

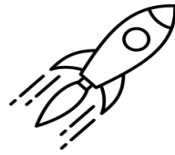


Namibia Statistics
Agency



Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

February 2026



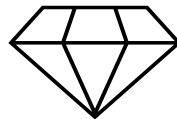
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Vision Statement

“To be a high performing and sustainable institution in quality statistics and spatial data delivery for research, planning, and decision-making.”



Core Values

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- Excellent Performance
- Professionalism
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- Partnerships
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPI.....	:Consumer Price Index
NCPI.....	:Namibia Consumer Price Index
NHIES.....	:Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey

PREFACE

This report analyses the performance of the monthly inflation rate as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). Inflation refers to the sustained increase in the general price level over a given period, for instance, a month, quarter, or year. The inflation rate measures changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by comparing prices in the month under review with those of the previous month (month-on-month changes) as well as with the corresponding month of the previous year (year-on-year changes). The inflation rate plays a critical role in economic policymaking, particularly in the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, whose primary objective is to maintain price stability and regulate consumer spending. Low and stable inflation supports sound macroeconomic fundamentals by enabling households and businesses to plan, save, and invest with greater certainty. In contrast, high or unpredictable inflation erodes purchasing power, especially for individuals on fixed incomes and creates economic uncertainty that hampers long-term economic planning. The Consumer Price Index Bulletin is published approximately 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates.

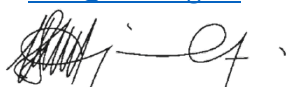
This report presents two key measures of inflation to capture Namibia's inflationary dynamics. Firstly, it covers headline inflation which reflects overall price changes across all goods and services in the economy, including volatile items such as food and energy. Secondly, it presents core inflation which excludes selected volatile components to provide insight into the underlying, longer-term inflation trend and is therefore considered a more stable measure. These volatile items typically include food and energy (excluding Gas, Paraffin, methylate spirits and Coal, Charcoal), which are prone to significant price fluctuations due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand.

The headline annual inflation rate during the period under review stood at 2.4 percent, compared to 3.6 percent recorded in February 2025. On a monthly basis, inflation stood at 0.0 percent, from 0.8 percent observed in the preceding month. Core inflation stood at 3.2 percent, higher than the headline inflation rate.

The zonal inflation rates for February 2026 revealed that Zone 2 (Khomas region) registered the highest annual inflation rate at **3.5 percent**, followed by Zone 3 (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, and Omaheke regions) at **2.5 percent**. Zone 1 (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) recorded the lowest annual inflation rate at **1.4 percent**.

An analysis of average retail prices for selected products in February 2026, revealed that consumers in **Zone 3** paid the highest price for Beef stew (per kg) at N\$113.96, followed by **Zone 1** at N\$108.99, while **Zone 2** recorded the lowest price at N\$104.19. Additionally, **Zone 3** paid the highest for sunflower cooking oil (750 ml) at N\$ 34.79, followed by **Zone 2** at N\$33.99, while **Zone 1** recorded the highest price at N\$32.78.

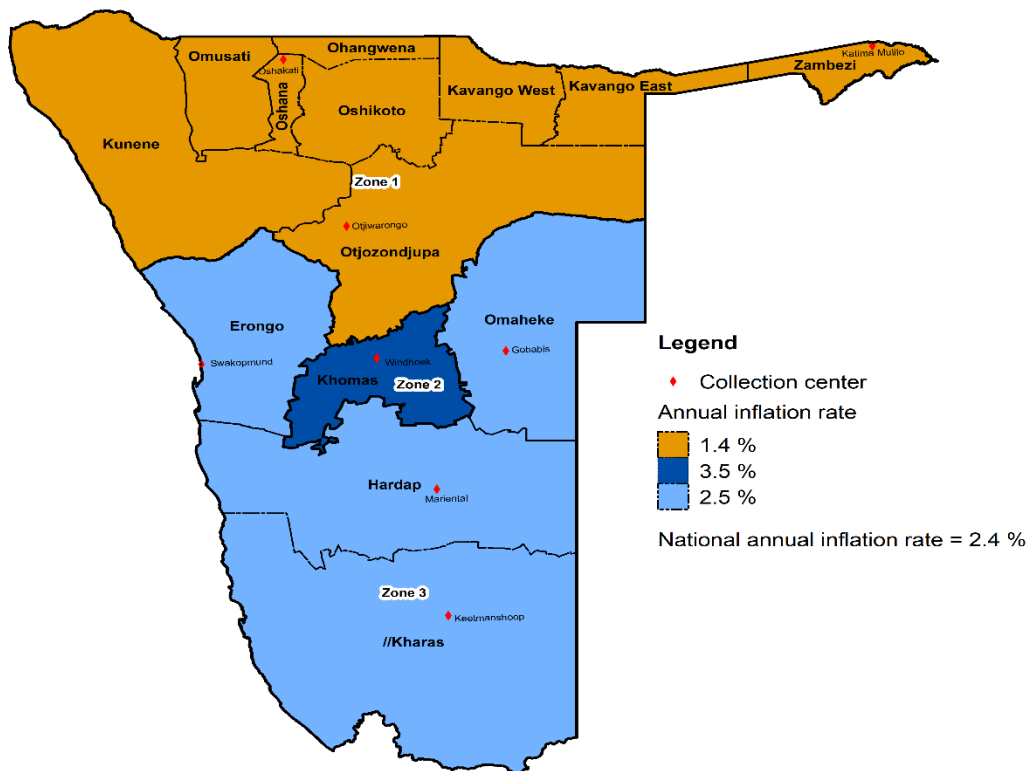
I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. Further, I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this bulletin at info@nsa.org.na



ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights



- o The annual inflation rate stood at **2.4 percent**.
- o The core inflation rate stood at **3.2 percent**.
- o The annual inflation rate for Goods was estimated at **1.6 percent**.
- o The annual inflation rate for Services stood at **3.7 percent**.
- o The average annual inflation rate for the period February 2025 to February 2026 stood at **3.4 percent**.
- o The twelve-month average annual inflation rate from March 2025 to February 2026 was estimated at **3.4 percent**.
- o The average fiscal year inflation rate (April 2025 to February 2026) was estimated at **3.3 percent**.

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Feb - 25	Jan -26	Feb -26
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.2	0.4	0.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.5	0.5	0.5
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	0.9	1.1	1.2
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.2	0.1	0.1
Education	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.2	0.1	0.1
All items	3.6	2.9	2.4

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The major contributors to the 2.4 annual inflation rate for February 2026 were 'Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels' which contributed 1.2 percentage points, followed by 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' recording 0.5 percentage points and then 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' contributing 0.3 percentage points. Together, the aforesaid groupings made up 2 percent of the 2.4 percent annual inflation rate.

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), February 2026

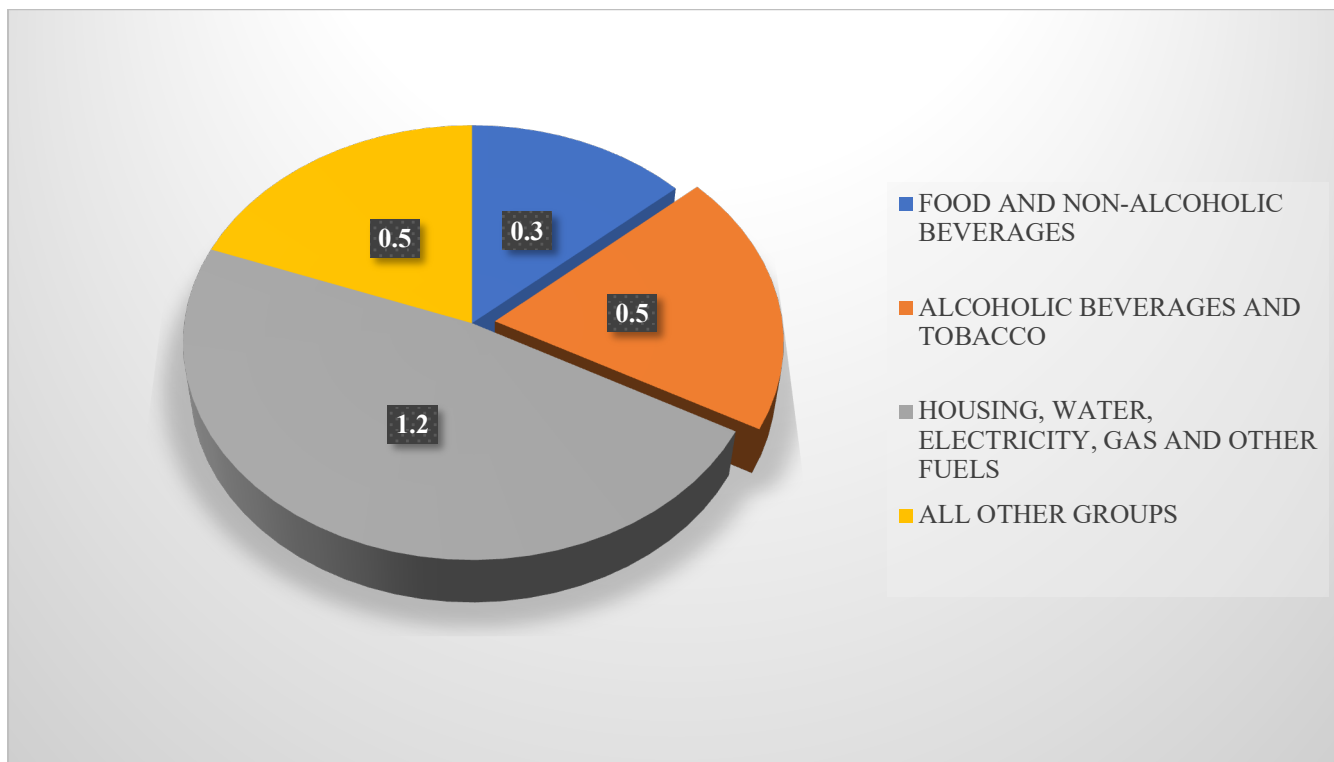
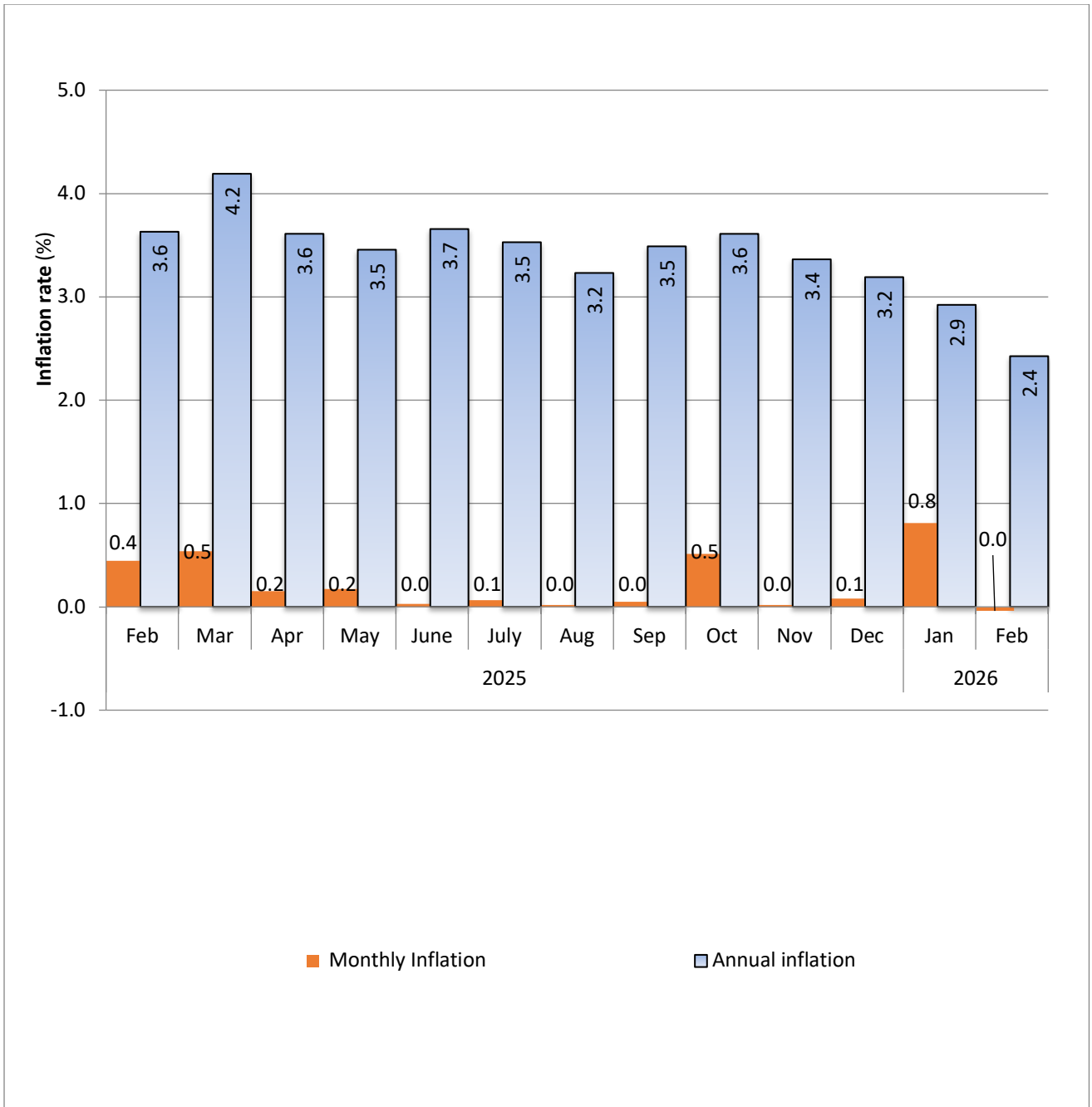


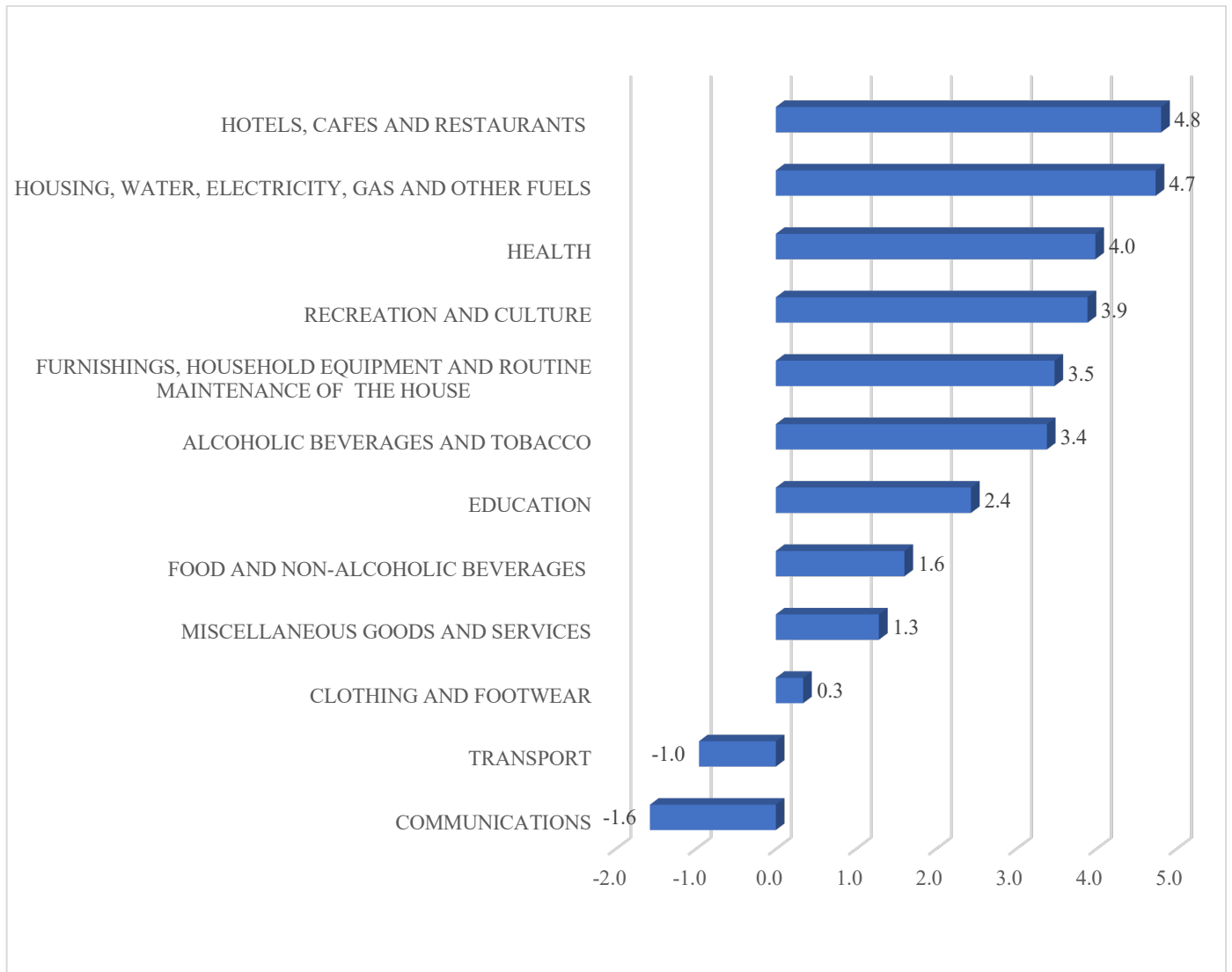
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (February 2025 – February 2026)



Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest annual inflation rates were recorded by the following divisions: Hotels, cafés and restaurants (4.8%); Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (4.7%); Health (4.0%); Recreation and culture (3.9%); Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house (3.5%); and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (3.4%), while all other groups recorded inflation rates below 3 percent each (Chart3).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, February 2026



Major divisions annual inflation rates

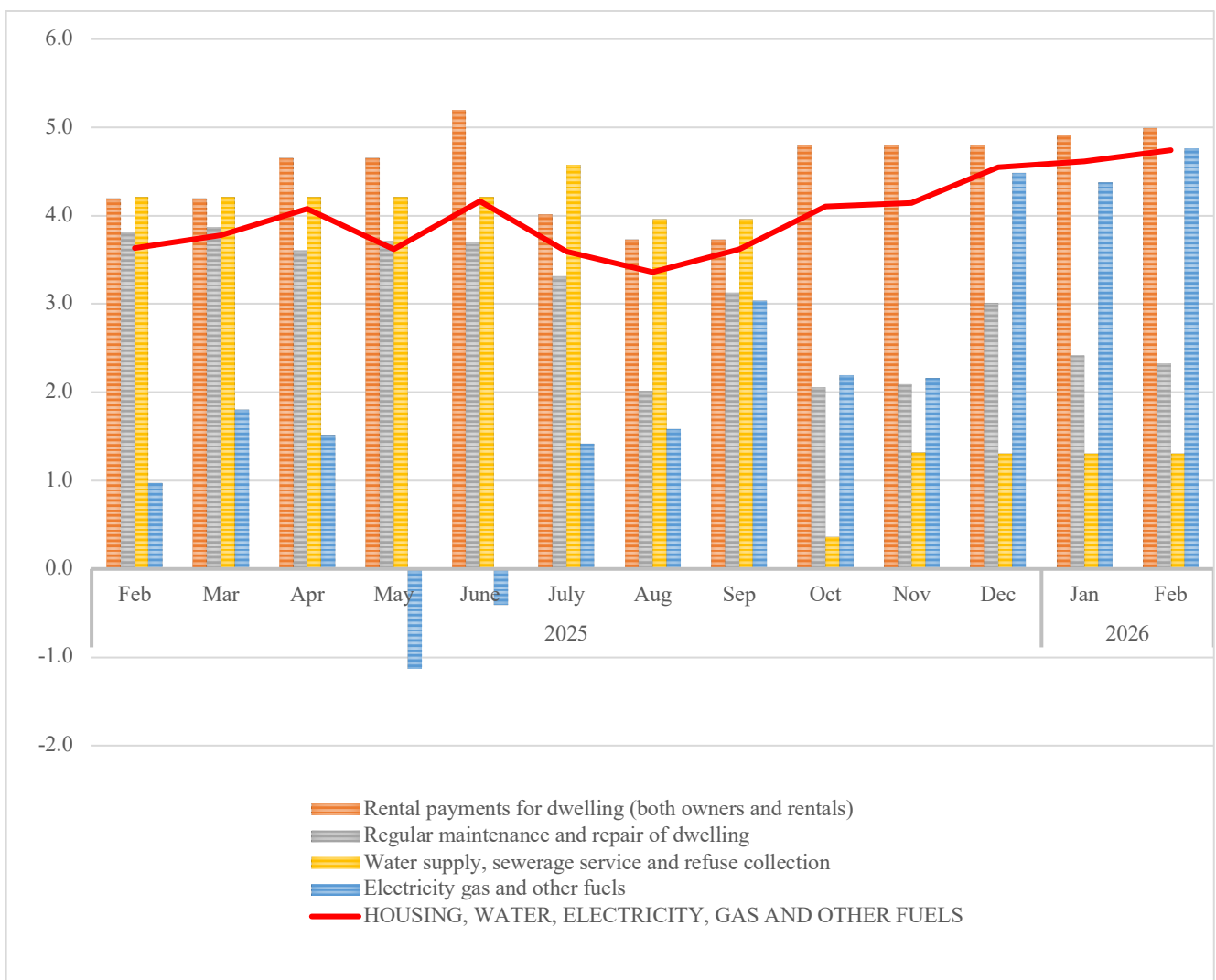
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

The Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels component, which accounts for 28.4 percent of the consumer basket, recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.7 percent in February 2026, compared to 3.6 percent in February 2025.

The increase in annual inflation for this category was mainly driven by price increases in the sub-components Electricity, gas and other fuels, which increased from 1.0 percent to 4.8 percent.

On a monthly basis, the category recorded an inflation rate of 0.1 percent, compared to 1.4 percent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (February 2025 – February 2026)

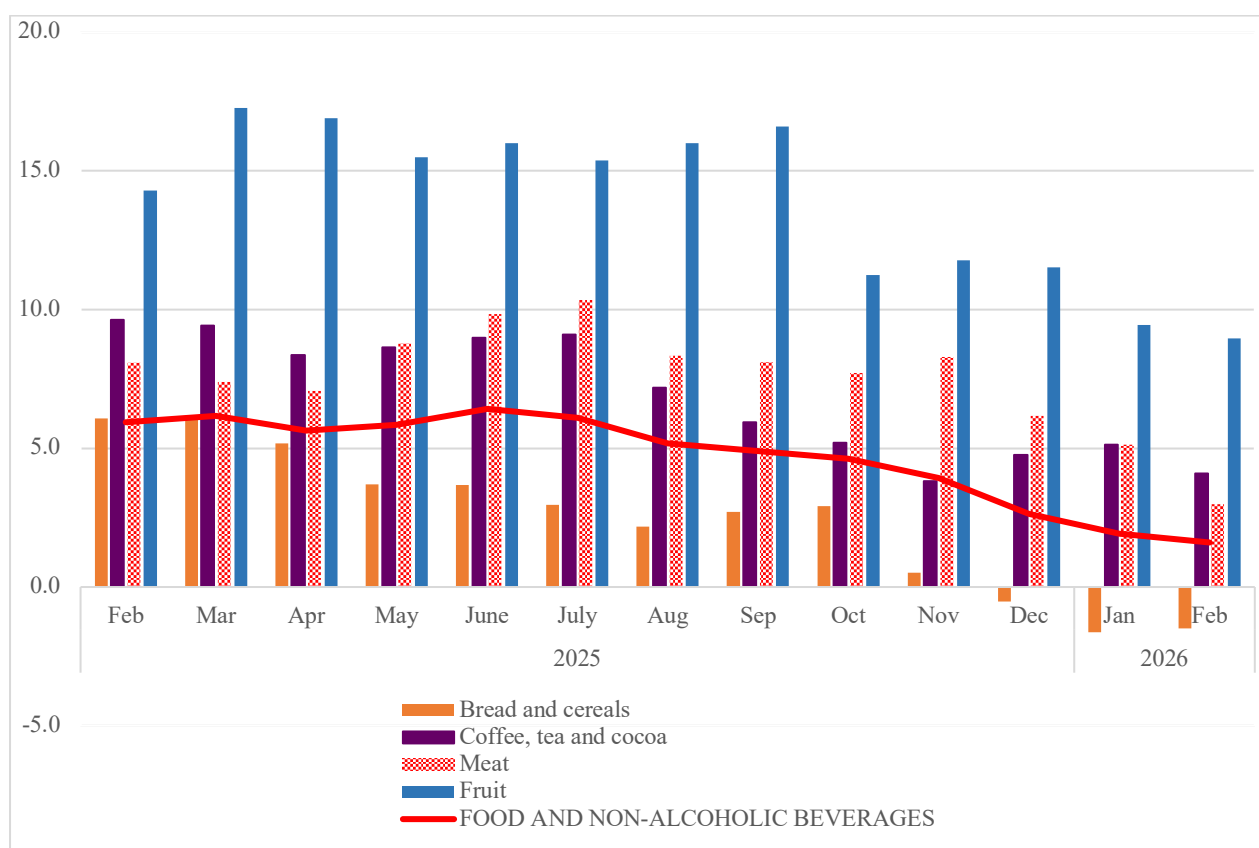


Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which carry a weight of 16.5 percent in the NCPI basket, recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.6 percent in February 2026, down from 5.9 percent registered in the same period of 2025.

On a monthly basis, this category recorded an increase of 0.5 percent, compared to 0.3 percent increase recorded in the previous month.

Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (February 2025 – February 2026)



Food as a sub-category makes up 14.8 percent of the total consumer basket in the NCPI, whereas, ‘Bread, and cereals’ accounts for the largest weight (up to 4.8%) of food items purchased by households, followed by meat (3.5%); ‘sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery’ (1.4%); Vegetables and ‘Milk, cheese, and eggs’ (1.2%) each.

Bread and cereals recorded a deflation of 1.5 percent in February 2026, compared to an inflation of 6.1 percent in the corresponding month of 2025. The decline in the inflation rate for this category was mainly reflected in the prices of ‘maize meal/grain’ (from 10.8% to -5.1%), ‘rice’ (from 12.6% to 2.3%) and ‘bread’ (from 6.0% to -1.1%).

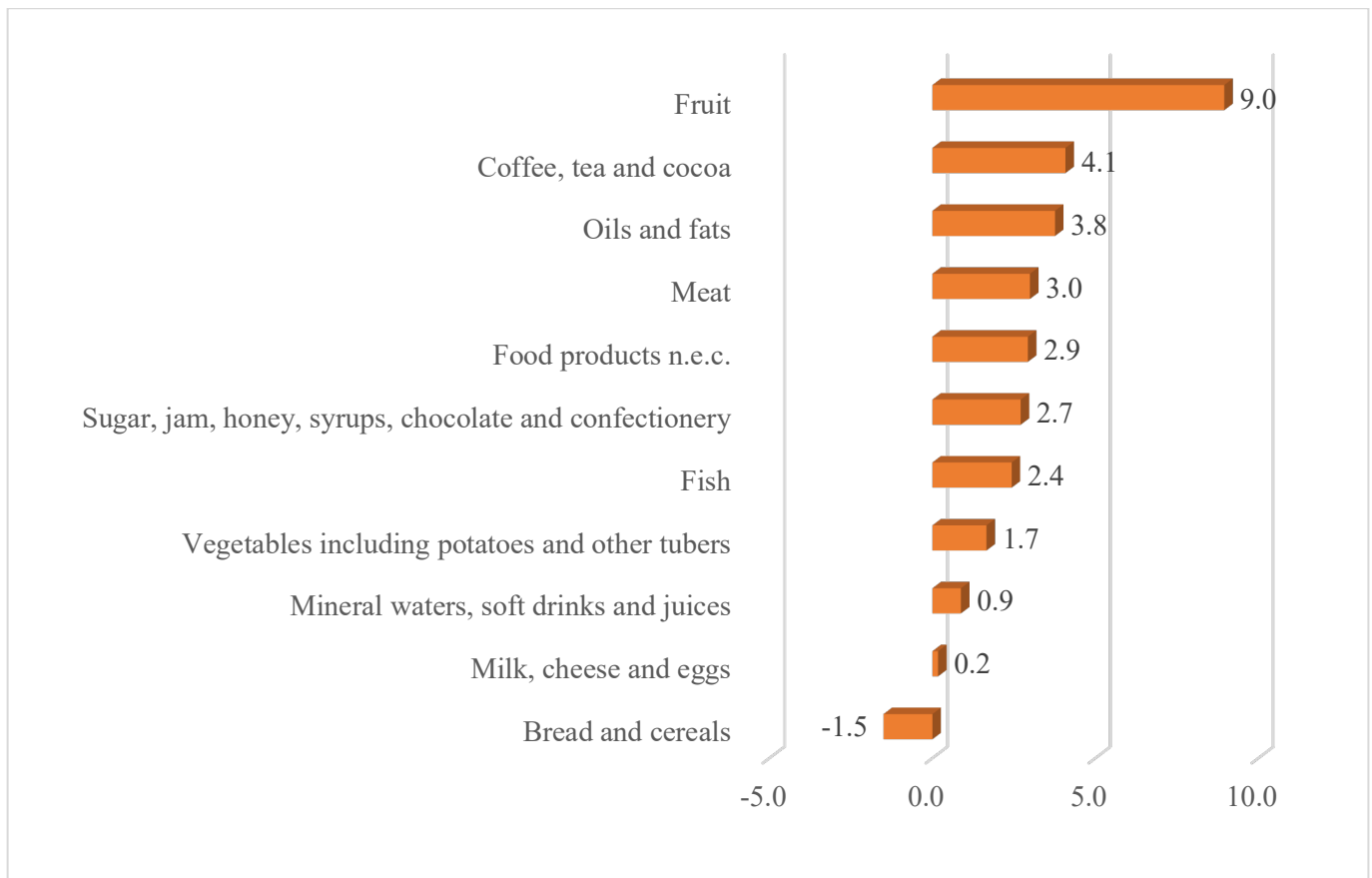
The annual inflation rate for **Fruit** stood at 9.0 percent in February 2026, compared to 14.3 percent registered in the same period of the previous year. The slow increase was driven by a decline in prices for ‘citrus fruits’ (from 22.7% to -0.4%), ‘bananas` (from 22.1% to 3.8%), and `watermelons` (from 24.3% to 17.4%).

Meat price levels have increased by 3.0 percent compared to 8.1 percent recorded in February 2025. The slow increase was reflected in the prices of ‘Beef’ (from 13.6% to 1.3%), ‘Pork’ (from 5.9% to 0.4%), ‘Biltong’ (from 7.0% to 2.9%) and ‘Canned meat’ (from 4.9% to 0.9%)

Coffee, tea and cocoa category recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.1 percent in February 2026, down from 9.6 percent observed in February 2025. The slow increase emanated mainly from slow price movements in the subcomponent of ‘Tea’ (from 9.7% to -0.8%).

Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.7 percent, down from 5.7 percent witnessed in February 2025. The slow growth emanated mainly from slow price movements in the subcomponents of ‘Potatoes’ (from 11.6% to -7.3%); ‘green pepper/paprika’ (from 7.3% to -2.9%); ‘Cabbage’ (from 7.0% to -2.3%) and ‘Frozen vegetables, mixed vegetable’ (from 9.2% to 0.1%).

Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (February 2026)

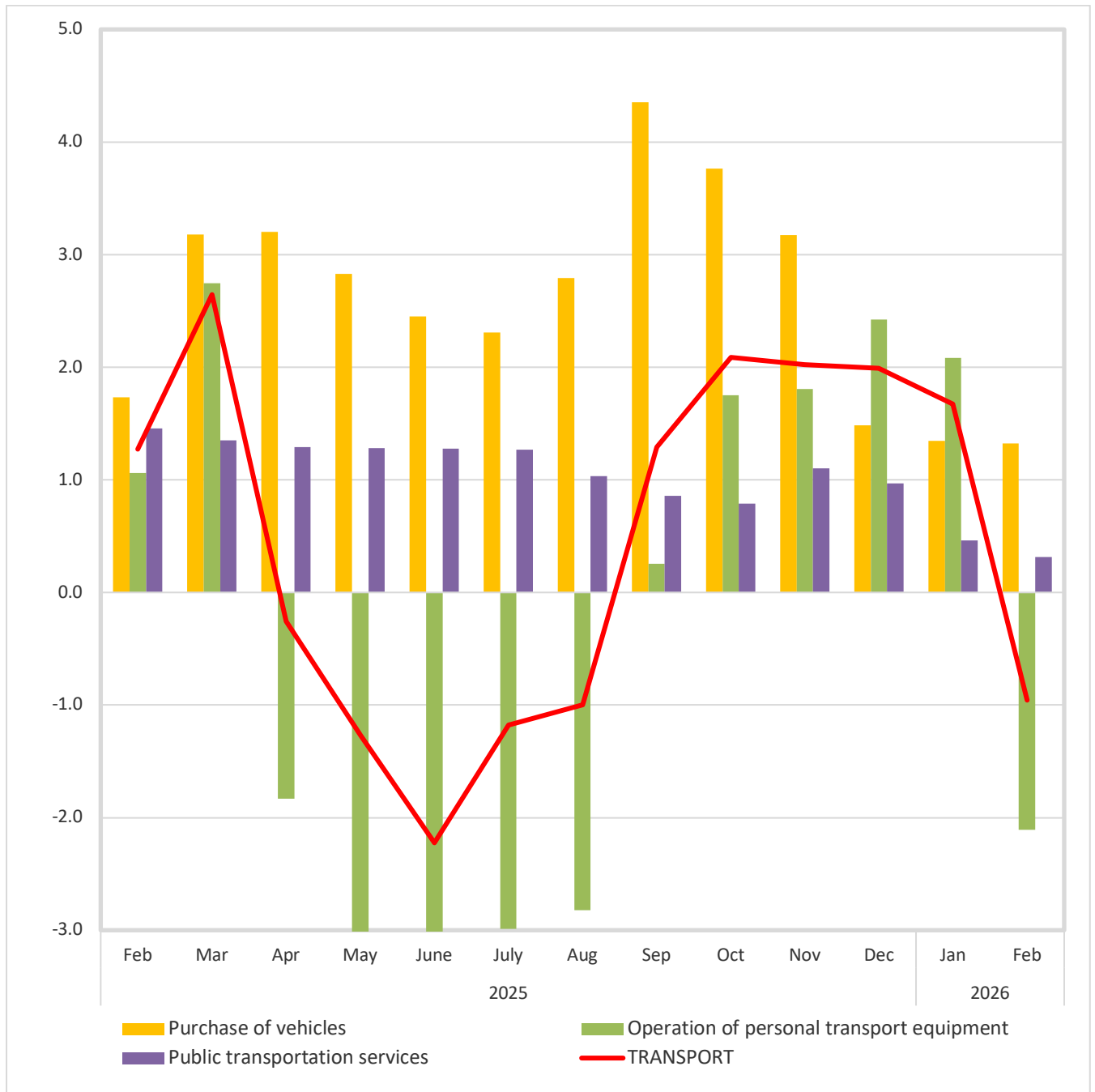


Transport

The Transport category, which carries a weight of 14.3 percent in the consumer basket, recorded a deflation of 1.0 percent in February 2026, compared to 1.3 percent increase observed in February 2025. The decrease was reflected in the sub-component “operation of personal transport equipment”, which dropped from 1.1 percent to -2.1 percent.

On a monthly basis, this category decreased to -1.2 percent in February 2026, from 0.0 percent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (February 2025 – February 2026)¹



¹ The chart is limited to -3.0 percent for better readability

Purchase of Vehicles recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.3 percent in February 2026, compared to 1.7 percent witnessed in February 2025. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate was reflected in price levels of, 'motorcycles' (from 7.6 % to 1.2%); and 'motorcars' (from 1.5% to 1.3%).

Operation of Personal Transport Equipment recorded a deflation 2.1 percent during the review period, compared to 1.1 percent increase in February 2025. The deflation was mainly due to 'Driving lessons, license and tests' (from 8.6% to -2.1%) and a decrease in petrol and diesel prices (from 0.1% to -5.6%).

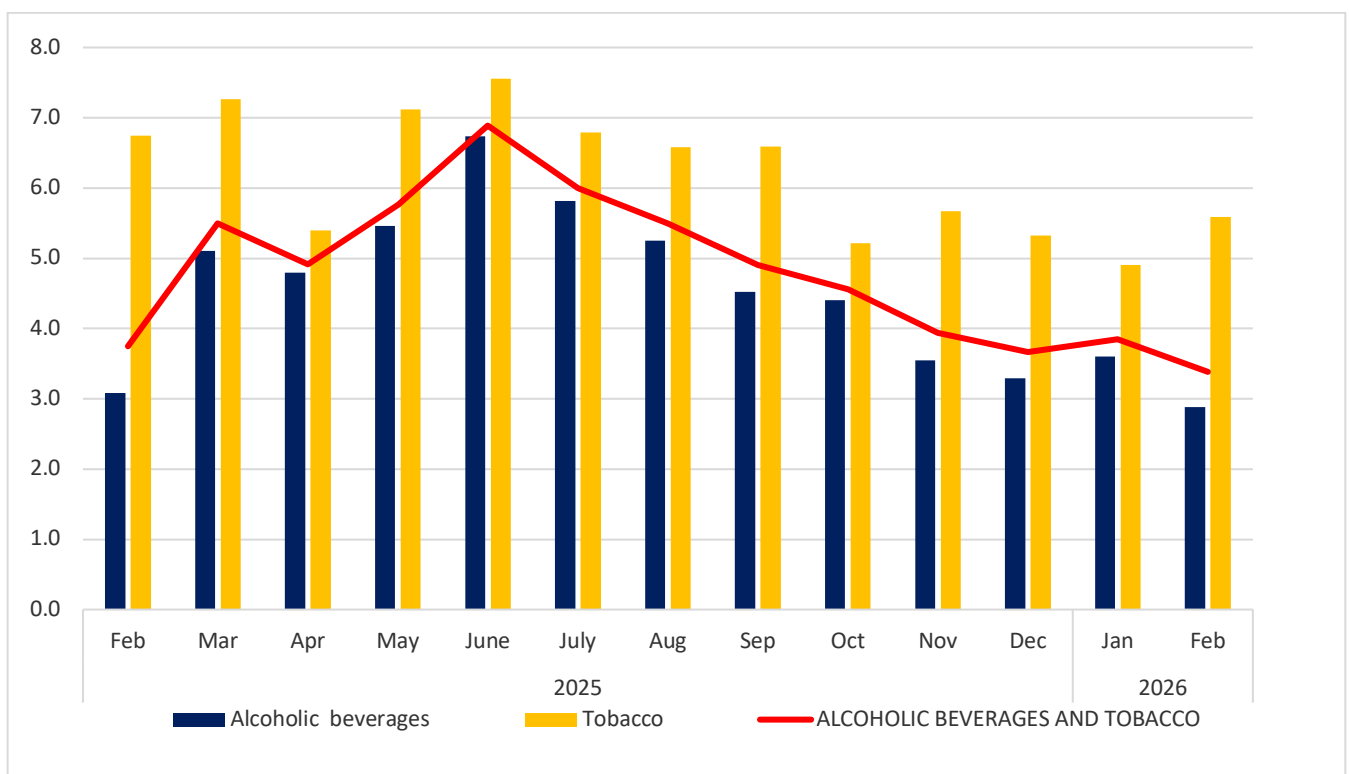
Public transportation services recorded an annual inflation rate of 0.3 percent in February 2026, from 1.5 percent increase observed in February 2025.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which constitutes 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, stood at 3.4 percent in February 2026, compared to 3.7 percent recorded in the corresponding period last year.

On a monthly basis, this category registered 0.0 percent, from 0.5 inflation rate observed in previous month.

Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (February 2025 – February 2026)



The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic Beverages increased to 2.9 percent in February 2026, compared to a 3.1 percent increase recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. The slow increase was driven by changes in the price levels of ‘Wines’ (from 9.7% to 6.1%), and ‘Brandies’ (from 5.8% to 4.4%).

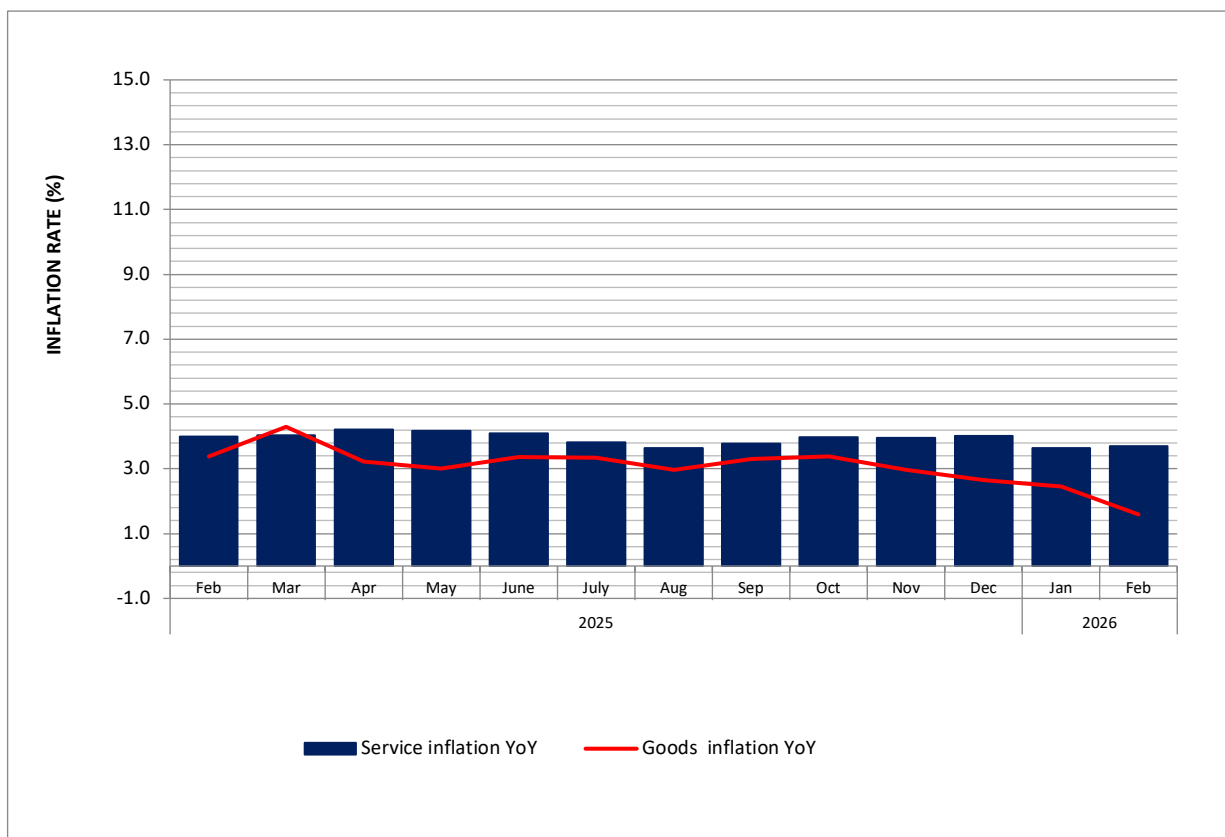
Meanwhile, average prices of **Tobacco** stood at 5.6 percent in February 2026, from 6.7 percent recorded in the same period last year. This slowdown was mainly attributed to a reduced rate in Pipe tobacco (from 13.9% to 7.7%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

Goods annual inflation rate stood at 1.6 percent during the review period, down from 3.4 percent recorded in the same month of the preceding year. While, services annual inflation rate was 3.7 percent, compared to 4.0 observe in the previous year.

On a monthly basis, goods inflation registered a decrease of -0.1 percent compared to 0.3 percentage increase recorded during the preceding month. Meanwhile, services inflation stood at 0.1 percent during the review period, compared to 1.7 percent recorded in January 2025.

Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (February 2025 – February 2026)



Inflation rates by Zones

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country. Therefore, it includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows: **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi); **Zone 2** (Khomas) and **Zone 3** (Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: Annual inflation rate stood at 1.4 percent in February 2026 compared to 3.5 percent recorded during the same period last year. The slowdown was mainly reflected in price level of 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 6.7% to 0.9%); 'Communications' (from 0.0% to -3.7%); 'Education' (from 2.7% to 0.2%); and 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 2.2% to -0.3%) and 'Transport' (from 1.8% to -0.7%).

On a monthly basis, Zone 1 recorded a deflation of 0.1 percent, compared to 0.3 percent observed in the preceding month.

Zone 2: recorded annual inflation rate of 3.5 percent during the review period, down from 3.7 percent in February 2025. The slow increase was mainly driven by slow increases in the price levels of categories such as: 'Hotels, cafes and restaurants' (from 9.8% to 4.4%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 4.5% to 2.3%); Education (5.6% to 3.7%), and 'Transport' (from 1.1% to -1.0%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was observed at 0.1 percent compared to 1.3 percent recorded in the preceding month.

Zone 3: annual inflation rate stood at 2.5 percent; a slow increase compared to 3.7 percent. The slow increase is driven by a decline in the prices of the following categories: 'Clothing and footwear' (from 4.1% to -0.9%); 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (from 3.6% to -0.7%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 6.3% to 2.2%); and alcohol beverages and tobacco (from 6.5% to 3.6%).

On a monthly basis, zone 3 recorded a deflation, 0.2 percent, compared to 0.9 percent increase recorded in the preceding month.

Zonal average prices on selected products

Table 1: Zonal average prices in N\$ on selected products, February 2026

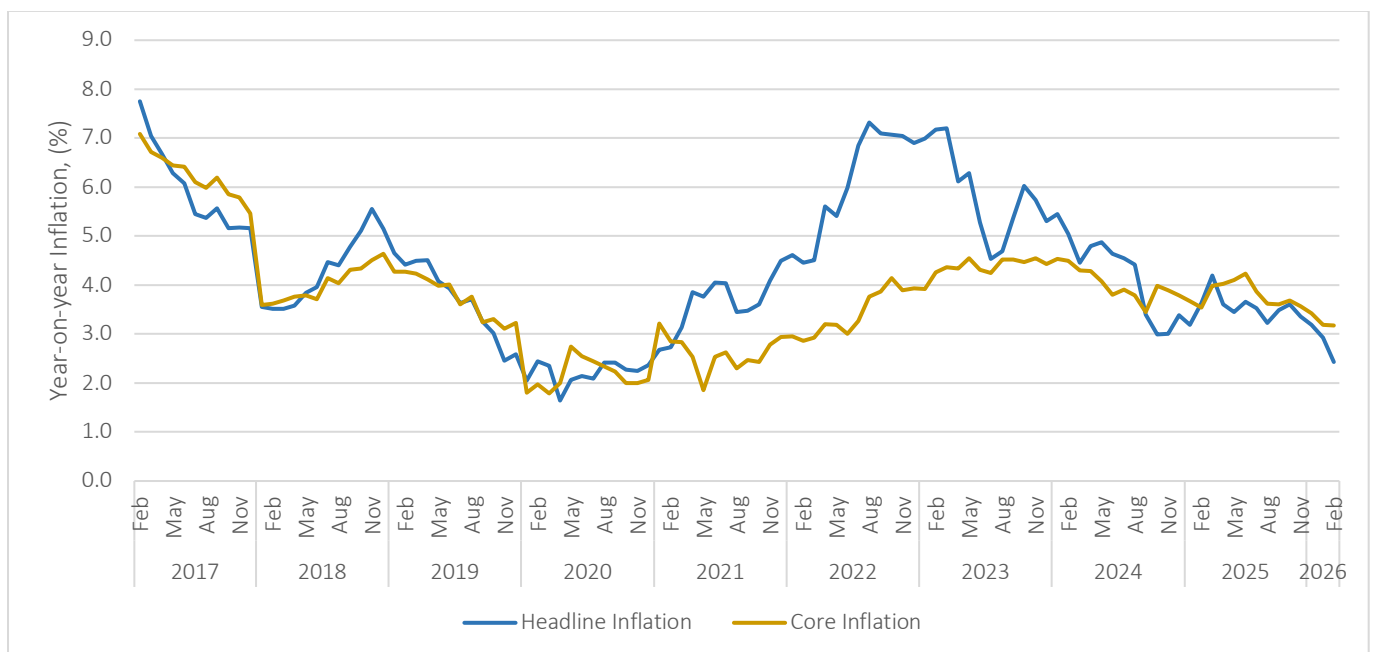
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	51.07	49.24	45.16
White cake flour	2.5 kg	54.64	49.58	54.37
Maize meals	5kg	67.16	63.37	71.77
Beef stew	Per kg	108.99	104.19	113.96
Beef mince meat	Per kg	110.11	115.37	118.65
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	36.63	35.59	35.70
Biltong	Per kg	505.66	500.40	439.51
Rooibos tea bags	100g	36.48	37.09	37.99
Pure Sunflower Oil	750ml	32.78	33.99	34.79
Apples	Per kg	42.51	47.83	41.97
Bananas	Per kg	37.98	29.90	35.70
Onions loose	Per kg	20.41	23.89	20.76
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	38.95	43.88	37.29
White wines in bottles	750ml	63.79	77.09	82.05
Whiskey	750ml	262.29	263.12	272.29
Petrol	Per litre	20.26	20.07	20.21
Diesel	Per litre	20.31	20.12	20.26

Core Inflation rate

Core inflation is a measure to assess the underlying trend of price changes in an economy by excluding certain volatile components that can cause short-term fluctuations. These volatile components typically include food and energy prices, which tend to experience significant price swings due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand. Core inflation, therefore, excludes highly volatile components from headline inflation to offer a more stable measure of overall price trends.

There are several approaches to calculate core inflation, and for Namibia the core inflation has been computed using what is known as the Exclusion method. In the Namibian context, core inflation is derived by removing food and non-alcoholic beverages, and energy items (**excluding, Gas, Paraffin, methyleate spirits and Coal, Charcoal**) from the headline inflation, due to their observed volatility in price changes. Thus, resulting in a core inflation measure that covers 75.7 percent of the total NCPI basket, with the remainder 24.3 percent accounting for the excluded items in the basket. For specific sub-class excluded from core inflation basket for Namibia, see **Appendix C**.

Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (February 2017 – February 2026)



Over time, headline and core inflation have followed the same trend. In the current reference period, the headline inflation was recorded at 2.4 percent, which is lower than the current period core inflation rate of 3.2 percent.

Box 2: NCPI basket weights

Inflation is calculated based on a fixed basket of goods and services, containing a representative sample of the goods and or services commonly consumed in a country, and weighted in accordance with the relative percentage of expenditure allotted to each of the said goods at the household level. The prices of these goods and services are then tracked over time, to illustrate the change in the cost of living over time. As spending patterns change, new products and services are added to the basket, and the basket is reweighted to better capture the current spending patterns of the consumer at the current point in time.

As such, the inflation basket is generally reconstituted every five years. In Namibia, the basket was last rebased in 2013, using household expenditure data collected in the 2009/10 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The basket now contains over 350 items, grouped into 12 categories and 55 sub-categories, for which prices are collected monthly from more than 900 retail outlets.

Namibian inflation is largely determined by three categories of the overall NCPI basket, namely: (i) Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, (ii) Food and non-alcoholic beverages and (iii) Transport, which cumulatively make up just under 60 percent of the total inflation basket. Additionally, following the rebasing of the NCPI basket in 2013, “Alcoholic beverages and tobacco” make up the additional 12.6 percent of the basket, meaning that the four largest categories represent well over 70 percent of the total basket. As such, a large increase in inflation in these categories has a greater impact on the overall inflation than increases in the lower weighted categories. Thus, it is rare to see major increases in overall inflation attributed to the lower weighted categories, even though these categories may have seen relatively high inflation.

CATEGORY	WEIGHT %
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	28.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	16.5
Transport	14.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	12.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment...	5.5
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.4
Communications	3.8
Education	3.7
Recreation and Culture	3.6
Clothing and Footwear	3.1
Health	2.0
Hotels, Cafés, and Restaurants	1.4
Total	100.0

Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights

	NCPI MAIN GROUPS	Weights		
		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.4	12.3	16.5
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.1	11.0	14.3
3	Clothing and footwear	3.9	2.4	2.6
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	25.8	32.7	25.5
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.8	5.2	5.3
6	Health	1.6	2.3	2.2
7	Transport	14.7	13.0	15.6
8	Communications	3.5	3.8	4.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.2	4.8	3.7
10	Education	3.2	4.5	3.1
11	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	0.9	2.0	1.1
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.8	5.8	5.6
	All items	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendices

Appendix A: NCPI: All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes February 2026

Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
2024	Jan	168.9	1.3	5.4
	Feb	169.0	0.0	5.0
	Mar	169.0	0.0	4.5
	Apr	170.2	0.7	4.8
	May	170.7	0.3	4.9
	June	170.4	-0.2	4.6
	July	170.7	0.2	4.6
	Aug	171.3	0.3	4.4
	Sep	170.9	-0.2	3.4
	Oct	171.6	0.4	3.0
	Nov	172.0	0.3	3.0
	Dec	172.5	0.2	3.4
	An. Av	170.6	0.3	4.2
2025	Jan	174.3	1.1	3.2
	Feb	175.1	0.4	3.6
	Mar	176.0	0.5	4.2
	Apr	176.3	0.2	3.6
	May	176.6	0.2	3.5
	June	176.7	0.0	3.7
	July	176.8	0.1	3.5
	Aug	176.8	0.0	3.2
	Sep	176.9	0.0	3.5
	Oct	177.8	0.5	3.6
	Nov	177.8	0.0	3.4
	Dec	178.0	0.1	3.2
	An. Av	176.6	0.3	3.5
2026	Jan	179.4	0.8	2.9
	Feb	179.3	0.0	2.4

Appendix B: NCPI Zonal All - Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100)

Zones		Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
2024	Jan	167.6	1.0	5.5	165.3	1.6	5.7	177.1	1.2	5.0
	Feb	168.0	0.2	5.3	165.6	0.2	5.5	176.0	-0.6	4.0
	Mar	167.8	-0.1	4.5	165.7	0.0	5.1	176.2	0.1	3.5
	Apr	168.9	0.6	4.8	167.2	0.9	5.4	177.3	0.6	3.9
	May	169.4	0.3	5.1	167.5	0.2	5.2	178.2	0.5	4.0
	June	169.0	-0.2	4.8	167.0	-0.3	4.8	178.4	0.1	4.1
	July	169.0	0.0	4.6	168.1	0.6	5.0	178.1	-0.2	3.8
	Aug	169.4	0.3	3.9	168.7	0.4	5.4	178.6	0.3	3.9
	Sep	169.1	-0.2	2.8	168.2	-0.3	4.3	178.4	-0.1	3.1
	Oct	169.6	0.3	2.3	169.1	0.6	4.2	179.0	0.3	2.3
	Nov	170.2	0.3	2.3	169.4	0.2	4.1	179.4	0.2	2.3
	Dec	170.6	0.2	2.8	169.7	0.1	4.3	180.2	0.4	2.9
	An. Av	169.1	0.2	4.0	167.6	0.4	4.9	178.1	0.2	3.6
2025	Jan	173.1	1.5	3.3	171.0	0.8	3.5	181.8	0.9	2.6
	Feb	173.9	0.4	3.5	171.8	0.4	3.7	182.6	0.5	3.7
	Mar	174.8	0.6	4.2	172.4	0.4	4.1	183.9	0.7	4.4
	Apr	175.1	0.2	3.7	172.5	0.1	3.2	184.5	0.3	4.1
	May	175.3	0.1	3.5	172.7	0.1	3.1	185.2	0.4	4.0
	June	175.6	0.2	3.9	172.6	-0.1	3.3	185.1	-0.1	3.7
	July	175.6	0.0	3.9	173.2	0.4	3.1	184.5	-0.3	3.6
	Aug	175.5	-0.1	3.6	173.5	0.2	2.9	184.3	-0.1	3.2
	Sep	175.5	0.0	3.8	173.6	0.0	3.2	184.5	0.1	3.4
	Oct	176.0	0.3	3.7	175.0	0.8	3.5	185.3	0.4	3.6
	Nov	175.9	-0.1	3.3	175.2	0.1	3.4	185.4	0.0	3.4
	Dec	175.8	0.0	3.0	175.3	0.0	3.3	186.0	0.3	3.2
	An. Av	175.2	0.3	3.6	173.2	0.3	3.4	184.4	0.3	3.6
2026	Jan	176.4	0.3	1.9	177.6	1.3	3.8	187.6	0.9	3.2
	Feb	176.3	-0.1	1.4	177.7	0.1	3.5	187.2	-0.2	2.5

Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

<i>Items and sub-classes excluded from Core inflation basket</i>	NCPI weights
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	4.8
<i>Bread</i>	1.2
<i>Cakes</i>	0.1
<i>Biscuits, rusks</i>	0.1
<i>Breakfast cereals</i>	0.1
<i>Baby foods, cereals</i>	0.0
<i>Bread, cake flour</i>	0.3
<i>Maize, meal/grain</i>	1.7
<i>Mahangu meal/grain</i>	0.4
<i>Rice</i>	0.5
<i>Mealie rice/malt</i>	0.0
<i>Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles</i>	0.5
<i>Meat</i>	3.5
<i>Beef</i>	1.3
<i>Minced meat</i>	0.1
<i>Chicken, Birds</i>	0.9
<i>Game</i>	0.2
<i>Mutton/Lamb</i>	0.4
<i>Pork</i>	0.1
<i>Liver and kidneys</i>	0.0
<i>Bacon</i>	0.0
<i>Ham</i>	0.0
<i>Biltong</i>	0.0
<i>Sausages</i>	0.3
<i>Offals and meat waste</i>	0.1
<i>Canned meat</i>	0.1
<i>Fish</i>	0.8
<i>Fresh, chilled & frozen fish</i>	0.6
<i>Bottled/Tinned fish</i>	0.1
<i>Dried, smoked or salted fish & seafood</i>	0.1
<i>Fresh milk, long life milk etc.</i>	1.2
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	0.5
<i>Preserved milk</i>	0.1
<i>Cream</i>	0.0
<i>Baby milk powdered</i>	0.1
<i>Yoghurt/Clotted/Cultured milk</i>	0.3
<i>Cheese</i>	0.1
<i>Eggs</i>	0.1
<i>Oils and fats</i>	0.8
<i>Cooking oil</i>	0.5
<i>Cooking fats</i>	0.0
<i>Margarine and margarine spreads</i>	0.1
<i>Peanut butter</i>	0.0
<i>Butter</i>	0.1
<i>Fruit</i>	0.3
<i>Apples</i>	0.1

<i>Pears</i>	0.0
<i>Bananas</i>	0.0
<i>Citrus fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Avocados</i>	0.0
<i>Grapes</i>	0.0
<i>Watermelons</i>	0.0
<i>Dried fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Peanuts and mixed nuts,</i>	0.0
<i>Tinned fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers</i>	1.2
<i>Beans (fresh)</i>	0.0
<i>Beetroot</i>	0.0
<i>Cabbage</i>	0.1
<i>Carrots</i>	0.0
<i>Broccoli, cauliflower</i>	0.0
<i>Cucumber</i>	0.0
<i>Pumpkins and Squashes</i>	0.0
<i>Green pepper/Paprika</i>	0.0
<i>Lettuce</i>	0.0
<i>Mealie/ corn cob</i>	0.0
<i>Mushroom</i>	0.0
<i>Onion</i>	0.1
<i>Potatoes</i>	0.3
<i>Sweet potatoes</i>	0.0
<i>Spinach</i>	0.1
<i>Tomatoes</i>	0.1
<i>Chips and crisps</i>	0.2
<i>Dried vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Frozen vegetables, mixed vegetable</i>	0.1
<i>Tinned vegetables, pickled vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery</i>	1.4
<i>Sugar</i>	1.1
<i>Syrup</i>	0.0
<i>Ice cream</i>	0.0
<i>Chocolate</i>	0.1
<i>Sweets</i>	0.2
<i>Honey</i>	0.0
<i>Jam</i>	0.0
<i>Food products N.E.C.</i>	0.6
<i>Yeast, baking powder</i>	0.0
<i>Bottled baby food</i>	0.0
<i>Cake essences</i>	0.0
<i>Custards and Puddings & jellies</i>	0.0
<i>Mayonnaise/mustard/salad dressings</i>	0.1
<i>Sauces,</i>	0.1
<i>Vinegar</i>	0.0
<i>Soups</i>	0.2
<i>Salt</i>	0.1
<i>Spices and condiments</i>	0.1
<i>Ready-made frozen food</i>	0.0
<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	0.3
<i>Coffee</i>	0.1

<i>Tea</i>	0.2
<i>Chocolate drinks</i>	0.0
<i>Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices</i>	1.4
<i>Fruit juice and Squashes</i>	0.4
<i>Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks</i>	0.9
<i>Electricity gas and other fuels</i>	2.8
<i>Gas</i>	0.1
<i>Paraffin, methylate spirits</i>	0.1
<i>Coal, charcoal</i>	2.6
<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	5.0
<i>Petrol/Diesel</i>	5.0
Total weights excluded	24.3

Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows.

Zone 1 covers the expenditure patterns of the regions in the northern part of the country namely Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi. Prices are collected from the following towns: Katima Mulilo (76 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District); Oshakati (107 retail outlets covering mainly Game Shopping Centre, Yetu Shopping Centre, Oshana Mall, Marula Mall and Ongwediva); and Otjiwarongo (114 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District, Orwetoveni, and the Industrial Area).

Zone 2 covers the expenditure patterns of Khomas region, and the price collection covers Windhoek (218 retail outlets covering mainly Khomasdal, Katutura, Northern Industrial Area, Southern Industrial Area, Pioneers Park, Hochland Park, Prosperita, Klein Windhoek, Eros, and Kleine Kuppe).

Zone 3 covers the expenditure patterns of //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, and Omaheke regions with prices being collected from Keetmanshoop (86 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District, West Dene and Tseiblagte); Swakopmund (108 retail outlets covering Central Business District, Mondesa, Tamariskia, Industrial Area); Mariental (61 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District and Ombili); as well as Gobabis (59 retail outlets mainly covering the Central Business District), respectively.

The localities identified for price collection were selected based on a mixed criterion of:

- i. the relative importance of the locality as determined by its relative share exceeding 30 percent of the total household expenditure at national level.
- ii. geographic distribution of economic activities; and
- iii. Regional capitals.

Appendix E: Forthcoming report

Report	Expected release date
March 2026	09 April 2026

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