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# Namibia

## Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

WFP continued to work closely with the Government of Namibia on its zero hunger agenda in 2018. This collaboration resulted in new technical partnerships with government and non-government institutions, including the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the National University of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health, and private sector entities.

Innovation was a key priority last year, with WFP piloting implementation of a digital beneficiary registration and targeting system (SCOPE) for the Government. This system aims to improve beneficiary targeting and reduce the operational cost of Namibia's urban food safety net, the Food Bank. Similarly, the use of hydroponics was introduced with a view to improving the nutrition of assisted communities.

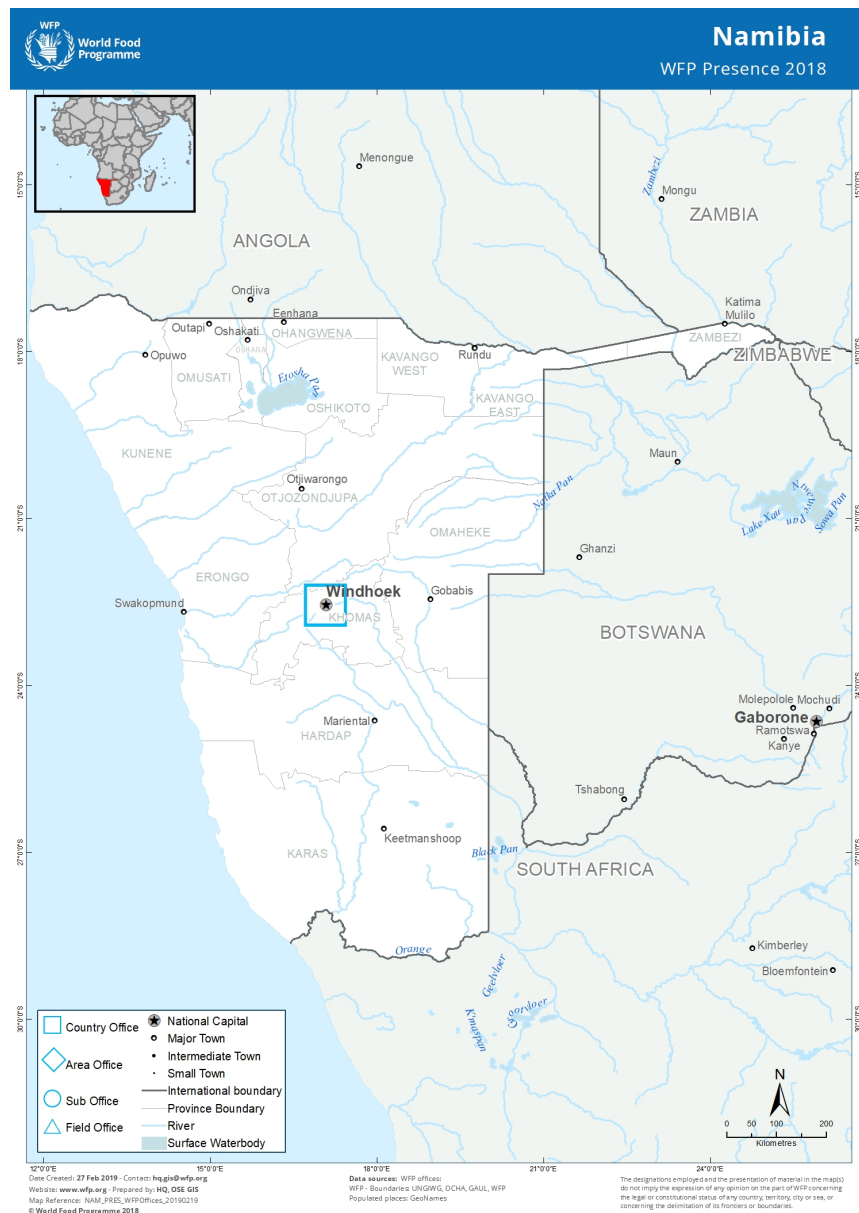
Recognizing the importance of improved dietary diversity in schools, the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, with technical support from WFP, initiated a home-grown school feeding programme. The programme additionally seeks to boost the local economy by creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

Notwithstanding recent progress, Namibia continues to face significant development challenges. Last year, sporadic rainfall delayed planting and resulted in low agricultural yields. This was compounded by the country's limited capacity to provide tailored early warning information to farmers. Consequently, the amount of food available for self-consumption was reduced and led to the adoption of negative coping strategies. Communities whose livelihoods depend on livestock were affected by poor meat quality, limiting earnings and access to food.

Chronic hunger remained pervasive, with stunting at 24 percent, wasting at 6 percent and anaemia at 48 percent. Poverty and unemployment rates stood at 17 and 34 percent, respectively, limiting incomes and threatening the ability of affected households to withstand the impact of shocks.

In 2018 WFP focused on strengthening household, community and government capacities, as a key contribution to national efforts to achieve zero hunger.

# Context and Operations



Classified as an upper-middle-income country, Namibia experienced positive economic growth between 2000 and 2015. Still, numerous challenges to the country's zero hunger aspirations exist, including widespread inequality.

An economic slowdown experienced in 2018 was primarily attributable to a decline in the construction and mining sectors, compounded by weak commodity prices, affecting diamond and uranium in particular. As a result, public investment in crucial social services such as health and education reduced significantly between 2016 and 2018.

Rapid urbanization and persistently high unemployment (at 34 percent, and affecting mostly women and the youth) contributed to a growing number of poor people lacking access to food and basic social services.

As Namibia produces only 40 percent of the food it consumes, the country is heavily dependent on imports. Even when food is available, price fluctuations can make it difficult for many Namibian families to access their requirements. This is particularly challenging for 80 percent of the country's population dependent on markets to meet their food needs. Smallholder farmers experience limited access to nutritious foods, owing largely to recurrent drought and flooding, low productivity and limited access to land.

Together, these factors limit dietary diversity resulting in inadequate consumption of vitamins and minerals. Nationwide, 24 percent of children under five are stunted, rising to more than 30 percent in some rural areas and among vulnerable groups. Anaemia affects 48 percent of children in the same age bracket. A 12 percent HIV prevalence rate (UNAIDS 2018), coupled with poor consumption of vitamins and minerals, compounds nutrition challenges.

WFP works in close partnership with the Namibian Government to support successful implementation of the country's Zero Hunger Road Map.

Amid established policy and budget frameworks and a well-developed social protection system, WFP has gradually shifted its support in the country from direct food delivery to technical support and capacity strengthening for government institutions. This has included reviewing and integrating policies, enhancing coordination among institutions managing social assistance programmes, and working to ensure these are evidence-based and properly monitored and evaluated.

Namibia is guided by its Vision 2030 initiative, the Fifth National Development Plan (2017-2020), the 2015 Zero Hunger Strategic Review and the recent Harambee Prosperity Plan, all of which point to the importance of food and nutrition security in the country.

WFP has supported the development of national shock-responsive programmes, mainly food safety nets, improving their efficiency, equity, effectiveness, and potential for scale-up. These food safety nets include the national school feeding programme, the urban food safety net initiative and the national emergency relief programme. WFP has worked with the Government on mainstreaming nutrition and gender equality into social safety net programmes.

WFP strengthened government capacities in emergency preparedness and response and food security analysis, through support for improved food and nutrition security monitoring and early warning systems. WFP also provided technical support to the Government to diversify school meals with locally produced food, in an effort to enhance their nutritional value.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP has struggled to secure sufficient funding to fully implement all planned activities. In 2018, Activity 2 attracted the highest level of resourcing at 100 percent; Activity 1 was 72 percent funded, Activity 3 reached 83 percent, and Activity 4 only 29 percent.

While the Government of Namibia was able to meet only 50 percent of its core funding commitment to WFP, The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC ) was able to fully meet its funding commitment to WFP for 2018, and further extended the Technical Assistance Agreement for the duration of the CSP. An agreement with the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare contributed to the successful implementation of prioritized activities. Internal WFP resources were made available to fund innovations, including the digitalization of Ministry systems through SCOPE.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) provided funding that enabled WFP to support the Office of the Prime Minister with the monitoring of food and nutrition security.

Again, resources made available within WFP made possible the implementation of other key activities, including an emergency preparedness and response training, a contingency planning exercise to test national disaster risk management Standard Operating Procedures, and a simulation exercise. Financial support received from WFP's Innovation Accelerator enabled the initiation of a hydroponics pilot project in 16 schools and communities.

WFP received funding from the Russian Government to support the national school feeding programme. Its timely arrival contributed to the successful implementation of this key activity and enabled WFP to achieve more than 90 percent of planned outputs in 2018. With corporate and regional technical and financial resources, WFP is supporting MoEAC to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the national school feeding programme.

A number of planned activities could not be implemented due to limited funding. These included: a Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) case study, the introduction of Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (mVAM), logistics and supply chain support and a nutrition gap study. These activities will be implemented once funding is secured.

WFP will continue to engage both the Government and other development partners to ensure that adequate resourcing is made available to deliver on its commitments under the Namibia Zero Hunger Action Plan.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

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

This outcome represents the core of WFP's support to national food safety net programmes in Namibia. It focuses on strengthening government capacities to design, implement, manage, monitor and report on gender-responsive food safety net programmes. The outcome is supported by two activities:

*Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes*

WFP supported a South-South learning visit to Zimbabwe by an official from the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. The visit focused on SCOPE, resilience, nutrition and supply chain activities. As a result of the visit, the Ministry officially endorsed the implementation of a national SCOPE pilot.

Prior to the introduction of SCOPE, WFP provided technical support to undertake a capacity assessment of existing systems, including a review of data requirements, beneficiary data management and storage practices, coordination mechanisms, and procurement modalities and processes.

Implementation of the SCOPE-for-Government pilot benefited a total of 15,000 beneficiaries (59 percent of whom were women). In total, 22 government personnel (60 percent women) were trained on the platform in all seven constituencies of Windhoek. Registration of beneficiaries was completed in five of the pilot constituencies and distributions using SCOPE carried out in three constituencies. WFP worked closely with the Office of the Prime Minister on standards for the regulation of beneficiary information, and with regional and local authorities. The Government is committed to expanding the use of SCOPE beyond the pilot phase and into other regions.

Planned support to strengthen technical expertise in supply chain management for government entities involved in shock-responsive safety net programmes could not be implemented due to limited funding.

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

In partnership with the Namibia University of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, WFP supported the development of a home-grown school feeding model for the country in 2018. The programme is due to be implemented from 2019. WFP also supported the preparation of a National School Hostel Policy last year, to guide the management of school hostels.

Decentralization of the Namibia School Feeding Information System to the individual school level was completed as planned. In total, 300 government personnel (70 percent of whom were women) were trained in the use of the system, leading to the availability of real-time data, and improved monitoring and reporting. The school feeding programme benefits a total of 330,000 learners up to grade seven.

To diversify school meals, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to introduce hydroponic gardens in eight schools in eight communities. While infrastructure and planting are still to be completed, the gardens should improve the nutritional value of school meals and nutritional education.

The training of private sector and government personnel on the private sector partnership strategy was not implemented due to financial constraints but is planned to be undertaken in the first quarter of 2019.

## Strategic Outcome 02

Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period

In Namibia, WFP works to collect and disseminate evidence and strengthen knowledge and skills in food security analysis and programming, with a view to building a network of informed policy-makers and technicians. The goal is to inform the development of effective policies and programmes, while facilitating dialogue on food and nutrition security, disseminating best practices and promoting South-South cooperation.

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

WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to conduct Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring (FNSM) and an Annual Vulnerability Assessment (AVA) last year. The assessment conclusions were used by the Government to define its response design, targeting approach and other planning aspects.

As part of WFP's efforts to support effective government emergency preparedness and response, a training was provided to regional and national actors. In total, 55 government and other development partners were trained (45 percent of whom were women).

WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister in developing a monitoring and evaluation plan for disaster risk management activities in the country. It also supported the development of a communications strategy which, among other things, defines the early warning information to be disseminated in the event of



a disaster.

WFP supported a training for the Namibia Cost of Hunger study, provided by a team from the African Union. The participants were government officials, including staff of the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the National Statistics Agency. This study will be undertaken in 2019 to provide baseline data for policies and programmes in the Namibia Zero Hunger Action Plan.

WFP conducted a climate analysis of Namibia, commissioned by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The preliminary findings of the study were presented in November 2018 and the full study is scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 2019.

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

WFP supported the development of a Zero Hunger Monitoring and Evaluation plan as part of its support to the MPESW for the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map.

Following a training provided by WFP to journalists to increase knowledge and awareness of food security and nutrition issues in the country, a social media platform was created which has helped to improve the coverage in the media. In addition, WFP participated in a national food expo and school science week to advocate for zero hunger and raise additional awareness of food security and nutrition issues.

WFP supported the development of reporting tools for the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP 5) which will be used to report on the progress of the plan's implementation, starting in 2019. WFP also supported the formulation of strategic output results and indicators for NDP 5. In addition, WFP led the United Nations monitoring and evaluation group to review and revise reporting tools for the new United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), and to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for all UNPAF indicators.

With the United Nations Country Team, WFP coordinated the development of a joint pilot programme, using an area-based programming approach, which focuses on challenges by geographic area and aims at reducing disparities between areas and groups. The programme will document best practices and provide guidance for the Government to scale-up the approach in future.

To strengthen early warning systems, WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to review the strategic management of the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee to ensure the proper use of information generated by

the assessments.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In accordance with the 2017-2021 WFP Strategic Plan, the 2015-2020 Gender Policy and a specific Gender Action Plan for Namibia, gender considerations have been streamlined throughout the development, implementation and monitoring of activities implemented by WFP in Namibia. An in-depth gender analysis to assess gaps in areas such as poverty, employment, business opportunities and access to land was conducted last year. It provided insightful information and led to greater emphasis on the inclusion of women in WFP-supported initiatives. Women represented 55 percent of all beneficiaries of government food safety nets in 2018.

This gender analysis showed that women are more affected by poverty than men, as men have greater economic opportunities and are more likely to find employment. Business opportunities for women are limited due their limited access to funding.

WFP promoted the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis with the aim to strengthen gender-transformative policy formulation and programming at the national and sub-national levels. Trainings provided targeted men and women to bolster gender-transformative aspects of food and nutrition security programmes. In total, 381 government and development partner personnel were trained, of which 55 percent were women.

Fifty percent of WFP Namibia's staff are women.

## Environment

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

Namibia is one of the most arid countries in the world and is prone to disaster. The country's climate is influenced by two desert zones, the semi-arid, Namib and the other subtropical, Kalahari. Most rains fall during sporadic storms in the summer months and total annual rainfall is unpredictable. Rainfall averages vary from less than 50 mm along the coast, to 700 mm in the northern regions. The rate of evaporation often rises above 83 percent and less than 2 percent of land is arable owing to the lack of rain. Four-fifths of Namibia's people live in the semi-arid zone, which constitutes 50 percent of the country's land area.

The country is highly prone to natural disasters, including flooding, drought and bush fires. In 2017 and 2018, Namibia experienced both flooding and drought in different parts of the country, which reduced food production and increased food insecurity. Resilience to natural hazards is low, due to a high level of poverty

and the lack of data, limited institutional for capacity for disaster risk reduction and inadequate inter-ministerial coordination. Climate change is increasing the severity of drought and flooding, a trend compounded by poor infrastructure and poor farming techniques.

WFP supported the Government to strengthen its capacity to carry out regular vulnerability assessments to monitor food and nutrition security. WFP also supported the government in defining risks in the framework of disaster risk management. Once completed, this exercise will enable target resilience activities appropriately.

WFP also supported government climate analysis efforts and helped to provide information to smallholder farmers to limit losses caused by climate change.

WFP invested in hydroponics to improve access to sustainable agricultural techniques adapted to the arid conditions in Namibia. Thanks to such practices, communities can meet their food needs using a limited amount of water.



# The broader challenges

**Lack of coherent policy.** National legal and policy frameworks are adequate to propel Namibia's development agenda, but a lack of coherence across sectors managed by different government agencies is a key challenge. A national food and nutrition security policy was still under development in 2018, and hence a framework to guide social assistance programmes in the country is pending.

There is a need for social protection interventions to address cross-sectoral needs. WFP will continue to advocate in this direction.

**Capacity constraints.** Despite sound policy and budgetary frameworks for development, institutional and human resource capacities for policy and programme design and implementation are limited. The implementation of food security programmes is impeded by challenges affecting prioritization and gaps in technical and managerial capacities in government bodies at the national and regional levels. The capacities of government institutions and personnel involved in designing, planning, resourcing and monitoring are limited and need to be improved to ensure quality, cost-effective, equitable and empowering assistance to vulnerable people and households.

**Weak evidence, monitoring and evaluation.** Programming has been challenged by weak research and evidence collation, making it difficult to quantify the relationships between food and nutrition insecurity, poverty and HIV. There is no food and nutrition security baseline by which to measure progress in addressing hunger. The limited information on food consumption patterns and fragmented data collection tools, approaches and systems, make it difficult to obtain a holistic picture of the food and nutrition security situation to inform sound programme design and timely responses.

WFP will continue to support the Government in evidence generation and data collection so as to improve accountability and reporting for all zero hunger interventions in the country. Part of this support will include commissioning an evaluation of the national School Feeding Programme. WFP will explore opportunities to support evaluations for other institutions as part of broader government capacity strengthening efforts.

**Fragmented social programmes.** Namibia has one of the most comprehensive and inclusive social protection systems in sub-Saharan Africa. It supports elderly people, orphans and vulnerable children, people living with disabilities, war veterans, schoolchildren, marginalized communities and populations affected by hunger. However, the registration and targeting procedures are inefficient, monitoring is weak and coverage is patchy, causing exclusion and inclusion errors. This inefficiency contributes to high administrative and delivery costs and limited scalability.

**Weak coordination.** Poor coordination among ministries, sectors, agencies and public and private organizations limits progress towards zero hunger in Namibia. Coordination mechanisms that promote the scaling up of food and nutrition initiatives, such as the Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) have not been effective at either the national or sub-national levels. Communication among sectors and institutions is inadequate, and there is no momentum to improve such linkages.

WFP will continue to support the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to implement the coordination strategy that was developed for the Zero Hunger Road Map.

**Unpredictable funding sources.** The disparity between donors priorities and WFP's programme focus continued to present funding challenges for capacity development interventions with a direct impact on emergency preparedness activities.

For capacity development to be effective, long-term commitments and flexible and predictable funding are required. Current unpredictable funding does not allow for long-term planning. Efforts are being made to source resources from government to complement those brought in by WFP. The latter are currently not sufficient to sustain the implementation of the programme activities countrywide.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Gloria Kamwi

Children eating their daily meal at school – a government programme supported by WFP technical assistance.

### Strategic outcome 01

Under activity 1, the planned number of people to be trained was 15; however, the actual number trained was 22 due to a need to include administrators and managers in addition to street committee members.

The number of Capacity Development activities undertaken was nine compared to the planned five due to additional funding received which enabled four additional activities to be carried out.

Where output indicators have actual figures but no corresponding target, the actual deliverables were only met in 2018 while originally planned for 2017

### Strategic outcome 02

For activity 3, the number of technical support activities exceeded the target as cost-savings allowed for four activities instead of three.

With regard to the number of studies and assessments, WFP carried out three while the CBT study was not carried out due to lack of funding.

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Output 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)				
Act 01. Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes				
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.	individual	15.0	22.0	146.7
Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments	activity	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets	activity	5.0	5.0	100.0
Output 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)				
Act 02. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding				
Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.	activity	5.0	9.0	180.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	-	1.0	0.0
Number of Government and Private sector individuals trained to implement public/private partnership strategy	individual	-	300.0	0.0
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.	individual	-	300.0	0.0
Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments	activity	-	5.0	0.0
Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets	activity	-	5.0	0.0
Number of technical support activities provided to develop a sustainable public/private sector collaboration for school feeding	activity	-	1.0	0.0
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output 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				
Act 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				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output 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				
Act 03. Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	3.0	4.0	133.3
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	4.0	3.0	75.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index								
Namibia	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.00	-	-	=18.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Gloria Kamwi

Children eating their daily meal at school – a government programme supported by WFP technical assistance

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/namibia>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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	308,822	203,947	0	203,947	155,167	48,780
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	1,678,880	933,874	0	933,874	276,794	657,080
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,987,701</b>	<b>1,137,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,137,821</b>	<b>431,961</b>	<b>705,860</b>
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design 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	553,643	355,813	0	355,813	289,744	66,069
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	196,835	54,460	0	54,460	33,824	20,636
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>750,478</b>	<b>410,273</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>410,273</b>	<b>323,568</b>	<b>86,705</b>



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,373,308	0	1,373,308	0	1,373,308
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,373,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,373,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,373,308</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,738,179</b>	<b>2,921,402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,921,402</b>	<b>755,529</b>	<b>2,165,873</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,609</b>	<b>20,253</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,253</b>	<b>19,424</b>	<b>829</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>2,757,788</b>	<b>2,941,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,941,656</b>	<b>774,953</b>	<b>2,166,702</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>181,341</b>	<b>180,405</b>		<b>180,405</b>	<b>180,405</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,939,129</b>	<b>3,122,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,122,061</b>	<b>955,359</b>	<b>2,166,702</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
1	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	223,308	0	124,246
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	1,576,302	642,642	192,366
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,799,610</b>	<b>642,642</b>	<b>316,611</b>
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design 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	383,393	0	276,097
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	146,120		25,206
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>529,513</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>301,303</b>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			2,329,123	642,642	617,915
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			11,781	11,781	2,505
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			2,340,904	654,423	620,420
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			152,159	42,537	20,501
<b>Grand Total</b>			2,493,062	696,960	640,920

*\*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018*