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# Namibia

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2024

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# Overview

## Key messages

- **Comprehensive Reach:** WFP's initiatives reached over 20,000 individuals, making significant contributions to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).
- **Resilience Amid Challenges:** Amid climate change challenges, irregular rainfall, and economic shocks, WFP provided support, including food assistance and climate-based early warning systems to enhance resilience in vulnerable Namibian communities.
- **Holistic Approach to Rural Development:** Beyond food assistance, activities encompass nutritional education, home-grown school feeding, and food systems. These efforts aim to address hunger while fostering sustainable development by empowering communities with skills, knowledge, jobs, finance and market linkages.

## Changing Lives in Namibia through Sustainable Food Systems

In 2023, WFP advanced its mission in Namibia through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2024, making significant contributions to the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs), with a focus on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Despite Namibia's classification as an **upper middle-income country** by the World Bank, which limits access to development assistance, persistent challenges necessitated effective partnerships with government, the private sector, UN agencies and local organizations to comprehensively enhance rural development.

The severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity in Namibia have risen steadily since 2019. In 2023, Namibia experienced notable fluctuations in its food security situation. According to the **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** (IPC), during the last part of the lean season, from January to March, around 390,000 individuals, or 15 percent of the population, faced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This was particularly evident in 6 out of 14 Namibian regions - Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Omaheke, Oshikoto, and Otjozondjupa - all classified as being in a Crisis phase [1]. Factors such as inflation, rising fuel costs, and the repercussions of the Russia-Ukraine conflict largely drove this situation. However, the scenario worsened further from July to September, with 579,000 people, or 22 percent of the population, grappling with severe food insecurity. During this period, only the Erongo and Khomas regions were in a less severe Stressed state (IPC Phase 2), while the other 12 regions faced a Crisis situation [2]. This decline was primarily due to climatic and price shocks, exacerbated by economic downturns and rising unemployment.

**Engaging with various stakeholders**, WFP reached 6 percent of those facing food insecurity (in IPC3+). With a focus on strengthening national capacities, WFP solidified partnerships with the Government, private sector, and local organizations across all 14 regions. Given Namibia's **semi-desert status and the irregular rainfall** in 2023, WFP responded to the resulting food insecurity with a comprehensive approach. In partnership with Catholic AIDS Action (CAA), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPESW), and Namibia's Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC), WFP implemented a targeted **food assistance** programme. Through the generous contribution from the Government of the Republic of Japan, USD 500,000 of in-kind food assistance was provided through WFP to 20,345 programme participants in the Kunene, Oshikoto and Omaheke regions. These regions were targeted due to their high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition particularly among pregnant and lactating women.

Focusing on changing the lives of vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MoEAC) on a pilot **home-grown school feeding programme** (HGSFP). This initiative not only diversified diets but also played a pivotal role in maintaining the attendance of 10,985 students across seven regions, according to MoEAC records. This represents an 11 percent increase from the 9,762 students enrolled in 2021 before the pilot began, highlighting the critical link between food systems, rural transformation, and the development of human capital.

WFP contributed significantly to sustainable development by **addressing nutritional deficiencies** and empowering community members and local health care workers. It offered comprehensive nutrition education, covering food groups, micronutrient deficiencies, and healthy cooking methods, guided by the detailed Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia (NAFSAN) *Nutrition for Health* manual. [3] In nutritional education, WFP utilized diverse media outlets such as the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) radio and social media to empower over 50,000 community members, including smallholder farmers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people living with HIV/AIDS, youth and men. The campaign focused on the importance of indigenous recipes, exclusive breastfeeding, and appropriate complementary feeding practices to encourage social behaviour changes.

In **facing climate challenges**, WFP played a crucial role in enhancing climate-based early warning systems and collaborating with key government agencies and UN sister agencies. In 2023, WFP significantly contributed to Namibia's resilience and climate adaptation efforts by enhancing Early Warning Systems, collaborating with government bodies on the National Resilience Building Strategy and Vulnerability Assessment Analysis, introducing the Three-Pronged Approach for climate resilience, conducting workshops, leading the environmental pillar of the UN Partnership Framework, and planning future priorities for multi-stakeholder capacity building, renewable energy exploration, and digital transformation. The organization facilitated rural transformation via 12 **community-based food systems projects**, benefiting over 2,000 direct recipients including more than 300 smallholder farmers provided with training, input, equipment, and infrastructure. This initiative reinforced skills and technology creating over 350 agricultural jobs. WFP's support to food systems not only generated over USD 28,000 in income but also forged essential connections to the national market. Across various sites, over 100 metric tons of agricultural produce were harvested. This collective effort significantly bolstered Namibia's food production capacity, marking a pivotal step towards reducing its dependence on imported food sources. WFP's commitment to rural transformation was evident through innovative initiatives such as the Ondera and Tsumkwe food systems projects along with partnerships involving the Namibian Correctional Service and community-based integrated projects. This commitment extends to supporting government programmes, enhancing institutional strength, and undertaking digital transformation efforts all contributing to recovery and resilience.

The **evaluation of the current CSP** (2017-2024) was completed in 2023.[4] The insights gained from the evaluation informed management response in the development of the next CSP termed the Second Generation CSP (2GCSP 2025-2029), ensuring a continued impactful presence of WFP in Namibia to reach the ambitious goals of collaborative efforts for sustainable development and zero hunger.[5]



# 20,345

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



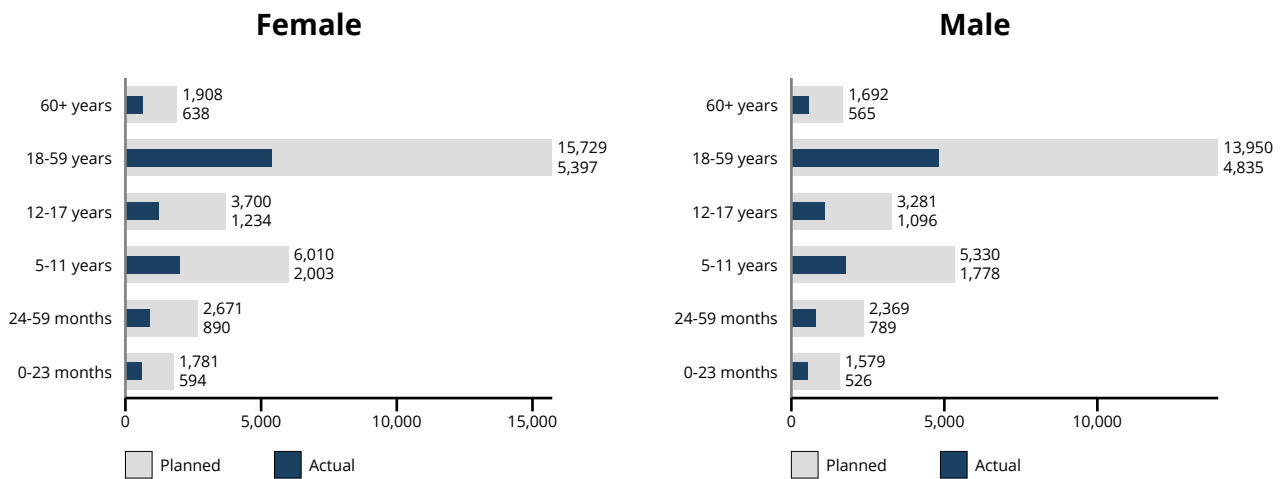
53% female



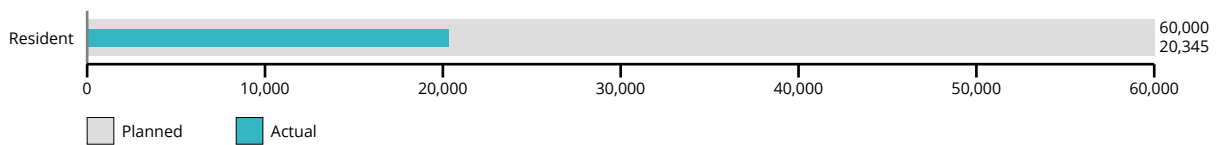
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 857 (53% Female, 47% Male)

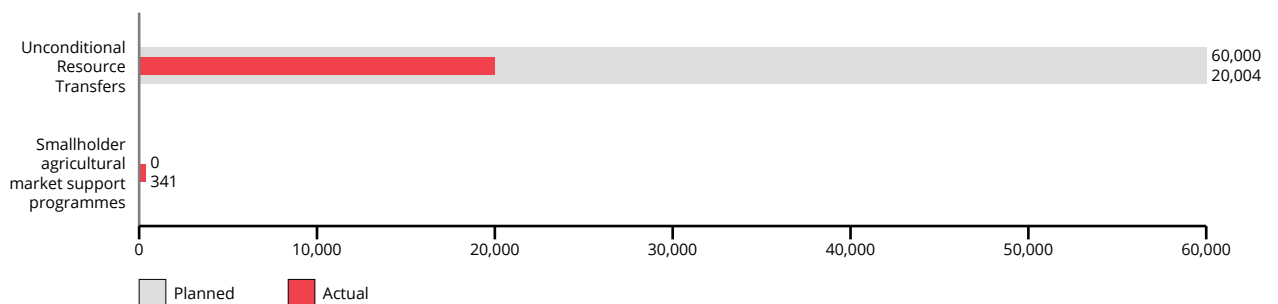
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



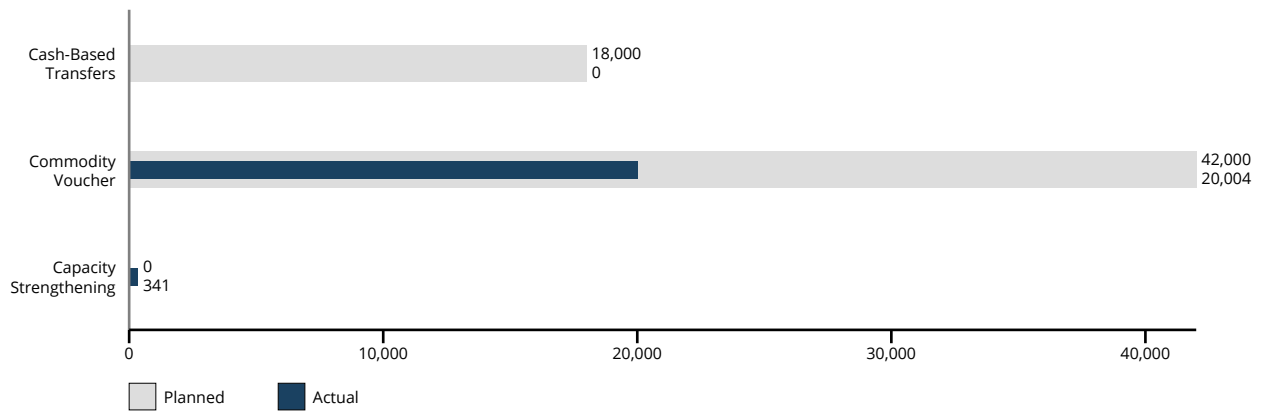
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



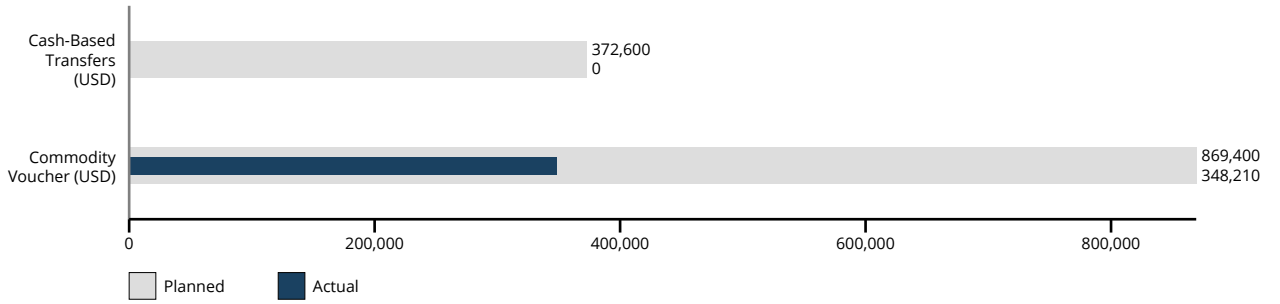
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



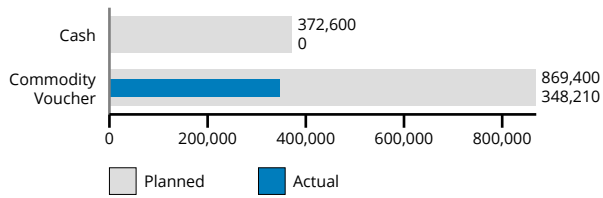
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

## Impacting Communities under the CSP 2017-2024



In the context of Namibia, WFP's operations focus on comprehensive rural transformation, characterized by resilience, holistic development, and a profound impact on lives.

Situated in Southern Africa, Namibia's vast landscape houses a population of 2.5 million across 824,292 km<sup>2</sup>, earning the distinction of being the world's third least densely populated country. [1] A journey of positive economic growth and a significant drop in poverty unfolded since attaining upper-middle-income country status in 2009.



Yet, in 2023, despite progress, Namibia grappled with challenges, ranking 139 globally out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index. [2] Inequalities persist, especially among rural and marginalized communities. Against this backdrop, Namibia's development trajectory aligns with Namibia's Vision 2030 [3], the 5<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan[4], and other strategic frameworks such as the Harambee Prosperity Plan II[5], and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [6]. Additionally, development plans in progress such as the Namibia Agricultural Investment Plan[7], and the 6<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan[8] emphasize that sustained food and nutrition security are essential in contributing to global goals.

Despite its upper-middle-income status, Namibia ranks 78<sup>th</sup> in the 2023 Global Hunger Index among 125 evaluated countries, indicating a moderate hunger level with a score of 18.0.[9] This reflects the nation's ongoing struggles with food security and nutrition.[10]

Namibia also grapples with widespread malnutrition and a significant HIV epidemic, impacting a vast segment of its population. [11] With 42 percent of its population undernourished and high rates of stunting, wasting, and underweight among children [12], the country concurrently faces one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in Southern Africa, particularly among women.[13] In response, the Namibian government has launched a comprehensive suite of policies and programmes targeting improved nutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention, including infant and young child feeding protocols, micronutrient supplementation, and a strategic HIV/AIDS framework, highlighting a concerted effort to enhance public health and tackle these pressing issues.[14]

WFP in Namibia addresses insufficient food production, malnutrition, and vulnerability to external market fluctuations by strengthening national social protection programmes and implementing a transformative cash-based transfer initiative. The focus is on enhancing government capacity, improving targeting mechanisms for the most vulnerable, and building resilience to climate and economic shocks. WFP's interventions target gaps in the existing national system, aiming to enhance nutritional aspects, and incorporate innovative technologies for effective programme delivery and monitoring.

In a country with the climatic challenges of persistent droughts and water scarcity, Namibia's economy pivots on primary industries like mining, fishing, and tourism. [15] The recurrent challenge of drought propels WFP's collaboration with the Namibian government on climate-smart farming and climate adaptation solutions, envisioning a future where agricultural potential is maximized through the anticipation of climate shocks.

Amid sustained levels of peace, security, and political stability, WFP Namibia and its partners transitioned from life-saving food distributions to sustainable, life-changing agricultural interventions in 2023. This holistic approach included systems and capacity strengthening initiatives tailored to the Namibian government's needs, aiming to transform lives and promote long-term resilience. The WFP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) underscores the commitment to enhancing the sustainable operation of national systems and programmes, with a specific emphasis on emergency readiness, food systems, and social protection.[16] Central to this strategy is Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS), addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition sustainably which is core to operations in Namibia.

In this context of rural transformation, Namibia, resilient and forward-looking, charts a course towards a future where every facet of development converges to create lasting change.

## Risk management

As WFP carries out its impactful initiatives in Namibia, it encounters a range of challenges that need careful navigation. The risk categories encompass internal risks related to finances, partnerships, communication, and data, as well as external risks such as environmental and economic factors.

### Internal Risks

- 1) **Financial risk:** One significant hurdle is the difficulty in securing funding due to Namibia's upper-middle-income status, limiting access to donor support and potential operational disruptions due to funding shortfalls.
- 2) **Partnership risk:** Another concern is the risk of service providers not meeting contractual obligations, potentially leading to delays in programme implementation.
- 3) **Communication risks:** Potential miscommunication about WFP's activities through the media also poses challenges. Ensuring effective communication and meeting the diverse needs of beneficiaries are ongoing priorities highlighting the need for strong community feedback mechanisms and clear communication strategies.
- 4) **Data risks:** Gaps in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data are also areas of concern.

### External Risks

- 5) **Environmental risks:** Namibia faces environmental risks such as persistent flooding and drought.

6) **Economic risks:** Global events like the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic affect the Namibian economy.

### **Mitigation Strategies**

To **address these challenges**, WFP is proactively pursuing strategies such as collaborating with government entities and participating in South-South Cooperation (SSC), particularly with countries of comparable scale in the region, to exchange skills and foster developmental progress. The organization is also forming partnerships with the private sector and enhancing internal controls. Key elements like skills development, well-defined contractual agreements, and active community engagement are deemed essential for building trust and ensuring the effectiveness of programmes. While challenges exist, WFP's proactive measures aim to address them transparently and contribute positively to the food security of the Namibian population.

## **Lessons learned**

The evaluation of WFP Namibia's operations of the CSP (2017-2024) has unveiled critical lessons for strategic enhancement.

1) A primary focus is **on revamping internal and external capacities for key Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) areas**, with an emphasis on refining strategic planning, design, and implementation processes.

2) The second lesson centres on strengthening **monitoring and evaluation systems**. This involves a comprehensive revamp of the monitoring plan, incorporating country-specific and changing lives indicators, coupled with a dedicated budget plan. This strategic move aims to bolster evidence generation, ensuring more effective activity design aligned with CCS objectives.

3) **Strategic partnerships and resource mobilization** emerge as the third lesson, highlighting the need for an updated partnership and fundraising strategy. WFP Namibia is set to finalize investment cases for its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP) which will commence from 2025-2029, diversifying beyond traditional financial partnerships to explore social-impact investments and public-private collaborations.

4) The final lesson underscores the imperative of further **integrating cross-cutting issues** such as gender, protection, nutrition integration, and environmental sustainability into interventions. Standardized sections on cross-cutting issues will be incorporated into project document templates.

Collectively, these lessons provide a comprehensive roadmap for elevating WFP Namibia's impact and operational effectiveness.

# Empowering Namibian Women

## Enhancing Local Agriculture through Value Addition



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Namibian women learn how to use solar dryers for value addition of their vegetable products.

### **Namibian women increase desirability of local grown products by implementing value-added features.**

Scaling up food systems is a priority for Namibia, which is why WFP is committed to advancing this objective by strengthening value addition as a critical action to maximize produce and reduce food waste.

Growing up in the Limbeza community, Zambezi Region, Alice Nyambo Muyoba, one of 600 women trained on value-added skills in the three regions of Oshana, Oshikoto and Zambezi, was accustomed to farming alongside her parents. Today, as a smallholder farmer and parent herself, Alice sells fresh and processed vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, nuts, beans, and soya chunks, to a local supermarket.

*"Over the last few months, I have learnt how to process and preserve all sorts of fruits and vegetables including packing, sealing and storage methods,"* says Alice, as she packs a bunch of fresh spinach into a carrier bag for a customer.

The Value Addition Programme Training was developed by the University of Namibia and conducted by WFP in collaboration with local food and agribusiness consultants Lesha Investment CC in 2023, with funding from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and Deloitte & Touche Namibia. The training focused on low-cost food processing and preservation methods, which are important in reducing food loss and increasing the shelf life of diverse and nutritious food.

*"Before this training, I would undervalue my vegetables by selling them at a low price, especially when they looked like they were about to spoil, but now I understand how to keep every vegetable in my garden fresher for longer, which allows me to make a healthy profit."* -Alice

In Namibia, food loss is a major problem occurring throughout the entire food value chain, with nearly one-quarter of the country's annual food production going to waste.

This loss is caused by the lack of knowledge amongst smallholder farmers on the management of fresh produce, inappropriate practices during pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest stages, and insufficient cooling and storage facilities. Limited access to food processing equipment, packaging materials, and restricted or no market access have also greatly contributed to food loss in the country.

Essential for the development and consumption of nutritious diets, improved household income and sustainability of agricultural businesses, is post-harvest loss mitigation and value addition practices.

*"In Namibia, value addition of agricultural produce is still limited. By equipping smallholder farmers, especially women, with skills on how they can preserve, add value and package their food allows them to generate income and introduces communities to a variety of nutritious foods."* WFP Food Systems Manager, Ndaindila Haindongo

The training empowered rural smallholder farmers, including, pregnant and breastfeeding women and persons living with HIV and AIDS, who have been receiving WFP support since 2021, with quality vegetable seeds, fertilizers, and hardware such as irrigation equipment, water pumps and shade nets. Over the years, these smallholder farmers managed to produce in excess resulting in a lot of the surplus harvest spoiling before it was consumed or sold.

People who participated in the Value Addition Training as cooperatives received solar dryers along with processing equipment and utensils such as scales, blenders, and pots.

To boost their resumes and improve their chances of receiving bank loans to expand their business activities, the women who completed the training received certificates approved by the University of Namibia, Lesha Investment cc, and WFP.

*"My household cannot be food secure if I waste what I grow, so I have learnt how to make use of every part of an ingredient, such as the off cuts from tomatoes, to make delicious soup,"* chuckles Alice. *"I am now providing tomato jam and ketchup for my family and teaching them how to make it as well."*

For now, Alice lacks additional finances to start her own value-addition production business. However, she has formed a women's saving group which will gather funds as start-up capital so the women can launch their businesses.

*"My journey is not easy, but I will not give up pushing forward to make a difference in my community."* says Alice.

Reducing post-harvest losses is a key element of WFP's transformative food systems approach in Namibia.

WFP Namibia is championing several innovative programmes and platforms in support of human capital development, livelihood diversification and rural transformation.



# Programme performance

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



**94** technical staff benefitted from a training to help with the development of a Social Protection Programme booklet.



**60** technical staff received training on monitoring and evaluation for national social protection programmes.



**10,985** students in **29** pilot schools across **7** regions have improved access to nutritious and diverse school meals.



**42** regional education officers trained on the management of the NaSIS platform to improve monitoring of the school meals programme.



**50,880** people reached through the 1000 Days nutritional awareness and education campaigns using social media and radio.



Over **600** women living with HIV and smallholder farmers trained on value-addition using local horticulture produce.

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

In the pursuit of a hunger-free and resilient Namibia, WFP's transformative journey unfolds through strategic initiatives that empower communities and fortify social protection.

Responding to identified challenges during the Zero Hunger Strategic Review [1], the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare (MGEPEWSW) recognized the critical need for enhanced awareness and coordination of existing social protection programmes, and the **development of the Social Protection (SP) policy**.

WFP's activities included the **technical support** for developing a Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS) and a Social Protection Programme booklet. This booklet, developed with the input of 94 technical staff who received specialized training, serves as a comprehensive guide to Namibia's social protection programmes, detailing government support, eligibility, and application processes to streamline access for those seeking assistance. These initiatives aimed to improve understanding and coordination among stakeholders, fostering better efficiency and cooperation among implementing organizations. Furthermore, WFP played a key role in **evidence-based policy dialogue**. In collaboration with UNICEF, a workshop on reporting for the implementation of social protection policies was conducted, enhancing monitoring and evaluation capacities for 60 technical staff.

Concurrently, WFP commenced the conclusive assessment of the **Blueprint on Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication**. This pivotal undertaking is instrumental in shaping upcoming social protection policies, strategies, and programmes in Namibia. A national steering committee, led by MGEPEWSW and co-chaired by WFP, oversees this evaluation process. WFP's technical support encompasses: facilitating the incorporation of independent consultants, scrutinizing evaluation tools, and coordinating stakeholder engagement.

WFP's commitment to supporting government-led efforts in social protection extends to the active collaboration with key partners, including MGEPEWSW, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the Social Security Commission, and the Environmental Investment Fund, to enhance the governance, capacity, and coordination aspects of the **Cluster Sustainable Village Project**. This innovative initiative, specifically targeting rural areas, aims to empower youth and women by creating industries, generating employment, and transforming rural communities. The government-approved feasibility study not only facilitated the pilot implementation in the Kavango West, Karas, and



Kunene Regions in 2023 but also underscored WFP's commitment to supporting government-led efforts in social protection. By focusing on strengthening national social protection system, WFP plays a pivotal role in ensuring the success and sustainability of this transformative project.

Further in its commitment to **transformative social protection**, WFP collaborated with the Government on the development of the Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG). Targeting individuals aged 18-59 in vulnerable conditions, the programme aims to combat poverty, enhance skill development, and promote community engagement. Draft documents, featuring a comprehensive approach, are set for review in early 2024, with anticipated implementation pending Cabinet recommendations. WFP provided vital technical assistance, including serving as a core team member, conducting a literature review, and co-facilitating stakeholder engagement.

Collectively, this **collaborative effort** highlights WFP's commitment to impactful social protection initiatives in Namibia.

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

During the 2023 reporting year, WFP in Namibia continued its dedicated support to the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture (MoEAC) with the implementation of the **Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP)**. This initiative aimed to enhance the well-being of 10,985 students in 29 pilot schools across seven regions by providing them with improved access to nutritious and diverse school meals.

The **HGSFP rations** include a variety of fresh vegetables such as spinach, beans, tomatoes, onions, condiments and food flavorings such as oil and salt and meat and chicken on alternate days. [2] The seven regions currently benefiting from the HGSFP are Hardap, Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, and Zambezi. In contrast, the National School Feeding Programme provides a daily meal of maize blend fortified with micro-nutrients such as soya-blend, sugar and salt. The 2023 assessment revealed the programme's success in enhancing school enrolment and attendance since its 2021 pilot, achieving an 11 percent rise to 10,985 students across seven regions and emphasizing its importance in enriching diets and educational achievements.

WFP's support has not only benefited students but has also unlocked the potential of **smallholder farmers** by creating market opportunities for their products. This strategic linkage resulted in improved market access and livelihoods for over 200 smallholder farmers in the seven regions.

Within the realm of **systems strengthening**, WFP prioritized activities to enhance the Namibia School Feeding Information Management System (NaSIS). This involved reviewing, upgrading, and implementing NaSIS to integrate specific indicators for the HGSFP. This system upgrade aimed to improve efficiency, track progress, and contribute to evidence generation, supporting the MoEAC in decision-making processes. **Capacity building** efforts were undertaken through collaborative training sessions conducted by WFP, MoEAC and a private sector partner (iMarketing Consultants). A total of 42 school-level implementers participated in training sessions focused on NaSIS.

Through **advocacy**, WFP positioned the HGSFP as a crucial initiative aligned with the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Namibia's active participation in global dialogues, including the Global School Meals Coalition, showcased the programme's potential on a national agenda. Key highlights included the Minister of MoEAC's attendance at the School Meals Coalition meeting, emphasizing the government's commitment to HGSFP and its potential for market access.

In partnership with the Harvard University and the MoEAC, WFP Namibia initiated a **National Value for Money (VfM) study** on best practices in HGSFP. This ongoing study serves as guidance for policymakers on the cost and economic returns of national school health and nutrition programmes.

The **collaborative efforts** extended to high-level visits, with the Assistant Secretary of State and Secretary of State from the USA visiting pilot schools in Namibia. Furthermore, a high-level virtual Brazilian study visit in October 2023 paved the way for the anticipated collaborations between the Government of Brazil and Namibia to strengthen HGSFP systems in 2024.

**Prospectively**, the HGSFP aims to expand its reach to other additional schools (including secondary schools). Scalability of the HGSFP will be driven by fund availability.

## **Activity 6: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programmes**

To empower vulnerable populations in Namibia to meet their food and nutrition requirements, WFP provides support to the Namibian government with a focus on **enhancing overall food security**.

Collaborating with governmental and non-governmental partners, WFP initiated a **value addition campaign**, titled '*Value-added Products for Improved Nutrition, Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Adherence, and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) for People Living with HIV (PLHIV)*,' across the Oshana, Zambezi, and Oshikoto regions.

This campaign targeted **vulnerable groups**, particularly women and children living with HIV, pregnant and lactating women, indigenous communities, and people living with disabilities, with the goal of increasing their consumption of value-added nutritious foods. The primary objective was to reduce ART/TB default rates resulting from a lack of access to food. [3] The campaign also involved training over 100 smallholder farmers on nutrition, post-harvest loss management, and mushroom farming using organic waste to enhance programme integration with food systems activities.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, the World Health Organization, GiZ, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, UNAIDS, Namibia University of Science and Technology, and the Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia, WFP actively participated in the **1000 Days campaign** in the Omaheke and Kunene Regions to promote nutritional awareness and education. The campaign featured diverse activities, including cooking demonstrations, nutrition training for community health workers and soup kitchen staff, sessions on complementary and exclusive breastfeeding, hands-on value addition training, provision of agri-inputs, and capacity building on good agricultural practices. In Omaheke, 100 beneficiaries receiving agri-inputs were trained on good agricultural practices, with the aim of boosting household food production for nutritious diets. Notably, various awareness activities reached a wide audience, with materials distributed at local hotspots, such as salons and cuca shops.

In conclusion, **WFP's multifaceted approach to nutrition** in Namibia encompasses collaborative initiatives with government and non-governmental partners. Through campaigns like the '*Value-added Products for Improved Nutrition, Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Adherence, and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) for People Living with HIV (PLHIV)*,' the focus on vulnerable populations, especially women and children living with HIV, is evident. By integrating nutrition training for farmers and actively participating in the 1000 Days campaign and promoting nutritional messages through the media, WFP aims not only to enhance food security but also to raise nutritional awareness and education, fostering a holistic approach to well-being in collaboration with a range of stakeholders.

**GAM:**

**Activity 1:** Gender and age were fully integrated in implementation and design of national shock responsive safety net activities, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP in collaboration with Government and national partners advocated for the equal representation of men and women during trainings and policy revisions.

**Activity 2:** Age was fully integrated in the implementation of school feeding relates programme as evidence by the WFP's Gender and Marker code 2. Moving forward, WFP will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture to further enhance both age and gender specific programming and targeting as well empowerment to smallholder farmers supporting the provision of diversified meals.

**Activity 6:** Gender and age were fully integrated in the design and implementation of activity as indicated by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP worked in partnership with various stakeholders through initiatives like the 1000 Days campaign, nutrition education, and value addition programmes to empower vulnerable communities of all genders and ages, promoting improved nutrition habits and behaviours.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.	2 - Fully integrates age
Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period



66 tablets donated to Government for data collection, tools enhancement, data analysis, and report writing valued at USD **13,295**.



63 technical staff were trained on improving the government's risk profiling for food insecurity and shocks.



WFP handed over equipment to strengthen climate-related Early Warning Systems (EWS) capacities and initiated a pilot platform for showcasing EWS data.

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

In Namibia, a country characterized by a delicate environmental balance and vulnerability to climate-related challenges, WFP plays a pivotal role in catalyzing positive change and fostering resilience among its communities.

In 2023, WFP continued its commitment to enhancing climate-related **Early Warning Systems (EWS)** institutional capacity in Namibia under the Project 2030 Fund. Collaborating with key government bodies such as the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), and the Namibia Meteorological Services (Met services), WFP facilitated the handover of equipment to strengthen EWS capacities and initiated a pilot platform for showcasing EWS data.

Despite challenges in sustaining government buy-in due to system complexity and ongoing data needs, indications of interest in additional funding underscore the importance of continued sensitization efforts. WFP also extended technical support to OPM for crafting the **National Resilience Building Strategy (NRBS) and Action Plan**, which integrates climate change adaptation, mitigation actions, and disaster risk management across diverse economic priority areas. The draft NRBS has undergone Cabinet Committee review and was finalized in 2023.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with OPM in providing technical assistance for the **Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA)** Report. This involved capacity strengthening in data collection through the procurement of 66 tablets for data collection, tools enhancement, data analysis, and report writing. The value of these assets amounted to USD 13,295. The VAA offers crucial information on food security and nutrition, informing programming and policy decisions, and guides targeted interventions for food-insecure households.

WFP Namibia has also collaborated with OPM on policy dialogues to enhance **climate resilience within social protection initiatives**. This collaboration involved the introduction of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) and the enhancement of the government's ability to profile risks related to food insecurity and environmental or economic shocks. This approach aims to build resilience through coordination, alignment with national priorities, and stakeholder involvement at various levels. The 3PA utilizes the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the *national level*, analyzing historical trends and risk factors to identify vulnerable areas. At the *sub-national level*, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) aligns multi-sectorial programmes with a seasonal and gender focus, resulting in an integrated operational plan. Finally, at the *local level*, Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) involves participatory exercises to tailor programme responses based on community needs, fostering ownership and prioritization.

In July 2023, a workshop on the **ICA** was conducted by WFP, which was attended by 30 technical staff members including government. This highlighted the 3PA's alignment with WFP policies and programmatic guidance, stressing partnership, stakeholder engagement, and alignment with national and local priorities for effective resilience building. A working group was established to support the coordination of the ICA. WFP technical support to the working group remains of value in advancing the completion of the ICA which is expected to be conducted in 2024.

**Leading the environmental pillar of the UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF)**, WFP collaborated with other UN agencies and the Namibian government counterparts to achieve shared environmental goals. Key accomplishments included collaborating with UNDP, FAO, and UNESCO on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal titled "*Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Enhanced Adaptation Planning and Resilience in Namibia*". Additionally, WFP worked with FAO and UNDP for concentrating efforts on Climate, Land, Energy, and Water Systems (CLEWS). Furthermore, active engagement in COP28 of the Namibian government and the UN underscored a steadfast commitment to global climate action.

**Looking ahead**, environmental priorities involve building multi-stakeholder capacity, addressing resource demands, exploring alternative financial resources in renewable energy, strengthening institutions for coordinated programming, promoting a circular economy, enhancing private sector partnerships, advancing digital transformation, and ensuring participation and inclusivity at all levels.

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

*Note: This activity was discontinued due to the Government’s reprioritization because of holistic recommendations provided by the National Food System Dialogues calling for the overhaul of Namibia’s food system to attain SDG 2.*

**GAM:**

**Activity 3:** WFP successfully incorporated gender considerations into the implementation of technical support and capacity building for hunger issues, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. This integration ensured that government policy discussions and programme development are based on evidence and a deeper understanding of hunger-related matters. WFP ensured the inclusion of gender perspectives in policies and strategies, while assisting with the regular reporting on the implementation of these policies. Additionally, WFP provided technical support for conducting assessments on food and nutrition security, which equally addressed gender dynamics.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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.



20,004 (51% being pregnant and breastfeeding women) severely food insecure beneficiaries reached with commodity vouchers.



USD 348,211 worth of commodities transferred to vulnerable populations in 3 regions: Kunene, Omaheke, and Oshikoto.



A Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS) was locally developed to improve programme rollout, targeting, and payment models.



49 community mobilizers and retail assistants were employed and equipped with skills on programme design, targeting, and beneficiary registration.

### Activity 5: 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.

In response to the imminent food crisis in Namibia, exacerbated by climate-induced shocks, lingering COVID-19 effects, and elevated food prices due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, WFP, with support from the Government of the Republic of Japan, allocated USD 500,000 to address the pressing needs of vulnerable communities. Following successful negotiations, the Namibian Government, through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM), chose to implement WFP's commodity voucher intervention for its national drought relief programme instead of in-kind relief.

The initiative focused on implementing a **commodity voucher programme** in three regions—Kunene, Omaheke, and Oshikoto—with the goal of complementing the existing government food bank response.

The overarching **aim of the programme** was to pilot the commodity voucher initiative, not only to provide immediate assistance to affected populations but also to enhance government capacity in designing, targeting, and effectively strengthening systems for rolling out similar social assistance programmes in the future.

Strategically focused on communities facing an IPC 3 (food crisis) classification, **the commodity voucher programme targeted** those with food security gaps indicated by high or above-usual acute malnutrition, or those marginally meeting minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or employing crisis-coping strategies. The initiative, inclusive of marginalized groups vulnerable to shocks, successfully reached 20,004 beneficiaries, with 51 percent being pregnant and lactating women. This comprehensive approach also addressed the specific needs of 3,680 malnourished children under the age of five and households experiencing reduced purchasing power due to high unemployment and limited coping mechanisms.

The **programme's impact** was substantial, preventing families from resorting to negative coping strategies such as consuming fewer, smaller, and less nutritious meals to extend their available resources. Through the provision of food assistance, the programme not only helped these households meet their basic needs but also saved lives. The Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index, measuring the frequency and severity of coping mechanisms, decreased in the three targeted regions of Kunene, Omaheke and Oshikoto. A total of 3,334 severely affected households in the targeted regions received unconditional food support, playing a critical role in stabilizing food-insecure vulnerable households against further effects of escalating food prices. Furthermore, the programme significantly improved food consumption, as evidenced by the food consumption score (FCS) [1] values specifically for the regions of Kunene and Omaheke. These regions met their 2023 targets and showed a positive trend in dietary diversification compared to their baseline data (refer to outcome results in data tables).

Moreover, the cash-based transfer programme played a crucial role in strengthening the capacity of the government and collaborating partners, resulting in **sustainable impacts**. The initiative successfully generated 49 short-term employment opportunities by involving 20 community mobilizers and 29 retailer assistants. NGOs and government



staff participating in the programme underwent essential skills training, encompassing programme design, targeting, beneficiary registration, database management, and community mobilization. Although the initial target was to establish 65 employment opportunities, the existing workforce proved to be sufficient.

The programme actively engaged local stakeholders, fostering **partnerships** with food producers, processors, and transporters. Thirteen local retailers were contracted, utilizing regional products and services to ensure the efficient delivery of commodities to beneficiary households. By October 2023, the Government, through the OPM DDRM, took a **significant step forward**. It launched the Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS), and initiated a nationwide commodity voucher programme in response to drought conditions, a testament to the successful outcomes and lessons learned from the WFP-led initiative. The CBMIS, significantly improving the design of Namibia's social assistance program. This was achieved by bolstering the monitoring system and refining both registration and payment processes.

In addition to external partnerships, the launch of the CBMIS was facilitated by internal partnerships through the technical and human resource support from the WFP Regional Bureau of Johannesburg, ensuring the platform's development and operational effectiveness. This **comprehensive approach** underscores the programme's far-reaching impact, offering valuable insights for future initiatives and highlighting the importance of collaboration, innovation, and sustainability in addressing complex agriculture and food security challenges.

**GAM:**

**Activity 5:** Gender and age considerations for Strategic Outcome 3 were partially integrated as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker score of 1. WFP and national partners gave priority to women, who made up 51 percent of the beneficiaries, ensuring that pregnant and breastfeeding women are prioritized and actively involved in various aspects such as implementation, management committees, and data collection. Overall, WFP will continue to address gender disparities for emergency related programmes.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023



**100+** metric tons of agro and horticulture produce was harvested, generating close to **USD 28,000** in income, and creating **368** jobs.



**12** food systems projects received agricultural and poultry inputs, infrastructure enhancements, and access to sustainable water sources.



Stampriet Primary School, Berseba Food Systems Project, Tsumkwe Clinic, and Schlip Clinic, each received **500** chickens for egg production.



**117** smallholder farmers from Oshana region, supply fresh produce to schools as part of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.



Over **205** smallholder farmers and **3** smallholder farmer aggregation systems provided with training on good agricultural and poultry practices.

### Activity 7: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country

In 2023, WFP in Namibia strategically refined its approach by **narrowing its focus** to 12 impactful food systems projects, a deliberate reduction from the 35 undertaken in 2022. This strategic decision allowed WFP to efficiently allocate limited funding resources, showcase tangible impact, and reinforce monitoring and evaluation practices. These integrated food systems projects were diverse, spanning resettlement farms, clinics, schools, correctional facilities, and backyard gardens, exhibiting varying sizes from 0.5 Ha to 150 Ha. The implementation models embraced a combination of horticulture and poultry production, with certain projects emphasizing both components, while others focused solely on horticulture.

The **overarching objective** of these food systems projects was to contribute significantly to Namibia's ambitious Zero Hunger initiative. Beyond immediate food provision, the projects aimed to catalyse transformation in rural livelihoods by fostering increased agricultural production, job creation, value-chain development, and climate resilience.

WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the production capacity of 341 **smallholder farmers**, with a keen emphasis on inclusivity, particularly targeting women and youth. Initiatives encompassed the procurement of agricultural inputs, infrastructure enhancement, post-harvest loss management, employment creation, and the strengthening of market access. **The outcomes** were indeed noteworthy, with the harvesting of over 100 metric tons (MTs) of agro and horticulture produce, generating over USD 28,000 in income, and the creation of 368 jobs, particularly benefiting women and youth in both long-term and short-term capacities.

WFP also intensified efforts to assist **smallholder farmers** in bolstering their production capacities and agricultural productivity. Collaborating closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Kunene Regional Council, partnerships were formed with entities such as GIZ and the Namibia Community Skills Development Foundation (COSDEF). These collaborations facilitated the provision of essential training in good agricultural and poultry practices to over 205 smallholder farmers and 3 smallholder farmer aggregation systems.

**Training and capacity building** became a priority, with WFP supporting the training of 107 smallholder farmers from regions such as Zambezi, Oshana, and Oshikoto. The 12 food systems projects received comprehensive support,

including the provision of agricultural and poultry inputs, infrastructure enhancements, and access to sustainable water sources. Notable examples include projects like Stampriet Primary School, Berseba Food Systems Project, Tsumkwe Clinic, and Schlip Clinic, each receiving 500 chickens for egg production.

To ensure the **long-term viability** of food systems projects, these initiatives were tailored to align with the government's existing programmes. This alignment was underscored by the country office's participation in the MAWLR's annual planning session for the 2023/2024 period. Furthermore, the scalability of food systems projects is facilitated by their varying sizes, sites and models. This variation allows the initiatives to expand their focus from meeting household consumption needs to supplying the local markets, enhancing the projects' impact and reach.

**Innovative solutions** were further explored to enhance market access and project scalability. Notably, the collaboration with Tololi, a Namibian-based youth-led company, resulted in the launch of an e-commerce platform which is efficient and user-friendly. [1] This initiative welcomed 117 smallholder farmers from the Ohangwena region, supplying fresh produce to schools as part of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

Additionally, WFP directed its focus towards developing robust **governance structures** for the food systems projects. Some projects such as the Ondera Resettlement Farm and Stampriet Primary School successfully registered as cooperatives, established governing committees, and initiated project bank accounts, ensuring effective project management, financial transparency and project scalability.

**Strategic partnerships** were instrumental in the success of WFP's initiatives, fostering collaborations with government entities, the private sector, and development partners. Key partners included MAWLR, Capricorn Foundation, Deloitte & Touche, the Federal Government of Brazil, the Government of Germany, GiZ, regional councils, COSDEF, the Namibia Aspiring Farmers Association (NamAFA), First National Bank (FNB), and B2Gold

To optimize **resource efficiency**, WFP collaborated with social impact-driven service providers like COSDEF, enhancing project implementation. Youth empowerment and unemployment reduction efforts were advanced through a partnership with NamAFA, leading to the employment of 30 individuals at WFP-supported project sites. Additionally, in collaboration with FNB, a mentorship program was implemented at the Ondera Resettlement Farm, benefiting over 300 households. WFP further collaborated with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare to execute a food systems project at the same location, benefiting more than 250 households. This initiative aimed to enhance access to and consumption of healthy, nutritious foods among vulnerable communities, ultimately enhancing their resilience to shocks and reducing their dependence on social protection programmes as a food source.

In response to **evaluation recommendations**, WFP improved the integration of cross-cutting issues, particularly gender and nutrition, into the design, planning, and implementation of food systems projects. Nutrition was prioritized, evident in planting schedules and the linkage of food systems projects to nutrition-specific interventions. For instance, the Epako clinic food systems project focused on providing diverse seeds to people living with HIV, individuals on TB treatment, and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

The **transformative impact** of WFP's food systems approach in rural communities was vividly demonstrated throughout 2023. The strengthened collaboration with MAWLR underscored the potential transition from NGO-type service providers to technical cooperation partners. Successful projects like the Berseba food systems project and Schlip clinic food systems project illustrated productive outcomes without the need for external service providers, with the Ministry's extension services providing advisory and technical support.

Despite these achievements, **challenges** in establishing governance frameworks at food systems sites were acknowledged as potential impediments to sustained project progression and sustainability. Thus establishing governance structures and exit strategies for food systems sites is a key focus in 2024.

As a testament to its comparative advantage, WFP showcased its ability to support the government in achieving self-reliance through a sustainable and transformative food systems approach in 2023. This strategic approach strategically sets the stage for WFP's Second Generation Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP), poised to accelerate resilience building and systems strengthening in the coming years.

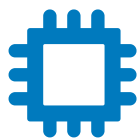
#### **GAM:**

**Activity 7:** The implementation of resilient and transformative food systems by WFP included the incorporation of gender and age considerations. WFP worked in collaboration with local community-based organizations, many of whom were led by youth, to enhance employment opportunities for young women at various food systems sites. This collaboration aimed to empower youth (men and women) to actively engage in agriculture as a means of generating a sustainable source of income. Additionally, WFP focused on providing information on access to nutritious diets to patients, undernourished children, and breastfeeding women. As a result of these efforts, food systems achieved the highest score of 4 on the Gender and Age Marker.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support government entities responsible for small holder farmers, promoting climate smart agriculture and access to sustainable markets	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 05: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period



4 digital platforms were developed and deployed, each improving data collection and analysis, and enhancing service delivery to the public.



A Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS) has been developed for effective implementation of social protection programmes.



An Early Warning System has been developed to provide real-time food and nutrition security data and address potential climate related crises.



The Tololi platform has been piloted with the aim of linking smallholder farmers to the Homegrown School Feeding Programme.

### Activity 8: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise

#### Supply Chain

In the realm of the supply chain diverse activities were conducted by WFP Namibia in 2023 including the procurement of vaccines, the delivery of mobile storage units, retailer assessments, and port assessments.

A key initiative is the **Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) project** in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS). This initiative involved the submission of Namibia's country support plan to the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A thorough planning exercise, conducted in collaboration with MoHSS and implementing partners, focused on crafting a service delivery plan and estimating associated costs. WFP, under this agreement, has committed to supporting MoHSS with in-country logistics requirements.

In line with the **African Union's objective of vaccinating 70 percent of the African population against COVID-19**, WFP's strategic engagements included signing a service level agreement with the Africa CDC and a framework agreement with the Mastercard Foundation.

Capitalizing on its **diverse and global supply chain network**, WFP successfully procured essential resources, such as 200 temperature monitoring devices, 10 laptops, and 10 monitors, along with necessary IT accessories. To enhance operational efficiency, WFP enlisted a consultant who successfully recruited 10 warehouse managers (administration officers) stationed at Central Medical Stores in Windhoek and Oshakati. These managers play a crucial role in strengthening the government's capacity and ensuring the seamless and timely delivery of vaccines, particularly to remote areas.

Subsequently, the delivery of 4x **Mobile Storage Units (MSUs)** from the Zimbabwe Country Office to the Office of the Prime Minister and the National Correctional Services took place.

Furthermore, WFP conducted supply chain **assessments namely a port assessment and a retailer assessment**. Initially regarding the port assessment, WFP is currently using five ports in Southern Africa but faces challenges with the Durban port. To address this, a port capacity assessment was conducted to find efficient entry points in Namibia. WFP, collaborating with BLG Logistics, assessed the Walvis Bay and Lüderitz ports to optimize handling commodities (valued at approximately USD 400 million annually) and enhance operational capacity in Southern Africa. The assessment involved engaging with key stakeholders to identify cost-effective alternatives and address existing challenges in regional port and corridor services.

Secondly, regarding the **retailer assessment**, a comprehensive retail assessment conducted in early 2023 in the targeted regions of Kunene, Omaheke, and Oshikoto confirmed the feasibility of using vouchers as a transfer modality. The positive results in all dimensions led to the initiation of the onboarding process for 13 selected retailers. The first



food basket was redeemed by beneficiaries from selected retailers in mid-2023 and reflected an immediate stimulatory effect on the local economies of the three targeted regions.

These combined efforts significantly contributed to enhancing **Namibia's supply chain capability** effectively across the nation.

### **Digital Services**

**The digital transformation initiative in Namibia** is a comprehensive effort aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of government systems through the integration of technology. The project's focus centers on the development and deployment of four pivotal digital platforms: the Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) platform, known as the Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS); the Early Warning System (EWS) platform; Tololi, an agricultural e-commerce platform; and the Namibia School Feeding Information Management System (NaSIS). Within the context of digital transformation, each initiative has unfolded with specific outcomes and outputs.

**Firstly**, the collaboration with the private sector (MTC) in the CBT project resulted in the completion of **the CBMIS platform**, ready for imminent launch and aims to support various social protection assistance programmes. However, despite government interest in incorporating it specifically into the Drought Relief Programme, the operationalization has been delayed due to internal capacity constraints, prompting the recognition of the need for capacity-building efforts for sustainable system maintenance.

**Secondly, the Early Warning System (EWS) project** has successfully completed and deployed its platform, awaiting formal approval for launch. This platform, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, is designed to provide real-time data on food and nutrition security, allowing the government to proactively address potential crises. [1] Outcomes include a fully developed platform, while outputs involve historical data collection, integration into government infrastructure, and plans for future AI-driven predictive analysis.

**Thirdly, the Tololi** platform, concentrating on market access for smallholder farmers, successfully concluded its pilot phase, offering valuable insights for the subsequent stage, which emphasizes real-time market intelligence and quality control. The pilot, executed at one of the HGSFP piloting schools, Mwadinomho Combined School in the Ohangwena region, generated successful outcomes, including the development of a system to assess market demand and supply specifically for school feeding programmes. The next phase entails expanding partnerships and integrating the platform more extensively into the broader food systems. Lessons learned from the pilot phase will guide the evolution of the platform for more effective market engagement and information dissemination.

**Fourthly, NaSIS, designed to digitalize the operation of the Namibia School Feeding Programme**, experienced a successful launch, complete with training sessions for trainers and administrators, and it is poised for a broader rollout, pending a service level agreement.

Furthermore, **additional innovative digital transformation initiatives** have included government training in smart agriculture technology and the establishment of a digital hub in the Ondera Resettlement Farm, which aims to provide various literacies, including digital, financial, and business skills to the community.

**The overarching aim** of the digital transformation activities is to leverage digital technology in enhancing various government services and programmes. Funding **challenges** have been acknowledged, with resources often treated as an afterthought. This highlights the necessity for digital transformation to be a core consideration in initial funding planning.

Integral to the project's success have been **partnerships** with the private sector, various government ministries, and regional initiatives such as the digital learning partnership with the UAE specifically the Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiative for Digital Schools.

**In conclusion**, the strategic outcome has witnessed the completion of several digital platforms, each contributing to streamlining processes, improving data collection and analysis, and ultimately enhancing service delivery to the public. **Valuable lessons** have been learned, emphasizing the importance of real-time data, robust supply chain networks, government buy-in, and the establishment of sustainable funding models for technology projects.

**Looking ahead**, the next steps for digital transformation include operationalizing developed platforms, addressing the funding model, expanding existing platforms' scope, building government capacity, and exploring advanced technologies for enhanced predictive capabilities that enable comprehensive and impactful digital agricultural transformation in Namibia.

### **GAM:**

**Activity 8 (Digital Services):** As indicated by a Gender and Age Marker score of 1, gender considerations were partially integrated into the execution of efficient and effective digital services. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and other partners to guarantee that the needs of vulnerable

groups, especially youth and women, are addressed. Through the implementation of various systems like NaSIS, EWS, Tololi, and the CBMIS platform, WFP actively promoted equal involvement of men and women in trainings, data collection, implementation, and monitoring in this activity.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Namibia stands out among the top-performing nations globally in closing gender gaps, aligning with Iceland, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden, Germany, Nicaragua, and Lithuania, having successfully closed at least 80 percent of their gender disparities [1]. In the Sub-Saharan African region, Namibia ranks first in terms of achieving gender parity. Despite strides in gender equality, particularly with ambitious government policies, challenges persist, especially in sectors traditionally dominated by men such as agriculture and in limited female representation in decision-making bodies.

To challenge gender norms, WFP promoted **gender-transformative results within its programmes and capacity building activities**. Such programmes where gender was mainstreamed in 2023 included food systems, nutrition, and cash-based transfers.

The **integrated food systems approach** implemented by WFP prioritizes gender equity, particularly targeting women farmers, to ensure equal access to training and skills development. Tailored training programmes cover essential aspects like agricultural practices, poultry management, post-harvest techniques, and market access, aiming to bridge knowledge gaps regardless of gender. These initiatives also extend to expectant mothers in healthcare centers. Through gender mainstreaming, WFP recognizes and empowers women's roles in agriculture and food production, addressing historical undervaluation. Through WFP and partner sensitization on women's specific needs and challenges, this has led to increased investments in women's empowerment, access to resources, and capacity-building opportunities, promoting inclusivity and recognizing women's vital contributions in rural areas.

A **positive example of gender integration through food systems** was through a comprehensive training programme that took place at the Opuwo Maternity Ward Integrated Food Systems Project, involving 19 participants, including hospital staff, marginalized communities, and expectant mothers. The training focused on various aspects of vegetable cultivation, covering planting, seedling preparation, fertilizer and pesticide use, harvesting, marketing, and record-keeping. The primary aim was to empower pregnant women and staff to cultivate a variety of vegetables, enhancing their access to nutritious produce. This initiative targeted addressing micronutrient deficiencies and reducing stunting during the critical first 1000 days of a child's life, while also aiming to improve birth outcomes and generate income through egg sales. The impacts of this training will be assessed in 2024.

WFP also integrated **gender considerations into nutrition activities**, including initiatives like the 1000 Days campaign, which educated pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, and men on nutrition. These efforts provided training in complementary meal preparation, family food management, food preservation, and water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, aiming to address gender disparities and promote healthier communities. Gender mainstreaming in nutrition has led to a deeper understanding of gendered dimensions of malnutrition, highlighting specific nutritional needs of women and girls. This has resulted in targeted interventions to address gender-related barriers to nutrition, leading to progress in women's empowerment and joint decision-making within households.

WFP's gender-sensitive **cash-based assistance programmes** during the Russia-Ukraine war's impact in Namibia targeted households led by women and those with malnourished children under the age of 5. Implemented across the Omaheke, Oshikoto, and Kunene regions, these programmes reached a significant number of beneficiaries. In 2023, WFP's efforts resulted in supporting 53 percent women and girls among the assisted population, addressing gender disparities. Gender mainstreaming in cash-based transfers led to more inclusive programmes, empowering women and reducing gender-based inequalities. This was evident in post-distribution monitoring which showed an improvement in acceptable food consumption scores and the reduction in utilizing negative coping strategies such as consuming fewer and less nutritious meals, for both male and female headed households in all three targeted regions.

Moreover, **WFP integrated gender into its capacity building efforts**. The country office targeted 10 technical staff, notably young agricultural entrepreneurs and women, by enabling their attendance at the Rural Innovation and Transformation Expo in partnership with the African Union Development Agency New Partnership for Africa's

Development (AUDA-NEPAD) and the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), achieving a 50 percent female participation rate to emphasize diversity. Furthermore, specialized training programs and informal sessions were designed to boost women's abilities in profitable farming practices and market access.

**To enhance gender integration in future initiatives**, insights from a recent gender and protection assessment are shaping the 2025-2029 2GCSP strategy. Key recommendations include boosting collaboration with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare for male engagement initiatives, empowering youth with technology and employment opportunities, and forging strategic partnerships to support positive parenting, psychosocial assistance, and combating gender-based violence. Emphasizing the importance of collective action, the strategy underlines the need for collaboration with UN agencies and government ministries to fill service gaps in underserved communities. It highlights the importance of building gender-sensitive capacities among partners and focuses on engaging men and boys and youth-centered, gender-transformative programming to advance gender equality, reduce violence, and ensure equitable access to food and nutrition.

Conclusively, **WFP's strategic integration of gender-transformative initiatives** in 2023 across food systems, nutrition, and cash-based transfers significantly propelled the journey towards achieving gender parity and empowering communities through its comprehensive programmes and capacity-building activities. **Moving forward into 2024**, WFP will strive to ensure gender parity by enhancing and expanding its gender mainstreaming activities, while also dedicating efforts to rigorously assess the impact of these initiatives to further refine and amplify their effectiveness in promoting gender equality.

# 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**

WFP is **deeply committed to the active involvement of programme participants, partners and staff** in decision-making processes, prioritizing their safety, security, dignity, and well-being. This commitment extends to ensuring no harm comes to individuals while providing meaningful access to assistance and upholding accountability to affected populations.

In Namibia, communities face numerous risks, including physical abuse, discrimination, and limited access to essential services, further aggravated by environmental challenges like droughts and floods that undermine their livelihoods. **In response**, WFP collaborates with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to conduct bi-annual Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses and comprehensive context and risk assessments. These initiatives aim to fully understand the risks faced by affected populations and to tailor interventions that mitigate these impacts effectively. Moreover, WFP is dedicated to making project sites accessible, treating beneficiaries with dignity, and ensuring their involvement throughout the programme lifecycle. This approach emphasizes sensitizing partners, fostering local capacities, and creating governance structures that reflect the needs and capacities of the communities served.

During **community engagement** missions in food assistance programme implementation, WFP actively included key stakeholders, addressing topics such as Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), PSEA, and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) through a dedicated phone number during the distribution phase of the cash-based transfer (CBT) programme. Notably, no major protection concerns were reported, and valuable feedback influenced the design of food rations and CFM channels. WFP proactively addressed concerns related to inconsistent ration values among retailers before concluding distributions.

In the **Integrated Community-Based Food Systems Projects** (ICBFSP) at maternity waiting homes, WFP prioritized initiatives to enhance the accessibility and utilization of gardens for pregnant women. This included the redesigning of planting beds to better accommodate the specific needs of this demographic.

To further enhance AAP in various programmatic activities, the country office collaborated with the Regional Bureau of Johannesburg to conduct a **comprehensive gender and protection assessment**, seeking recommendations for improvement. As part of the protection assessment, a thorough review of existing CBT distribution points was conducted, considering physical barriers and network challenges. The assessment proposed several mitigation measures, with a primary focus on reinforcing partner knowledge concerning Gender-Based Violence (GBV), gender dynamics, and protection-related aspects. The assessment also stressed the critical need to include marginalized groups, such as those residing in informal settlements, stateless individuals, migrant workers, refugees, undocumented vulnerable children, and orphans. Furthermore, the assessment highlighted the importance of collaboration with other UN agencies to conduct outreach activities in settlement farms, aiming to harmonize approaches for protection from Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and GBV.

**To address these recommendations**, the country office actively supported programmes to enhance targeting approaches, especially within the social assistance programme, by considering vulnerabilities and increasing community consultations. Furthermore, the country office will continue to sensitize partners to ensure beneficiary protection. This collaborative effort is expected to create a unified and effective strategy to address protection concerns and promote a safer environment for vulnerable populations in upcoming activities. WFP will also continue to advocate for the promotion of resilience activities tailored to people with disabilities.

Additionally, internally WFP has demonstrated a strong commitment to adhering to **Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)** standards by appointing dedicated focal points, launching sensitization initiatives, and requiring all staff to complete PSEA training. Additionally, the organization has undertaken individual meetings with country-level staff to assess their understanding of PSEA policies, the mechanisms available for reporting, and to address any unresolved issues, ensuring a thorough and comprehensive approach to PSEA compliance and awareness.

In conclusion, WFP's **commitment** to the well-being of programme participants and partners is evident in its comprehensive initiatives, from meaningful engagement and active participation to upholding PSEA standards.

Through community engagement missions and projects like the ICBFSP, WFP addresses concerns and enhances accessibility, prioritizing the dignity and protection of beneficiaries. Collaborating with the Regional Bureau reflects a commitment to continuous improvement, reinforcing partner knowledge, and supporting targeted approaches.

This holistic approach ensures that protection and accountability remain paramount, fostering a safer and more inclusive environment for vulnerable populations served by WFP.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Namibia grapples with pressing environmental challenges, including climate-related shocks such as drought and flooding, intertwined with the overarching issue of food insecurity. The country's fragile ecosystems, susceptible to climatic variations, pose a threat to the predominant small- to medium-scale agriculture that sustains a significant portion of the population. These challenges demand strategic initiatives, and in 2023, WFP played a vital role in environmental conservation and climate change mitigation.

WFP's programmes in Namibia actively contributed to the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, primarily by promoting improved agricultural practices and sustainable water management across relevant food systems project sites. The aim was not only to enhance food security but also to address broader environmental and social issues affecting vulnerable communities. WFP conducted internal assessments to ensure that its programmes align with environmental and social standards, with an emphasis on averting unintended environmental harm.

Furthermore, the country office took proactive steps by establishing an Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). This comprehensive framework guides WFP's interventions, ensuring alignment with environmental and social safeguards. These initiatives aim to contribute to the long-term positive change in nutrition, food security, and livelihoods, acknowledging the interconnectedness of environmental sustainability and overall well-being.

In 2023, 14.29 percent of field level agreements (FLAs), memorandums of understanding (MoUs), and construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities were screened for environmental and social risks, falling short of the targeted 50 percent. This indicates that the country office acknowledges the need for continued efforts to enhance environmental and social safeguards in the upcoming year (2024).

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS) has not yet been launched in WFP Namibia. However, discussions with the WFP Head Quarters (HQ) Environment Unit took place in the last quarter of 2023 and a formal EMS launch is expected during 2024. This strategic move reflects the organization's commitment to responsible and environmentally conscious operations. Under the EMS framework, WFP Namibia has undertaken a series of projects that underscore its dedication to reducing its environmental impact across various fronts.

To address **energy consumption**, the country office has implemented solar power systems with a size of 139 KWp and incorporated office lighting equipped with motion sensors which are installed in all offices and washrooms in the UN building. The sensors have the goal of reducing electricity usage by 15 percent. This not only facilitates a reduction in electricity consumption but also harnesses renewable energy sources, aligning with global efforts toward sustainability. The installation of these systems contributes to the country office's commitment to minimizing its carbon footprint.

Emphasizing **responsible waste management**, WFP Namibia has prioritized waste reduction through the introduction of segregation systems and recycling initiatives. Office waste is divided into four categories and collected in separate 25 litre drums: glass, cans, plastic, and paper. For food waste, a Bokashi composting container is utilized. [1] Notably, the office has implemented an innovative approach by utilizing the office food waste as compost for the on-site greenhouse, creating a sustainable and closed-loop system within the organization. These measures aim to optimize the disposal of waste materials and actively contribute to the reduction of environmental pollution while aligning with circular economy principles.

In the realm of **water conservation**, the country office along with other UN agencies has instituted monitoring mechanisms to track and reduce water consumption through automatic taps in all washrooms. This reflects a conscientious effort to optimize water usage and contribute to the broader goal of resource conservation while simultaneously providing enhanced accessibility for employees with disabilities. These initiatives showcase WFP



Namibia's proactive approach to addressing resource challenges in the context of environmental sustainability and inclusivity.

**Sustainable procurement practices** have been embedded in the operational framework, ensuring that the organization's sourcing activities align with environmentally friendly principles. This involves considering environmental factors in the selection of goods and services, contributing to the overall reduction of the environmental impact associated with procurement activities.

Furthermore, WFP Namibia has established a **small-scale greenhouse** within the UN compound. Beyond its environmental benefits, the greenhouse serves a dual purpose by utilizing funds earmarked for staff wellness. This innovative approach not only supports sustainable agriculture but also fosters a culture of well-being among the staff.

In essence, these diverse initiatives undertaken by WFP Namibia exemplify the organization's proactive stance toward minimizing its environmental footprint. By integrating **environmentally sustainable practices into its daily operations**, WFP Namibia sets an example for fostering a culture of environmental responsibility among its staff and stakeholders, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP Namibia has implemented key changes and initiatives to address malnutrition, recognizing its crucial role in human capital development. Aligned with national priorities in the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), WFP has strategically integrated nutrition across various programmes, including Food Systems projects, Cash-Based Transfer programmes, the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, and the nutrition programmes. WFP further integrated nutrition through its systems and for its people.

WFP's comprehensive approach across programmes, systems and people underscores its commitment to promoting overall health, sustainable development, and resilience, recognizing the cross-cutting role of nutrition.

## **Programme Integration**

**Within food systems projects** aimed at supporting smallholder farmers, nutritional considerations extend beyond just agricultural production, encompassing long-term dietary diversity. Farmers receive training in cultivating nutrient-dense crops and are empowered to sell surplus produce, providing an income source for accessing high-quality nutritious diets at the household level. The fresh produce not only supports vulnerable groups through WFP's 1000 Days campaign [1], clinic-based programmes, and school feeding initiatives but also enhance nutrition for pregnant mothers, and People Living with HIV (PLHIV).

**In the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) programme**, vulnerable households received support through food baskets valued at 2,100 Namibian Dollars (USD 112). The food basket included fortified maize meal, vegetables, dried beans, vegetable cooking oil, tinned fish, and salt, ensuring balanced nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and young children during the critical 1000 days window. This diverse food assistance allowed 3,334 households to consume more nutritious and balanced diets. Nutrition education was integrated with food assistance to promote better maternal, child, and overall family health successfully reaching 20,004 beneficiaries, including 51 percent pregnant and breastfeeding women, addressing the needs of marginalized groups prone to shocks. This contributed to an improved dietary diversity, food consumption, and nutrition knowledge among targeted populations.

**The Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP)** establishes a vital link between smallholder farmers and schools, providing consistent markets for nutritious fresh foods. This initiative not only generates incomes for farmers but also serves diverse meals to nearly 11,000 school-going children while complementing the existing fortified maize blend that is part of the national school feeding programme. Emphasizing the interconnectedness of nutrition and education, this initiative aims to reduce malnutrition, address micronutrient deficiency and anemia, prevent overweight and obesity, and enhance school enrollment and attendance.

**Under nutrition**, one notable initiative is the Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) targeting vulnerable populations, providing nutrition knowledge to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, parents/guardians of children under 5, and individuals living with HIV/AIDS. This approach, reached 50,800 beneficiaries, by utilizing modalities like nutrition billboards, radio broadcasts, and awareness sessions. [2] Additionally, WFP supports agricultural initiatives, providing seeds, fertilizers, and training on good practices, promoting backyard gardens for diverse and nutritious food production.

## **People Integration**

In a concerted effort to promote nutrition awareness and well-being, WFP initiated the 1000 Days campaign across five regions in Namibia (Omaheke, Kunene, Oshana, Zambezi and Oshikoto), targeting vulnerable populations. Collaborating with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, WFP conducted comprehensive training for 36 community health workers (10 males and 26 females) and 7 soup kitchen staff (1 male and 6 females). This training focused on essential nutrition topics, fostering a grassroots culture centered on balanced diets, healthy lifestyles, early detection of malnutrition, and building capacities to provide frontline nutritional support and education in their communities.

The 1000 Days campaign included an awareness day covering exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food groups, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), food safety, and critical nutrition action points for PLHIV. Sensitively addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the context of maternal and child nutrition, this initiative empowered community members to take charge of their nutritional well-being. It served as motivation for these individuals to

become nutrition advocates, disseminating information about balanced diets and fostering a culture of nutritional resilience. This grassroots approach ensures that the benefits of good nutrition reach every corner of the community.

Additionally, WFP partnered with the GIZ Farming for Resilience team to conduct cooking demonstrations for 52 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. This activity equipped beneficiaries with essential knowledge and skills for preparing nutritionally appropriate complementary foods and family meals using locally available ingredients.

### **Systems Integration**

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, WFP implemented a routine screening at clinics to detect malnutrition in children under five years, utilizing the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape as a tool. This proactive measure allowed healthcare workers and WFP nutrition staff to implement timely interventions.

**These cross-cutting achievements** exemplify WFP Namibia's commitment to an interconnected approach to nutrition. By integrating nutrition into various programmes, systems, and communities, WFP is not only addressing immediate needs but also laying the foundation for sustained nutritional well-being and resilience for the Namibian population.

# Partnerships

## Partnerships: Driving the Promise of Rural Transformation

WFP Namibia's partnerships focused on **key themes** such as innovative financing, diversifying donor engagement models, local government engagement, internal partnerships, and other collaboration with the public and private sectors in 2023. Building on the achievements of the previous year, the partnership unit maintained its momentum, achieving notable successes across the diverse programmatic portfolio.

In 2023, the country office faced **funding shortfalls** and pipeline breaks, with available funding covering only 64.6 percent of the needs-based plan (NBP), showing improvement from 2022 when only 55.8 percent of the NBP was funded. Notwithstanding, these challenges as well as the imminent challenges of resource mobilization in an upper middle-income country, the CO has achieved remarkable strides in its partnership development and resource mobilization efforts.

Steady contributions from **longstanding government partners** like Japan, Canada, Germany, and the UK enabled WFP to continue its flagship food systems, home-grown school feeding, and emergency response programmes. WFP also collaborated with the Federative Republic of Brazil for the third consecutive year, addressing food insecurity drivers in Namibia. The 2023 financial contribution from Brazil supported five initiatives, promoting long-term resilience and transformation within rural communities.

**WFP Namibia's partnerships with the government**, involved collaboration with the Regional Bureau in Johannesburg (RBJ) and the Kenya Country Office, in supporting the Office of the Prime Minister in Namibia (OPM). Together, these partners developed a commodity and beneficiary management information system, lauded for its numerous benefits by the Government, and will be used to implement the nationwide food voucher system as part of the drought relief programme. WFP's capacity strengthening efforts empowered OPM to conduct various activities, and the newly implemented system marks a significant shift towards a more efficient and digitalized approach in the Government's drought response.

**Innovative partnerships** involved tripartite cooperation models among WFP, the government, and the private sector. WFP teamed up with the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS), Impact for Africa S.p.A. (IFA), and Lithon Project Consultants Pty (Ltd). Their joint efforts led to the launch of an innovative integrated food systems project, aiming to increase domestic food production, develop agricultural value chains, and improve socio-economic outcomes. Each partner played a distinct yet complementary role. WFP provided technical support and facilitated market access, NCS contributed land and labor, IFA invested financially, and Lithon offered engineering support, project design, and management. This groundbreaking collaboration yielded outstanding results, showcasing proof of concept to address complex challenges within transformative food systems. Recognizing its excellence and sustainability, the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), based in the Ivory Coast, identified this non-traditional partnership as a model for exemplary agriculture. [1]

As part of its **novel approach** to partnerships, WFP Namibia explored other modalities of collaboration through **summits, symposiums, and events**. WFP, collaborating with the Capricorn Foundation, orchestrated the *Transformative Food Systems for Sustainable Development Symposium*. The symposium gathered over 100 stakeholders from diverse sectors to tackle issues related to food systems and advocate for partnerships to accelerate progress towards Zero Hunger. Notably, the event showcased success stories of youth and indigenous communities who have effectively initiated entrepreneurial and community-driven ventures in agriculture. The symposium recognized food waste as key driver for food insecurity in Namibia.

Furthermore, in celebration of **World Food Day**, WFP cooperated with the U.S Embassy Namibia and the Namibia Trade Forum (NTF) to host the *Feed Every African Starting Today (FEAST) Restaurant Week*, fostering advocacy and education efforts for food and nutrition security while raising resources for WFP initiatives. The primary objective of the event was to showcase and celebrate local indigenous cuisine, while also providing a platform for local vendors and stakeholders in the food and nutrition sector to connect and promote their products. The event also served to raise funds for the Sandwerf community project in Dordabis as well as the Stampriet Integrated Food Systems Project. Such an innovative partnership not only promoted food security but also encouraged corporate social responsibility and community engagement.

The partnerships of the country office in 2023 extended beyond the office settings and delved into **field operations**. Field visits strengthened donor relations and confidence significantly. Site visits aimed to engage with and understand communities needs and priorities, explore further collaboration opportunities, and assess the impact of WFP and donor-supported initiatives. One such example was senior officials from the U.S Embassy in Namibia visiting a pilot school in the Kunene Region to discuss partnership opportunities for addressing food security challenges through a school-based programme.

Anticipating **2024**, WFP reaffirms its dedicated commitment to be at the vanguard catalyzing action, transformation, innovation as well as measurable and long-lasting impact in a time of swindling donor interest in upper middle-income countries like Namibia. The overarching objective is to make a lasting and impactful influence on agriculture and food security, not just within Namibia but also across other neighbouring countries, achieved through the continuation of valuable partnerships.

## Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP's cooperating partners **were 100 percent local entities** in a bid to enhance resource efficiency, like the Namibia Community Skills Development Foundation (COSDEF), Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia (NamAFa) and Catholic AIDS Action (CAA).

These collaborations provided extension support, capacity building, and skills transfer to communities, resulting in increased agricultural output, generation of local employment opportunities, and sustainability of community-based initiatives as well as the implementation of the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) programme.

WFP and, youth-led enterprise, Tololi developed a digital marketplace to improve market access for smallholder farmers, as well as create a market for programmes such as home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP also partnered with local tech-giant Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) to develop a commodity voucher food programme. The locally developed digital solution addresses gaps and limitations in existing systems for social safety nets and enhances efficiencies and effectiveness, through registering beneficiaries and distributing food assistance digitally.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strengthened the partnership with the UN agencies through strategic and joint-programmes.

WFP partnered with **World Health Organization (WHO)** and the Ministry of Health and Social Services to extend the 1000 Days Campaign to Omaheke and Kunene regions, reaching over 500 people with essential nutritional knowledge.

Contributions from the European Union enabled WFP and **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** to support the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare in strengthening sustainable service delivery systems for integrated early childhood development and pre-primary education.

Furthermore WFP, **The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)** and Deloitte & Touche rolled out nutrition awareness and education, and value addition training to pregnant and lactating mothers, smallholder farmers, as well as people living with HIV/AIDS in Zambezi, Oshana and Oshikoto regions. This intervention was aimed at building nutritional awareness and skills development, in order to diversify livelihoods and create economic opportunities.

WFP also led the environmental pillar of the UN Partnership Framework in Namibia, working alongside UN agencies and the government to support environmental sustainability. Achievements included a Green Climate Fund proposal with **UNDP, FAO, and UNESCO** to enhance climate resilience and a collaborative focus on Climate, Land, Energy, and Water Systems (CLEWS) with FAO and UNDP. The UN agencies active participation in COP28 highlighted a strong commitment to global climate action.

Lastly, WFP supported numerous **UN led events in 2023** including the celebration of the UN Day. In addition, WFP joined several UN Country Team joint missions along with the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** to the Osire Refugee Camp and Gobabis to monitor and review the numerous interventions carried out by UN Agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

# Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP Namibia made progress in carrying out its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017-2024). As the country office continues to support government's efforts on the transformation of food security, a budget revision was approved in 2023 to align the successor CSP with the National Development Plan (NDP 2025 - 2030) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDC 2025 - 2030). The revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 45.9 million to USD 51.2 million and to date 48.9 percent of this requirement has been resourced.

While there continues to be challenges in securing adequate resources for the CSP, the government's financial support continues to increase and constitutes 3.98 percent of the total funding received towards the CSP.

WFP's strategic outcomes, encompassing five key areas, received funding at 65 percent of the annual needs-based plan of USD 7.32 million. This is an increase in percentage from the previous year, reflecting ongoing difficulties in raising funds for development in a country with an upper-middle-income status. Consequently, the implementation plan for the year was only at 57 percent of the Needs Based Plan (NBP). By the end of the year, WFP was able to raise 112 percent of the implementation plan requirement. However, there is a notable gap between expenditures and available resources, particularly due to complexity of capacity building in a development context which slowed the implementation process.

For **strategic outcome 1**, which concentrates on nutritional education and home-grown school feeding programmes, WFP, in partnership with the government, managed to secure 64 percent of the funds needed for the year. However, only 36 percent of these resources were spent due to the slow pace of enhancing systems and building infrastructure aimed at long-term benefits and sustainable development. Additionally, the extensive geographic coverage of the school feeding programme across seven regions and its large scale contributed to the slow spending of funds.

**Strategic outcome 2**, centered on evidence-building and capacity strengthening, saw available resources at 69 percent of the annual needs-based plan, providing an advantageous situation for WFP to support the blueprint of social protection in Namibia.

Equally, **strategic outcome 3**, addressing crisis response for vulnerable households affected by shocks, faced challenges as only 24 percent of the annual needs-based plan was secured, a 2 percent decrease compared to the previous year. This led to a reduction in cash transfer value and feeding days, necessitating prioritization for the most vulnerable groups. Nonetheless, the contribution from the Government of the Republic of Japan, enabled WFP to provide technical assistance to the Namibian Government on the use of existing social protection programmes to respond to shocks using Cash-Based Transfers.

Conversely **strategic outcome 4**, focusing on capacity strengthening of government institutions, received funding at 84 percent of the annual needs-based plan, being the most funded strategic outcome in 2023 as a result of generous response of donors' commitment to support the food transformation agenda in Namibia and WFP's commitment to rural transformation, earmarking contributions to this Strategic Outcome. Despite 57 percent expenditure level, which relates to the heavy infrastructure requirement at the initial stages, WFP has implemented some innovative and transformative food systems models impacting indigenous communities, youth and women.





































For **strategic outcome 5**, involves supporting the government through efficient supply chain and digital services. WFP, funded by the Mastercard Foundation increased the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Services on storage for emergency response. The provision of this support was initially planned for 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; however, funding was received in 2022, leading to implementation extending into 2023.

In 2024, WFP plans to sustainably demonstrate an efficient and transformative food systems model. The organization will enhance the government's capacity in reviewing designs and implementing strategies in relation to food systems and home-grown school feeding programmes in collaboration with relevant ministries and institutions, FAO, and private sector stakeholders.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,222,819	2,025,975	1,250,873	723,964
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	1,182,983	1,212,759	752,693	272,647
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	259,352	118,694	52,193	3,945
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	797,665	963,064	630,229	199,190
Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	125,965	131,000	70,270	69,511
SO03: 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.	2,039,835	813,215	498,180	451,317
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	2,039,835	813,215	498,180	451,317
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	2,648,131	1,046,754	2,237,141	1,278,900



SO04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	 2,648,131	 1,046,754	 2,237,141	 1,278,900
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	 2,648,131	 1,046,754	 2,237,141	 1,278,900
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 358,217	 204,448	 247,856	 164,646
SO02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	 358,217	 204,448	 247,856	 164,646
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	 299,509	 204,448	 193,336	 148,196
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	 58,707	 0	 54,519	 16,449
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 0	 209,998	 208,354	 97,907
SO05: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	 0	 209,998	 208,354	 97,907
Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	 0	 209,998	 208,354	 97,907

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 25,160	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 6,229,168	 3,487,176	 3,969,386	 2,265,418
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 640,066	 475,165	 623,558	 399,079
Total Direct Costs	 6,869,234	 3,962,341	 4,592,944	 2,664,498
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 446,500	 242,042	 131,492	 131,492
Grand Total	 7,315,734	 4,204,384	 4,724,437	 2,795,990

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Namibia: Acute food insecurity situation September - December 2022 and projections for January - March 2023 and April - August 2023 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (n.d.). <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156226/>

[2] Namibia: Acute food insecurity situation for July - September 2023 and projections for October 2023 - March 2024 and April - June 2024 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (n.d.). <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156545/?iso3=NAM>

[3] Nutrition-for-Health (N4H) – Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia. (n.d.). <https://www.nafsan.org/n4h/>

[4] Evaluation of Namibia WFP Country Strategic Plan 2017-2023 | World Food Programme. (2023, October 2). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-namibia-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2017-2023>

[5] CSP 2017-2023 extended for a year to 2024. 2GCSP from 2025-2029

### Graph - Total Transfers by Modality

In 2023, the Government decided not to conduct any cash transfers, opting instead to pilot a voucher system in partnership with WFP. This shift from cash or in-kind transfers, which often entail logistical challenges, aimed to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in addressing urgent food needs and to stimulate the local economy. However, the number of commodity vouchers distributed was less than half of the originally planned amount due to underfunding.

### Graph - Beneficiaries by Programme Areas

Only a third of planned beneficiaries received unconditional resource transfers due to under-funding.

## Operational context

- [1] Which countries are most densely populated? (2019, September 6). Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/most-densely-populated-countries>
- [2] United Nations. (n.d.). Specific country data. Human Development Reports. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/NAM>
- [3] National Planning Commission – Planning and spearheading the course of national development. (n.d.). National Planning Commission - Planning and Spearheading the Course of National Development. <https://www.npc.gov.na/> [https://www.npc.gov.na/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/vision\\_2030.pdf](https://www.npc.gov.na/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/vision_2030.pdf)
- [4] NDP 5 – National Planning Commission. (n.d.). National Planning Commission - Planning and Spearheading the Course of National Development. <https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans/national-plans-ndp-5/>
- [5] The Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021-2025). | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform. (2021, January 1). <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/na/national-legislation/harambee-prosperity-plan-ii-2021-2025>
- [6] The 17 Goals | Sustainable Development. (n.d.). <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- [7] International Food Policy Research Institute, <https://www.ifpri.org/project/national-agriculture-investment-plan-naip>
- [8] Launch of the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6) Formulation Process- National Planning Commission. (n.d.). National Planning Commission - Planning and Spearheading the Course of National Development. <https://www.npc.gov.na/launch-of-the-sixth-national-development-plan-ndp6-formulation-process/>
- [9] Namibia Global Hunger Index (GHI) - Peer-reviewed Annual Publication Designed to Comprehensively Measure and Track Hunger at the Global, Regional, and Country Levels. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/namibia.html#:~:text=In%20the%202023%20Global%20Hunger,of%20hunger%20that%20is%20moderate.>
- [10] The severity scale shows the severity of hunger—from low (0) to extremely alarming (50-100)—associated with the range of possible Global Hunger Index scores in 2021. The rankings are Low ( $\leq 9.9$ ), Moderate (10.0-19.9), Serious (20.0-34.9), Alarming (35.0-49.9), and Extremely Alarming ( $\geq 50$ ).
- [11] Ministry of Health and Social Services & National Statistics Agency. (2014). Namibia Demographic Health Survey. [dhsprogram.com. https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR44/PR44.pdf](https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/PR44/PR44.pdf)
- [12] World Food Programme (WFP). (2016). Namibia Zero Hunger Strategic Review Report. WFP Library Catalog. <https://wfp.tind.io/record/58381?ln=en>
- [13] [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/data-book-2023\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/data-book-2023_en.pdf)
- [14] Ministry of Health and Social Services Directorate of Special Programmes & UNAIDS. (n.d.). National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS Response in Namibia 2017/18 to 2021/22. UNAIDS.ORG. [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/NAM\\_2018\\_countryreport.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/NAM_2018_countryreport.pdf)
- [15] <https://www.namibiahc.org.uk/economy.php>
- [16] WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 | World Food Programme. (2023, November 17). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-strategic-plan-2022-25>

## Empowering Namibian Women

- [1] A total of 600 women received training aimed at reducing malnutrition and food insecurity, as well as managing post-harvest losses. However, there is insufficient evidence yet to assess the impact of these trainings on reduced post-harvest losses or entrepreneurial activities launched.

## Strategic outcome 01

Activity 1:

[1] <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/7b3a58ce059c45ed9428de1a3775e5a9/download/>

Activity 2:

[2] The maize blend constitute - The maize blend is fortified and by weight consists of 63% maize meal, 25% protein (soya) blend, 10.8% sugar and 1.2% salt.

Activity 6:

[3] Treatment default is defined as an interruption of TB treatment for 2 or more consecutive months during the intended treatment period.

Data Tables:

Outcome Results Table > Activity 2 > Number of national policies, strategies, programme relating to school health and nutrition

Completed:

1. Namibia School Feeding Information Management System (NaSIS)
2. Revision of the School Feeding Implementation Strategy
3. Case study on school feeding in partnership with The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture

The remaining two planned items will be rolled over to 2024 due to competing activities in 2023.

4. School Feeding Monitoring Strategy Update
5. Value for Money Study with Harvard University

Other Output Table > Activity 6 > E.4

There are two types of Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) approaches under the nutrition activity:

Under E.4 the SBCC is in relevance to flyers and in-person messaging that were to be shared with beneficiaries during the 1000 Days campaign. The target was under achieved due to a combination of reasons mainly underfunding for printing and translation of flyers and poor attendance of some events.

Under E.5 the SBCC was in regards to nutritional messages shared through social media and the radio in partnership with the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC). The wide reach of NBC led to the actual number of indirect beneficiaries 50,880 by far exceeding the target of 10,176. This figure represents the total count of people who have been reached, as determined by NBC Facebook and Twitter (X) analytics.

Other Output Table > Activity 1 > C.5

The lower actual number of training sessions/workshops vis-à-vis planned figures due to overlapping government priorities. The remaining trainings have been rescheduled to 2024.

## Strategic outcome 02

Other Output Table > Activity 3 > C.4: The planned figure of 35 was for an initial training that was completed for the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). However, 28 more staff were trained for the Vulnerability Analysis Assessment (VAA). This led to the actual figure exceeding the planned.

Other Output Table > Activity 3 > C.5 g.3: The number of technical assistance activities provided was lower than number of planned activities due to programmatic reprioritization.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] definition: The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a metric that assesses the dietary diversity and frequency of food group consumption by a household over a week. It assigns higher weights to more nutritious food groups, such as animal products, and lower weights to less nutritious ones, like tubers. This score helps categorize households into three levels of food consumption: poor, borderline, or acceptable, based on their dietary diversity and nutritional quality.

Outcome Results > Food Consumption Score (Oshikoto)

Initially, the distribution was scheduled to occur in three cycles spread over three months. However, due to the approaching end date of the grant, the distribution was condensed into a single cycle. This alteration in the distribution plan resulted in retailers in Oshikoto running out of food supplies and consequently, beneficiaries received a reduced quantity of commodities.

Output Results Data Table: indicator A.3.1

In 2023, the Government decided not to conduct any cash transfers, opting instead to pilot a voucher system in partnership with WFP. This shift from cash or in-kind transfers, which often entail logistical challenges, aimed to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in addressing urgent food needs and to stimulate the local economy. However, the number of commodity vouchers distributed was less than half of the originally planned amount due to under-funding.

Output Results Data tables: indicator A.4.1

Only a third of planned beneficiaries received unconditional resource transfers due to under-funding.

Output Results Data tables: indicators A.1.1 & A.1.7

The lower actual figures for number of people receiving assistance unconditionally/conditionally compared to planned figures was due to under-funding.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] <https://www.tololi.com/>

Data Tables:

Output Table F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure (Planned figure):

Initially, the Country Office (CO) did not account for capacity building for Smallholder Farmers (SHFs) due to uncertain funding. Once funding was secured, the CO organized training for 280 SHFs in the Kunene region on advanced agricultural practices as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG) Joint Programme. An additional 61 SHFs and community members from regions including Omaheke, Ohangwena, Kunene, Kavango East, Hardap, Otjozondjupa, and Oshikoto also received training, totaling 341 trained individuals. These efforts were made possible through collaborations with GiZ, the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), the Community Skills Development Foundation (COSDEF), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and the Namibia Aspiring Farmers Association (NamAFA), supported by contributions from German and Brazilian donors.

Outcome Results:

Outcome Results Proportion of people engaged in Income Generating Activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT):

Baseline establishment, for a new programme, the baseline is zero for the first year. In 2023, WFP's newly established capacity-strengthening initiatives were attended by 341 smallholder farmers, with 280 (82%) of them participating in income-generating activities afterward. Breaking down the data, 105 of the 157 female participants (approximately 67%) and 175 of the 184 male participants (95%) engaged in these income-generating activities.

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)

2023 Target: The country office (CO) initially aimed to create 100 jobs through IGA via WFP trainings and capacity-building initiatives. After the program concluded, monitoring revealed that 368 individuals engaged in IGA, meaning 82% of the trained beneficiaries started IGAs, significantly surpassing the initial target by 55%. The original goal was conservatively set at 27% or 100 people, considering it was based on a new indicator and the CO aimed to avoid overestimating.

Outcome Results > Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP in Zambezi

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP did not meet 2023 targets in Zambezi due to limited market access. This is being addressed through partnerships in 2024 with Zambezi Horticulture Producers Association (ZAHOPA) and the Namibia Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) to improve access to markets.

Outcome Results > Volume of smallholder sales (Karas, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Hardap)

Volume of smallholder sales did not meet 2023 targets in Karas, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, and Hardap due to market access and post harvest losses. This is being addressed through a partnership with Tololi to promote e-commerce for improving market access and promoting value addition. Furthermore, WFP is working with food retailers such as supermarkets to promote the uptake and sale of produce from smallholder farmers.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] The Sendai Framework focuses on the adoption of measures which address the three dimensions of disaster risk (exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and hazard's characteristics) in order to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk and increase resilience.

What is the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction? (2023, April 4). UNDRR. <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework#:~:text=The%20Sendai%20Framework%20focuses%20on,existing%20risk%20and%20increase%20resilience>.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2023. (n.d.). World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/in-full/benchmarking-gender-gaps-2023/>

Data Tables:

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men 2023 follow up: Data has not been collected on the men as the programme was mainly targeting pregnant and lactating women.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Data Tables:

Protection

Protection Data Table > % experiencing no barriers > 2023 Follow up Male (Kunene)

Only females participated in the post distribution monitoring as this was the majority of the targeted group, hence there are no follow up values for males.

Protection Data Table > % being treated with respect > 2023 Follow up Male (Kunene)

Only females participated in the post distribution monitoring as this was the majority of the targeted group, hence there are no follow up values for males.

Accountability

2023 target for the accountability indicator , percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes were not met in the regions of Omaheke and Oshikoto due to language barriers and no incentive provided for community members provided to attend the information sharing sessions.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Bokashi composting is an anaerobic fermentation process that relies on inoculated bran to ferment kitchen waste, including meat and dairy, into a safe soil builder and nutrient-rich tea for plants.

Reference: Planet Natural. (2023, August 7). Bokashi Composting: A Step By step instructional guide. <https://www.planetnatural.com/composting-101/indoor-composting/bokashi-composting/#:~:text=Bokashi%20composting%20is%20an%20anaerobic,rich%20tea%20for%20your%20plants>.

Data Table:

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks

One entity involved in food systems out of 7 entities were screened in 2023. The screening was conducted with the support of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist from Head Quarters. Furthermore a training was provided to staff to build local capacity on conducting such screenings in 2024 to meet the required target.



## Nutrition integration

[1] The first 1,000 days from pregnancy to age two represent a critical period for shaping a child's future. During this time, nutrition, care, and nurturing significantly influence a child's growth, learning, and overall well-being. Research in neuroscience and early childhood development underscores the profound impact of these factors on a child's lifelong outcomes. The importance of proper nutrition is emphasized, as poor nutrition during the first 1,000 days can lead to irreversible damage to a child's developing brain, affecting academic performance, future earning potential, and overall health. Addressing these factors is essential for a child's ability to break the cycle of poverty and avoid long-term health issues.

[2] Activity 6 under Strategic Outcome 1, focused on nutrition, successfully engaged 50,800 individuals using social behavior change communication messages disseminated through the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) social media platforms and radio broadcasts. This number reflects the total audience reached, as verified by the analytics from NBC's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Data Table:

The indicator "Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who can meet their nutritional needs" is determined by the proportion of Tier 1 beneficiaries who received either capacity building or commodity vouchers to the overall number of beneficiaries reached by the CO in 2023. This metric is designed to assess the effectiveness of interventions such as the provision of fortified food, specialized nutritious products, and efforts to promote dietary diversity in meeting nutritional needs.

For the numerator, the count included:

- Beneficiaries who were given commodity vouchers (20,004)
- Beneficiaries who underwent value addition training (600).

For the denominator, the calculation included:

- Beneficiaries who received commodity vouchers (20,004)
- Beneficiaries who underwent value addition training (600)
- Smallholder farmers who were provided with seeds (341).

## Partnerships

[1] NCS, WFP, LITHON and IFA launch groundbreaking project | World Food Programme. (2023, January 17).  
<https://www.wfp.org/news/ncs-wfp-lithon-and-ifa-launch-groundbreaking-project>

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	28,201	9,589	34%
	female	31,799	10,756	34%
	total	60,000	20,345	34%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,579	526	33%
	female	1,781	594	33%
	total	3,360	1,120	33%
24-59 months	male	2,369	789	33%
	female	2,671	890	33%
	total	5,040	1,679	33%
5-11 years	male	5,330	1,778	33%
	female	6,010	2,003	33%
	total	11,340	3,781	33%
12-17 years	male	3,281	1,096	33%
	female	3,700	1,234	33%
	total	6,981	2,330	33%
18-59 years	male	13,950	4,835	35%
	female	15,729	5,397	34%
	total	29,679	10,232	34%
60+ years	male	1,692	565	33%
	female	1,908	638	33%
	total	3,600	1,203	33%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	60,000	20,345	34%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	341	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	60,000	20,004	33%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	869,400	348,210	40%
Cash	372,600	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year				Root Causes	
Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 01: 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)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	106	115
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	6	1
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 02: 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)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	30	42
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	2

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	11,730	10,985
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	29	29
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100	202

**Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 01: Food-insecure people benefit from the government's improved capacity to design, implement nutrition sensitive interventions that improve access to and consumption of nutritious diet

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	4,000	947
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	10,176	50,880

CSP Output 06: • Food-insecure people benefit from the government's improved capacity to design, implement nutrition sensitive interventions that improve access to and consumption of nutritious diet

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	3

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Institutions responsible for DRM - **Location:** Namibia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	21	Secondary data
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**Target Group:** Institutions responsible for food safety nets programmes\_ Social Protection - **Location:** Namibia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	7	≥10	≥1	4	WFP programme monitoring
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**Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Institutions responsible for School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	3	WFP programme monitoring

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

**Other Output**

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

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 03: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	35	63
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	5	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	US\$	13,295	13,295

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Support to the OPM_ Institutions responsible for DRM - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	21	Secondary data

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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	31,799	10,599
			Male	28,201	9,405
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>20,004</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	372,600	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	869,400	348,211

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	21	21
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1
CSP Output 05: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	13	13

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Programme implementers - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						



Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=5	=2	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) - <b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24.42	≤12	≤12	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.68	≤11	≤11	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.05	≤11	≤11	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥38	≥38	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥32	≥32	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥35	≥35	89	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤38	≤38	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤32	≤32	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤35	≤35	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤34	≤34	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	≤26	≤26	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤30	≤30	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) - <b>Location:</b> Omaheke - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.8	≤7	≤7	4.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.54	≤7	≤7	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.17	≤7	≤7	4.43	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≥38	≥38	40	WFP
	Male	24	≥32	≥32	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥35	≥35	43	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤38	≤38	20	WFP
	Male	30	≤32	≤32	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤35	≤35	17	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≤34	≤34	40	WFP
	Male	46	≤26	≤26	39	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤30	≤30	40	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) - <b>Location:</b> Oshikoto - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	23.8	≤12	≤12	13.38	WFP
	Male	21.24	≤11	≤11	11.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.52	≤11	≤11	12.63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≥38	≥38	0	WFP
	Male	22	≥32	≥32	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≥35	≥35	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤38	≤38	20	WFP
	Male	16	≤32	≤32	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤35	≤35	18	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58	≤34	≤34	80	WFP
	Male	62	≤26	≤26	84	programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≤30	≤30	82	WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023** **Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

**Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country**

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 03: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened linkages to institutional markets to increase sales and revenue.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		157
			Male		184
		<b>Total</b>		<b>341</b>	

## Other Output

### Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: Government entities are provided with technical support to undertake system modelling and analysis

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	26

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 03: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened linkages to institutional markets to increase sales and revenue.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	117	117
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	88	88
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3

CSP Output 08: Smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened linkages to institutional markets to increase sales and revenue

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	14

## Outcome Results

### Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Food Systems Project Participants - **Location:** Namibia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	=100	=27	66.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=27	95	
	Overall	0	=100	=27	82	

**Target Group:** Food systems sites - **Location:** Namibia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥10,000	≥10,000	28,131	Secondary data
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<b>Target Group:</b> Marginalized and food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Karas - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Marginalized and food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Ohangwena - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Marginalized and food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Omaheke - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Marginalized and food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Oshikoto - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	>50	>20	20	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Marginalized and food insecure population - <b>Location:</b> Otjozondjupa - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Offenders, Marginalized communities and businesses - <b>Location:</b> Hardap - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥120	≥120	80	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School Going Learners - <b>Location:</b> Hardap - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.25	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.25	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Zambezi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	10	≥50	≥50	23.84	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian, development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services.</b>					<b>Crisis Response Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 08: Government and other partners benefit from on demand service delivery in order to procure, store and handle food and strengthen social protection and safety net programmes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	2	2	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	4	4	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	10	10	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	3	3	

<b>Outcome Results</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Data and Analytics Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	=80	≥80	80	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	58	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	42	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	58	=80	=100	98.37	WFP
	Male	42	=80	=100	98.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=80	=100	98.37	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Entities involved in food systems - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	14.29	WFP programme monitoring



## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	50.72	=50	=50	50	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	18.06	≥30	≥30	40	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	27.78	≥35	≥35	10	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	54.17	≥35	≥35	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Omaheke - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	2.94	≥30	≥30	38.89	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	29.41	≥35	≥35		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	67.65	≥35	≥35	61.11	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Oshikoto - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	11.59	≥30	≥30	30.77	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	37.68	≥35	≥35	30.77	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	50.72	≥35	≥35	38.46	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	88.64	=100	=100	80	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	=100	=100	90	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	66.67	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	40	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.2	=100	=100	60	WFP
	Male	87.1	=100	=100		programme monitoring
	Overall	92.65	=100	=100	60	programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Omaheke - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	92.31	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	90.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	91.67	programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	92.31	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	90.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	91.67	programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	76.92	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	72.73	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	75	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Oshikoto - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	78	=100	=100	95.24	WFP
	Male	70	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	89.74	=100	=100	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	≥90	≥90	90.48	WFP
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	94.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	47.62	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	48.72	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90.4	≥80	≥80	100	WFP
	Male	80.18	≥80	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	85.29	≥80	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Omaheke - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.32	≥80	≥80	61.54	WFP
	Male	78.34	≥80	≥80	63.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.33	≥80	≥80	62.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Ukraine-Russia war affected populations (PLWs, Marginalized communities, and drought affected populations) -						
<b>Location:</b> Oshikoto - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	68	≥80	≥80	66.67	WFP
	Male	92	≥80	≥80	66.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	66.67	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Claudia Altorio

A learner harvesting spinach as part of the home-grown school feeding programme.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

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

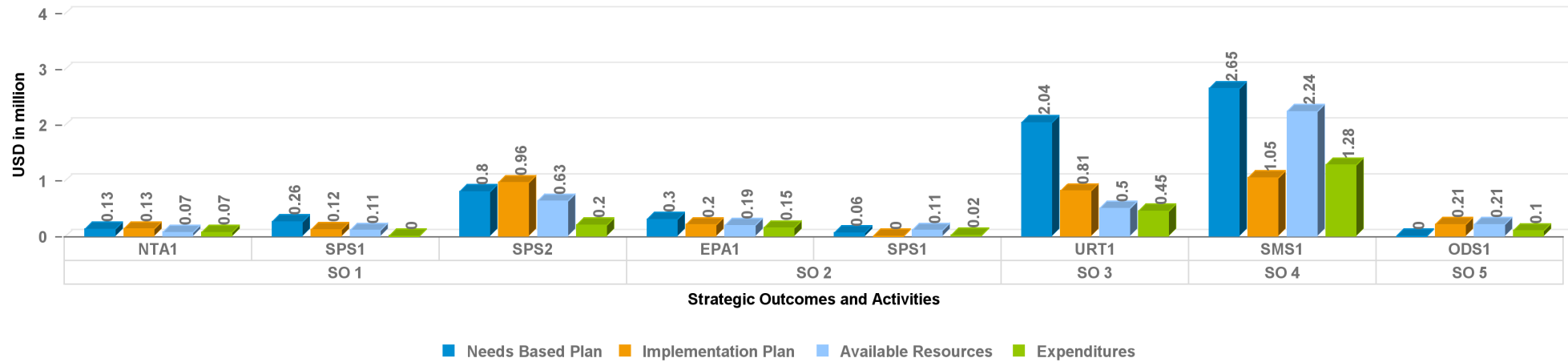


# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 in Namibia 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.
SO 4		Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023
SO 5		Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs
SO 1	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
SO 1	SPS2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
SO 2	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
SO 3	URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.
SO 4	SMS1	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country
SO 5	ODS1	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	2,039,836	813,216	498,180	451,318
	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	797,665	963,065	630,229	199,190
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	259,353	118,695	52,194	3,945
		Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	125,966	131,001	70,270	69,511
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,222,819</b>	<b>2,025,975</b>	<b>1,250,873</b>	<b>723,965</b>
2.4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	2,648,132	1,046,755	2,237,142	1,278,900
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,648,132</b>	<b>1,046,755</b>	<b>2,237,142</b>	<b>1,278,900</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia 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	299,510	204,449	193,337	148,197
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	58,708	0	54,519	16,449
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>358,217</b>	<b>204,449</b>	<b>247,856</b>	<b>164,646</b>
17.16	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	0	209,999	208,354	97,907
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>208,354</b>	<b>97,907</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	25,160	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>6,229,168</b>	<b>3,487,177</b>	<b>3,969,386</b>	<b>2,265,419</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>640,066</b>	<b>475,165</b>	<b>623,559</b>	<b>399,080</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>6,869,235</b>	<b>3,962,342</b>	<b>4,592,945</b>	<b>2,664,498</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>446,500</b>	<b>242,042</b>	<b>131,492</b>	<b>131,492</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>7,315,735</b>	<b>4,204,384</b>	<b>4,724,437</b>	<b>2,795,990</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

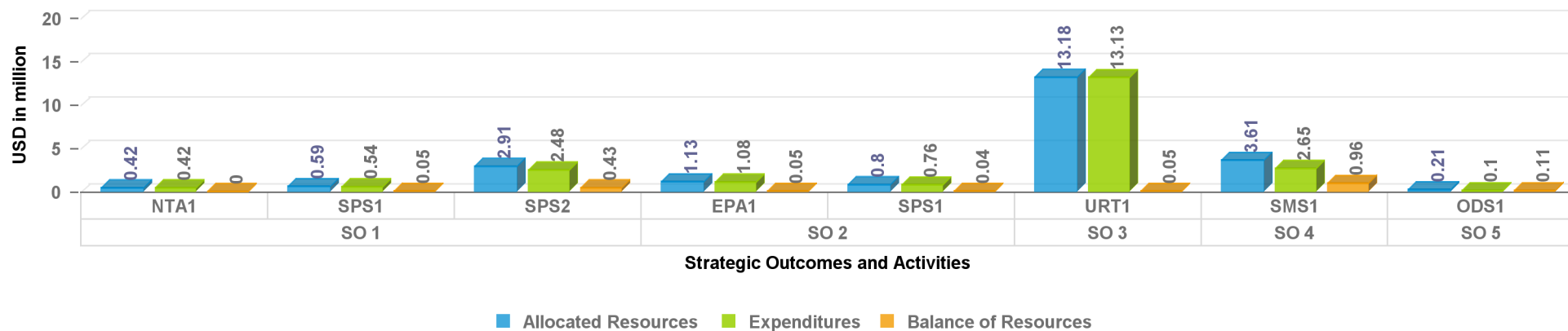
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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 in Namibia 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.
SO 4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023
SO 5	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs
SO 1	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
SO 1	SPS2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
SO 2	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
SO 3	URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.
SO 4	SMS1	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country
SO 5	ODS1	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	25,878,547	11,783,475	1,396,642	13,180,118	13,133,255	46,863
	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	4,264,064	2,914,284	0	2,914,284	2,483,245	431,039
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	1,386,210	585,826	0	585,826	537,578	48,248
		Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	1,497,709	416,369	0	416,369	415,610	759
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>33,026,530</b>	<b>15,699,955</b>	<b>1,396,642</b>	<b>17,096,597</b>	<b>16,569,688</b>	<b>526,909</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	4,974,889	3,610,058	0	3,610,058	2,651,816	958,241
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,974,889</b>	<b>3,610,058</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,610,058</b>	<b>2,651,816</b>	<b>958,241</b>
17.9	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia 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	1,816,200	1,127,002	0	1,127,002	1,081,862	45,140
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	746,283	802,319	0	802,319	764,249	38,070
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,562,483</b>	<b>1,929,321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,929,321</b>	<b>1,846,111</b>	<b>83,210</b>
17.16	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	580,270	209,999	0	209,999	99,551	110,447
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>580,270</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>99,551</b>	<b>110,447</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2017-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	25,160	0	25,160	0	25,160
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,160</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>41,144,172</b>	<b>21,474,492</b>	<b>1,396,642</b>	<b>22,871,134</b>	<b>21,167,167</b>	<b>1,703,967</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,868,830</b>	<b>1,439,019</b>	<b>11,808</b>	<b>1,450,827</b>	<b>1,226,348</b>	<b>224,479</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>44,013,001</b>	<b>22,913,511</b>	<b>1,408,450</b>	<b>24,321,961</b>	<b>22,393,515</b>	<b>1,928,447</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,821,732</b>	<b>1,392,768</b>		<b>1,392,768</b>	<b>1,392,768</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>46,834,734</b>	<b>24,306,279</b>	<b>1,408,450</b>	<b>25,714,729</b>	<b>23,786,282</b>	<b>1,928,447</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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