



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Namibia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Harvesting for a Second Chance	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	21
Strategic outcome 05	23
Cross-cutting results	25
Gender equality and women's empowerment	25
Protection and accountability to affected people	27
Environmental sustainability	28
Nutrition integration	30
Partnerships	31
Financial Overview	33
Data Notes	37
Annex	41
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	41
Figures and Indicators	42
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	42
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	42
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	42
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	42
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	44
Cross-cutting Indicators	54

Overview

Key messages

- **Food insecurity crisis:** Namibia is experiencing severe food insecurity, with 48 percent [1] of the population needing urgent assistance due to drought, economic decline, unemployment, and price shocks [2].
- **Emergency Response:** In partnership with the Government and key donors, WFP provided immediate relief through commodity vouchers, value vouchers, and soup kitchens, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women and drought-affected households.
- **Resilience-building:** WFP implemented long-term solutions, including sustainable agriculture projects, improved irrigation systems, enhanced digital social protection systems, and strengthened food supply chains to help communities withstand future climate shocks.

WFP's Impact on Food Security and Livelihoods in Namibia

Namibia's food security remains fragile, heavily dependent on imports [1] and vulnerable to global price shocks and supply chain disruptions. Climate change further exacerbates these challenges, with recurrent droughts straining local food production and deepening food insecurity. Between October 2024 and March 2025, food insecurity was projected to worsen due to a prolonged lean season, rising food prices, and El Niño-driven drought, with 1.26 million people (41 percent of the population) classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or higher [2]. While conditions are expected to improve from April to June 2025 due to La Niña bringing increased rainfall and better prospects for livestock and crops, significant humanitarian efforts will still be needed to mitigate food insecurity and strengthen resilience against future climate shocks.

In response, WFP delivered **emergency assistance** to the most vulnerable populations, including pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under 5, through commodity and value vouchers and community soup kitchens in drought-affected areas. In 2024, WFP's drought response reached four out of nine of Namibia's hardest-hit regions, by providing vital food support to nearly 27,000 people, helping to ease the impact of prolonged drought and economic hardship.

In addition to providing emergency assistance, WFP worked to strengthen **long-term resilience in food systems**. Through 18 community-based food systems projects and 29 schools under the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP supported 353 smallholder farmers with sustainable agriculture practices, improved irrigation, and better water access, helping communities withstand the impacts of climate variability.

WFP supported Namibia's **social protection, school feeding, and nutrition** initiatives by strengthening government capacities, promoting policy development, and integrating innovative solutions to improve food security, education, and resilience for vulnerable populations. WFP collaborated with the Office of the Prime Minister to review the drought relief food basket, ensuring it meets the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. Additionally, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, the Ministry of Gender and UNICEF to conduct a structural assessment for early childhood development centres, in preparation for the commencement of the early childhood feeding programme in 2025.

WFP drove **digital transformation** in social assistance, food security, education, and agriculture. This was done through innovative programmatic systems and operational platforms like the UN Partner Platform, which enabled civil society organizations to engage with WFP on partnership opportunities. Additionally, WFP's **supply chain initiatives**, including improvements to cold and dry storage infrastructure, enhanced operational efficiency and stimulated local economies.

WFP's **collaboration with various partners** played a crucial role in driving these efforts, contributing to capacity building, resource mobilization, and innovation. Key partners included the Government—specifically the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, the

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development; and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare—as well as the private sector, represented by companies like MTC, and local organizations such as Catholic AIDS Action and the Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia. These partnerships were supported by multilateral donors, including the Governments of the Republic of Brazil, the British High Commission, the Republic of Korea, Japan, UNAIDS UBRAF, and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, along with the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Private donors, such as the Capricorn Foundation, Namibia National Reinsurance Corporation (NAMIBRE), and NAMDIA Foundation, also made significant contributions.

As WFP prepares its next Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029), the organization remains committed to supporting Namibia's journey towards sustainable development, food security, and improved socioeconomic stability by saving lives and changing lives.

27,036

Total beneficiaries in 2024



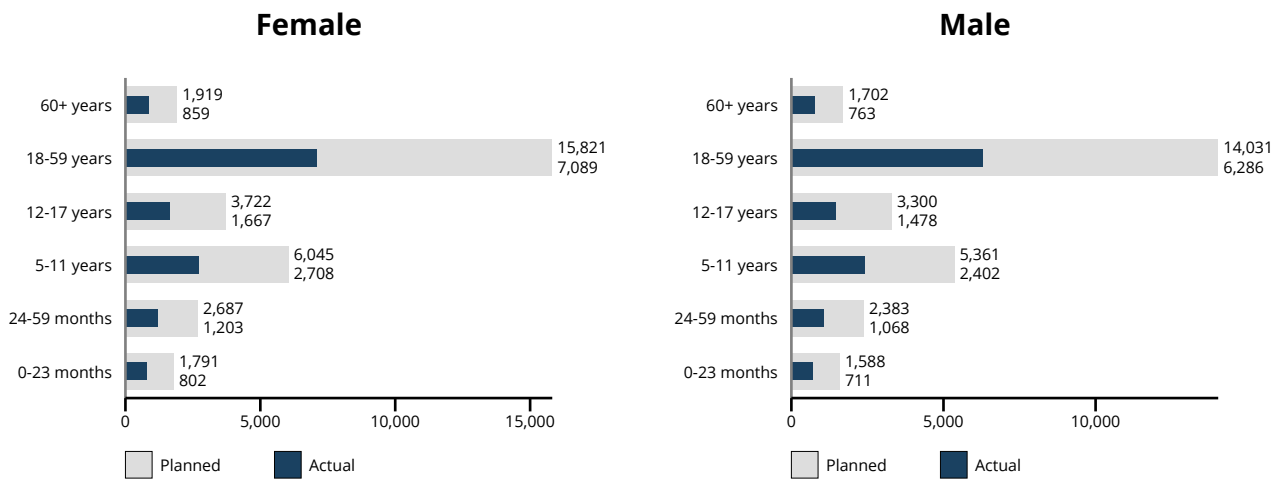
53% female



47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,894 (53% Female, 47% Male)

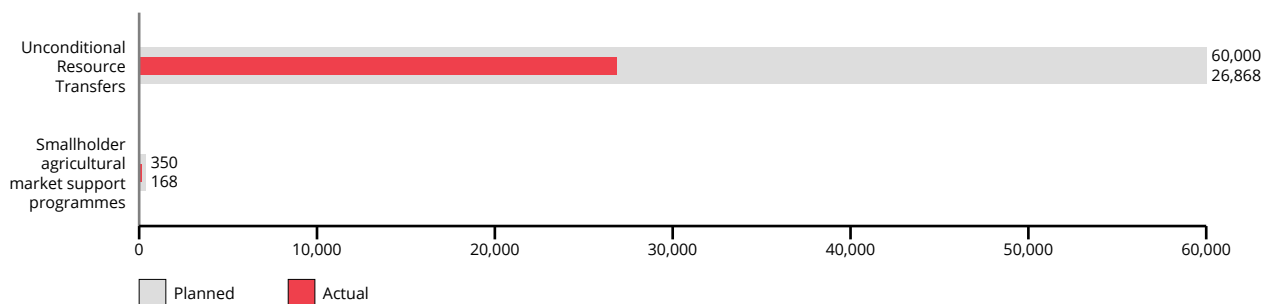
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



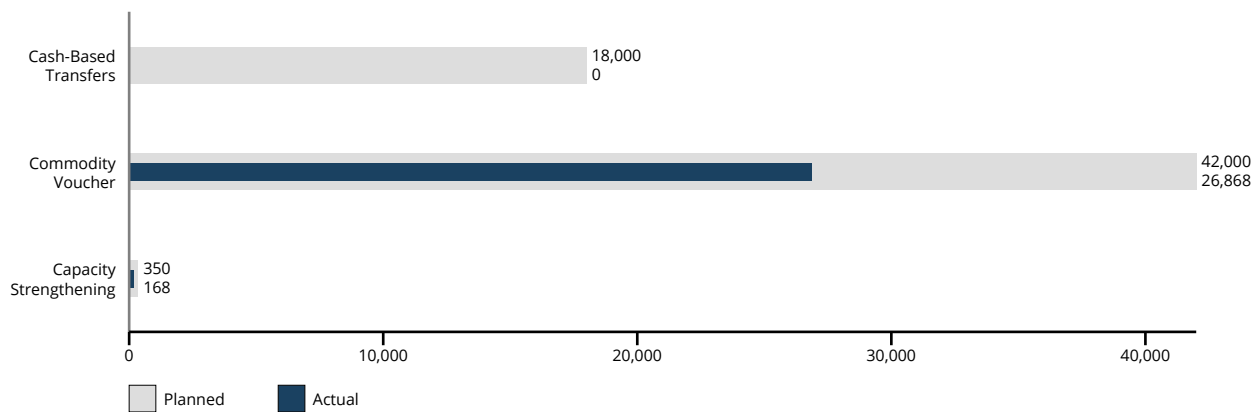
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



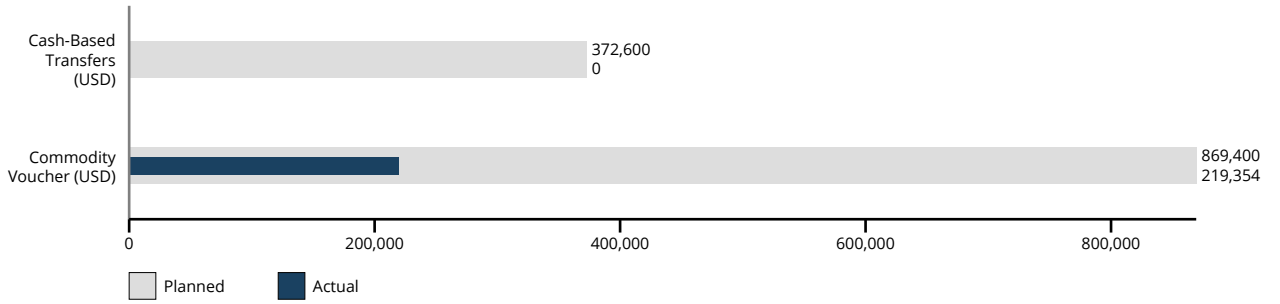
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



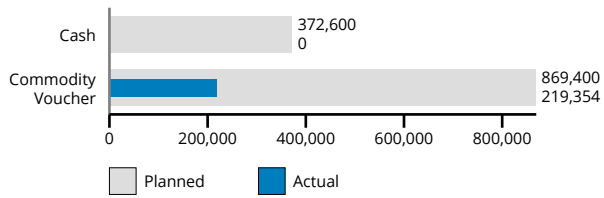
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Understanding the Operating Environment in Namibia



Namibia, with a population of approximately 3 million in 2024 [1], has attained upper-middle-income status [2], driven by abundant natural resources, strong governance, and sound economic management. However, deep-rooted social and economic inequalities persist, exacerbated by the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought [3], which has pushed poverty levels to 15.6 percent [4] based on the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day according to the World Bank [5].

Despite its upper-middle-income status, Namibia faces significant challenges, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Economic inequality remains high, with a Gini coefficient of 59.1 percent [6], placing Namibia among the

world's most unequal economies. This trend is further reflected in its 117th position out of 157 countries on the Human Capital Index [7]. Ranked 86 out of 127 in the 2024 Global Hunger Index with a score of 19.7 [8], the country experiences moderate but persistent hunger, driven by food insecurity, undernutrition, and vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks. However, according to the 2023 Joint Malnutrition Estimates by UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank, stunting prevalence in Namibia decreased from 24 percent in 2012 to 16.8 percent in 2022, classifying it as low based on the WHO threshold (<20 percent) [9].

Namibia continues to make strides in gender equality. In the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, the country ranked 8th worldwide [10], narrowing its gender disparity to 19.5 percent [11].

On 22 May 2024, the President of Namibia declared a National State of Emergency due to drought, prompting the Government to scale up its relief programme, targeting 340,000 households with food distributions, water provision, livestock support, and seed programmes. However, resources became overstretched, failing to meet growing needs. UN agencies, including WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, supported the Government's response and climate resilience efforts [12].

Despite the challenges, Namibia's development trajectory aligns with Vision 2030[13], the 6th National Development Plan (NDP6) [14], the Namibia Agricultural Investment Plan [15], and the Harambee Prosperity Plan II [16], in tandem with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [17]. These frameworks underscore the nation's commitment to food and nutrition security as pivotal to achieving broader developmental objectives.

WFP's operations in Namibia focus on reducing food insecurity by fostering resilience, rural transformation, and capacity strengthening. It supports the Government through initiatives that promote climate adaptation and smart agriculture. WFP also collaborates with the Government on capacity-building programmes aimed at maximizing agricultural potential, integrating innovative technologies, and optimizing the delivery and monitoring of critical programmes. In response to the 2024-2025 El Niño-induced drought, WFP is working closely with the Government to address the crisis and enhance climate resilience.

In 2024, WFP remained committed to shifting from life-saving interventions to sustainable agricultural practices, aligning with the WFP Strategic Plan (2022-2025), the current Country Strategic Plan (2017-2024), and the upcoming plan (2025-2029). This approach prioritizes systems strengthening and integrates country capacity strengthening for sustainable food security and nutrition.

Namibia's future looks promising with the election of its first female president in 2024, a milestone in the nation's political and social progress. With new leadership and WFP's continued focus on resilience, sustainability, and food security, the country is well-positioned for inclusive growth, gender equality, and long-term development.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP navigated risks affecting its operations, including funding shortfalls, adverse weather conditions such as the severe drought, and weak governance mechanisms. These challenges posed both strategic and operational threats, impacting WFP's objectives and the sustainability of operations.

Funding Shortfalls: Limited resources disrupted programmes and increased vulnerabilities among affected populations. To mitigate this, WFP diversified funding sources by engaging the private sector, mobilizing government support, and securing emergency funding from multilateral donors.

Adverse Climatic Conditions: In response to the severity of the current drought, WFP activated its emergency response plan to complement the government's efforts. This included providing direct assistance and enhancing the capacity and systems of the government's food assistance programme to address unmet needs.

Weak Governance Mechanisms: To strengthen governance and sustainability frameworks, WFP worked closely with the Government, reinforcing institutional structures to ensure long-term resilience and programme success.

WFP also implemented targeted risk management initiatives, including trainings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, anti-fraud, and anti-corruption. WFP conducted a comprehensive fraud risk assessment, alongside capacity-building efforts in internal controls, targeting, monitoring, and community feedback mechanisms (CFM). WFP revitalized the CFM structure to improve accessibility and functionality for stakeholders. WFP also plans to participate in the Global Assurance Project in 2025, further reinforcing operational assurance mechanisms and enhancing resilience against key risks.

Lessons learned

To improve its operations and focus in 2025, WFP is adopting key lessons learned from the Country Strategic Plan Evaluation (CSPE) 2017-2024. [18] Moving forward, WFP will prioritize underrepresented regions and at-risk populations in future planning. It will also improve its data collection, analysis, and use, while building staff capacity to ensure that the information gathered directly supports its strategic goals. WFP will work on strengthening the connection between its monitoring systems and efforts to build the country's capacity.

In addition, WFP will continue to develop **long-term, mutually beneficial partnerships** with the private sector. It will allocate the necessary resources, both financial and technical, to ensure that key issues are integrated into the design, planning, and execution of all interventions.

Finally, WFP will create a **detailed investment roadmap** and focus on designing scalable interventions that will have a lasting impact well beyond their initial stages.

Harvesting for a Second Chance

Farming for Rehabilitation and Reintegration in Namibia



© WFP/Erxi Wang

Jeremia, an offender at the Hardap Correctional Facility harvesting maize.

For the first time in Namibia, offenders are planting and harvesting crops for the local market. Today, their produce is a staple on grocery shelves across the country.

Jeremia, 43, is an offender at the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) facility in Hardap Region. He was interviewed by the WFP communications team about his experience with the Integrated Food Systems Project. Fondly recalling his childhood, Jeremia remembers growing up with his grandmother and enjoying school. His passion for agriculture was sparked when he attended an agricultural training in the Erongo region.

Reflecting on the programme, Jeremia takes pride in his role: *"I made history in this facility. I was the first person to plant seeds in this project, which now produces zucchini, sweet melons, pumpkins, butternuts, cabbages, and watermelons—both for the correctional facility and for market supply,"* he says with a smile.

Launched in 2023, this landmark initiative is a collaboration between NCS, WFP, Impact for Africa, Lithon, Hochland Farms, and the Office of the Prime Minister [1]. It equips offenders like Jeremia with agricultural skills, including modern planting techniques and land management.

WFP invested in climate-smart agricultural infrastructure, enhancing NCS's production capacity while strengthening market access, institutional frameworks, and skills development. NCS provided land and labor, while private sector partners contributed financial and project management support.

The project's impact is already visible. Successful harvests have enabled fresh produce donations to orphanages and elderly care homes, improving nutrition in vulnerable communities.

Initially launched on 3.4 hectares, the project yielded an impressive 32 tonnes of butternuts, 12 tonnes of pumpkins, and 50,000 heads of cabbage. In the 2023-2024 farming season, the cultivated area doubled to 6.8 hectares, with

equally remarkable results.

This initiative is part of a multi-year effort expected to expand across hundreds of hectares nationwide. The pilot phase, covering 6.8 hectares, aims to demonstrate a scalable model for transforming food systems while enhancing climate adaptation and mitigation. The key objectives are to boost agricultural production, strengthen the local economy, and improve access to nutritious food.

Jeremia's story reflects the personal impact of this transformation: *"My happiest day is harvest day,"* he says with a twinkle in his eye. *"I feel proud to eat food I have grown myself."*

Beyond improving nutrition and reducing reliance on expensive food imports, the project fosters rehabilitation. Deputy Commissioner Dolly, who holds a degree in agriculture, oversees farm operations and trains both offenders and officers.

"Hands are getting dirty. It's hot, yet nobody—except me—seems to notice," Dolly says, as offenders attentively repeat key agricultural terms like "soil preparation," "transplanting," and "fertilizer."

A core pillar of the programme is successful reintegration. Dolly explains: *"This is part of their rehabilitation. While they don't receive formal certificates, they are given a testimonial upon release, confirming the agricultural skills they've acquired."*

The next phase will focus on expanding production, diversifying crops, and increasing the number of participants, including offenders, officers, and community members.

For Dolly, the project's success is evident in everyday moments: *"The highlight of my day is walking into major retailers like Food Lovers Market, SPAR, and Metro and seeing people buy produce from this project."*

Life in a correctional facility is tough, but here, hard agricultural work is reaping rewards. One officer, previously uninterested in farming, became so inspired that he is now studying agriculture at university.

"It's a privilege to contribute to food security while equipping offenders with skills that help them rebuild their lives," says Dolly.

Offenders are often forgotten by society, but WFP's partnership with NCS is changing that narrative. This initiative offers second chances, restores dignity, and transforms lives—both inside and outside prison walls [2].

As for Jeremia, his dreams for the future are clear: *"My dream is to learn more about agriculture and start my own farm after my release. I want to build a better future for myself and my community."*

Programme performance

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



11,412 children were covered through the **home-grown school feeding programme** in 2024.



185 smallholder farmers supplying fresh food produce to schools benefiting from the **home-grown school feeding programme** in **7** regions.



3 national policies, strategies, and programmes on school health and nutrition were enhanced or developed with WFP support.

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

Social Protection

WFP strengthened social protection in Namibia through capacity building and policy development, focusing on five key areas: the Social Protection Policy Report, Conditional Basic Income Grant, Social Protection Booklet, Blueprint on Wealth Redistribution, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index. The **Social Protection Policy Report** [1] laid the foundation for Namibia's social welfare strategy. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare, WFP ensured it addressed the needs of vulnerable populations, emphasizing the integration of social protection into economic policies to combat poverty and food insecurity. The **Conditional Basic Income Grant (CBIG)** was a key step in supporting vulnerable households as it provides financial assistance to unemployed individuals aged 18 to 59 who meet specific criteria, including participation in community development activities. WFP provided technical support in designing and implementing this household-centered model, which reduces financial strain while fostering community involvement and resilience.

WFP co-facilitated the development of **Social Protection Booklet** to improve public awareness, outlining available social grants, eligibility criteria, and application processes. By improving accessibility and understanding, it empowers citizens to navigate the social protection system effectively and encourages greater use of available services. WFP also supported the development of the **Blueprint on Wealth Redistribution Evaluation** which aligns with government policies on poverty eradication and provides actionable steps for addressing economic inequalities. It ensures marginalized communities have the resources needed to improve their livelihoods, promoting long-term economic equity. Finally, WFP helped establish the **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**, a tool that offers a deeper understanding of poverty by assessing factors beyond income, such as education, health, and living standards. With WFP's support, the MPI helps policymakers identify vulnerable populations more accurately and design targeted interventions. WFP also emphasized linking food security and social protection programmes to strengthen Namibia's capacity to address current and future crises. These initiatives align with Namibia's National Development Plan 6 which prioritizes social protection to reduce poverty and strengthen resilience. Looking ahead, WFP plans to embed social protection within the food systems framework in its 2025-2029 Country Strategic Plan. This integration will enhance resilience by linking social protection with food security and agricultural development, fostering sustainable progress for vulnerable populations.

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

School Feeding

The Namibian school feeding programme consists of two components: the **general school feeding programme**, managed by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and provides meals to students in primary and combined state schools nationwide, and the **home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP)** that focuses on using locally sourced food from smallholder farmers and traders to feed students [2]. WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture with the pilot of the HGSFP in 2021 in 29 schools across seven regions with the aim of enhancing both educational and nutritional outcomes for children through these home-grown feeding activities. In 2024, the HGSFP

reached 11,412 learners, supported 185 local farmers, and benefited 403 cooks (96 percent women).

Research initially guided WFP's approach to ensuring the HGSFP was impactful and sustainable. Studies such as the *Oyayone Foundation Feasibility Study on the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme and Recommendations for Scalability* and a Harvard University-led *Value-for-Money analysis* highlighted the benefits of school feeding. Locally produced meals not only improved children's nutrition but also supported local economies. Midyear reviews of the HGSFP further demonstrated positive outcomes, with schools in the programme reporting better student retention and academic performance. In 2024, the programme served 11,412 students (50 percent girls), an increase from 10,985 the previous year. Research undertaken over the period of reporting also showed that students in schools with feeding programmes consistently outperformed those in schools without, confirming the positive link between nutrition and academic success.

WFP's advocacy played a key role in securing support and policy alignment for scaling up the HGSFP model to high schools, school hostels, and early childhood development centres. WFP, along with UNICEF and FAO, engaged government officials and participated in regional and global forums to share best practices and lessons learned on school feeding. These discussions emphasized strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity, fostering community engagement, and improving infrastructure to support sustainable school feeding. WFP also conducted workshops to build national capacity among government officials for managing and sustaining school feeding initiatives. These efforts, coupled with lessons on stakeholder coordination and local procurement strategies, were crucial in securing funding. As a result, WFP will support the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture with the expansion of the HGSFP to additional schools in the upcoming Country Strategic Plan. Additionally, with funding from the European Union and in partnership with UNICEF, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare with the roll out of the early childhood development (ECD) feeding programs in Omaheke, Kunene, Karas, and Erongo, targeting 6,814 students, including 527 marginalized children across 89 ECDs. WFP integrated technology to improve school feeding operations through the National School Feeding Information System (NaSIS), which enables real-time data tracking and evidence-based decision-making. In 2024, NaSIS reached key milestones, allowing the Government to establish a service level agreement, with the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture as the primary service provider and WFP overseeing the process. NaSIS has been recognized by the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition as a model for digital transformation in school feeding programs. This progress marks a shift towards sustainability, as the Ministry has begun allocating its own budget to support the system, reducing dependence on external funding.

In 2024, the HGSFP faced challenges such as extreme weather, limited capacity among smallholder farmers for large-scale production, and inadequate transportation to deliver produce to schools. In the 2025-2029 Country Strategic Plan, WFP aims to address these operational issues and mitigate climate-related challenges, ensuring the expansion and sustainability of school feeding initiatives.

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

Nutrition

WFP integrated nutrition into its programmes in Namibia to enhance food systems resilience and human capital development. This included collaborating with the Government (Office of the Prime Minister) to revise the drought relief food basket. WFP further complemented the food basket of Ministry of Gender by addressing the nutritional value gap through a value voucher worth USD 26.80, enabling targeted people at risk to access a variety of nutritious foods.

WFP combined social behaviour change activities with value addition and food production interventions to improve food availability, accessibility, and affordability. The country office trained 99 participants (78 percent women) in value addition, equipping them with skills to process locally grown produce such as carrots, tomatoes, and beetroot into products like juices, pickled vegetables, and vacuum-packed slices. This training enhanced food security, livelihoods, and profit margins while reducing post-harvest loss. WFP also provided equipment to support participants' food processing and preservation efforts. This community-centred initiative not only builds individual capabilities but also serves as a scalable model for national agricultural development strategies.

WFP supported the Government by providing technical assistance on social behaviour change communication to improve maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices. This capacity strengthening enhanced the Government's ability to implement effective nutrition interventions and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. As a result, 81 individuals (84 percent women) gained knowledge and skills on recommended nutrition practices, with a focus on HIV as a cross-cutting theme.

In 2025, WFP plans to expand its nutritional emergency response through soup kitchens, targeting 28,243 vulnerable children aged 6 months to 8 years across 5 regions namely: Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, Hardap and Omaheke. The soup kitchen programme will provide one nutritious meal three times a week, alongside essential nutritional monitoring and support. The meals will feature diverse, locally sourced ingredients to address nutrient gaps

and promote dietary diversity. This three-month intervention, in collaboration with the Government and cooperating partners, aims to prevent malnutrition relapse, improve food security, and strengthen resilience among vulnerable children, while setting the foundation for scaling these efforts within a broader national strategy.

GAM:

Activity 1: Gender and age were integrated in implementation and design of national shock responsive safety net activities, resulting in a gender and age marker **score of 3**. WFP in collaboration with the Government and national partners advocated for the equal representation of men and women during trainings and policy revisions.

Activity 2: Gender and age were partially integrated in the implementation of capacity building for school feeding relates programme as evidence by the WFP's Gender and Marker **score of 1**. Moving forward, WFP will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture to enhance both age and gender specific programming and targeting empowerment as well 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 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	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.	1 - Partially integrates gender and 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



WFP donated equipment valued at **USD 31,550** to the Government of Namibia for the **emergency operations center**.



WFP supported the training of **70** government staff, **enhancing Namibia's food security analysis**.

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

WFP strengthened climate resilience in Namibia through four key initiatives: enhancing the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NAMVAC) for food security analysis's capacity, implementing the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) system, developing an Early Warning System platform, and supporting the establishment of a digital infrastructure for an Emergency Operations Center. These efforts aimed to improve food security and emergency preparedness, equipping national entities with the tools to respond to climate challenges and protect vulnerable communities.

WFP in partnership with other UN agencies, academia and other stakeholders collaborated with the NAMVAC to strengthen food security and nutrition analysis by providing trainings on key methodologies. This support improved the quality of food security data available to the Government, enhancing decision-making and resource allocation, particularly during emergencies. By strengthening the NAMVAC's capacity, Namibia can better assess food insecurity and respond more effectively to crises with targeted assistance. The trainings also aimed to integrate capacity-building into the regular work plans of institutions, ensuring these activities are included in their annual budgets.

WFP supported the implementation of the IPC analysis. The IPC offers a standardized framework for categorizing food insecurity levels, ensuring consistent communication and coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and international partners. The IPC assessments conducted in May and October 2024 were crucial in guiding the national drought response, helping authorities identify high-need regions, constituencies, and villages to mobilize resources effectively.

WFP partnered with the Office of the Prime Minister to establish a multi-sectoral Early Warning System (EWS) for real-time monitoring and scenario modelling of food and nutrition security. The EWS integrates data such as IPC figures, fuel prices, health statistics, and weather conditions to support predictive analysis. The platform provides national authorities with timely insights, enabling swift, informed responses to emerging crises. The Government has also begun contributing to the system's operational costs, marking a step toward local ownership and sustainability.

WFP supported Namibia's climate change adaptation efforts by investing in the establishment of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), a crucial facility for coordinating national disaster response. With an investment of USD 31,550 for equipment, WFP equipped the EOC to manage climate-induced emergencies efficiently. Managed by the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, the EOC uses advanced IT infrastructure to support multi-hazard early warning systems, making it a central hub for emergency coordination. Other international partners further enhanced the EOC's effectiveness through critical training. Looking ahead, the Government will take on the operational costs of the EOC, while WFP will continue to support system integration with the platform for food and nutrition security. WFP is also exploring the use of artificial intelligence for early warning systems, scenario modelling, and decision support to improve emergency intelligence and coordination.

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
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in implementation of the ZHRM.	N/A

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.



26,868 people reached through commodity vouchers and value vouchers.



USD 219,354 transferred to people in the form of commodity vouchers.



143 retailers participated in commodity and value voucher programmes.

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 2024, Namibia faced a severe drought, prompting WFP to activate a targeted crisis response to complement the national drought response plan. Baseline data collected for the emergency drought response from Kunene and Ohangwena revealed worsening food insecurity. The consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI) values increased in 2024 compared to 2023, showing that households were resorting to extreme measures to cope with food shortages. Food consumption scores (FCS) deteriorated, with more households reporting poor or borderline scores due to food access challenges and supply disruptions. The livelihood coping strategies (LCS) also showed an increase in crisis measures, such as asset liquidation and borrowing, as incomes dropped, and food prices surged. These indicators highlighted the deepening food insecurity, emphasizing the urgent need for an emergency response to meet immediate food needs, stabilize livelihoods, and protect household resilience. With 146,000 vulnerable households and numerous marginalized communities in urgent need, WFP focused on efficiency, accountability, and empowerment through tailored interventions.

WFP provided food assistance and strengthened Namibia's social protection framework through a **three-pillar response**, leveraging government systems, modern targeting criteria, and localized solutions. This effort was made possible through donor funding from the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance, the Central Emergency Response Fund, the Government of the Republic of Korea, and the Government of Japan.

The first pillar of the response was the provision of emergency food assistance to the most severely affected households, targeting vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, and those facing food insecurity with no alternative support. Each household, averaging six members, received food commodity vouchers worth USD 29 (N\$550), which could be used to purchase essential items including 20 kg of maize meal (non-fortified), 4 kg of instant porridge, 4 tins of fish (400g each), and 750 ml of cooking oil, in line with the Government's drought relief programme. This horizontal expansion ensured consistent, transparent, and timely delivery of assistance. By leveraging existing databases and personnel, the intervention provided vital relief to thousands of households across Namibia.

The second pillar of WFP's response focused on addressing malnutrition, particularly in marginalized communities. WFP implemented a nutrition-sensitive support programme that complemented existing government assistance. Targeting households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5, WFP provided unrestricted value vouchers worth USD 27 (N\$500) per household, enabling the purchase of diverse, nutrient-dense foods. This support benefited three individuals per household, meeting the dietary needs of vulnerable groups. Alongside the vouchers, WFP provided social behavior change initiatives and nutritional education. By integrating the programme into the Government's special feeding programme for marginalized populations, WFP ensured scalability and impact. This collaboration also introduced greater nutritional diversity to diets, contributing to long-term health and malnutrition prevention.

The third pillar of WFP response involved supporting soup kitchens, with a focus on children at risk of malnutrition, including those recently discharged from severe acute malnutrition treatment. Implemented through community structures such as early childhood centers and orphanages, this programme provides wet feeding to children aged 6 months to 8 years. Meals are served three times a week, prepared by local partners at a cost of USD 0.43 per meal. This cost-effective approach ensures that nutritional needs are met, with each meal containing the four main food groups: protein, staples, fats, and vegetables. These meals are intended to supplement the meals already available at soup kitchens and those prepared at home. The soup kitchen initiative emphasizes collaboration with local vendors and community organizations, fostering local engagement and ownership.

WFP implemented a rigorous **targeting process** to ensure equitable distribution of assistance. Households were selected based on criteria such as subsistence farming losses, low incomes, and high dependency ratios, with special focus on marginalized groups and families with pregnant or breastfeeding women. Priority was given to households with incomes below USD 177 (N\$ 3,200) per month and those with vulnerable members, including the elderly and people with disabilities. This targeted approach enabled us to reach the most at-risk populations efficiently.

WFP's interventions went beyond immediate hunger relief. Cash-based modalities like value and commodity vouchers gave vulnerable populations the flexibility to address their specific needs while boosting local markets. By involving 143 **local retailers** and vendors in the voucher programmes, WFP stimulated economic activity and created jobs in drought-affected areas. Partnerships with larger wholesalers also enabled small retailers to access credit, allowing them to stock essential goods despite limited capital.

WFP's crisis response encompassed all 12 building blocks of the **WFP Social Protection Strategy**, addressing key areas such as policy and legislation, governance and coordination, platforms and infrastructure, planning and financing, assessments and analysis, advocacy, engagement and communications, monitoring and evaluation, program design, registration and enrolment, benefit delivery, and accountability and protection. It reached 26,868 individuals, ensuring food security and protecting against malnutrition during a critical period. Beyond addressing immediate needs, the programme fortified national digital systems such as the interoperable Commodity Beneficiary Management Information System, empowered local communities, and laid a foundation for resilience.

Overall, the WFP's 2024 drought response in Namibia, utilizing commodity vouchers, has yielded varying results across regions. Hardap saw significant improvement in food security, with 71 percent of households achieving an acceptable Food Consumption Score, surpassing targets. However, 26 percent of households in Hardap still relied on crisis coping strategies. Kunene continues to struggle with food insecurity, as only 24 percent of households reached an acceptable Food Consumption Score, though the percentage of households with a poor score decreased from 58 to 44 percent. Ohangwena experienced a decline in acceptable Food Consumption Scores, dropping from 56 to 40 percent, with a corresponding increase in poor scores to 22 percent. In Zambezi, 8.8 percent of households reported acceptable Food Consumption Scores, and 76.5 percent were in the borderline category. However, reliance on crisis coping strategies in Zambezi did decrease. Nutritional indicators for women and children remained stable but require ongoing monitoring.

Despite the programme's success, WFP faced **challenges** such as logistical constraints, resource limitations, and coordination issues that hindered its ability to meet the ambitious target. To address these, WFP strengthened partnerships with the Namibian Government, local stakeholders, and private entities. Integrating voucher solutions into existing social protection frameworks helped overcome these barriers, ensuring a streamlined response that minimized duplication and maximized impact for people at risk of food insecurity in Namibia. In conclusion, WFP's cash-based transfer initiatives in Namibia during 2024 reached nearly 25,000 individuals, ensuring food security and protecting against malnutrition during a critical period. Beyond addressing immediate needs, the programme fortified national systems, empowered local communities, and laid a foundation for resilience. As Namibia continues to navigate the challenges of climate-induced crises, WFP remains committed to refining its approach, expanding programme reach, and fostering sustainable solutions for long-term recovery and development.

GAM:

Activity 5: Gender and age considerations for strategic outcome 3 were fully integrated as evidenced by a gender and age marker score of 4. WFP and national partners prioritized women, who made up 50 percent of the people targeted, in various aspects such as implementation, management committees, and data collection.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	4 - Fully 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



168 smallholder farmers supported with **trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.**



USD 7,600 in sales through **eggs and horticultural produce** at the 18 food systems sites.

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

WFP enhanced its support to the Government by focusing on building resilience and improving food and nutrition security for at-risk populations. Efforts were aimed at strengthening community-based food systems, boosting productivity, and improving livelihoods. WFP expanded its focus to 18 food systems projects in 2024, a 33 percent increase from 2023, enabling better resource mobilization, tangible impact, and stronger monitoring and evaluation. However, water scarcity and adverse climatic conditions led to a decline in smallholder farmers' sales compared to the previous year.

These projects prioritized job creation, economic generation, and the introduction of climate-friendly infrastructure, along with agricultural and poultry inputs. Situated strategically at health centers, schools, and resettlement farms, the initiatives addressed the needs of diverse groups. Projects at health centers provided nutritious food to people living with HIV/TB, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under 5, improving adherence to antiretroviral therapy, preventing malnutrition among children, and promoting diverse, safe diets for women. Similarly, resettlement farms targeted indigenous communities benefiting from government resettlement initiatives, while school-based projects enhanced enrolment, attendance, and learning outcomes. WFP collaborated with government entities, private sector stakeholders, and development partners to drive the success of these initiatives. Key partners included the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Capricorn Foundation, University of Namibia (UNAM), and the Federal Government of Brazil. These partnerships created 80 employment opportunities for women and youth, ranging from full-time project coordinators to part-time gardeners. Through capacity-strengthening initiatives, UNAM trained 44 participants in post-harvest loss reduction, while collaboration with the Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia (NamAFA) equipped 38 individuals with financial management skills. Additionally, training by Farmer 2 Farmer benefited 17 farmers in pest control, farm organization, and advanced agricultural practices, leading to increased harvests and optimized poultry production.

WFP and partners prioritized enhancing agricultural infrastructure to boost climate resilience. Investments in shade nets, boreholes, irrigation systems, and chicken coops were made across seven of the 18 food system projects. These upgrades led to the production of over five tonnes of vegetables and crops, 65,000 eggs, and USD 7,600 in sales. Additionally, three sites secured Namibia Agronomic Board producer permits, improving visibility and market access for smallholder farmers. To further strengthen knowledge transfer, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform deployed 12 extension officers across six regions: Karas, Hardap, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Otjozondjupa, and Kunene. These officers played a key role in overseeing projects, coordinating between farmers and local councils, and training communities in sustainable agricultural practices. WFP supported the Government's commitment to transforming rural livelihoods by contributing USD 487,176 to the Namibia Rapid Rural Transformation Programme in the Omaheke and Kunene regions. The programme aims to improve access to essential resources such as energy, water, food, and services in health, education, and technology. In Omaheke, WFP installed Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) kits at the Government's Rural Development Center to ensure sustainability. This included 15 computers, a chicken coop, shade nets with irrigation systems, and a women's sewing programme, along with the establishment of governance structures. Work has also begun in Kunene, with implementation set to continue in 2025. The Kunene RRT has been integrated into the Government's Rural Development Center in Ongwediva for long-term sustainability. In 2024, WFP successfully graduated the Olukula Integrated Food Systems Project to self-governance. The site's ability to sustainably produce and distribute horticulture and poultry products enabled WFP to reallocate financial support to other priorities. This model will guide future food system projects in achieving community ownership and enhanced productivity.

Looking ahead, food systems remain a strategic focus under the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP). WFP will continue to align its efforts with Namibia's National Development Plan 6, specifically the Food and Nutrition Pillar.

GAM

Activity 7: The implementation of resilient and transformative food systems by WFP partially 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 investments in sustainability and livelihoods. More work is needed for gender transformative food systems as a result, food systems achieved a **score of 1** (partial integration of gender and age) 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	1 - Partially 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



90 percent of users were satisfied with digital services provided by WFP.



4 data and analytics solutions and services were provided to the government and partners by WFP.



2 supply chain solutions and services were provided to the government and partners by WFP.

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

Digital Services

WFP drove digital transformation in Namibia by implementing four innovative systems to address key challenges in social assistance, food security, education, and agriculture. These systems included the Commodity and Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS), the Namibia Integrated Digital Assistance Service (NIDAS) for social assistance, the Namibia Integrated Early Warning System (NIEWS) for monitoring food and nutrition security, and the Namibia School Feeding Information System (NaSIS). Each initiative aimed to improve efficiency, transparency, and accessibility, empowering both communities and government stakeholders.

The **CBMIS, launched in 2023** and accompanied by a nationwide commodity voucher programme to address emergency conditions, marked a significant step forward in modernizing social assistance delivery. The CBMIS improved the design and implementation of Namibia's social assistance programmes through its advanced interoperability setting a foundation for future digital transformation efforts. Building on the success of CBMIS, WFP partnered with the Government of Namibia to implement **NIDAS**, an advanced management information system that streamlined social assistance programmes. NIDAS enabled real-time data collection and analysis, improving the efficiency of aid delivery to vulnerable populations while ensuring accountability. WFP also trained government officials to promote system ownership, sustainability, and transparency, strengthening trust in government programmes. By 2024, NIDAS was used in seven drought response regions, complementing CBMIS to deliver timely and accurate support to those in need.

To enhance food and nutrition security, WFP launched the **NIEWS**, a platform that integrates data from weather forecasts and market prices. This system enables decision-makers to take timely actions to prevent food security crises. WFP conducted training workshops to familiarize stakeholders with the system. Although inconsistent data reporting from local agencies initially hindered its effectiveness, WFP strengthened partnerships and built local capacity to address this issue. As a result, NIEWS now equips stakeholders to anticipate and mitigate food crises, reducing the risk of malnutrition in vulnerable populations.

WFP supported the progress in the development and implementation of **NaSIS**. The system has now been structured to enable the Government to implement a Service Level Agreement, with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture serving as the service provider while WFP provides oversight. This shift marks a move towards sustainability, as the Ministry now allocates its own budget to support the system, reducing reliance on external funding. NaSIS is expected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of school feeding initiatives, contributing to better food security and educational outcomes for students.

WFP's digital transformation initiatives in Namibia in 2024 have improved social assistance, food security, education, and agriculture. Through innovative systems and inclusive partnerships, these efforts have strengthened accountability and operational efficiency while empowering communities.

Supply Chain

WFP implemented a range of supply chain initiatives in Namibia, focusing on **infrastructure enhancement, capacity building, and emergency response**. These efforts improved storage systems, supported national trade networks, and addressed critical humanitarian needs.

WFP collaborated with the Namibian government to improve **cold chain and dry storage facilities**. Two 40-foot refrigerated containers were delivered to medical centers in Oshakati and Rundu as part of a collaborative effort with the Mastercard Foundation and Africa Centre for Disease Control (CDC). These units, complete with backup generators,

are designed to ensure safe storage of temperature-sensitive vaccines and pharmaceutical supplies, addressing logistical challenges which were highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, delays in installation due to issues such as crane hiring, and vendor selection required involvement from WFP Headquarters engineering and ministry stakeholders. WFP aims to operationalize these units and conduct temperature-sensitive logistics training in 2025, enhancing vaccine storage and distribution systems.

To address **dry storage needs**, WFP donated four mobile storage units (MSUs), with a combined capacity of 15 metric tonnes (15,000 KGs), to the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) and the Office of the Prime Minister. These units safeguard grains and reduce food waste, with one currently utilized in Divundu for storing wheat and maize. The MSUs have inspired interest from the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency, which seeks to replicate this storage model at additional sites. Despite these successes, the remaining units are yet to be deployed, presenting an opportunity for further collaboration with regional councils.

Capacity building was a key focus for WFP in 2024. WFP drafted a strategic reserve report to enhance grain management practices at five silos in Kavango East, Omusati, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Zambezi. These silos store and process grains into maize meal and other products, ensuring food security and reducing food waste. The report recommendations have the potential to improve operational efficiency and expand local capacity.

WFP also supported **the Rapid Rural Transformation Initiative**, informed by a south-south learning visit to Madagascar. The initiative deployed integrated kits in Ben Hur Village in Omaheke and Okandjambo Village in Kunene, including solar panels, greenhouses, irrigation systems, and digital hubs, promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development. The RRT kits are anticipated to benefit 3,600 people (3000 in Omaheke, and 600 in Kunene). Thus far, the initiative has created short-term employment opportunities, and it is estimated that 50 people might benefit from long-term employment generated by these interventions.

In emergency response, **WFP expanded its retailer-focused food assistance programmes**, scaling operations from three to nine regions. A total of 143 retailers were assessed to manage redemption systems and electronic devices, enabling them to better serve communities. To overcome financial barriers faced by small retailers, WFP partnered with major suppliers to establish credit facilities, ensuring access to essential food commodities. This approach has stimulated local economies, fostered regional ownership, and created jobs, while also strengthening small and medium enterprises.

WFP's supply chain initiatives in Namibia during 2024 have addressed critical storage and logistical challenges, improved national capacity for managing food and pharmaceutical supplies, and enhanced emergency response systems. These efforts reflect a commitment to building sustainable, resilient supply chains that support local economies and meet humanitarian needs. However, challenges such as delays in installation, and coordination issues highlight areas for improvement.

GAM:

Activity 8 (Digital Services and Supply Chain): As indicated by a gender and age marker **score of 3**, gender considerations were integrated into the execution of efficient and effective digital services and supply chains. 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 service delivery. Age was not integrated into these activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	3 - Fully integrates gender

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Namibia has made significant strides in gender equality, ranking among the top nations globally and leading Sub-Saharan Africa in closing gender gaps. Ambitious government policies and progressive frameworks have driven this progress, reducing at least 80 percent of gender disparities. However, systemic inequalities remain, particularly in agriculture and women's representation in decision-making.

WFP and its partners have implemented targeted, gender-responsive interventions to address systemic barriers and meet the diverse needs of women, men, girls, and boys. By integrating gender-sensitive strategies into food systems, nutrition, and crisis response, WFP has driven gender-transformative progress in Namibia. In 2024, efforts focused on capacity strengthening and equitable access to resources, ensuring marginalized groups, particularly women and girls, directly benefit. These initiatives advanced WFP's gender commitments, increasing women's participation in agricultural value chains, improving food security, and promoting equitable decision-making in households and communities. Data from WFP gender equality indicators show that 53 percent of programme participants were women, with nearly 100 taking on leadership roles in food system initiatives. These outcomes highlight women's critical role in food systems transformation, particularly as smallholder farmers and informal sector workers. In 2024, WFP prioritized women and girls across crisis response, nutrition, and resilience activities. To inform crisis response, WFP monitored the minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) indicator, a proxy for micronutrient adequacy among women of reproductive age. Findings showed that 70 percent of women had an MDD-W score of 5, indicating limited dietary diversity, while 30 percent scored 6, reflecting more diverse diets. Given that MDD-W assesses diet quality based on the consumption of at least five of ten food groups within 24 hours, these results underscored the need to continue targeting crisis response efforts, with a focus on vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and Advanced Community Health Care Services Namibia, trained 81 people (84 percent women) to improve household nutrition. The programme focused on maternal, infant, and young child feeding, equipping pregnant and breastfeeding women, caregivers of children under 5, and individuals with HIV/TB to make informed nutritional choices.

WFP's crisis response and nutrition initiatives have deliberately included men, particularly in food distribution and social behavioural change programmes, to promote shared household responsibilities. This approach has reduced the burden on women while encouraging men's active participation in nutrition and food security activities. Addressing social norms has been central to WFP's efforts, achieved through collaboration with government entities and partners via the UN Gender Themed Group. WFP's resilience activities focused on challenging social norms to advance gender equality in agriculture, delivering impactful results for women. Through hands-on value addition training, 45 participants (76 percent women) gained practical skills to improve their livelihoods. A partnership with the Namibia Aspiring Farmers Association (NaMAFA), a fully female-led cooperative, provided financial management training to 38 individuals, strengthening collective action and economic independence. Additionally, WFP's Farmer 2 Farmer initiative trained 17 participants (12 women, 5 men) in organizational development and farm management, including pest control. These interventions not only increased women's participation in agricultural production, processing, and marketing but also promoted female leadership, challenging discriminatory norms and advancing gender equality in the sector.

To ensure its initiatives are inclusive and address the needs of men, women, girls, and boys, WFP has developed a comprehensive **Gender Action Plan for the 2025-2029 Second Generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP)**, allocating 21 percent of the CSP budget to gender-focused activities. This marks a significant step in integrating gender considerations into strategic planning. WFP has also prioritized building capacity and enhancing gender-sensitive data collection within its monitoring and evaluation systems to deepen its understanding of gender dynamics and inform more effective, evidence-based interventions. As part of these efforts, WFP conducted a gender and protection assessment in consultation with local and regional stakeholders. This process not only strengthened the integration of gender and protection considerations into programming but also established actionable gender-focused plans and identified opportunities for collaboration with partner organizations.

WFP continues to drive progress toward equality, transform gender dynamics, and promote equitable opportunities. These efforts play a vital role in advancing sustainable development and fostering resilient communities across Namibia.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a major challenge in Namibia, with cases surging during the COVID-19 pandemic, sparking public protests in 2020. Statistical data from 2018 revealed that 15.9 percent of women aged 15-49 years reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence from current or former intimate partners within the previous year [1]. A WFP-facilitated assessment, conducted through the UN Gender Theme Group, confirmed persistent violence against children and adolescents despite existing legal protections. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen inclusive programming, with a focus on GBV prevention and support for marginalized groups.

WFP partnered with UNFPA and UNICEF to **enhance operational effectiveness**. A joint UN assessment was conducted at the Osire refugee camp, and a men's cooking competition, organized with the United Nations Gender group, was launched during the 16 Days of Activism campaign, aimed at challenging traditional gender roles. Through collaboration with the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, these initiatives have promoted shared domestic responsibilities and addressed gender stereotypes.

For the crisis response activity, in the Kunene, Ohangwena, and Hardap regions, the percentage of **people reporting being treated with respect** fell slightly below the planned target of 90 percent in 2024, with Kunene at 81 percent, Ohangwena at 71 percent, and Hardap also failing to meet the target. Challenges included limited staff and partner training, cultural misunderstandings, high demand on retailers to provide food during peak drought periods, insufficient community sensitization, and staff shortages, which impacted communication, service delivery quality, and beneficiary experiences. In contrast, the Zambezi Region met the target, reflecting effective engagement and service delivery in that area. Efforts are underway to address the identified gaps through enhanced staff and partner training, improved community sensitization, and an increase of onboarded retailers for food provision, ensuring a more respectful and consistent experience for people across all regions. Additionally, WFP explored different implementation modalities, engaging with local business owners to develop practical and sustainable models during the emergency crises response e.g., during the registration process, various forms of identification were accepted including national identity cards, hospital documents, or baptism certificates.

On food and nutrition assistance access, in Kunene, 100 percent of beneficiaries reported no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Access was also high in Zambezi (97 percent) and Ohangwena (90 percent average). **On safety concerns**, all regions reported high levels of safety. Kunene had no safety concerns reported (100 percent). Zambezi reported minimal safety concerns (99.42 percent with no concerns), as did Ohangwena (97.66 percent with no concerns).

WFP trained partners and staff on **protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)**, reinforcing a shared commitment to identifying, mitigating, and managing PSEA risks. WFP also developed a comprehensive induction package with key PSEA messages, designed for cooperating partners and community leaders to share through various engagement channels, including radio broadcasts and community outreach. To improve accountability to affected populations, WFP implemented a **community feedback mechanism** to ensure transparency and responsiveness. The system includes a hotline for reporting concerns, an email platform for government counterparts and partners, and a help desk at distribution sites for real-time assistance. Feedback is also collected through programme monitoring to better understand beneficiary needs. These mechanisms enhance service delivery while building trust and engagement with the communities WFP serves. Early successes include improved case management via a centralized digital tool and dashboard, which streamlines case assignment, tracks statuses, and ensures timely resolution based on urgency.

Collectively, these high results and various interventions underscore **WFP's commitment to be accountable to affected populations**.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Namibia's predominantly dry climate, characterized by high temperatures, low rainfall, and vast deserts like the Namib and Kalahari, results in extreme weather variations. Climate change exacerbates these conditions, increasing the frequency of droughts that strain food production and heighten food insecurity.

In 2024, WFP conducted a global assessment of its environmental policy, including an evaluation in Namibia. The independent team engaged with WFP staff, government agencies, UN agencies, cooperating partners, and NGOs to assess strategies for environmental and social sustainability. The evaluation highlighted WFP's significant role in implementing environmental management systems and social safeguards, with best practices observed in the home-grown school feeding programme, food systems initiatives, and the WFP supply chain strategy (2025-2029) [1]. WFP also conducted a comprehensive study of its programmes to align with environmental policies and best practices. A dedicated consultant collaborated with partners to identify environmental risks, assess mitigation strategies, and evaluate the impact of WFP activities. This process raised awareness of environmental safeguards, led to the creation of action plans to minimize risks, and contributed to a global report on environmental policy implementation. The report now serves as a benchmark, highlighting best practices and areas for improvement for organizations worldwide. Namibia's environmental challenges require tailored solutions. Leveraging its expertise, WFP is supporting the development of the country's next national environmental policy. During 2024, as chair of the environmental pillar in the Namibia United Nations Cooperation Framework, WFP has led efforts to identify and address environmental risks across sectors, while balancing policy implementation with capacity-building. Collaborative resource mobilization with partners has ensured a coordinated and efficient response to Namibia's environmental challenges.

The second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP) 2025-2029 emphasizes the integration of environmental considerations across all WFP programmes. Although a full environmental and social safeguards (ESS) assessment has not yet been conducted in Namibia, a partial assessment of the crisis response programme provided useful insights into the environmental impacts of these activities. A comprehensive ESS is scheduled for 2025, reaffirming WFP's commitment to prioritizing environmental and social safeguards in its future operations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and has initiated a range of sustainability efforts. Although the environmental management system (EMS) has not yet been fully launched, discussions with WFP Headquarters are underway. Key initiatives include integration with common services in the UN House in Namibia, alongside various other efforts to enhance the sustainability of in-house operations and promote environmentally responsible practices.

The UN House in Namibia has advanced energy conservation by transitioning to solar power, cutting reliance on non-renewable sources, and reducing carbon emissions. Since October 2016, the UN House has operated a 104 kWp grid-tied solar PV system, enabling net metering. Innovative waste management solutions have been implemented, with a comprehensive system for separating different types of waste having been put in place, facilitating more effective recycling and disposal. At the UN House, each agency has been provided with four color-coded bins designated for specific waste types: cans, paper, glass, and plastic. To ensure efficient waste sorting and recycling, only the appropriate materials are disposed of in these bins.

WFP, in collaboration with other UN agencies, has implemented measures to monitor and reduce water consumption. Automatic taps have been installed in all washrooms to optimize water use and support broader resource conservation efforts, particularly during the ongoing drought. This initiative also improves accessibility for employees with

disabilities, reflecting WFP Namibia's commitment to environmental sustainability and disability inclusivity.

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 is implementing strategic initiatives to combat malnutrition, a key driver of human capital development. Aligned with Namibia's Fifth National Development Plan, these efforts integrate nutrition into systems, prioritize people-centred interventions, and focus on delivering measurable results.

Systems Integration WFP integrates nutrition into its operations to ensure sustainability and efficiency. Through food systems projects, it promotes nutrition-sensitive agriculture, leveraging locally grown produce to meet community needs. Partnerships with stakeholders have led to resources like the nutrition-sensitive agriculture handbook, providing farmers with practical guidelines for cultivating nutrient-rich crops. This approach strengthens local food systems and improves access to nutritious foods.

People Integration WFP adopts a human-centred approach to nutrition, empowering communities and frontline workers to promote better dietary practices. This is achieved through two key capacity-strengthening initiatives: community and social behavior change (SBC) activities, including cooking demonstrations, and a training-of-trainers model. WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, implemented a nutrition-focused SBC initiative in Stampriet and Bernafay resettlement farms. Targeting people living with HIV/TB, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and caregivers of children under 5, the initiative began with a rapid assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Based on the findings, WFP developed key nutrition messages to promote maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices and healthier family diets. The initiative included group sessions, where 109 participants (76 percent women), including 48 health workers, were trained on essential nutrition topics. WFP reinforced nutrition education through practical cooking demonstrations for 73 participants (88 percent women), complementing group SBC sessions. These sessions showcased how to prepare nutritious meals using locally available ingredients, emphasizing dietary diversity and accessible resources to improve family nutrition, especially for infants and young children. Guided by the GIZ-Farming4Resilience (F4R) Nourishing the Namibian Child guide, the demonstrations equipped parents and caregivers with practical skills to support optimal child growth and health.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and local NGOs, trained 48 community health workers through a training of trainers (ToT) programme. These workers then passed on their knowledge to 126 additional community members, expanding the programme's reach. This initiative strengthened frontline capacity to deliver effective nutrition education, ensuring vital information reached the most vulnerable.

Programme Integration

WFP integrated nutrition into three key programmes to address malnutrition:

Food systems projects: WFP supported value-addition activities using locally grown produce to enhance community nutrition. Through food system sites, diverse crops were cultivated to improve diets, while a partnership with NamAFa helped farmers grow nutrient-rich vegetables for better health outcomes.

Home-grown school feeding programme: WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture to improve school meal nutrition. Initiatives included testing porridge samples for Early Childhood Development centres, supplying vegetable seeds to five schools, and incorporating egg production into school feeding, with 10 percent of eggs produced used to diversify meals. These activities contributed to healthier diets, agricultural skills, and food self-sufficiency in school communities. **Crisis Response:** WFP provided food assistance to 26,868 people through commodity and value vouchers. Food baskets were designed to meet the energy and nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5, addressing immediate malnutrition risks. Overall, through these targeted interventions, WFP Namibia continues to integrate nutrition into its systems, people-focused efforts, and programmes, contributing to improved food security and community resilience.

Partnerships

Strengthening Partnerships and Driving Resilience

In 2024, WFP strengthened partnerships and mobilized critical resources through innovative and agile approaches, navigating a challenging funding landscape. These efforts enabled WFP to address growing humanitarian and development needs, enhancing its ability to respond to evolving crises.

The El Niño-induced drought in Namibia underscored the urgent need to scale resources to support government-led responses to rising food insecurity. WFP mobilized USD 6.9 million from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea, and internal multilateral allocations, ensuring timely assistance to those most affected. WFP focused on strengthening donor engagement and retention by providing detailed reporting, facilitating donor visits, and fulfilling commitments. This approach reinforced relationships with key partners, including Brazil, the European Union, and the British High Commission, ensuring continued support for WFP's programmes in Namibia. High-level visits included Reena Ghelani, UN Assistant Secretary-General, and climate crisis coordinator for the El Niño/La Niña Response, who witnessed the severe drought's impact first-hand. Andrea Noyes, Head of OCHA's Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, joined the visit, reinforcing humanitarian coordination and financial mobilization. WFP expanded **private sector partnerships**, a notable success. WFP partnered with the Capricorn Foundation on a value addition and social behaviour change campaign for smallholder farmers in Hardap and Ohangwena. Contributions from NamibRe strengthened food systems in the Karas Region, while new partnerships with Debmarine-Namdeb Foundation, NAMDIA Foundation, and GS1 Namibia supported food systems and value chain development. These partnerships, beyond financial support, emphasized shared value, focusing on helping smallholder farmers commercialize their produce by transforming fresh crops into market-ready products through value addition, branding, and barcoding. With funding from USAID's field office, WFP launched community resilience projects in the Kunene and Ohangwena regions to tackle climate change, socio-economic challenges, and food insecurity. These initiatives enhanced nutrition, built sustainable water infrastructure, and supported resilient community food systems, delivering long-term benefits for rural populations. WFP **strengthened its collaboration with the Government of Namibia**, highlighted by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform's participation in the WFP Executive Board. Following the approval of Namibia's second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP and the Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding to improve food systems, support smallholder farmers, develop water infrastructure, and enhance agri-value chains, all aligned with national priorities.

WFP, in collaboration with the **Ministry of Education, Arts, and Culture**, continued to drive educational impact through the home-grown school feeding initiative. This co-financed programme, recognized by the School Meals Coalition as a global best practice, improved education outcomes and strengthened food systems. WFP also played a key role in emergency preparedness and drought response by supporting the operationalization of the Government's emergency operations center in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister. WFP provided capacity building, essential equipment, and updated targeting systems to enhance the coordination of drought response and food security interventions. WFP piloted the **Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT)** initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development and private sector partners, providing comprehensive rural development services in the Omaheke and Kunene regions. These services included skills training, livelihood diversification, and improved access to essential services, boosting resilience in rural communities.

WFP integrated nutrition into its programmes through partnership with the **Ministry of Health and Social Services**. Community health workers conducted outreach and health screenings, while the Mastercard Foundation funded the Saving Lives and Livelihoods Project, supported health infrastructure development and capacity building. These efforts addressed both immediate needs and long-term nutrition-sensitive goals. **Overall**, in 2024, WFP effectively mobilized resources and strengthened partnerships to address Namibia's humanitarian and development challenges. Key achievements included a USD 6.9 million response to the El-Niño-induced drought, expanded private sector collaborations, and strengthened government partnerships. Programmes like the home-grown school feeding initiative and Rapid Rural Transformation empowered communities, improved nutrition, and built resilience, underscoring WFP's commitment to sustainable development in Namibia. Looking ahead to the **new Country Strategic Plan (CSP)** in 2025, WFP developed an innovative Partnering and Resourcing Strategy (PRS) to guide donor engagement, resource mobilization, and partnership development. This strategy is designed to drive innovation, foster impactful collaborations, and secure the resources necessary to achieve the CSP's ambitious goals, setting the stage for

transformative action in Namibia.

Focus on localization

WFP made remarkable progress in advancing the localization agenda, achieving 100 percent engagement with local institutions as cooperating partners in 2024, a significant increase from 66 percent in 2023. By partnering with organizations such as the Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia, Catholic AIDS Action, and Community Health Care Services Namibia, WFP leveraged local expertise to improve operational efficiency and program sustainability. This investment in diverse local actors strengthened their capacity, improved coordination, and fostered partnerships that ensure long-term programme ownership and impact.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP, in collaboration with UNAIDS, implemented social behaviour change activities to promote healthy feeding practices for infants and young children. These efforts equipped pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, along with caretakers, with essential knowledge and tools to improve nutrition and adopt healthier practices, benefiting vulnerable communities. Through the CERF-funded drought response program, **WFP partnered with UNICEF and UNFPA** to deliver a coordinated response. This collaboration aligned activities in key areas, ensuring at-risk populations received integrated support to address the multifaceted impacts of drought. **WFP and UNICEF** strengthened interagency collaboration by partnering on BHA-funded drought response activities to combat malnutrition in Namibia. Through an integrated approach, the partnership delivered immediate food security assistance and long-term nutritional support, addressing urgent needs while promoting sustainable improvements in community health and resilience.

Since July 2023, WFP has been engaged in the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions in Namibia, **in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office**. Launched in 2021, this UN initiative aims to create decent jobs, expand social protection, and support just transitions. In Namibia, it brings together government ministries, the private sector, academia, social partners, civil society, and UN agencies including three lead agencies FAO, UNDP, ILO and other participating UN agencies such as WFP and UNHCR. This multi-stakeholder effort enhances collaboration, mobilizes resources, improves policy design, and strengthens the impact of the Accelerator's interventions, particularly in addressing the country's high unemployment rates.

Financial Overview

Resource Utilization and Progress in 2024

WFP continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017-2024), aligning its efforts with the Government's food security transformation agenda. WFP's total budget was USD 9.5 million with actual expenditures amounting to USD 2.9 million, reflecting an overall utilization rate of 31.1 percent. While capacity-strengthening activities achieved high execution rates (up to 99.8 percent), food assistance interventions, particularly for shock-affected populations, recorded a lower utilization rate of 7.4 percent. The total country portfolio budget remained at USD 51.2 million, with 53 percent of this requirement resourced by year-end. Government financial support was 2.3 percent of total funding, reflecting growing national ownership and commitment. Despite challenges in securing adequate resources, partnerships with donors, UN agencies, and local institutions played a pivotal role in advancing the CSP's objectives through the mobilized finances.

Strategic outcome 1, centred on nutrition, social protection and home-grown school feeding programmes, secured 81 percent of the required funding. However, only 37 percent of these resources were utilized due to challenges in scaling infrastructure and systems across the seven regions covered particularly in the school feeding programme. This underutilization highlights the need for improved resource allocation and operational efficiencies to maximize the impact of available funds. **Strategic outcome 2**, targeting evidence-building and climate capacity strengthening, received 100 percent of its needs-based funding. These financial contributions supported key initiatives, such as the Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis and strengthening national capacity for data-driven decision-making. However, efficient use of these resources remains crucial to achieving programmatic goals and ensuring sustainable outcomes.

Strategic outcome 3, focused on crisis response for vulnerable households, WFP responded to the El-Niño-induced drought in Namibia by mobilizing USD 6.9 million in funding. The response included emergency food assistance through commodity vouchers (30 percent of resourced mobilized), nutrition-sensitive support for marginalized groups (64 percent of resources mobilized), and supplementary feeding for children at risk of malnutrition (6 percent of resources mobilized). The crisis response activities will continue in the first 6 months of 2025 using the mobilized resources.





































Strategic outcome 4, which focuses on government capacity strengthening for food systems, was funded at 267 percent of the annual needs-based plan. Despite infrastructure-related expenditure constraints, transformative food systems models targeting indigenous communities, youth, and women delivered measurable benefits [1]. These initiatives demonstrated the potential for sustainable development in rural areas.





















Strategic outcome 5 utilized 84 percent of its allocated funds to enhance cold chains and dry storage infrastructure and advance digital systems supporting social assistance and food security. These investments improved operational efficiency and preparedness, addressing critical storage needs and setting a strong foundation for future on demand service delivery.

WFP has begun the implementation of the successor Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP) which will run from 2025-2029 to align with the National Development Plan (NDP 2025-2030) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2025-2030). Priorities include scaling transformative food systems models, expanding school feeding programmes into school-based programming, providing on demand services through supply chains, and leveraging partnerships to drive financially sustainable impact and innovation. 6m will be transferred for crisis response activities to the 2GCSP.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	2,641,107	660,050	6,325,877	831,596
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	1,161,992	492,535	949,817	432,619
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	0	0	53,365	48,248
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	976,846	453,379	838,734	354,850
Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	185,146	39,156	57,718	29,520
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.	1,479,116	167,516	5,376,060	398,977
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	1,479,116	167,516	5,376,060	398,977
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	723,808	1,516,072	1,920,167	1,507,334

SO04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	 723,808	 1,516,072	 1,920,167	 1,507,334
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	 723,808	 1,516,072	 1,920,167	 1,507,334
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 0	 0	 51,763	 51,673
SO02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	 0	 0	 51,763	 51,673
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	 0	 0	 42,651	 42,561
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	 0	 0	 9,112	 9,112
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 188,921	 272,158	 172,801	 144,966
SO05: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	 188,921	 272,158	 172,801	 144,966
Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	 188,921	 272,158	 172,801	 144,966

Total Direct Operational Costs	 3,553,836	 2,448,281	 8,470,608	 2,535,569
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 546,581	 381,259	 643,783	 427,698
Total Direct Costs	 4,100,418	 2,829,540	 9,114,391	 2,963,267
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 252,359	 163,475	 419,289	 419,289
Grand Total	 4,352,776	 2,993,015	 9,533,680	 3,382,556

Data Notes

Overview

Key Messages:

[1] Namibia, Africa | Drought - Emergency Appeal No: MDRNA014 - Namibia. (2024, September 10). ReliefWeb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/namibia/namibia-africa-drought-emergency-appeal-no-mdrna014#:~:text=On%2022%20May%202024%2C%20the,insecure%20households%20continues%20to%20increase.>

[2] IPC_Namibia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2024_Jun2025_report (1).pdf

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Namibia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2024_Jun2025_report%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Namibia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2024_Jun2025_report%20(1).pdf)

Overview main narrative:

[1] According to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Namibia's food import patterns reveal a significant reliance on external sources for various food items. In September 2024, the top five imported food items accounted for 60.1 percent of the total food import basket. Notably, 'Miscellaneous edible preparations' constituted 18.4 percent of these imports, while 'Sugar and sugar confectionery' made up 16.5 percent. Additionally, 'Cereals' represented 10.7 percent of the food imports during this period.

Trade-Statistics-Bulletin-September-2024.pdf. These figures underscore Namibia's dependence on imports to meet its food consumption needs.

<https://nsa.org.na/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Trade-Statistics-Bulletin-September-2024.pdf>

[2] IPC_Namibia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2024_Jun2025_report (1).pdf

Overall underperformance:

In 2024, WFP reached over 27,000 people at risk. This figure reflects underperformance primarily due to delays in programme implementation. WFP is committed to addressing these challenges and aims to reach the majority of the planned people in the first quarter of 2025.

Annual Food Transfer:

There were no food transfers, only vouchers (commodity and value) and soup kitchens.

Operational context

[1] Namibia Statistics Agency. (2024, November 7). POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS DATA - Namibia Statistics Agency. <https://nsa.org.na/services/census-nsa-org-na/>

[2] World Bank Open Data. (n.d.). World Bank Open Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=XT-NA>

[3] The humanitarian impacts of El Niño in Southern Africa - September 2024. (2024, September 19). OCHA.

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mozambique/humanitarian-impacts-el-nino-southern-africa-september-2024>

[4] World Bank Open Data. (n.d.-b). World Bank Open Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/namibia?view=chart>

[5] Measuring poverty. (n.d.). World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/measuringpoverty>

[6] Overview. (n.d.-d). World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview>

[7] Overview. (n.d.-b). World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview>

[8] Index, G. H. (2024, October 9). Global Hunger Index Scores by 2024 GHI rank. 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/ranking.html>

[9] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.ME.ZS?locations=NA>.

[10] In Sub-Saharan Africa (Namibia, ranked 8th). Although no country has yet achieved full gender parity, the top nine countries (Iceland, Finland, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Nicaragua, Germany, Namibia and Ireland) have closed at least 80 percent of their gap.

[11] Global Gender Gap Report 2024. (n.d.). World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/digest/>

[12] UN officials call for urgent action to address a deepening hunger crisis in Namibia. (n.d.). Namibia. <https://namibia.un.org/en/274709-un-officials-call-urgent-action-address-deepening-hunger-crisis-namibia#:~:text=The%20President%20of%20the%20Republic%20of%20Namibia%20declared,distributions%2C%20water%20provision%2C%20livestock%20support%20and%20seeds%20programmes.>

[13] <https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans/vision-2030>

[14] <https://www.npc.gov.na/national-plans/national-plans-ndp-6/> (Draft)

[15] https://www.nafsan.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Final_MAWLR-STAS-Documents-2024-web-quality.pdf

[16] 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_nam213212.pdf

[17] The 17 Goals | Sustainable Development. (n.d.). <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

[18] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-namibia-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2017-2023>

Harvesting for a Second Chance

[1] NCS, WFP, LITHON AND IFA LAUNCH GROUNDBREAKING PROJECT | United Nations in Namibia
<https://namibia.un.org/en/240576-ncs-wfp-lithon-and-ifa-launch-groundbreaking-project>

[2] Read more about WFP's work in this site which was published as a best practice through the Regional Center of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM)
here: https://kept.coe.civ.wfp.org/goodPractices/Introducing_sustainable_agriculture_in_correctional_facilities_to_jointly_promote_food_security_and_rehabilitation_58

Strategic outcome 01

[1] https://www.civic264.org.na/images/pdf/2022/4/Social_Protection_Policy_2022_Final.pdf

[2] The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) and the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) in Namibia share the common goal of improving children's nutrition and education outcomes but differ significantly in their implementation approach and impact. The NSFP, managed by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, provides fortified maize meal porridge to schoolchildren, primarily focusing on improving school attendance and reducing short-term hunger. However, it relies on centralized procurement, often sourcing food externally. In contrast, the HGSFP aims to strengthen local food systems by sourcing produce directly from smallholder farmers, thus supporting local agricultural development while ensuring a diversified and nutritious diet for learners. This localized approach not only enhances food security and economic resilience in rural communities but also promotes sustainable agriculture. While both programs contribute to educational and nutritional improvements, the HGSFP fosters broader socio-economic benefits by integrating small-scale farmers into institutional markets.

Output Table Observations

Activity 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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided

Planned: 4 | Achieved: 3

Reason: Due to financial constraints, one planned technical assistance activity was deferred and will be rolled over to 2025 to ensure adequate resource allocation.

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

Planned: 30 | Achieved: 23

Reason: Limited attendance by key stakeholders was due to overlapping commitments with other critical training sessions during the year, impacting turnout for planned activities.

Under School Feeding Results Table (Other Output) C.5, only 50% of the planned trainings and workshops were conducted in 2024. This was due to clashing priorities that limited the availability of key stakeholders. The remaining 50% of the trainings have been rescheduled and will be carried out in 2025

N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools

Observation: The number of farmers supplying produce was below target due to insufficient harvests caused by the severe drought conditions of 2024. However, there was 387 female cooks and 18 male cooks that participated in the home-grown school feeding programme in 2024 for a total of 405 cooks providing nutritious meals.

Impact: Reduced agricultural yields significantly limited the ability of smallholder farmers to meet the supply requirements for school feeding programmes.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Approaches

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) (Overall)

Planned: 19,383 people reached | Achieved: 235

Reason: Programmatic delays disrupted planned outreach activities. The remaining unreached target population will be engaged in Q1 2025 through accelerated efforts to catch up on program delivery.

Data Note: Of the 10 outcome indicators outlined in the log frame, only two have been reported in the 2024 Annual Country Report. Data for the remaining indicators will be collected and reported during the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

Strategic outcome 02

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 recommendations provided by the National Food System Dialogues calling for the overhaul of Namibia's food system to attain SDG 2.

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

Achieved in 2024 was three, this was lower than the planned number of 7 under this activity due to funding that was allocated to this activity. The remaining planned activities under this activity will be rolled out in 2025.

Data Note:

Outcome Indicator: Number of national policies, strategies, and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support.

In 2024, WFP supported the government in enhancing several key components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs. This included strengthening the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) aiming at improving emergency response systems, enhancing the early warning platform, and bolstering Vulnerability Assessment Programmes. These efforts aimed at improving the country's ability to respond to food security crises and enhance preparedness for emergencies, ultimately contributing to more effective disaster management and policy implementation.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] <https://opm.gov.na/documents/1150081/3047857/Drought+Relief+Prog+Booklet.pdf/a5757d14-b6fd-9d25-1c17-4922237c6508?t=1720786678218>

[2] World Food Programme Strategy for Support to Social Protection - 2021 | World Food Programme. (2021, July 1). UN World Food Programme (WFP). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/world-food-programme-strategy-support-social-protection-2021>

Data Tables

Output results table "A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)

The actuals are lower than the planned figures due to programmatic delays experienced in 2024, the entire targeted population will be reached in Q1 of 2025".

Other output table "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

For this activity the actual is 3, the remaining government institutions will be engaged by WFP during the Q1 of 2025 when the CBT programme rolls out further

Outcome indicator table: MAD Indicator: Follow up missing, to be collected at the end of the intervention in Q1 of 2025

Outcome indicator table :Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age Follow up missing, to be collected at the end of the intervention in Q1 of 2025

Several outcome indicators did not meet their 2024 targets due to a combination of external shocks, operational constraints, and contextual challenges: Drought and Climate Shocks: Prolonged drought conditions in key regions, particularly Kunene, Ohangwena, and Zambezi, exacerbated food insecurity, leading to higher- than-expected reliance on crisis and emergency coping strategies. This resulted in lower food consumption scores and increased vulnerability.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome results:

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

Income Generating Activities (IGA) Engagement (Target Group: Food Systems Project Participants)

Target (Female, Male, Overall): 100%

Actual (Female, Male, Overall): 40%, 39%, 38.89%

Reason: Implementation delays in skills development training reduced engagement.

Market constraints impacted the initiation of income-generating activities post-training.

Volume and Value of Smallholder Sales through WFP-Supported Aggregation Systems (Various Locations)

Planned Volume: ≥10 MT

Actual Volumes: Ranged between 0.09 MT to 1.35 MT

Planned Value: ≥10,000 USD

Actual Values: 7,607 USD

Reason: Production challenges due to climate variability led to lower harvest volumes. (water scarcity due to the drought)

Gender equality and women's empowerment

2024 is the first year collecting these gender equality and women's empowerment indicators, and first value serves as a baseline, hence there are no follow-up values.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UN Women, Namibia <https://data.unwomen.org/country/namibia>

Data Tables:

The 2023 follow up values are missing for protection indicators because, in 2023, crisis response activities involving crisis response targeted people in different regions of Namibia, resulting in AAP indicators being recorded in regions other than those reported for 2024.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Evaluation of WFP's Environmental Policy | World Food Programme
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-wfps-environmental-policy>

Data note on zero follow up:
No ESS was done in 2024.

Nutrition integration

Cross cutting indicator table:

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component has a follow up value of 15.69 from a planned target of 100. The figure was calculated based on 26,868 beneficiaries reached through crisis response and 235 beneficiaries reached through social behaviour change communication (SBCC) for a total of 27,103 beneficiaries reached against the planned target of 172,693 beneficiaries.

Due to programmatic delays in 2024, the remaining beneficiaries will be reached in Q1 of 2025.

Data Note on Cross-Cutting Indicator Table – Nutrition Integration:

The 2023 follow-up data is unavailable because the target group in 2024 differs from that of 2023. The lower actuals compared to targets are primarily due to most beneficiaries being reached in Q1 of 2025.

Financial Overview

[1] The actual mobilized funds were more than the Needs Based Plan for 2024.

Data note on the disparity between available resource and expenditure:

During 2024, the Crisis Response Activity received funding to support the government's crisis response efforts. The majority of these funds have been transferred to the Second Generation Country Strategic Plan (2GCSP) and are planned for expenditure in 2025.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	28,365	12,708	45%
	female	31,985	14,328	45%
	total	60,350	27,036	45%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,588	711	45%
	female	1,791	802	45%
	total	3,379	1,513	45%
24-59 months	male	2,383	1,068	45%
	female	2,687	1,203	45%
	total	5,070	2,271	45%
5-11 years	male	5,361	2,402	45%
	female	6,045	2,708	45%
	total	11,406	5,110	45%
12-17 years	male	3,300	1,478	45%
	female	3,722	1,667	45%
	total	7,022	3,145	45%
18-59 years	male	14,031	6,286	45%
	female	15,821	7,089	45%
	total	29,852	13,375	45%
60+ years	male	1,702	763	45%
	female	1,919	859	45%
	total	3,621	1,622	45%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	60,350	27,036	45%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	350	168	48%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	60,000	26,868	44%

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	219,354	25%
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.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	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	4	3	
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	23	
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5	
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	3	4	
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	8	4	
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	10,985	11,412	
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	202	185
--	--	--------------------------	------------	-----	-----

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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	19,383	235

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	9	4

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

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	≥10	5	4	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	---	-----	-----	---	---	--------------------------

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Institutions responsible for School feeding - **Location:** Namibia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** 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	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	3	3
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	60	70
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	3	3
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\$	31,550	31,550

Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (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	4	≥7	≥7	3		WFP programme monitoring

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	14,239
			Male	28,201	12,629
			Total	60,000	26,868
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	219,354

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	9	3
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	6	7
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	73	143

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought Affected Population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	30.7	>30	>30		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected Population - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	15.17	<13.78	<13.78	13.8	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	62	≥35	≥35	71.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<30	<30	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	24.4	<24.4	<24.4	26	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	6.3	<6.3	<6.3	4	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	8	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	56.3	>56.3	>56.3	61	Secondary data
Target Group: Drought Affected Population - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	≥35	≥35	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	24	≥35	≥35	32	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	58	<30	<30	44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected Populations - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	56	≥35	≥35	40	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≥35	≥35	38	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	<30	<30	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected populations - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	15.1	<15	<15	22.38	Secondary data
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	42.2	<42.2	<42.2	63	Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	2	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	49.4	>49.4	>49.4	35	Secondary data
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	13.78	<13.78	<13.78	15.06	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	20.3	<20.3	<20.3	23	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	6.8	<6.8	<6.8	15	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	13	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	55.8	>55.8	>55.8	50	Secondary data
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	21.85	<21.85	<21.85	19.06	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	42	≥35	≥35	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	29	≥35	≥35	76.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	29	<30	<30	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	46.1	<46.1	<46.1	39	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	6.2	<6.2	<6.2	7	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10.4	<10.4	<10.4	7	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37.3	>37.3	>37.3	46	Secondary data
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	36.5	>36.5	>36.5		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	36	>36	>36			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	35	>35	>35			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	23	>23	>23			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Programme implementers - Location: Namibia - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	=5	1	1	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	Female	186	89
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	164	79
			Total	350	168

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	20	5
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	35
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	63
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	2
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	20	7

Outcome Results							
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	=100	40	66.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	39	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	38.89	82	WFP programme monitoring
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	7,607	28,131	Secondary data
Target Group: Marginalized and food insecure population - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	1.18	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Marginalized and food insecure population - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0.11	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Marginalized and food insecure population - Location: Otjozondjupa - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	1.35	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Going Learners - Location: Hardap - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	4.34	0.25	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian, development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services.					Crisis Response Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise						
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	3	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	

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Namibia - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Data and Analytics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	=80	=80	90	80	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought Affected population - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	48	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	=50	=50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	10	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	=50	=50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	45	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	=50	=50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	37	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	=50	=50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	=50	=50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	553	≥1,044	≥1,044	2,909		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	491	≥1,044	≥1,044	2,579		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1,044	≥1,044	≥1,044	5,488		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	89.7	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.5	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88.6	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.9	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92.3	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.5	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.9	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	91.5	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.2	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.35	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.6	≥90	≥90	80.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	81.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	≥90	≥90	81.21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95.1	=100	=100	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.55	=100	=100	98.18	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	89.3	=100	=100	97.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.6	=100	=100	98.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.45	=100	=100	97.66	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87	≥90	≥90	71.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥90	≥90	70.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥90	≥90	71.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.9	=100	=100	89.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.5	=100	=100	91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.2	=100	=100	90.62	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	=100	=100	99.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.15	=100	=100	99.42		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	98.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.2	≥90	≥90	98.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	≥90	≥90	98.25		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	=100	=100	96.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100	96.79		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	23.1	≥80	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	≥80	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.3	≥80	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	51.2	≥80	≥80	80.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.1	≥80	≥80	81.82		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.65	≥80	≥80	81.21		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	54.1	≥80	≥80	72.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.8	≥80	≥80	71.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.45	≥80	≥80	71.88		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected populations - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	65.1	≥80	≥80	95.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥80	95.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.55	≥80	≥80	95.63	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Entities involved in food systems - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	=100	Not collected	14.29	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought Affected Population - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	58	=100	=100	15.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	=100	=100	15.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=100	=100	15.69		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Theodor Uukongo

An enumerator performs commodity voucher registrations in Epinga Village, Ohangwena region.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Tiwonge Machiwenyika

tiwonge.machiwenyika@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

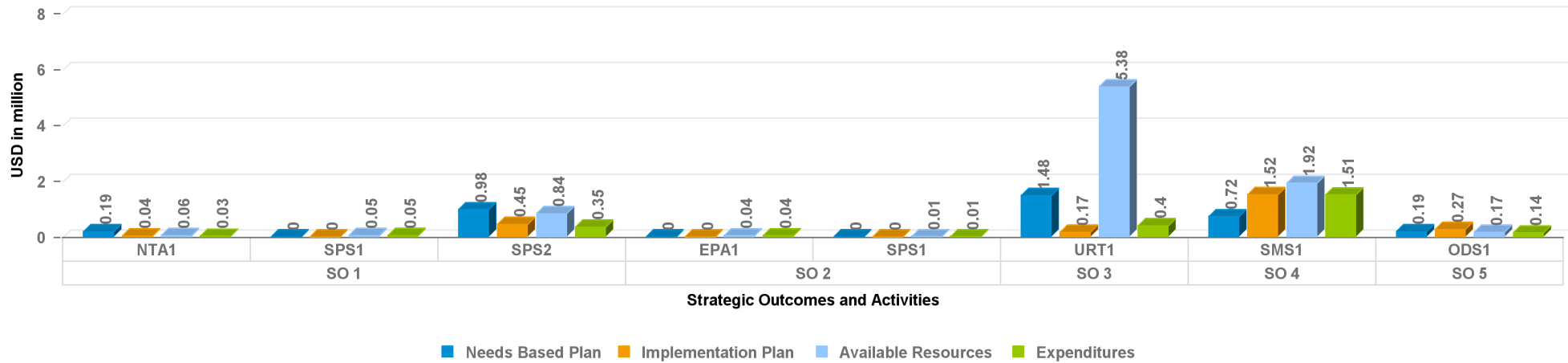
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2017-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2		Government Policy dialogue and programme design 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 2024 (2017-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	723,808	1,516,072	1,920,167	1,507,334
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		723,808	1,516,072	1,920,167	1,507,334
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.	1,479,116	167,516	5,376,060	398,977
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	0	0	53,365	48,248
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	976,846	453,379	838,734	354,850
		Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	185,146	39,156	57,718	29,520
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,641,107	660,050	6,325,877	831,596

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2017-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	188,921	272,159	172,801	144,966
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			188,921	272,159	172,801	144,966
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	0	0	42,651	42,561
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	0	0	9,112	9,112
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			0	0	51,763	51,673
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,553,836	2,448,281	8,470,608	2,535,569
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			546,581	381,259	643,783	427,698
Total Direct Costs			4,100,418	2,829,540	9,114,391	2,963,267
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			252,359	163,475	419,289	419,289
Grand Total			4,352,776	2,993,015	9,533,680	3,382,556


 Michael Hemling, CFO/RC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

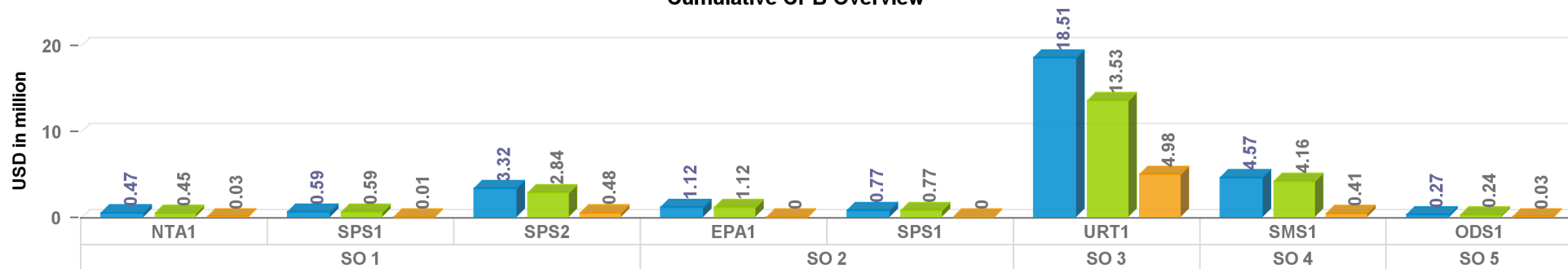
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2017-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

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 2024 (2017-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	27,357,663	17,112,672	1,396,642	18,509,314	13,532,232	4,977,082
	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	5,240,910	3,321,979	0	3,321,979	2,838,096	483,883
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	1,386,210	590,943	0	590,943	585,826	5,117
		Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	1,682,855	473,328	0	473,328	445,130	28,198
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			35,667,637	21,498,922	1,396,642	22,895,565	17,401,284	5,494,281

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2017-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	5,698,697	4,571,984	0	4,571,984	4,159,150	412,833
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			5,698,697	4,571,984	0	4,571,984	4,159,150	412,833
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	1,124,513	0	1,124,513	1,124,423	89
		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	773,361	0	773,361	773,361	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,562,483	1,897,874	0	1,897,874	1,897,784	89
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	769,191	272,352	0	272,352	244,518	27,835
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			769,191	272,352	0	272,352	244,518	27,835

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2017-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			44,698,008	28,241,132	1,396,642	29,637,775	23,702,736	5,935,038
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,415,411	1,870,131	0	1,870,131	1,654,045	216,086
Total Direct Costs			48,113,419	30,111,263	1,396,642	31,507,906	25,356,782	6,151,124
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,074,091	1,812,056		1,812,056	1,812,056	0
Grand Total			51,187,510	31,923,319	1,396,642	33,319,962	27,168,838	6,151,124

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures