



Financial Literacy Initiative

TIPS & GUIDELINES to enhance your financial education









"Be wise" - an educational campaign on financial matters

The main theme of this financial literacy campaign is "Be wise" and is directed to individuals as well as micro-, small- and medium sized enterprises in Namibia. This theme means that by receiving financial education, one gains knowledge and wisdom to make informed decisions about managing money.

This booklet is the first of a series of financial literacy publications and focuses on topics around budgeting, saving, and spending. Further topics, such as lending or insuring, will follow in the near future. Through a combination of booklets, posters, street theatre plays as well as radio and TV shows, the Financial Literacy Initiative aims at creating awareness on good and responsible practices both for private and business financials.

The Financial Literacy Initiative was officially launched in March 2012 and comprises more than 30 platform partner institutions.



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ATM (Automatic Teller Machine)

By using an ATM, clients can access their bank accounts, e.g. to make cash withdrawals, credit card cash advances, or check their account balances.

Balance

The amount of money in your bank account. The balance can be positive (in credit) or negative (in debit).

Bank account

A financial product in your name which you use e.g. to deposit, withdraw and transfer money.

Cash

Money in the form of notes and coins.

Credit

Credit can have different meanings. Credit means buying goods and services now, but paying for them later, often by paying the money back in certain amounts over a defined period of time and by paying an interest rate (see also: loan). Credit can be a transaction on your bank account that shows money going into the account. It can also mean the amount of money you have.

Debit card

A plastic card that gives direct access to money in your bank account, e.g. by withdrawing it at an ATM (see also: ATM). A debit card is also be used to purchase goods or pay for services.

Deposit

An amount of money put into a bank account, or money that is left with someone or a company to secure the purchase of an item.

Electronic banking

A way of banking that allows withdrawals, deposits and transfers to be completed and account information to be obtained electronically using facilities such as cellphone, internet and ATMs.

EFT (Electronic Fund Transfer)

Electronic Funds Transfer – moving funds from one bank account to another using an electronic method such as internet banking, debit card or the like.

Fees/Charges:

Fees that are charged by a financial institution for managing your financial product and providing the financial services you use. Fees are charged yearly, monthly or per services you use (e.g. transferring or withdrawing).

Interest

Money charged or paid for the use of money. For example, a financial institution pays the client an interest rate for money that he/she deposits in a savings account. A financial institution charges interest for money that a client borrows (e.g. loan, credit).

Mobile Banking

Mobile banking (or branchless banking) is a term used for banking transactions through a mobile device (e.g. payments, airtime transfer, account balance checks, transactions).

Savings

Money or assets that you put away for use at a later time. For example, you may save regularly to buy a car or a house in the future.

Savings account

A bank account where your savings can be deposited and withdrawn. An interest rate is usually paid for the money deposited and fees are charged by the bank for specific account services.

Statement

A record summarizing all transactions that have occurred on your financial account (bank, insurance, retirement, etc.) and any fees charged or interest paid. Statements are sent to you monthly or yearly.

Transactions

The name given to movements of money such as deposits and withdrawals, or transferring money between bank accounts, businesses and individuals.

Withdrawal

To take money out of a bank account. This can be using an ATM, EFT or by cheque.



What is a budget?

A budget is a plan that shows how much you can spend against what you earn over a given time e.g. weekly, monthly or yearly (annually). It helps to guide you on how much money you can allocate for different needs.

In order to draw up your budget, take the following steps:

- Take a budget sheet, write down your basic expenditures and how much they cost and compare them to your earnings. Decide how much you would like to save each week/month. Most importantly, stick to your budget to avoid overspending!
- 2. In planning what to spend, always plan how much to save.
- 3. As a businessman, keep a record of your earnings and your expenditures to keep control of your finances!

Start budgeting now and fill in the budget sheet at the end of this booklet!

Remember, if you plan your finances well, you will always have enough money to spend and save.



Take a budget sheet, write down your basic expenses, how much they cost and compare them to your earnings. Decide how much you would like to save each week/month. Most importantly, stick to your budget to avoid overspending!

1.

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1.

2.

2.

1.

2000

2.



SAVE N\$ 50 FOR 6 MONTHS

2. In planning what to spend, always plan how much to save. Week 1: N\$100 Week 2: N\$125 Week 3: N\$ 250 Week 4: N\$ 100 Total Earnings: N\$575

Expenses Water & Electricity: N\$ 300 New Machine: N\$ 100

As a businessman, always budget separately for your business and private finances!

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Rivate.

Business

3. As a businessman, keep a record of your earnings and your expenses to keep control of your finances!



What is saving?

Saving is putting away or storing money for future use.

In order to start saving, take the following steps:

- 1. Decide what you want to save for.
- 2. Develop a savings plan, and always put money aside at the beginning of the month.
- 3. Save whatever you can afford.
- 4. Shop around for the best price and quality.
- 5. Save money that you do not need to spend.
- 6. Decide where you will keep your savings.
- 7. When you decide on a savings option, don't forget to compare the interest rates and the fees.
- 8. Ask others how they save e.g. for the near future or for retirement and discuss different savings options with them.

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EDUCATION?

1. Decide what you want to save for.



2. Develop a savings plan, and always put money aside at the beginning of the month.

TARGET: N\$ 500 IN 5 MONTHS

SAVE N\$ 100 PER MONTH 60





SAVE THE MONEY

CELET

BRAND NEW



BUY ONLY WHAT I NEED

5. Save money that you do not need to spend.

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BANK OR POST OFFICE?

SAVINGS OPTIONS

PENSION FUND?

PENSION



SAVINGS CLUB? (stokvel, Okuluumbila)

ASSETS?

6. Decide where you will keep your savings. 7. When you decide on a savings option, don't forget to compare the interest rates and the fees.

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WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS AND FEES?



8. Ask others how they save e.g. for the near future or for retirement and discuss different savings options with them.

What are my savings options?

- Savings account
- Fixed deposit
- Savings club
- In assets (livestock, piece of land, machine, car, etc)
- Retirement / pension fund

Where can I save?

- Banking institutions
- Post office savings account
- Savings club (stokvel, okwiiumbila)
- Insurance companies (e.g. life insurance)
- Retirement / pension fund





What is spending?

Spending is paying out money for goods and services and basic needs such as food, fridge, clothing, medical care, housing, school fees, etc.

In order to spend wisely, take the following steps:

- 1. To keep control of your expenses, make a list of what you need to spend money on, list how much they cost and decide on the most relevant ones.
- 2. Do not spend all your money but save some.
- 3. Live within your means, so that you can save.
- 4. Spend only on what you need.



For more information, visit www.fli-namibia.org



To keep control of your expenses, make a list of what you need to spend money on, fill in how much they cost and decide on the most relevant ones.

1.

INCOME N\$ 500

SAVINGS

N\$ 50



2. Do not spend all your money but save some.

SAVING N\$ 20 PER WEEK no debt = no worries

3. Live within your means, so that you can save.



4. Spend only on what you need.

SUGA

WASH

year:



<u>Budgetw</u> se

month:

Financial Literacy Initiative

Income total (N\$) - per month Cost of essentials (N\$) - per month

Total cost of living (N\$) - per month

I already save N\$..... per month at the moment.

Left-over for additional savings (N\$) - per month

How and where will I save this additional money?

Housing	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Cellphone cost	
Electricity	
Maintenance / Repairs	
Mortgage / Rent	
Phone bill (land line)	
Supplies	
Waste removal	
Water	
Other	
Subtotals	

Transportation	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Bus / Taxi	
Fuel	
Licensing	
Maintenance	
Vehicle payment	
Other	
Subtotals	

Financials	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Credit repayments	
Insurance 1 e.g. Car	
Insurance 2 e.g. Funeral	
Insurance 3 e.g. Life	
Other	
Subtotal	

Food	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Dining out	
Groceries	
Other	
Subtotals	

Family & Children	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Clothing	
Lunch money	
Family members support	
School fees	
School supplies	
Sports club / society	
Presents (Birthdays)	
Toy / games	
Transportation	
Other	
Subtotals	

Personal Care	Est. cost (N\$) - per month
Cleaning	
Clothing	
Hair / nails	
Health/Sports Club	
Medical aid / Medication	
Organization fees	
Other	
Subtotals	

Livestock / Pets	Est. cost (N\$)
Food	
Grooming	
Medical	
Тоуѕ	
Other	
Subtotals	

Notes	

year:



Budgetw se

month:

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School fees	
School supplies	
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Toy / games	
Transportation	
Other	
Subtotals	

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Clothing	
Hair / nails	
Health/Sports Club	
Medical aid / Medication	
Organization fees	
Other	
Subtotals	

Livestock / Pets	Est. cost (N\$)
Food	
Grooming	
Medical	
Toys	
Other	
Subtotals	

Notes	

year:



month:

Financial Literacy Initiative

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Тоуѕ	
Other	
Subtotals	

Notes	

- Agribank
- Bank of Namibia
- Bankers' Association of Namibia
- Bank Windhoek
- Development Bank of Namibia
- Fides Bank Namibia
- Fides Microinsurance Initiative Namibia
- First National Bank of Namibia Ltd.
- Government of Republic of Namibia
 - Ministry of Education
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Justice
 - Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Investment Managers' Association Namibia
- Kongalend Financial Services
- Life Assurers' Association of Namibia
- Medical Aid Fund Administrators Forum
- Micro Lenders' Association of Namibia
- Namibia Association for Medical Aid Funds
- Namibia Business Innovation Centre
- Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Namibia Competition Commission
- Namibia Consumer Trust
- Namibia Insurance Brokers Association
- Namibian Employers' Federation
- Namibian Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority
- Namibian Financial Sector Charter
- Nam-Mic CellCard
- Nam-Mic Financial Services
- Namibia Post
- Nangof Trust
- National Planning Commission
- National Union of Namibian Workers
- Ndapunikwa Investments
- Nedbank Namibia
- Retirement Funds Institute of Namibia
- SMEs Compete
- Standard Bank Namibia



About the Financial Literacy Initiative

The Financial Literacy Initiative (FLI) is a national platform to enhance financial education for individuals and micro-, small- and medium sized enterprises. More than 30 platform partners from the Namibian public, private and civil society sector strive to address the needs in the area of financial literacy and consumer protection in a coordinated effort. The FLI was initiated by the Ministry of Finance in 2009 with support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

What is financial literacy?

We understand financial literacy as the ability to make informed judgements and take effective decisions regarding the use and management of money and the knowledge and skills passed on by financial education. This involves the following:

- Managing personal and business finances planning, budgeting, saving and making financial decisions
- Choosing financial products and services knowing what financial services or products are available e.g. savings accounts, house loans, insurance products etc.
- Knowing the different types of financial institutions in Namibia e.g. banks, insurance houses, medical aid societies, etc.
- Knowing one's rights as a user of financial products and services as well as knowing where to go for financial advice in the event of a query or dispute.



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For more information, visit www.fli-namibia.org or contact us at 77077 (40c/sms) or info@fli-namibia.org





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