

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Namibia Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Having suffered its worst drought in 35 years – resulting in a 53 percent drop in cereal production and massive livestock losses – Namibia saw a hunger surge in 2019. In May, the Government declared a state of emergency as more than 40 percent of its 2.5 million people were severely food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance.

Since 2012, WFP has provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance institutional capacities to assess, plan and respond to food security needs. Through WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022, WFP pursues two strategic outcomes, consolidating its role as a technical partner to the Government, facilitating the enhancement of national food safety net programmes, and gathering evidence and knowledge to inform policy dialogue and programme design on food security. In response to the Government's drought emergency declaration and request for humanitarian assistance, WFP included crisis response and a corresponding strategic outcome in its programme.

Not having directly distributed food in Namibia for almost 40 years, WFP resumed doing so in December, providing food to 7,919 people. Food distributions were to continue and expand in early 2020.

As part of its humanitarian support package, WFP worked with the Government to pilot SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. This digital platform registers all people who receive assistance and tracks distributions for the National Food Bank Programme in seven constituencies of the Khomas region. An electronic system which systematically collects recipient data is expected to overcome challenges faced by the Government in terms of targeting and double-counting, leading to cost-savings and improved programme implementation. Following the successful pilot, the Government committed resources to scale up its use of SCOPE in all regions under the Food Bank Programme, and is extending the use of the platform to drought relief interventions.

To strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems – a critical gap identified in Namibia's Zero Hunger Strategic Review – WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, and the Office of the Prime Minister in developing monitoring and evaluation tools for output- and outcome-level reporting. This has led to notable improvements in the quality and timeliness of reporting on the implementation of strategic national initiatives, such as the fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), the National Food Bank Programme, the Zero Hunger Road Map and the disaster risk management strategy.

During the year, WFP completed an evaluation of the National School Feeding Programme as well as an internal mid-term review of the CSP, with both due to be validated in the first quarter of 2020. Preliminary findings underlined the relevance and effectiveness of WFP's technical assistance, including diagnostic work, evidence-building, and policy development. In 2020, WFP was to refine its capacity-strengthening strategy to document its intervention logic and monitoring framework to support sustainable enhancements of national systems.

The increasing effects of climate change in Namibia include prolonged and severe drought, rising temperatures and erratic rainfall. These developments distort agriculture, energy sources and eco-tourism. They have a negative impact on food security as approximately 70 percent of Namibia's population practise subsistence farming. In 2018 and 2019, WFP supported a climate analysis study which analysed records for the last 36 years (1981–2018) on precipitation, vegetation and temperature. The findings highlighted that extreme weather patterns are becoming increasingly common: drought and floods hit in 2017 and 2018, while two of the driest seasons since 1981 occurred in 2012 and 2019. The evidence triggered sector-level policy discussions, resulting in an understanding of the need to continue investing resources in building national resilience.

7,919

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

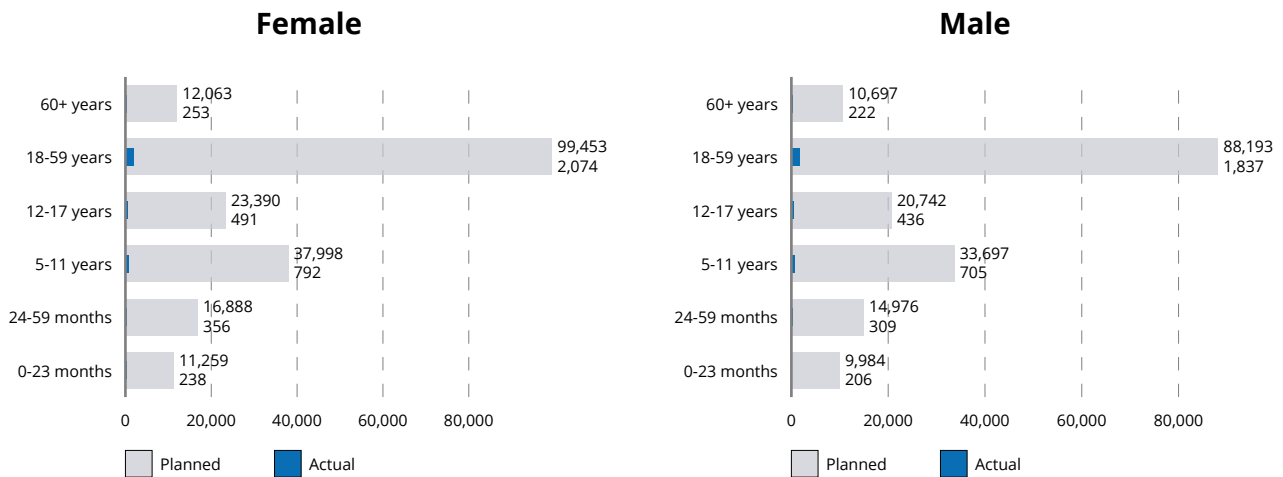


53% female

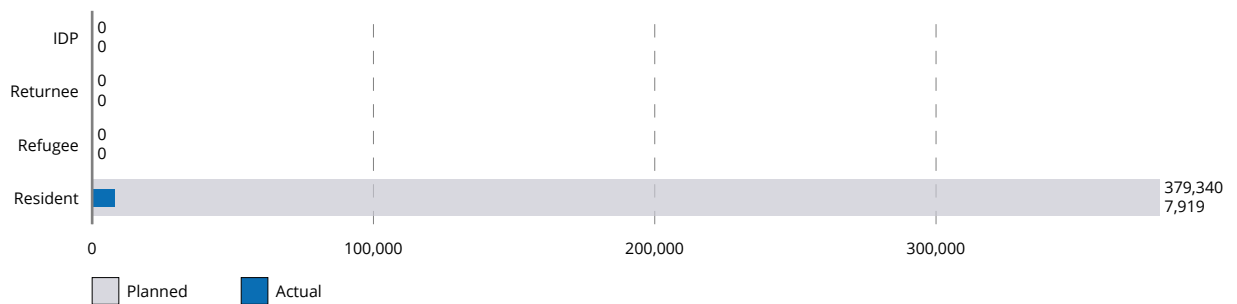


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

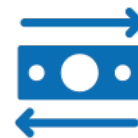


Total Food and CBT



111 mt

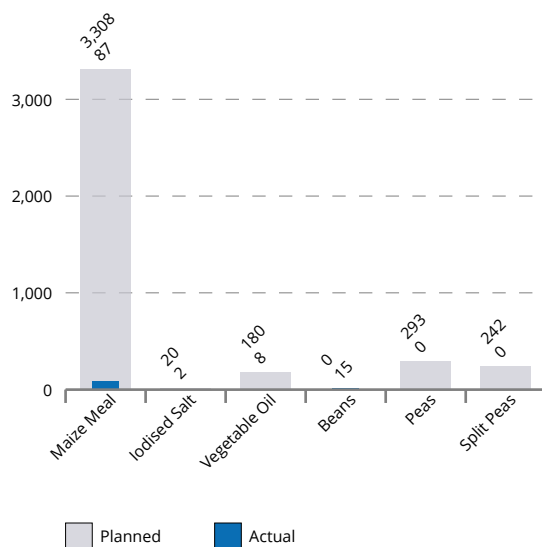
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 4,044 mt total planned



US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 1,275,782 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Namibia is an upper-middle-income country, one of only eight in Africa, with a population of 2.1 million. It ranked 130 out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index[1]. Despite achieving notable progress in reducing poverty after independence in 1990, it remained high at 18 percent [2]. Unemployment is also high at 34 percent of the working population, with high proportions of unemployed women (38 percent) and youth (43 percent)[3]. Insufficient food production and 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 inflation. Some 42 percent of the population is undernourished.

Development in Namibia is guided by the Vision 2030 initiative, the Fifth National Development Plan, the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), and the recent Harambee Prosperity Plan. These underscore the importance of sustained food and nutrition security and contribute towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), among others.

The Namibia ZHSR identified challenges to overcoming food insecurity: lack of policy coherence in social programmes, which are mostly sectoral and fragmented; 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.

In May, the Government of Namibia declared a state of emergency and issued a drought disaster appeal for assistance. In June, the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) reported that 290,000 people were spending more than 75 percent of their income on food and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Widespread hunger resulting from the drought has negatively impacted people living with HIV. The prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–64 years is 12.6 percent (15.7 percent among women and 9.3 percent among men)[4], and could be higher in some of the regions worst affected by the drought. Moreover, there is growing evidence that links malnutrition to poor treatment outcomes for HIV-positive patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART). The June 2019 NamVAC report confirmed that inadequate intake of food is a major factor contributing to ART clients' non-adherence to treatment. Given extensive crop failure, ART clients had to prioritise food purchases, leaving less money for transport to collect medication.

The Namibia Country Strategic Plan 2017–2022 consolidates WFP's role as a technical partner to the Government. It will facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge, and supplement the Government's food security and nutrition programmes. In 2019, WFP worked to strengthen national capacities to end hunger, but also introduced direct distributions of food to drought-affected populations. This programmatic expansion was made in response to a request from the Government given the severity of the drought and the limited national resources available to respond to the emergency. WFP's primary focus, however, remained capacity strengthening, particularly in the area of national food safety nets.

WFP's programme is guided by three strategic outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1 is the core of WFP's support to government food safety net programmes. It ensures that government capacities to design, implement, manage, monitor and report on food safety net programmes are adequate for gender-equitable, effective and efficient implementation. In 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister requested WFP and other United Nations agencies to assist with the development of the social protection policy. This policy was developed and is currently awaiting cabinet approval. Once approved, it will provide an implementation framework for social protection programmes in the country.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to gather evidence and develop knowledge on hunger issues, to build a network of policymakers and inform the development of policies and effective programmes.

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that drought-affected populations, particularly those that are food insecure, have access to food all year round. It also includes technical capacity strengthening to support the Government in disaster preparedness and response, including logistics and supply chain management.

CSP financial overview

WFP Namibia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2022 was initially valued at USD 6 million over five years. Subsequent budget revisions in 2018 and 2019 increased the five-year total funding requirements to USD 23.4 million, expanding the scope of the CSP beyond its original focus on technical assistance to enhance government institutions, systems and programmes, thereby enabling WFP to provide food assistance to drought-affected people. Cumulatively, contributions received until the end of 2019 accounted for 74 percent of the CSP's total funding requirements.

Strategic Outcome 1, which focuses on meeting the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations, was costed at USD 871,511 for 2019. By the end of the year, the strategic outcome was 221 percent funded against the needs-based plan and 74 percent resourced against the implementation plan (USD 2.6 million). Funding was provided by the Government of Namibia to support implementation of activities for the Namibia School Feeding Programme and the Food Bank Programme, which aims to provide food assistance to urban food-insecure populations. The significant increase in the cost of the implementation plan was due to the expansion of SCOPE, which is co-funded by WFP and the Government.

Strategic Outcome 2, which focuses on support to governmental food security policy, dialogue and programming through capacity strengthening, was budgeted at USD 426,507 for 2019. It was not well-funded, receiving only 48 percent of the needs-based plan and 16 percent of the implementation plan (USD 1.3 million). The implementation plan was increased in anticipation of funding from the Government which did not materialise. Strategic interventions to strengthen the national early warning system, develop regional risk profiles, undertake simulation exercises for emergency preparedness, and South-South learning could not be fully implemented.

Strategic Outcome 3 – the drought response – had a cost of USD 4.3 million for 2019. It was 54 percent funded against the needs-based plan and 74 percent against the implementation plan (USD 3.1 million). Following the Government's declaration of a drought emergency in May, WFP submitted a budget revision to provide support to affected populations. USD 16.5 million was requested for the response, which was to continue through May 2020.

For the drought response, WFP received contributions from Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea, the United States and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). This enabled WFP to provide food assistance to drought-affected communities. Internal resources from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) also helped ensure a timely response.

Furthermore, under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP seeks to support the Government in preventing the drought from undoing the developmental gains achieved through previous HIV investments and responses. WFP will gradually implement a targeted food assistance programme to reach antiretroviral treatment (ART) clients in drought-affected areas.

In general, the resources received were earmarked towards specific strategic outcomes or activities resulting in unequal resourcing levels across strategic outcomes. WFP held regular meetings with donors to introduce and seek support for the CSP both in Namibia and abroad. This included engagements with non-traditional donors and re-engagement with existing donors to move towards broad CSP funding rather than activity-specific resourcing.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$871,511	\$327,594	\$1,930,337	\$952,045

Strategic Outcome 1 is the core of WFP's support to government food safety net programmes. It ensures that government capacities to design, implement, manage, monitor and report on food safety net programmes are adequate for gender-equitable, effective and efficient implementation.

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

Namibia's National Food Bank Programme (NFPB) is one of the safety net programmes managed by the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW). The programme aims to alleviate short-term hunger in urban areas, primarily by providing monthly food rations. In 2019, MPESW requested WFP to assist the NFPB in developing a framework for programme implementation and monitoring. WFP conducted trainings in technical content creation for government stakeholders, resulting in the development of tools for the programme and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan.

In seven constituencies of the Khomas region, WFP assisted the NFPB in piloting SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary registration and transfer management platform. Through SCOPE, programme recipients are registered using a fingerprint system to store and manage their information for food distributions. The pilot, initially planned for six months, was extended to nine months. Implementation entailed setting up the required infrastructure, data migration and recipient registration, and training government personnel on its use. Standard operating procedures for food bank distributions were designed and adopted by the ministry.

Before SCOPE was introduced, the ministry experienced delays in the verification of recipient data, resulting in prolonged distribution periods and double counting. With SCOPE, the time to verify recipient information and the number of days needed for food distributions declined significantly, from seven to two. Double counting was eliminated, thanks to fingerprint identification. In addition, costs related to manual registration were reduced. While a review of the SCOPE pilot noted some areas for improvement, the system led to an overall reduction in procurement and implementation costs for MPESW. The results of the review were validated by the Government in the last quarter of 2019, paving the way for a SCOPE roll-out for all Food Bank operations.

Namibia has social protection programmes ranging from food safety nets to social grants. These programmes are fragmented, making coordination challenging due to the absence of a cohesive policy. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) requested WFP to serve on a committee for drafting the new social protection policy, which is currently awaiting cabinet approval. Once approved, the policy will provide an implementation framework for all social protection programmes.

WFP supported the Government in undertaking a study visit to Zimbabwe. This aimed to expose government staff to activities that WFP supports in an emergency response, recipient registration and livelihood support. The South-South exchange enabled the Government to grow its knowledge about social protection and enhance its own national programmes.

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

As part of the drought response, WFP expanded its school feeding programme through a donation of wheat and vegetable oil from the Russian Federation. WFP assisted in the procurement and transportation of food from Russia to Namibia. Supply chain support for this donation was also provided to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) through trainings that aimed to improve government capacity to transport the donated food. This resulted in zero food loss and timely delivery to schools. Targeted schools were provided with vegetable oil and fortified pasta processed from the wheat. WFP also provided food safety and quality support to Namib Mills, which was contracted by MoEAC to fortify and process the wheat into pasta.

In support of the school feeding programme, WFP supported MoEAC in piloting hydroponics gardens, focusing on horticulture production. Hydroponics is a cost-efficient soilless cultivation technique that requires less water than traditional farming. It enables plant growth in arid areas, offering fast, high production yields. WFP provided start-up support to MoEAC by building structures and conducting trainings in horticulture production. The project aims to increase vegetable production and diversify school meals, specifically in the two schools and three communities where it was piloted. The hydroponic gardens will also support income generation for schools through the sale of surplus yield in surrounding communities.

Significant work was done around strengthening monitoring and evaluation procedures, and upgrading the Namibia School Feeding Information System (NaSIS) for improved data collection, reporting, and user experience. In line with this, WFP supported MoEAC in conducting a food quality and safety assessment, which focused on evaluating the use of national standards for food safety, fortification, handling, storage and preparation in the school feeding programme. Findings from the assessment showed that food quality is high and that most schools adhered to national food safety standards. However, food handling, storage and sanitation remained a challenge for the assessed schools.

WFP supported the development of the national school feeding policy, which provides the framework for the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme. In addition, the Namibia School Feeding Evaluation Programme, which was jointly commissioned by MoEAC and WFP in 2018, was due to conclude in the first quarter of 2020. Preliminary findings underline the relevance and effectiveness of WFP’s technical assistance, including sound diagnostic work, the production of evidence, and policy development.

To further diversify school meals, MoEAC requested WFP to provide technical support for piloting the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. The initiative aims to improve the nutritional content of school meals by introducing fresh produce purchased from local smallholder farmers. It thus intends to provide a market for smallholders, creating jobs and income. To ensure sustainability, farmers’ capacity will be built in areas such as farming techniques.

Following HGSF feasibility and needs assessment studies in 2017 and 2018 respectively, WFP supported MoEAC in drafting a programme document, which includes guidance on the assessment of local products for menus and community sensitisation. Once reviewed and finalised, it will guide the implementation of the pilot programme in 2020, benefitting 1,400 schools and more than 330,000 students.

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.	0
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.	1

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$426,507	\$160,320	\$202,735	\$153,795

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to gather evidence and develop knowledge of hunger issues, to build a network of policymakers and inform the development of policies and effective programmes.

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

The increasing effects of climate change in Namibia significantly affect food security and nutrition. Following a request from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), WFP provided support through a climate change study by providing data required for early warning, preparedness and response. The analysis was based on medium-term records (1981–2018) of precipitation, vegetation and temperature. Findings from the study were used to inform a vulnerability assessment, which was conducted to determine progress on climate change adaptation and mitigation. It informed the Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provides an update on the country’s efforts to address climate change and its effect, including an assessment of the vulnerability of those who are dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture.

Moreover, findings from the study provided information on climate drivers that influence vulnerability. Using the analysis, a concept note with recommendations on how to strengthen Namibia’s climate change-related early warning systems was developed and approved by MET. The concept note outlines activities and systems that will be developed and improved to ensure that climate-related information is delivered in a timely and accurate way to farmers. It also provides recommendations to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) on the mitigation of climate-induced disasters. In partnership with MET, WFP submitted proposals to various donors for funding for the implementation of the work.

WFP provided technical support for the development of the Department of Disaster Risk Management's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and reporting tools. The plan reflects the alignment of OPM's strategy to the fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Sendai Framework. The NDP5 outlines Namibia's priorities to improve the economic, political, and social well-being of its citizens for five years. The global UN Sendai framework aims to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risk, of lives lost and of livelihoods disrupted in the coming years.

Over the last two years, WFP supported the development of a Disaster Communication Strategy, a national strategy for how disaster information should be conveyed. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology continues to use it to guide advocacy activities, including those of the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

WFP provided technical inputs to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) resilience framework, which will become the basis for the development of Namibia's national resilience strategy.

A Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study commenced in 2019, and is expected to be completed in late 2020. The study is being conducted by the Government with support from WFP, other UN agencies and the African Union. Once completed, it will provide information required for policy dialogue and decisions on nutrition and food security issues, including baseline data that is currently not available for planning and implementation purposes. The study will further forecast the potential economic returns in the event there is adequate investment in nutrition.

In 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) requested WFP to provide technical support and coordination in developing risk profile guidelines on possible natural disasters and their associated impacts. These guidelines provide steps required to develop regional and national risk profiles. Once endorsed by the OPM, they will serve as a source of disaster risk management that the Government and development partners can use to plan, respond and mitigate the possible impacts of disasters and climate change effects. Furthermore, the first dialogue on the development of a national resilience strategy was held under the leadership of WFP and led to the mapping of resilience interventions across the country.

WFP and the Namibian Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) provided technical assistance to the Department of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) for the first and second phases of its Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA). The analysis provided data that support government planning and responses on food and nutrition security, including statistics, geographic locations and the drivers of food insecurity. The declaration of the drought emergency and its resource mobilisation was informed by VAA findings.

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 provided communications and design support to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) in launching the first Zero Hunger Newsletter in 2017, with the fourth edition published in 2019. Shared with the Government, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia and the public at large, the newsletter contributes to greater awareness of national efforts towards the achievement of zero hunger.

WFP provided technical support to MPESW on supply chain for the food bank project under SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. Supply chain capacity support was provided through on-the-job training and the designing of a business process flow to be used by the ministry for procurement and distributions. Standard operating procedures for food bank distributions were also developed.

In 2018, the Government began integrating the Zero Hunger Road Map into strategic planning and implementation. In 2019, the first report on the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map was completed by MPESW, with WFP extending technical support in developing reporting, monitoring and evaluation tools.

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.	1

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,302,410	\$0	\$2,320,673	\$814,261

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that food-insecure, drought-affected populations have access to food all year round. It also provides capacity enhancement in disaster preparedness and response, logistics and supply chain management.

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

According to the Namibia Climate Analysis Study, the country experienced one of the worst droughts of the last 35 years in 2019. In May, the Government declared a state of emergency. It subsequently issued a Drought Disaster Appeal for Assistance valued at approximately USD 53 million for all affected sectors – initially from June 2019 until March 2020.

Of this amount, WFP required USD 16.5 million to respond to the food needs of 370,000 people for the 2019/2020 lean season. Donors including Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea and the United States contributed funding, covering 74 percent of WFP's implementation plan.

While WFP immediately mobilised for the drought response, resources came late in the year, delaying the identification of those most in need, and consequently the procurement and distribution of food.

To enhance efficiency, accountability and the identification of assistance recipients, the Government requested the use of WFP's SCOPE platform for the registration of drought relief beneficiaries. WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) throughout the process, which included a re-registration exercise in Kavango East and West due to initial challenges with data entry.

WFP also conducted SCOPE trainings for partners and members of Village Development Committees (VDCs) – committees set up in communities earmarked for assistance to coordinate and support the registration of recipients and oversee distributions.

Not having directly distributed food in Namibia for almost four decades, WFP started doing so again in December, providing food to 7,919 people. Food distributions were to continue and expand in early 2020, and include a HIV specific component due to the high prevalence in the affected areas.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In alignment with WFP's 2017–2021 Strategic Plan, the 2015–2020 Gender Policy and the Gender Action Plan for Namibia, WFP collected sex- and age-disaggregated data and carried out gender analysis, which will strengthen programming at the national and sub-national levels. WFP also supported trainings for partners to bolster gender-transformative aspects of food and nutrition security programmes. In total, 120 government and development partner personnel were trained, half of them women.

WFP ensured that women's concerns were met at food distributions. Issues of safety, security, access and decision-making were considered to ensure that women were not discriminated against. Both men and women were engaged in the registration of beneficiaries. Affected communities were educated on the value of having equal representation and participation of men and women in leadership positions.

During distributions, pregnant women and those with small children were prioritised and served first to ensure reduced waiting time. Information related to accountability was integrated into regular updates sent to the Government and through WFP's corporate reports.

WFP ensured that community consultations with households headed by women were undertaken, and that women gave feedback on the activities and the assistance received. This was used to improve programming.

In the WFP Namibia Country Office, 38 percent of staff are women.

Protection

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

While natural hazards affect everyone, the elderly, the chronically ill and people with disabilities may face greater harm. In its programme implementation, WFP ensured that the identification and registration of affected communities took these vulnerabilities into consideration. Assessments were undertaken to understand the different needs of vulnerable groups and to inform the targeting and distribution of food assistance.

Trainings in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were incorporated into inductions of cooperating partner staff. A total of 250 individuals were trained in 2019. In addition, WFP and its partners complied with the safe and dignified distribution standard operating procedures being implemented by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office in Namibia. Cooperating partners and communities were sensitised on targeting and beneficiary selection, including the inclusion of women as recipients of assistance, as well as issues of gender-based violence. WFP also ensured that individuals and families received their food entitlements in a safe environment. Information on distribution schedules, food rations and the duration of the assistance was shared through local government structures as well as communities. Furthermore, distribution points were established in areas close to recipients to minimise travel.

New WFP field staff members undertook training on PSEA.

Accountability to affected populations

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

Information on WFP support was mainly communicated through village development committees (VDCs) and in community meetings convened by village headmen/women. The information focused on entitlements, distribution procedures, distribution points, distribution timelines and the duration of assistance. In addition, issues of sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA), complaints and feedback mechanisms, and issues of targeting were addressed.

For the drought response, complaints and feedback facilities were set up at food distribution points to ensure any concerns were promptly addressed. While field monitors, VDCs, and field coordinators may assist recipients, complaints are anonymous. The complaints and feedback committee, consisting of representatives from WFP, the Regional Council and Constituency Council, VDCs, and the Office of the Prime Minister, communicates with cooperating partners to address concerns raised.

Issues raised in 2019 were mainly related to the registration process and the targeting of eligible recipients. They were addressed by reconciling government and VDC lists of beneficiaries.

WFP worked to incorporate the principles of accountability to affected populations into the Government of Namibia's Drought Response Strategy. It will continue to monitor activities and use disaggregated data from consultations and feedback to inform future programming.

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. Its climate is influenced by two desert zones: the semi-arid Namib and the subtropical Kalahari. Most rainfall occurs during sporadic storms in the summer months, and total annual rainfall is unpredictable. Rainfall varies from less than 50 mm along the coast to 700 mm in the northern regions. 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. Resilience to natural hazards is low due to a high level of poverty and the lack of data, limited institutional 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 practices.

WFP supported the Government in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction by developing a Disaster Risk Framework and Monitoring Plan, including reporting tools. The framework will help the Government provide oversight and coordination for all Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes in the country.

WFP continued to strengthen vulnerability assessment processes to ensure that updated data and analysis was provided on food security and nutrition in the country. WFP provided technical support in the form of trainings in the use of data collection tools and systems, and assessment and analysis.

WFP continued to expand its hydroponics project to ensure that smart agricultural techniques were adopted and good practices were provided for scaling up by the Government. WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), and the resulting climate change analysis, provided data to enhance the Government's Fourth National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Summary

Notes to Figures and Tables:

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: WFP only reached 7,919 beneficiaries in Kavango East out of a total of 24,476. This was due to conflicting beneficiary data, which required cleaning before a full-scale distribution was to be undertaken. There was a similar issue in Kavango West as well.

In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on people with disabilities. It will be included in next year's report.

Total Food and CBT: The total food distributed was 111 mt in December 2019. This was due to a limited number of beneficiaries reached. Note that this was the only distribution that took place in 2019. WFP's plans have shifted from partial CBT to in-kind only.

Context and operations

[1] Human Development Reports. (2020). Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/NAM>

[2] Overview. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview#1>

[3] Overview. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview#1>

[4] Namibia Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment. (2018). Retrieved from <http://www.mhss.gov.na/documents/119527/289115/NAMPHIA+summary+sheet+for+printing.pdf.pdf/e7a56d1a-7d12-4da7-9bac-5c8c7e8f1fb8>

Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Tables:

Resources: The implementation plan was increased during the year to include the hydroponics project.

Additional funds were received for the expansion of SCOPE.

Output Results Table: Output targets were achieved or exceeded due to additional funding received for Activity 1 (for SCOPE) and Activity 2 being fully funded. At the time of planning for the other output plan, some of the new indicators such as C.5 were not planned for. WFP will reconcile the indicators in 2020.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Resources: The implementation plan was adjusted in anticipation of government funding; however, this funding was not received as the Government reallocated funds towards its drought emergency response.

Outcome Results: The target was set for the end of the CSP in 2022.

Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables:

Outputs and Outcome Results: The targets for all indicators under this outcome has been set for the end of operation in May 2020. Please note that food distribution was only implemented in December 2019, with a very small reach in terms of beneficiaries. There was no CBT activities in 2019; all identified CBT beneficiaries will be receiving food assistance instead from January to May 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

Notes to Tables

Progress towards Gender Equality Indicators: In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on cross-cutting indicators. It will be included in next year's report. There was only one distribution undertaken in 2019 - in December.

Protection

Notes to Tables

Protection: In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on cross-cutting indicators. It will be included in next year's report. There was only one distribution undertaken in 2019 - in December.

Accountability to affected populations

Notes to Tables


Accountability to Affected Population indicators: In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on cross-cutting indicators. It will be included in next year's report. There was only one distribution undertaken in 2019 - in December.


Environment

Environment Indicators: In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on cross-cutting indicators. It will be included in next year's report.

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	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,205	3,714	7,919	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	4,205	3,714	7,919	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	4,205	3,714	7,919	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,205	3,714	7,919	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect		
	Overall	Overall	Overall					Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number				Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	9		
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number				Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	12		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,325,830		

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	178,289	3,715	2%
	female	201,051	4,204	2%
	total	379,340	7,919	2%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,984	206	2%
	female	11,259	238	2%
	total	21,243	444	2%
24-59 months	male	14,976	309	2%
	female	16,888	356	2%
	total	31,864	665	2%
5-11 years	male	33,697	705	2%
	female	37,998	792	2%
	total	71,695	1,497	2%
12-17 years	male	20,742	436	2%
	female	23,390	491	2%
	total	44,132	927	2%
18-59 years	male	88,193	1,837	2%
	female	99,453	2,074	2%
	total	187,646	3,911	2%
60+ years	male	10,697	222	2%
	female	12,063	253	2%
	total	22,760	475	2%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	379,340	7,919	2%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	3,308	87	3%
Iodised Salt	20	2	10%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	180	8	4%
Beans	0	15	-
Peas	293	0	0%
Split Peas	242	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,275,782	0	0%

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						
Activity 01	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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)							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	31	31		
C.3	Number of technical support activities provided							
	Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity	1	1		
	Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity	5	5		
Activity 02	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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)							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	30			
	Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for Food and Nutrition Security.		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual		60		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	30			
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity	4	4		
C.3	Number of technical support activities provided							

	Number of technical support activities provided to design and develop policies, strategies and programmes for national safety nets		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity		3		
	Number of technical support activities provided to carry out studies and assessments		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity		1		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Institutions responsible for food safety nets programmes; Namibia; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	7	≤10		7	

Strategic Outcome 02	Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	- Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	activity	4	4		
C.3	Number of technical support activities provided							
	Number of studies and assessments supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	assessment	2	2		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.3	Number of technical support activities provided							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought affected population; Namibia; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		4	=4	4	

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive 						
Activity 05	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	23,797 21,103 44,900	4,204 3,715 7,919		
			HIV Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male Total	164,651 140,257 304,908			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	15,652 13,880 29,532			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	4,043	112		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,275,782			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	24,000	7,919		

C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		General Distribution	unit	3	3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6			6	
Population affected by drought; Namibia								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	64			64	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	21			21	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	15			15	

World Food Programme

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Preparations for a food distribution for people affected by drought in Kavango East.

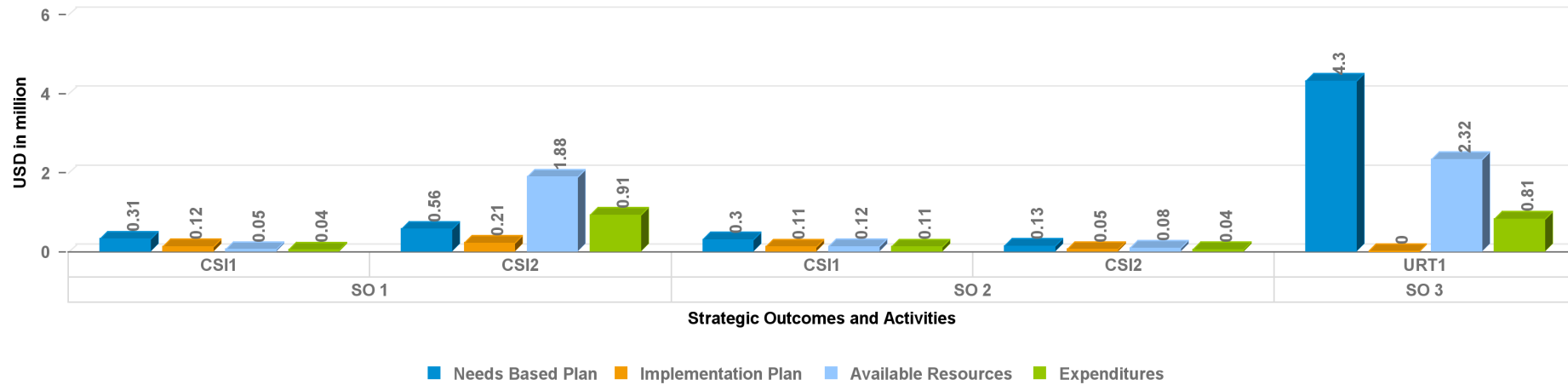
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/namibia>

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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 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.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (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.	4,302,410	0	2,320,673	814,261
	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	311,225	116,987	48,780	38,121
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	560,286	210,607	1,881,557	913,924
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,173,921	327,594	4,251,009	1,766,306
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	296,737	111,541	120,636	111,288
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	129,770	48,779	82,099	42,507
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			426,507	160,320	202,734	153,795

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,326,039	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,326,039	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,600,428	487,915	5,779,782	1,920,102
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			397,628	11,781	50,470	43,651
Total Direct Costs			5,998,056	499,696	5,830,252	1,963,753
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			389,874	32,480	139,011	139,011
Grand Total			6,387,930	532,176	5,969,263	2,102,763



Brian Ah Poe
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

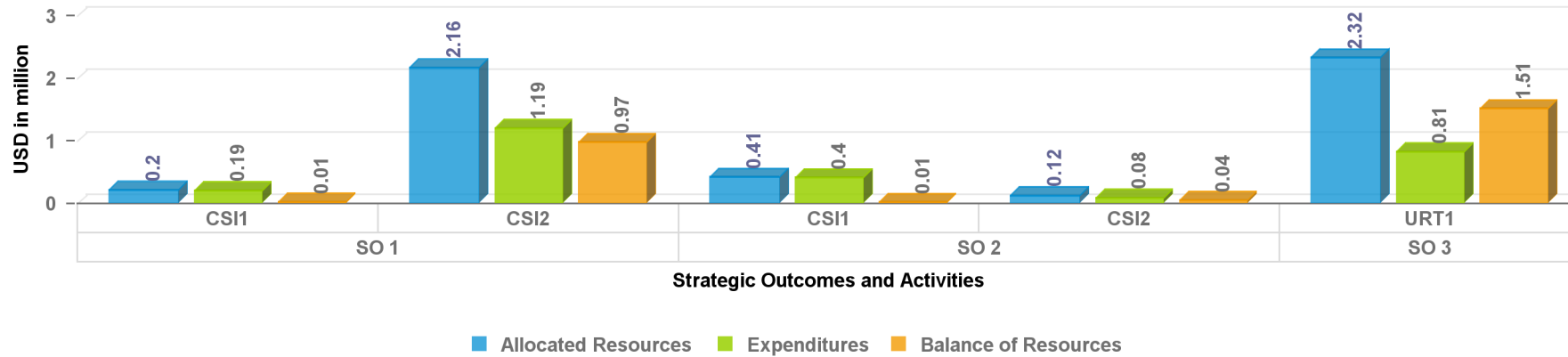
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 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.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

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.	4,302,410	918,661	1,402,011	2,320,673	814,261	1,506,412
	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	620,046	203,947	0	203,947	193,288	10,659
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	2,239,166	2,158,351	0	2,158,351	1,190,718	967,632
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,161,622	3,280,959	1,402,011	4,682,970	2,198,267	2,484,703

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

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 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	850,380	410,380	0	410,380	401,033	9,347
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	326,605	115,922	0	115,922	76,331	39,592
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,176,985	526,302	0	526,302	477,363	48,939
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,326,039	0	1,326,039	0	1,326,039
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,326,039	0	1,326,039	0	1,326,039
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,338,607	5,133,300	1,402,011	6,535,311	2,675,631	3,859,681
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			417,237	63,456	6,439	69,894	63,075	6,819
Total Direct Costs			8,755,845	5,196,756	1,408,450	6,605,206	2,738,706	3,866,500
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			571,214	319,416		319,416	319,416	0
Grand Total			9,327,059	5,516,172	1,408,450	6,924,622	3,058,122	3,866,500

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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