



World Food
Programme

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Namibia

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021 WFP adjusted its 2017-23 country strategic plan (CSP) to incorporate two additional strategic outcomes: the strengthening of national food systems and the enhancement of digitalization to boost food security.

It also revised upwards the CSP budget, from USD 24 million to USD 46 million, not least to help improve the plan's focus on rural transformation, sustainable food systems and human capital development.

At the request of the Government, WFP pledged to provide additional technical support to strengthen food systems, and to devise more innovative approaches to addressing malnutrition, improving responses to shocks and strengthening social protection.

WFP implemented its first cash-based transfer (CBT) programme, reaching over 25,000 people affected by COVID-19 and drought. The cash was distributed through government channels, broadening recipients' diets and stimulating local commerce - not least by expanding the range of foods sold by retailers.

As a result, the Government asked WFP for more support to its food assistance programmes.

Through the Ministry of Health and Social Services, WFP supplied ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in 38,000 children aged 6 to 59 months.

It helped the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture pilot a home-grown school feeding programme providing a balanced, diversified diet of locally sourced foods. The programme supported more than 11,600 learners in 29 schools, with food supplied by 50 smallholder farmers and traders. In response to the drought, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in designing and implementing an emergency school feeding project, reaching 3,000 school children in 19 pastoral community schools with take-home rations.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform advocated strongly, and successfully, for the convening of a national Food Systems Summit. The summit's participants committed to more investment in agriculture and in the building of resilient rural communities.

To advance the ambition of national and community food self-sufficiency, WFP worked with local authorities and grassroots entities to integrate climate-based early warning into its programming.

In five regions, community-based integrated food system projects helped people living with HIV/AIDS and their households.

WFP helped connect more than a hundred smallholders and traders through a platform for knowledge and information sharing in the Zambezi region[1].

WFP established community-based food systems projects in partnership with regional governments, emphasizing women and youth participation to impart skills in technology, horticulture and poultry production. WFP contracted private sector entities to manage these projects by applying the food systems approach to strengthen food and nutrition security, improve livelihoods and build climate resilience programmes.

At the national level, WFP, alongside other UN agencies, offered technical expertise to the Government in developing, finalizing and launching the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy document.

WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with development partners, international financial institutions, ministries, regional councils, and the private sector. In response to the Government's increased need for digital transformation, WFP engaged the Nippon Electronics Corporation (NEC) [2] to leverage their global expertise in digitization for incorporation into national social protection programmes. Furthermore, WFP supports the Government to transition SCOPE WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform [3] into a nationally-owned solution to upgrade and scale up existing digital systems.

WFP, in partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, FAO, United Nations Children's Fund and the National Planning Commission, led the Cost of Hunger in Africa and Fill the Nutrient Gap studies in Namibia. Both studies revealed worrying nutrition trends and proposed recommendations to reverse this trajectory.

WFP supports the Government in capacity strengthening through the implementation of early-warning systems under the Project 2030 Fund. WFP installed a workstation for weather monitoring and provided five trainings with 200 participants drawn from different government ministries across the country, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, the Meteorological Service, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, and the Office of the Prime Minister.

64,631

Total beneficiaries in 2021



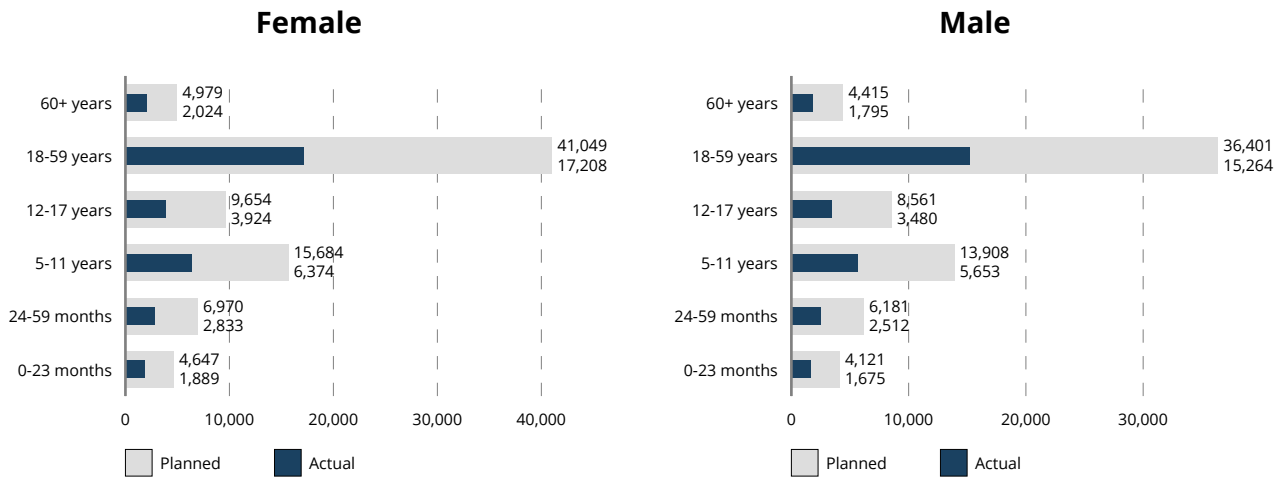
53% female



47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,038 (53% Female, 47% Male)

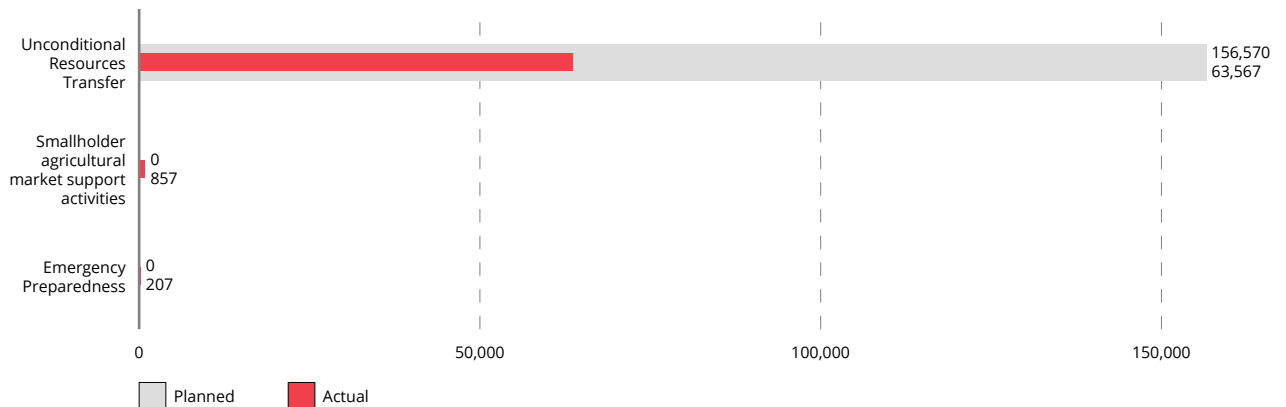
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



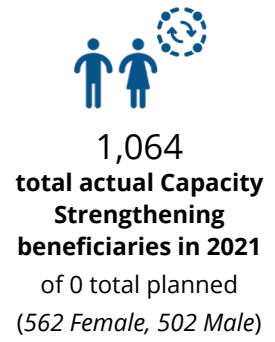
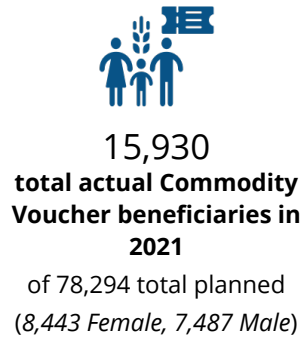
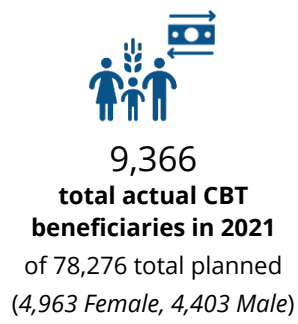
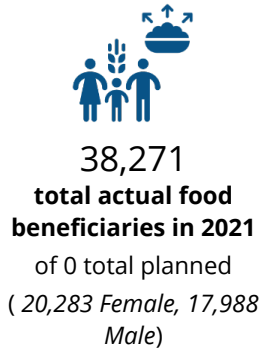
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



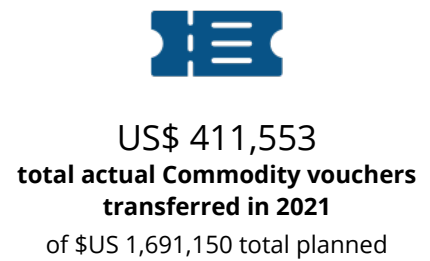
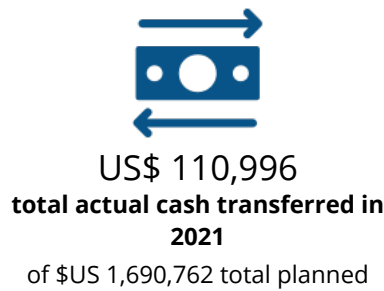
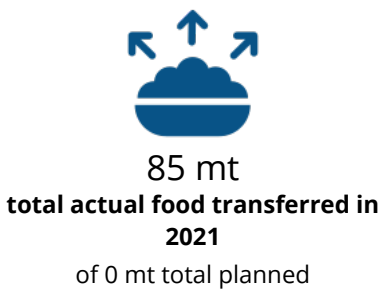
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



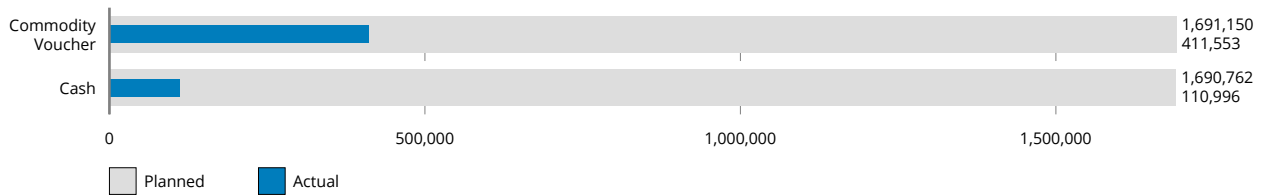
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Food and CBT



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Namibia continues to experience severe social and economic challenges, with slow economic growth, and significant levels of food and nutrition insecurity. The economy continues to record sluggish growth rates, particularly over the last five years due to the fall in prices of the country's primary commodities on the global market. The COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated the impact of three years of economic contraction, high levels of unemployment, income inequality and public debt.

Namibia suffers from a high prevalence of malnutrition, with 24 percent of children under the age of five being stunted, 6 percent experiencing wasting, and underweight standing at 13 percent. The country sees high neonatal mortality (20 per 1,000 live births), and 46 percent of the population lack access to proper sanitation (DHS, 2013). Findings from Namibia's Cost of Hunger study (2021) identifies undernutrition as the cause of 16 percent of all deaths in children under five years of age.

Findings from the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (2021) revealed that a nutritious diet is four times more expensive in rural areas than in urban areas. The cost for meeting nutritional needs increases significantly for people living with HIV/AIDS in rural areas. It is estimated that vulnerable households spend up to 70 percent of their total food expenditure solely on grains, leading to poor dietary intake.

The impact of climate change, coupled with COVID-19, is deepening and increasing the scale of deprivation, food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable rural and urban communities. Most of the population with agriculture-based livelihoods (over 70 percent of the population) have not had an opportunity to recover from the detrimental effects of six years of irregular rainfall.

Approximately 54 percent of smallholder farmers are women who live in communal areas where access to land and water is challenging. Food insecurity affects smallholder farmers dependent on rainfed agriculture as their resilience to weather-related shocks is limited. Production of food and livestock in communal areas has remained low, mainly because of limited access to modern farming technologies and practices, poor soil fertility, over-grazing and prolonged dry spells and limited access to markets.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has set ambitious targets to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic, referred to as the 95-95-95 targets. These goals would ensure that, by 2030, 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status, 95 percent of people who know their status are receiving treatment, and 95 percent of people on HIV treatment have a suppressed viral load. With 12 percent of the general population living with HIV [3], Namibia is estimated to be at 90-98-91 on the UNAIDS target scale, and it is one of the first high burden countries to approach epidemic control.

The revised 2017-2023 country strategic plan (CSP) reinforces WFP's role as a technical partner to the Government. During this CSP period, WFP will enhance the development and transfer of knowledge and skills to complement the Government's food security and nutrition programmes. The expansion was a response to the lack of improvement in the livelihoods of Namibians most affected by floods and drought. As such, WFP's primary focus in 2021 remained capacity strengthening, particularly around national food safety nets.

With the revised 2017-2023 CSP, WFP's focus areas of root causes, crisis response and resilience-building continued to position the country office as a strategic partner of choice to the Government for the attainment of zero hunger amidst the challenging operational context of COVID-19 and restrictive donor funding.

WFP continued to experience shortfalls in funding during the reporting year due to its position to donors as an upper-middle-income country [4].

Moreover, with the lessons learnt in 2021, WFP will take a transformative approach in its programmatic areas by engaging communities (farmers, beneficiaries, service providers and regional councils) for the design of impactful livelihood programmes. Additionally, WFP will prioritize digital transformation support to the Government in its national social registry system intended to provide effective and efficient processes to support the most vulnerable populations hard-hit by shocks.

In response to COVID-19 and drought, WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) reaching 25,296 beneficiaries in hotspot regions. CBT was implemented through government structures and systems used to deliver national social grants. Therefore, government ownership and market-based approaches to addressing food needs were enhanced. The Government has plans to transition national food relief programmes to CBT.

WFP's proposed transition strategy was centred on capacity strengthening across existing and newly introduced activities. The new activities nutrition, support to smallholder farmers and service provision required the CSP to be revised and the budget increased from USD 23 million to USD 46 million.

By working with and through government entities and systems, and local organizations, WFP will continue enhancing institutional capacity strengthening and human capital development to complement the Government's efforts through targeted capacity building.

Risk Management

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic presented the greatest risk to the joint efforts of the Government and WFP. WFP faced disruptions to food assistance operations and its access to government partners due to restrictions in movement and the heightened risk to the health and safety of WFP staff, partners, and beneficiaries. WFP adjusted its operation to consider COVID-19 regulations and guidelines. It ensured the safety of its personnel and those benefitting from its direct and indirect support. In response, WFP introduced the cash-based transfer modality, switching from in-kind food distribution.

Donor policies limiting aid to middle-income countries continue to be an obstacle for WFP in Namibia, but government funding has expanded, and the country office is focused on reinforcing that relationship and seeking new partners, both public and private. WFP's risk mitigation strategies include merging emerging government needs and donor priorities while expanding the partnership base with non-traditional donors [6].

WFP regularly reviews existing and potential risks and formulates risk mitigation measures across its activities. Risks identified were displayed through WFP's corporate risk register, which was revised and reviewed through a consultative process with a collective approach to risk mitigation measures [7]. To strengthen awareness, WFP revised its anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy in partnership with the Anti-Corruption Commission, a government body that is mandated to combat and prevent corruption.

In 2021, WFP Namibia underwent an external financial and performance audit. Its findings and recommendations will inform implementation in 2022. However, WFP has a robust governance structure comprising the country management team, the operations management team, the business and resources management team, and the staff wellness council to advise, measure progress against the country strategic plan, and support efficient and effective implementation of programmes.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Government's zero hunger agenda, positioning itself as a valuable partner in crisis response, capacity strengthening and resilience-building to address food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 7,000 migrants who crossed the border into Namibia due to the effects of drought in the southern part of Angola. In addition, WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), implemented cash-based transfers to vulnerable households living in the Omusati, Kunene and Oshana regions. A total of 25,296 beneficiaries were reached thanks to funding from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for direct cash distribution and the Government of Japan for commodity vouchers. WFP, with financial support from the Embassy of Brazil in Namibia, provided technical support to the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in transitioning school feeding to a home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP). The Government successfully launched the HGSFP pilot in 2021 reaching 11,687 children in 29 schools.

As a strategic partner of choice, WFP collaborated with the Otjozondjupa and //Karas regional governments on knowledge sharing through south-south cooperation. WFP, alongside government officials, participated in the International Cooperation Forum organized by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The lessons learnt through this forum were adopted in community-based integrated food systems projects in Tsumkwe in the Otjozondjupa region, Berseba in the //Karas region and Epako in the Omaheke region benefitting mostly women and youth. The Tsumkwe project was implemented with funding from the African Group of Ambassadors in Namibia (representatives and ambassadors of some African Union countries).

Private sector engagements formed part of WFP's broader partnerships and resource mobilization strategy [1]. Through collaboration with ROOTS, a private entity, WFP provided expertise and practical agricultural training to teachers, learners and the school board to implement community-based integrated food systems projects at Stampriet Primary School.

In 2021, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with regional councils and the Environment Investment Fund to establish collaboration frameworks to address national key drivers of food and nutrition insecurity. WFP further supported the Zambezi Horticulture Producers Association through a farmers' market day.

WFP and the African Development Bank engaged the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to implement Namibia's agricultural mechanization and seed improvement programme aimed at increased local food production [2].

WFP continued to forge partnerships with United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF, to ensure joint programming of community projects with a view to support food and nutrition security. WFP further supported evidence generation in partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FAO and UNICEF under the leadership of the National Planning Commission to finalize the Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of Hunger studies. The New Partnership for Africa's Development unit, in the African Union Development Agency (NEPAD), offered additional assistance. These studies await adoption and launch by the Government.

WFP uses its comparative technology advantage to facilitate stronger collaboration with partners, and a digital registration initiative has been implemented with the Government.

WFP, in collaboration with FAO, private sector entities and other stakeholders, supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to coordinate Namibia's national food systems dialogues and developed a national position paper outlining the pathway on food systems in preparation for the UN Global Food Systems Summit.

WFP collaborated with FAO to undertake the Vulnerability Assessment Analysis. With the 2030 Climate Fund, WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to implement a mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping pilot project to provide a national and regional overview of the food security situation for Namibia.

WFP hosted multi-stakeholder engagement meetings with the Government, development partners [3] and the African Group of Ambassadors. The objective was to seek stakeholders' additional support and collaboration to achieve zero hunger. WFP Namibia's main strategic pillars are rural transformation, sustainable food systems and human capital development, with crosscutting issues of youth and women empowerment and digital transformation, whose successful implementation require multiyear funding.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, WFP revised the needs-based plan of the country strategic plan (CSP 2017-2023) from USD 24 million to USD 46 million. The revised needs-based plan for the year 2021 was USD 7.2 million. With only USD 4.2 million available, some activities had to be suspended or not implemented at all.

Strategic outcome 1, which focused on school feeding and nutrition capacity strengthening programmes, secured USD 1.1 million in funding. The resourcing levels included carryover balances from the previous year and exceeded the annual requirement. The advantageous budget situation allowed WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, to support the implementation of co-funded school feeding programmes and retain some resources to continue operations in 2022. The implemented activities included a home-grown school feeding programme and a project which reached learners from the drought-affected communities in the Kunene region with take-home rations.

For strategic outcome 2, which focused on evidence-building capacity strengthening activities, WFP secured total contributions of USD 1.16 million, including carryovers, above the needs-based plan requirements of USD 337,000. Funds were allocated for the implementation of the following activities:

- USD 18,660 from UNAIDS' unified budget, results and accountability framework to be utilized towards targeting patients on antiretroviral therapy.
- USD 100,000 from the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil to support the expansion of horticulture and poultry production in community-based food systems projects.
- Multilateral funds from the strategic resource allocation committee of USD 1 million to enhance WFP's capacity strengthening efforts to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.

The resourcing situation was less positive for strategic outcome 3, the crisis response focus area. However, some donor interest was maintained as the COVID-19 pandemic progressed. Thirty-eight percent of the required funding was secured, which was sufficient to commence the drought-response activities and fast-track the provision of food assistance and emergency nutrition support to COVID-19 and drought-affected populations of the Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati and Khomas regions.


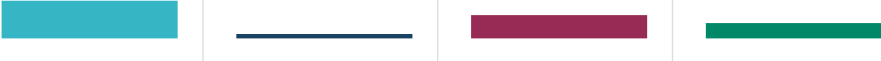
The CSP budget revision (2017-2023), finalized in December 2021, introduced two new strategic outcomes, which are yet to secure funding for the implementation of activities to start:

1. Strategic outcome 4: Governmental institutions in Namibia have the capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023.
2. Strategic outcome 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise throughout the CSP period.

To market its strategic direction and seek support for its CSP activities, WFP regularly engaged with government stakeholders and development partners. Progress was made towards implementing the resource mobilization strategy to unlock funds from International Finance Institutions, e.g. the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	687,008.0	287,293.0	1,107,807.0	520,279.0
02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	336,751.0	0.0	1,158,841.0	921,942.0
03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	4,591,791.0	0.0	1,745,605.0	995,624.0
05: OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	580,270.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	754.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	6,195,820.0	287,293.0	4,013,007.0	2,437,845.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	571,572.0	42,704.0	174,998.0	117,847.0
Total Direct Costs	6,767,392.0	329,997.0	4,188,005.0	2,555,692.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		398,683.0	21,450.0	30,516.0	30,516.0
Grand Total		7,166,075.0	351,447.0	4,218,522.0	2,586,209.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year



11,600 school learners in **29** primary schools, in **7** out of **14** regions, benefitted from the WFP-supported **home-grown school feeding pilot programme**



3,000 school learners in **19** schools supported with take-home rations as part of WFP-supported emergency **school feeding** in drought-affected areas

Strategic Outcome 1 is the core of WFP's support to Namibia's food safety net programmes. It ensures that the Government's capacity to design, implement, manage, monitor, and report on food safety net programmes is adequate to effectively and efficiently provide gender-equitable assistance.

Thanks to adequate funding available for strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare on digitization for national social protection and safety nets, and to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture on school feeding.

This strategic outcome comprises two activities:

Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities responsible for national safety net programmes.

Under this activity, WFP provided technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the Government to manage its safety net programme in response to shocks. The main partner for WFP is the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare.

The zero hunger strategic review recommended the development of social protection systems in Namibia to strengthen coordination and reduce fragmentation in the sector. WFP provided technical assistance to the core committee on social protection for the development of the first-ever social protection policy for Namibia. WFP advocated for integrating disaster risk management, food, nutrition and gender into the policy. It focuses on food and nutrition security and seeks to harmonize and promote effective coordination and implementation of the various social protection interventions in the country, and aims to empower communities to contribute to personal and national development.

Based on demand, WFP supported the Government through the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to develop a framework for transitioning from in-kind safety nets to cash-based transfers. This followed the Government's interest in WFP's successful implementation of cash-based transfers targeting COVID-19 and drought-affected vulnerable populations in Kunene, Omusati and Oshana-Namaland. The transition promotes the use of market-based approaches, with integrated digital platforms to manage targeting, beneficiary data, reporting and information sharing in delivering social protection.

WFP has begun developing a value proposition paper on its role in social protection systems in Namibia. It emphasises its ability to assist in strengthening national social protection systems in contexts of food and nutrition insecurity through several entry points related to the pillars of Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding

Under strategic outcome 1 activity 2, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in the development of the management response to the recommendations of the 2019 school feeding evaluation. The management response was finalized and signed off by the ministry and is currently being actioned, to be completed by the end of 2022.

WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in transitioning school feeding to a home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP). A consultant was hired to conduct a market assessment, which showed that conditions created by COVID-19 created an enabling environment for the HGSFP and purchase from local

smallholder farmers. WFP provided technical support to the Government in operationalizing the HGSF framework through technical advice that shaped the development of an implementation plan, as well as the design of a regionalized school menu.

To strengthen national coordination mechanisms, WFP guided the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in the establishment of the functional HGSFP interministerial steering committee which provides oversight of the programme's implementation. The steering committee comprises of stakeholders from relevant sectors and continues to meet on a regular basis.

WFP conducted trainings to strengthen the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture staff capacities to enhance knowledge and skills. Fourteen school feeding programme managers at the national level were trained on HGSFP implementation, as well as 88 school level programme implementers, including cooks.

In 2021, the Government successfully launched the HGSFP pilot, which is being rolled out in 29 schools across 7 regions. The WFP-supported HGSFP pilot provided safe, diversified and nutritious school meals to 11,687 school learners in all 29 primary schools. The programme also provided a market for 50 local smallholder farmers and traders, creating a predictable income.

To integrate the newly designed HGSFP into national information systems, WFP hired a consultant to review and upgrade the current web-based data collection and reporting system for the Namibian School Feeding Information System (NASIS), which aims to improve efficiencies, enhance accountability in the use of resources, and monitor progress. The WFP and Ministry of Education, Art and Culture NASIS activity will be completed in March 2022.

Parts of Namibia experienced severe drought in 2021. The Kunene region, in particular, was hit hard. The inhabitants of the region are nomadic by nature and, often during drought season, parents remove children from school. To mitigate this risk, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in designing and implementing the emergency school feeding project in 19 schools, targeting school children from food-insecure households. Training was provided to 32 school feeding focal persons on targeting and implementation of the emergency school feeding. The government intervention provided 3,000 school learners from food-insecure households and their families with dry take-home rations for one month. Acute hunger was addressed, and children remained in school for continuous learning.

Through south-south and triangular cooperation, WFP facilitated collaboration between the Kenyan Government and the Namibian Government through the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture to provide a direct exchange of knowledge and expertise in the HGSFP implementation. Furthermore, WFP facilitated collaboration between the Government of Namibia and the Government of Brazil to strengthen and enhance the HGSFP.

In 2021, WFP made efforts to establish and manage disaster preparedness interventions and strengthen national emergency preparedness capacities. Overall, outcome monitoring assessments indicated an achievement below the target for the institutional capacity strengthening activities. However, evidence showed slight improvements in the capacity of institutions responsible for national food safety nets programmes.

WFP continued to demonstrate its commitment to gender equality in its capacity strengthening and school feeding activities. With gender and age marker codes of 3 for the two activities under strategic outcome 1, WFP integrated gender aspects into programme implementation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes.	3
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.	3

Strategic outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period



WFP supported the Government to revise and launch the **National Food and Nutrition Security Policy** proposing strategies to achieve zero hunger by 2030



WFP provided technical support to Namibia's Vulnerability Assessment Committee by training **45** government officials on IPC methodologies and reporting



WFP conducted the **Cost of Hunger study** and the **Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis** highlighting economic losses linked to undernutrition and malnutrition



WFP supported the drafts and implementation of disaster **risk management strategies** for crisis readiness and response through early **warning products**



WFP conducted **5** hands-on training **workshops on QGIS for EWS** targeting over **200** government officials



Equipment provided to the Government for the production of **seasonal climatic maps and monitor crops** to counter hazards

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provides technical assistance to the Government in evidence generation and capacity-building for zero hunger programming. This is to ensure that food-insecure people in Namibia benefit from strengthened food and nutrition security policies, timely emergency preparedness and response, climate risk planning and long-term structural investment in building drought/flood resilient communities.

With funding needs fully met under strategic outcome 2, WFP partnered with the Government through the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, the Namibia Meteorological Service (Met Services) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to provide support to high-level policymakers, technocrats and individuals for appropriate decision-making on policies and programmes supported by evidence-based analysis.

This strategic outcome comprises two activities:

Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming

With the National Planning Commission (NPC), WFP co-chaired the multi-stakeholder national implementation team [1], which led to the development of the Namibian chapter in the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study. The study was conducted to raise awareness on nutrition among high-level policymakers, advocate for increased investment to scale up proven nutrition interventions, and stimulate dialogue amongst actors to address malnutrition. COHA highlighted socio-economic losses associated with malnutrition in children under the age of five, undernutrition and stunting. It also provided information on school repetition and dropouts, morbidity, mortality and reduced physical capacity resulting in decreased contribution towards the labour force. The study estimated these losses at NAD 12.7 billion (USD 809 million) annually, equivalent to 6 percent of the total gross domestic product.

To enhance the legal framework for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP supported Namibia's revision of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. It was validated through national and regional high-level stakeholders' meetings, with the final approval provided by Cabinet. The policy calls for stakeholders to increase investment in food and nutrition security; enhance domestic food production; boost local food processing, marketing; consumption of locally produced food; and reduce the prevalence of undernourishment and stunting through nutrition-sensitive programming. Prime Minister Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila launched the policy at a community youth irrigation project under the theme Joining hands towards affordable, healthy and nutritious locally produced food [2]. The launch showcased climate-smart agricultural systems, which are tools to transform rural areas through efficient and sustainable food production. The community youths responsible for the garden were provided with inputs and implements, with additional mentoring services by a horticultural expert through south-south cooperation, to

transform the project into a profitable, value-chain venture. Community members exhibited and marketed various crafts and crop harvests supporting their livelihood. WFP also supported translation of the policy into local languages, including its production and dissemination.

Through triangular cooperation, NPC, WFP, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) conducted the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis in 2020 and 2021. The FNG study sought to understand local drivers that affect nutritious diets' availability, cost, and affordability. The study was validated through a high-level multi-stakeholder meeting with final approval by Cabinet. The main recommendations from the study were to redesign food systems into nutrition-sensitive areas by increasing access, production, diversity, and affordability of safe, nutritious food and targeted nutrition-specific interventions for adolescent girls and breastfeeding women to meet their micronutrient needs. The findings and recommendations of the FNG will form part of the 2022 action themes for social behaviour change and communication campaigns.

In line with the Southern Africa Regional Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) strategy, WFP provided technical support to the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NAMVAC) through capacity building exercises. Integrated food security phase classification (IPC) methodology training was provided to 45 representatives from national and regional structures. WFP also supported data analysis and writing of the IPC report. Once approved by the National Disaster Risk Committee, key findings will provide stakeholders in the food security and nutrition sector with critical evidence to support policy and programme realignment, redirecting investments for zero hunger programming. In partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, WFP supported the capacity building of NAMVAC members on Vulnerability Assessment Analysis and the development of the NAMVAC communication plan for the advocacy, distribution and dissemination of early-warning and policy products. A disaster risk management (DRM) communication strategy was also developed to empower primary advocates for disaster risk reduction and DRM interventions at all levels of governance, build the capacity of the media to enable them to better inform and educate local communities, and build disaster resilient communities to minimize the impact of hazards.

WFP initiated the Project 2030 Fund at the request of the multi-stakeholder National Committee on Climate Change. A multi-sectoral working group on early warning systems was constituted to monitor the implementation of the project, which aims to strengthen and set up monitoring systems that will support early mitigation action through a fully integrated and holistic platform that captures and disseminates real-time information on drought and its impact on food security and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

In partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, WFP supported the implementation of a Namibia mobile-VAM pilot project with mobile surveys conducted through random live telephone interviews across Namibia via call centres. The calls aim to provide a national and regional overview of the food security situation for Namibia in near real-time. As a result of this information, a monthly bulletin on the country's insights and key trends is published to provide information on areas at risk of deteriorating across a range of indicators such as food consumption levels, market access, and coping strategies. The data collected has also been used to provide information for the Namibia zero hunger map [3]. The mobile surveys are managed by Mobile Accord Inc. (GeoPoll) through WFP Headquarters in Rome, supported by 35 local call centre operators employed to collect data at the household level in five local languages.

WFP set up automated climate-based early-warning systems (EWS) at Met Services to track agro-climatic conditions across the country, and detect and quantify rainfall deficits, extreme rainfall, delays at the beginning of the rainy season, crop-water stress, to identify and map hazard hot-spots. In addition, mobile crop monitoring devices were provided to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to facilitate data collection using an open data kit and a global information system using the QGIS software, a geographic information system application. The data is collected monthly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform extension technicians across the crop growing regions of Namibia and will continue until the end of the 2021/2022 rainy season. High-resolution maps and end of season quantification of cultivated areas will be produced to inform smallholder farmers on climatic patterns throughout the cropping season and for evidence-based decision-making for targeted interventions in affected areas by policymakers at all levels. WFP also conducted five trainings targeting over 200 participants drawn from different government institutions (the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Met Services, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, and the Office of the Prime Minister) across the country. Technical backstopping was provided to the Government by WFP headquarters in Rome by setting up the monitoring systems in preparation for the rainy season with a refresher training on data collection and interpretation of the results.

WFP continued to support national efforts to improve health and nutrition by advocating for nutrition-sensitive programming and building the capacities of government staff. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, WFP enhanced nutrition education and awareness by strengthening the capacity of 38 midwives from 11 regions on nutrition through training on the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. This training aimed to improve the knowledge and skills of health workers who have regular contact with pregnant and breastfeeding women on antenatal and postnatal care. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS unified budget, results and accountability

framework funds supported approximately 1,485 antiretroviral therapy clients and their households with livelihood projects focused on poultry, horticulture and drought-resistant seeds production.

Working in partnership with regional governments and selected communities, WFP established community-based food systems projects countrywide aimed to demonstrate the use of appropriate and climate-smart technology to produce nutritious and high-value crops. The community-based projects are intended to be a one-stop shop for knowledge sharing, skills development, promotion of technology, promote nutrition education and link farmers to markets with the goal to improve food and nutrition security. Over 800 smallholder farmers have benefitted from this initiative and 144 local jobs have been created as a result. Plans are underway to scale up these projects in 2022.

WFP, in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization, was nominated as technical partners to the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform, the convenor for Namibia's first Food Systems Summit. A total of nine national dialogues were facilitated to shape the national pathways to sustainable food systems and propel support from a broad range of stakeholders. The summit led to the production of a policy brief, focused on highlighting key policy issues and actions to be taken by Cabinet. These issues were further incorporated into the country's national development plans and the new sectoral strategies.

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map

This activity was discontinued due to the Government's reprioritization as a result of holistic recommendations provided by the National Food System Dialogues calling for the overhaul of Namibia's food system to attain SDG 2 and reinforce advocacy.

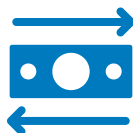
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.	0
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in implementation of the ZHRM.	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.



25,000 severely food insecure people impacted by COVID-19 and recurrent drought were reached with **cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers**



USD 111,000 spent with local retailers through **cash-based transfers**



1,000 households in communities that have migrated to urban areas due to drought in Kunene Region reached through an **emergency soup kitchen**



USD 412,000 spent with local retailers through **commodity vouchers**



38,000 children aged 6 to 59 months received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition using **Ready to use Supplementary Food**

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP, in partnership with the Government, targeted food-insecure households in Namibia affected by various shocks such as COVID-19, years of consecutive drought and migratory locust invasion. Through this strategic outcome, targeted populations benefitted from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises through cash-based transfers (CBT).

With the available resources for strategic outcome 3, WFP increased access to nutritious and locally available food for over 25,000 households whose food sources were affected by COVID-19 and the recurrent drought. Further, local economies were stimulated by purchasing food from local retailers, thereby promoting financial inclusion in the most vulnerable communities. With this intervention, WFP managed to prevent children and women from slipping into acute malnutrition, thus, maintaining a vibrant population that contributes towards the national gross domestic product.

This strategic outcome has one activity:

Activity 5: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

WFP, in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister and the Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS), completed three months of a food voucher programme in the Kunene and Ohangwena regions, targeting five constituencies in both regions. WFP reached a total of 15,930 with commodity vouchers. The food commodities composed fortified maize meal (Vitamin A, B1, B2, B3, B6, folic acid, iron and zinc), vegetable cooking oil and tinned fish, valued at USD 40 (NAD 600) per household per month. This initiative increased access to food through improved household purchasing power, reduced food expenditure shares, improved dietary diversity, supported retailers and stimulated the local economy.

WFP and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, alongside Catholic Aids Action (CAA), implemented a three-month cash programme, targeting 78,276 beneficiaries (6,900 households) in the Omusati and Khomas regions. While the intervention in the Omusati region reached 9,366 beneficiaries and was completed, the registration in the Khomas region was moved to 2022 due to COVID-19 challenges. This initiative has enabled WFP to strengthen the Government's response and delivery mechanisms to vulnerable people through an innovative approach of CBT. CAA activated a soup kitchen in the Kunene region as a crisis modifier to the CBT voucher programme. This intervention intended to address immediate food needs for Angolan migrants and food insecure individuals, mainly

children and pregnant and lactating women.

Moreover, WFP developed nutrition messaging for cash-based transfer programmes, which aimed to positively impact nutrition outcomes among beneficiaries.

Following the successful implementation of the CBT voucher and cash programme, the Government, through the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, requested WFP and partners to provide technical assistance to transition the Government's food-based in-kind safety nets into cash transfers. To this end, WFP supported the development of the implementation framework for the transition, which promotes the use of market-based approaches and integrated digital platforms to manage targeting beneficiary data, reporting and information sharing in delivering social protection.

WFP expanded on the lessons learnt from the food bank piloting of SCOPE WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform and increased its initial digital offer to support the establishment of a government-owned integrated social safety net management information system. Once completed, this system is envisaged to increase sustainability and expand government assistance to vulnerable communities. Further, WFP partnered with an international private organization, Nippon Electronics Corporation, to review the Government's current systems, design, and provide an all-in-one digital platform to improve national social protection and safety net programmes. Through a local partnership with MobiPay, WFP has commenced the process of developing a market-based digital platform for smallholder farmers to share best practices on access to finance and export markets and agricultural production record keeping.

With the capacity building provided to cooperating partners NRCS and CAA in 2020, the implementation of CBT in the targeted regions was reported successful in 2021, reducing the challenges posed by supply chain and logistics, e.g. post-delivery losses and transportation. Moreover, due to the Government's decision to transition from in-kind food assistance to CBT for its social safety net programmes (foodbank and drought response), the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance as part of conditional seasonal support reduced compared to previous years.

As part of WFP's support to the Ministry of Health and Social Services for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), a total of 85 metric tonnes of Ready-to-use Supplementary Food (RUSF) were used to treat 38,271 children aged 6 to 59 months throughout the country. The RUSF treatment helped prevent the escalation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children to a more severe and dangerous form of malnutrition known as severe acute malnutrition (SAM) which when left untreated leads to an increase in mortality related to malnutrition.

Under the COVID-19 response, evidence from the outcome monitoring survey indicates a slight improvement in the proportion of households that frequently consumed diverse diets in the Omusati region, with 21 percent of the families having an acceptable food consumption score, in 2021 compared to the 19 percent at baseline conducted in 2020. Equally, the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores slightly reduced, demonstrating WFP intervention's impact on the targeted population.

Among the WFP-supported drought-affected populations in the Kunene and Ohangwena regions recovering from prolonged drought, evidence from the outcome monitoring survey indicates that, as a result of CBT, more households have an acceptable food consumption score, significantly higher than the baseline value and target. Additionally, a significantly lower number of households had poor food consumption scores compared to the baseline.

With a gender and age marker code of 2 for strategic outcome 3, activity 5, age aspects were partially integrated, demonstrating WFP's continued efforts in implementing inclusive smallholder support initiatives in the targeted regions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	2

Strategic outcome 04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023

Following a budget revision, which was approved in December 2021, strategic outcome 4, Activity 7: *"Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023"* was introduced and will be implemented from 2022.

Strategic outcome 05: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period

Following a budget revision, which was approved in December 2021, strategic outcome 5, Activity 8: *Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise* was introduced. However, due to delays in resource mobilization, no funding was earmarked to this strategic outcome. Nevertheless, this strategic outcome will be fully implemented in 2022.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Namibia's constitution embraces gender equality and guarantees the right of both women and men to participate fully in social, economic and political life.

Women now make up 46 percent of the members of the national parliament, six percent more than prior to last November's elections.

At the household level, the proportion of women exclusively deciding how food and cash assistance is to be used was 36 percent, against 18 percent of men. Decision-making was joint in 46 percent of households.

While women have decision-making power regarding the use of food, patriarchal norms persist. A 2020 analysis revealed high rates of violence against women and girls in Namibia: they are victims of 90 percent of the more than 1,000 rapes that are reported (thought to be much higher in actual fact) each year; six percent of women report suffering physical violence during pregnancy; and 18 percent of girls are married before they reach the age of 18.

In that context, WFP continued to advocate for the active involvement of women and young people in its programmes, and for them to make full use of the community feedback platforms that help inform the design of future activities.

WFP availed of the nutrition education sessions it organised with cooperating partners to discuss - and work to address - social norms that discriminate against women and girls, not least by seeking to raise awareness among both men and women of the benefits of sharing household responsibilities.

Although most agricultural labourers are women, men dominate decision-making in the sector - a challenge WFP continued working to counter.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP identified farmer groups to participate in its community-based food systems initiatives, and through that process provided training to more than 800 smallholders in 12 regions of the country, prioritising women and young people for the purpose.

Such initiatives were expressly designed to tackle the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, not least by empowering women with skills and livelihood opportunities in horticulture, poultry-rearing and other agricultural activities.

Through cooperating partners, WFP organized women into support groups that encouraged and facilitated life-skills training, the pursuit of particular income-generating opportunities, and entrepreneurship more broadly. That served to empower women economically and enabled them to contribute to household income - and to household decision-making to a greater degree - and fuelled aspirations of further success.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated gender inequalities. Women working in the informal sector were hit hardest, with almost all of them losing their sources of income, significantly impacting household food consumption.

To counter those adverse effects, WFP worked with cooperating partners to roll out a cash-based transfer programme to help meet short-term food needs, prioritising women as recipients of the assistance.

At pay points, assistance recipients - men as well as women - were made aware of the mechanisms WFP had in place to tackle and report gender-based violence.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to affected populations in all its dimensions continued to be a priority for WFP.

Assistance activities were implemented in ways that minimized protection risks and promoted the safety, dignity and integrity of those being supported.

Protection remained, of course, the responsibility of all stakeholders, including the Government, other United Nations agencies and cooperating partners which were instrumental in leading awareness-raising campaigns and developing appropriate messaging.

During recipient identification exercises and the registration of those eligible in SCOPE WFP's recipient and transfer management platform WFP obtained the permission of those deemed eligible to collect and register their data. Prior to seeking consent, it worked to ensure, via dedicated orientation sessions, that recipients fully understood the uses to which their data could be put, and who would have access to it. They were assured they owned their data, which could be updated or deleted if they so wished.

The systematic provision to recipients of key programme information - on targeting criteria, ration sizes, the duration of support and the availability of complaint and feedback mechanisms - was mainstreamed across all activities, at all stages of the project cycle.

In addition to sharing information at distribution points, WFP availed of community-level meetings to pass messages on important matters to all key stakeholders. It also ensured appropriate representation at local-level focal group discussions of women, men, the disabled, the elderly, young people and leaders so that the perspectives of all could be properly canvassed.

WFP ensured protection at cash distributions, timing them for relatively early in the day and encouraging recipients to arrive and depart in groups, or at least in pairs. Vulnerable people including the elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers and the disabled were served first. To minimise the risk of theft, the service provider arranged for security guards to be present at distribution points.

Other community-based platforms, such as help desks, were also encouraged, and proved to be much appreciated, not least by the elderly and the disabled.

Retail shops used for the voucher programme which prominently displayed their prices for customers tended to be within easy reach for recipients. If they were relatively far away, provision was made for retailers to deliver the food items, likewise for protection reasons. No protection issues were raised in the course of the year by recipients of crisis response assistance.

Meetings were held with retailers to ensure they were fully aware of protection principles and protocols, and their contracts included a prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) clause.

WFP used a range of feedback mechanisms to obtain the views of assistance recipients and their communities. These included convening meetings of village development committees, typically led by elders selected by the communities themselves and consisting of cooperating partner and WFP representatives, among others.

The main issues of concern tended to be around eligibility criteria for receipt of assistance.

All WFP field staff completed online PSEA and ethics courses, and regularly attended information session on those and other accountability issues organised with the Government.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Namibia has a varied climate, susceptible as it now is to persistent drought, unpredictable rainfall and significant temperature swings.

Annual rainfall ranges from an average of 25 mm in the west to over 600 mm in the northeast. Strong sunlight, high temperatures and low humidity contribute to high evaporation rates, which vary from 3,800 mm annually in the south to 2,600 mm in the north [1].

Agriculture and settled areas require increasing amounts of water, while reservoir evaporation losses are on the rise, as is soil erosion, according to Namibia's 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, produced by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Agriculture, fisheries and tourism, the country's biggest employers, income generators and contributors to gross domestic product (agriculture accounts for 8 percent of GDP and employs more than 70 percent of the population mostly as subsistence farmers on communal lands [2]), have a critical impact on the environment.

Ninety percent of Namibia's arable land is used for livestock production, and the other 10 percent for cereals, including maize and pearl millet. Given the climate-dependent nature of their livelihoods, and increasingly extreme weather, rural communities are ever more vulnerable, not least to food insecurity.

WFP continued to support integrated, community-level food system schemes in various parts of the country. One component of these are fruit and vegetable gardens that use micro-drip irrigation, which gives a plant no more water than it needs.

Recipients of such assistance learn about the benefits of conservation agriculture - which is particularly protective of soil cover and encourages diversification of plant species - as well as of climate-smart farming practices, such as water-harvesting for household and livestock use, and manure management.

WFP continued to partially fund environmental improvements at United Nations House in the capital, Windhoek, including the maintenance of energy-saving solar panels and a related power transmission system, as well as of a demonstration, soil-free, water-conserving organic hydroponics garden.

WFP Namibia chairs the United Nations Partnership Framework's environmental sustainability group, supporting the UN Resident Coordinator's office in its collection and dissemination of environment-related information deemed significant by UN agencies in the country.

The group works to achieve adherence to domestic and international commitments on the environment, with a view to improving the country's capacities to respond to climate risks and hazards.

WFP is also a member of the multi-stakeholder National Committee on the Rio Conventions, established in 2021 and chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, to accelerate the development and advancement of climate change, biodiversity and desertification policies and programmes in Namibia [3].

School feeding at Diaz Primary

Diaz Primary School: A National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) Story

A meal a day is a strong incentive for children to go to school and to stay there

Diaz Primary School, in the town of Lüderitz on Namibia's southwestern coast, is one of more than 1,500 schools in the country providing meals to learners from food-insecure families.

Nearly 500 girls and boys go to the school, and know they'll get a warm, nutritious meal there for many, their only meal of the day consisting of maize meal, fish and fresh bread. Some of the ingredients are donated by local businesses.

"A child who regularly receives a nutritious meal has better grades than those who don't", says Clara Boer, coordinator of Namibia's National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) for the past 21 years.

Indeed, that government-led enterprise, supported by WFP, yields dividends beyond the curbing of hunger. By helping to keep children alert, it fosters their interest in, and focus on lessons, enabling them to better retain what they're taught, thereby building and enriching Namibia's human capital.

Crucially, the programme also helps shield its recipient from potentially debilitating infections.

While a national COVID-19 lockdown forced the closure of schools - and the suspension of the meals they'd been providing - for the first quarter of 2021, Diaz Primary converted its maize stocks into take-home rations for learners.

Thanks to that, Phillipus Mulamba, a 13-year-old seventh grade pupil, had one meal a day at home during lockdown. His mother, Vicky, who has four other children, simply couldn't afford any more - even when the entire family tested positive for COVID and was advised to eat healthy.

As a harbour town, Lüderitz fuelled transmission of the virus. However, the availability of COVID-19 testing at a local, privately-run medical centre made for the prompt identification, and appropriate management of positive cases.

As a result, Phillipus and his classmates were soon able to return to school, and Lüderitz was restored to normalcy more quickly than it might otherwise have been.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Farmers have since adopted innovative marketing strategies, including linking their produce to supermarkets and institutions. Further, e-marketing has been explored. This approach will be remodelled in all 14 regions of Namibia through agriculture expos and trade fairs.

[2] In August 2019, WFP and Nippon Electric Company (NEC) signed a three-year partnership agreement that would provide expertise to help review and scale up SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. Furthermore, WFP, in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, is helping to review current systems, and design and deliver an integrated digital platform that caters to all programmes delivered by the Government. Recent discussions on the matter lean towards redesigning a digital platform that is a next-generation, government-owned solution to support efficient operations of the national social registry, school feeding programmes, cash-based transfers and smallholder agricultural projects across the country.

[3] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. The sharing of the system aims to overcome challenges faced by the Government in terms of targeting and double-counting, leading to cost savings and improved programme implementation. As part of the expansion of SCOPE and the digitalization of social protection services, WFP advocated for the establishment of a Namibian digital platform, managed and controlled by the Government.

Beneficiaries by modality: the 85 MT of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food was planned for 2019 to 2020, but due to late funding, additional packages were provided to children aged 6 to 59 months in 2021.

Beneficiaries by modality: WFP initially planned to reach more beneficiaries with cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers under the COVID-19 and drought response. However, following WFP's rapid assessment undertaken in the Kunene, Omusati, Khomas and Ohangwena regions, fewer households were reached because fewer people were identified as food insecure and marginalized. Further, fewer people than planned were reached due to a funding gap.

SDG indicators: these figures are derived from the 2021 Ministry of Health and Social Services Health information database.

Context and Operations

[1] Based on the latest updates from the Poverty & Equity Brief Namibia Africa Eastern & Southern in April 2021, about 17.4 percent of Namibians lived below the national poverty line in 2015/16, following a decline from 28.7 percent in 2009/10 and 69.3 in 1993/94.

https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/AM2020/Global_POVEQ_NAM.pdf

[2] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/namibia.html>

[3] https://na.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/132/COP21-Namibia-SDS-FINAL_2021.05.27.pdf

[4] In 2009, despite the severe socio-economic imbalances which still exist in the country, Namibia was classified as an upper-middle-income country. Namibia is currently faced with multiple economic development challenges such as poverty and income inequality, high unemployment as well as human resource capacity constraints. Although Namibia is classified as an upper-middle-income country with a GDP per capita of approximately N\$ 68,577 (USD 4,677), Namibia has a Gini coefficient of 0.56%, which indicates very high inequality levels.

<https://www.npc.gov.na/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/DFA-Final-Report.pdf>

[5] As a response strategy to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Namibia rolled out USD 515 million worth of COVID-19 stimulus packages to mitigate the impacts of unemployment on those who lost their jobs due to the pandemic and to help in the fight against the virus in general. Similar COVID-19 stimulus packages to the value of USD 1.4 million were rolled out by the Social Security Commission for wage subsidies and to assist the informal sector affected by the pandemic. The Government spent USD 36 million on the special allowance, also known as the emergency income grant, which benefitted 769,000 Namibians. A market assessment study conducted in the Hardap, Kunene, Ohangwena and Zambezi regions, aimed to assess the impact of COVID-19 on food systems for possible changes to the home-grown school feeding programme pilot, revealed that 55 percent of respondents from the four regions were negatively affected by COVID-19 regulations which also negatively affected trade, increased food prices and the scarcity of essential or diversified foods.

[6] These include government and international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Environmental Investment Fund.

[7] WFP's mitigation measures include redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, advance planning for the changing operational environment, and advocacy for additional funding for what is now a broader and more complex humanitarian response. WFP's risk mitigation is incorporated in the annual performance plan and the progress on implementation is monitored for prioritized risks. Moreover, a cash-based transfer risk register and a responsibility assignment matrix (responsible, accountable, consulted, informed) were developed to capture and monitor potential risks that affect cash-based transfer operations. Programme implementation for cash-based transfers and home-grown school feeding programmes included the integration of key messages on COVID-19 prevention.

Partnerships

[1] Private sector engagement facilitated the provision of technical support and capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers through well-established commercial farmers to enable increased production and sustainability of the food systems projects.

[2] The programme is co-funded by the Government and a loan from the African Development Bank. WFP has further initiated consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on various areas of collaboration, which will be strengthened in 2022.

[3] The Development partners are: 1) the United States Agency for International Development, Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the British High Commission, the European Union, the Embassy of Germany, the Embassy of France, the Embassy of China, the Embassy of Finland, the Embassy of Russia, the Embassy of Brazil, the Embassy of Spain, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, and Group of African Ambassadors; 2) Government Ministries and regional councils; 3) The private sector; 4) International Financial Institutions; and 5) UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS.

Strategic outcome 01

Output results for beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers on climate adaptation and risk management activities and emergency preparedness activities: initially, WFP did not plan to provide capacity strengthening for national shock-responsive safety net programmes and school feeding; however, after further deliberations at implementation, this need was identified, hence the 0 planned value.

Under Activity 6 the training for nurses and doctors on the management of severe acute malnutrition was not planned for due to lack of funds from the ministry. However, later on some funds were availed for the training mid-year.

Strategic outcome 02

Activity 3's outcome table target was 7 and attained. Note that this activity included more activities in 2020, following into 2021, that were not planned at the beginning of the country strategic plan.

[1] Technical Assistance for the COHA study was provided through the WFP Addis Ababa country office. This capacitated a total of 18 National Implementation Team members in COHA methodology, data collection, analysis and report writing. Further, the COHA study was validated through a high-level meeting involving various national and regional stakeholders, it was also presented to the leadership of the National Planning Commission for approval. Concluding the year, the Cabinet demonstrated buy-in and ownership for this study by approving the study and calling on various stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the study.

[2] Link to the national policy, implementation plan and coordination structure documents.
<https://opm.gov.na/nfns>

[3] <https://static.hungermapdata.org/insight-reports/2021-10-22/nam-summary.pdf>

Note: Activity 4 was discontinued due to Government reprioritization. Hence the outcome result table has not been analyzed for inclusion. Therefore, no gender and age aspects were considered.

Output results for activity 4: there are no actuals for the number of technical assistance activities provided and the number of training sessions/ workshops organized for activity 4 because WFP did not carry out these activities in 2021. WFP planned to facilitate capacity strengthening initiatives as listed, but then funding was allocated to other activities due to Government reprioritization.

Activity 3:

On the Smallholder agricultural market support activities, the numbers of beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers was not planned and confirmed. These were dependent on the prioritization of projects with government, and these were only concluded after the planning phase.

The total targeted beneficiaries for capacity strengthening for Climate Change Adaptation was agreed upon later during the year with government under the guidance of the early-warning system ad hoc working group after the WFP planning stage.

Strategic outcome 03

Output results for beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers on emergency preparedness activities: initially, WFP did not plan to provide capacity strengthening for CBT; however, after further deliberations at implementation, this need was identified hence the 0 planned value.

Note: Based on assessed needs, WFP had planned to reach 156,570 (78,294 + 78,276) beneficiaries through cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers under activity 5. However, WFP was only able to reach 25,296 beneficiaries based on available and secured resources.

The CBT intervention targeted 6,900 households and reached 1,561 in Omusati. Cash distribution for the remaining 5,125 was moved to 2022.

The 85 metric tonnes of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food was planned for 2019 to 2020, but due to late funding, additional packages were provided to children aged 6 to 59 months in 2021.

Activity 5: A1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers: The activity came as a result of a capacity strengthening for supplementary feeding ,request from the Ministry of Health and Social Services during the implementation year hence it was not planned and is reflecting as 0.

Environment

[1] Namibia Climate Analysis Report (WFP, 2019) cited in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (2020), Namibia's Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Report. Windhoek, Namibia

[2] Annual National Accounts (2020) cited in National Statistical Agency. (2021). Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector Statistical Bulletin - Second Quarter 2021. Windhoek, Namibia.

[3] Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (2021), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of The Republic of Namibia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Windhoek, Namibia.

WFP did not implement activity 7 under strategic outcome 4 in 2021.

Following a budget revision, which was approved in December 2021, strategic outcome 4, activity 7, was introduced and is earmarked for implementation in 2022. Therefore, WFP did not conduct baselines studies, nor pre-determined the 2021 target and follow-up value.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			13	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	8,443	7,487	15,930	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	8,443	7,487	15,930	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			18	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	8,443	7,487	15,930	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	8,443	7,487	15,930	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% over eight			7	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	18,720	16,601		35321

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	18,720	1,601		35321
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	18,720	16,601		35321
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	18,720	16,601		35321
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	18,720	16,601		35321
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	18,720	16,601		35321
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			24	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	18,720	16,601		35321
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	454	405	859	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			94	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	454	405	859
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	73,587	30,379	41%
	female	82,983	34,252	41%
	total	156,570	64,631	41%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,121	1,675	41%
	female	4,647	1,889	41%
	total	8,768	3,564	41%
24-59 months	male	6,181	2,512	41%
	female	6,970	2,833	41%
	total	13,151	5,345	41%
5-11 years	male	13,908	5,653	41%
	female	15,684	6,374	41%
	total	29,592	12,027	41%
12-17 years	male	8,561	3,480	41%
	female	9,654	3,924	41%
	total	18,215	7,404	41%
18-59 years	male	36,401	15,264	42%
	female	41,049	17,208	42%
	total	77,450	32,472	42%
60+ years	male	4,415	1,795	41%
	female	4,979	2,024	41%
	total	9,394	3,819	41%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	156,570	63,137	40%
IDP	0	1,494	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Emergency Preparedness	0	207	-

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	0	857	-
Unconditional Resources Transfer	156,570	63,567	40%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
LNS	0	85	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,690,762	110,996	7%
Commodity Voucher	1,691,150	411,553	24%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	0	15
			Male	0	13
		Total	0	28	

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's improved capacity to design, implement and scale-up the national shock-responsive safety nets in order to ensure their access to food and to increase their income available for other basic necessities (SDG1)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	7
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: School children benefit from improved implementation capacity of the government to design and manage the national school feeding programme in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment (SDG4)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	4
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Institutions responsible for food safety nets programmes_ Social Protection - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	7	≤10	≥8	9	8		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Safety Nets programmes_School Feeding - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5		≥9	9	9		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	25	
			Male	0	25	
			Total	0	50	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	454	
			Male	0	403	
			Total	0	857	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people in Namibia benefit from the Government's increased utilization of evidenced-based analysis in zero hunger programming in order to improve their access to food and other basic needs				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	7
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people benefit from the strengthened capacity of national authorities to coordinate and implement the Zero Hunger Road Map in order to improve their food security and nutrition status				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4	≥7	=7	7	5		Joint survey
Target Group: Support to the OPM_ Institutions responsible for DRM - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	18	16		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	0	93
			Male	0	86
			Total	0	179
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	41,488	4,963
			Male	36,788	4,403
			Total	78,276	9,366
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	41,495	8,443
			Male	36,799	7,487
			Total	78,294	15,930
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	20,283
			Male	0	17,988
			Total	0	38,271
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	85
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,690,762	110,996
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,691,150	411,553

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID-19 affected populations - Location: OMUSATI - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	19	>35	>35	21			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	41	=35	=35	43			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	=21	=21	36			WFP survey
Target Group: Drought Affected populations - Location: KUNENE - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	>35	>35	80			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	=35	=35	8			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	67	=21	=21	13			WFP survey
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: OHANGWENA - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	>35	=10	17			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	=35	=25	30			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	81	=21	=50	54			WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID Affected Population - Location: OMUSATI - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	53.1	=53.1	=53.1	4,963			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.9	=46.9	=46.9	4,403			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	9,366			
Target Group: COVID-19 affected populations - Location: OMUSATI - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70	>100	=100	46.28			Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	34	=50	=50	17.91			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	66	=50	=50	35.81			-
Target Group: Drought Affected population - Location: OHANGWENA - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70	=100	=70	35.81			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	34	=50	=50	17.91			WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	66	=50	=50	46.28			-
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: KUNENE - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70	=100	=70	46.28			Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	34	=50	=50	17.91			Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	66	=50	=50	35.81			Secondary data
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women --	Overall	35	=50	≥35	33			WFP survey
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	53.1	=53.1	=53.1	8,443			WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	46.9	=46.9	=46.9	7,487			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	15,930			

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Drought Affected Population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			-
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	91	=100	=100	91			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	37			-

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Derought affected Population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	=100	=60	55			WFP survey
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	77	=100	=80	77			WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Entities involved in food systems - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			-

Cover page photo © WFP/Nesto Netusalem

Acquilla Muvanga taking part in the Epako Community-Based Food Systems Project harvesting cash crops.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/namibia>

Financial Section

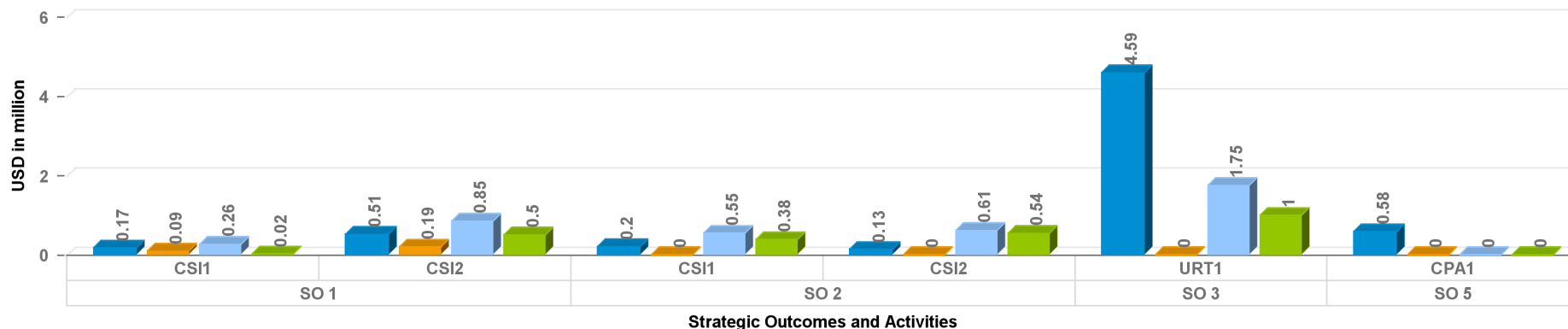
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period
SO 3	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 5	OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
CSI2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	4,591,791	0	1,745,605	995,624
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	172,734	93,339	261,512	19,139
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	514,273	193,954	846,295	501,140
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,278,799	287,293	2,853,412	1,515,903
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	204,209	0	546,347	381,628
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	132,542	0	612,494	540,314
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			336,751	0	1,158,841	921,942

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	580,270	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			580,270	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	754	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	754	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,195,820	287,293	4,013,007	2,437,846
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			571,572	42,704	174,998	117,847
Total Direct Costs			6,767,391	329,997	4,188,005	2,555,693
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			398,683	21,450	30,516	30,516
Grand Total			7,166,075	351,447	4,218,522	2,586,209



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

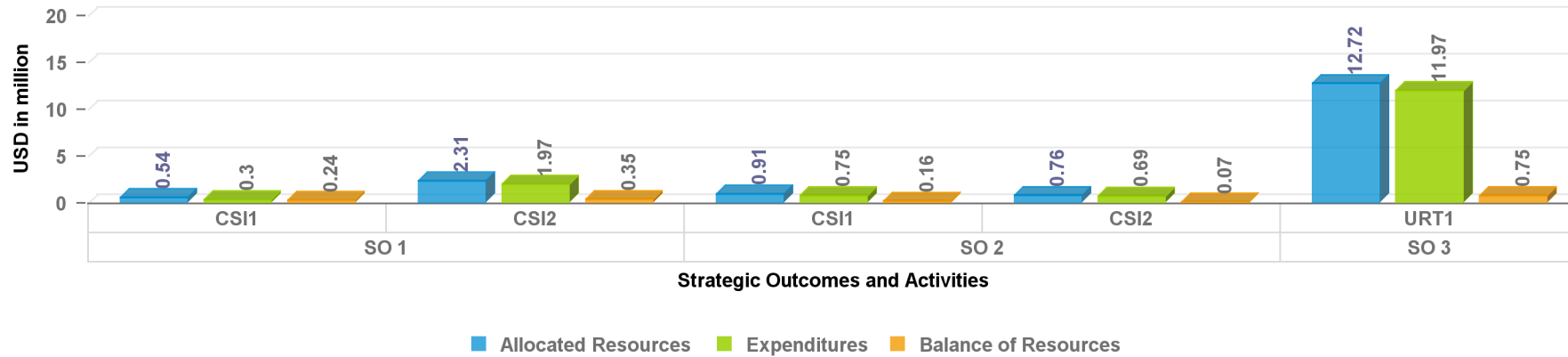
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period
SO 3	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
CSI2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	19,293,729	11,318,447	1,396,642	12,715,090	11,965,109	749,981
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	3,190,771	2,312,048	0	2,312,048	1,966,893	345,155
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	966,605	540,053	0	540,053	297,680	242,373
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,451,104	14,170,548	1,396,642	15,567,191	14,229,682	1,337,509

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	1,357,441	910,380	0	910,380	745,660	164,720
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	592,945	759,422	0	759,422	687,242	72,179
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,950,386	1,669,802	0	1,669,802	1,432,903	236,899
8	OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	580,270	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			580,270	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	754	0	754	0	754
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	754	0	754	0	754
Total Direct Operational Cost			25,981,760	15,841,104	1,396,642	17,237,746	15,662,584	1,575,161

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,521,468	591,940	11,808	603,748	546,597	57,151
		Total Direct Costs	27,503,228	16,433,044	1,408,450	17,841,494	16,209,181	1,632,313
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,748,597	963,095		963,095	963,095	0
		Grand Total	29,251,825	17,396,139	1,408,450	18,804,589	17,172,277	1,632,313

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures