

SAVING
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Namibia Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Namibia has successfully built a high middle-income economy and is a strong performer among African economies. But the historical income gap between rich and poor is one of the most severe in the world and presents an enormous challenge to the Government of the Republic of Namibia that the World Food Programme is helping to address.

Beyond much needed food assistance, WFP has become the Government's partner of choice for technical advice on strengthening a wide range of social service programmes. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and chronic episodes of drought and flooding have strained these programmes to the breaking point.

Persistent gender disparities play a major role in the perpetuation of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Namibia. The nation's food supplies are heavily dependent on food imports, mostly from South Africa, leaving the poor especially vulnerable to price inflation. Indigenous communities in the north of Namibia suffer the most from poverty and hunger, relying on smallholder subsistence agriculture with more than 40 percent of households headed by women. The persisting impact of HIV also takes a toll and WFP implemented targeted food assistance intervention for people on antiretroviral therapy (ART) to improve their nutritional status and treatment outcomes.

While commercial farming is quite successful in Namibia, measures to build more effective food systems for the wider population, especially in the north, have been hampered by intensely variable weather and, now in 2020, by the COVID-19 pandemic.

There were significant improvements in agricultural production in the 2019/2020 rainfall season in the greater part of Namibia thanks to adequate rains in most regions. But portions of the south, west, and central had poor and late rainfall causing protracted drought, while in the north an over abundance of rain in some areas led to flooding.

COVID-19 has devastated much of the economy, especially in communities hit hard by drought or flooding. The food economy has suffered from a cascade of woes shrinking supplies, rising prices, and limited access to markets. The impact on more food insecure households has been devastating. The 2020 Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) report shows that over 428,000 people – one in six Namibians – now face high levels of food insecurity.

The premiere food-based safety net in Namibia remains the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), a collaboration between the Government and WFP to improve nutrition among school learners from vulnerable households. The NSFP has enhanced access to education, improved attendance and retention rates in schools, and strengthened learning, nutrition and the overall health of students. The nationwide programme covers pre-primary and primary schools and reached 468,457 young learners in 1,530 schools.

In 2020, the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture (MEAC) and WFP moved to the next level of technical support by introducing Home Grown School Feeding Programme based on a community-led approach involving small holder farmers. The pilot phase began in 2020 and will continue into 2021. Once it is fully operational, the programme will help Namibia make progress towards achieving eight UN Sustainable Development Goals related to poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, economic growth, reduced inequalities and strengthened partnerships.

The Zero-Hunger Strategic Review of 2016/17 identified a need for better integration within the Namibian Social Protection System and the Government has moved to a digital platform to better manage its social assistance measures. WFP has shared expertise developed in its own management of beneficiaries and aid transfers with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPESW) to help it better collect recipient data and create a central registry to help target and disburse assistance. Addressing the challenges of targeting and double counting should yield savings and improve efficiency.

WFP's greatest achievement in 2020 was its support to the Government in reaching 379,340 Namibians severely affected by drought and ART clients. This success has helped WFP become the preferred partner in national efforts to reach Zero Hunger through a sustainable food systems approach. In a high-level stakeholders consultation conference held in December 2020, WFP was asked to take on a greater role in promoting successful community livelihood practices along with the Government and the private sector.



379,340

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 13,105 (53% Female, 47% Male)

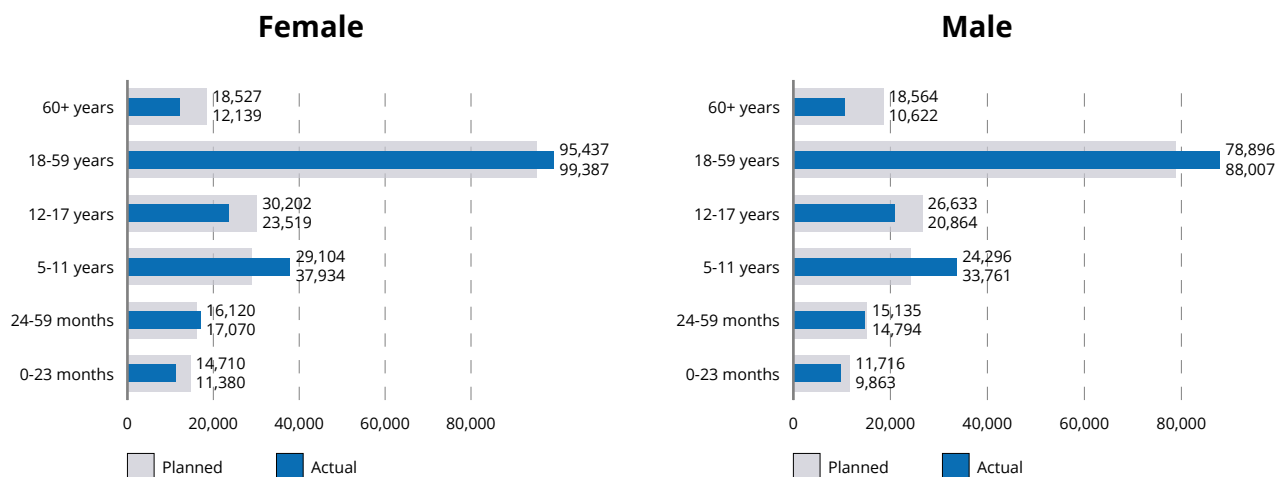


53% female

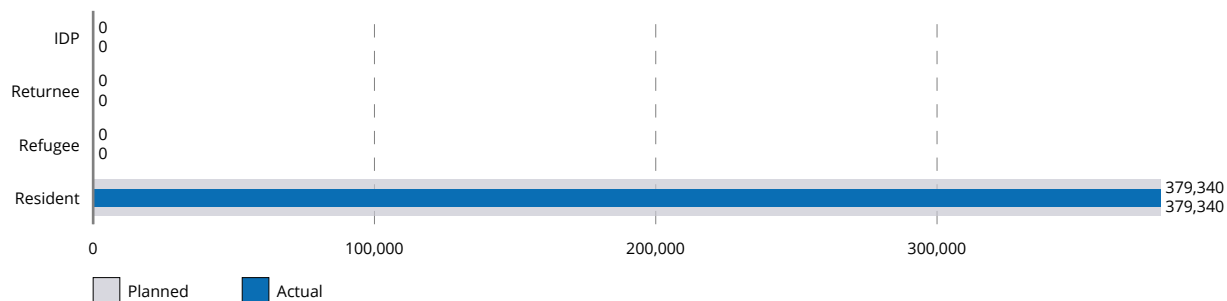


47% male

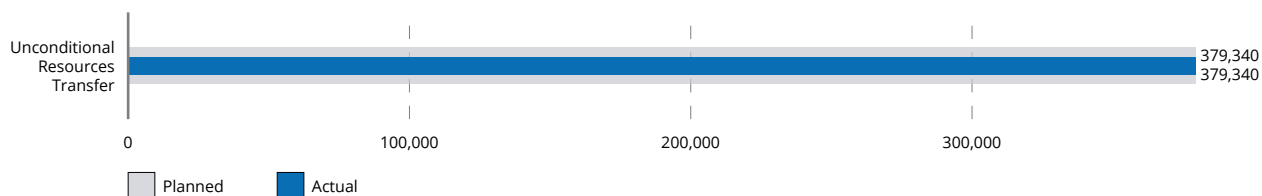
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

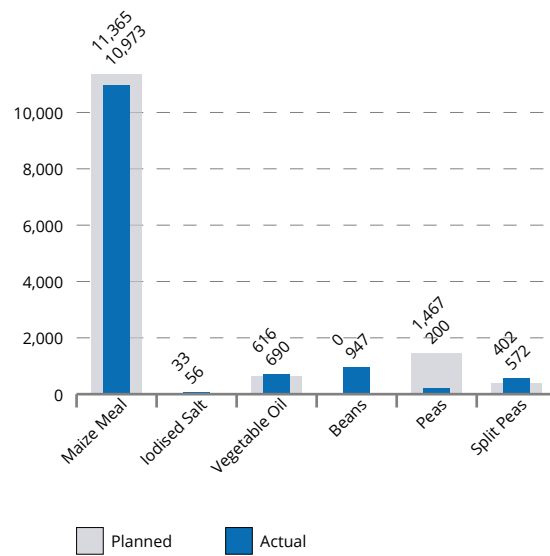


13,437 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 13,884 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Namibia is an upper middle-income country, one of only eight in Africa, with a population of 2.5 million. Nevertheless, it only ranked 70th out of the 107 countries in the 2020 Global Hunger Index. Insufficient food production and reliance on external markets for food—60 percent of cereal needs are imported each year—make poor households particularly vulnerable to food price inflation. The prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years is 24 percent, while wasting for the same age category is 6 percent.



Namibia continues to experience natural disasters of varying types and scales. The country is prone to floods, droughts, veld fires, and disease outbreaks which place disproportionately heavy burdens on women as food producers and caretakers. Since late 2012, Namibia has entered a dry period that has included the two driest seasons since 1981 and suffered one of the worst droughts in the last 35 years. This reduced food output and widespread food insecurity has plagued the most vulnerable groups such as women and children. The livelihoods of agro-pastoralists and smallholder farmers who rely on rangeland livestock production and poorly adapted rainfed agriculture have seriously eroded over the years. Many are now highly vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition.

Development in Namibia is guided by the Vision 2030 Initiative, the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), and the recent Harambee Prosperity Plan. These underscore the importance of sustained food and nutrition security and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger), and 17 (Partnerships), 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 national and regional levels; and
- weak and fragmented monitoring and evaluation systems.

The Namibia Country Strategic Plan 2017–2022 consolidates WFP's role as a technical partner to the Government. WFP will facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge and supplement the Government's food security and nutrition programmes. In 2020, WFP worked to strengthen national capacities to end hunger, but also expanded the direct distribution of food to drought-affected populations introduced in 2019. This expansion was a response to the limited improvements in livelihoods and food security experienced by Namibians who were affected by both flood and drought. WFP's primary focus, however, remained capacity strengthening, particularly around national food safety nets.

WFP's programme seeks to achieve three strategic outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1: Stronger government capacity to design, implement, manage, monitor, and report on food safety net programmes to ensure they are effective, efficient, and gender equitable. This is the core of WFP's support to Namibia.

Strategic Outcome 2: Support for evidence-based research and knowledge on hunger issues, the creation of a network of informed policymakers, and development of effective national policies and programmes.

Strategic Outcome 3: Year-round access to food for drought-affected Namibians, particularly those who are chronically food insecure. This requires support to build the Government's technical capacity in disaster preparedness and response, including logistics and supply chain management.

The Response to COVID-19

The advent of COVID-19 early in the year worsened the food and nutrition security of many Namibians as measures to curb spread of the virus reduced food availability. A nationwide lockdown restricted movement of people and closed borders, businesses and the public service. These actions then led to widespread unemployment and job losses. The informal sector of the economy was particularly affected. The majority of women are concentrated in this sector and the restrictions sharply diminished their purchasing power and access to food. Informal economic activities in urban centres, including a growing number of women street vendors, have suffered most.

The pandemic has inflicted broad damage on the Namibian economy disrupting supply chains, reducing employment due to layoffs and illnesses, and spreading economic uncertainty among both consumers and businesses. The resulting drop in consumer spending and business investment has significantly reduced government revenue. According to the National Statistics Agency, the domestic economy in the second quarter of 2020 contracted by 11.1 percent, compared to a decline of only 3.6 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2019. This is the deepest contraction since 2013 and has been observed across all key sectors of the economy.

Before the pandemic, about 447,000 Namibians were living under the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per day (2019) and the 2018 Labour Force Survey estimated a relative unemployment rate of 33.4 percent. However, unemployment has worsened during the pandemic and 747,281 Namibians applied and benefited from the Emergency Income Grant, indicating that they had no source of income other than government assistance.

At the household level, reduced employment and income losses in both the formal and informal sectors have sharply cut the purchasing power of the poor. Their ability to buy food through local markets and meet other basic needs is now severely compromised.



In response, WFP is expanding its unconditional resource transfer intervention to reach COVID-19 affected Namibians in urban areas. In 2021, WFP will provide cash-based transfers (CBT) to 27,600 beneficiaries (7,000 households) in Khomas and Omusati regions, targeting COVID-19 and drought affected persons in priority hotspots.

Fortunately, in 2020 there were no disruptions to the food assistance programme due to the Government's COVID-19 regulations. WFP was able to obtain special permission to continue its assistance as planned. However, some capacity strengthening activities were delayed by temporary government office closures and other COVID-19 related restrictions.

Risk Management

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic presents the greatest risk to the joint efforts of the Government and WFP. The country office has faced disruptions to food assistance operations and its access to government partners because of movement restrictions and the heightened risks to the health and safety of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. WFP's mitigation measures include redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, advanced planning for the changing operational environment, and advocacy for additional funding for what is now a broader and more complex humanitarian response.

Internally, the WFP CO has encouraged remote working, providing additional laptops for staff, but there are IT challenges, especially in communicating with outside partners. The offices themselves follow hygiene standards outlined by WHO.

Donor policies limiting aid to middle-income countries continue to be an obstacle for WFP in Namibia, but government funding has expanded and the CO is concentrating on building that relationship and seeking new partners, both public and private.

Namibia is prone to natural hazards particularly flood and drought. WFP has identified key support areas where it hopes to strengthen government capacity, especially in improving resilience through prevention and mitigation efforts.

In recent years Namibia has experienced a contraction in economic growth in key sectors such as mining, agriculture, fisheries, and infrastructure. This reduced the ability of the government to fully fund critical food security programmes. In response, WFP continues to work to carefully align its efforts with key government priorities and to obtain official agreements guaranteeing more secure funding.

WFP regularly reviews existing and potential risks and formulates risk mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation is incorporated in the annual performance plan and implementation progress is monitored.

Partnerships

Namibia is taking measured steps to achieve Zero Hunger and has embraced the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG2 that aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

To address poverty, Namibia has developed a mid-term strategy (the Harambee Prosperity Plan) which also aims to end hunger. A Zero Hunger Strategic Review was undertaken in 2015 and Namibia is one of the first countries to institute a Zero Hunger Road Map. The Government's Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) prioritises the achievement of food and nutrition security and poverty reduction. The progress made towards these goals depends heavily on well functioning partnerships with WFP and other key players.

In its support for the Government's social assistance programmes, WFP Namibia partnered with different stakeholders ranging from government ministries, to civil society, academia, development entities and the United Nations. The partnerships were primarily financial and technical, with some involving implementation of projects.

WFP is the Government of Namibia's principal partner in efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP is recognized as the lead agency in both food assistance and food security. WFP's global experience in food and cash transfers, commodity management, logistics, food security and nutrition monitoring is highly relevant in the Namibian context as the Government aims to build its technical capacity to address national food security challenges.

A key pillar of WFP's support in Namibia is technical support to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) in the implementation of the national school feeding programme. The school feeding programme serves as a critical safety net in food insecure regions. WFP also supported the capacity strengthening of the National Food Bank Programme, mainly in beneficiary registration, targeting and management.

WFP works closely with the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to support the implementation of Namibia's Disaster Risk Management Policy, enhancing government efforts towards disaster risk reduction and coping with climate change and environmental challenges. Finally, WFP is partnering with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to support social protection systems and address urban food insecurity.

WFP has a formal partnership agreement with the Government for the CSP implementation. It outlines the terms of WFP's assistance to the Government including the financial commitments of both parties. In 2020 the Government continued significant financial support for CSP activities, however there has been a reduction in its contribution due to the budgetary strain caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The US contributed to WFP's Namibia drought response and also supported beneficiaries on antiretroviral therapy (ART) through PEPFAR.

ECHO provided food assistance for Namibians affected by drought and COVID-19, mainly in urban and peri-urban areas. Complementing government efforts, Japan, China and South Korea also supported the Namibia drought response.

Brazil's assistance was geared towards nutrition. The funding was used for specialised supplementary feeding for malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, as part of South-South Cooperation, Brazil funded efforts to improve the diets of pregnant women, lactating mothers and young children.

The Germans, through GTZ, funded two research studies on nutrition -*The Cost of Hunger in Africa* and *Fill the Nutrition Gap*.

UN agencies - UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - were also partners of WFP, largely focused on joint financial and technical support to the Government.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP Namibia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017–2022 was initially valued at USD 6 million over five years. Budget revisions in 2018 and 2019 increased five-year total funding to over USD 20 million as the scope of the CSP grew beyond its original focus on technical assistance to enhance government institutions, systems and programmes. The revisions enabled WFP to provide food assistance to drought-affected people and will cover CBT for urban and peri-urban populations in 2021 who mainly reside in informal settlements. The added funds will also be used to strengthen early warning systems and data collection on food and nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 1, which focuses on meeting the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations, was budgeted at USD 611,156 in 2020. By the end of the year, the strategic outcome was 237 percent funded against the needs-based plan. Funding was provided by the Government to support the Namibia School Feeding Programme and the National Food Bank Programme which provides food assistance to food-insecure people in urban settings. The significant increase in the cost of the implementation plan was due to the expansion of SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform - which is co-funded by WFP and the Government.

















Strategic Outcome 2, focused on strengthening government capacity in food security policy, dialogue and programming, was budgeted at USD 436,650 for 2020. It was not well funded, receiving only 22 percent of the needs-based plan. The implementation plan was then cut to USD 62,004 based on the reduced likelihood of government funding. It was not possible to fully develop regional and national risk profiles, undertake simulation exercises for emergency preparedness, and facilitate South-South learning as planned.

Strategic Outcome 3 – the drought response – was budgeted at USD 10.4 million in 2020. It was 110 percent funded against the needs-based plan. After the Government declared a drought emergency in May 2019, WFP submitted a budget revision to support the affected populations. USD 16.5 million was requested for the response through May 2020. WFP received contributions from Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea, the United States and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Internal resources from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) also helped ensure a timely response.

Also under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported government efforts to prevent the drought from undoing developmental gains from earlier HIV project investments. WFP provided targeted food assistance for people on antiretroviral treatment (ART) in drought-affected areas. This was supported with funding from PEPFAR (USA).

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

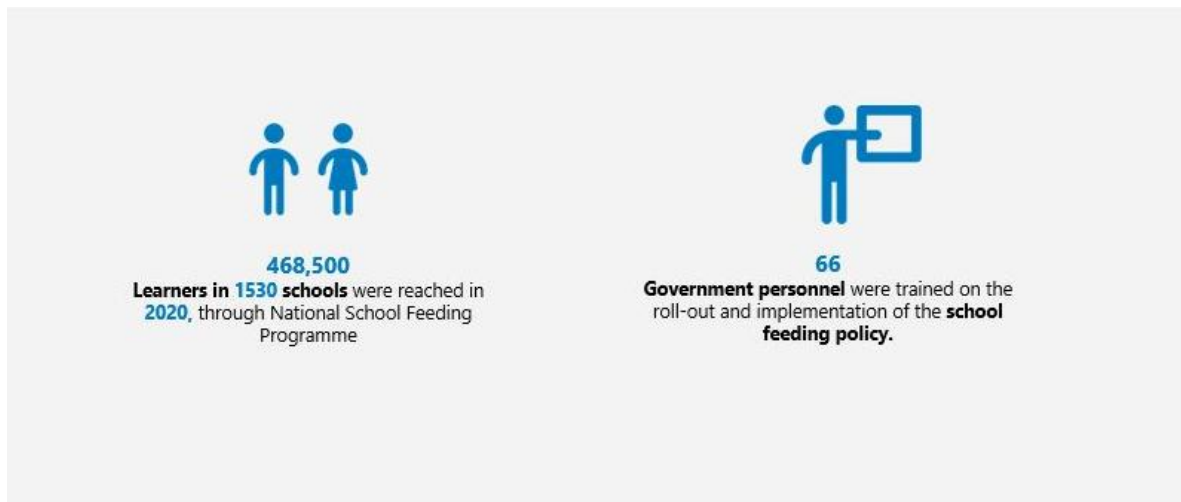
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 611,155	 426,888	 1,451,140	 360,287
02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	 436,649	 0	 96,395	 33,597
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.	 10,399,527	 6,779,188	 11,485,662	 10,155,223
Total:	 11,447,331	 7,206,076	 13,033,197	 10,549,107

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

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



Strategic Outcome 1 is the core of WFP's support to Namibia's food safety net programmes. It ensures that government capacities to design, implement, manage, monitor and report on food safety net programmes are adequate to provide gender-equitable assistance effectively and efficiently. Full funding in 2020 allowed WFP to carry out all activities under both Activity 1 and 2 and planned outputs were achieved. The COVID-19 situation in the country has delayed other activities.

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

Under this activity, WFP provided technical assistance to enhance the capacity of the government to manage its safety net programme in response to shocks. The main partner for WFP is the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. To strengthen logistics and supply chain management, WFP worked with the Government both at national and regional level, NGOs, the private sector, and local communities on emergency food relief programmes in 8 regions (Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, Omaheke, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati and Kunene). WFP trained 16 warehouse managers in logistics and supply chain management, which was then followed up with regular coaching sessions at all seven warehouses in 8 regions.

Staff of two cooperating partners (the Namibia Red Cross Society and Catholic AIDS Action) were trained on food storage, warehouse and transport management, and food distribution. The same training was extended to regional government staff responsible for logistics and supply chain management.

In 2020, WFP supported the digitalization of social protection systems and safety nets. It provided technical guidance on digital solutions to improve beneficiary registration, targeting and management. As part of this effort, the country office supported the SCOPE inter-regional learning mission to Kavango East and West regions for the Ministry of Gender and Poverty Eradication staff responsible for Namibia's National Food Bank Programme (NFPB). The programme aims to alleviate short-term hunger in urban areas, primarily by providing monthly food rations. The mission trained regional staff responsible for both the food banks and the government drought relief programme. The training was theoretical, practical and on-the-job.

WFP has promoted creation of a Namibian digital platform for social services, managed and controlled by the Government. This system will be based on SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, which is an electronic system that systematically collects recipient data. Full digitization is expected to overcome challenges faced by the Government in terms of targeting and double-counting, leading to cost-savings and improved programme implementation.

In addition, WFP assisted the Ministry of Gender, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare in finalising the implementation guide for the Namibian Food Bank Programme. Technical support was given to develop monitoring and evaluation tools to assess performance both during and after food distribution. They will strengthen accountability, reporting and measurement of both outputs and outcomes, and help determine the degree of beneficiary satisfaction with the programme.

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

This activity provides capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to help implement the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP). The Ministry is the main partner for WFP under this activity. The NSFP continues to be a critical food-based safety net for school learners from vulnerable households in Namibia. It seeks to enhance access to education, boost attendance and retention rates, and improve nutrition, health and learning outcomes for all children in Namibia. In 2020, the NSFP reached 468,457 learners in 1,530 schools. To mitigate the impact of COVID 19, MoEAC issued a directive to all schools to provide take-home rations to learners from vulnerable, food insecure households. School feeding resumed when the schools reopened.

In 2020, WFP supported the dissemination of the School Feeding Policy approved in 2019. The policy was rolled-out through a workshop attended by 66 senior management officials from MoEAC. The Ministry briefed regional deputy directors, school inspectors and hostel officers on the policy and its implementation plan for 2019-2024. The workshop led to the mainstreaming of the national implementation plan into regional plans.

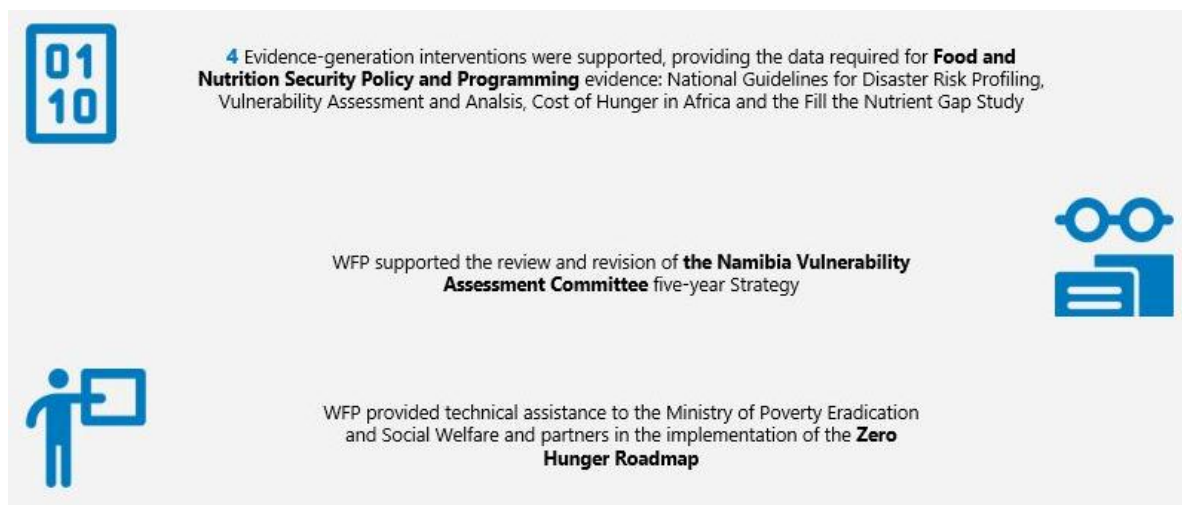
The COVID-19 pandemic interfered with some of the flagship activities of the country office, most notably Home Grown School Feeding (HGSFP). The initiative aims to improve the nutritional content of school meals by introducing fresh produce from local smallholder farmers. By doing so, it seeks to provide a reliable market for smallholders, creating jobs and income. However, the pandemic led to significant breaks in government activities due to lockdowns, restrictions on domestic movements, and temporary closure of offices.

In 2020 WFP focused on enhancing the readiness of the Government to effectively implement HGSFP. In this regard WFP provided technical support for the drafting of the HGSFP programme document which was approved by MoEAC senior management in October 2020. The MoEAC then conducted orientation sessions for programme managers on HGSFP to support local design and implementation. A HGSFP multi-sectoral taskforce was established to provide oversight and technical guidance, including development and endorsement of the operational strategy in 2021.

WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, established hydroponics gardens in three schools in Omaheke region to complement the school feeding programme and diversify school meals with fresh vegetables. WFP further introduced hydroponics gardens in one school in //karas region and one school in Hardap region. In total, 1,270 learners will benefit from the gardens.

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.	1
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



Strategic Outcome 2 aims to enhance research and knowledge about hunger issues in Namibia, build a network of informed policymakers and develop effective food policies and programmes. Unfortunately, only 20 percent of the initial planned budget was funded in 2020 leading to the review of Activities 3 and 4. Nevertheless, there were significant technical interventions that did not require much financial support.

Activity 3: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming. This activity focused mainly on supporting the Government in carrying out regular food and nutrition security monitoring and reporting. Further WFP assistance was directed towards improving early warning, disaster risk management (preparedness and response), and policy review and revision.

WFP carried out the following activities:

The Government of Namibia, through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), asked WFP to provide technical assistance to develop both regional and national disaster risk profiles. The profiles provide key information on the various types of risks, potential impacts (social and economic), vulnerability, and the probability of different disasters.

WFP technically supported the development of the National Risk Profile Development Guidelines. The guidelines have been presented to the Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Disaster Risk Management and, once approved, will guide development of regional and national profiles. A clear road map outlines steps to be undertaken to complete the disaster risk profiles. The profiles will then provide key disaster risk management information to inform preparedness, response and reconstruction, and serve as a basis for developing resilience strategies.

WFP also helped develop the Generic Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for food assistance submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister. (OPM) They are an integral part of the broader SOPs that provide a framework to guide the government in disaster emergency response.

In addition, the OPM approved the Disaster Risk Communication Strategy developed in 2019. Several communications and advocacy campaigns have already been carried out, providing critical information to the general public to improve disaster preparedness and response.

In terms of policy support, WFP contributed technically to the review of the Disaster Risk Management Policy which led to its full alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The revision will enable the Government to track progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and achievement of its targets and goals.

As part of early warning, WFP supported Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (mVAM). The system uses mobile technology to track food security trends in real-time, providing frequent data to assist humanitarian decisionmaking. In 2020 the data collection tools for Namibia were developed and approved. Translations in some key local languages have also been completed, while the remaining translations will be completed in the first quarter of 2021. Once fully functional, mVAM will help provide key real time information on a monthly basis on food and nutrition security monitoring. This will provide essential information for government programming, preparedness and response.

In addition, WFP supported the bi-annual Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis (VAA). The assessment report has been approved and widely disseminated. It provides details on the number of people affected by food insecurity, where they are, and the reasons they are food insecure and will aid the Government in making policy and programming decisions.

Furthermore, WFP supported the review and revision of the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) Strategy. The NamVAC is a national committee of key technical staff across sectors related to food security. The committee peer reviews reports, assists in collecting and interpreting indicator data, and validates the overall content of reports. A five-year strategy for NamVAC has been revised and approved by OPM management and provides the accountability framework in terms of monitoring and evaluation.

The Cost of Hunger in Africa study (COHA) began with secondary data analysis, but was slowed down due to the lack of adequate data in the health sector. As a result, the primary data collection only began in October to fill in identified gaps. The COHA report is expected to be completed in the second half of 2021. 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 improved policy dialogue and decisions on nutrition and food security issues, including baseline data not now available.

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW) and partners involved in implementing the Zero Hunger Road Map. Under this activity, WFP provided technical support to relevant ministries.

WFP continued to help the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare strengthen its coordination role in the Zero Hunger Road Map, especially in training and advocating for the consistent use of monitoring and reporting tools. WFP provided the same support for the food bank programme to improve data collection and post distribution monitoring and reporting.

In 2018, the Government first began integrating the Zero Hunger Road Map into strategic planning and implementation. The second report has been prepared and will be finalised and published in 2020 with technical assistance from WFP. The Annual Zero Hunger Reports contain information on the achievements of targets, existing challenges and gaps.

WFP provided communications and design support to the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare in launching the first Zero Hunger Newsletter beginning in 2017. In 2020 a decision was taken by the Ministry of Gender and Poverty Eradication to have annual and not bi-annual zero hunger newsletters. The 2020 edition of the newsletter will be published in the first quarter of 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.	3
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in implementation of the ZHRM.	0

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.



Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on ensuring that people who are food insecure have access to food all year round, even in times of crisis. To reach that goal consistently requires stronger disaster preparedness and response, sound logistics, and effective supply chain management.

This outcome was fully funded in 2020, which allowed WFP to reach a total of 379,340 beneficiaries as planned. WFP was also able to sustain the planned 30-day ration for both drought emergency beneficiaries and the 26-day ration for ART clients without interruption for the full duration of the response (6 months). This Strategic Outcome contains one activity (Activity 5).

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

This activity had two components: WFP complemented government food assistance to drought-affected communities in 8 of the 14 regions of the country and it provided rations to vulnerable beneficiaries on antiretroviral therapies (ART) for HIV. In the process, WFP also helped the Government strengthen logistics and supply chain management.

Having suffered its worst drought in 35 years – causing a 53 percent drop in cereal production and massive livestock losses – Namibia saw a hunger surge in 2019. At the Government's request, WFP provided food assistance in the hardest hit regions of Kavango East and West in the form of a 30-day ration of white fortified maize meal, fortified oil, iodized salt, and beans. Deliveries began in December 2019 and ended July 2020, reaching close to 75,000 people.

Food assistance to ART clients covered eight regions (Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, Omaheke, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati, and Kunene) with a total of 304,100 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries received a 26-day ration of fortified white maize meal, fortified oil and beans for 6 months. The food assistance was structured to help ensure ART clients stayed in care, adhered to their medication regimen, and were properly nourished to help maintain their health. Additionally, WFP produced brochures for ART clients in local languages on how they can maintain their health and sound nutrition which included special messaging on COVID-19.

WFP produced 300,000 nutrition education materials covering topics like nutrition and COVID-19, infant and young child feeding, and nutrition during pregnancy and breastfeeding. The materials were given to clients at health facilities across the country. At food distributions, volunteers recruited by implementing partners ensured that health messages on nutrition and COVID-19 awareness and the wearing of face masks were shared along with customary information on the amount and type of food each client would receive each month. Volunteers also monitored hand washing, sanitising and social distancing during lineups at the food distribution sites.

WFP locally procured some of the food, such as maize and salt, and used locally run warehouse, transport and storage facilities. This helped stimulate the local economy through large-scale procurements. In addition, WFP trained the CPs and government counterparts in best practices for food handling, warehouse management, and transport. As a result of the training, no losses were reported during storage, transport, and packaging.

Most importantly, post distribution monitoring reports showed that Food Consumption Scores improved from poor to acceptable among the beneficiaries, of whom roughly 53 percent were female and 47 percent male. Their food

insecurity status moved from IPC Phase 3 (acute food insecurity) to Phase 1 (none/minimal food insecurity). Beneficiaries' expenditures on food also dropped from 75 percent of income before food assistance to less than 50 percent. Adherence to medication regimens also improved to 100 percent among the ART clients receiving food assistance.

For 2021, WFP intends to prioritise gender in its work under Strategic Outcomes 3, to improve the sustainability of the food security and nutrition impacts achieved thus far.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	1

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 has collected sex- and age-disaggregated data and carried out gender analysis to strengthen programming at both the national and sub-national levels. WFP has also supported training for 120 government and development partner personnel, half of them women, on the gender aspects of food and nutrition assistance.

In 2020 WFP ensured that women's concerns were better met at food distributions. Issues of safety, security, access and decision-making were all addressed to prevent discrimination against women. Both men and women were engaged in registration and other matters affecting beneficiaries. Local communities were also educated on the value of having equal representation and participation by men and women in leadership positions. While parity was not reached on leadership positions, findings from Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) show that in 66 percent out of the beneficiary households, women make decisions over the use of food received. During distributions, WFP has prioritised pregnant women and those with small children so they are served first to ensure reduced waiting time.

Information on accountability was integrated into regular updates sent to the Government and through WFP's corporate reports. This information was also shared with beneficiaries during pre and post distribution meetings.

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

One major limitation on progress on gender issues is that women hold only 35 percent of leadership positions dealing with disaster risk management at regional and local levels in Namibia. The Disaster Risk Management Act defines how these positions are to be filled and this limits WFP's ability to influence appointments in a positive way.

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

While natural hazards affect everyone, the elderly, the chronically ill and people with disabilities may face greater harm. WFP ensures that these vulnerable groups are identified and registered and conducts assessments to address specific needs and improve food distributions. .

WFP incorporated training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) into orientations for cooperating partner staff, volunteers and village development committees. In 2020, 250 individuals were trained. PSEA messages were also part of the pre-distribution and post distribution messages when people received food. In addition, WFP and its partners complied with the safe and dignified distribution standard operating procedures of 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 well as on 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 and directly in communities, including at distribution points. Furthermore, WFP used distribution points close to recipients' homes to minimise travel time and distance and better ensure safety. In both Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) and Food Distribution Point Monitoring (FDP) 100 percent of the beneficiaries indicated that they encountered no security problems either at distributions or on their way home.

At all food distribution points, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that there was enough shade and water, and that beneficiaries did not wait too long to receive their entitlements. Vulnerable groups (the elderly, lactating mothers, pregnant women, those with disabilities, etc.) were served first and the dignity of the beneficiaries was preserved at all times during the food distributions.

There is an established feedback structure to deal with any complaints on food distribution. A Village Development Committee of men and women selected by the communities themselves, cooperating partners, the regional council and WFP are all part of the feedback structure. In 2020, the main issues of concern were beneficiary targeting, registration, and variations in scooping proportions. These concerns were addressed by clarifying the targeting procedures to the beneficiaries and the CPs also worked on scooping to ensure the proportions were maintained at the same level for all beneficiaries.

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, half the country's land area.

Namibia is highly prone to natural disasters, including flooding, drought and veld fires. Resilience to natural hazards is low due to a high level of poverty in many areas and a lack of essential data, limited institutional capacity to reduce disaster risks, and inadequate inter-ministerial coordination. Climate change is increasing the severity of drought and flooding, a trend compounded by poor infrastructure and traditional farming practices.

WFP has partnered with the Government and provided financial and technical support to strengthen existing climate warning systems. The goal is to have a fully functional seasonal monitor to help the meteorological department generate timely climate information and produce early warning products -data on rainfall trends, weather forecasts, and projections of vegetation coverage for pasture analysis. This is critical information that farmers can use to prepare for the upcoming farming season.

Since 2017, WFP has helped fund environmental improvements at the UN House in Windhoek, Namibia. For example, the adoption of a grid-tied 104 kWp solar PV system and the gradual installation of LED lighting have reduced both CO₂ emissions and electricity bills for this UN common facility. To increase the sustainability of its operations, the UN House plans to develop a water harvesting system in 2021. The project will feature a capture and storage system on the rooftop of the facility that can store water to maintain green and common areas.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The cash-based transfers (CBT) did not occur as planned and beneficiaries were transferred to in-kind food assistance, hence the increase of the amount of food procured and distributed.

National SDG data: Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013

<https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr298-dhs-final-reports.cf>

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

1. Human Development Report (2020)
2. Namibia Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report (2020), Office of the Prime Minister.
3. Crop Prospect and Food Situation Report (2020), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
4. Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Namibia (2020), University of Namibia, Namibia University of Science and Technology and International University of Management.

Strategic outcome 01

The cash-based transfers (CBT) did not occur as planned and beneficiaries were transferred to in-kind food assistance, hence the increase of the amount of food procured and distributed.

The Gender and Age Marker code for this outcome is 1 for both activities. Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to the outcome. For 2021, the Country Office intends to prioritise a gender-transformative approach in its work under Strategic Outcome 1, to ensure sustainable food security and nutrition impacts.

Strategic outcome 02

In terms of Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code is 0 for activity 4, WFP included no gender and age in the implementation of this activity as it had no tier 1 (primary) beneficiaries and mainly focused on providing technical support to the Government. The GAM was 3 for Activity 3; gender was systematically integrated across the implementation of the activities that contributed to strategic outcome 2. WFP intends to continue integrating gender systematically and to enhance the integration of age analysis in the 2021 implementation of activities.

Strategic outcome 03

The cash-based transfers (CBT) did not occur as planned and beneficiaries were transferred to in-kind food assistance, hence the increase of the amount of food procured and distributed.


The Gender and Age Marker for activity 5 under this outcome is 1: Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of the activity. For 2021, the Country Office intends to prioritise gender in its work under Strategic Outcomes 3, to improve the sustainability of food and nutrition security.

Progress towards gender equality

Gender parity was targeted at 50/50, however due to legal and policy frameworks, it was difficult to attain as WFP had limited influence on the government technocratic structures as provided for in the disaster risk management act and policy.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			18	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	201,429	177,911	379,340	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	201,429	177,911	379,340	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			13	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	201,429	177,911	379,340	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	201,429	177,911	379,340	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% over eight			3	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640	

					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6 2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			24 2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	5,650	4,990	10,640
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	43	38	81
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			94 2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	43	38	81



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	1	2020	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	7	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	13	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	175,240	177,911	102%
	female	204,100	201,429	99%
	total	379,340	379,340	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,716	9,863	84%
	female	14,710	11,380	77%
	total	26,426	21,243	80%
24-59 months	male	15,135	14,794	98%
	female	16,120	17,070	106%
	total	31,255	31,864	102%
5-11 years	male	24,296	33,761	139%
	female	29,104	37,934	130%
	total	53,400	71,695	134%
12-17 years	male	26,633	20,864	78%
	female	30,202	23,519	78%
	total	56,835	44,383	78%
18-59 years	male	78,896	88,007	112%
	female	95,437	99,387	104%
	total	174,333	187,394	107%
60+ years	male	18,564	10,622	57%
	female	18,527	12,139	66%
	total	37,091	22,761	61%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	379,340	379,340	100%
Refugee	0	0	-



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	379,340	379,340	100%

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	11,365	10,973	97%
Iodised Salt	33	56	166%
Vegetable Oil	616	690	112%
Beans	0	947	-
Peas	1,467	200	14%
Split Peas	402	572	142%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4	
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	1	
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3	
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Institutions responsible for DRM; Namibia; Capacity Strengthening									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	14	≥18	≥16	16			Secondary data
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	7	≤10	≤8	8			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	5	≥10	≥7	7			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02 : Government Policy dialogue and programme design is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	- Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	1	1

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	≥7	=5	5			WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 03 : Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises. - Crisis Response

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	164,651 140,257 304,908	161,906 143,002 304,908
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	39,448 34,984 74,432	39,524 34,908 74,432
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,884	13,437
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	8	8
A: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	379,340	297,728
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		General Distribution	unit	12	12

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	6	≤2	≤4	2			WFP survey



Population affected by drought; Namibia; Food								
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	6.2	>40	>56.5	55		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	16.7	<40	>32.5	30		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	77.1	<20	<11	15		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution		Overall	35	=50	=50	35	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	66	≤50	=50	66	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	34	≤50	=50	34	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70	≤100	=100	70	
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution		Female	53.10	=53.10	=53.10	53.10	
				Male	46.90	=46.90	=46.90	46.90	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought Affected Population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Derought affected Population; Namibia; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Drought affected population; Namibia; Food	Act 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	General Distribution	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © Nohmle Kangootui

Recipients of the emergency food assistance programme, Zambezi region.

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

Financial Section

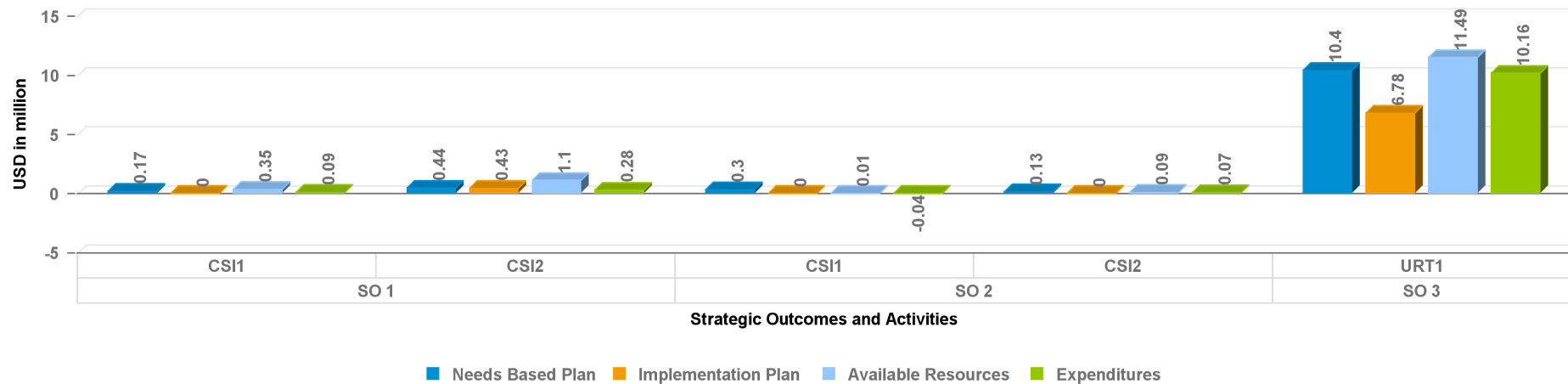
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	10,399,528	6,779,188	11,485,662	10,155,224
	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	173,824	0	346,765	85,253
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	437,331	426,889	1,104,375	275,035
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,010,683	7,206,077	12,936,803	10,515,511
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	302,852	0	9,347	-37,000
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	133,798	0	87,048	70,597
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			436,650	0	96,396	33,597

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,493	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	11,493	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,447,333	7,206,077	13,044,692	10,549,108
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			532,659	388,003	469,682	365,674
Total Direct Costs			11,979,992	7,594,080	13,514,373	10,914,783
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			778,699	493,615	613,163	613,163
Grand Total			12,758,692	8,087,695	14,127,536	11,527,945



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

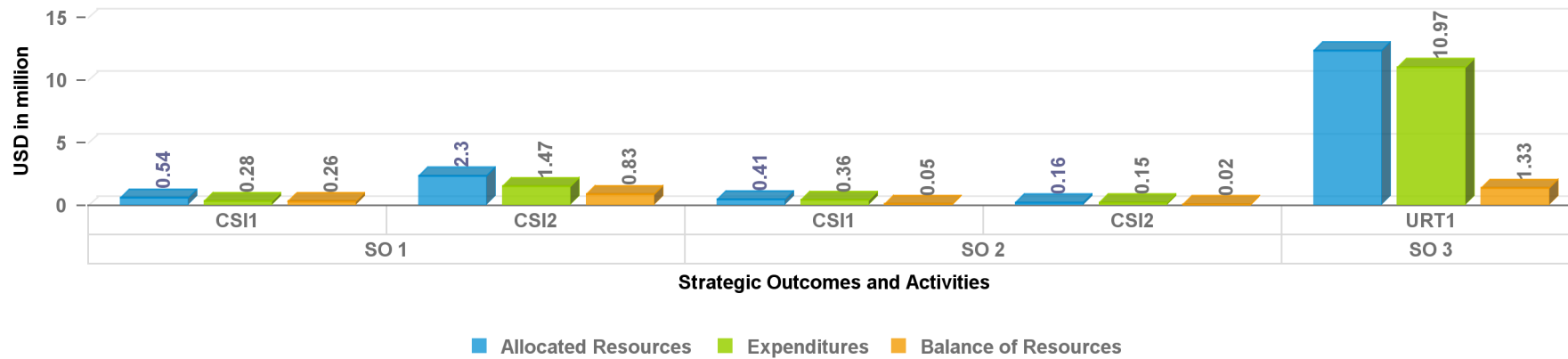
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	14,701,938	10,903,281	1,396,642	12,299,923	10,969,485	1,330,439
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	2,676,497	2,295,094	0	2,295,094	1,465,753	829,341
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	793,871	540,053	0	540,053	278,541	261,512
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,172,306	13,738,428	1,396,642	15,135,070	12,713,778	2,421,292

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,153,232	410,380	0	410,380	364,033	46,347
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	460,402	163,379	0	163,379	146,928	16,451
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,613,635	573,759	0	573,759	510,961	62,798
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	11,493	0	11,493	0	11,493
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	11,493	0	11,493	0	11,493
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,785,940	14,323,680	1,396,642	15,720,322	13,224,739	2,495,583
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			949,896	520,949	11,808	532,757	428,750	104,007
Total Direct Costs			20,735,837	14,844,629	1,408,450	16,253,079	13,653,489	2,599,591
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,349,914	932,579		932,579	932,579	0
Grand Total			22,085,750	15,777,208	1,408,450	17,185,658	14,586,067	2,599,591



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures