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Namibia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2025 - 2029

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Overview

Key messages

- Amidst severe acute food insecurity, WFP's emergency response reached 167,141 people through commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens.
- WFP launched its Second-Generation Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029), building on lessons from the previous CSP to strengthen crisis response and resilience.
- WFP collaborated with Government on the provision of daily fortified porridge to more than 100,000 young children across Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres nationwide.

In 2025, Namibia continued to navigate a complex humanitarian and development landscape shaped by climatic shocks, price volatility, and a prolonged economic downturn. Cumulatively, the effects of drought, inflation, and reduced economic activity, deepened food insecurity for already vulnerable households, contributing to the country's downgrade from upper-middle to lower-middle income status [1].

The 2024 El Niño-induced drought marked one of the most severe stressors of the period, worsening food insecurity for an estimated 1.2 million people, nearly half of Namibia's population [2]. On 22 May 2024, a national state of emergency was declared across all 14 regions. WFP's response focused on emergency food assistance for vulnerable groups, including marginalized communities, children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the elderly. In 2025, the response was scaled to nine regions, reaching more than 167,000 people. Targeting was guided by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, crop assessments, and meteorological forecasts to ensure support reached households in IPC Phases 3 (stressed) and 4 (crisis). To enable timely intervention, WFP mobilized USD 6.9 million through donor contributions and internal allocations.

The emergency response was unprecedented in scale and complexity, as WFP supported nine out of the fourteen hardest-hit regions. Interventions included commodity vouchers, value vouchers, and soup kitchens. These modalities were selected to stabilize food consumption for drought-affected households while accommodating market variability. Despite operational challenges such as supply chain disruptions, seasonal migration, and market prices surge, the impact of WFP's complementary nutrition-sensitive food assistance programme, government-led drought relief efforts, contributions from development partners, and the effects of good rainfall resulted in the country's improved humanitarian and food security situation. This is reflected by a reduced caseload of 456,000 people in need, down significantly from 1.2 million the previous year, as highlighted in the IPC analysis for July-September 2025, with projections through June 2026 [3].

A key systems-level achievement of the 2024-2025 response was the roll-out and use of digital platforms such as the Namibia Integrated Digital Assistance Service (NIDAS) and the Commodity Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS). These tools enabled real-time beneficiary registration and strengthened distribution oversight. These investments underscore WFP's strategic shift from direct implementation to enhancing the delivery of systems for social protection with more than 160 local retailers. WFP's strategic partnerships with the Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC), serving as a financial service provider, allowed for market-based solutions that protected food access while supporting local economic growth.

Another major milestone was scale up of nutrition intervention for children aged 0-8 years, nationwide. The programme targets over 100,000 children enrolled in more than 2,000 early childhood development (ECD) centres across all 14 regions. The ECD feeding programme exemplifies WFP's integrated approach to nutrition and social protection. In partnerships with UNICEF, the Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia (NAFSAN), and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), a Training of Trainers sessions was conducted for educators, community cooks, and liaison officers, focusing on child nutrition, food hygiene, and monitoring. These capacity-building efforts were complemented by behaviour-change communication campaigns and the development of practical tools, including a digital cookbook promoting nutrient-dense traditional foods.

Beyond emergency and nutrition interventions, WFP's food systems focused on improving dietary diversity, climate-smart agriculture, and livelihood resilience. Support to smallholder farmers included backyard gardens, horticulture and poultry units, and community-managed agriculture projects. These efforts aimed to increase

household income, diversify diets, and reinforce local food supply chains. This approach was integrated in school feeding and community nutrition programmes, extending the impact to additional vulnerable groups. By fostering partnerships with government ministries, WFP supported the scale-up of activities and ensured alignment with national priorities, while also strengthening local capacity to sustain programme delivery beyond the projected period.

In a context where climate shocks are becoming increasingly frequent and severe, WFP supported the operationalization of the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). This is a critical step in advancing early warning and anticipatory action systems. The EOC aims to improve Namibia's capacity to monitor hazards, analyse risk, and activate timely preparedness and response measures.

In January 2025, WFP, in collaboration with Government of Namibia, began implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2025-2029. The new CSP reflects lessons from the preceding 2017-2024 cycle and responds to Namibia's evolving socio-economic and climatic realities. It emphasizes a dual approach: providing crisis response when shocks occur while, strengthening systems and communities to withstand future risks. The CSP is fully aligned with Namibia's Vision 2030 [4], the National Development Plan 6 [5], and the Sustainable Development Goals [6]. Its design was informed by a comprehensive evaluation of the previous CSP, ensuring that priorities are evidence-based and positioned to enhance national capacities for long-term resilience.

In 2025, Namibia advanced national gender priorities with the launch of the Third National Gender Equality and Equity Policy. Despite Namibia's strong global ranking on gender equality, food security outcomes remained shaped by unequal decision-making power, workload distribution and persistent social norms. WFP strengthened its accountability for gender, protection and inclusion through the rollout of the Framework for Accountability for Results (FAR), and applied gender-sensitive targeting across emergency and nutrition programmes. Efforts included parent care groups, equitable access to school meals, and support for women's participation in food systems and smallholder supply chains. Protection mainstreaming, strengthened Community feedback Mechanisms and barrier-reducing measures at distribution sites, improved safe and dignified access, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and elderly.

Looking ahead, WFP's support to Namibia will continue shifting from emergency response toward long-term, nationally led systems that strengthen resilience. As recurrent drought, inflation and inequality continue to shape vulnerability, WFP will prioritise inclusive programmes that improve access to nutritious food, expand livelihood opportunities, ensuring that vulnerable groups benefit from stronger national capacities and more resilient food-security outcomes.

167,288

Total beneficiaries in 2025



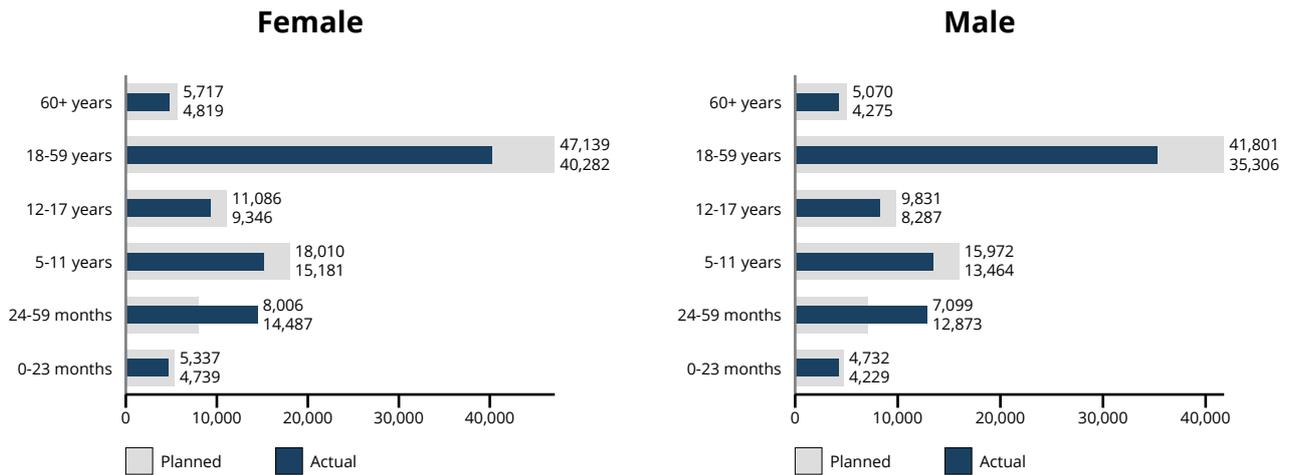
53% female



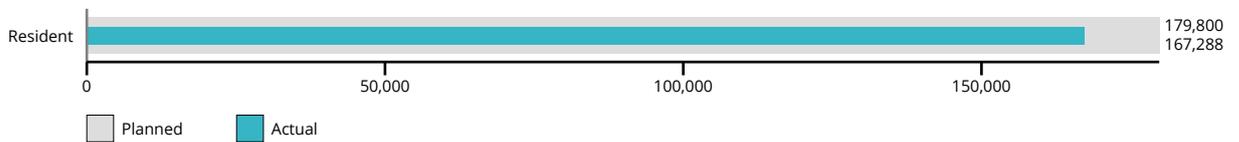
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,216 (53% Female, 47% Male)

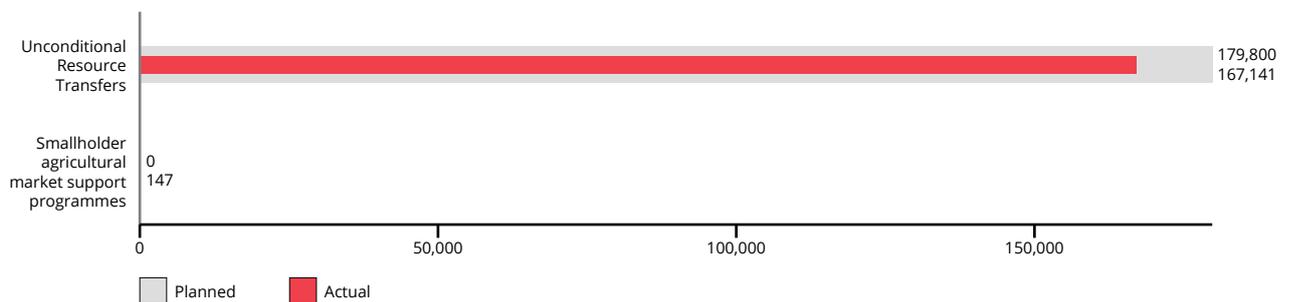
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



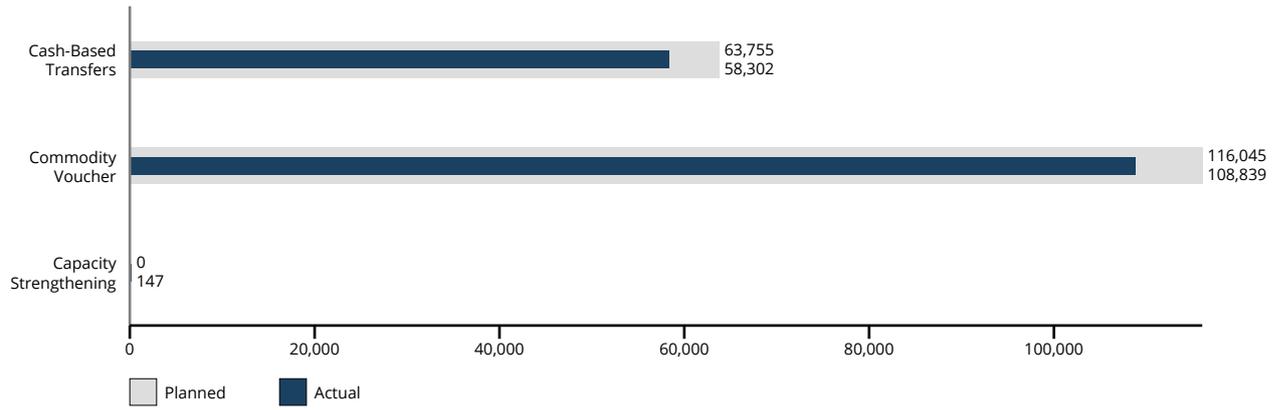
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



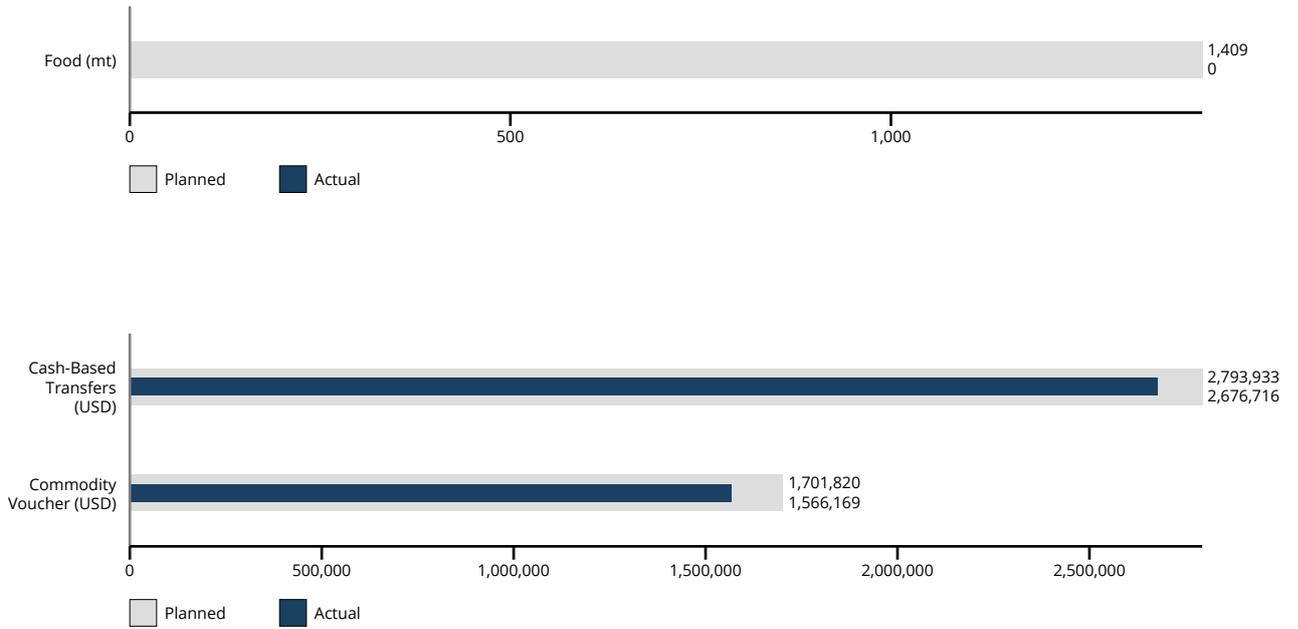
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



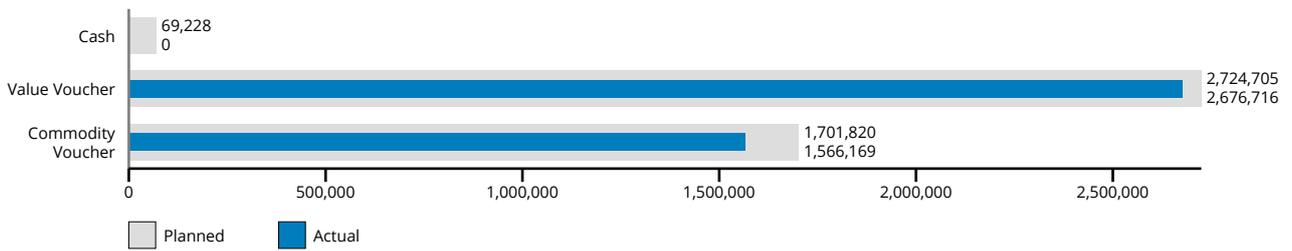
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Namibia, one of the most arid countries in south-western Africa and the world's second least densely populated country, has an estimated population of 3 million. In 2025, it became the only country globally to be reclassified from Upper-Middle-Income Country (UMIC) to a Lower-Middle-Income Country (LMIC) [7]. The downgrade was largely driven

by compounded effects of drought, inflation, and reduced economic activity, evidenced by GDP growth slowing to 3.7 percent (from 4.4 percent) [8], inflation (GDP deflator) easing from 6.6 percent to 3.3 percent [9], and 1.2 million people (41 percent) facing acute food insecurity at the 2025 lean-season peak period [10].

Approximately 70 percent of Namibians rely directly or indirectly on the agri-food sector for their livelihoods [11]. Yet, food access remains a challenge, with at least one in three households unable to afford a basic nutritious diet [12]. Namibia continues to record the second highest inequality rates in the world [13]. The country faces recurrent climate shocks, including floods, prolonged drought and pest outbreaks. These shocks compound chronic and deeply rooted development challenges, including chronic malnutrition and multidimensional poverty. Despite these pressures, Namibia maintained strong performance on gender equality in 2025, closing 81.1 percent of its gender gap and ranking eighth globally for the sixth consecutive year.

The 2024 Namibia National SMART Survey recorded a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) [14] prevalence of 6.7 percent among children aged 6-59 months, with combined GAM (cGAM) at 7.4 percent. Regional differences remain significant, with Erongo reporting the lowest wasting at 2.5 percent, while Oshikoto had the highest at 11.8 percent. Malnutrition rates among women were also concerning. Acute malnutrition affected 15.3 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 14.6 percent of non-pregnant, non-breastfeeding aged 15-49 years. Chronic malnutrition persists as a systemic challenge, with stunting affecting 29.5 percent of children under five.

Food security in 2025 remained shaped by the severe 2024 El Niño-induced drought, the worst to hit southern Africa in the past 40 years. Following the Government of Namibia's declaration of a national emergency in May 2024, WFP activated an emergency food assistance response plan, providing complementary, nutrition-sensitive food assistance to affected communities. This programme scaled up to nine regions throughout 2025.

Response prioritization was informed by Namibia's IPC multi-stakeholder analysis (July 2024-June 2025), crop and livestock assessments, meteorological forecasts, and secondary datasets. Targeting focused on households classified under IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency), with particular attention to marginalized communities, children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the elderly. Eligibility reflected drought-affected subsistence farmers, low-income households earning below US\$ 192 (NAD 3,200) monthly, special-population and single-adult households, households with chronic illness (HIV/TB), households with elderly, children under five, or dependency ratios above four, and persons with disabilities. Exclusion applied to households receiving equivalent food relief from other sources and those with salaried or regular income above US\$ 192 (NAD 3,200). The soup kitchen initiative was adjusted to cover children up to 11 years in identified regions.

Overall, WFP, and partners provided food assistance to 167,141 beneficiaries through commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens. These initiatives contributed to improved food security status for affected communities.

In 2025, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, began implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2025-2029. The CSP aligns with priorities aligned in Namibia's Vision 2030[15], National Development Plan (NDP6) [16], and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [17]. It enables WFP to support national systems, while responding to an evolving climate risk landscape through four interlinked priority areas. Strategic Outcome 1, strengthening programmes and systems for emergency preparedness response and early action; Strategic Outcome 2, support to social protection systems to effectively benefit the most at-risk people; Strategic Outcome 3 strengthening food systems and improving livelihood of smallholder farmers; and Strategic Outcome 4 on-demand services.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP underwent an internal audit that identified 8 observations requiring the enhancement of internal controls, policies and procedures. In line with corporate standards for internal control, a corrective action matrix was put in place to ensure structured follow up, systematic monitoring of progress and institutional accountability across units.

Persistent funding shortfalls continued to pose one of the most significant operational risks, threatening the continuity of essential programme activities. To manage these constraints, WFP prioritized support in areas where its comparative advantage and technical value could most effectively strengthen government systems. This strategic focus allowed the organization to safeguard core interventions while avoiding overstretch.

The absence of a dedicated risk officer impacted WFP's ability to conduct routine risk assessments, flag emerging issues, and coordinate mitigation efforts. Reliance was placed on programme and management teams to support these processes. Although this adaptive approach provided interim coverage, the lack of specialized capacity limited WFP's ability to systematically analyse, track, and escalate risks in line with best practice. WFP is currently recruiting a risk focal

point to address this gap and strengthen overall risk management.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP conducted an Internal After-Action Review of the Namibia 2024 El Niño-induced drought response. The review confirmed that several components of the response were effective, while also revealing structural weaknesses that limit sustainability.

The introduction of digital platforms, including CBMIS and NIDAS, marked a significant shift toward more structured registration and tracking processes. While these platforms improved oversight, connectivity challenges, reliance on manual fallbacks, and the absence of fully documented SOPs generated inconsistencies in beneficiary data. These gaps highlight the need for offline functionality, stronger data-governance standards, and the long-term consolidation of these tools into a unified, government-owned digital platform capable of supporting future national responses.

Local supply chains demonstrated notable resilience, but inflationary trends, delayed retailer payments, and intermittent stock replenishment created disruptions in timely food distributions. These challenges underscore the importance of adopting regional price-band monitoring, improving retailer financing models to ensure liquidity, and strengthening linkages with wholesalers to stabilize supply.

Resultantly, delays in activation, registration, and distribution cycles hindered WFP's ability to reach households at the height of the crisis. Improving timeliness of response will require more focused geographic prioritization, strengthened digital systems that function reliably in low-connectivity settings, and streamlined supply chain processes.

Hope on the Horizon

Cindy's Story Amidst the Drought



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Cindy standing proudly with her daughter outside their home in Sachinga, Zambezi Region

In Namibia's far northeastern corner, the Zambezi Region was once characterized by reliable rainfall, productive land, and consistent harvests that supported local livelihoods.

Over the past three years, that rhythm has broken. El Niño has tightened its grip, turning what was once lush into something brown, brittle and unforgiving. In Sachinga village, nearly 500 households now live with the daily consequences of drought, empty fields, thin meals and futures put on pause.

For Cindy Lubasi, the drought did not arrive as a single catastrophe, but as a slow unravelling. At 38, a lifelong resident of Sachinga and a single mother of three, she was already navigating fragile ground. With no farmland to cultivate and no steady source of income, each day became a careful calculation: how to stretch what little she had, how to keep hunger from showing too clearly on her children's faces.

Her two youngest, aged nine and six, depend entirely on her. Work in the village is scarce, and when it comes, it is irregular, odd jobs that earn between NAD100 and NAD200 (USD 10-20). The money rarely goes beyond the basics: maize meal, cooking oil, a cabbage. Protein is a luxury she cannot afford.

"If we buy NAD 20 worth of meat, it won't feed us for long," Cindy says, matter of fact. "It's better to buy a cabbage, cut it up, and make it last three days."

Relief arrived quietly but decisively. With funding from the Republic of Korea, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) introduced a Commodity Voucher and Soup Kitchen programme in Sachinga, providing essential support to drought-affected households at risk of malnutrition across the Hardap and Zambezi regions.

For Cindy and the 488 other households in her village, the commodity voucher programme became a lifeline. Over three months, food parcels containing maize meal, cooking oil and tinned fish helped families stretch meals through the worst of the drought. Alongside this, a community soup kitchen began to reshape the nutritional reality for children

who had grown accustomed to going without.

Cindy is now part of that change. As a member of the soup kitchen's management committee, and one of its cooks, she helps prepare three hot meals a week for 185 children in Sachinga. Across Hardap and Zambezi, the programme feeds 3,500 children, supporting not just their growth and health, but their ability to learn and remain in school.

Before the programme, Cindy's children often missed school, not out of disinterest, but hunger.

"If I don't have any food to give them, they won't go to school," she explains. "They know their classmates will have food, and it's difficult for them to have nothing to eat."

Today, that has changed. With meals assured, her children attend school regularly. The worry that once hovered over each morning has eased, replaced by routine, stability and the quiet relief of knowing they will not go hungry.

Grateful as she is, Cindy does not see this support as an end point. Once a tailor, she dreams of reviving her business, of rebuilding her skills, earning an income and reclaiming independence.

For now, the soup kitchen and commodity vouchers remain essential, holding her family steady through uncertainty. But Cindy's gaze is fixed forward. Beyond survival, she is determined to build a future where her children go to school well-nourished, confident, and ready to thrive.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.



167,141 beneficiaries reached through commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens.



165 retailers contracted for the commodity and value voucher programmes

In 2025, WFP supported drought-affected communities through commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens, ensuring access to nutritious food and promoting positive dietary practices. Digital platforms, such as the Namibia Integrated Digital Assistance Service (NIDAS) and the Commodity Beneficiary Management Information System (CBMIS), streamlined beneficiary registration and monitoring, while partnerships with retailers strengthened local markets. WFP also advanced emergency preparedness by supporting the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) analysis process. In addition, WFP contributed to the operationalization of the Emergency Operations Centre through the provision of essential equipment and furniture. This improved national capacity to anticipate and respond to shocks. Despite challenges such as price volatility and connectivity gaps, adaptive strategies and strong partnerships enabled effective delivery. Lessons learned will guide 2026 refinements and transition to sustainable, government-led systems.

Emergency Response

Resources under Activity 1 were strategically allocated across three main interventions: commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens. These combined efforts safeguarded household food and nutrition security including the prolonged effects of drought among IPC Phases 3 and 4 classified communities. As a result of these efforts, Namibia's humanitarian and food security situation improved, as reflected in the IPC analysis for July-September 2025, with projections through June 2026. The assessment estimated 456,000 people in IPC-Phase 3 or above, a significant reduction from 1.2 million during the same period in 2024 [16] This improvement is attributed to the combined impact of WFP's complementary nutrition-sensitive food assistance programme, government-led drought relief interventions, contributions from development partners, and the effects of good rainfall.

WFP's emergency food assistance programme reached 167,141 people out of the planned 179,800 [17], reflecting a 93 percent achievement rate through three modalities: commodity vouchers, value vouchers and soup kitchens. Shortfalls against beneficiary targets were driven by seasonal migration, where households temporarily relocated for grazing or schooling, as well as operational pauses during the national elections and national mourning period, which affected commodity mobilization. Additionally, inflation reduced the purchasing power of vouchers.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP conducted follow-up distributions for beneficiaries missed during the initial cycle, carried out re-targeting, and allocated additional multilateral funds to complete beneficiary entitlements.

Of total reached, 83,254 beneficiaries (95 percent) received complementary nutrition sensitive food assistance through commodity vouchers. Each household received a voucher valued at USD 32 (NAD 550) per month, for a three-month period. Beneficiary households redeemed these commodity vouchers at contracted retailers for a standard food basket consisting of 20 kg maize meal, 400 g canned fish, 4 kg instant porridge, and 750 ml cooking oil. This basket was designed to enhance and strengthen households' daily nutritional intake in the regions of Hardap, Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, and Zambezi.

Dietary diversity intake for indigenous pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under-five, as well as those at risk of undernutrition remained a key priority as part of the response. These groups faced structural barriers, such as, geographic isolation, limited access to nutritious diets and essential health services, compounded by limited market access, high food prices, depleted food stocks, and long-standing nutrition vulnerabilities. To cushion their already existing vulnerability, WFP reached a total of 58,302 beneficiaries (96 percent), out of the planned 60,549 in the regions of Ohangwena, Omaheke, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa. Each beneficiary received NAD 500 (USD 28.94) per household, per month, for four-month period. Value vouchers were redeemed at local retailers or shops for food items aligned

with Namibia's four food groups (cereals and staples, proteins, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables). Compared to WFP baseline survey, women's minimum diet diversity improved to 40.8 percent from 12.9 percent, reflecting the positive impact of value vouchers and nutrition messaging.

For efficiency and transparency, WFP deployed two digital platforms to manage beneficiary registration, food entitlements, track distributions, and reconcile transactions. The government-owned CBMIS was utilized in Ohangwena and Hardap regions. The Namibia Integrated Digital Assistance Service (NIDAS), developed in partnership with the Mobile Telecommunications Company of Namibia (MTC) and the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), was utilized in nine regions: Ohangwena, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Zambezi, Kunene, Kavango East and Kavango West. CBMIS demonstrated notable gains where connectivity allowed, while NIDAS provided near end-to-end digital beneficiary management in several regions. Key challenges included lack of a formal identity-management exit strategy, absent data-sharing agreements and the need for robust offline modules to serve remote areas.

WFP conducted monthly price monitoring to inform negotiations and programme adjustments. The implementation of value vouchers revealed behavioural patterns that favored less perishable and less nutritious items, with inconsistent adherence to nutritional guidance. Resultantly, the issuance of commodity and value vouchers was implemented in partnership with a total 165 retailers, significantly exceeding the initial target of 48. Retailers were strategically selected based on proximity to beneficiary communities and their capacity to stock a diverse range of nutritious food items aligned with Namibia's four food groups. The onboarding of retailers had a positive impact on the programme. Many were able to expand their shops. They also received training on programme expectations, digital voucher redemption systems, and business ethics, equipping them with skills to strengthen their business operations beyond the emergency food assistance programme. Monthly voucher redemptions provided stable revenue streams, that enabled retailers to reinvest in their businesses and hire additional staff, contributing to employment creation in rural and peri-urban areas.

WFP also provided nutrition support to children aged 6 months to 11 years at risk of malnutrition through freshly prepared, safe, and nutritious warm meals. Meals were served three times per week, over a three-month period, with an estimated value of NAD 98.41 (USD 6) per child, per month. This intervention aimed to promote the intake of healthy and diverse diets by offering supplementary meals designed to complement, rather than substitute meals prepared at home. Out of the planned 28,493 children, this modality reached a total 25,585 beneficiaries (90 percent), in the regions of Hardap, Kavango West, Kavango East, Omaheke and Zambezi. Nutrition outcomes demonstrated strong progress. The proportion of children aged 6-23 months meeting minimum diet diversity surged to 79 percent from 26.1 percent, while minimum meal frequency reached 66 percent, exceeding targets.

WFP convened an internal After-Action Review (AAR) to gather on lessons learned from the 2024 El Niño-induced drought response. A joint AAR is planned for 2026 in collaboration with national and regional Government structures, donors, civil society organizations, and cooperating partners. The AAR aims to generate actionable recommendations to inform future programming. Looking ahead, WFP will shift its role towards providing technical assistance and capacity strengthening to government during emergencies. This strategic transition is fully aligned with the WFP Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029). A comprehensive capacity-strengthening framework and strategy will be developed to operationalize this strategic shift, ensuring sustainable, government-owned response systems.

Emergency Preparedness Response and Early Action

In 2025, WFP intensified efforts to strengthen Namibia's capacity to anticipate and respond to climate-related shocks, particularly recurrent droughts, which continue to increase in frequency and severity.

WFP, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and other development partners convened the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) workshop, bringing together 46 participants from UN agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, and the private sector. WFP's primary contribution focused on guiding the IPC analytical process, including technical support in data interpretation, analysis of contributing factors and drafting sections of the IPC report. Participants received hands-on training to improve their understanding of data analysis and in uploading datasets to the IPC platform. An IPC-Level 1 training resulted in more than 30 Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) members being certified as IPC-Level 1 Analyst, significantly expanding national analytical capacity. These efforts contributed to the IPC analysis published in October 2025, which identified notable improvements in food security compared to the previous year [7].

On Early warning, WFP supported the improvement to the multisector Early Warning System (EWS). The EWS hosts aggregated food and nutrition indicators from multiple ministries into a single platform. A key milestone was the completion of phase One of the system's deployment. The system is already being used by technical working groups, with ongoing work focused on finalising indicator inputs and completing documentation in preparation for a formal national launch.

Building on the IT equipment procured in 2024, WFP, in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister's Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, continued supporting efforts to operationalize the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

This support included the procurement of essential equipment and furniture valued at USD 22,469.56. Although the EOC is not yet fully functional, WFP will continue to explore opportunities to enhance its operational readiness, ensuring it can eventually provide decision-makers with timely and accurate information on crop failures, water shortages and emerging food insecurity hotspots.

The development of both the EWS and EOC has highlighted capacity gaps, particularly in software maintenance, documentation and inter-agency coordination. In 2026, WFP will prioritise building national capacity by training IT administrative teams, clarifying standard operating procedures (SOPs) and developing roadmaps for systems integration to support a more coordinated and effective early warning and response architecture.

Strategic outcome 02: By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.



Over **100,000** young boys and girls, received daily fortified porridge at **Early Childhood Development (ECD)** centres



13,084 school-going children benefitted from the **Home-Grown School Feeding Programme**

In 2025, WFP continued to strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme, and the Early Childhood Development (ECD) intervention. Through this support, government expanded programme coverage, enabling a greater number of learners to benefit from consistent nutritious meals while improving education and nutrition outcomes.

Additionally, the programme addressed persistent gender and age inequalities identified in the 2023 Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) assessment for Namibia. Given the central role women play in Namibia's agricultural value chain, national frameworks emphasize the need for equitable participation in locally driven food systems. In alignment with these policy priorities, WFP continued to promote the inclusion of women smallholder farmers within the HGSFP supply chain, supporting efforts to strengthen their market access and economic empowerment.

Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

In 2025, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government of Namibia in the implementation of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP). The programme prioritized equitable food access for boys and girls in underserved communities. Building on the 2024 achievements, which reached 11,412 learners across 29 schools in seven regions, WFP recorded further progress in 2025, supporting 13,084 learners (6,264 girls and 6,820 boys) through the provision of HGSFP meals.

WFP also strengthened transparent procurement and monitoring systems to ensure that all children, regardless of sex, age, or household vulnerability, benefit equally from nutritious meals.

The HGSFP supported 202 smallholder farmers (115 men and 87 women) who supplied fresh produce to schools, contributing to strengthened local food systems and economic empowerment. WFP prioritized the participation of women smallholder farmers within procurement processes, enhancing their economic opportunities, increasing their household decision-making power, and visibility in an agricultural sector traditionally dominated by men. The programme also fostered positive shifts in gender norms by engaging 10 men and 197 women in school meal preparation.

To strengthen national systems, WFP supported the development and rollout of the Namibia School Feeding Information System (NaSIS). Key milestones included a training-of-trainers (ToT) for national officials and the establishment of a formal Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the platform service provider to address hosting and functionality constraints. These improvements enhanced real-time tracking of learner attendance, meal deliveries, and stock movements, enabling early detection of shortages and reinforcing accountability.

Additional work is underway to pilot voucher-scanning capabilities, the integration of Early Childhood Development (ECD) modules and the national Education Management Information System (EMIS) into the platform. The enhanced NaSIS digital system will strengthen sex-disaggregated monitoring and accountability. In 2026, WFP will support the development of a scale-up strategy for the HGSFP.

Early Childhood Development Feeding

WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, the Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia (NAFSAN), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and other development partners, supported the rollout of daily meals at Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres. In 2025, these coordinated efforts reached over 100,000 young boys and girls, from more than 2,000 ECD centres in all 14 regions of Namibia.

Prior to implementation, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture (MEIYSAC) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGEWCW) by facilitating the testing of submitted samples, using

WFP's SC/Corn Soya Blend+ as a benchmark to guide quality and safety assessments. This process helped strengthen national quality assurance capacities. Further, it provided clearer standards to ensure that any future products supplied to ECD centres are safe and nutritionally appropriate for both boys and girls, who experience malnutrition differently. The ICARA review showed higher anaemia rates among women and girls, which informed micronutrient fortification priorities.

WFP developed and piloted a tool to assess transport and storage practices for ECD feeding programmes. The assessment, as conducted in Hardap, Karas, Omaheke, and Erongo regions, revealed that many ECD sites rely on informal storage arrangements, such as kitchens and school storerooms, rather than formal warehouses. To promote safe handling and minimise food loss, WFP recommended the adoption of standard operating procedures (SOP) and tools to local context. This included updates to monitoring frameworks for transport and storage and the dissemination of the revised instruments with the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts, and Culture (MEIYSAC). Additional monitoring visits were conducted across 19 ECD centres, surveying 319 young boys and girls. Baseline nutrition assessments revealed mixed burdens of malnutrition, identifying 20 underweight, 41 stunted, and 12 overweight children. Sex-disaggregated findings informed tailored recommendations for improving WASH facilities, upgrading kitchen infrastructure, and quarterly monitoring.

As a result, WFP continued to strengthen national capacities in child nutrition, hygiene, fortified porridge preparation, and monitoring. In collaboration with UNICEF, NAFSAN and GIZ, WFP conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) in August 2025 for regional educators (mostly women), volunteer cooks (predominantly women) and liaison officers (men and women) from MGEW and MEIYSAC. A total of 121 participants were trained and received national guidance materials on porridge preparation, stock management, and portion-size calculations, aligned with WHO complementary feeding recommendations. These materials promoted gender-equitable caregiving, encouraging both men and women to participate in porridge preparation, hygiene, and feeding practices.

Following the national ToT, regional trainings were cascaded to all 14 regions, reaching 3,092 educators and volunteers (women and men). This approach contributed to challenging traditional norms that caregiving is exclusively a woman's responsibility. Women, who represent the largest share of ECD workforce, benefited from improved technical skills and agency within community structures.

Social Behaviour Change Communication

To address gendered feeding norms and promote equitable food distribution within households receiving emergency food assistance, WFP supported the dissemination of essential mass nutrition messages and facilitated the establishment of 21 parent care groups as part of the value voucher programme. These groups received structured training on maternal, infant, and young child feeding (MIYCF), food safety, and hygiene practices. Trained facilitators used tailored educational materials, including manuals, flipcharts, posters, and handouts to cascade knowledge within their communities. An additional 17,982 men and women were engaged on the importance of dietary diversity and the utilization of value vouchers to purchase nutrient-rich foods that meet the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under the age of 5 during these critical life stages. This reinforced positive behaviour change, ensuring that beneficiaries are not only receiving assistance but also acquire knowledge required to make choices that support long-term health and nutrition outcomes.

In addition, WFP developed a digital cookbook titled: *The Food Print: Around Namibia in 47 Recipes*, aimed to promote indigenous, nutrient-dense foods and enhance dietary diversity. In 2026, WFP plans to launch the cookbook. This is a complement to social and behavior change communication (SBCC) activities carried out in both food systems and crisis-response programmes.

Strategic outcome 03: By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.



5 schools supported with agricultural infrastructure as part of the home-grown school feeding programme scale-up strategy.



147 smallholder farmers trained on sustainable agriculture and food preservation processes.



USD 4,482 profits generated through the sale of eggs and horticultural produce

Food Systems Strengthening and Smallholder Farmer Livelihood Support

WFP's food systems activities aimed to improve the availability, accessibility, and consumption of diverse and nutritious food. Complementary activities included strengthening market linkages to support income generation for households and the adoption of sustainable, climate-smart solutions that benefit school learners, people living with HIV, TB patients, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, and children under five.

Based on available funding and operational capacity, WFP prioritized 8 out of 18 Integrated Community Based Food Systems (ICBFS) projects. As part of its transition strategy, WFP handed over the remaining 10 projects to Government to facilitate future expansion and sustainability. Of the 8 sites, 5 received funding from the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil. One ICBFS was supported through the Osire Area-Based Joint Programme implemented by WFP and UNHCR. The remaining two ICBFS were funded by the British High Commission and the Capricorn Foundation, respectively.

The 5 ICBFS funded by the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil supported the production of vegetables and poultry, contributing to improved dietary practices. Strategically located within school and health-center environments, these projects enhanced treatment adherence among people living with HIV and persons with disabilities, TB patients and pregnant or breastfeeding women. Additionally, surplus horticulture and poultry harvests were supplied to learners under the school feeding programme as part of their mid-morning ration. Another portion was allocated to clinic-based soup kitchens, further strengthening nutrition support for vulnerable groups.

A total of 147 smallholder farmers received hands-on training to improve their knowledge on sustainable agriculture and food preservation processes. Cooking demonstrations using locally available ingredients enhanced understanding of dietary diversity, safe food handling, and hygiene practices. WFP also supported the establishment of 28 household backyard gardens through the provision of shade nets, irrigation systems, and climate-resilient seeds and fertilizers. As a result, 44 percent of beneficiary households reported selling surplus produce for income generation, strengthening their capacity to meet other essential household needs.

The projects also served as platforms for empowerment. Unemployed women were engaged in agricultural activities, gaining practical skills and income-generation opportunities. Youth participation in daily garden management fostered local ownership and strengthened community resilience. Beyond nutrition benefits, the sites functioned as practical learning environments for learners enrolled in agriculture subjects, providing hands-on experience in crop production and poultry management.

Under the Osire Area-Based Joint Programme, implemented by the Government through Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security, in partnership with WFP and UNHCR an agricultural project was established at Osire Refugee Settlement. WFP provided technical support as part of the broader efforts to improve food self-sufficiency for refugees and asylum seekers.

WFP also collaborated with the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) to support the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports and Culture (MEIYSC) in establishing agricultural infrastructure at 5 schools in Ohangwena, Kavango West and East and Zambezi Region, contributing to the home-grown school feeding programme scale-up strategy.

Across all sites, WFP-supported projects generated US\$ 4,482.29 in revenue through the sale of eggs and surplus horticultural produce. Most of these earnings came from school gardens, where excess produce was sold to local communities and neighbouring schools.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to promote community resilience and self-sufficiency through integrated food systems, with a focus on transitioning these models to Government leadership. Planned future activities include strengthening irrigation systems and introducing value addition processes to extend the shelf life and economic value of produce.

Strategic outcome 04: By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.



72 health officials trained on **risk management and temperature-sensitive logistics**.



4,896 mt of rice secured to support vulnerable communities.

As part of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) project, WFP, with support from Africa CDC, collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Social Services to strengthen national health supply chain systems. Key activities included a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT), through which 72 health personnel, including pharmacists, registered nurses, and logisticians were capacitated on quality risk management and temperature-sensitive logistics. Information materials and tools were distributed to facilitate the rollout of cascade trainings across all regions, enhancing national capacity to manage cold-chain commodities.

In response to cold chain needs, WFP installed two 40-foot refrigerated containers (reefers) in Oshana (Oshakati) and Kavango East (Rundu). These units were procured with support from partners and equipped with backup generators to decentralize the distribution of temperature-sensitive medical supplies and vaccines. This support aimed to mitigate the impact of unreliable electricity on operational continuity and efficiency.

WFP also provided guidance on shelving, palletization, and integration of hospital power-backup systems. These efforts reduced reliance on the central medical store in Windhoek and enabled more coordinated regional planning and faster distribution of medicines to neighbouring regions

In 2025, WFP secured 4,896 MT of rice from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) of the Republic of Korea. The rice will be delivered to all 14 regions in 2026 through WFP's on-demand services.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, Namibia marked an important milestone in advancing national gender commitments with the launch of the Third National Gender Equality and Equity Policy (2025-2035) [18]. The policy provides a comprehensive framework for addressing persistent barriers linked to gender roles and unequal access to services and opportunities. At the national level, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare convened cluster consultations focused on education, child welfare, poverty reduction, and health. WFP actively participated in these clusters to support the development of gender-responsive planning and budgeting as a core strategy for mainstreaming gender across sectors.

Namibia sustained its position among the world's top performers on gender equality, closing 81.1 percent of its overall gender gap and ranking eighth globally for the sixth consecutive year [19]. These achievements were reinforced by historic milestones, including women occupying both the presidency and vice presidency, signalling strong national commitment to inclusive governance.

Despite this progress, food security and nutrition outcomes remain deeply influenced by gendered roles and unequal decision-making power. Women continue to shoulder disproportionate unpaid care and food preparation responsibilities, while men typically control household resources and enjoy priority access to diverse diets. Findings from WFP's integrated cross-cutting context and risk assessment (ICARA) [20], confirmed persistent structural barriers, including higher prevalence of obesity and anaemia among women and entrenched social norms such as "women eat last," which limit their economic participation and voice in household decisions.

In 2025, WFP transitioned from the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) to the new Framework for Accountability for Results (FAR), marking a significant milestone in aligning with WFP's updated corporate reporting standards. This shift positioned Namibia as one of the first country offices globally to operationalize FAR, embedding Reach, Benefit, Empowerment, and Transformation principles across social protection, nutrition, and school meals programming under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3. The adoption of FAR strengthened accountability for gender, protection, and inclusion, ensuring that programme design and delivery systematically support more equitable access and reduce barriers for different groups.

Efforts to advance equitable access to nutrition through the school feeding programme reached girls and boys in nearly equal proportions. Women represented 43 percent of participating smallholder farmers, strengthening their economic participation. Additionally, 10 of the cooks were men, and their engagement helped shift traditional caregiving norms while promoting balanced participation in school meal delivery.

Under the emergency response, gender-sensitive targeting and eligibility criteria were applied to ensure inclusivity. Priority was given to single-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly caregivers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, and people with chronic health conditions. To promote improved nutrition practices, WFP established 21 parent care groups across three regions, engaging 411 parents in structured training on maternal, infant, and young child feeding (MIYCF), food safety, and hygiene. Training was delivered using tailored educational materials such as manuals, flipcharts, and posters, enabling participants to cascade knowledge within their communities. On average, each trained parent shared key messages with three additional caregivers, extending outreach to an estimated 1,233 secondary beneficiaries through peer-to-peer learning and household-level engagement.

As a result of the emergency food assistance programme, the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) showed significant improvement from 12.9 percent to 40.8 percent, reflecting beneficiaries' enhanced access to micronutrient-rich foods (0-20 kg of carbohydrates, 3 liters of oil, and unrestricted fruits, vegetables, and protein) for women aged 15-49. Women actively redeemed vouchers as heads of households and participated in caregiving tasks, indicating a shift towards more equitable household roles. Soup kitchens reached 25,585 children with near gender parity, contributing to a measurable reduction in new acute malnutrition cases.

In some regions, pregnant and breastfeeding women as primary recipients of the food assistance programme triggered tension with traditional gatekeepers. WFP mitigated these risks through proactive community engagement and focus group discussions, ensuring acceptance and safeguarding programme continuity. These results demonstrate that gender-responsive approaches not only improved nutrition outcomes but also advanced social norms toward shared responsibilities and inclusion.

Gender-sensitive approaches extended to distribution sites, where women were prioritized for roles such as wet-feeding staff and enumerators. WFP provided technical guidance and regular supervision to cooperating partners, UNFPA, Namibia Red Cross Society, and Catholic AIDS Action to reinforce gender mainstreaming.

Through the Supply Chain Learning Lab Phase II, WFP strengthened national capacity in temperature-sensitive logistics by 50 Ministry of Health and Social Services personnel, 62 percent of whom were women. The two-week Training of Trainers combined classroom sessions with practical field visits, equipping participants with internationally recognized standards and tools for managing cold chain systems in both routine and emergency contexts. Two women advanced to assistant facilitator roles, marking an important step for women's leadership in a traditionally male-dominated technical field.

On the food systems front, WFP conducted nutrition, food safety, and hygiene training for 131 beneficiaries in Oshikoto and Omusati regions, with women comprising 67 percent of participants. Through cooking demonstrations and practical sessions, participants improved their ability to prepare balanced meals using locally available foods. To support long-term food security, 28 household gardens were established in Oshikoto and 120 more were developed in Omusati. Beneficiaries reported increased confidence in meal preparation and decision-making over household diets. WFP's partnership with the woman-led, Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia, which oversaw five food systems sites, reinforced women's leadership in agricultural production and resource management, placing them at the center of local food security solutions and contributing to more resilient and gender-responsive food systems.

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

In 2025, WFP's operations remained anchored in humanitarian principles, with a strong emphasis on protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected people to ensure that assistance was safe, dignified, and accessible. Throughout the year, WFP reinforced the four core pillars of protection mainstreaming, safety and dignity and "do no harm," meaningful access, accountability, and participation and empowerment, as operational standards guiding all interventions.

Protection considerations were central to WFP's drought response following the 2024 El Niño induced drought. Targeting prioritised vulnerable groups facing heightened risk and limited access to food and nutrition, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

WFP's response to the 2024 El Niño induced drought through complementary nutrition-sensitive food assistance trained a total of 2,119 beneficiaries and 41 staff/enumerators. The sessions focused on protection, accountability to affected people, do no harm principles, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Through the cascade model, beneficiaries' knowledge on PSEA, its implications, and reporting channels was enhanced. Posters with messages such as "Humanitarian assistance is free" and "You do not need to provide any sexual favours to receive aid" were displayed alongside reporting contact details to ensure beneficiaries could report concerns in a safe and confidential manner.

WFP's efforts ensured reduced access barriers. In 2025, people with 50+ years, accounted for 55.4 percent of all emergency food assistance beneficiaries. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly were prioritised at distribution sites. To safeguard dignity, sites were equipped with shaded waiting areas, seating arrangements, gender-disaggregated sanitation facilities, and child-friendly spaces. To reduce travel distances, retailers were strategically positioned within a five-kilometre radius of target communities. Further, persons with disabilities received home deliveries of food entitlements when required. These response efforts yielded quantifiable results, with 86 persons with disabilities accessing WFP assistance for the first time in 2025.

Accountability to affected people (AAP) remained integral to community engagement. Throughout the emergency response, WFP established a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that enabled communities to voice their concerns. A functioning CFM was established in all 9 regions where food assistance took place, consisting of help desks, suggestion boxes, and forms. To facilitate improved understanding, these forms were translated into 5 local languages (Afrikaans, Oshiwambo, Silozi, Damara, and Herero). Through this system, WFP received 264 feedback entries, and all cases were resolved. Additionally, WFP and its partners, including community leaders and Village Development Committees (VDCs), conducted extensive community sensitization and mobilization efforts using local radio broadcasts and community meetings. Under the Community Engagement for AAP Strategy, 88.8 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving clear programme information, demonstrating strong progress toward awareness targets.

Community feedback prompted operational adjustments, including flexible identification requirements (accepting health passports and baptism certificates), expansion of wet feeding eligibility from 6 months-9 years to 6 months-11 years, and additional distribution cycles to reach households missed during initial rounds.

Despite measurable gains in establishing and utilizing CFM, persistent challenges remained. Trust in formal CFM processes remained limited, with some beneficiaries bypassing official channels and reporting concerns directly to WFP or cooperating partner staff. This reflected continued gaps in awareness, confidence, and confidentiality perceptions regarding CFM channels.

Looking ahead, WFP will activate a cloud-based Aid Hotline in 2026 to provide real-time case management and faster resolution of community concerns. Additionally, the appointment of dedicated AAP focal persons at village level will help ensure that accountability is embedded throughout programme design and delivery, strengthening community trust and enhancing the responsiveness of future operations.

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 defined by high temperatures, low and erratic rainfall, and vast desert landscapes, creates extreme weather variability. Climate change continues to intensify these conditions, driving more frequent and severe droughts that place additional pressure on food systems and deepen household food insecurity. In 2025, WFP strengthened its operational focus on climate and environmental risk by embedding Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) throughout its strategic planning and programme delivery.

Following the global assessment of WFP's environmental policy in 2024, the Country Office shifted from assessment to practical implementation in 2025. An Environmental Management System (EMS) was put in place, with progress tracked through defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This system provides a structured mechanism to monitor WFP's environmental footprint and operational risks, informed by the findings of the comprehensive 2024 environmental risk study.

A major development in 2025 was the full integration of environmental considerations into the new Food Systems Strategy. Environmental risk management is now embedded across value chain functions, ensuring that economic support to local markets does not compromise natural resources. The Country Office promoted climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food system models through infrastructure support and targeted farmer training, an essential shift given the recurrent impacts of drought on food production. In addition, WFP continued contributing to the formulation of Namibia's next national environmental policy, drawing on its experience as a member of the environmental pillar under the Namibia United Nations Cooperation Framework.

Overall, the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) ensured that WFP's assistance addresses immediate food needs while contributing to long-term climate resilience, improved environmental governance, and stronger community capacities to manage ongoing climatic risks.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP maintained a strong commitment to reducing its environmental footprint in 2025, aligning operational practices with its global sustainability mandate. The Country Office continued to integrate environmental safeguards across programme delivery while collaborating closely with the UN Country Team to reinforce shared sustainability standards within the UN House.

A notable achievement was the strengthened energy-conservation measures at the UN House, which has operated a 104 kWp grid-tied solar photovoltaic system since 2016. The system enables net metering, significantly reducing dependence on non-renewable electricity sources and lowering collective carbon emissions across UN agencies. This transition to renewable energy demonstrates an institutional shift toward long-term, low-carbon operations.

Waste management practices were also enhanced through a standardized waste-separation system implemented across all agencies. Colour-coded bins—designated for cans, glass, plastic, and paper, were placed throughout the UN-House to enable consistent sorting at source. This measure increases recycling efficiency, reduces landfill use, and promotes a culture of responsible waste management among staff.

In the context of the 2024-2025 drought and heightened resource-conservation needs, WFP and UN partners prioritized reductions in water consumption. Automatic taps were installed in all washrooms, contributing to water-use efficiency and lowering operational wastage. This intervention also improved accessibility for employees with disabilities, linking environmental stewardship with broader commitments to 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 integrated nutrition across its programme portfolio through complementary system-level and people-level interventions designed to strengthen national capacities, improve dietary practices, and ensure that vulnerable groups receive appropriate, nutrition-sensitive support.

At the system level, WFP enhanced data-driven decision-making by embedding nutrition functionality within the Namibia Integrated Digital Assistance Service (NIDAS). The system captures key demographic and nutritional information during registration, including categorization of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 11, allowing for more accurate targeting of nutritionally vulnerable groups. Redemption data recorded through NIDAS provided insights into the types and quantities of food purchased, enabling analysis of dietary diversity trends within supported households. To strengthen the quality of meals provided under the soup-kitchen modality, WFP applied the School Menu Plus tool to ensure menus met at least 60 percent of the recommended daily kilocalorie requirements for children under nine years. For programme monitoring and reporting, WFP used ENA software to analyze indicators such as wasting, stunting, underweight and overweight, while NutVal supported the design of nutritionally adequate food baskets. Children identified with acute malnutrition during baseline screenings were referred to health facilities, reinforcing the critical link between emergency food assistance and the national health system.

Alongside system strengthening, WFP prioritized capacity development and community engagement to advance nutrition-sensitive practices. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Nutrition and Food Security Alliance of Namibia (NAFSAN), and GIZ's Farming for Resilience programme, WFP trained government staff from the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports and Culture (MEIYSAC) and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW), as well as educarers and volunteer cooks, on nutrition fundamentals, safe preparation of meals and hygiene practices within Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres. These efforts supported the rollout of a newly formulated instant porridge for children aged 0-8 years, which serves as a mid-morning meal to complement household diets. A total of 3,092 educarers and volunteers across 12 regions were reached. Communities were sensitized on the importance of early childhood nutrition, emphasizing that the instant porridge complements, rather than replaces, home-based feeding.

Nutrition education further extended into households through practical cooking demonstrations and behaviour-change sessions conducted in Oshikoto and Omusati regions. These activities reached 131 participants, equipping them with skills to improve dietary diversity, utilize locally available foods and apply safe food-handling practices. Demonstrations encouraged peer learning, enabling participants to exchange nutrition tips and adapt recipes using locally grown produce. Encouragingly, several households expressed plans to replicate the recipes using produce from home gardens, an early indication of positive behaviour change and potential for sustained improvements in household nutrition.

To strengthen maternal, infant and young child feeding practices, WFP established Parent Care Groups (PCGs) as peer-support platforms for caregivers. Across Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto and Ohangwena, oversight missions confirmed the establishment of 21 PCGs, reaching 411 parents with key messages on exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and the importance of the first 1,000 days. Participants reported improvements in breastfeeding techniques and a better understanding of appropriate timing for the introduction of solid foods. Challenges highlighted by communities included limited affordability of nutritious foods, poor access to water for home gardens and limited market diversity. Communities expressed interest in additional support such as backyard-gardening inputs and culturally adapted nutrition materials to reinforce behaviour change.

An additional 17,982 women and men were reached with nutrition-focused social and behaviour change messages highlighting the importance of dietary diversity and the use of value vouchers to purchase nutrient-rich foods, particularly those that meet the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five during critical stages of growth. These efforts contributed to reinforcing positive nutrition practices within households, ensuring that beneficiaries not only received assistance but also strengthened their knowledge and capacity to make informed food choices that support long-term health and nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strengthened its role as a trusted partner to the Government of the Republic of Namibia, supporting nationally led systems across emergency response, social protection, education and food systems under the 2025-2029 Country Strategic Plan. In line with national priorities and guided by the Office of the Prime Minister's Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, WFP adopted a dual approach, delivering emergency food assistance while investing in institutional capacity strengthening and long-term resilience building.

Amid persistent food-security pressures caused by the 2024 El Niño-induced drought, the Government of the Republic of Namibia received 4,896 metric tonnes of rice from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) of the Republic of Korea, valued at USD 3.6 million. In 2026, the Government will dispatch the first consignment to all 14 regions through WFP's on-demand services.

Complementing emergency relief, WFP intensified its collaboration with national institutions to strengthen foundational systems. In the education sector, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture (MEIYSAC) to enhance nutrition-sensitive and safe school feeding systems. This included strengthening food-safety adherence, improving monitoring tools, and enhancing supply-chain processes to ensure consistent delivery of fortified foods. This work reinforced MEIYSAC's mandate to deliver inclusive and quality education, recognising the central role of school feeding in supporting learner retention, concentration and well-being.

WFP's systems-strengthening engagement also extended to the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS). In partnership with Africa CDC, WFP supported national efforts to enhance temperature-sensitive supply chains and improve quality risk-management capacities. This included building a cadre of national trainers equipped to cascade health-logistics skills, contributing to improved national preparedness for future public-health emergencies.

At the community level, food-systems transformation remained a core pillar of WFP's resilience-building agenda. In 2025, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil supported the scale-up of Integrated Community-Based Food Systems (ICBFS) projects implemented in Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Hardap, Kunene and Ohangwena regions. These projects, situated within school and health-centre environments, serve as localized food-production hubs that strengthen local supply chains, diversify diets and enhance community self-reliance. The additional investment supported efforts to institutionalize the model within regional and national structures, reinforcing local ownership and sustainability.

Throughout 2025 and into 2026, WFP's partnership with the Government remained anchored in reinforcing systems that safeguard lives during crises while simultaneously building resilient food, health, and education systems capable of withstanding future shocks.

Focus on Localization

WFP advanced localization in 2025 by expanding the leadership, delivery roles and financing opportunities of local and national actors, in line with WFP's 2025 Localization Policy [21]. Across emergency response, social protection and food systems work, WFP increasingly positioned national partners to design, manage and implement activities, while WFP shifted toward a brokering and systems-strengthening role.

Under the drought response, the Namibia Red Cross Society and Catholic Aids Action served as core cooperating partners, supported by WFP through surge training on protection, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), spot-check procedures and strengthened Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). A broad network of 165 local retailers, together with a national financial service provider the Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC), played a central role in extending emergency food assistance to remote communities.

Localization efforts within food systems were further strengthened through partnerships with a women-led and community-based organization, the Aspiring Farmers Association of Namibia (NamAFa). These actors co-implemented horticulture, poultry and backyard-garden initiatives alongside constituency councils, schools and clinics, contributing to local food production and community resilience. Parent care groups established in multiple regions became peer-led platforms for Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF), Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) and community accountability.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Inter-agency collaboration remained central to the effectiveness, coherence and scale of WFP's support in 2025. Under the UN Cooperation Framework, WFP worked closely with UN agencies to align humanitarian and development interventions with national priorities, particularly in drought response, education, early childhood development, social protection and systems strengthening.

With UNICEF, WFP jointly rolled out the Early Childhood Development (ECD) feeding programme across all 14 regions. The partnership covered the development and testing of fortified porridge against food-safety standards; joint ToT for educators and cooks; harmonised SBCC materials; and aligned monitoring tools. UNICEF further supported health screenings and referrals at registration and feeding sites, enhancing the integrated nutrition package.

With UNFPA, WFP strengthened GBV risk mitigation, PSEA awareness and referral pathways across all emergency operations. Joint sensitisation materials and community-level messaging ensured that protection concerns were consistently embedded in registration, distribution and feedback channels.

With UNHCR, WFP supported the Ministry of Home Affairs at Osire Refugee Settlement by co-implementing agricultural mechanization initiatives to improve household food production and self-reliance.

To enhance national early-warning and preparedness capacities, WFP provided technical and logistical support to the IPC/Vulnerability Assessment workshop convened by the Office of the Prime Minister. The workshop brought together government, UN agencies, NGOs, academia and private actors to improve data pipelines and certify national analysts. In parallel, WFP contributed to operationalising the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) through equipment procurement and support to SOP development for coordinated incident reporting, decision-making and last-mile delivery.

These collaborative efforts ensured complementarity of mandates, avoided duplication and strengthened Namibia's transition toward nationally led systems across social protection, education, health supply chains and emergency response.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Namibia continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2025 -2029 amid an increasingly complex and resource-constrained operating environment. With only 41 percent of the total CSP requirement of USD 26.9 million funded, the Country Office had to carefully manage limited resources. Despite these challenges, WFP succeeded in delivering meaningful assistance, prioritising essential activities, and adjusting operational approaches to safeguard continuity. Two major budget revisions, approved in January and October 2025, enabled the CO to strengthen the emergency food assistance under SO1 through the modalities of commodity vouchers, value vouchers and wet feeding modality. This provided more flexible, efficient and dignified assistance to affected communities. The October revision further increased the SO4 budget following new contributions. Together, these revisions expanded the overall CSP budget from USD 17 million to USD 26 million, improving WFP's capacity to meet partner demand and operational requirements.

Overall, WFP secured 103 percent of the 2025 Country Portfolio Need of USD 14.1 million, ensuring that planned activities could proceed. Expenditure reached 66 percent of total allocated resources, demonstrating active implementation. Nearly 47 percent of available resources were carried over from 2024, while 53 percent were new contributions received in 2025. However, new contributions were 20 percent lower than those received the previous year, underscoring a tightening funding environment and reinforcing the need for strategic prioritisation. Of the new resources, 53 percent were earmarked, while 47 percent were flexible or multilateral funds, which played a critical role in maintaining operational stability to cover immediate funding gaps.

Throughout 2025, WFP programming needed to balance immediate humanitarian needs with support for longer-term resilience and systems-strengthening. Funding conditions remained unpredictable, requiring continuous financial planning and careful management of earmarked and flexible contributions. With more than half of all new 2025 funding tied to specific activities, WFP's ability to reallocate resources across outcomes was limited as needs evolved throughout the year. Flexible and multilateral resources were essential, enabling the CO to address emerging priorities, fill temporary shortfalls, and ensure uninterrupted delivery of critical activities, particularly under SO1, where demand for emergency support remained high. Given these constraints, WFP focused on the most urgent priorities, especially support for people and households affected by economic instability, recurrent seasonal shocks, and uneven access to national social protection mechanisms.

Programme performance across the four strategic outcomes reflected available funding levels, national government priorities, operational timelines and WFP's adaptive management throughout 2025. SO1 remained the best-funded and most actively implemented outcome. With 84 percent funding and 97 percent expenditure, WFP maintained emergency food assistance interventions at scale. The rollout of the CBT commodity voucher modality represented a major operational milestone, enhancing beneficiary choice and improving assistance efficiency. SO2 was fully funded but registered 30 percent expenditure due to slower-than-planned implementation linked to internal realignments, consolidation of the programme portfolio and adjustments to organisational structures. These transitions temporarily slowed knowledge-transfer processes and system-strengthening efforts. SO3, which stood at 56 percent funding and 31 percent utilisation, progressed steadily within a staged implementation approach. SO4 achieved 99 percent funding and 68 percent expenditure, enabling the continuation of demand-driven logistics, procurement and service-delivery support to government and partners.

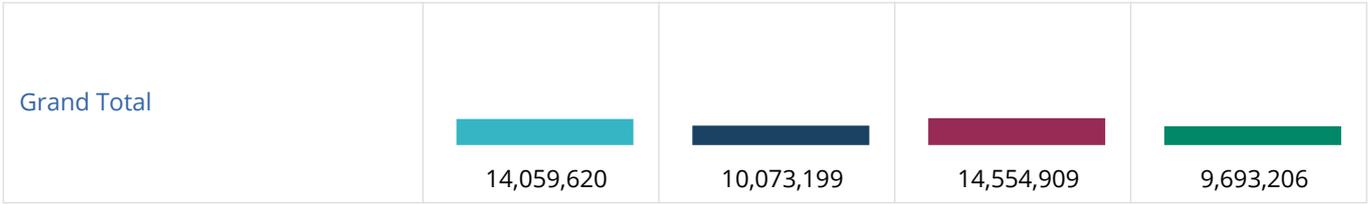
WFP demonstrated strong capacity to utilise available resources effectively across strategic outcomes. High expenditure under SO1 and SO4 reflected both operational capability and sustained demand for WFP's technical and service-delivery support. Lower expenditure under SO2 and SO3 was primarily linked to organisational transition phases and sequenced activity initiation, rather than operational constraints. Flexible funding remained central to stabilising programme delivery, allowing the CO to bridge delays in earmarked contributions, respond to operational pressures and maintain essential services for vulnerable communities. This flexibility ensured that programme quality was preserved despite funding volatility and external shocks.

In 2026, WFP will carry over 33 percent of 2025 resources, providing a strong foundation for early implementation and uninterrupted continuation of activities. Looking ahead, WFP will maintain a strong focus on SO1 Emergency Preparedness, while consolidating and expanding work under SO2, including greater integration with SO3 to reinforce systems-strengthening outcomes. Under SO4, WFP will continue providing high-quality on-demand services to government, UN agencies and development partners. Strengthening partnerships, improving operational efficiency, and increasing access to flexible funding streams will be essential priorities to support government efforts on food security, national systems and long-term community resilience.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	6,926,457	7,574,659	5,825,499	5,631,265
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.	6,926,457	7,574,659	5,825,499	5,631,265
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.	6,655,208	7,414,659	5,673,516	5,605,877
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.	271,250	160,000	151,983	25,388
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,075,838	846,206	2,025,703	620,485
SO02: By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.	637,403	431,360	1,221,499	367,066
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.	637,403	431,360	1,221,499	367,066
SO03: By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.	1,438,435	414,846	804,204	253,420

Activity 04: Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.	1,438,435	414,846	804,204	253,420
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,785,846	550,432	3,770,768	2,566,814
SO04: By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.	3,785,846	550,432	3,770,768	2,566,814
Activity 05: Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.	3,785,846	550,432	3,770,768	2,566,814
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,452,006	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	12,788,142	8,971,296	13,073,976	8,818,564
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	646,738	522,658	945,276	338,985
Total Direct Costs	13,434,880	9,493,954	14,019,252	9,157,549
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	624,740	579,245	535,657	535,657



Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Understanding country income: World Bank Group income classifications for FY26 (July 2025–June 2026).
- [2] IPC. 2024. Namibia: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, April – September 2024 (Published 8 July 2024). ReliefWeb | <https://reliefweb.int/report/namibia/namibia-acute-food-insecurity-analysis-april-september-2024-published-8-july-2024>
- [3] IPC. 2025. Namibia: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, July 2025 – June 2026 (Published 13 October 2025). ReliefWeb | <https://reliefweb.int/report/namibia/namibia-acute-food-insecurity-analysis-july-2025-june-2026-published-13-october-2025>
- [4] Namibia's Vision 2030. 2021. Vision 2030 National Development Framework. National Planning Commission | https://www.npc.gov.na/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/vision_2030.pdf
- [5] Namibia's Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6). 2025. National Planning Commission | <https://economy.com.na/resource/ndp6/>
- [6] United Nations. 2015. Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

Data table:

Annual Food Transfer: WFP did not implement any in-kind food distributions.

Operational context

- [7] Business Insider Africa. 2025. World Bank Strips Namibia of Upper Middle Income Status Over Falling Gross National Income | <https://africa.businessinsider.com/local/markets/world-bank-strips-namibia-of-upper-middle-income-status-over-falling-gross-national/7hlc655>
- [8] GDP growth slowed from 4.4% (2023) to 3.7% (2024) | <https://www.monasa.org/>
- [9] Inflation (GDP deflator) eased from 6.6% to 3.3% | <https://www.tradingeconomics.com>
- [10] 1.26 million people (41%) food insecure during lean season. | <https://www.fao.org>
- [11] Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). 2024. Strategy for the Transformation of the Agri Food Sector (STAS), 2025/26–2030/31 | https://www.nafsan.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Final_MAWLR-STAS-Documents-2024-web-quality.pdf
- [12] National Planning Commission and World Food Programme. 2021. Fill the Nutrient Gap: Namibia.
- [13] Heinrich Foundation. 2025. Global Gender Gap Index: Namibia Overview | <https://hei.com.na/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/Global-Gender-Gap-Index-Namibia-Overview-1.pdf>
- [14] Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS). 2025. Namibia SMART Survey Report | <https://www.nafsan.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/NAMIBIA-SMART-PRINT.pdf> [nafsan.org]
- [15] National Planning Commission. 2004. Namibia Vision 2030: Policy Framework for Long Term National Development
- [16] National Planning Commission. 2025. NDP6 Goals & Desired Outcomes Booklet. Government of Namibia.
- [17] United Nations. 2015. Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | https://www.un.org/ohrrls/sites/www.un.org.ohrrls/files/2030_agenda_for_sustainable_development_web.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

- [18] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). 2025. Namibia: Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, July 2025 – June 2026 (Published October 2025) | https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Namibia_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jul2025_Jun2026_Report.pdf
- [19] WFP's Needs-Based Plan (NBP) originally aimed to reach 179,800 beneficiaries through various modalities across targeted regions. The final implementation, however, targeted 172,693 beneficiaries, following a strategic adjustment of operational priorities and resource allocation. This enabled WFP to prioritize regions with the greatest implementation capacity and beneficiary needs.
- The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.
- A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance and A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people - follow up is blank because we did not do cash transfers A3.1, and also we did not do in-kind food distributions A2.1
- Output Results:
- A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people, broken down by type (value or commodity vouchers). The discrepancy between planned USD 4,426,525 and actual USD 4,242,887 resulted from inconsistencies between distribution plans and corporate systems, as well as issues in beneficiary redemption systems that required manual processing at times. The variance is further influenced by WINGS and COMET applying different NAD–USD exchange rates, despite all transfers being executed in NAD.

Strategic outcome 02

- The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.
- N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors -
- E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) -

Strategic outcome 03

F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure: No planned in the needs-based plan

5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support - No capacity strengthening support was required for the development of a national policy. However, WFP participated in a stakeholder consultation workshop which looked at the implementation for the strategy for the transformation of the Agri-food sector.

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger - some capacity building sessions were conducted in partnership with Government. There were additional training sessions conducted by other stakeholders. Hence some sessions planned for were not implemented.

5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall - WFP supported sites were reduced significantly coupled with climatic Challenges The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

Strategic outcome 04

The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[18] Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2026. Third National Gender Equality and Equity Policy for Namibia (2025–2035). UNFPA Namibia |

<https://namibia.unfpa.org/en/publications/third-national-gender-equality-and-equity-policy-namibia-2entity25-2entity35> [namibia.unfpa.org]

[19] World Economic Forum. 2025. Global Gender Gap Report (Insight Report) | https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf

[20] Integrated Cross Cutting Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), 2023. Unpublished

The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

- Indicator 2.5 - Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDPO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-WOMEN, OCHA)- Not applicable and not collected.

- Indicator 2.6 - Percentage of WFP Cooperating Partners Registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been Assessed Using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment - All CPs were screened through the UN partner portal - Cannot be added

Environmental sustainability

The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

Nutrition integration

The 2024 Follow-up are blank because activities implemented in 2025 targeted different geographic areas and beneficiary groups than those implemented in 2024.

Partnerships

[21] World Food Programme. (2025). Localization policy (WFP/EB.A/2025/50A) | https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000165527

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	84,505	78,434	93%
	female	95,295	88,854	93%
	total	179,800	167,288	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,732	4,229	89%
	female	5,337	4,739	89%
	total	10,069	8,968	89%
24-59 months	male	7,099	12,873	181%
	female	8,006	14,487	181%
	total	15,105	27,360	181%
5-11 years	male	15,972	13,464	84%
	female	18,010	15,181	84%
	total	33,982	28,645	84%
12-17 years	male	9,831	8,287	84%
	female	11,086	9,346	84%
	total	20,917	17,633	84%
18-59 years	male	41,801	35,306	84%
	female	47,139	40,282	85%
	total	88,940	75,588	85%
60+ years	male	5,070	4,275	84%
	female	5,717	4,819	84%
	total	10,787	9,094	84%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	179,800	167,288	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	147	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	179,800	167,141	92%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	71	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Maize Meal	1,176	0	0%
Meat - Fresh	87	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	7	0	0%
Vegetables - Fresh	66	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	1,701,820	1,566,169	92%
Value Voucher	2,724,705	2,676,716	98%
Cash	69,228	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.					
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 01: Populations at risk receive assistance that adequately meets their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.					
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	Female	95,295	88,781
	Children	Distribution	Male	84,505	78,360
			Total	179,800	167,141
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,409	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	69,228	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,426,525	4,242,887

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.					
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 01: Populations at risk receive assistance that adequately meets their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.					
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	48	165
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.					
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected 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 02: Shock-affected women, men and children benefit from the enhanced implementation capacity of the Government and stakeholders to anticipate, prepare for and respond to emergencies.					
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	46
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	22,469.56	22,469.56

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought Affected HHHs - Location: Kavango East - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	42.55		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	36.17		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	<31	<31	21.28		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7	25		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	12		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	8	<8	<8	26		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	58.7	>58.7	>58.7	37		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	24.65	<24.65	<24.65	11.81		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHHs - Location: Kavango West - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	40.35		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	44	≥44	≥44	47.06		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	16	<16	<16	14.71		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33.3	<33.3	<21.7	15		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	6.3	<6.3	<11.6	21		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	7.6	<7.6	<7.6	22		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	52.8	>52.8	>52.8	42		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	20.17	<20.17	<20.17	6.09		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	24	≥24	≥24	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	32	≥32	≥32	27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	44	<44	<44	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	0	<0	≤0	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	63	<63	<63	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	2	<2	<2	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	35	≥35	≥35	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	24.89	<24.89	<24.89	17.49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥38	57.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	22	<22	<22	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	<15	<15	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	50	>50	>50	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	14.16	<14.16	<14.16	7.43	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥38	38.24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	≥31	≥31	47.06	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	<31	<31	14.71	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	36.8	<36.8	<36.8	33	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	4.1	<4.1	<4.1	17	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	56.1	>56.1	>56.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	16.54	<16.54	<16.54	6.87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected HHS - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	8.8	≥8.8	≥8.8	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	76.5	≥76.5	≥76.5	37.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	14.7	<14.7	<14.7	19.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	39.4	<39.4	<39.4	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	7.3	<7.3	<7.3	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46.3	>46.3	>46.3	51.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	19.72	<19.72	<19.72	9.73	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought of HHS - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	71.43	≥71.43	≥71.43	50	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	14.29	≥14.29	≥14.29	35.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	14.29	<14.29	<14.29	14.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	26.2	<26.2	<26.2	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	4.4	<4.4	<4.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	8.2	<8.2	<8.2	34.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	61.2	>61.2	>61.2	62.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	14.42	<14.42	<14.42	7.52	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHs - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	16.4	≥16.4	≥16.4	49.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	47.3	≥47.3	≥47.3	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	36.3	<36.3	<36.3	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	15	<15	<15	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23	<23	<23	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	<13	<13	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	50	>50	>50	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHs - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	30.6	≥30.6	≥30.6	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	35.5	≥35.5	≥35.5	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	33.9	<33.9	<33.9	13.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	36.8	<36.8	<36.8	33	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	4.1	<4.1	<4.1	17	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	56.1	>56.1	>56.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Oshikoto - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.3	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	19	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	15.2	<15.2	<15.2	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	53	>53	>53	61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	15.83	<15.83	<15.83	9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Otjozondjupa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	30.2	≥30.2	≥30.2	62.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	33.5	≥33.5	≥33.5	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	36.3	<36.3	<36.3	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	5.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	6.8	<6.8	<6.8	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	76.3	>76.3	>76.3	54	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	14.28	<14.28	<14.28	15.55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/HHs With CU5, Drought Affected HHs Assisted Through WFP - Location: Namibia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	26.1	>26.1	>26.1	79	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	54.6	>54.6	>54.6	66	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	23.9	>23.9	>23.9	88	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.9	>12.9	>12.9	40.8	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.					Root Causes
Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender- responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.					
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: Communities in rural areas benefit from effective, inclusive, and integrated government social protection systems, that enable them to meet their basic food needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
CSP Output 04: Girls and boys of school going age benefit from strengthened government systems that improve their nutrition, and food security.					
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	16
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	11,412	13,084
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	185	202
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	116,000	43,000
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 05: Young people, women, men, and children benefit from improved knowledge on consuming nutritious food for better health and well-being.					
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	18,889	17,982
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Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ECD Feeding programme - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	80,560	≥80,560	≥80,560	126,213		Secondary data
Target Group: National Policy - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding Programmes - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	1	≥1	≥1	2		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.					
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 06: Women and men smallholder farmers benefit from the enhanced capacity of food systems actors in regenerative agronomic practices and post-harvest management for improved access to markets and healthy diets.					
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		73
		agricultural market support Activities	Male		74
			Total		147

Other Output					
Activity 04: Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.					
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 06: Women and men smallholder farmers benefit from the enhanced capacity of food systems actors in regenerative agronomic practices and post-harvest management for improved access to markets and healthy diets.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	6
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,764	1,764
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	30	28

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Systems Project Participants - Location: Namibia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

5.4.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	40	=100	=100	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	=100	=100	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.89	=100	=100	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Namibia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
5.4.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	7,600	≥7,600	≥7,600	4,482.29	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	5.86	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.	Resilience Building
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Other Output

Activity 05: Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 08: The Government and other partners utilize on-demand services and supply chain solutions that augment their capacity, ensuring efficient, effective, and coordinated interventions in resilient food systems and sustainable logistics and ultimately benefiting the communities most at risk.

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	4
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	Service Delivery	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 05: Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Namibia - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	=90	=90	90		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought Affected Households - Location: Kavango West - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	72		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	69		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected Households - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	64	=50	=50	92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	=50	=50	62		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=50	=50	77		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought Affected households - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	77	=50	=50	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	=50	=50	97		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	=50	=50	97.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected HHs and HHs with PBW/CU5 and Marginalized communities - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	48	≥50	≥50	239		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥50	≥50	193		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	432		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected Households - Location: Kavango East - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	60	=50	=50	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	=50	=50	75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected Households - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	75	=50	=50	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	=50	=50	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63	=50	=50	78	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected households - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected households - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	73	=50	=50	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	=50	=50	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	81	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Oshikoto - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	77.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU 5 and Marginalized HHS - Location: Otjozondjupa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	=50	=50	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=50	=50	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=50	=50	66	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	7,607	=7,607	=7,607	258		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Hardap - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	95.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.51		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Kavango East - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	95.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	97.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.67	=100	=100	96.67	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.7	=100	=100	97.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	97.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.89	=100	=100	97.78	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	95.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	96.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	95.83	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Kavango West - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Kunene - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	94.81		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	96		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.43	=100	=100	95.44		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.57	=100	=100	97.99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	97.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.93	=100	=100	97.87		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	86	=100	=100	89.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82	=100	=100	90.07		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.29	=100	=100	90		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95	=100	=100	92.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	=100	=100	93.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.29	=100	=100	93.17		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.62	=100	=100	87.72		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	88.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.4	=100	=100	87.89		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	72	=100	=100	83.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	=100	=100	84.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=100	=100	83.85	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.7	=100	=100	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.55	=100	=100	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	77.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.91	=100	=100	78.79	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	79	=100	=100	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	=100	=100	95.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	=100	=100	94.44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Drought affected population - Location: Zambezi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94	=100	=100	91.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	=100	=100	91.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	=100	91.04	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.47	=100	=100	96.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	96.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.25	=100	=100	96.77	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	=100	=100	97.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	96.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.01	=100	=100	97.01	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU5 and marginalized Households - Location: Ohangwena - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.77	=100	=100	88.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	90.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.97	=100	=100	89.39	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	69.72	=100	=100	73.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	=100	78.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.15	=100	=100	75.76	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU5 and marginalized Households - Location: Omaheke - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.85	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.51	=100	=100	95.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	95.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.8	=100	=100	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	77	=100	=100	83.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.56	=100	=100	90	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/CU5 and marginalized Households - Location: Oshikoto - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94	=100	=100	91.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	92.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.28	=100	=100	92.06	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.7	=100	=100	91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	90.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.37	=100	=100	91.2	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	91	=100	=100	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	=100	=100	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.02	=100	=100	92	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PBW/CU5 and marginalized Households - Location: Otjozondjupa - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	96.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	97.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.13	=100	=100	97.02	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.62	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.33	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.19	=100	=100	97.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	=100	97.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.64	=100	=100	97.67	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching		WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: 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 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: WFP Targeted beneficiaries - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	84.7	=100	=100	89.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	=100	89.93		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.35	=100	=100	89.82		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Drought affected populations and PBW/HHS With CU5 - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender- responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School feeding - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	0		Secondary data
Activity 04: Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food systems projects - Location: Namibia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/CU5, Marginalized populations and Households affected by the drought - Location: Namibia - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	95.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	95.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95.2		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Theodor Uukongo

Maria Hengari and her three grandchildren pictured during a value voucher distribution event at Epukiro Post 3 in the Omaheke Region

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

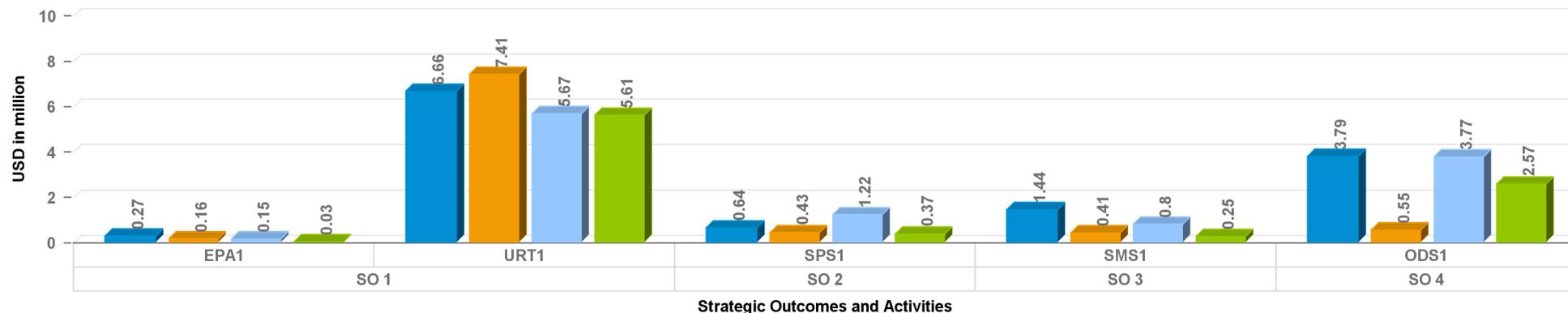
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.
SO 2		By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.
SO 3		By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.
SO 4		By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.
SO 3	SMS1	Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.	271,250	160,000	151,983	25,388
		Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.	6,655,208	7,414,659	5,673,516	5,605,877
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,926,457	7,574,659	5,825,499	5,631,265
17.9	By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.	Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.	637,403	431,360	1,221,499	367,066
		Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.	1,438,435	414,846	804,204	253,420
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,075,838	846,206	2,025,703	620,485

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.	Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.	3,785,846	550,432	3,770,768	2,566,814
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,785,846	550,432	3,770,768	2,566,814
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,452,006	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,452,006	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,788,142	8,971,296	13,073,976	8,818,564
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			646,738	522,658	945,276	338,985
Total Direct Costs			13,434,880	9,493,954	14,019,252	9,157,549
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			624,740	579,245	535,657	535,657
Grand Total			14,059,620	10,073,199	14,554,909	9,693,206



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

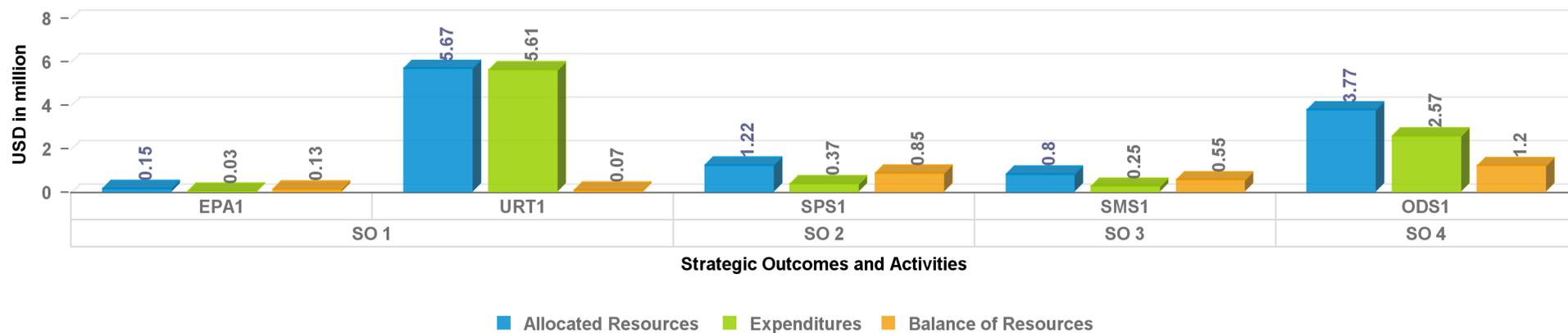
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.	
SO 2	By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.	
SO 3	By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.	
SO 4	By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.
SO 3	SMS1	Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.

Annual Country Report

Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Namibia are able to meet their food, nutrition needs in times of crises.	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government for the anticipation of and response to shocks, leveraging early warning and emergency preparedness.	271,250	151,983	0	151,983	25,388	126,595
		Provide unconditional resource transfers to crisis-affected populations, in line with the Government's response.	6,655,208	5,673,516	0	5,673,516	5,605,877	67,639
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,926,457	5,825,499	0	5,825,499	5,631,265	194,234

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 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2030, national food systems in Namibia are strengthened to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, ensuring the most at-risk communities have access to affordable healthy diets.	Enhance partnerships, policies and technical assistance to the Government, other actors, and communities to build inclusive, sustainable, and resilient local food systems to improve access to healthy diets.	1,438,435	804,204	0	804,204	253,420	550,785
	By 2030, national social protection systems in Namibia are strengthened to more effectively benefit the most at-risk people and promote human capital development.	Provide technical assistance, facilitate coordination, and generate evidence for Government institutions aimed at strengthening inclusive and gender-responsive safety nets and social protection, and promoting diversified household food consumption.	637,403	1,221,499	0	1,221,499	367,066	854,433
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,075,838	2,025,703	0	2,025,703	620,485	1,405,218
17.16	By 2030, the Government and other actors in Namibia, especially those focusing on food systems, have leveraged WFP services and expertise in supply chains, enabling them to effectively support the people most at-risk.	Provide on-demand services and supply chain solutions to the Government and other partners working on the food-energy-water nexus.	3,785,846	3,770,768	0	3,770,768	2,566,814	1,203,954
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,785,846	3,770,768	0	3,770,768	2,566,814	1,203,954

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 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,452,006	0	1,452,006	0	1,452,006
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,452,006	0	1,452,006	0	1,452,006
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,788,142	13,073,976	0	13,073,976	8,818,564	4,255,412
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			646,738	945,276	0	945,276	338,985	606,291
Total Direct Costs			13,434,880	14,019,252	0	14,019,252	9,157,549	4,861,703
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			624,740	600,657		600,657	600,657	0
Grand Total			14,059,620	14,619,909	0	14,619,909	9,758,206	4,861,703

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFO/RC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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