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# Namibia

## Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan  
July 2017 – June 2022



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# Foreword by the Country Director

Since phasing out its refugee operation in 2012/2013, WFP in Namibia has shifted its focus to the provision of technical assistance to strengthen the government's ability to assess, plan and respond to food security needs. This shift coincided with the government's decision to assume full responsibility for the management and implementation of national food security programmes by developing policies and institutions with dedicated funding.

Launched in July 2017, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 focuses on enhanced upper-tier technical assistance and knowledge transfer that is demand-driven and directed towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships) by 2030.

The CSP reinforces the significant strategic shift in WFP's support to the government to attain Zero Hunger by 2025. It is aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030, the National Development Plan 2017-2022, the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan and the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework 2014-2018. The CSP is based on the 2015 Zero-Hunger Strategic Review Report, which provided a detailed analysis of the food security and nutrition situation in Namibia, including major gaps, progress made in addressing hunger, and opportunities for further progress. It also made recommendations on improving national strategies to achieve SDG 2 by 2030.

Through Vision 2030, Namibia committed to building a prosperous and industrialised country, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability. Key to this vision is the eradication of poverty and hunger. The government is implementing one of the most advanced social protection systems in sub-Saharan Africa that combines cash grants with food assistance programmes. WFP aims to strategically support government in addressing capacity constraints that limit the design and implementation of national food security programmes. WFP will continue supporting the government pursuing a gender transformative approach to food assistance programmes and policies.

To this end, we thank the governments of Russia, Australia, Norway, Canada and Chile for their direct financial contributions to the CSP.

BaiMankay Sankoh

WFP Namibia  
Country Director

## Executive summary

Namibia is an upper-middle-income country with a population of 2.1 million people. It ranked 125th out of 188 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index. An estimated 42.3 percent of the population is undernourished because of high rates of poverty (18 percent), unemployment (34 percent) and HIV (17 percent). The 2016 Global Hunger Index classified Namibia as having a “serious hunger problem”.

Despite sustained macroeconomic progress over the years, a Gini coefficient of 0.572 shows that Namibia is one of the world’s most unequal countries. Insufficient domestic production and heavy reliance on external markets for food – 60 percent of cereal needs are imported each year – suggest that poor households are particularly vulnerable to food price fluctuations. Development in Namibia is guided by the Vision 2030 initiative, the Fifth National Development Plan, the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and the recent Harambee Prosperity Plan, all of which recognise the importance of food and nutrition security and the need to support Zero Hunger initiatives.

The 2015 Zero Hunger Strategic review identified challenges to achieving SDG 2: lack of strategic coherence with sectoral and fragmented policies and programmes; weak coordination between and within ministries and with the private sector; technical and managerial capacity constraints at both the national and regional levels; and weak and fragmented monitoring and evaluation systems. The Namibia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is aligned with the government’s priorities, focusing on enhanced upper-tier technical assistance and knowledge transfer that is demand-driven and directed towards two strategic outcomes:

- **Strategic Outcome 1:** vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
- **Strategic Outcome 2:** government policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia are informed by enhanced evidence and knowledge of hunger issues throughout the National Development Plan 2017-2022.

The CSP consolidates WFP’s role as a technical partner to the government with a view to facilitating the development and transfer of knowledge and maintaining capacities to supplement government food security and nutrition programmes.

# Introduction

## Country Context and response of the government

Namibia is a multi-party democracy where the rule of law, press freedom and observance of human rights are the basis of the prevailing political stability, peace, security and low levels of crime. It is an upper-middle-income country with a per capita gross domestic product of USD 4,142 (National Planning Commission 2017). The economy grew by an average of 5.6 percent per year between 2012 and 2015 with investments in mining, high export prices, the rapid growth of private credit and deficit-financed fiscal stimulus. Dependence on mining, however, means fewer employment opportunities and a concentration of unskilled labour in unproductive subsistence agriculture that is susceptible to natural hazards and other shocks. In 2016, economic growth declined to 1.3 percent and is expected to remain depressed over the next two years.

Stable economic growth and an established social protection system contributed to a reduction in poverty, from 38 percent in 2001 to 18 percent in 2016. However, despite substantial government spending on social programmes, poverty remains a challenge. Women are especially affected, and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for women is USD 7,971 compared to USD 11,667 for men. Unemployment stands at 34 percent, with 38 percent of women unemployed compared to 30 percent of the men. Namibia ranked 125th out of 188 countries on the 2016 Human Development Index and 108th out of 157 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.

### **Sustainable Development Goal target – Access to adequate foods**

According to the Office of the Prime Minister, the number of people requiring emergency food assistance declined from 595,000 people in 2015/16 to 200,000 in 2016/17. Poverty, income inequality, high unemployment (particularly in urban areas), high food prices and HIV prevalence are major factors limiting access to food. Food insecurity affects 28 percent of the population, with poor household often spending more than half of their income on food. Namibia relies on imports, susceptible to price fluctuations, for 60 percent of its food needs. Food price inflation averaged seven percent in 2017.

Food assistance, remittances and social grants are important coping mechanisms for many Namibians, accounting for a significant proportion of income. Women support household food access through income generated by agricultural labour and production and the sale of cash crops, as well as through unpaid childcare and domestic work. Despite the national commitment to gender equality, women face discrimination and they are subject to higher rates of unemployment and poverty and less access to resources and technologies.

Since his inauguration in March 2015, President Geingob has prioritised the fight against poverty and hunger and set up the Harambee Prosperity Plan, a targeted action plan to accelerate development in priority areas such as governance, the economy, social affairs, infrastructure and food security.

## **Sustainable Development Goal target – Ending all forms of malnutrition**

According to the 2013 National Health Sentinel Survey (NHSS), between 2006 and 2013, child stunting declined from 29 percent to 24 percent, wasting from 8 percent to 6 percent and underweight from 17 percent to 13 percent. However, in rural areas and among the poorest household, stunting remains high at 28 percent and reached 37 percent in the Ohangwena region. Malnutrition challenges, particularly stunting, are rooted in socio-economic and environmental factors, including limited support for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Poor dietary diversity, insufficient consumption of micronutrients, inadequate care practices and limited access to clean water and sanitation exacerbate the situation.

Breastfeeding is common, but the average duration is decreasing with insufficient institutional and social-cultural support to breastfeeding mothers, to whom breast milk substitutes are being promoted. Almost half of children aged 6–59 months suffer from anaemia. Micronutrient supplementation increased from 52 percent in 2006 to 84 percent in 2013. To address iodine deficiency, the government launched an iodine supplementation campaign and passed legislation mandating the iodisation of salt for household use. Access to improved sanitation is limited, with 46 percent of the population - mainly in rural areas - with no such facilities. However, 91 percent of the population has access to potable water and 90 percent of children have been immunised.

## **Sustainable Development Goal Target – Smallholder Productivity and Income**

Most smallholder and subsistence farmers live on small parcels of water-scarce communal land. Their production is very low due to limited access to modern farming technologies and practices, poor soil fertility, over-grazing and prolonged dry spells. The practice of rain fed agriculture makes these farmers vulnerable to weather-related shocks. Women make up 54 percent of smallholder farmers and 75 percent of agricultural labourers.

## **Sustainable Development Goal target – Sustainable food systems**

Only 34 percent of agricultural land supports commercial crop and livestock production. Agriculture accounts for three percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and provides only 40 percent of cereal requirements. Food production in Namibia is vulnerable to climate change, with seven major floods and eight droughts occurring between 1999 and 2016. The government's long-term goal of food security and poverty reduction depends on agricultural productivity. In 2017, Namibia imported 76 percent of its maize, 98 percent of its millet and 91 percent of its wheat, indicating import dependency that constitutes a food security risk (Republic of Namibia, 2017).

Despite the above challenges, the Namibian government continues to invest in improved food security. Macroeconomic empowerment of both women and men has helped reduce income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient, from 0.59 to 0.572 over the last five years. Namibia's human development index improved from 0.578 in 1990 to 0.640 in 2016. Access to health services has expanded and life expectancy has increased from 49 years in 2008 to 65 in 2017.

## WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

Since 2012, WFP has provided technical assistance to enhance the government's capacities to assess, plan and respond to food security needs. In an environment of established policy and budget frameworks and a well-developed social protection system, WFP has gradually shifted from direct food delivery to a holistic technical capacity strengthening approach, focusing on: i) policy and strategic guidance; ii) enhancement of institutional systems; iii) knowledge generation and management; and iv) programme support focusing on design, coordination and advocacy. WFP is thus positioned as a partner of choice in food security. The demand-driven nature of WFP's technical support and its alignment with national priorities has promoted ownership and buy-in from the government.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2017-2022 strengthens the strategic shift in the support to the government to attain zero hunger by 2025. It is aligned with Vision 2030, the (5th) National Development Plan 2017–2022, the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategic Plan and the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) 2014–2018 and the subsequent UNPAF for 2018-22. It reflects the WFP Strategic Plan for 2017–2021 in focusing on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships). The CSP supports a comprehensive social protection and resilience strategy with an emphasis on partnerships and capacity strengthening.

Since 1996, the government has resourced and run a national school feeding programme. In 2012, the government requested WFP's technical support in assessing the quality and efficiency of the programme. This collaboration expanded to other programme areas such as the implementation of a five-year road map to identify and address areas for improvement. In 2016, following four years of strengthening government capacity, the country office was evaluated on its implementation of WFP's global Policy on Capacity Development. The evaluation showed that WFP's technical input and advocacy contributed to the development of national and sub-national policies and strategies for the school feeding and emergency preparedness programmes.

In 2014, WFP assisted the government in developing tool for a systems approach for better education results, which aimed to benchmark and enhance the quality of the national school feeding programme. WFP supported the development and implementation of operational guidelines, standards and information management systems. This partnership shows that government capacities can be sustained after it takes over school feeding programmes. The lessons learned and results achieved under the Fourth National Development Plan (2013–2017) indicate the continued need for WFP's analytical skills in support of policy dialogue. In a policy environment where partners have access to international advice and expertise to promote the national development agenda, WFP Namibia requires a highly qualified and flexible team with an operating model that can respond efficiently and effectively to the government's requirements.

Lessons learned on the impact of WFP programmes and consultations with national stakeholders showed that WFP should support the government in the following areas:

- National food-based social safety nets, including shock-responsive programmes, to enhance their efficiency, equity and effectiveness and enable scale-up.
- The integration of nutrition indicators into data-collection processes (food and nutrition security monitoring) and ensuring that gender and nutrition analyses are enhanced to inform gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive policies and responses.
- Programme linkages - feasibility studies in 2016 showed the potential for linking men and women smallholder farmers to stable markets such as school feeding programmes.

## Partnership and coordination

In line with WFP's Corporate Partnership Strategy, the country office extended its range of partners to include academic institutions, private-sector companies and development partners. Gender equality remained crucial in all partnerships. Government counterparts included the ministries of Education, Arts and Culture; Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; Health and Social Services; Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Gender Equality and Child Welfare; Economic Planning (National Planning Commission); Environment and Tourism; and the Office of the Prime Minister. WFP also worked with specialised government agencies such as the Namibia Agronomic Board, the Namibia Statistics Agency, the Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency, the Environmental Fund and the Agribusiness Development Agency. This partnership has helped WFP broaden its technical resource base and strengthened its ability to institute integrated programming. Through its partnership with government, private sector and the development partners, WFP managed to mobilise resources for the implementation of the CSP in 2017, including funding the activities planned for 2018.

In its work with humanitarian and development partners, WFP recognises the multisectoral nature of food security and values the leveraging of collective experiences that reinforce networking among humanitarian actors to exchange experiences, knowledge and information on effective hunger solutions. WFP's methodology and tools for food security monitoring and analysis will therefore facilitate multisectoral engagement and division of labour based on mandates and areas of comparative advantage.

WFP will continue to partner and strengthen coordination with UNICEF, WHO and FAO on scaling up nutrition through the Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN), and in food and nutrition security analysis through the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC). WFP will enhance collaboration with these agencies in support of the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map (ZHRM) and in support of the Food and Nutrition Security Council, which has been revived by the government to coordinate food and nutrition security policy.

## Transition to CSP

Over the past five years, WFP has shifted from operational assistance to technical guidance and capacity strengthening to enhance government institutions, systems and programmes. Recommendations from the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and engagement with ministries indicate a need for continued and enhanced technical assistance to support the government in designing and implementing effective and gender-transformative food and nutrition security programmes. The Namibia CSP's strategic outcomes are aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030 and the strategic areas of the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) 2014–2018. WFP's work is based on its strengths in emergency preparedness and response, food security analysis, evidence-based programme design, innovative technologies for targeting food-based operations, supply chain management, logistics service provision and capacity development.

WFP will continue to develop partnerships, particularly with the private sector, and enhance collaboration with ministries. Since 2012, the government has contributed financially towards WFP's technical assistance programmes, but three consecutive years of drought have eroded its capacity to provide such support. The government funded most of the 2015/16 drought emergency response, but had to cut health and education spending. WFP is therefore seeking to diversify its donor base to ensure continued support to the government and sustain gains made in food and nutrition security.





# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1.SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)	2. PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	4. SUPPORT SDG IMPLEMENTATION
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SDG Target)	1. Access to Food (SDG 2.1)	5. Capacity Strengthening (SDG 17.9)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Strategic Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. <u>Root Causes</u>	Strategic outcome 2: Government policy dialogue and programme design are informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout the NDP5 period. <u>Resilience Building</u>
WFP ACTIVITIES	<p>Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for gender- and shock-responsive safety net programmes.</p> <p>Activity 2: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.</p>	<p>Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming</p> <p>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</p>

## WFP's response

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP provided enhanced upper tier technical assistance and knowledge transfer that is demand-driven and aligned with the priorities of the government. WFP supported the Ministry of Basic Education, Arts and Culture (school feeding); the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) (emergency food assistance); and the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (food banks). This technical support aimed at addressing the challenges identified by the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and achieving the following outcomes:

- Strategic Outcome 1: vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
- Strategic outcome 2: government policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia are informed by enhanced evidence and knowledge of hunger issues through the National Development Plan 2017-2022.

In 2017, the national school feeding programme supported 330,000 pre-primary and primary school learners (48 percent girls and 52 percent boys). The programme has been in place since 2003 to improve access to education, retention and progression.

The National Emergency Food Assistance Programme, primarily implemented in the northern regions of Namibia, benefited 780,000 people in 2017. The targeting was informed by food and nutrition security data indicating vulnerability resulting mainly from frequent drought and floods. This data was collected, analysed and published with technical support from WFP.

The pilot Food Bank Programme (currently under the Urban Food Safety Net Programme) benefited 300,000 people in the central region of Khomas. The short-term response programme aimed to address urban hunger. Beneficiaries of this programme were identified by the government. Many had migrated to the city because of droughts or floods. The map below shows WFP's reach and coverage.



Date Created: 25 January 2018  
 Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS  
 Map Reference:  
 NAM\_PRO\_WFPActivities\_A4P

- Country Office
- School Feeding
- National Emergency Food Relief
- Food Bank (Pilot Programme)
- International Boundary
- Region Boundary
- Surface Waterbody

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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## Resources for results

The government of Namibia, recognising the value for money and return on investment of WFP's activities in capacity strengthening, contributed significantly to WFP's Country Strategic Plan, including USD 517,000 for technical assistance to the national school feeding programme. Robust engagement with donors resulted in additional resources mobilised and new partnerships forged. Russia provided USD 1.5 million for food assistance, including USD 400,000 for capacity strengthening (which was received later in the year and will go towards 2018 requirements).

As a result, Strategic Outcome 1 – including both Activities 1 and 2 – was fully funded. WFP achieved several results during the reporting period under this Strategic Outcome, including achieving 350 percent of the target (seven activities) number of capacity development activities for the expansion of school feeding and food diversification.

Strategic Outcome 2, which includes Activity 4, was fully funded and implemented in 2017. Under this activity, WFP achieved 67 percent of the CSP target for technical assistance activities provided (2 activities achieved out of the target 3). Although Activity 3, had a five percent funding gap, it was fully implemented. Outcome results will be available at the end of the CSP period given the qualitative nature of the indicator and the time needed for technical support impact

## Namibia Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	1. Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	85,832	203,947	30,922	173,025
		2. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	103,023	678,055	84,428	593,627
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>188,855</b>	<b>882,002</b>	<b>115,350</b>	<b>766,652</b>
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	3. Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	169,672	161,417	13,647	147,770
		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	50,896	54,460	8,617	45,843
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>220,568</b>	<b>215,877</b>	<b>22,264</b>	<b>193,612</b>
Non Activity Specific			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>Subtotal Direct Activity Costs</b>			<b>409,423</b>	<b>2,471,187</b>	<b>137,614</b>	<b>2,333,573</b>
<b>Adjusted Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>7,828</b>	<b>20,253</b>	<b>16,919</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>417,251</b>	<b>2,491,441</b>	<b>154,534</b>	<b>2,336,907</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>29,208</b>	<b>154,191</b>	<b>154,191</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>446,458</b>	<b>2,645,632</b>	<b>308,725</b>	<b>2,336,907</b>

# Programme performance

## Strategic Outcome 1 – Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

### Strategic Result 1 – Access to food (SDG Target)

<b>Strategic objective (SO1): Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output indicator</b>	<b>Output Status update</b>
<b>O1: Food insecure people benefit from the government’s improved capacity to design, implement and scale-up the national shock-responsive safety nets to ensure their access to food and to increase their income available for other necessities.</b>	Number of people trained.	Zero planned for 2017
	Number of capacity development activities provided.	Zero planned for 2017
	Number of technical support activities provided.	Two activities undertaken: 1. SCOPE support to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; and 2. coordination support to the same Ministry for the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map.
<b>O2: School children benefit from improved implementation capacity of the government to design and manage the national school feeding programme to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment.</b>	Number of people trained.	Two NaSIS trainings were undertaken on the decentralisation of the system to schools. Sixty-three people trained.
	Number of capacity development activities provided.	Four technical activities undertaken
	Number of technical assistance activities provided.	Four activities undertaken: 1. School feeding policy submitted to the National Planning Commission for review and policy implementation plan finalised; 2. The launch and airing of the school feeding documentary; 3. Public-private partnership draft strategy developed; 4. NASIS trainings conducted.

### Justification for overachievement and under achievements for selected output indicators under SO 1

#### Strategic Outcome 1

Activity 1: number of technical activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets. The planned target was zero (0) and achieved was two. Initially, there were no activities planned for 2017 due to limited funding from the government. However, WFP was able to mobilise resources in addition to its internal capacity to co-fund and implement these two key activities.

Activity 2: number of capacity strengthening activities provided for the expansion of the school feeding programme. Initially, when the targets were set, WFP had planned for two activities based on the anticipated availability of technical support. However, an activity review was done during the year which highlighted the importance of undertaking additional activities.

## Key achievements

*WFP capacity strengthening support to institutional effectiveness and accountability.*

Advocacy on the use and importance of SCOPE (WFP's digital beneficiary identity and benefit management system) for government social safety nets: WFP advocated for the use of SCOPE by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. WFP offered to develop a SCOPE system that meets the government's social protection requirements. The Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) subsequently committed to fund a pilot SCOPE programme for a regional food bank. With the introduction of SCOPE, government stands to benefit from reduced service provision costs and improved beneficiary targeting in the medium to long term.

In response to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture's decentralisation of the Namibia School Feeding Programme to the regions, in 2017, WFP piloted a decentralised version of NASIS to schools in Khomas. To enable regions and schools to manage resources with transparency and accountability, trainings were conducted on NASIS, which led to improvement in prompt quality reporting on school feeding activities among the piloted schools. An assessment of the pilot in 2018 will inform national decentralisation.

*WFP capacity strengthening support to policies and legislation*

In partnership with the Global Child Nutrition Foundation, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to develop a draft Public Private Partnership (PPP) strategy for the NSFP. The strategy will provide a formal platform through which the private sector can participate in the NSFP, and track accountability. WFP supported the finalisation of the School Feeding Policy, which will be submitted to Cabinet for review and approval in 2018.

*WFP capacity strengthening support to engagement of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda*

WFP published several articles highlighting the importance of the NSFP. A documentary on the NSFP aired on national television, which sensitised and raised awareness on the importance of the programme to disadvantaged learners and its contribution toward positive learning outcomes.

## Strategic Outcome Two (SO2) –Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by Evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period

### Strategic Result 5 - Capacity Strengthening

<b>Strategic Objective (SO2): Government policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period.</b>		
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output indicator</b>	<b>Output Status Update</b>
<b>O1: Food insecure people in Namibia benefit from the government's increased utilisation of evidenced-based analysis in zero hunger programming to improve their access to food and other basic needs.</b>	Number of capacity development activities provided	Activities undertaken include: 1) strengthen and expand the food and nutrition security monitoring (FNSM) system; and 2) roll out food security monitoring to regions.
	Number of technical support activities provided.	Two activities supported: 1) training of trainers and enumerators on FNSM; and 2) support to rural and urban vulnerability assessments. Three trainings were undertaken, two for Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) (FNSM) and one for media reporting on food and nutrition security issues. 48 people were trained on VAM and 16 on media reporting on food and nutrition security issues.
<b>O2: Food insecure people benefit from the strengthened capacity of national authorities to coordinate and implement the Zero Hunger Road Map (ZHRM) to improve their food security and nutrition status.</b>	Number of technical support activities provided.	Two activities provided: 1) support to the development of the ZHRM implementation of M&E as part of coordination 2) Support and advocacy for zero hunger initiatives.

### Justification for overachievement and under achievements for selected output indicators under SO2

#### Strategic Outcome 2

Activity 3: Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance. The target was 1 activity and 3 were achieved. The target of 1 was based on funds available, but due to additional funds mobilised, the office could undertake two additional activities with support from Southern African Development Community (SADC) Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) funds. The regional bureau's technical support and backstopping played a key role in the implementation of the additional two activities.

Activity 4: number of technical assistance activities provided. The target was 3 and 2 were achieved, mainly due to the inability of government counterparts to undertake a South-South learning exchange visit to Zimbabwe on SCOPE. Political developments in both countries resulted in the postponement of the exchange visit to the first quarter of 2018.



## Key achievements

### *WFP capacity strengthening support to strategic planning and financing.*

The External Technical Assistance (TA) review report (2016/17) on the Technical Assistance to Government on Food Security Monitoring and Analysis was finalised and shared with relevant partners and stakeholders. The findings and recommendations of the review have informed CSP programming and activities as well as government programming.

### *WFP capacity strengthening support to stakeholder programme design, delivery and M&E.*

WFP supported the Department of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) in enhancing vulnerability analysis and mapping capacities and strengthening national monitoring of food security and nutrition, data management, emergency preparedness, early warning and market analysis. Urban vulnerability analysis was also integrated into the annual vulnerability assessment in 2017. Training for trainers and enumerators on Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring was conducted in collaboration with the government. The training contributed to skills improvement and the ability of the government to conduct a comprehensive food and nutrition security assessment in 2017. The assessment report provided key policy and programming information on the extent of food insecurity in the country, providing the information required for decision-making.

As part of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, a Zero Hunger Road Map was developed to provide key strategies that the government can implement to attain zero hunger in Namibia. Following robust advocacy by WFP and the Office of the Prime Minister on the approval and mainstreaming of the road map into development documents, the Cabinet approved the Zero Hunger Road Map and issued a directive for its integration into national development planning frameworks. This has strengthened the prioritisation of food and nutrition security within the development agenda in Namibia.

Support was provided to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) to develop the M&E Plan for the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map. The plan will improve the capacity of MPESW to effectively coordinate the national implementation of the road map. Through improved coordination, the ministry can provide timely reporting on SDG2 (zero hunger) and accountability to Cabinet.

In support of Namibia's vision to achieve zero hunger by 2025, WFP facilitated several South–South cooperation and knowledge sharing exchange visits. This included government officials attending a lessons learned workshop on social protection in Peru; a workshop on lessons learned and best practices on Home Grown School Feeding in South Africa; knowledge sharing on social protection in Kenya; and capacity building in food security and nutrition analysis in South Africa. This contributed to a decision taken by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to pilot linking the national school meals programme to smallholder farmers, as part of an initiative for Home Grown School Feeding in Namibia. In addition, following the visit by Office of the Prime Minister to South Africa, an urban element was integrated into the annual vulnerability assessment. This linkage will enable MPESW to better target beneficiaries under the current food bank pilot programme. As the Chair of the UN M&E group, WFP provided leadership and coordination support for the development of the result framework for the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5). The M&E group also developed new reporting tools for UNPAF activities, leading to timely and consistent reporting.

The M&E group further provided support to the NPC to develop the 2017 SDG implementation report. In addition, support was provided for the development of the National Indicator Baseline report which will inform the finalisation of the National Indicator Framework for reporting on all national developmental activities in the country.

#### *WFP capacity strengthening support to policies and legislation*

The third issue of the Zero Hunger newsletter (January-June 2017) was finalised and disseminated. The newsletter provided an update on zero hunger interventions in the country and serves as an advocacy tool. The fourth edition is underway.

### **Institutional level challenges**

**Institutional arrangements:** DDRM does not have structures at regional level and often relies on the Regional Councils (with different reporting lines) to coordinate and implement food assistance programmes. This complex disaster management structure often leads to conflicting priorities, which affect or delay the implementation of new innovations in disaster risk management (DRM). WFP will continue to support the Office of the Prime Minister to improve its coordination through supporting supply chain management and DRM. For school feeding, centralised management and administration of the programme pose challenges in implementation. WFP will continue to support and advocate for a decentralised school feeding programme through its support for the decentralisation of NASIS and the implementation of the School Feeding policy.

**Inadequate dissemination and utilisation of Food and Nutrition Security updates:** Dissemination and utilisation of quarterly food and nutrition security monitoring (FNSM) bulletins at policy level are still lacking. While these bulletins and the NamVAC annual report have been used to scale up the government's emergency response, these early warning products are yet to be used to inform higher level policy discussions around food and nutrition security across ministries and departments. The need remains for the Office of the Prime Minister to identify effective channels of communication and dissemination of the FNSM findings at policy level, including to Cabinet, and use media channels to publish results from monitoring assessments. WFP will continue to support the Office of the Prime Minister to improve its coordination through support to the improved FNSM system and structure.

# Cross-cutting commitments

## Progress towards gender equality

In accordance with the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021), the Gender Policy (2015–2020) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP), gender has been integrated throughout the development, implementation and monitoring of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Under WFP's capacity strengthening activities, men and women were targeted equally to ensure that food and nutrition security programmes are gender-transformative. Sex- and age-disaggregated data and participatory gender analysis were advocated by WFP in all forums of the UN and the government to strengthen gender-transformative programming and policy formulation at the national and sub-national levels.

As a result, in partnership with government institutions responsible for the implementation of the supported programmes, an agreement was reached to ensure that gender is taken into account when food and nutrition security data is collected, analysed and reported. WFP continued to promote and advocate for a diversified workforce and maintained its balance through various contractual tools for national staff.

The gender representation in the country office is 45 percent female and 55 percent male. However, WFP will continue identifying innovative ways to attract potential candidates, including females, and explore new contract modalities to employ international and national talent.

## Difference we make – Improving School Feeding through an Effective Monitoring and Evaluation System

Providing daily fortified maize meal to more than 300,000 learners across the country, the Namibian School Feeding Programme (NSFP) has proven to be one of the most effective social safety nets in Namibia. The joint pilot project between the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) and WFP started in 1991 and has since been scaled up. School feeding remains at the centre of the government's priorities, benefitting from significant budget allocations since independence. The implementation of the programme has been tracked and guided through a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that enables regular and well-targeted reporting of progress attained at every level. While the government's financial support covers the expenses of the NSFP, the M&E system ensures proper accountability of all the resources invested in school feeding activities. Therefore, the government has been making continuous efforts to develop and improve M&E tools to evaluate the impact of the NSFP.

## **Developing M&E system for school feeding**

In 2012, MoEAC commissioned the NSFP Case Study, which analysed school feeding and strengthened its evidence base. The study identified a lack of monitoring and evaluation as one of the key bottlenecks compromising the quality of the NSFP. To address this gap, MoEAC, in partnership with WFP, developed an M&E plan for a common understanding of roles and responsibilities. The plan also provided partners with guidance and tools. In 2013, the Ministry of Education developed the Namibia School Feeding Programme Information System (NaSIS) with technical assistance from WFP. NaSIS is web-based and captures monitoring information for the school feeding programme. It serves as an operational tool for planning school feeding commodities and enables effective monitoring, reporting and accountability.

NaSIS enables MoEAC to collect, analyse and report on school feeding. The system is used countrywide and populated by School Feeding Regional Administrators. NaSIS provides relevant information on the school feeding supply chain, food requirements and community participation.

## **Capacity strengthening and knowledge transfer**

Ensuring quality improvement and expansion of the school feeding programme goes beyond developing M&E systems and tools. It requires addressing human capacity constraints and transferring knowledge to ensure the effective functionality and sustainability of systems. The government has been partnering with WFP and other UN agencies to ensure that its officials acquire the necessary skills. In 2016, more than 2,000 staff from Ministry of Education were trained by WFP in M&E and food handling and management. In the same year, WFP assisted MoEAC in the training of 30 NSFP suppliers on the use of NaSIS to enhance service delivery.

### **Strengthening M&E systems and tools**

The latest NaSIS version is more user-friendly. It prevents the entry of inconsistent information and can auto-generate reports. To ensure the sustainability of the system, 75 regional MoEAC administrators across the 14 regions were trained on the new functionalities of NaSIS during a training of trainers (ToT) workshop held in August 2016. The training culminated with the development of the Generic Action Plan Template for the rollout of NaSIS at school level, which recommended decentralisation of data entry in NaSIS to the school level in 2017. Every school feeding focal person and every school administrator is using NaSIS. The improved accountability that has come with NaSIS has contributed to the effective use of resources, ensuring that more schools are serviced and more children fed.

# Management performance and value for money

WFP will continue to consolidate its role as a technical partner to the government with a view to facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge and maintaining capacities to supplement government food security and nutrition programmes. In the context of the UN's Delivering as One, WFP works in close collaboration with other UN agencies operational in Namibia to develop synergies and mutually beneficial programmatic complementarities. The portfolio of WFP Namibia is aligned with the strategies of the government, whose vision is that of a food secure Namibia where people are well nourished, able to develop to their full potential, and live in resilient communities supported by effective institutions at all levels.

For the country office, 'value' is about making the best choices when converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs to achieve the intended results. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and the country office always operates with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP's corporate policies and guidelines, and the country office's management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensures accuracy and reliability of financial and operating data. The Namibia Country Strategic Plan reinforces results-based management to focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results.

The country office continues to support the government with efficiency to ensure minimal operational costs related to assisting food and nutrition insecure people. This focus has been on effective monitoring, exploring efficient ways through which the government can identify, target and register their beneficiaries to reduce costs associated with duplication and improper targeting of beneficiaries. For example, through the introduction of SCOPE, which government has adapted based on their needs. WFP continues to be a partner of choice for the government. This is reflected in the expansion of the partnership between WFP and the government. The partnership expansion is seen in the increase in the number of government institutions supported and the increase in the support under existing partnerships.

# Risk management

The implementation of the mitigation strategies below helped to ensure that programme implementation was well executed. Even though most of these risks did not occur, the mitigation strategies helped to ensure that the office was prepared for any of the risks identified. In addition, the mitigation strategies ensured productivity as well as the maximising of value for money. These include the following:

- a. Provided sustained technical support and monitoring to staff after the cross-functional training and coaching. This helped to ensure the full utilisation of the skills and knowledge acquired through training. Staff could apply the knowledge and skills to improve the quality of implementation of assignments.
- b. Sustained training and positioning of WFP expertise within relevant ministries (advocate for gaps to be filled for government to take ownership of the system). This is an understudy approach used for the transfer of skills and knowledge to government personnel.
- c. Work on attracting new donors and channels of funding. As part of the resource mobilisation strategy, the office embarked on a robust engagement with possible donors and partners. In this process, additional resources were mobilised and new partnerships forged.
- d. Advocate for government funding support. Most of WFP activities are aimed at supporting and augmenting government efforts towards implementation of its own programmes. Demonstration of value for money saw the Namibian government committing significant resources towards the implementation of CSP activities.
- e. Regular contact and relationship building with the government and other partners and donors (including the private sector, development partners, NGOs/Community Organisations and academia) for identification of new areas of collaboration. This has been done extensively to ensure that new areas of support to the government are identified.
- f. Ensure alignment of WFP's strategic direction in Namibia to national priorities. All WFP activities respond to key government priorities. This has made it easy for WFP to engage and mobilise resources jointly with the government for the implementation of the CSP activities.

Summary of the 2017 Risk Register		
Main Risks Identified at the beginning	Risk Category	Risk at the end of the year
Staff unable to transform knowledge/skills acquired through training and coaching into results	Programmatic	Medium
Challenging funding environment	Programmatic	High
Emergency activities and other priorities hampering government ability to continue with the implementation of planned activities	Contextual	High
CO unable to attract qualified candidates with required skillsets, including staff retention.	Programmatic	High
Disruption of operations due to change management processes (for example the Integrated Road Map and the United Nations Partnership Framework)	Programmatic	Medium

# Country Strategic Plan

## Output Indicators

<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year</b>				
<b>Act 1. Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.	individual	0	0	
Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments	activity	0	0	
Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets	activity	0	2	
<b>Act 2. Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding</b>				
<b>Detailed Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target Value</b>	<b>Actual Value</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>
Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.	activity	2	7	350%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session		1	
Number of Government and Private sector individuals trained to implement public/private partnership strategy	individual		63	
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.	individual		63	
Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments	activity		4	
Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets	activity		4	
Number of technical support activities provided to develop a sustainable public/private sector collaboration for school feeding	activity		1	

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period				
Act 3. Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	1	3	300%
Number of studies and assessments supported	assessment	2	2	100%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	100%
Act 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				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2	66.7%

## Outcome indicators

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	Target / Location	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
			Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Namibia	Base Value: 2017.07, Secondary data, Baseline Survey			14									=18





Cover page photo: WFP\ Hicham Assabir  
Caption: WFP colleagues participating in a Food and Nutrition  
Security Monitoring data collection.

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