

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Namibia Country Strategic Plan, Revision six

Gender and age marker code: 2A as per EB-approved CSP¹

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	July 2017 – December 2023	One year extension	July 2017 – December 2024
Beneficiaries	535 910	60 000	595 910
Total cost (USD)	45 857 580	5 329 930	51 187 510
Transfer	36 602 414	3 688 483	40 290 897
Implementation	3 579 642	827 470	4 407 111
Direct support costs	2 913 430	501 981	3 415 411
Subtotal	43 095 486	5 017 933	48 113 419
Indirect support costs	2 762 094	311 997	3 074 091

Namibia Country Strategic Plan, Revision six

1. RATIONALE

- Namibia continues to face climate induced disasters characterised with recurrent droughts, floods, locust, and fall armyworm invasions which exacerbate underlying challenges of high inequality leading to widespread chronic food insecurity. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification report (IPC, November 2022), an estimated 390,000 people (or 15 percent of the total population) are experiencing severe acute food insecurity (IPC 3 crisis) in six out of 14 regions of the country. The consequences of the Russia/Ukraine war, along with the prolonged effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, have worsened the repercussions of three years of economic decline, extensive unemployment, income inequality, and public debt. As a result, the severity of food and nutrition insecurity is expected to rise, particularly among vulnerable marginalized rural communities, whose livelihoods have remained fragile with reliance on government social safety nets which remain inadequate in coverage.
- Most rural populations are unable to meet the cost of nutritious diets which contributes to the high prevalence of malnutrition with 24 percent stunting among children under five years, as indicated in the findings of the Cost of Hunger Study (COHA, 2021) and Fill the Nutrient Gap study (FNG, 2021). Undernutrition is the cause of 16 percent of all deaths in children under five years of age every year, particularly among marginalised groups. The increasing case fatality of ²COVID-19.
- The Ministry of Education Arts and Culture (MEAC) and Ministry of Gender Empowerment Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPEWSW) have started implementation of the cabinet decision to transition Early Childhood Development (ECD) children aged 3-5 years of age from MGEPEWSW to MEAC. This transition now requires the integration of ECD children into the school feeding programme which is starting with ECD centres in indigenous communities in 10 regions. In addition to the ongoing technical

¹ The gender and age marker should be reviewed in case of new SO or additional activity.

² Information reported from one regional referral hospital indicates that 69 deaths have been experienced between November 2022 and March 2023.

assistance on school feeding and Home-grown school programme CO has been requested to extend this technical assistance to ECD centres.

4. Climate change remains a threat to the national economy and livelihoods, particularly for the national economic sectors that are dependent on climate constituting a third of national economic earnings. The national Disaster Risk Profile report has projected a likely worsening impact of climate change with expected rise in temperatures further weakening livelihood prospects and outcomes for rural population, particularly viability of agriculture-based livelihoods.
5. Dependence on rainfed agriculture by smallholder farmers encumbers production and resilience capacity. Recent production data shows drop in food production even for staple maize and pearl millet attributed to climate variability, limited access to finances and markets, as well as poor agronomic practices and technology to sustain production in poor soil landscapes. The capacity of smallholder farmers and their resilience to weather-related shocks is limited, which in turn affects food production.
6. The Country office second generation CSP initially planned to start 2024 has its timeline of board presentation moved from 2023 to 2024 necessitating a bridging revision pending the approval of the New CSP to start 2025.
7. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) has agreed to extend the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to December 2024 in alignment with the extension of the National Development Plan (NDP) number five to end in March 2025. This alignment has necessitated the extension of WFP Namibia's CSP to end December 2024 which also now consider key contextual changes outline above.
8. The budget revision is planned to cover the period of January 2023 to December to 2024.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

9. This revision six does not introduce any change to the strategic orientation of the CSP.

Strategic outcomes

10. Under Strategic Outcome 1, the proposed expansion of activity 2 includes capacity strengthening to government in support of the expansion of government school feeding programmes to early childhood care and development centres targeting pre-primary children aged 3 to 5 years. This activity is intended to influence nutrition and contribute to health outcomes under the national school feeding programme. WFP will work with the Ministry of Education Arts and Culture and the Ministry of Gender Equality Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare to address worrying trends of poor educational outcomes and nutrition impacting human capital development among indigenous children. WFP will encourage the implementation of appropriate home-grown school feeding models in both schools and ECD centres. WFP will promote the consumption of nutritious foods through advocating for bio-fortification, blending of different flours and fortification of locally produced foods informed by research on food safety and nutritional value of foods that address key macro and micro-nutrient deficiencies.
11. Under Strategic Outcome 3, activity 5 will scale-up support to transition government's drought relief programme from in-kind to cash-based transfers for an additional 60,000 people for three months. Cash-based transfers will be provided to vulnerable populations

in rural areas in food insecure, recurrent drought-prone areas and those with the highest prevalence of malnutrition in rural and peri-urban areas. WFP will also provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Gender Empowerment Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and the Office of the Prime Minister on the use of existing social protection programmes to respond to shocks using this activity.

12. Under Strategic Outcome 4, activity 7 has been refined to articulate the request made to WFP by the government to provide scalable proof of concept model on efficient transformative and sustainable food systems. WFP will provide capacity strengthening to government to review designs, implementation a will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform and other relevant line ministries and institutions, FAO and the private sector stakeholders.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY								
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Modality	Women 18+ years	Men 18+ years	Girls 0-17 years	Boys 0-17 years	Total
S03	5	Current	Food	113964	97460	90136	77780	379340
			CBT	23013	20405	18475	16383	78276
			CV	23014	20411	18481	16388	78294
		Increase	Food	0	0	0	0	0
			CBT	5291	4693	4248	3768	18000
			CV	12346	10949	9914	8791	42000
		Revised	Food	113964	97460	90136	77780	379340
			CBT	28304	25098	22723	20151	96276
			CV	35360	31360	28395	25179	120294
<i>Total (Without overlap)</i>		Current		159991	138276	127091	110552	535910
		Increase		17637	15642	14162	12559	60000
		Revised		177628	153918	141253	123111	595910

Transfers

13. Changes will be made to the transfer value of the Cash and Value voucher ration under this budget revision from USD 0.48 to USD 0.23 per person per day; including extending the duration of assistance which will be increased to six months in line with discussions with the government on the period of piloting the transition of in-kind support to CBT. The transfer value decline was done in alignment with the current transfer value determined for government response programmes. There are no in-kind transfers planned in the extension period. The transfer value was adjusted to align to the government of Namibia's transfer value for drought relief and shock-responsive shock responsive social protection top-up.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

Strategic outcome	SO 3: Targeted food insecure households affected by climatic shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.		
Activity	Activity 5: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.		
Beneficiary type	General distribution for severely food insecure people		Support for ART clients and household members
Modality	CBTs (Cash)	Value voucher	Food
Cereals	–	–	
Pulses	–	–	
Oil	–	–	
Salt	–	–	–
total kcal/day	1136	1136	
% kcal from protein	–	–	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.23	0.23	
Number of feeding days per year	90	90	–

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	13 655	4 437 869	0	0	13 655	4 437 869
Pulses	2 245	1 909 096	0	0	2 245	1 909 096
Oil and Fats	741	514 654	0	0	741	514 654
Mixed and blended foods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	40	3 435	0	0	40	3 435
TOTAL (food)	16 681	6 865 053	0	0	16 681	6 865 053
Cash-based transfers (USD)		12 697 301		- 897 912		11 799 389
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	16 681	19 562 354	0	- 897 912	16 681	18 664 442

3. COST BREAKDOWN

14. The revision increases the total CSP budget from USD 45.9 million to USD 51.7 million, in support of a one-year extension until the end of 2024. This increase is about the equivalent of a year's total requirement, totaling USD 6.9 million.

15. Strategic Outcome 3 has the highest increase within the budget revision with significant increase of 167 percent related to 2024 extension in time and an increase of the 2023 budget. Strategic Outcome 2, 4, and 5 have 37, 32 and 5 percent increase respectively related to the extension in time to 2024. The only Strategic Outcome with a decrease is Strategic Outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs), -2 percent. This decrease is due the transitional role of WFP moving from implementation to building the capacity of Government to undertake distributions. Hence the reduction of Cash Based Transfer beneficiaries as Government support these beneficiaries.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	SDG Target 2.1	SDG Target 17.9	SDG Target 2.1	SDG Target 2.4	SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	2	4	1	3	5	
Focus area	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	1 708 766	122 415	- 1 098 687	2 773 068	182 921	3 688 483
Implementation	225 448	4 780	81 990	509 252	6 000	827 470
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					501 981
Subtotal						5 017 933
Indirect support costs						311 997
TOTAL						5 329 930

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	SDG Target 2.1	SDG Target 17.9	SDG Target 2.1	SDG Target 2.4	SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	2	4	1	3	5	
Focus area	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	
Transfer	6 811 898	1 852 307	26 054 756	4 808 745	763 191	40 290 897
Implementation	1 498 076	710 176	1 302 906	889 952	6 000	4 407 111
Direct support costs	609 784	145 481	2 009 911	567 648	82 587	3 415 411
Subtotal	8 919 758	2 707 964	29 367 573	6 266 345	851 777	48 113 419
Indirect support costs	580 743	177 144	1 908 892	407 312	0	3 074 091
TOTAL	9 500 501	2 885 108	31 276 466	6 673 658	851 777	51 187 510