropriate science and technology

Social

- To reduce the population growth rate to below 3,0% by 2010 (currently 3,1-3,3%)

- To reduce the total fertility rate to 4,5 per woman by 2010 (currently 5,4)

- To increase life expectancy to 63 years by 2000 (currently 60)

- To promote and support the development of sport and indigenous culture

- To increase the literacy rate to 80% by the year 2000 (currently 76% - self reported)

Political

- To reduce existing regional imbalances

- To support and encourage increased participation of women, youth and other marginalised groups in the economic development activities of the country

The formulation, implementation and evaluation of development programmes aimed at achieving these objectives and targets requires a wide range of statistics that depict the present situation and allow the monitoring of economic and social development over time. Every sector of society should be illuminated by relevant statistical information. Therefore this plan of the development of Namibian statistics is based upon the sectors in NDP1 and the objectives and targets outlined there.

## Statistical Infrastructure

Prior to independence no statistical organisation existed in Namibia. A local section of the South African Statistical Service was responsible for the collection of statistics as required by the Office in Pretoria. Data processing, analysing, interpretation and dissemination were also carried out in Pretoria.

Following Independence, a new Central Statistics Office (CSO) was formally established within the National Planning Commission (NPC). Technical support for establishing the new CSO was provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 1992, long-term technical cooperation started between the government of Namibia and the governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom. The objective of that cooperation was to strengthen Namibia's capacity in the field of statistics.

In 1993 a User/Producer Workshop discussed the proposed work-programme. The main achievements of the workshop were the following:

- A set of general recommendations for the development of statistics in Namibia was adopted. The essence of the recommendations focused, firstly, on the need for cooperation and coordination between different producers and between users and producers and, secondly, the central role of the CBS in this cooperation and coordination.

- A set of statistical programmes with timetables was adopted.

- A National Household Survey Programme was discussed and a draft programme was adopted.

In September 1993 "Development of Statistics in Namibia, A Five Year Plan 1993/94 - 1997/98 was presented and has since been a basis for the development of Namibian statistics.

Very generally CBS now has capacity to carry out main data collection, processing and dissemination. Output is fairly good. Regular production is also fairly sustainable. There are some evidence that there is an impact of the statistical output. Statistics are used in the government planning and monitoring processes. As in most other countries, available statistics are however much under utilised.

At the end of the Five-Year Programme, most of the objectives are fulfilled. Realising that there still are gaps to fill in the statistical programmes and that demands of new statistics may have come up, a review of the programmes is therefore urgent.

The survey programme has been carried out almost as planned, though some delays have appeared However, the organisation has proved to have a degree of flexibility that will be more necessary in the future. In survey performance, Namibia is following international standards.

When it comes to administrative based statistics like education, employment, health, law and order and traffic accidents some progress has been made, particularly in education and health. But still more could be done by a closer cooperation between the responsible bodies.

## Factors ensuring sustainability

- *Policy support:* Continuous user dialogue will be the best warranty for sustainability. The role of statistics in the national planning is also an important factor. A SADC statistical protocoll and system will be important external support as well as the co-operation with international organisations.

- *Appropriate technology*

- *Environmental protection:* Generally, statistical production has limited negative effects on the environment, but can strongly support environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources by supplying relevant and reliable information for efficient planning and monitoring.

- *Socio-cultural aspects:* Besides being aware of gender balance within the statistical system, when it comes to recruitment of staff as well as training programs, the main focus will be on the statistical outputs. All Official Statistics on individuals should be broken down by sex. In longer terms, the aim is to follow the directions in Beijing Platform for Action and to give balanced information of all economic activities, including household production and the unobserved economy in the private sector. Children are recognised as particularly vulnerable in development countries.

- *Institutional and management capacity*

## Statistical plans

A revised statistical plan for Namibia was discussed at a Workshop in February 1999. The new plan for 1999/2000 – 2003/2004 is bases on the five year plan 1993/94 – 1997/98. The sector programme descriptions in section 2 will cover ongoing activities in the 1993/94 – 1997/98 plan as well as information needs which have not yet been possible to meet and new needs which have come up as a consequence of the economic and social development of the Namibian society.

Therefore there is a strong link between the 1993/94 – 1997/98 plan and the proposed further development of the Namibian statistics during the years 1999/2000 – 2003/2004.

Chapter 2 describes the needs and highlights the gaps. Chapter 3 describes the institutional framework and necessary resources. The development plan including time schedules and resposibilities are found in chapter 4.

# 2 Sector programmes

## *Introduction to the Programmes*

When deciding a new long term statistical programme for Namibia, it is important that it be designed to throw light on important policy issues through the development of appropriate statistical frameworks. In preparing the 1993/94 – 1997/98 plan the relevant policy areas were based on the Draft Transitional National Development Plan 1991/92 – 1993/94. For each of the policy areas in that plan a statistical programme was formulated.

Since then the planning instruments have been improved and given a more precise form. The National Development Plan (NDP) indicates the general objectives and targets for the different economic and social sectors of the Namibian society. These objectives and targets form a basis for identifying the needs of statistical information in a broad sense, for planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as for more general information purposes.

The intention is that the NDP should be updated every year. At present the NDP is available as NDP1, in most cases indicating targets up to year 2000. A new version – NDP2 – is under preparation. In this version the targets years will be postponed by some years.

However, for the purpose of indicating the kind of economic and social targets which should be statistically described, the single years and values of the indicators are not of prime interest. The important thing is to get an idea of what kind of indicators are of interest.

In reviewing information needs and current statistics supply, a series of main gaps have been identified in all sectors. However the gaps are of different kinds which will influence on how they will be taken care of in the future development of Namibian statistics. The following categories may be identified

- Gaps which could be taken care of within current statistical programmes in CBS or by other statistics producers. It can be that a current programme without too much additional work can be changed so that it covers needs of information identified by the gap. In another case the information need could be taken care of as an item in a household survey.

- Gaps which demand special planning in order to establish a new statistical product. Sometimes such an activity may demand support from an outside doner.

- Gaps which quite evidently can't be met during the planning period due to insufficient economic and/or human resources

In this section information needs, current statistics supply and main gaps are listed for different sectors of the society. For every sector a list of activities which should be taken care of during the planning period is presented in a table. This should be seen as a list of activities which would be important to launch during the plan period, if financial and human resources are available. As the resources are limited, some of these activities may be different to launch. Therefore a tentative realistic five year programme is presented in section 4. The programme has to be discussed between the different main responsible actors in order to establish a final agreed plan for the development of the Namibian statistics.

The time distribution in the table should be seen as a priority list. The CBS activities are to a great extent influenced by the 1001 Census that will take most of the resources in the department of socio-demographic department up to year 2002.

In identifying the main responsible actors who should take part in developing the different statistics we often find that several actors are involved. It means that a close cooperation between the actors is of utmost importance in order to find a good solution. The actors may have different views on subject-matter questions such as the variable list, etc. Other important questions which to be solved in close cooperation is funding of the statistics and the most effective use of scarce human resources. It should be quite clear that every responsible main actor should have the responsibility to take initiatives in developing the statistics in question. However, during the planning process there may be evident that

one of the actors will be the producer of the statistics and thus has the utmost responsibility for the statistical product.

Each programme is described within a common format with five sub-headings.

---

**1     Sector objectives**

The general objectives and sector targets in NDP1 are indicated.

**2     Main actors**

Under this heading the main responsible bodies outside the NPC/CBS are listed. Media should have a general interest in all kind of statistics, why they are not mentioned specifically under the programmes.

**3     Information  needs**

Under this heading, a list of the required information is provided.

**4     Current statistics supply**

In order to give a full picture of the Namibian statistics all available statistics are listed, including those produced by the CBS as well as by other ministries or organisations.

**5     Main gaps**

Under this heading the gaps which are most urgent to fill are indicated. Every gap is given a notation:
$H$ - indicates that the information needs could be met by household surveys
$A$ - information need could be met by adjustment of current statistics
$N$ - new data collection/statistics
$0$ - information needs can probably not be met during the plan period.

**6     A Five year programme**

An (over time) prioritised list of the activities, to be launched during the plan period.

---

# Economic sector

*- National Accounts, Balance of Payment, Prices, Investments, Trade and Industry, Manufacturing and Mining*

| Current characteristics | |
|---|---|
| • Small economy dependent on trade | • Capital and skill intensive formal sector |
| • Highly integrated with South Africa | • Limited ownership of productive assets |
| • No independent trade and monetary policy | • Limited special distribution of production |
| • Growth dependent on primary and government sectors | • Large numbers of low skilled unemployed and underemployed |
| • Exports dependent on primary products | • Skewed income distribution |
| • Large government sector but low national dept | • Poor links between rural and urban economies |

## Sector objectives

Independence brought a Government constitutionally committed to improve the welfare of all Namibians. At the same time one of the most skewed income distribution in the world was inherited. The main objective is to race the economic and social welfare through economic growth and fair distribution under macro-economic stability and hence:

- Reviving and sustaining economic growth
- Creating employment
- Reducing inequalities in income distribution
- Reducing poverty
- Increase rural savings in formal financial institution
- Maintain inflation at a level not exceeding that of Namibia's main regional trading partners

## NDP1 targets

- Achieve average growth in real GDP per year of 5 % between 1995 and 2000
- Reduce budget deficit to 3 % of GDP by 2000
- Avoid aid dependence
- Increase and sustain investments at 19 % of GDP by 2000 (Government 6 % and Private Sector/Parastatals 13 %)
- Increase Real Gross National Income per capita by 12 % between 1995 and 2000 (from N$ 6.930 to N$ 7.720 in constant 1995 prices)
- Diversify export and import markets to reduce the share of trade with South Africa
- Increase non-fish manufactured exports to 4 % of total merchandise export by 2000
- Increase mining output by 3-4 % a year
- Reduce the proportion of households below half average income from 60 % in 1994 to 50 % by 2000
- Reduce the proportion of poor households from 47 % in 1994 to 40 % by 2000
- Reduce the proportion of severely poor households from 13 % in 1994 to 7 % by year 2000
- To expand the role of the private sector and foreign investment in the economy
- To maintain inflation at a level not exceeding that of Namibia's main regional trading partners
- To promote productive sectors with the high potential for growth such as manufacturing, fisheries, tourism, agriculture and mining - increase non-fish processing manufacturing to GDP to 6 % by 2000

- To reduce existing regional imbalances
- Improve the enabling environment for the small scale and informal sector
- Facilitate higher productivity and greater competitiveness within manufacturing
- Increase the involvement of women in the mainstream of industrial economic activities
- Increase real savings in formal financial institutions
- Modernise the company registration system by 1996

## Main stakeholders

- Government, particularly the Ministry of Finance
- NPC/CBS
- Bank of Namibia
- The Inter-Agency Committee of the bloc of Economic Ministries
- The Inter-Agency Macro Economic Working Group
- Development Bank
- Private sector
- IMF and World Bank
- SACU - Southern African Customs Union)

## Information needs

The structure of the economy and its development over time should be shown in respect of the following variables and data, compiled in terms of:

- National Accounts according to SNA 93 and the SADC recommendations in currant and constant prices
- Quarterly economic indicators
- Balance of Payment
- Banking and insurance (financial statistics and production data on banks and insurance
- Public finance
- Household income, expenditure and consumption
- Monthly consumer price index (CPI) on national level
- Quarterly producer price indexes (PPI) including wholesale and export/import price indexes
- Values and quantities of exports and imports by country and commodity classified by the Harmonized System (HS) and/or the Standard International Classification (STIC), rev. 3.
- Values of exports and imports by direction of trade, i.e. country of origin or destination
- Annual data for the large wholesale and retail trade establishments (turnover, purchase for resale, labour costs and other production costs, change in stocks, capital investments), benchmark data for small and medium scale wholesale and retail trade establishments, turnover data by commodity groups, motor trade and motor repair industry and trade margins by commodity groups.
- Production and productivity in industry and mining

## Current statistics supply

- Annual National Accounts (preliminary and final) according to SNA 93 and revised since ....
- Balance of Payment produced of Bank of Namibia
- Urban CPI
- NHIES 1993/4
- Exports and imports
- Financial statistics

- Mining

Publications

- National Accounts
- NHIES
- CPI

## Main gaps

The National Accounts is relatively good and one of the firsts in Africa following SNA 93. They are fairly timely. As in most developing countries there is a big and growing uncovered/unrecorded economy also being the main part of the so-called informal sector. As an effect, women's contribution in economic activities is much underestimated. Household production is not counted either. (H)

In the formal sector, quality (coverage and updating) of production/manufacturing and trade statistics could be improved. (A)

Household income, expenditure and consumption is measured seldom and savings not at all. (H)

Producer price index should be developed. (N)

External trade statistics have an uncertain quality, but are expected to improve when the ASICUDA system is fully established. (A)

Poverty should be assessed in a more adequate way, giving information to better target interventions. (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Improvement of production and trade statistics | CBS |
| | Improvement of Balance of payment by seminars with respondents and re-launch quarterly survey | BON |
| 2000/2001 | Poverty assessment survey module | CBS |
| | Publish quarterly external trade data | BON |
| 2001/2002 | Uncovered/informal sector survey module | CBS |
| | Expand quarterly data coverage | BON |
| 2002/2003 | Household income and expenditure survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Development of producer price index | CBS |
| | Quarterly data of major Capital and Financial account items | BON |

# Land, agriculture and forestry

## Sector objectives

- Provide adequate access to land for landless people

- Land reform and improved land administration to reduce unjust land allocation

- Continued growth in agricultural income across the broadest possible socio-economic base in a sustainable manner

- Improve levels of household food security nationally with an ultimate goal of achieving food self-sufficiency

- Raise the value of agricultural exports and/or reduce the value of agricultural imports

- Create productive employment opportunities

- Increase the value added within the country to national agricultural output

- Maintain environmental stability through the preservation of the ecological balance of areas which have been adversely distributed by forest depletion

- Make Namibia greener by increasing the wooded area and by improving the quantity and quality of wood

- Make the country self-sufficient in fuel-wood, poles, constriction wood and timber by supporting afforestation and reforestation with indigenous and suitable exotic spices.

## NDP1 targets

- Resettle 14.000 people to redistributed land by 2000

- Acquire 150.000 ha by Land Commission by 2000

- Increase subsistence agriculture output by 5 % from 1997

- Increase subsistence agriculture employment by 30.000 by 2000

- Increase subsistence agriculture labour productivity by a total of 10 % between 1994 and 2000

- Increase non-traditional crop and livestock output to 5 % of total output by 2000

- Increase the area of land under irrigation by 5.000 ha by 2000

- Achieve self-sufficiency in selected wood products by 2000

- To have planted 20 million plants by 2000

## Main stakeholders

- The Government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development (MAWRD)

- NPC/CBS

- AGRA, Namibia's only multi-purpose agricultural co-operative based on agricultural producers (founded 1980)

- Meat Board and Karakul Board (detailed marketing information)

- Agronomic Board (information on controlled agronomic products)

- Department of Water Affairs

- Namibia Development Corporation (NDC), the national development agency promotes sustainable local and foreign investment, develops commercially viable enterprises in cooperation with the private sector

- Ministry of Environment and Tourism

- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

- Bank of Namibia (publishes a Quarterly Bulletin

- Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU), e.g. Commercialisation of Communal Agricultural Services and Agricultural Training Needs.

- Agricultural Statistical Committee (ASC), established 1996 with an Annual Conference and a Secretariat

## Information needs

*General*

The structure and performance of both the commercial and communal sectors: output, productivity, incomes, employment and exports.

*Specific*

- Agricultural production: Crop and Livestock production

- Provision of Government services: Extension services; Research; Veterinary services; Human Resource Development; Legislation and regulatory services

- Agricultural and agro-industrial investment

- Agricultural subsidies

- Financing: Credit and Saving mobilization

- Agricultural taxation

- Farm input supply

- Pricing

- Marketing: Domestic marketing system and Export marketing system

- International trade agreements and tariffs

- Irrigation and water development

- Rural and regional development

- Sustainable natural resource management

- Land use and tenurial security: Land use and Land tenure and distribution

- Rural infrastructure

- Food security and nutrition

- Drought and disaster management

## Current statistics supply

*Primary data collection activities*

- Farm management survey by Directorate of Planning, MAWRD

- Namibia 1994/95 Census of Agriculture (CBS)

- Annual Agriculture Survey (CBS)

- Early warning crop monitoring/evaluation (MAWRD)

*Secondary data collection activities*

- Compilation of administrative data records by CBS and MAWRD (Boards and Livestock Department)

- Compilation of international statistical publication by CBS and MAWRD

- Compilation of Agricultural Statistical Output Bulletin by MAWRD

*Statistical databases*
- Agricultural statistical database (CBS and MAWRD)

Current Publications
- Farm management survey report Kavango
- Farm management survey report Caprivi
- Early warning bulletins (MAWRD)
- Livestock census (MAWRD)
- 1997 Agricultural Statistical Bulletin MAWRD
- 1998 Agricultural Statistical Bulletin MAWRD
- 1994/95 Namibia Census of Agriculture (CBS)
- 1996/97 Annual Agriculture survey (CBS)
- 1997/98 Annual Agriculture survey (CBS)
- Statistical Abstracts (issues no 1-6)

## Main gaps

Lack of co-ordination (A)

Lack of relevant data series for the communal sector: (H)

- land use classification
- crop and horticulture production
- consumption
- inputs and commodity prices in non controlled markets
- marketing of non controlled products
- farm costs and returns in both communal and commercial sector
- services (credit, training, etc.) to the farming community

Statistics are felt to be reliable, but there is no standardisation of conceptual definitions and classifications schemes making it difficult to combine data from various sources, e.g. diffuse definition of "communal" and "commercial" farmer. (A)

Livestock data are reported by veterinary areas and the extension service reporting system relies on their own regional delimination, different from the official 13 administrative regions. (A)

Improper dissemination and reporting, e.g. different publications use different reference period (calendar year, agricultural year, and fiscal year). (A)

In conclusion, the statistical system as a whole is not providing a clear and objective picture of the dynamic performance of the agricultural sector. (A)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Plan communal sector statistics | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Introduce GIS in Annual Agriculture survey | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Census of Agriculture | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Improve concepts, classifications, dissemination | CBS and MAWRD |
| | Household income and expenditure survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Internet linked and harmonised database | CBS |

# *Fishery and Marine Resources*

## Sector objectives

The broad objectives for the fisheries sector are to:

- ensure the sustainable utilization of marine resources
- ensure that the development of industries based on the Namibian marine resources contributes to the nation's overall economic and social development goals

## NDP1 targets

- Fishing and fish processing contribution to GDP to rise from 7.7 % in 1994 to 11 % by 2000
- Increase fishing and fish processing employment by 9.000 to 21.000 by 2000
- Achieve 80 % Namibianisation of the fishing fleet by 2000 (excluding mid-water trawlers)
- Achieve 80 % Namibianisation of crew by 2000 (excluding mid-water trawlers)
- Achieve 50 % onshore processing of hake by 2000
- Increase the domestic consumption of Namibian fish 30 % of output.

## Main stakeholders

- Government, particularly the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Inter-governmental Organisation for Marketing Information and Cooperative Services for Fisheries Products in Africa (INFOPECHE)

## Information needs

The performance of the sector:

- output
- productivity
- employment
- export
- prices.

## Current statistics supply (the statistics are limited to the commercial fishing)

- Landing in metric tons of major species by method
- Sea fisheries fund levy
- Quota allocation by fishery
- Proportion of Namibian and non Namibian fishing vessels.

Publications

Annual Statistics Report

## Main gaps

- Regular fish consumption statistics (H)
- Non-commercial fish production (H)
- Marine resource statistics (blue accounts) (N)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Revision of used concepts and standards | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Develop non-commercial fishery statistics | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Develop Marine resource statistics | Ministry of Fisheries |
| 2002/2003 | Non-commercial fishery survey module | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Internet linked and harmonised database | CBS |

# Infrastructure and environment

**- Transport and communication, Energy and water, Housing, settlement and sanitation, Environment, Rural development and Government services**

**Key problems**

- Social dislocation and disruption of social systems

- Migrant labour system

- Low agricultural productivity

- Lack of credit services

- Poor health and education

- Water shortages

- Limited manufacturing and industrial development

- Environmental degradation, overstocking, over-population and deforestation

- Widespread unemployment

- Low level of participation in local decision making

- Increasing rural-urban migration.

## Sector objectives

The *transport and communication sectors'* overall goal is to ensure the availability of sate, effective and efficient services in the different transport and communication modes.

The objectives for the *energy sector* include to:

- Increase the availability and provision of energy supplies necessary for improving the quality of life and economic development.

- Redress inequalities in provision of energy supplies

- Ensure that increase in energy supply and utilisation is sustainable.

The central goal of the *National Housing Policy* is "to make resources available and to direct their use into the production of infrastructure and facilities so that every Namibian will be given a fair opportunity to acquire land with access to portable water, energy and a waste disposal system and to have access to acceptable shelter in a suitable location at a cost and standard which is affordable to the individual on the one hand and to the country on the other hand.

The objectives for the *environment sector* are to:

- promote sustainable development within all sectors and across all regions to ensure that present and future generations gain optimal benefit from the equitable and sustainable utilisation of Namibia's renewable resources

- protect biotic diversity and maintain essential ecological support systems

The sector objectives for *rural development* are to:

- reduce levels of rural poverty

- achieve more equitable distribution of the county's wealth and more equitable access to productive resources

- slow down the current rate of rural-urban migration through increased development and service delivery in rural areas

- improve the provision of health education, water and sanitation services in rural areas and

- promote employment generating opportunities, including informal activities.

Improve the productivity and efficiency of the *public sector*.

## NDP1 targets

- Construct 150 km of road using labour intensive methods between 1996 and 2000
- Construct 1,000 km new roads by 2000
- Renovate 1,000 km of existing roads by 2000
- Expand the telecommunications network to improve customer access and increase the customer base (8 lines per 100 population by 2000 – 10 % growth per year.
- Namibia electricity self-sufficien by 2000
- Extend rural electrification to 70 more town as and villages by 2000
- Increase subsistence agriculture labour productivity by a total of 10 % between 1994 and 2000.
- Achieve 90 % access to potable water by 2010 (Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy-WASP)
- Water point within 2.5 km walking distance, with maximum 30 minutes waiting time and minimum 15 litres per person per day.
- Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal by 2006.
- Reduce rural-urban migration so that no more than 40 % of population is in the urban areas in 2000
- 70 of households with access to adequate shelter by 2000
- Build 15,000 new houses under Build Together Programme to achieve over 18,000 by 2000.
- Resettle 14,000 people to redistributed land by 2000
- Resettle 5,000 returnee families and 50,000 head of cattle from Botswana by 2000
- Resettle 14,000 people onto redistributed land by 2000
- Reduce disparities in the primary-level learner-teacher ratio so that the ratio in the worst region is more than 50 % greater than the ratio in the best region.
- Maintain ratio of doctors and nurses per head of population.
- Zero net increase in number of public servants from 1996
- Reduce establishment of public services to 65,000 by 1996.

## Main stakeholders

- The Government, particularly the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Ministry of Regional Government
- NPC/CBS
- Telecom Namibia
- Transport Namib
- Namibia Airport Company
- Namibia Contracting Company
- Road Authority
- Road Fund Administration
- NamPort
- National Energy Cuncil
- National Rural Development coordination Council
- Regional Councils

Environment is a crosscutting issue, relevant for most other decision-makers.

## Information needs

- The number and standard of houses
- Adequate and uniform statistics for planning and monitoring regional development in all relevant sectors
- Total population by age, sex, region, district, smaller areas and other census variables
- Identification of special regional problems
- Common consistent geographical demarcation system
- Sustainability of natural resources including water, minerals, fish, soil, forest, wild animals, etc.
- Statistics on pollution of air, water, soil, etc.

## Current statistics supply

- Population and housing census
- Namibian Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES)

<u>Publications</u>

- Population and Census reports
- HIES reports. The main report was published in 1996
- Bi-annual Transport Report

## Main gaps

- Regular migration statistics (A)
- Comprehensive regular regional statistics (H, A)
- Standardised geographical demarcation system (A)
- Natural resource statistics ("Brown", "Green" and "Blue" Accounts) (N)
- Pollution statistics (A, H)
- Service performance statistics (H)
- Poverty and welbeing indicators (H)
- Informal sector activities (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|------------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Develop standardised demarcation system | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Pilot survey (welbeing, service performance, informal sector) | CBS |
|  | Review environment statistics | Ministry of Environment |
| 2001/2002 | Population and housing Census | CBS |
|  | Develop environmental satellite accounts | Ministry of Environment |
| 2002/2003 | Improving migration statistics | CBS |
|  | Welbeing and service performance survey module | CBS |
|  | Informal sector survey module | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Internet linked regional statistics database | CBS |

# Labour and Employment

## Sector objectives

Given the high level of unemployment and underemployment in Namibia, the objectives of the Labour and Employment sector will be multi-faceted. They will include:

- employment promotion both in formal and informal sectors.
- establishment of a comprehensive and up to date labour market information system.
- promotion of industrial peace.
- provision of occupational health and safety services.
- provision of social security services.

## NDP1 targets by 2000:

- Increase wage employment by at least 70,000
- Increase subsistence agriculture employment by at least 30,000
- Assist at least 100,000 Namibians to become self-employed

## Main actors

- Government, particularly the Ministry of Labour
- Private sector
- Labour unions
- ILO

## Information Needs

Statistics on labour and employment should include data on

- supply of labour
- employment
- underemployment and unemployment
- absence from work
- vacancies
- dismissals
- retrenchments
- the demand for labour
- activity in the informal sector
- job seekers
- labour projections
- industrial actions
- strikes, lock outs and days lost
- occupational accidents
- child labour
- labour costs

## Current statistics supply

- *Population and Housing Census*

The 1991 Population Census provided important baseline data on the labour force, employment, underemployment and unemployment. The census included a question on main activity in the last seven days (current activity), occupation, industry and employment status.

- *The Manpower Survey of Establishments, 1992/93*

The Ministry of Labour conducted this survey. The survey aimed at collecting information on employment earnings and other labour market related information about establishments throughout Namibia. The information includes among other things data on working days per week, hours per day, full time, part time employment, occupations and vacancies by qualifications, etc.

- *The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)*

The CBS conducted a Household Income and Expenditure Survey during 1993/94. The survey covered a 12-month period from November 1993 to October 1994. The sample consisted of 4752 households and was selected in a manner such that it was representative of the Namibian household population. The survey included data on labour and employment, employment status, underemployment, current activity and main occupation.

This is also a source of information on the informal sector.

- *The Labour Force Survey (LFS), 1997*

CBS in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour conducted a Labour Force Survey in June/July 1997. The survey was especially timed to provide inputs into the National Development Plan (NDP1). The survey includes data for persons aged 10 and above on main activity during the last 12 months and during the last 7 days, kind of work during the last 7 days, hours worked and unemployment

Publications

- Population and Census reports.

- An Interim Report from the LFS 1997 has been prepared and is awaiting publication. A final report is also being planned.

- HIES reports. The main report was published in 1996.

## Main gaps

1  The analysis of the Namibian labour market is chiefly depending on data from the Census and surveys. It means that there is a lack of current information about the development over time. More frequent survey data on labour and employment are needed (H).

2  Statistics on the informal sector as well as statistics on vacancies, labour relations, child labour and labour costs need to be improved. Manpower projections are important (H, A)

3  A major gap is the almost unknown degree of underemployment particularly in the communal areas (H).

4  In the Ministry of Labour data on dismissals, retrenchments, industrials actions, job seekers, occupational accidents, etc. are collected in an internal database. These data should be made available for use outside the Ministry (A).

5  Make it possible to estimate labour productivity (H).

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Publish data on dismissals, retrenchments, industrial actions, job seekers occupational accidents | Ministry of Labour |
| 2000/2001 | Make a pilot household survey | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Labour costs | Ministry of Labour |
| | Population Census | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Main household survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Estimate labour productivity | Ministry of Labour |

# Population in Development, International and National Migration

## Sector objectives

- The major objective of the population and human resources development (PHRD) sector is to harmonise the dynamics of Namibia's population (growth rate, age and sex structure, migration and urbanisation) with resource potential, in order to achieve development objectives, particularly poverty alleviation, reduction in level of unemployment, improved nutrition and accessibility to social services and facilities (education, health potable water, sanitation, housing, and so on.

- The related objective of this sector is to provide the necessary information and education to enable couples to make rational choices regarding family formation and ultimately reduce the overall level of fertility and mortality.

- Another major PHRD objective is the upliftment of the status of women who have been hampered by some legal and customary discriminatory practices in making their full contribution to the overall social and economic development process.

## Population policy targets (National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development)

- Reduce the overall growth rate of the population from the 1995 projected 3.2 per cent per annum (1991-1996) to 3.0 per cent by year 2006 and to 2.0 per cent by the year 2025
- Reduce infant mortality rate from the current level of 57 per 1000 live births to 40 per 1000 live births by the year 2000 and to 30 per 1000 live births by 2015
- Reduce maternal mortality rate from the current level of 225/100.000 live births to 112/100 000 by the year 2000
- Reduce total fertility rate from the current level of 5.4 to 5.0 by the year 2006 and 3.5 by year 2015
- Reduce severe and moderate malnutrition amongst under-fives from the current level of 26 per cent to 13 per cent by the year 2000
- Make quality reproductive health services accessible, affordable and acceptable to all sexually active persons
- Increase contraceptive use from 23 percent in 1992 to 35 percent by the year 2000 and 50 percent by the year 2010
- Research on emerging issues such as orphanage, ageing and socio-cultural factors affecting demographic behaviour, particularly sexuality, family formation, migration, gender discrimination, etc. shall be promoted.

## Main actors

- All government departments
- Regional and local authorities
- The National Advisory Committee on Population and Sustainable Development (NACPSD)
- The Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Population
- International agencies
- Non-governmental agencies

## Information Needs

- Statistics on population should include data on households and number of persons by different regional levels, by age, sex, education, occupation, industry, etc.
- Statistics should also show population births and deaths, fertility and mortality, migration
- Population projections are essential in most sector planning activities
- Population statistics should be disaggregated by sex, age and all relevant regions.

## Current Statistics Supply

• *Vital Statistics*

Only a small fraction of births, deaths and marriages (25-30 percent) are currently registered in Namibia. The registration is selective because of higher coverage in urban areas where registered events take place in institutions. The selectivity therefore leads to bias concerning education, income, etc. At present this kind of data can not describe overall vital events in Namibia. However data are collected and published in the Statistical Abstract, with the limitations explained.

• *Migration statistics*

Statistics on immigration and emigration are sent on a monthly basis to immigration and Border Control, Ministry of Home Affairs. Number of persons passing through border posts. There is however a significant undercount in immigration data due to illegal immigration.

• *Census and Surveys to Individuals*

Population data are primarily derived from the National Population Census and from the Intercensal Demographic Surveys but also from other household surveys.

The 1991 Namibian Population and Housing Census covered the whole country, except Walvis Bay, which at the time of the census was administered by the Republic of South Africa. The 1991 Census contained data on demography, literacy, educational attainment, school attendance, economic activity, fertility and housing.

The Namibian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was conducted in 1992 with the primary objective of providing up-to-date information on fertility and mortality, family planning, fertility preferences and maternal and child care which can be used by policy makers, planners and managers to improve existing health programmes. Questions were asked about birth history, cause of death among children, knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, morbidity and maternal mortality. The NDHS was the first of its kind in Namibia.

The 1993 Household Income and Expenditure Survey contains basic information on the household composition and demographic characteristics of all household members such as age, sex, educational attainment, nationality, marital status and economic activity.

The 1996 Intercensal Demographic Survey contains information on the household, place of birth and place of usual residence, nationality, marital status, school attendance, literacy, educational attainment, fertility, economic activity and occupation.

The next National Population and Housing Census is planned to be taken 2001. See further under section 4.

Publications

The 1991 Census has been disseminated in the following reports

- A preliminary report which highlighted the main results; the population in the districts by density, growth rate and urban/rural place of enumeration and gender.

- Report A, which consisted of detailed tables relating to the population characteristics by the then 27 magisterial districts

- Report B, which was made up of the same tables, but by the current 13 administrative regions.

- Report C, which had the same information but with less details by Enumeration Areas.

- Report D, which had the same detailed tables by large localities with a population of at least 2 000 persons. This report is only available on diskettes.

- A report on the administrative and the methodological aspects of the Census

- Basic Analysis with Highlights

- The 1991 Population and Housing Census in Maps (now in draft)

- The Namibian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) has been disseminated in a final report 1993, "XX"

- The 1993 Household Income and Expenditure Survey has been disseminated in a final report 1996, "XX".

- The 1996 Intercensal Demographic Survey has not yet been disseminated.

## Main gaps

- Vital registration system. One of the important ways to improve the vital statistics system should be by raising the coverage and the quality. of the civil registration. However, realistically it will take many years until the coverage of civil registration has reached a level that is acceptable for the use as a single source for vital statistics. Therefore one has to rely on demographic data primarily from household surveys (H).

- Migration (Exit information). Due to limited resources and a non-computerized system of the border posts there is a substantial backlog in the reporting of migration, from 1994 onwards. Methods are desirable to make better estimations of the true immigration figures (O).

- Internal migration & urbanization (H).

- HIV/AIDS: Prevalence & incident by region, sex, age and cause. See also sector programme Health, Food Security and Nutrition (H, A)

- Maternal mortality (H)

- Mortality & morbidity by age group, sex and cause (H)

- Productive health & sexuality. Advocacy, education & information (H, A)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Plan Census 2001 | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Plan Census 2001 | CBS |
| | Make a pilot household survey | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Census 2001 - enumeration | CBS |
| | Main Household survey | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Census 2001 - data processing | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Census 2001 - dissemination | CBS |

# Tourism and Wildlife

## Sector objectives

The central task for the sector, is to realise the interlinked objectives of protecting the bio diversity of Namibia for future generations, and of maximising the economic benefits from tourism, in the form of foreign exchange, income and employment creation, on a sustainable basis. In addition to the resources in the sector being used for national economic development, a vital extra facet is that the resources can also form the basis for involving local communities and thus for the stimulation of local development.

Objectives to achieve this goal include to

- maximise net foreign exchange earnings from tourism
- improve transportation services and infrastructure
- promote and encourage private investment
- promote and encourage both local and international tourism
- promote regional and international cooperation in tourism development
- preserve Namibia s cultural heritage and sustainably utilise wildlife and other natural resources
- develop a comprehensive human resources development programme for the sector.

## NDP1 sector targets by 2000 are to

- attract 740,000 tourists a year
- concentrate on high value market so that tourism contributes 7 - 8 % to GDP
- increase direct employment through tourism by 9,000

## Main actors

- Government, particularly the Ministry of Wildlife and Conservation, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Namibian Tourism Board
- Namibian Wildlife Resorts (parastatal)
- Environment Investment Fund
- Nature Conservation Board
- Private sector

## Information Needs

Statistics on tourism and wildlife should include data on

- visitors
- tourism industry
- wildlife tourism
- accommodation
- domestic tourism
- wildlife.

## Current Statistics Supply

Statistics on tourism cover data on tourist arrivals in Namibia and on occupancy, capacity and establishments.

Publications

Bank of Namibia Quarterly Bulletin
Tourism Arrivals
Accommodation Statistics

**Main gaps**

- Expenditure by tourists (A)
- Number of days tourists stay ( by a visitor survey) (A)
- Wildlife statistics (A)


**A five year programme**

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | - | - |
| 2000/2001 | Expenditure by tourists | Ministry of Environment and Tourism |
| 2001/2002 | Number of days tourists stay | Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 2002/2003 | Wildlife statistics | Ministry of Wildlife and Conservation |
| 2003/2004 | - | - |

# Education and training

## Sector objectives

Basic education, vocational training and higher education

- Improved and equitable access to education
- Improved quality in the education system
- Enhancement of democratic participation in the education system
- Improved efficiency in the education system
- Improved resource allocation to the vocational training centres
- Improved and upgraded vocational instructors in the vocational training system
- Improved life-long education

Science and Technology, Research and Development

- Raise awareness about the importance and benefits of S&T, R&D among the Namibian people
- Gather information on science and technology research and to disseminate the same

## NDP1 targets by 2000 are to

- increase adult literacy rate to 80%
- increase net enrollment of 6-15 year olds to 94%
- increase secondary enrollment by 40%
- increase tertiary enrollment to at least 11,000
- increase the number of student in vocational training institutions by 60%
- increase progression rates between primary and secondary school to 75%
- at least maintain progression rates between junior and senior secondary school at 45%
- increase the number of schools to over 1,500
- reduce disparities in the primary-level learner-teacher ratio so that the ratio in the worst region is no more than 50% greater than the ratio in the best region
- reduce inequalities in primary educational expenditure per capita across the country

## Main actors

- Government, particularly Ministry of Basic Education and Culture, Ministry of Higher Education and Science and Ministry of Local Government and Housing
- Municipalities
- University and schools

## Information Needs

- Data on the population's educational attainment and literacy
- Statistics on education and training should include data on enrolments, drop-outs and repetition, successful completion and graduates
- Adult education, vocational training
- Teachers, other staff
- Boarders, hostel facilities, school facilities
- Education expenditure.
- Data on pre primary schools
- Data on number of graduates by profession
- Data on the job training by special schemes

- Data on quality of education
- Data on non-formal education
- Data on school fees
- Data should, where appropriate, be given by age, sex, grade/form and region.
- Population projection data are essential in educational planning.

## Current Statistics Supply

The Ministry of Basic Education and Culture is responsible for the annual Education Management Information System (EMIS). The Ministry is conducting each year the 15th school Day Census and the Annual Education Census (AEC). The 15th School-Day Census is intended to provide information for operational and planning purposes the rest of the year, while the AEC provides information to monitor the state of education from year to year. The great majority of the educational statistics published by the Ministry in their yearly book "Education Statistics" are collected in the AEC. The latest version covers 1997 and was published in July 1998. Coverage during the 1997 AEC was considered to be 100%, with all state and government -registered schools submitting census returns.

The general school information includes characteristics of the school system, enrollments, the flow of learners, teachers, physical facilities, adult learning.

The Ministry of Basic Education and Culture compiles the Education for All (EFA) Assessment 2000 indicators required by UNESCO. EFA includes enrollment rates for different levels of the educational system, public expenditure on education, data on teachers, pupil-teacher ratios, repetition and survival rates, and information on literacy.

The CBS household surveys also include questions on education and literacy.

The 1991 Population and Housing Census includes questions on literacy, school attendance and educational attainment to all persons 6 years and older.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Central Statistics Office in cooperation conducted a Demographic and Health Survey in 1992. The survey included information on education and literacy

The 1996 Intercensal Demographic Survey includes the questions on educational attainment and literacy for persons aged 6 years and above:

The 1997 Labour Force Sample Survey includes some questions on educational attainment and literacy for those aged 6 and over.

In 1992 an internal study on educational costs was made in the Ministry of Education and Culture based on budget information. No information is available on educational expenditures including school fees etc. The Ministry plans however to add a question on school fees in the coming Annual Census.

Publications

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## Main gaps

- Number on pre-school attendance, institutions, enrollments by age and sex (H, A)
- Data on migration patterns as basis for educational planning (A)
- Data on education expenditure (H)
- Data on pre-primary schools (H)
- Data on number of graduates by profession (A)
- Data about on the job training by special schemes (H)
- Data on quality of education (H)
- Data on non-formal education (H)
- Data on school fees (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Develop statistics on students abroad | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |
| 2000/2001 | Quality of education (see comments) | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |
| 2001/2002 | Pre-school statistics | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Non-formal education | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |
| 2003/2004 | Education expenditures | CBS |
| | School fees by region and level | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |

## Comments

Data on migrations patterns should be available through general population projections.

Quality of education should somehow be taken care of by Southern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Education Quality (SACMEQ)

Education expenditures and school-fees should be taken care of in a coming household survey

# Culture and Sports Development

## Sector objectives

The overall objectives for the culture sector are to:

- promote preservation and advancement of Namibian culture, emphasising unity through diversity.
- increase awareness and appreciation o0f, and access to, cultural information and sporting facilities and services.
- integrate cultural activities in the national planning process.
- promote international and regional cooperation for mutual benefit.
- carry out extensive and thorough research in different aspects of Namibian culture.

The objectives for the sports sub-sector include to:

- promote and increase awareness of the value of sports.
- eliminate inequalities in access to public sports facilities.

**NDP targets for Culture and Sports Development by 2000 are to**

- achieve 20 % local programme content on television
- increase radio reception coverage

## Main actors

Government, particularly Ministry of Basic Education and Culture and Ministry of Youth and Sports

## Information needs

Statistics on Culture and Sports should include data on Museum services, Arts education, Arts and Cultural programmes, Library services and National Archives, Broadcasting, Sports activities, etc.

What schools offer in terms of sports and culture activities. Culture and sports activities in schools (educational institutions). Human resources in terms of culture and sports trained.

Cultural groups in different areas

Number of programs.

## Current Statistics Supply

...

Publications

Statistical Abstract

## Main gaps

Statistics on sports and culture activities in schools, human resources, cultural groups, number of programs (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | | |
| 2000/2001 | | |
| 2001/2002 | | |
| 2002/2003 | Time use survey module | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | | |

# Health, Food Security and Nutrition

## Sector objectives

The main objective of Government is to improve the health status of the Namibian population through the provision of relevant preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services, which are affordable and accessible to all Namibians. These aims will be achieved primarily through the primary health care approach based on the principles of equity, accessibility, affordability and community involvement. Overall, the sector will aim to consolidate the gains made in the transitional period.

The sector objectives for Food Security and Nutrition is to improve levels of household food security nationally with an ultimate goal of achieving food self-sufficiency

## NDP1 Health targets by 2000 are to

- Increase life expectancy to 63 years
- Reduce infant mortality by one third to 38/1000
- Reduce under five child mortality rate by one half to 42/1000
- Reduce the maternal mortality rate by one half to 112/1000
- Reduce the total fertility rate to 4.5 per women
- Reduce severe and moderate undernutrition amongst under-fives by one third from 26% to 17%
- Achieve 90% immunization coverage of one year olds in all major diseases
- Achieve 90% of mothers attending post natal clinics
- Increase number of clinics from 221 in 1995 to 229
- Increase number of health centres from 31 in1195 to 35
- Decrease number of hospitals from 36 in 1995 to 32
- Decrease number of hospital beds from 7,285 in 1995 to 6,485
- Increase proportion of child care workers who know to manage diarrhea and give ORT to 80%
- Achieve ratio of primary/tertiary health spending of 2:1

## NDP1 Food Security & Nutrition Targets by 2000 are to

- Eliminate famine and famine-related deaths
- Eliminate starvation and nutritional deficiency diseases in communities affected by natural disasters
- Eliminate iodine and vitamin A deficiencies
- Reduce severe and moderate stunting (height) among children under five by one third from 28% to 19%
- Reduce severe and moderate wasting (weight for height) among children under five by one half from 9% to 4.5%
- Increase the duration of exclusive breastfeeding from 0.5 months to 6.0 months
- Increase the total duration of breastfeeding from 17.3 months to 24 months
- Reduce vulnerability to draught – number of people requiring food aid – by 20%
- Increase access to potable water to 80% of the rural population
- Increase subsistence agriculture output by an average of 5% a year
- Increase wage employment by 70,000, subsistence employment by 30,000, and self-employed by 10,000
- Increase domestic consumption of Namibia fish output to 30%

## Main actors

- Government, particularly Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development

- Regional and local authorities
- Hospitals
- WHO

## Information needs

- Statistics on health, food security and nutrition should include data on major health problems, the population's health status, in- and out-patients in medical institutions, maternal childcare, infectious diseases, deliveries, treatments and operations, health personnel, health care capacity, health expenditures, etc. Demographic information - status and changes; life expectancy, fertility and mortality rates - is basic in health planning.
- Information on morbidity & mortality by cause
- Information on the incidence & prevalence of HIV/AIDS
- Reproductive health & family planning
- Immigration coverage
- Food security at household level
- Nutrition at household level
- Household expenditure on health

## Current statistics supply

The Ministry of Health and Social Services is conducting the Health Information System (HIS) The basis of the HIS should be accurate, complete and timely reporting from the health facilities. Accurate recording and reporting is underlined in the guidelines to the different levels involved. Data are analyzed with the help of computers and feedback should be given to all levels of the health system. The HIS includes indicators on immunization coverage, vaccine utilisation, diagnosis rates for patients, inpatient- and outpatient data, maternity data, antenatal clinic and family planning, contraceptive use, bed occupancy, births and deaths, etc.

In 1992 the Ministry of Health and Social Services with the assistance of the CSO conducted a Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The primary objective of the NDHS was to provide up-to-date information on fertility and mortality, family planning, fertility preferences, and maternal and child health which could be used by policy makers and program makers to evaluate and improve existing programmes. The Survey covered the whole country and of the more than 5 800 women in the sample who were identified as eligible for an individual interview 93 percent were successfully interviewed.

The 1996 Mid Decade Goals Survey as part of the Intercensal Demographic Survey was conducted in collaboration between the Ministry and CBS. It covered information on births and deaths and on fertility.

Publications

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## Main gaps

- Data on food security (H)
- Improve nutrition data (H)
- Information on vulnerable population sub-groups (H)
- Reproductive health & family planning (H)
- Maternal health (H)
- Expenditure on health at household level (H)
- Incompatibility of planning/service regions (A)
- Catchment data (population, etc.) for health facilities (A, H)

- Level of living information (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Information on the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS | Ministry of Health and Social Services |
| 2000/2001 | Information on morbidity and mortality by cause | Ministry of Health and Social Services |
| 2001/2002 | Reproductive health and family planning Maternal health (Pop. Census) | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Food intake survey module Household expenditure on health | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | - | - |

## Comments

The need of data on HIV/AIDS is also raised under the programme Population in Development, International and National Migration. This information is found from medical records in hospitals and health centers, etc. Another source of information is by household surveys. In that case it should be included in the next health survey.

Statistics on food security, nutrition and expenditure on health cannot be taken care of until CBS can conduct the next household survey, which is after the 2991 Census.

Catchment data for health facilities should be available through general population projections and an improved vital statistics.

# Social Welfare

## Sector objectives

The main objectives is to ensure a healthy and fair social environment aimed at improving the living standards of the disadvantaged (disabled, women and children, youth, elderly, and the vulnerable) in Namibia and at the same time to protect the rights and dignity of those affected by prejudice and abuse. This is to be achieved through the principles of equity, accessibility and community involvement. Some of the general objectives are to:

- expand the information base in order to assess the extent and nature of the country's social problems.
- promote and support community and NGO involvement in juvenile delinquency prevention, control and rehabilitation of young offenders.
- alleviate destitution to reduce abject poverty.
- assist the disabled, handicapped and disadvantaged to secure gainful employment.
- raise the level of child care.
- increase the level of adult literacy to 80% by 2000.
- promote social development training.
- increase the participation of women in local and national development.

### NDP1 Social Welfare targets by 2000 are to

- maintain real value of pension
- increase coverage of pension to 90% of eligible pensioners.

## Main stakeholders

Government, particularly Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry Justice and Ministries of Education

Municipalities

## Information needs

Statistics on social welfare should include data on

- specific target groups in the social welfare sector e.g. disabled, aged, the poor and disadvantaged
- national resources allocated for the development and empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged and the impact thereof
- social pensions
- elderly cottage homes
- unemployment compensation and national indicators on standard of living and poverty line

## Current Statistics Supply

Statistical information on social welfare is limited. The Ministry of Health and Social Services produces register based information on clients seen by social workers - type of problem and interventions - and survey/research based data on service related topics e. g. substance abuse, orphans, aged institutional care, suicide, etc.

Publications

...

## Main gaps

- Current data on specific targets groups (H)
- National indicators on standard of living (H)
- Information on vulnerable population sub-groups
- National resources allocated for the development and empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged and the impact thereof (A, H)
- Social pensions (H)
- Elderly cottage homes (H)
- Children's homes and disabled homes (H)
- Alcohol and subsistence abuse (H)
- Availability and accessibility to counseling services including counseling on HIV/AIDS (H)
- Unemployment compensation and national indicators on standard of living and poverty line (A, H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | | |
| 2000/2001 | | |
| 2001/2002 | | |
| 2002/2003 | Social welfare module in household survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | | |

# Law, Justice and Security, Road Traffic Accidents

## Sector objectives

To reduce criminality and road accidents and their effects.

## NDP1 Law, Justice & Security targets by 2000

* Reduction in reported crime of 50%

## Main stakeholders

* Government, particularly Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs (Police), Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Transport
* Legal Assistance Centre (LAC)
* Courts
* Research (Criminology)

## Information needs

* Statistics in these fields should include
* Data on law, justice and security, covering type and frequency of crime, crime incidence,
* offenders and victims and clearance rate for different kinds of crimes.
* Data on road accidents, covering information about the accidents, the result of the accidents, the characteristics of the driver involved and the vehicle.
* Although in most countries reported crimes have been used for the above it is known that reported crimes do not give a total picture of the crime situation in a country. To get a total picture, sample surveys should be used but the problem is that committers of crime would not readily supply information. Victims of crime may be more willing to talk about their encounters.

## Current Statistics Supply

*Crime*

The police is responsible for crime records in Namibia. They compile statistics of which a copy of the report is sent to the CBS and to the Ministry of Home Affairs on a monthly basis. The statistics compiled cover reported and detected crimes.

*Road Accidents*

The CBS does not currently publish anything on accident statistics although the police are producing accident statistics every 14 days.

Publications

...

## Main gaps

* Juvenile crimes (H)
* Child abuse (A)
* Victims based on surveys (H)
* Road accident statistics (A)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2000/2001 | Improvement of road accident statistics | Ministry of Transport |
| 2002/2003 | Improvement of child abuse statistics | Ministry of Justice |
| 2003/2004 | Victims survey module | CBS |

# Gender and Development

## Sector objectives

Women's significant contribution to socio-economic development has not been fully recognized. Women are denied access to productive resources that would enable them to enhance their economic activities. As a result, women are still marginalised. NDP1 aims to ensure that women not only participate fully and equally, but also benefit directly from development. The general objectives, relevant in this connection, are to:

- achieve improved socio-economic conditions for women throughout the country and remove social and legal barriers that impede women's full and equal participation in economic activities.

- improve the processing, analysis, collection, dissemination and storage of statistical information on women's activities, policies and programmes.

- improve the standard of living and general welfare of women in rural areas.

## Main stakeholders

Government, particularly Department of Women's Affairs (President's Office)

Multidisiplinary Research Centre (MRC)

Legal Assistance Centre (LAC)

NGOs

Gender is a crosscutting issue, relevant for most other decision-makers.

## Information needs

In order to provide an adequate basis for the analysis of women's economic, political and social problems and for research on gender issues surveys and statistical compilations should be disaggregated by gender wherever it is applicable

Information on gender equality should show the level and changes of population, income generating activities, employment, health and nutrition, education. Statistics is also important on women's representation in decision-making positions (management, legislature, etc.), access to facilities and resources.

## Current Statistics Supply

Statistical data on gender equality are available to a limited extent. Statistics on population, employment, education, health etc are given by gender. The 1991 Population and Housing Census contained questions concerning fertility to women aged 15 to 49.

The 1993/94 Household Income and Expenditure Survey contains questions on income, employment and unemployment, hours worked, sector and industry, occupation and education which may provide some statistics on the economic status of women.

The 1996 Intercensal Demographic Survey provides information on women's demographic and health conditions and also contraception and fertility preferences. This survey was combined with the Mid Decades Goals Survey (MDGS). The main objectives of the MDGS were:

- to measure progress towards the achievement of Mid-Decades Goals by various sectors at National and sub-national levels

- to determine the level of sustainability of programmes and to evaluate the degree of community involvement and participation in the programmes.

Publications

## Main gaps

- Data on decision making patterns (H)

- Gender sensitive economic and employment statistics, due to the uncovered informal sector and household production (H)

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | | |
| 2000/2001 | | |
| 2001/2002 | | |
| 2002/2003 | Time use and decision making module in household survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | | |

# 3 A Statistical System for Official Statistics[1]

## *Official statistics*

The concept of 'official statistics' is nebulous, but there are some sound reasons for its use. Firstly, it obliges the Government to consider, and subsequently commit itself to, fundamental statistical principles. Secondly, issues such as funding and work-programs can be considered within the context of an overarching framework.

The importance of such principles for official statistics is underlined by the fact that the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1994 adopted *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*. They stress

- the independence of the national statistical office in all matters pertaining to the professional statistical work;

- the obligation to document and report on the methods and processes employed (transparency);

- the obligation to act against misuse and misinterpretation; and

- the use of submitted data solely for statistical purposes (absolute secrecy of returns).

Thus, official statistics should cover the following themes:

- official statistics provide information about the society, the environment and the economy, both across time and at different levels of geography;

- they are collected by government and by public-sector bodies and agencies appointed by government to inform debate, decision making and research both within government and by the wider community;

- they should cover areas of public policy and allow the impact of government policies and actions to be addressed;

- they should be neutral, accurate, reliable and timely;

- they should be accessible by, and to all;

- they should be prepared in accordance with international standards to facilitate comparisons, but their first priority should be to illuminate national issues, policies, plans and implementations strategies;

- it is the responsibility of the government to maintain public confidence in them and to protect the underlying micro-data; and

- it is the responsibility of government to ensure transparency of the practices and procedures in compiling official statistics.

Statistics should cover the whole Namibian society and must as much as possible be disaggregated by regions and sub-regions. Statistics on individuals should always be given by gender.

The main functions of a statistics-producing department are to collect, process, store, analyze and disseminate data. The functions are complex, both in a technical sense and because they involve many players, frequently with widely differing aims. Official statistics production is possible only with the consent of both the government and the large number of respondents. The core values of an effective statistical system thus become legitimacy and credibility.

By *legitimacy* is here meant that the community believes that the official statistical system works in the interest of the country and that statistics serve a useful purpose. Legitimacy is the basis for public funds being allocated to statistics, but considerations of legitimacy should also inform and guide a statistics department e.g. when choosing which subjects to give priority attention or when balancing the

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[1] Official Statistics refer to what the Government has desired to be Official Statistics and is paying for. Many other statistics are official in the meaning that they are accessible to the public.

conflicting claims of protecting privacy and confidentiality and providing statistical information to society.
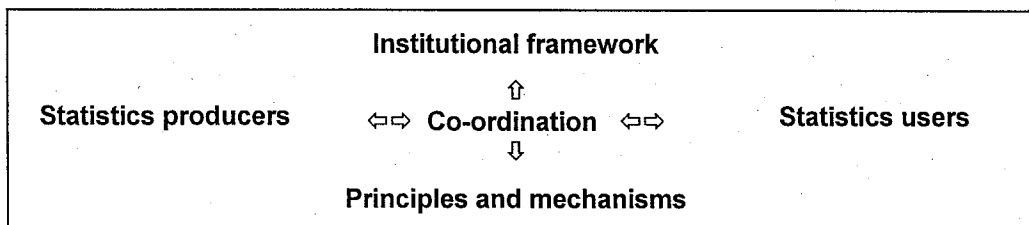
The *credibility* concept is more related to the value of the statistical information to users. Statistical information that is not believed is useless, and a few users themselves can validate the data released by a statistics department, they have to rely on the reputation of the department. Its credibility can be challenged, mainly on two grounds; are the statistics produced by means of appropriate methodology, and are they independent of political interference? As statistics departments daily have to make value-laden choices involving program priorities, questionnaire and sampling design, etc. it is crucial that they strive to make these choices transparent and demonstrably free of political bias.

The Namibian statistical system is decentralized. Other departments than the Central Bureau of Statistics produce some quite important statistics. Therefore, if a system of official statistics based on the principles above should function, cooperation between the central statistical service and other official bodies is necessary.

# The system concept

Official statistics are, or should be, part of the national information infrastructure, delivering quantitative information about the situation in Namibia and in what direction trends are moving. They should be comprehensive in the sense that together they should provide as true and non-biased picture of the country's economic and social life as possible within budget constraints, and the process by which the statistics are arrived at should be documented and transparent.

*System components:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Institutional framework** | |
| | ⇧ | |
| **Statistics producers** | ⇦⇨ **Co-ordination** ⇦⇨ | **Statistics users** |
| | ⇩ | |
| | **Principles and mechanisms** | |

The institutional framework consists of NPC/CBS, Advisory committees, etc.

Principles and mechanisms refer to legal framework, user/producer network, harmonisation mechanisms (e.g. clearing house and meta-database), common homepage and training programs.


**Other stakeholders to consider than the CBS.**

- producers of statistics in various ministries, in the Bank of Namibia and in private survey institutes, who can be regarded as partners or co-producers;

- respondents, be they private individuals or households, enterprises, or national, regional or local government departments with administrative records;

- research and training bodies, e.g. University of Namibia;

- funders, be they the Government, international assistance organizations, or users willing to pay for specific statistics;

- computing centers, government and other printing houses, departments that are sources of e.g. household or business registers, information brokers, etc.

- the official statistical services or other countries, useful for exchange of experiences; and

- international bodies that issue recommendations and standards and in this way assist in developing and shaping national statistics.

It should be observed that a ministry or an enterprise might appear in different roles within the system. It might function as respondent, user, funder and/or producer of statistics. Usually different parts of the ministry or enterprise act in these different roles, which might make communication difficult.

By regarding the various units producing government statistics as not only the servants of their specific Commissions of Ministries, but also as parts of a system of government statistics, the planning and work orientation of the units shift from inward-looking to outward-looking. It means more time with users outside the own Ministry, and with other producers of statistics to harmonize definitions and classifications, reduce overlaps, fill gaps, explain and document differences in methods and practices. More time has to be spent on various ways of making the statistics accessible, and on compiling user-friendly meta-data, i.e. to document and present lists of statistics, classifications and methods. Finally, it means efforts to inform and in other ways raise the capability of users and respondents, and to correct mistakes and misinterpretations.

## Co-ordination and co-operation

Co-ordination is a necessity in official statistics. Users are asking not just for the results from a single survey to address their problems, but for a range of results from various surveys, preferably co-ordinated as to definitions, classifications, measurement periods, software, etc. As the Namibian society is increasingly becoming part of international and regional networks, it is becoming more and more important that definitions, classifications, etc. used in the official statistics adhere to the international statistical standards drawn up by e.g. the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Labor Office (ILO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Care must be taken, though, that in the work to adapt to international standards, the specific statistical requirements of the Namibian development programs are not lost. A balance must be found between these sometimes-conflicting demands.

There are other aspects of co-ordination as well. One of the most important is to establish a division of labor, both to prevent duplication of work and to prevent important issues from being neglected because they fall into a gap.

Some tools to enhance co-ordination are the promulgation of standards and classifications, including standardized geographical areas, joint list of businesses for e.g. sampling purposes, or joint collections in which information is shared between two or more departments. Some other tools are the increased use of administrative data by the statistics department, the development of 'thematic' publications that pull together statistics from various departments, and the development of meta-data databases that describe the statistics produced within the system, preferably in a uniform format (periodicity, population, sample size, variables, publication dates, contact person, etc.).

Many government departments, other public-sector and private organizations collect or generate data, which can be used to produce statistics demanded by both internal and external users. Some examples of administrative records that can be used in that way are vital registration data for demographic statistics, data on pupils, schools and teachers for educational statistics, and customs documents for foreign trade statistics. The statistics production costs are then relatively low, e.g. no extra fieldwork and data-entering costs, and no extra burden on the original supplier of the data.

Some ways in which co-operative relationships between the CBS and other official bodies can be enhanced are through

- the promulgation of classification and standards for statistics;

- the CBS making available, in a controlled fashion, lists of businesses to facilitate the statistical activities of other agencies; and through

- joint data collections involving the CBS and another body, where the skills and resources of the two organizations, e.g. subject matter knowledge and survey competence, can be combined to good effect

- the Master Sample

- a common homepage on internet, being the gateway to all official Namibian statistics

- coordinated reporting to international organizations and representation at international meetings.

# *A Gateway to statistics*

In a statistical system, one of the most crucial functions is the co-ordination of the output. In most countries the under-utilisation of statistics is a bigger problem than the lack of statistics. The main reason is weak marketing, poor documentation, unclear distribution policy and low degree of refinement. Historically, libraries and publication catalogues have been the main gateways. Press-releases have supported the marketing of statistics.

A modern gateway would be a common homepage on internet for the total Namibian Statistical System (NSS), either with a centralised common database/server:

Producers' interface
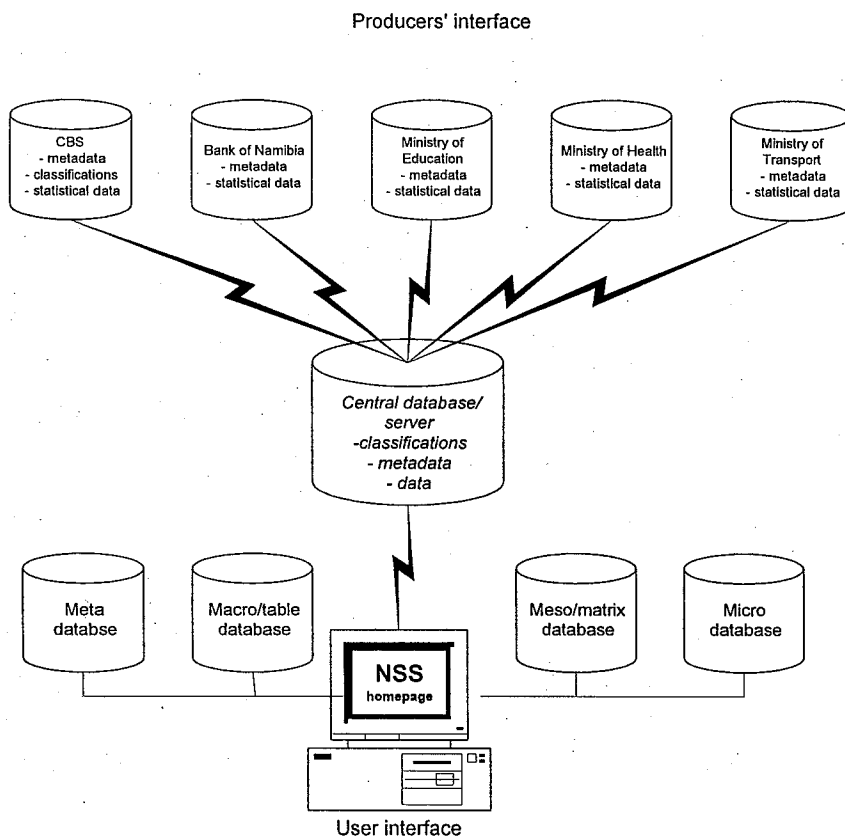


or a decentralised system with links from the common homepage to different producers' databases/servers.

CBS
- classifications
- metadata
- statistical data

Bank of Namibia
- metadata
- statistical data

Ministry of education
- metadata
- statistical data

Ministry of health
- metadata
- statistical data

Ministry of transport
- metadata
- statistical data

Ministry of agriculture
- metadata
- statistical data

*Internet*

Meta databse

Macro/table database

NSS homepage

Meso/matrix database

Micro database

User interface

In both alternatives the users could have the same interface with access to the different types of databases. Paying mechanisms could be applied.

The NSS homepage should also be linked to the SADC Statistical System and the rest of the statistical world.

Free access to the databases for the public could be arranged together with available libraries.

## Professionality

The degree of autonomy for statistical services has often been discussed. Few institutes in the world are truly independent in administrative aspects. Most institutes are connected to the Ministry of Finance, the President Office or a Planning Commission. What is important is that there is a professional integrity. All statisticians should follow the ISI ethic rules and be supported by adequate training and a network of colleges. This is particularly important the more user oriented the statistical production is. In some areas, advisory statistical committees have been established, based on professionality rather than political, sectoral or other representation.

## Current System

The current system in Namibia is fairly decentralized or sectorized. Prior to independence the statistical system was highly centralized with all planning and production made in Pretoria. Only data collection was done in Namibia by different sector agencies.

The ambition at the independence was to build a new rather centralized system with a Central Statistical Office (CSO) as the heart. The National Accounts were moved from Ministry of Finance to CSO. CSO was planned to have some 120 staff members. CSO has developed slower than expected and with later restrictions to employment, the staff will probably be limited to the current number (around 50). CSO has therefore not been able to take over most of the other statistics.

For reasons of statistical capability, neutrality, and scale the arguments have usually tended in favor of a system with one main, independent statistical office. On the other hand, especially in a situation of scarce resources, a more decentralized system is frequently propounded. The reason most commonly advanced is that as the main, and perhaps only permanent user of some specific statistics, the relevant Ministry can then direct the production of statistics and spend as much resources on it as is justified by the benefits derived. Also, the technological progress, in particular the distributed IT technology, has made some of the arguments of scale obsolete.

Main producer within the current system, besides CSO, are the Ministries of Agriculture, Fishery, Transport, Education, Health and Finance, the Bank of Namibia.

## National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
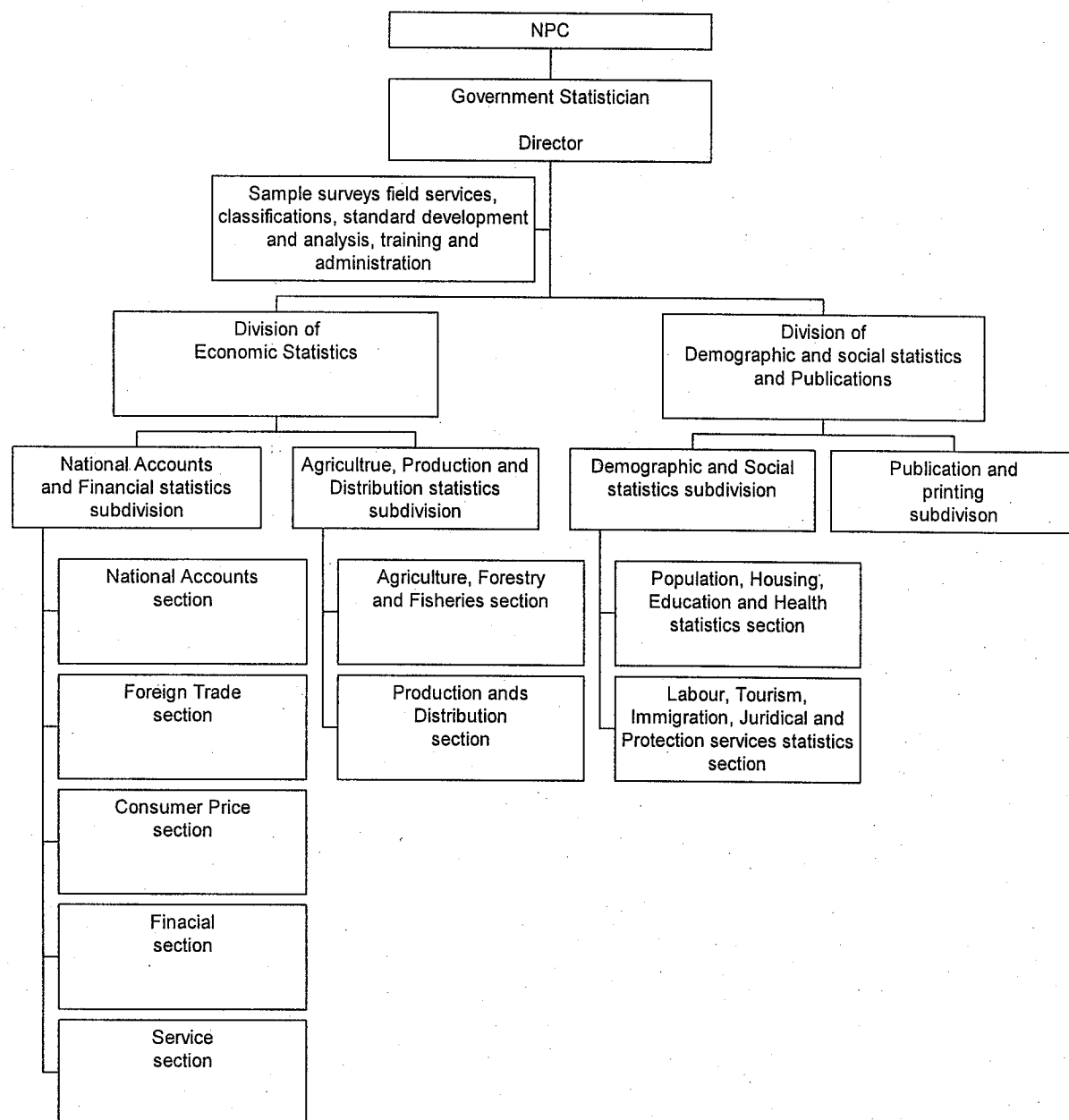
### Institutional framework and organization

The provision of Article 129 of the Namibian Constitution establishes the National Planning Commission (of which the CBS is an integral Directorate) in the Office of the President with the task to plan the priorities and direction of national development. The Statistics Act 66 of 1976 states that the Chief of the Central Statistics Services is to administer the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister charged, i.e. the Director General of NPC.

The National Planning Commission Act (1994) sets the following functions for the NPC related to statistics:

- Macroeconomic analysis, national and sectoral development planning and employment strategies, budgeting and project analysis.

- Collection and organization of statistics and other data required for planning and related purposes.

- Establishment and operation of strategic information systems and services in the fields of planning and statistics.

- Establishment and operation of registry documentation and library services in the field of planning and statistics

- Designing and participation in staff development and training programs in the field of planning and statistics

NPC is headed by the Director-General who is the chairperson of the Commission made up of five ministers and eight eminent persons from outside Government. The NPC Secretariat has a prime responsibility for coordinating the Plan, external aid and the development budget, and for monitoring progress on development. It is also coordinating data collection, processing and dissemination.

The organizational structure of the CSO consists of two main subject matter divisions, namely the Division of Economic Statistics and Division of Demographic and Social Statistics and Publications.

```
                        ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                        │            NPC              │
                        └──────────────┬──────────────┘
                        ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
                        │   Government Statistician    │
                        │           Director           │
                        └──────────────┬──────────────┘
        ┌───────────────────────────┐  │
        │ Sample surveys field services, │
        │ classifications, standard development │
        │ and analysis, training and │
        │        administration      │
        └───────────────────────────┘
```

| Division of Economic Statistics | Division of Demographic and social statistics and Publications |
|---|---|

| National Accounts and Financial statistics subdivision | Agricultrue, Production and Distribution statistics subdivision | Demographic and Social statistics subdivision | Publication and printing subdivison |
|---|---|---|---|

| National Accounts section | Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries section | Population, Housing, Education and Health statistics section |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Trade section | Production ands Distribution section | Labour, Tourism, Immigration, Juridical and Protection services statistics section |
| Consumer Price section | | |
| Finacial section | | |
| Service section | | |

*Staff*

A Government Statistician, a Director and two Deputy Directors head CBS. There are 4 Chief Statisticians, 9 Statisticians/Economists, 21 Assistants, 9 Field staff and 1 Secretary. Of 48 persons, 16 have academic degree.

*Infrastructure*

CBS is located in the same office building as NPC. All staff members have a PC connected to a network, supported by a NPC unit. A home page and database system is under development with support from Japan. CBS has its own small in-house printshop for questionnaires and simple publications.

An important part of the infrastructure is registers. The current population registers are not adequate for statistical production. The establishment register is fragmented and not fully computerized. Currently, Bank of Namibia has the main part of the register.
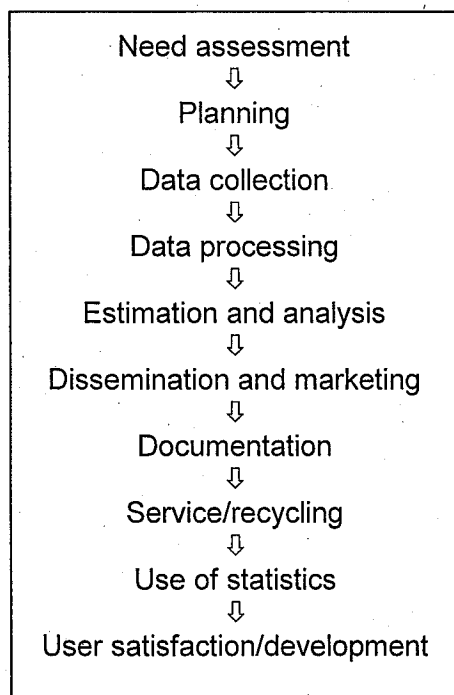
Maps and regional classifications are also necessary parts of the statistical infrastructure both for the collection of data (particularly the population census) and for dissemination. The Surveyor General has the basic responsibility for mapping and area classification. Statistics, however, need special knowledge (e.g. how to delimit enumerator areas) in cartographic work. CBS is currently lacking such knowledge.

Besides registers, the most important frame for sample surveys is the geographical frame combined with a population census. CBS is managing a Master Sample built on the enumerator areas from the Census and updated in connections with the household surveys.

CBS also has a field organization, able to carry out nation wide sample surveys.

# *The statistical process*

The statistics production process can generally be described as follows:

```
          Need assessment
                ⇩
             Planning
                ⇩
          Data collection
                ⇩
          Data processing
                ⇩
       Estimation and analysis
                ⇩
     Dissemination and marketing
                ⇩
          Documentation
                ⇩
         Service/recycling
                ⇩
          Use of statistics
                ⇩
   User satisfaction/development
```

The following paragraphs will discuss the different phases of the statistics production process as illustrated in the chart in the beginning of this section.

*Need assessment and planning*

So far the user's need assessment has been carried out intermittent, in preparation of the 1993/94 – 1997/98 plan and in the preparation of this document covering 1999/2000 – 2003/2004. An advantage with this kind of assessment activity is that it can be rather thorough. Therefore it forms a good basis for a long term statistical plan. However, it also means that a very long time will run between the assessment occasions. There is a strong need to follow up the statistical plan more frequent than has been the case up to now. There should be established a system with simple yearly reviews of the plan. Then the activities in the plan should be checked just to state if they have been accomplished as planned. If not, measures have to taken in order to fulfil the plan. To make this effective, there should be some standing body given the responsibility to command such reviews. One way is to establish advisory boards for the different statistical sectors. However, irrespective of the organisation of these reviews, CBS must take an active part in the work. Yearly reviews should be seen as complements to more thorough reviews in connection with workshops each five-year.

*Data collection*

There are mainly three sources/concepts for data collection.: registers, censuses and sample surveys. Usually **registers** are planned and used for describing the production of different goods and services and do not describe the situation seen from the household's and the individual's perspective. This has to be taken into account in structuring the statistical system using register information.

Thus, the administrative records with their many advantages, cannot be simply tabulated and termed statistics. Some of the problems relate to the coverage of the administrative records, the point or period in time to which they refer, the definition and classification of variables. Many of these items are frequently of little concern to the core business of the administrative department; e.g. if the primary

purpose of customs documents is to ensure that exise duties are paid, the industrial classification of a business may be of little significance. Yet erroneous or inconsistent coding would impact on the classification of foreign trade statistics.

**Censuses** are possible to break down to even small groups. On the other hand they cost a lot of money and take a long time to carry through.

**Sample surveys** limit the use of the results, but has advantages on purpose to save money, speed up the production time and have better control over the processes. Namibia has during the latest five year period had a rather extensive survey programme. These surveys have formed the basis for the statistical information in several important economic and social sectors.

The following surveys have been conducted. For surveys conducted outside CBS the responsible body is given.

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 1991, Ministry of Labour
- The Manpower Survey of Establishments, 1992/93, Ministry of Labour
- The Namibian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 1992, Ministry of Health and Social Services and CBS
- The 1993/94 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey
- The 1995 Agriculture Sample Survey
- The Annual Agriculture Survey, from 1996/97
- The 1996 Intercensal Demographic Survey and Mid Decade Goals Survey, CBS in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Services
- The 1997 Labour Force Survey, CBS in collaboration with Ministry of Labour
- The Manpower Survey of Establishment 1998, Ministry of Labour
- The 1998 Level of Living Survey, University of Namibia, Multi Research Center
- The 1998 Survey on Gender, University of Namibia, Multi Research Center
- The 1999 Survey of the Activities of Children, Ministry of Labour

In reviewing the gaps of statistical information as basis for the next five year period, a series of needs has been identified, which could be taken care of in household surveys.

The programme has been carried out with some adjustments. Such a survey programme has many advantages, but also some weaknesses. The main weakness is the timeliness. With more rapid changes in the society, the needs for current information is growing. With the Population Census 2001 disturbing the programme, the next e.g. Income and expenditure survey will be carried out 2002 at earliest. Another problem is that the responsibility for the different surveys is rotated, making it difficult to harmonize in practice and inherit the capability. In most countries following the UN concept, the possibilities to make comparisons between the surveys are limited.

A more robust concept is an annual multipurpose survey with a core comprehensive indicator module repeated every year and with extensions in different areas from year to year. This will produce core statistical indicators (employment, education, health, etc. every year) with a permanent instrument simplifying field staff and other training, processing of data and standardised analysis.

A third concept is what could be called an "all-in-one" survey - a continuous survey trying to measure almost everything. The base is a household income and expenditure survey, where the respondents keep diaries for a month. Questions in different areas can be spread on all the (at least) six visits to each household, limiting the response burden each visit. Such a survey could fill many of the gaps recognised in the programs in a timely way:

- household composition
- demographic data
- employment, unemployment and underemployment

- education and pre-school attendance
- health and malnutrion
- food intake/nutrition
- time use
- small scale business and farming (informal sector)
- productivity
- poverty
- social indicators
- services/infrastructure
- hygienic environment/access to sanitary means
- culture and sport
- victims
- decision making

For smaller areas, two or three years can be put together to get reliable data. A permanent small staff and repeating processes will facilitate a smooth production including analysis/ updating and dissemination. Administrative statistics, such as data on schools and health services, and even business statistics could also be collected from the same sample of enumerator areas. Such a collection could more easily be adjusted to the real information requirements compared to normal administrative statistics.

A more optimal use of the total resources, would be to limit the Population census to a count of people, households and houses, creating a high quality frame for sample surveys. Some infrequent characteristics like disability, fertility, mortality and migration could be measured with annual listings of more enumerator areas than are surveyed.

*Data processing*
As much as possible of the data entry and data processing should be done near the sources and be as much automated as possible, for economic as well as quality reasons. Investments in computerized administrative registers (population, education, health, customs, etc.) will pay off.

*Estimation and analysis*
The statistical institutes in different countries have very different roles when it comes to analysing the data. Scarce resources argue for mainly production of data and limitation of the analysing capacity. Of course, all statistics should be analysed and used, so the available analytical competence in the country could determine where to analyse.

*Dissemination and marketing*
In the coming years there will be a major change in the channels for disseminating and marketing statistics. Already today more potential users can have easier access to statistics through internet than through publications. It is recommended that all statistics are made official first and maybe only on internet. Publications could be ordered and printed-on-demand, with maximum saving of papers.

*Documentation*

One of the most important processes, but too often neglected, is documentation of the production processes and the quality of the output. It should be done in a systematic way, resulting in accessible meta-data. The more statistics are made available for different uses the more crucial is the documentation.

*Use of statistics*

Statistics are used in many different ways. Much official statistics is used for <u>information generally</u> about the development within the different sectors of society. Such statistics, or statistics used in such a way, provide transparency to the national macro-economic performance and illustrate the implementation of development policies. Apart from the general public, policy makers, business executives, international credit rating agencies and investors use statistics this way.

Another main category is to put the statistics to <u>operational use</u>, e.g. to use them in

- negotiating work, e.g. long-term contracts and wage agreement;

- planning, monitoring, evaluating, decision-making and resource allocation on the national, provincial, regional and local levels, or for various sectors, e.g. budget work;

- trend and structural analyses, reform and transformation work on various levels and in various sectors;

- marketing;

- assessment and evaluation of various social institutions and programmes; and

- academic research in general.

# SADC Statistical System and SADC Statistical Programme

SADC is establishing a statistical system, to facilitate the SADC policies and sectors. Main users will be the SADC institutions, the member states, international organisations, regional and international investors, etc. All production of statistics will rely on the member state statistical institutes, reserve banks and sector institutions. The institutional framework is:

- Council of Ministers
- SADC Secretariat
- SADC Statistics Committee (Government Statistician of the member states)
- Statistical unit at Secretariat

Steering principles and mechanisms will be:

- Legal framework/Protocoll
- User/producer network
- Harmonisation process
- Connectivity (internet linked databases and meta-databases)
- Mechanisms for capacity building (focal points and training programme)

The harmonisation process includes:

- Review of international recommendations and best practices
- Review of existent statistics and practices in the region
- Regional need assessment
- Programme proposal for decision by SADC Statistical Committee
- Recommended and minimum harmonised SADC statistics
- Guide lines
- Training
- Meta-data

The preliminary SADC Statistical Programme has the following priorities:

1 Trade
2 Finance and investment (National accounts, prices, etc.)
3 Transport and communications
4 Energy and water
5 Human resource development
6 Agriculture and food security

Following crosscutting themes would also receive priority:

7 Informal sector/uncovered economic activities
8 Poverty
9 Gender
10 Environment and natural resources
11 Classifications, definitions and standards
12 Appropriate core indicators.

# 4   A Tentative Five Year Programme

In reviewing information needs and current statistics supply in section 2, a series of main gaps have been identified in all sectors. However, the gaps are of different kinds which will influence on how they will be taken care of in the future development of Namibian statistics. The following categories may be identified

- Gaps which could be taken care of within current statistical programmes in CBS or by other statistics producers. It can be that a current programme without too much additional work can be changed so that it covers needs of information identified by the gap (A). In another case the information need could be taken care of as an item in a household survey (H).

- Gaps which demand special planning in order to establish a new statistical product (N). Sometimes such an activity may demand support from an outside donor.

- Gaps which quite evidently can't be met during the planning period due to insufficient economic and/or human resources (0).

On the following pages a tentative realistic five year programme is outlined. The gaps are taken from the sector programmes in section 2. Only activities which are seen as realistic to work with are included.

The tentative realistic five year programme has to be discussed between the different main responsible actors in order to establish a final agreed plan for the development of the Namibian statistics. It is structured according to the main responsibilities, i.e.

- CBS
  - General
  - Economic statistics
  - Social and demographic statistics

- Rest of the Statistical System

## *CBS - Statistical System Co-ordination*

In this tentative plan CBS is expected to more or less remain in current size, with the effect that the statistical system will not be more centralised. It is hoped that improved management and efficiency will give room for necessary co-ordinating and monitoring responsibilities.

### User/producer network

Within the five year plan, a permanent user/producer network should be implemented. The mechanisms could be regular workshops, advisory committees and/or intranet connections.

### Clearing house function

A clearing house function should be established to give recommendations and monitor the adherence to the recommendations. There are two areas that should be given priority:

- Standardised geographical areas (GIS-related). Should be done as part of the Census preparations.
- Building an internet linked meta-database and a core classification database.

### Field organisation

If a continuous "all-in-one" approach is decided as the survey model, the fieldwork should be decentralised and permanent, recruiting local interviewers. It will lower the costs when there is no need to train new temporary interviewers and transportation can be limited. The quality will quite certain improve when the field staff can have longer experience.

### Central business register

To enhance the quality of economic statistics, a computerised central business register is a prerequisite. It will be used for direct statistical production and as a frame for sample surveys.

**Gateway to statistics**

The most effective way to disseminate statistics today is via Internet. Millions of users world round can have access to a Namibia Statistical System Homepage at a cost lower than the usual hundreds of statistical publications users. The users can also have direct access to databases including meta databases through the homepage. Regular comprehensive regional statistics could be particularly efficient distributed by Internet. To give access to non-PC owner CBS should co-operate with local libraries. The 1991 Population Census could be the base for building the databases, complemented by available administrative and household survey statistics. Links to regional and international statistics should also be included in the homepage.

Printing should mainly be on demand, avoiding stocks of publications and waste of papers.

To enhance the service capacity, CBS should have a policy and a mechanism for cost recovery, so that extra services will be paid by the customer and not drawing resources from the core statistics.

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Develop standardised demarcation system | CBS |
| | Establish the user/producer network and co-ordinating function | CBS |
| | Develop system and policy for cost recovery | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Establish databses linked to internet, including metadata with 1991 Census data | CBS |
| | Test a new field organisation in a pilot survey | CBS |
| | Business register computerization | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Establish a classification database | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Starting the "All-in-one" survey with new field organisation | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Internet linked statistics database, including regional data and meta data | CBS |

# CBS - Economic statistics

In general the formal sectors (Private and Government) is relatively well covered by statistics. The main problem is the quality including timeliness. The coverage of underlying data (e.g. trade and manufacturing) could be improved as well as the frequency. With a central computerised business/establishment register the formal sector can be updated more efficiently. The need of quarterly statistics is documented.

There is a need for regular Producer Price Indexes (PPI) and should therefore be developed.

An increasing part of the economy is what is referred to as Informal Sector. From a statistical point of view the "informal sector" is a classification of economic activities (small scale business with up to five employees, not registered or without accounts). Most parts of the "informal sector" is uncovered/unrecorded, mainly because the activities are not known (not recorded in the business register). The best way to cover also those activities is through extended household surveys.

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Improvement of production and trade statistics | CBS |
| | Plan communal sector statistics | CBS |
| | Revision of used concepts and standards | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Introduce GIS in Annual Agriculture survey | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Census of Agriculture | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | Improve concepts, classifications, dissemination | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Development of producer price index | CBS |

# CBS - Demographic and Social Statistics and Publications

During the next five year plan period there are two important activities which will affect the capacity, namely the 2001 Census and the Household Surveys. It is quite evident that the census will occupy most of the resources during its whole planning period. However, if the development of the Namibian statistics will continue and not be delayed in an unsatisfactory way, the possibilities to go on with the Household Surveys must be carefully examined.

## 2001 Census

The Census is an extraordinary statistical activity which calls for special solutions like a separate organisation within CBS. CBS has already got some assistance from UNFPA in Zimbabwe and Sida for making the first plans. Some of the proposals are:

The census should be carried out on both a "de facto" (usual place of residence) and a "de jure" (actual place on the census day) basis, unlike in 1991 when it was only a "de facto" census.

Deaths during the previous 12 months, survival of parents, place of previous residence and length of residence in place of usual or current residence.

Attention should be paid to possible sources of gender biases, such as in identifying heads of households and the economic activities of women.

Creation of a data base should be started with using the 1991 Census data. Reliable data from other sources such as reproductive health data should also be evaluated and included.

A pilot will be conducted in the first half of 2000.

## Household Surveys

As can be seen from the statistical programmes in section 2, the main data gaps to a great extent relates to individuals and households. This is of course primarily the case in socio-demographic sectors but also in some cases in the economic sectors. Many of the needs are urgent. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse the possibilities to meet these needs within the Household surveys. To get the same information through administrative sources would quite certain take longer time, be more biased when some units won't deliver the data, and be more expensive if the processes not already exist.

Summarising the main data gaps, appropriate to be take care of in Household surveys, may cover the following information needs:

- Activities in the informal sector and particularly the unrecorded economy
- Household production and women's contribution in household related economic activities
- Household income, expenditure, consumption and savings on a more regular basis
- Level of living conditions and particularly poverty

- Communal sector agriculture statistics (input, output, productivity, prices, credits, training, other services, etc)
- Architectural debt
- Non-commercial fishing
- Quality on housing
- Demand for housing and stock of housing by type
- Pattern of rent/cost of rent
- Ownership of house by age and sex
- Landless people
- Access to urban land
- Current information on labour market (employment, underemployment and unemployment), including informal sector
- Labour cost and productivity
- Child labour
- Manpower projections
- Demographic data
- Household production (births, deaths and marriages)
- Internal migration and urbanization
- Maternal mortality
- Mortality and morbidity
- Reproductive health, sexuality and family planning
- HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence
- Maternal health
- Expenditure on health
- Food security, food intake and nutrition
- Alcohol and subsistence abuse
- Availability and accessibility to different services
- Service performance
- Crime victims and violence
- Road accidents
- Information on vulnerable population sub-groups
- Social pensions
- Elderly cottage homes, children homes and disabled homes
- Sports and cultural activities
- Time use
- Decision making (empowerment) and household resource management
- Students abroad
- Non-formal education and job-training
- Pre-school statistics
- Educations expenditures and school fess
- Quality of education
- Household related environmental data

Three different concepts for household surveys are discussed in section 3:

- a programme with a five year rotation of separate surveys

- an annual multipurpose survey with core indicators repeated every year and with comprehensive extensions in different areas from year to year

- an "all-in-one" survey - a continuous survey measuring almost everything with limited adjustments from year to year.

Going back to the extensive gap-list above, it is quite evident that the most suitable concept should be the "all-in-one" approach and to put it into continuous operation. A strong argument is the increasing need for up-to-date data. Two years old employment data are not of much use in a fast changing society.

In order not to loose five years for the continuation of regular household surveys after the census operations, it should be considered if it would be possible at least to test the new concept before the Census Household. Experience from Laos and particularly Oman should be utilised.

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1999/2000 | Develop standardised demarcation system | CBS |
| | Census pilot | CBS |
| 2000/2001 | Pilot survey | CBS |
| 2001/2002 | Populations Census | CBS |
| 2002/2003 | All-in-one household survey | CBS |
| 2003/2004 | Internet linked regional statistics database | CBS |

# Rest of the Statistical System

Besides CBS there are other statistics producers within the Namibia Statistical System. They will be responsible for the development of statistics in their respective areas.

International trade statistics are expected to be improved, when ASICUDA is fully implemented.

Bank of Namibia will improve Balance of Payment and Capital and Financial Accounts in co-operation with CBS.

Natural resource statistics aiming at satellite accounts should be developed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in co-operation with other relevant ministries and CBS.

More information about tourism and wildlife is needed, as the contribution to the economy and employment situation is important and growing. It is expected that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Wildlife and Conservation continues to extend and improve relevant statistics.

For better planning, statistics on graduates by profession and students abroad are wanted and should be developed by the sector itself.

## A five year programme

| Year | Activities | Main responsible actors |
|---|---|---|
| 1999/2000 | Improvement of Balance of payment by seminars with respondents and re-launch quarterly survey | BON |
| | Publish data on dismissals, retrenchments, industrial actions, job seekers occupational accidents | Ministry of Labour |
| | Develop statistics on students abroad and graduates by profession | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |
| | Information on incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS | Ministry of Health and Social Services |
| | Improvement of road accident statistics | Ministry of Transport |
| 2000/2001 | Publish quarterly external trade data | BON |
| | Review environment statistics | Ministry of Environment |
| | Expenditure by tourists | Ministry of Environment and Tourism |
| | Quality of education | Ministry of Basic Education and Culture |
| | Improvement of child abuse statistics | Ministry of Justice |
| 2001/2002 | Expand quarterly data coverage | BON |
| | Develop Marine resource statistics | Ministry of Fisheries |
| | Develop environmental satellite accounts | Ministry of Environment |
| | Labour costs | Ministry of Labour |
| | Number of days tourists stay | Ministry of Environment and Tourism/Home Affairs |
| | Information on morbidity and mortality by cause | Ministry of Health and Social Services |
| 2002/2003 | Wildlife statistics | Ministry of Wildlife and Conservation |
| | Non-formal Education | Ministry of Basic Education Culture |
| 2003/2004 | Quarterly data of major Capital and Financial account items | BON |
| | Estimate labour productivity | Ministry of Labour |

# *Donor and other support*

Some support can be expected through regional co-operation, particularly within SADC. An EU funded training project is planned to cater for most training activities in the region, for the coming five years. Another EU project will support Price statistics. UNFPA is supporting Census activities in SADC and Sida will probably support the SADC Statistical System as such. These project will support the development in SADC and its Member states but will also put demands on the countries to harmonise statistics and deliver quality and timely data. The concept of focal points e.g., means that it will be possible to attach staff to another National Statistical Office for competence development. On the other hand, CBS should be responsible in some strong area to support the other member countries.

With the very limited resources it is impossible for the Namibian Statistical System to conduct proposed developments without external support. More shouldn't be developed either, than what is possible to sustain in the long term without external support. Donor support should therefore be limited to the development process and be well co-ordinated between different donors.