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# Namibia

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2023

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# Overview

In 2022, WFP continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2023 in Namibia, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through WFP's projects in 2022, a total of 32,610 people were reached, which is nearly 10 per cent of the total population experiencing limited or uncertain access to adequate food[1].

WFP worked with various partners, including the Government, the private sector, and international organizations. It mobilised resources of over USD 3.4 million locally and internationally in addition to strengthening relations with donors, embassies, and government for project implementation in all 14 regions of Namibia.

WFP worked to ensure vulnerable populations, including women and youth, could meet their food and nutrition needs by complementing national government strategies and partner activities. It partnered with the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture to strengthen programmes that reduce the effects of poverty and exclusion through the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP). The HGSFP introduced a diverse diet, including protein and vegetables, rather than the maize blend (porridge) provided in traditional school feeding programmes. The HGSFP reached almost 12,000 learners (nearly 50 percent girls) across 29 primary schools selected by the Ministry of Education and the regions from an overall 1,514 primary schools, helping to keep children in school.

For nutrition, WFP contributed to building peoples' skills and knowledge on healthy eating. It reached nearly 1,800 community members, including smallholder farmers, children under the age of 5 and people living with HIV, to promote nutritional messaging aimed at changing dietary habits.

As a semi-desert country, Namibia has not been spared from the effects of climate change. In 2022, the rainfall patterns were irregular. This caused considerable delays in agricultural activities. As a result, household food security was negatively affected. WFP provided food and cash assistance worth USD 423,000 to people affected by climatic and economic shocks due to droughts. WFP in partnership with its cooperating partner, Namibia Red Cross, implemented a food assistance programme in 3 of the 14 regions of Namibia, namely: Kunene, Omusati and Ohangwena regions.

Namibian communities were more equipped to cope with climate emergencies, such as floods and droughts, through WFP's work in enhancing and providing rapid alert systems to detect climate shocks. WFP supported key government agencies such as the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, and the Meteorological Services to enhance four climate-based early warning systems.

WFP promoted rural transformation by implementing 34 cohesive community-based food systems projects on vegetables and poultry in 12 of the 14 regions. Through these projects, WFP developed skills, promoted technology, strengthened logistics networks, enhanced education on nutrition, and linked 117 farmers to markets to improve food and nutrition security. Moreover, the food systems projects increased community engagement, enhanced knowledge and capacity through skills transfer at schools, clinics, cooperatives, prisons, communities, and at the household level for over 2,000 direct beneficiaries.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2017-2023 is undergoing evaluation whose results should inform the design and implementation of the next CSP 2024-2030.

# 32,610

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



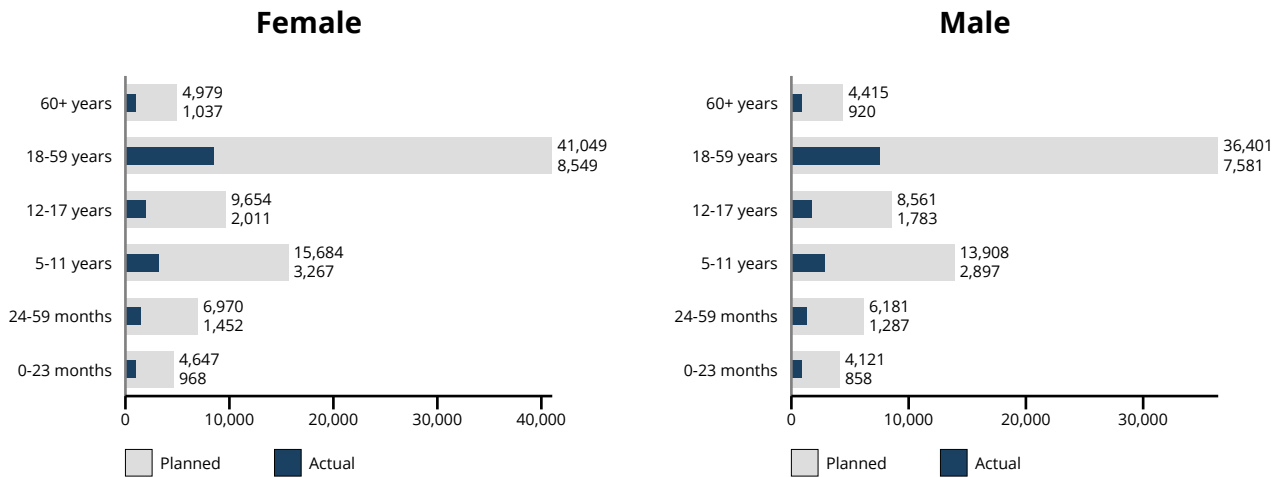
53% female



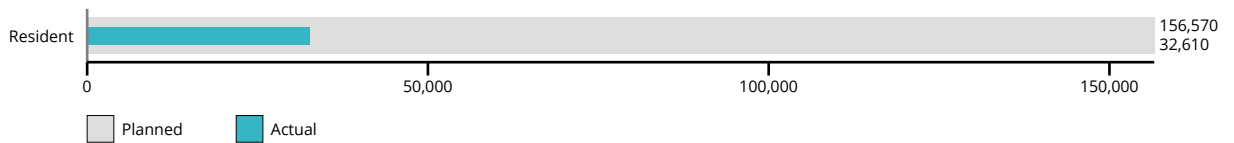
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,044 (53% Female, 47% Male)

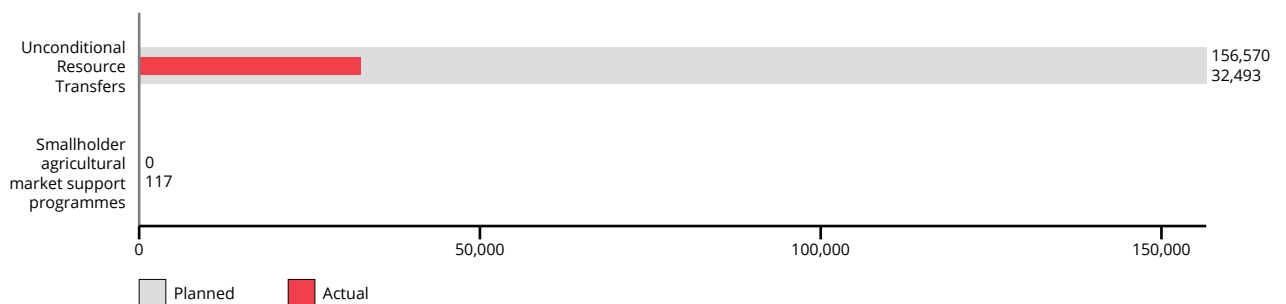
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



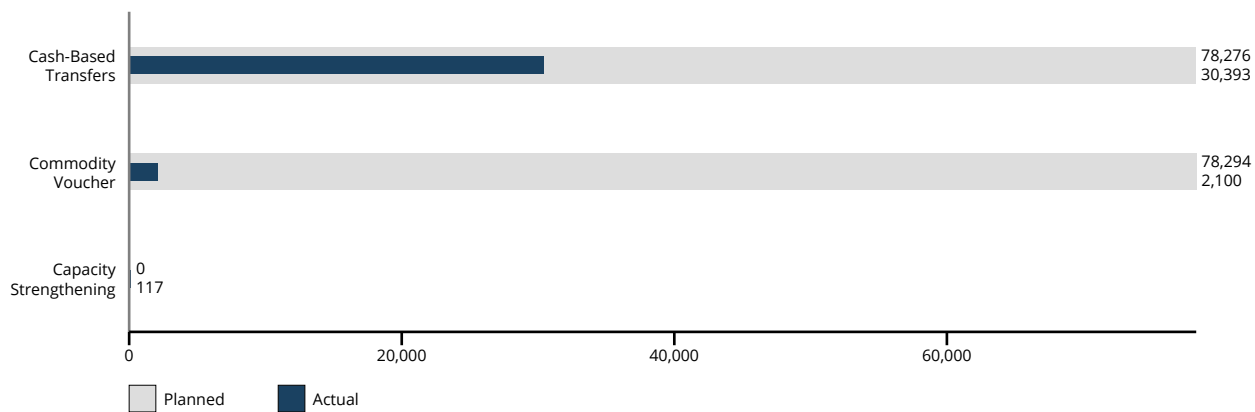
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



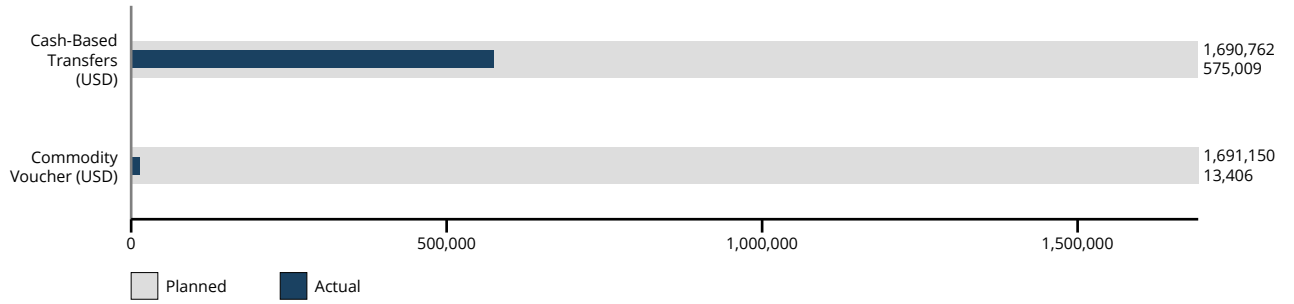
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



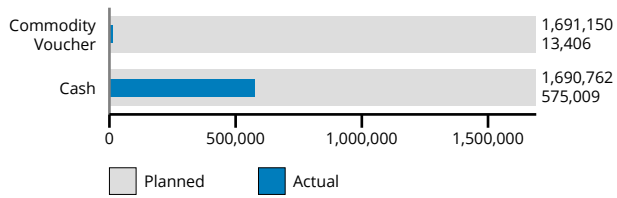
## Beneficiaries by Modality



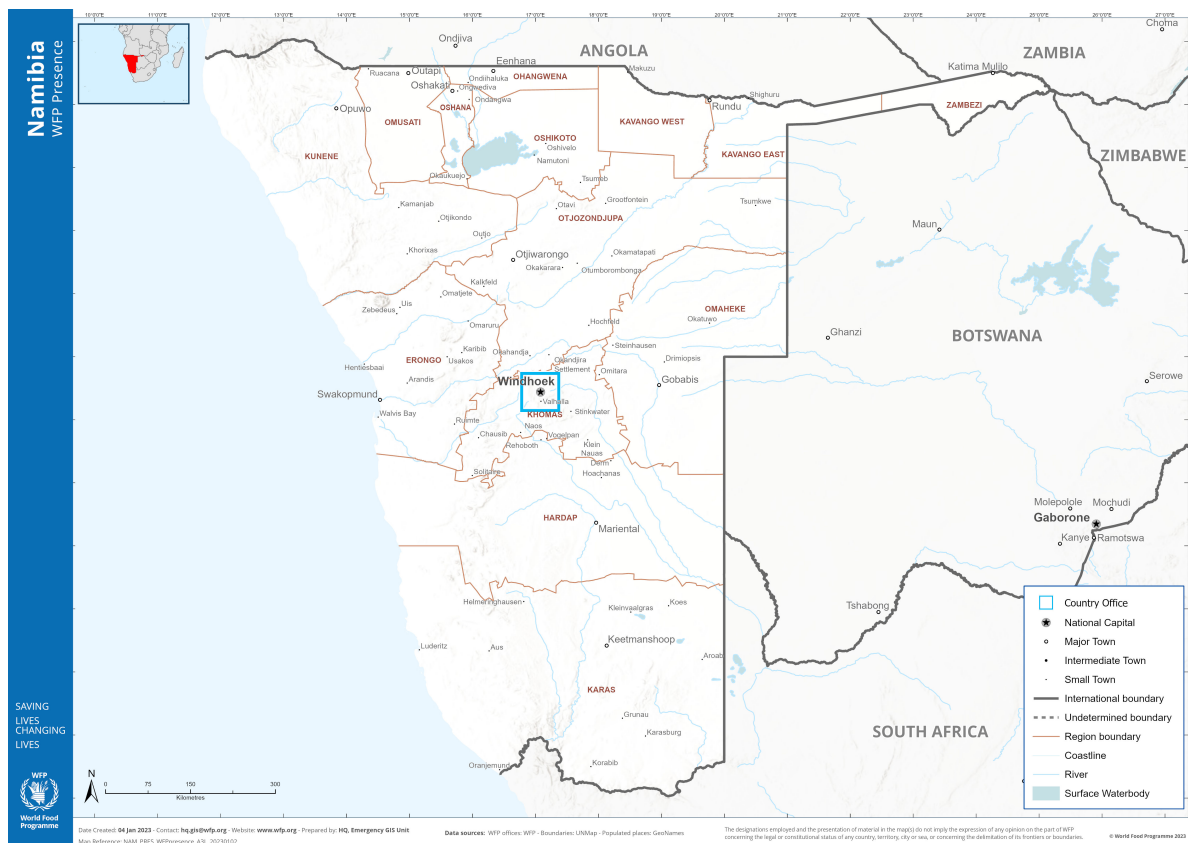
### Total Transfers by Modality



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



# Context and operations



Located in Southern Africa, Namibia has a population of 2.5 million over 824,292 km<sup>2</sup> with 2.7 inhabitants per square kilometre, making it the second least densely populated country in the world [1a]. The country's remarkable positive economic and per capita growth led to its attainment of an Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) status in 2009. Thereafter, Namibia saw a significant decline in poverty, from 37.5 percent in 2003 to 17.4 percent in 2015/16 on the upper-bound poverty line, according to The World Bank [1b].

In 2022, despite recent progress, Namibia ranked 139 among 191 countries on the Human Development Index, an index emphasizing that people and their quality of life should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone [2]. Similarly, inequalities have declined from a Gini Coefficient of 0.63 in 2003 to 0.59 by 2015/16 [3]. Despite the declining poverty and inequality trends, Namibia remains one of the most unequal countries in the world, whilst poverty levels remain high among the rural and marginalized members of the society [4].

Development in Namibia is guided by the Vision 2030 [5], the Fifth National Development Plan, the Harambee Prosperity Plan, and the Zero Hunger Strategic Review. These national strategic documents emphasize the importance of sustained food and nutrition security and contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), among others.

Although Namibia is categorized as an upper-middle-income country, one of only eight in Africa, the country is still facing development challenges, particularly in food security and nutrition. Namibia is ranked 78th out of 107 countries in the 2022 Global Hunger Index [6]. Insufficient food production makes reliance on external markets for food necessary - with 60 percent of cereal needs being imported each year. This reliance on imports suggests that poor households are particularly vulnerable to food price inflation, with food items in 2022 recording a 7 percent rise faster than all items inflation. Some 13 percent of the population experienced insufficient food consumption this year [7].

Food insecurity is a major contributor to poor antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among people living with HIV and poor nutrition. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) developed the 95-95-95 targets, which represent important turning points in the war against the HIV/AIDS pandemic [8]. With 13% of the population believed to have HIV, Namibia is one of the first high burden countries to achieve epidemic control.

In 2022, WFP contributed to strengthening the national social protection programmes for reducing poverty and exclusion. WFP also acted as an enabler to the government by strengthening transformative and inclusive food systems interventions to improve food self-sufficiency for households and decrease reliance on food imports amidst the

Russia-Ukraine war, which resulted in food price inflation.

WFP further served as an enabler to the Namibian government by implementing a digitally transformative cash-based transfer (CBT) program. Due to the capacity of WFP in contributing to emergency preparedness while achieving core development and humanitarian outcomes, the country office supported the Namibian government in developing a nationally owned beneficiary identity management system contributing to the integration of social protection into plans for emergency preparedness.

Regarding its environment, Namibia is one of the largest and driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa[9]. It is characterized by high climatic variability through persistent droughts, unpredictable and variable rainfall patterns, temperature variability, and water scarcity. The climate is generally hot and dry, with sparse and erratic rainfall. Ninety-two percent of the land area is defined as very-arid, arid, or semi-arid [10]. The country ranks second in aridity after the Sahara Desert.

As a result of the nature of its environment, Namibia's economy is principally dependent on primary industries such as mining, fishing, large-scale farming, and high-end tourism. Drought is a recurrent challenge, and the lack of water is a chronic constraint in most parts of the country. This climate means that the potential for arable agriculture is generally limited. In 2022, WFP, therefore, worked with the Government of Namibia on climate-smart farming and the development of climate adaptation solutions, such as early warning systems and the use of drones, to allow Namibia to reap more from its agricultural sector by anticipating climate shocks.

Overall, in 2022, WFP Namibia, along with its partners, worked on a strategic vision of transitioning from life-saving food projects to sustainable life-changing food interventions and handing over processes to the Namibian government for using food as a pathway to development. This approach to changing lives is suitable for a country like Namibia that continues to enjoy sustained levels of peace, security, political stability and respect for human rights.

### Operations:

In contributing towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), **strategic outcome 1** focuses on vulnerable populations in Namibia being enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. **strategic outcome 3** aims to address targeted food-insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia to benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises. Furthermore, through **strategic outcome 4**, WFP and partners enhance the resilience of populations by providing capacity strengthening for governments to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnerships), **Strategic Outcomes 2 and 5** focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks. This is achieved through government capacity strengthening and evidence-based analysis. Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on government policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia, being informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout the 5<sup>th</sup> National Development Planning (NDP5) period [11]. Through Strategic Outcome 5, government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise throughout the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) period of 2017-2023.

## Risk Management

With guidance by the 2018 Enterprise Risk Management Policy, WFP in Namibia ensured that the risk management process was central to its programming. Growing a culture where decisions are risk informed was gradually incorporated in 2022 to provide a balance between risk and opportunity, considering the environment WFP operates in Namibia.

WFP invested in hiring a risk management resource, a full-time Risk Officer (RO), to pioneer the country's office efforts to manage risk by facilitating regular identification and review of risks and the consistent implementation of mitigation measures populated in a corporate risk register. In addition, the Risk Officer supports the Country Office in navigating its transition from life-saving interventions to sustainable life-changing food system projects and actively promotes WFP policies such as anti-fraud and anti-corruption.

Nonetheless, Namibia's upper middle-income status presents a challenging funding environment for WFP in Namibia as it limits the availability and access to financial resources, discouraging the country's capacity to mobilize international funds for developmental programmes. Because of the strong working relationship between the office and the GRN, WFP encouraged funding programs using underutilized resources.

Further mitigation activities involved exploring and implementing strategies for alternative financing solutions and leveraging existing partnerships while keeping risks at a minimal level.



# Partnerships

In 2022, WFP's partnership portfolio expanded exponentially through the establishment of new partnerships with private sector entities and strengthening existing relations with traditional donors, embassies, and the Government. WFP signed 20 Memorandums of Understanding with institutions such as the Namibia Agronomic Board, Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) and Lithon Holdings, held 40 partnership engagement sessions and raised over USD 1.3 million. These exceptional outcomes substantiated the imperative for establishing smart partnerships as a prerequisite to deliver inclusive, robust, and sustainable programmes.

The value of these partnerships was demonstrated by the cutting-edge implementation of WFP's programmes, innovative approaches towards problem-solving and an increased value to our beneficiaries and stakeholders. Among these solutions was a collaboration with a local start-up, Tololi Online (Pty) Ltd, through which WFP established an e-commerce platform to create a virtual marketplace for improving market access and farmers' income in Namibia. This platform will facilitate efficient offtake of produce to reduce post-harvest losses, minimize food waste, boost production, develop linkages to markets such as Home-Grown School Feeding Programmes (HGSFP) and increase revenue and socio-economic outcomes for smallholder farmers.

WFP leveraged its comparative advantages and provided a local market for produce through programmes such as the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP). This was demonstrated by an investment of USD 336,000 (NAD 5 million) from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to fund the expansion of the HGSFP to 29 schools in seven regions. This investment further reflected WFP's exceptional proof of concept and the Government's belief in the potential of HGSFP to enhance nutritional outcomes, strengthen efficiencies and cost-effectiveness, and ultimately improve educational outcomes.

WFP collaborated with private sector partner Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC Namibia) to create a cutting-edge digital beneficiary management system as part of its digital transformation ethos to improve efficiency, efficacy, and turnaround time in registration and redemption of the value voucher programme. This technology was praised by government agencies who work with large beneficiary groups which are currently managed manually such as the Office of the Prime Minister; the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare. An example is that the system was praised by the Ministry of Gender who coordinates social protection programmes to over 500,000 beneficiaries, the Ministry has lauded the system for the efficiencies that it has provided for them.

WFP leveraged the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP, Afreximbank, and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat by collaborating with the Afreximbank Southern African Office and local partners to develop projects that will contribute to making this MoU a reality and providing offtake through the AfCFTA or the Global Commodity Management Facility advanced pre-positioning.

To advance the principles of South-South Cooperation and Partnership for the Goals, WFP facilitated two South-South learning visits during the reporting year. In February 2022, it hosted a learning visit with WFP Country Directors and Representatives, Ministers of Agriculture, Education and Urban and Rural Development from Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The delegation visited numerous WFP food systems and rural transformation projects to benchmark worthy models of rural transformation applied in many WFP-supported projects. This model has distinctive benefits in job creation, food production, value addition and skills development while integrating culture and local resources. The second visit took place in November 2022 to Harare, Zimbabwe. This visit was attended by high-level government representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Namibia Correctional Service and Ongula Village Homestead. The learning visit included seeds and fertilizers manufacturing sites, dairy farms, and agricultural development programmes. These visits identified opportunities to bolster south-to-south collaboration, harness competitive advantages and leverage capacity and resources to expedite progress towards addressing zero hunger.

WFP continued to improve value for money by ensuring that programmes were implemented in a cost-effective manner and sustainability was embedded in programme design. One such example was a fundraising luncheon organized at a rural resettlement farm named Ondera. This successful luncheon was an example of how through partnerships WFP was able to bring more stakeholders on board for monetary and skills transfer.

Finally, with its great convening power and outstanding range of partners, WFP drove discussions and spearheaded programmes on food security imperatives. Additionally, WFP explored different modes of engagement, including co-creation, co-implementation, and co-management through its various partnerships.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP continued to implement the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017-2023) while gradually transitioning from saving lives to changing lives in line with the Government's food security transformation agenda.

The commitment of the Government continues to increase, now providing 6 percent of the overall funding of the CSP.

Overall, WFP's five strategic outcomes were funded at 52 percent of the annual needs-based plan of USD 10.26 million, a decrease compared to 59 percent in 2021, reflecting the continued challenge of mobilizing resources to fund the development gap in an upper middle-income country. As a result, the annual implementation plan was only 38 percent of the needs-based plan. Late receipt of 15 percent of required resources at the last quarter of the year also contributed to lower expenditure compared to available resources.

**For strategic outcome 1**, which focused on school feeding and nutrition capacity strengthening programmes, the resourcing levels including carryover balances from the previous year was 72 percent of the annual requirement. WFP worked to promote healthy diets for children under five, pregnant and lactating women in partnership with the Government to support the implementation of co-funded school feeding programmes. However, late receipt of 21 percent of required resources in the last quarter of the year contributed to lower expenditure compared to available resources. These funds will be retained to continue operations in 2023.

Available resources **for strategic outcome 2**, which focused on evidence-building capacity strengthening activities, exceeded the annual needs-based plan with 17 percent of these funds received in the last quarter of the year. The advantageous resource situation enabled WFP to support climate mitigation activities including supporting government partners in the procurement of early warning systems and providing capacity building on their usage.





































The resourcing situation was less positive **for strategic outcome 3**, which focused on crisis response to targeted food insecure household affected by shocks. WFP received only 26 percent of the required annual needs-based plan requirement thereby had to reduce cash transfer value, and the number of feeding days to prioritize the most vulnerable groups of beneficiaries or regions. This under resourcing left many vulnerable people with no assistance. Under this strategic outcome, WFP supported the Government in setting up a country-owned cash-based transfer platform for national social programmes. It experienced delays in 2022 (implementation will start in 2023) thereby reflecting the difference between expenditure and available resource for this strategic outcome.



**Strategic outcome 4**, which focused on capacity strengthening of government institutions towards transformation, resilience and food systems, was funded at 103 percent of the annual needs-based plan. WFP supported 35 food systems projects in 12 of 14 regions. Twelve percent of these funds were only received in the last quarter of the year. WFP will intensify resource mobilization towards this strategic outcome in 2023 to support the Government's food security transformation agenda.

**Strategic outcome 5** focused on support to Government and development partners by providing efficient and effective supply chain and digital services. WFP received funding in the last quarter of 2022 and implementation will therefore start in 2023.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	6,352,606	1,564,594	2,489,978	1,616,041
SO01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	1,807,623	1,564,594	1,303,122	899,213
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	160,252	72,877	242,372	235,952
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	275,628	262,277	698,838	317,162
Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	1,371,743	1,229,440	361,910	346,098
SO03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	4,544,982	0	1,186,856	716,828
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	4,544,982	0	1,186,856	716,828
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	2,326,757	2,051,850	2,269,966	1,372,916

SO04: Small holder farmers and producers in Namibia have increased access to markets and enhanced resilience to environmental and socio-economic shocks	 2,326,757	 2,051,850	 2,269,966	 1,372,916
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	 2,326,757	 2,051,850	 2,269,966	 1,372,916
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 253,879	 294,878	 308,903	 248,561
SO02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	 253,879	 294,878	 308,903	 248,561
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	 159,249	 155,646	 236,641	 188,004
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	 94,630	 139,232	 72,261	 60,557
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 0	 0	 209,998	 1,644
SO05: OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	 0	 0	 209,998	 1,644
Activity 08: Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	 0	 0	 209,998	 1,644

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 15,385	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 8,933,243	 3,911,322	 5,278,847	 3,239,163
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 707,295	 290,797	 379,509	 280,671
Total Direct Costs	 9,640,538	 4,202,119	 5,658,357	 3,519,834
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 626,635	 273,137	 55,795	 55,795
Grand Total	 10,267,173	 4,475,256	 5,729,538	 3,575,630

# Programme performance

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



**11,730** school learners in **29** primary schools, benefitted from the WFP-supported home-grown school feeding pilot programme.



**2,570** people reached during the 1000 Days Campaign on nutrition-sensitive cooking demonstrations and health education.



**108** PLHIV on ART supported through poultry and horticultural projects to strengthen their livelihoods and address food insecurity.

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

WFP supports the nationally led social protection systems and programmes through addressing the overall system architecture - including elements relating to knowledge and learning - and the programmes that deliver services [1].

Four building blocks of the national social protection system that WFP Namibia contributed to in 2022 were: Planning and Financing, Registration and Enrollment, Platforms and Infrastructure, and Policy and Legislation.

On the building blocks of Planning and Financing and Registration and Enrollment, WFP contributed to the national social protection system by providing food assistance worth USD 430,000 (funded by the European Union). The food assistance programme aimed to complement government efforts in addressing the urgent food needs of 5,263 households (more than 30,000 beneficiaries) affected by the residual effects of COVID-19 and prolonged droughts. These newly registered beneficiaries were not targeted by existing social protection programmes.

On the building block of Platforms and Infrastructure, WFP developed a local identity management solution in collaboration with the Government of Namibia. The transition is from using SCOPE (WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform) to using a locally developed system in partnership with the Namibia Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC). The partnership enabled the creation of a digital solution that serves as a beneficiary and transfer management platform that could be used by the Government to address gaps in the government-owned management information system for social assistance. This platform serves as an entry point and opportunity to decrease fragmentation between social protection programmes in Namibia.

On the building block of Policy and Legislation, WFP supported government to develop, coordinate and report on the Social Protection Policy.

In conclusion, Namibia has a robust government-funded social protection system for vulnerable and marginalized communities. WFP supports the national social protection programme through social assistance in areas within our scope of work including cash-based transfers, homegrown school feeding, and digital solutions by addressing the enabling environment, contributing to knowledge and learning, and enhancing programme features.

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

In 2021, the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) started in partnership with the Ministry of Education Art and Culture (MoEAC). Initially, the pilot programme was implemented in only one of 14 Namibian regions, benefiting 1,472 learners in four schools. However, due to the success of the pilot, the programme has been expanded to 29 schools in seven regions benefiting 11,730 learners (5,930 boys, 5,800 girls).

In 2022, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Education Art and Culture (MoEAC) in transitioning from traditional school feeding to home-grown school feeding. The difference between the two programmes is that in traditional school feeding fortified maize blend porridge is offered to students whereas in HGSFP diversified school meals are sourced from local smallholder farmers and provided to students.

The HGSFP brought about positive changes in terms of improved school enrollment, and reduction in absenteeism. By leveraging on HGSFP, WFP unleashed the potential of smallholder farmers (SHFs) in agricultural production and created market opportunities for their products, thus resulting in improved access to markets and improved livelihoods for 128 smallholder farmers and 51 smallholder traders through linkages to the HGSFP.

WFP positioned HGSFP as an initiative that can be used to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Namibia participated in global dialogues aimed to improve school feeding. One such dialogue was the Global School Meal Coalition. Through this platform Namibia was selected to display a video on traditional cooking techniques in home-grown school feeding during Junior World Food Day.

Regarding system strengthening, WFP supported the review and upgrade of the Namibia School Feeding Information Management System (NaSIS) to improve functionality and integrate HGSFP specific indicators. NaSIS will improve efficiencies, help track and monitor progress, and most importantly contribute to learning and decision making. WFP also provided technical assistance to MoEAC by carrying out baseline studies for evidence generation, developing education materials, and developing gender responsive procurement guidelines.

In conclusion, the home-grown approach not only ensures that learners receive nutritious meals but also supports local farmers and strengthens the local economy. With the success of the programme, it is planned to expand to a further 29 schools in 2023 - a total of 58 schools - for more learners to benefit from the programme, improving their health and educational outcomes. The MoEAC have secured USD 291,000 (NAD 5 million) for the expansion of the HGSFP. However, funding gaps remain to reach the goal of every Namibian child in every school receiving an appetizing and nutritious school meal.

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

Namibia is grappling with a triple burden of malnutrition, micronutrient inadequacies and over-nutrition. Approximately 24 percent of children under five years of age suffer from stunted growth. Micronutrient inadequacies are also prevalent, and the incidence of over-nutrition is increasing. Women and children are particularly vulnerable, with 21 percent of women and 48 percent of children suffering from anemia.

In response to these nutritional needs, in December 2021, WFP established activities with the purpose of providing technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs. Nutrition activities targeted Community Health workers (CHWs), pregnant and lactating women and the general population.

In 2022, WFP restructured its nutrition approach to concentrate on the prevention of malnutrition through the reduction in stunting (impaired growth and development due to malnutrition) prevalence and micronutrient deficiencies with an emphasis on capacity strengthening. Therefore, in 2022, WFP improved synergies through collaborative efforts with government ministries, regional councils, the United Nations sister agencies (World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, UNICEF, brand ambassadors such as Namibian Olympians, and communities, to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

Examples of such collaboration with partners included WFP working with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS) and WHO on the 1000 Days Campaign - from conception up to the time the child turns 2 years. The campaign aimed at improving maternal and child nutrition and focused on nutrition education, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), food preservation and cooking nutritious indigenous meals. The campaign reached over 2,570 people in the regions of Ohangwena and Otjozondjupa.

Further examples of collaboration with stakeholders for improving the nutritional status of the population included WFP's partnership with the MoHSS and the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPEWS) in response to wasting among children under the age of five in Omaheke Region. WFP supported 693 malnourished children from the communities of Drinopsis, Skoonhied and Knaan aged 6-59 months at soup kitchens.

In partnership with UNAIDS, WFP initiated poultry and horticultural projects to support two groups of antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients with a total of 108 members selected by the regional councils of Stampriet and Schlip. The primary aim of these projects was to provide food for people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are undergoing ART treatment. The surplus produce will be sold to ensure the sustainability of the project. In 2023, beneficiaries will receive training in poultry rearing and horticultural production to enhance their agricultural skills to provide a long term solution for problems of food insecurity.

To creatively address the issues of malnutrition and nutrition insecurity through influential Namibian figures, WFP partnered with Olympians Beatrice Masilingi and Christine Mboma to raise awareness on healthy diets and the consumption of diverse meals using billboards with nutrition messages. These billboards were set up in the eight regions of Khomas, Oshana, Omaheke, Ohangwena, Karas, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. Approximately 20 percent of the general population was reached through these billboards.

The activities for Strategic Outcome 1 were implemented and monitored with consideration for gender and age, yielding a Gender and Age Marker score of 1 for activity 2 on home-grown school feeding and a score of 4 for activity 6 on nutrition. Activities to combat malnutrition and stunting were targeted towards girls, boys and pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP in collaboration with MoHSS endeavoured to involve men and raised awareness on the importance of their support to the targeted individuals in adopting healthy nutrition habits and behaviours. To increase the gender score for school feeding, WFP will continue to work with MoEAC to enhance gender programming.

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

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Activity 1: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs</b>	<b>4</b>



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



**4 Early Warning Systems** handed over to government partners to monitor climate- and vulnerability-related indicators



WFP provided **technical assistance** to the Government in evidence generation and capacity-strengthening towards addressing hunger.

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

In 2022, WFP continued to provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government of Namibia to further enhance climate related Early Warning Systems (EWS) under the Project 2030 Fund.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) - who were supported to facilitate and coordinate the Project 2030 Fund - the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Namibia Meteorological Services (Met services). The key output for 2022 was the handover of equipment aimed at further enhancing the EWS related institutional capacity of these three institutions.

Early Warning Systems development was unfunded in 2022 with the exception of a small amount from the UN Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) fund intended to develop a pilot platform for integrating and presenting historical and current EWS data. WFP is still in the conceptualisation and collaboration phase, and the platform will go live in March 2023.

Ensuring continued government buy-in has been a challenge, given the complexity of some of the systems and the constant data needs. However, their interest in pursuing additional funding indicates interest, and continued sensitisation is required to maintain support.

WFP further provided technical support to OPM for the development of the National Resilience Building Strategy (NRBS) and Action Plan. The NRBS mainstreams climate change adaptation and mitigation actions and disaster risk management for the development of interventions across different priority areas of the economy. The draft NRBS was presented to the Cabinet Committee on Disaster Risk Management for their review and will be finalized in 2023.

Through OPM, WFP provided technical assistance towards the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) Report through capacity strengthening for data collection, strengthening of tools, data analysis and report writing. The VAA provides information to stakeholders on food security and nutrition and supports programming and policy decisions. The VAA data is further used to design and target interventions for food insecure households.

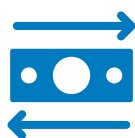
### Activity 4 Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map

*Note: This activity was discontinued due to the Government's reprioritisation as a result of holistic recommendations provided by the National Food System Dialogues calling for the overhaul of Namibia's food system to attain SDG 2.*

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming.	N/A
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in implementation of the ZHRM.	N/A

## Strategic outcome 03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.



USD **424,000** as cash transfers made available through the European Union.



**32,493** severely food insecure people reached (94% of beneficiaries) with cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers.

**VAM**

**376,000** people are classified food insecure (IPC phase 3 and above).

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

In 2022, WFP in partnership with its cooperating partner, Namibia Red Cross, implemented a food assistance programme in 3 of the 14 regions of Namibia, namely, Kunene, Omusati and Ohangwena regions. The food assistance programme aimed to complement government efforts in addressing urgent food needs of communities affected by COVID-19 and prolonged droughts. The food assistance programme used unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) and commodity voucher transfers (CVT). Targeted households who were severely food insecure and not benefitting from the current government social protection programmes were the main beneficiaries.

The distribution of CBT and CVT was done through the current programmes of government, in particular the Food Bank and the Drought Relief Programme. WFP developed a joint Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) with government to reinforce efficiency within these programmes and to ensure implementation. The aim of the CBT and CVT was to increase access to nutritious and locally available food to vulnerable households, to stimulate local economies through the purchase of food from local retailers, and to promote financial inclusion.

Through WFP's support, beneficiaries received CBT and CVT for a period of three months. The programme reached a total of 7,315 (3,439 male, 3,876 female) food insecure households in the Ohangwena, Omusati and Kunene Regions of which a total of 6,327 households received direct cash while 988 households received food vouchers. Overall, a total of 32,493 beneficiaries (15,272 male, 17,221 female) received cash and food voucher assistance.

WFP supported the targeted regions to validate and digitize beneficiary registration data through an information management and transfer system. To manage this system, the cooperating partners were trained on beneficiary data management. WFP created synergies with other organizations and the Government to enhance the recovery and resilience building of beneficiaries within the programme. To fast-track recovery, WFP worked in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), to provide complementary agricultural input subsidies for smallholder farmers.

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to improve efficiency and effectiveness of their food deliveries and accountability. WFP also supported OPM in conducting a Vulnerability Assessment Analysis (VAA). Between September and December 2022, an estimated 376,000 people (14 percent of the population), according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis conducted in September 2022, were experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), with about 6,000 of those people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Omaheke, and Oshikoto were the five regions that made up the overall Crisis (IPC Phase 3) classification. This period encompassed the first half of Namibia's lean season when prices start to rise, and most households would have used up their production stocks. Compared to 2021, however, this was a significant improvement in the country's food security situation. These statistics enabled the Government and WFP to plan, target and strategize on most efficient ways to support communities affected by hunger. WFP further worked closely with Regional Councils on logistics and supply chain management. The regional councils played a critical role in beneficiary selection, provision of storage and security of food commodities at sub-national level.

WFP strengthened its accountability to affected populations through the CBT and CVT activity by cooperation and coordination with the implementing partner to collect and receive feedback from beneficiaries to enhance protection. Further, third-party food basket monitoring enabled beneficiaries to verify the food received further promoting transparency.

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of strategic outcome 3, as reflected in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP identified women, children, people with disabilities, the chronically ill and the elderly as the

most affected populations in need of food assistance. WFP ensured that benefiting communities were educated on the value of having equal representation and participation of men and women in leadership positions especially in distribution committees, and on the importance of dividing food equally within households, so that women, traditionally viewed as holding less social power, can derive equal benefits and access their entitlements.

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

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	<b>4</b>

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



**35** integrated food systems projects were implemented in 12 regions.



**117 smallholder farmers** trained on best farming practices, planting, harvesting, irrigation techniques, and poultry production.



**2,000 indirect beneficiaries** at schools, clinics, cooperatives, prisons, communities, and at the household level.

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

In 2022, under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued strengthening transformative and sustainable food systems in Namibia through 35 integrated food systems projects that were implemented in 12 of Namibia's 14 regions. As a result, over 2,000 people were provided with enhanced knowledge and capacity through skills transfer at schools, clinics, cooperatives, prisons, communities, and at household level. Key highlights included the implementation of an e-commerce platform, the secondment of three Egyptian agricultural experts: an irrigation expert, a seed multiplication expert and a civil engineer, and the Ondera Food Systems Project's first wheat harvest (12.5 tons). Over USD 288,000 (equivalent to NAD 5 million) in funding was mobilized from the public and private sector, development partners and donors for food systems activities.

WFP focused on strengthening the Namibian Government's capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems. This was done through several approaches, such as fostering rural transformation by enhancing the skills and knowledge of smallholder farmers (SHF), ensuring market access, promoting the use of technology, and improving food systems infrastructure. In 2022, WFP supported the procurement of wheat seeds from Zimbabwe, strengthening South-South collaboration. WFP also bought fertilizers and equipment to upscale agricultural productivity in Namibia. As a result, the Ondera resettlement farm, a project site in northern Namibia, harvested about 12.5 tons of wheat, which will be sold; 80 percent of the sales will be used to pay the voluntary employees, and the remaining 20 percent will be reinvested in the farm. Further, WFP collaborated with the private sector, service providers and the National Correctional Services (NCS) to establish and repair suitable infrastructures such as centre pivots, greenhouse sites, chicken hatcheries, storage sites, and offices.

WFP amplified efforts to strengthen SHF linkages to institutional markets and increase sales and revenue. This has benefited over 1,800 farmers, learners and civil servants with skills transfer, training, and the use of technology to increase their production. SHF in Stampriet and Zambezi regions supplied their produce to local supermarkets. Additionally, an e-commerce platform named Tololi was set up for farmers to access online markets for selling their fruits and vegetables.

Through the integrated food systems projects, WFP continued to support SHFs demonstrating its three-pillar approach of rural transformation: food systems infrastructure and human capital development. Throughout 2022, WFP supported the implementation of 35 integrated food systems sites in 12 of Namibia's 14 regions. Training was provided to 117 food systems beneficiaries (54 percent female) regarding best farming practices, planting, harvesting and irrigation techniques, and poultry production. Other support included linking smallholder farmers to markets through agricultural expo events and farmers' market days in the Ohangwena, and Kunene Regions.

As per the 2017-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) revision, food systems activities were only implemented in 2022. Thus, there is no data from previous years to compare with. Nevertheless, reports show that this activity has made significant impacts on people's lives and livelihoods, food security and social progression. For instance, the Stampriet School Integrated Food Systems Project - a sustainable, transformative, and innovative food systems model - has excelled at demonstrating the WFP three-pillar approach of rural transformation, food system infrastructure and human capital development. With the support of Gemini Poultry, the service provider for Stampriet School, the now self-sustaining project harvests over 240 kilograms of carrots and over 800 kilograms of beetroot and produces 500 broiler chickens per season. Through the combined sales of chicken and vegetables, the project earned revenue of NAD 27,000 (USD 1,500) last season. The project has made significant impact by transforming the community, teachers and learners' lives through financial, nutritional, and educational gains.

WFP continued to forge strategic partnerships with government, private sector and development partners to support the Zero Hunger mandate through the food systems approach. To establish sustainable food systems for food security, boost regional economic development and improve livelihoods, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the regional councils in Namibia. These partnerships were critical in organizing farmers' days and agricultural expos, which were an excellent platform for farmers to showcase their products and innovations and for WFP to advocate for agriculture and sustainable food systems as an important pillar to achieve zero hunger in Namibia.

Public-private sector engagements remained a critical part of WFP's strategy to strengthen partnerships and mobilize resources. An example is the partnership between WFP, the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS), Impact for Africa S.p.A. (IFA) - a social impact investor - and Lithon Project Consultants Pty (Ltd) - a local engineering firm and implementing agency - launching an integrated food production project at Mariental. This public-private partnership will support government's efforts in scaling up domestic food production, developing agricultural value chains and improving socio-economic outcomes. The project is expected to bolster agricultural production, boost the local economy, and create a long-term pathway for self-sufficiency.

WFP's food systems projects implemented in 2022 presented a platform for the organization to demonstrate not only the country's potential to upscale local food production and achieve food self-sufficiency but also the value of the private sector as a key partner. Despite funding challenges, 35 integrated food systems were successfully implemented by partnering with service providers. The food systems and service provider model proved a success however; to ensure the sustainability of these projects, emphasis was placed on effective monitoring and evaluation, the inclusion of financial modelling during project planning, managing community expectations, and the development of community frameworks for effective project governance.

Gender and age were fully integrated into strategic outcome 4, as reflected in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. In collaboration with the Government, WFP identified farmer groups to participate in its community-based food systems initiatives, and through that process provided training to smallholders to upscale production and generate income. This is in a context where men dominate decision-making in the agricultural sector while women remain labourers who play a passive role in achieving household food and nutrition security.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

## Strategic outcome 05: OUTCOME 5: Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period



Introduction of a **supply chain function** in 2022.



WFP donated **2 lightweight drones** to the Office of the Prime Minister Directorate of Disaster Risk Management.



WFP in coordination with Tololi online shop developed an **e-commerce platform (Tololi Market)**



WFP handed over **60 digital items** including computers, printers, and ergonomic office furniture, to the Ondera Resettlement Farm in Oshikoto region.

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

#### Supply chain

Supply chain is a newly introduced activity. One initiative was the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) project through the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS). Through this initiative, Namibia submitted its Country Support Plan (CSP) to Africa's Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A planning exercise was carried out for MoHSS and implementing partners focusing on the development of the service delivery plan and associated cost estimations. WFP's supply chain division under this agreement will support with in-country logistics requirements for MoHSS.

WFP signed a global service level agreement (SLA) agreement with Africa CDC and a framework agreement with the Mastercard Foundation. Through the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), Namibia submitted its Country Support Plan (CSP) to the Africa CDC with ICL support needs.

The Africa CDC convened an SLL planning workshop in 2022, bringing together MoHSS and all SLL partners supporting various pillars of the initiative to map out activities, prepare a work plan and budget for the activities. WFP participated in the workshop, focusing on the ICL support needs, and prepared a work plan and budget that was subsequently approved by the Africa CDC and the MasterCard Foundation. The SLL project was launched on 03 August 2022 and officiated by the signing of an agreement between WFP and MoHSS.

The procurement of monitoring devices through the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) is in progress. The warehouse will be rented by WFP and placed at the disposal of MoHSS. WFP will need to contract for the warehouse through normal logistics contracting.

#### Digital Transformation

WFP's digital transformation support to the Government is an integral cross cutting component of the Country Strategic Plan.

In 2022, WFP piloted a locally developed integrated digital social assistance platform for the Government; delivered support to the Government on the use of drones for humanitarian operations; upgraded the Namibia School Information System to track the disbursement and consumption of food items in the Namibian School Feeding Programme (NSFP); strengthened Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and Early Warning Systems (EWS); launched an e-commerce platform to digitalize sourcing and procurement in the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF); and established a communal digital hub to enhance rural transformation.

The current government digital strategy aims at establishing an integrated government-owned social safety net digital platform that provides a shared gateway to a range of social assistance services.

In January 2022, WFP partnered with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Gender Equality Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare (MGEPESW), and the Ministry of Education Arts and Culture (MoEAC) to support the

social protection sector. Specifically, WFP has been providing the Government with capacity strengthening to transition its social safety net programmes from manual in-kind benefits to digital social assistance.

In May 2022, with a budget of USD 30,000 (NAD 500,000) courtesy of the European Union, WFP, through Flying Labs Namibia, delivered capacity building on drone flight, drone data analysis, and the coordination of emergency response using drones to Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NAMVAC), the secretariat for National Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). Also, two lightweight drones were donated to the Office of the Prime Minister Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) to get them started, making Namibia the 16th country worldwide and the 3rd in the Southern African region to benefit from the drone capacity building. The project envisages enhancing emergency intelligence gathering and response collaboration and coordination in-country and within the region in transboundary concerns, including floods, forest fires, and African Migratory Locusts.

In August 2022, WFP donated over 60 Information Technology (IT) and pieces of office equipment, including computers, printers, projectors, and ergonomic office furniture, to set up and launch the Ondera Resettlement Farm Digital Hub.

In September 2022, WFP provided basic computer skills training to 40 youths. A partnership with Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) is underway to collaborate on establishing a sustainable model for digital hubs for rural transformation.

In October 2022, WFP and the Government piloted an integrated digital social assistance platform through a partnership with the Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC). The solution aims to implement the lessons learned in previous digital transformation attempts to realize a government-owned platform to address gaps and overcome limitations in existing systems.

In December 2022, WFP partnered with Tololi online shop, a youth-led local tech company, to develop a prototype for an e-commerce platform (Tololi Market) that would link smallholder farmers to schools. The platform will enhance efficiencies and effectiveness in HGFSF supply chain which diversifies school meals for vulnerable school children, increase market access for smallholder farmers and stimulate the local economy.

Throughout the year, digital solutions and innovations served as enablers for reaching various programmatic outcomes internally while also building the capacity of the Namibian government to reach digital transformation goals.

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

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide on demand logistics and supply chain services to partners at all levels</b>	<b>N/A</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In Namibia, women represent 51.5 percent of the population. The agriculture sector employs 46 percent of women at subsistence level, most of whom do not have ownership, with traditional methods still in favor of men [1].

Gender norms and power dynamics within households and communities often present barriers to women's participation in food assistance programmes in Namibia. For instance, women often face restrictions on mobility or decision-making power within the household, which can limit their ability to access and utilize food assistance resources.

Therefore, WFP's food assistance programme was designed with gender-sensitiveness, taking into account the unique needs and constraints faced by women and girls. This includes measures such as targeted outreach to women, engaging men in programme activities, and promoting women's participation in decision-making processes.

In 2022, WFP's food assistance programme had feedback mechanisms in place to address operational risks related to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, or abuse. Additionally, to involve beneficiaries in the project cycle, food management committees were established at each distribution point. These committees shared information about distribution plans, ration levels, and relevant COVID-19 prevention measures.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring has a noticeable rise in the involvement of women in decision-making on how cash assistance is utilized within households, as compared to the previous year. The food assistance programme has been successful in providing food to both men and women, which has led to an improvement in the dietary diversity of households and has also positively impacted child nutrition outcomes.

Through WFP's integrated food systems approach, men and women had an equal chance to participate in trainings focused on climate-smart agriculture and good agricultural practices, including post-harvest crop management. This programme further strengthened women's production capacities through innovative and modern approaches because most of them still depend on traditional methods for production and harvesting.

The 1000 Days Campaign was organized by WFP in collaboration local group Ongula Village Homestead, WHO, and UNAIDS. Its objective was to enhance the nutritional status of children during the critical period from conception to two years. Overall, both men and women were educated on the significance of exclusive breastfeeding for the initial six months, along with providing hands-on training on preparing complementary meals and family food, preserving food through solar drying, and ensuring food safety and water, sanitation and hygiene practices.



# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

During the early phase of project implementation, beneficiaries were engaged by WFP and the local implementing partner - the Namibian Red Cross - to foster participation and influence in decision-making processes.

The design of WFP's response modalities was informed by assessments, ongoing food assistance interventions, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), individual discussions, household surveys and meetings. To ensure that the beneficiaries were a part of the whole project cycle, food management committees were established at each food distribution point. The committees shared information about the distribution plan, the ration levels, and how to use Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).

A protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) focal point was also appointed and trained for increased awareness on reporting procedures in the event of sexual exploitation and abuse case arising.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, WFP integrated protection measures into programming such as in the field-level agreement (FLA) with the implementing partner. Such an agreement detailed WFP's guidelines for managing beneficiaries, for establishing a project governance structure, a feedback and complaint mechanism, and a grievance redressing protocol.

WFP worked with the local authorities and provided justification for the geographical selection and programme participant selection for enhancing accountability and transparency. WFP worked closely with the local police departments in the regions where the CBT project was implemented. Complaints and concerns from the community were mostly centralized around the parameters defined for inclusion criteria leading to beneficiary selection.

WFP established beneficiary feedback mechanisms or help desks at every distribution point for management and feedback for ongoing accountability. Since 2020, WFP has continued to strengthen third-party food basket monitoring for its food assistance, enabling beneficiaries to verify the food received against their entitlement. WFP also reinforced cooperation and coordination with a third-party partner to collect and receive feedback from beneficiaries in a confidential manner whenever instances reported for complaints or feedback involve food assistance.

# Environment

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

Environmental degradation and climatic shocks - particularly drought and flooding - are intimately linked to food insecurity in Namibia. Namibia's environment and eco-systems are inherently fragile, vulnerable to variation in climatic conditions, and easily degraded. A large portion of the population rely on small- to medium-scale agriculture for both their subsistence and livelihoods, leaving Namibian communities vulnerable to changing environmental conditions.

In 2022, WFP contributed to environmental conservation and climate change mitigation primarily through enhancing resource management practices across relevant activities. WFP's activities contributed to the conservation and/or restoration of ecosystems through improved agricultural practices, improved water management practices and increased adoption of climate change mitigation technologies (e.g., solar pumps) across appropriate Food Systems project sites.

WFP informally assesses its programmes by way of internal discussion to ensure there are no unacceptable environmental and/or social risks, and that we do not cause unintended environmental degradation or harm to communities. These determinations are corroborated through community discussions and with relevant government stakeholders and partners where necessary. In Namibia, all current programmes are inherently low risk.

Several initiatives are in place to manage and reduce the environmental impacts of in-house operations. The office building offsets its electricity needs by using solar power. There is also a recycling regime in place and a small-scale greenhouse project providing sustainably produced food commodities to WFP staff.

Overall, both in the field and within the office WFP operates in a way that is either helpful or neutral to the environment with an absence of activities that pose harm to the environment.

# A Food Systems Story of Hope



In the heart of rural Namibia, the village elders of Stampriet reached out to WFP through the regional constituency councilors.

They were in desperate need of food assistance and were hoping WFP could help. To their surprise, WFP offered not just food assistance, but a unique project that could potentially transform the future of the village. It was called the Stampriet School Integrated Food Systems Project.

Instead of providing food packages, WFP provided 500 chickens and seeds of carrots, beetroot, butternut, and spinach.

However, after clearing the rocky land at the school to plant vegetables and set up a chicken coop, there was a fungal infection that spread among the crops, which resulted in no harvest in August of 2022.

The school principal, Mr. Festus Toromba, did not give up. As a result, WFP contracted Gemini Poultry, a private-sector farm, as an official service provider, to support the school's agricultural mentorship programme and provide agricultural inputs.

*"There is an experienced man from Gemini Poultry that comes to the school garden. He brings us the seeds. He tells us what crops to plant and how to rotate between different crops. He guides us on how to prevent our plants from getting sick and how to water the soil. He also tells us how to take care of the chicken. This man is our mentor" -Itambo, Agriculture Teacher, Stampriet School*

A new cycle of carrot, beetroot, spinach, and butternut seeds was planted with guidance from Gemini Poultry, resulting in an unprecedented harvest. The first harvest comprised 248 kilograms of carrots and 812 kilograms of beetroot, and 500 slaughtered chickens.

The produce introduced to diversify the school meals was partially sold to supermarkets, individual buyers, and through local farmers' markets. Through resilience, the project has earned a revenue of NAD 27,000 (USD 1,500)

through the combined sales of chicken and vegetables to date.

The Stampriet school project had gone beyond simply providing food assistance; it was now a project that was shifting mindsets and changing lives. The project started to show its most remarkable success when the children began to have an improved understanding of nutrition, which enabled them to make better food choices and improve their health. The project had gone from saving lives, to changing lives.

The success of this project spread widely, and it became a beacon of hope. It inspired communities in Namibia and beyond to explore their own paths towards food sovereignty.

The project increased collaboration between community members such as teachers, parents, learners, government, and the private sector in other regions of Namibia. Everyone was now working together to provide financial, nutritional, and educational gains to the schools and the community under the Umbrella of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.

The Stampriet School Integrated Food Systems Project has become something more than a food assistance system. Now, the village of Stampriet flourishes in a way that many rural Namibian towns could only dream of. Its children has the opportunity to attend school and learn, its adults has the knowledge to be self-sufficient, and its families could once again dream of a better future.

It all began with one brave decision to invest in something sustainable. *"We can feed ourselves now, and WFP showed us the way". Mr. Festus Toromba, the school principal.*

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

Beneficiaries by modality: This activity was carried over from 2021, therefore, some beneficiaries received cash-based transfer in 2022. WFP initially planned to reach more beneficiaries with cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers under the COVID-19 and drought response. However, following WFP's rapid assessment undertaken in the Kunene, Omusati, Khomas and Ohangwena regions, fewer households were reached because fewer people were identified as food insecure and marginalized. Further, fewer people than planned were reached due to a funding gap.

Total transfers: The actual total transfers is lower than the planned figures as the planned figures are for the entire CSP period from 2017-2023 whereas the actual figure are only for the reporting period of 2022.

Estimated number of beneficiaries living with a disability: 490 males and 553 females are the estimated number of individuals with disabilities. The CBT intervention was mainly rolled out in Kunene region. Based on the National statistics document, the percentage of the population with disabilities in Kunene is 3.2%. the 3.2% was used to calculate the number of beneficiaries with disabilities by multiplying it with the population size.

Beneficiary figures versus number of distributions: Only 1 CBT distribution took place versus 3 planned as the distribution that happened in 2022 was a rolled over distribution that was supposed to take place in 2021. The 2 other CBT distributions to beneficiaries affected by COVID-19 and the drought took place in 2021.

Beneficiaries by programme area table: This table shows zero beneficiaries of smallholder agricultural market support programmes and capacity strengthening as due to financial challenges and the country office having new interests in piloting for integrated food systems projects, no activities were planned.

## Context and Operations

[1a] <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/namibia-population>

[1b] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/namibia/overview>

[2] The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and decent living standards. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

[3] Gini index | Data (worldbank.org) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>

This is a statistical index measuring the degree of inequality in income or wealth within a country, with '0' representing complete equality to '1' representing complete inequality.

[4] Namibia - Systematic Country Diagnostics (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/976371617896981427/Namibia-Systematic-Country-Diagnostics>

[5] Namibia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2023) - World Food Programme. <https://www.wfp.org/operations/na01-namibia-country-strategic-plan-2017-2023>

[6] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>

[7] <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

[8] <https://www.state.gov/the-joint-united-nations-programme-on-hiv-aids/>

[9] Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector.

[https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/Agriculture\\_Forestry\\_and\\_Fishing\\_Sector\\_Statistical\\_Bulletin\\_-\\_Second\\_Quarter\\_2022.pdf](https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/Agriculture_Forestry_and_Fishing_Sector_Statistical_Bulletin_-_Second_Quarter_2022.pdf)

[10] Namibia - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal. <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/namibia/climate-data-historical>

[11] Namibia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2022) - World Food Programme. <https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp292175.pdf>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1]: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/world-food-programme-strategy-support-social-protection-2021>

Act 01: SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the WFP programme intervention cycle from beginning to end. The SCOPE platform is a web based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

Act 02: There were no trainings planned for 2022 due to funds uncertainty. However, some trainings and information sessions were held during the reporting period.

Act 02: Output indicator subactivity school feeding on site: Justification for having actuals lower than planned figures for C.4\*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training--> The training was conducted remotely due to COVID-19 restrictions. The actual figure is 34 while the planned is 63 because of lack of digital devices with internet connectivity in rural areas.

Outcome results data tables number of national food security and nutrition policies: In 2021, a total of 9 policies were drafted. It was necessary to focus on implementing these policies rather than creating new ones. As a result, the goal for 2022 was to draft 3 new policies.

## Strategic outcome 02

Activity 3: the total number of trainings organised could not all be delivered as planned due to reprioritisation as a result of funding gaps. The approach was adjusted to cover one training with more depth as opposed to spreading the sessions.

Activity 4: Note: This activity was discontinued due to the Government's reprioritization as a result of holistic recommendations provided by the National Food System Dialogues calling for the overhaul of Namibia's food system to attain SDG 2 and reinforce advocacy. There are no actuals due to this justification.

## Strategic outcome 03

Outcome results table (Food consumption scores): In 2021 and 2022 no food distribution was done. Due to this justification the data table depicting food consumption indicators for the population affected by drought displays blanks. Modality: food. Food distribution was done in 2020.

Output results data tables, indicator A.1.22: The planned figures under the Output result table are 156,570 whereas the actual figures are 32,493. The lower actual values in comparison to the planned values were due to the CBT activity being carried over from 2021. Three CBT rounds were scheduled for 2021 and 1 round took place in 2022. Additionally, WFP initially planned to reach more beneficiaries with cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers under the COVID-19 and drought response.

## Strategic outcome 04

Output results for beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers: initially, WFP did not plan to provide capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers market support, however, after further deliberations at implementation, this need was identified, hence the 0 planned value.

## Strategic outcome 05

There are no data tables for supply chain as it is a new activity.

The activities for Strategic Outcome 5 did not implement and monitor with consideration for gender and age because the implementation of this activity commenced late in 2022, hence the "not started" status.

\*\*\*\*\*

5 lessons learned from the Use of SCOPE:

1. Digitalization can enable streamlining and enhances efficiencies and impact compared to manual social assistance.
2. WFP's SCOPE has been instrumental in demonstrating what can be possible and the dividends that can be realized by employing a digital approach to social assistance.
3. While WFP SCOPE can be critical in getting government buy in at the onset, there's increasing appetite for further customization as time goes. Managing this for different CO setups is currently not feasible/supported by WFP and it makes sense to have realistic exit options discussed/agreed early.
4. For long term sustainability, however, it may be strategic to work with the private sector (local as much as possible) to build the local ecosystem to establish necessary components to support digital assistance by governments.
5. It is important to appreciate that digital transformation for governments does take time to realize intended impact.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

For accountability to the affected population, beneficiary views were considered in the programme cycle from design, to startup, to implementation, to monitoring, to project closure. This supports WFP's Social Protection policy, specifically building block 9 (Design of programme parameters) and building block 12 (Accountability, protection and assurance).

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129789/download/?\\_ga=2.122070542.420264413.1676907176-81780651.1674035785](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129789/download/?_ga=2.122070542.420264413.1676907176-81780651.1674035785)

## Environment

0 data: WFP informally assesses its programmes by way of internal discussion to ensure there are no unacceptable environmental and/or social risks, and that we do not cause unintended environmental degradation or harm to communities. These determinations are corroborated through community discussions and with relevant government stakeholders and partners where necessary. In Namibia, all current programmes are inherently low risk.

## A Food Systems Story of Hope

Photo: WFP signpost at Stampriet School

©WFP/Rawan TAHA

Story drafted: Rawan Taha and Luise Shikongo

# Annex

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

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

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, 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 for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- 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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			13	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	17,221	15,272	32,493	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	17,221	15,272	32,493	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			7	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	298	371	669	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6	2013	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	298	371	669	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	772	685	1,457	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			94	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	772	685	1,457	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	73,587	15,326	21%
	female	82,983	17,284	21%
	total	156,570	32,610	21%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	4,121	858	21%
	female	4,647	968	21%
	total	8,768	1,826	21%
24-59 months	male	6,181	1,287	21%
	female	6,970	1,452	21%
	total	13,151	2,739	21%
5-11 years	male	13,908	2,897	21%
	female	15,684	3,267	21%
	total	29,592	6,164	21%
12-17 years	male	8,561	1,783	21%
	female	9,654	2,011	21%
	total	18,215	3,794	21%
18-59 years	male	36,401	7,581	21%
	female	41,049	8,549	21%
	total	77,450	16,130	21%
60+ years	male	4,415	920	21%
	female	4,979	1,037	21%
	total	9,394	1,957	21%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	156,570	32,610	21%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	117	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	156,570	32,493	20%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 03			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	1,690,762	575,009	34%
Commodity Voucher	1,691,150	13,406	1%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	6
			Male	0	7
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	15
			Male	0	15
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	10
			Male	0	7
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food insecure people benefit from the government's improved capacity to design, implement and scale-up the national shock-responsive safety nets in order to ensure their access to food and to increase their income available for other basic necessities (SDG1)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	2
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	0
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: School children benefit from improved implementation capacity of the government to design and manage the national school feeding programme in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment (SDG4)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	6

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	6
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	63	34
<b>Activity 06: Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: • Food-insecure people benefit from the government's improved capacity to design, implement nutrition sensitive interventions that improve access to and consumption of nutritious diet				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	2
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	8	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Safety Nets programmes_School Feeding - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5		≥10	3	9	9	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food insecure people in Namibia benefit from the Government's increased utilization of evidenced-based analysis in zero hunger programming in order to improve their access to food and other basic needs					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	1	
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Food insecure people benefit from the strengthened capacity of national authorities to coordinate and implement the Zero Hunger Road Map in order to improve their food security and nutrition status					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2		
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3		

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4	≥7	=7	7	7	5	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Support to the OPM_ Institutions responsible for DRM - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	14	≥18	≥18	21	18	16	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	41,488	16,108
			Male	36,788	14,285
			<b>Total</b>	<b>78,276</b>	<b>30,393</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	41,495	1,113
			Male	36,799	987
			<b>Total</b>	<b>78,294</b>	<b>2,100</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,690,762	575,009
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,691,150	13,406

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements.				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	3	1
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	Individual	156,570	32,493
C: Shock-affected households facing moderate and severe food insecurity are supported to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements				
General Distribution				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> COVID-19 affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Omusati - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	19	>35	>35	21	21		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	41	=35	=35	42.8	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	=21	=21	36.2	36		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought Affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	>35	>35	79.7	80	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	=35	=35	7.7	8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	67	=21	=21	12.6	13	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Ohangwena - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	>35	>35	16.7	17	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	15	=35	=35	29.6	30	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	81	=21	=21	53.7	54	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Population affected by drought - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	6.2		>40		55	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	16.7		<40		30	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	77.1		<20		15	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 07: Support government entities responsible for small holder farmers, promoting climate smart agriculture and access to sustainable markets.</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Smallholder	Female	0	63
		agricultural	Male	0	54
		market support activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117</b>



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 05: Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Kunene - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=0	=0	13	46.28		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	34	=50	=50	32	17.91		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	66	=50	=50	55	35.81		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	91	=100	=100	93	91		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	95	37		-

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Drought affected population - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	77	=100	=100	80	77		-

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 07: Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Entities involved in food systems - <b>Location:</b> Namibia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100		0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/ Luise Shikongo

Food systems site at Katima Mulilo, Zambezi Region.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

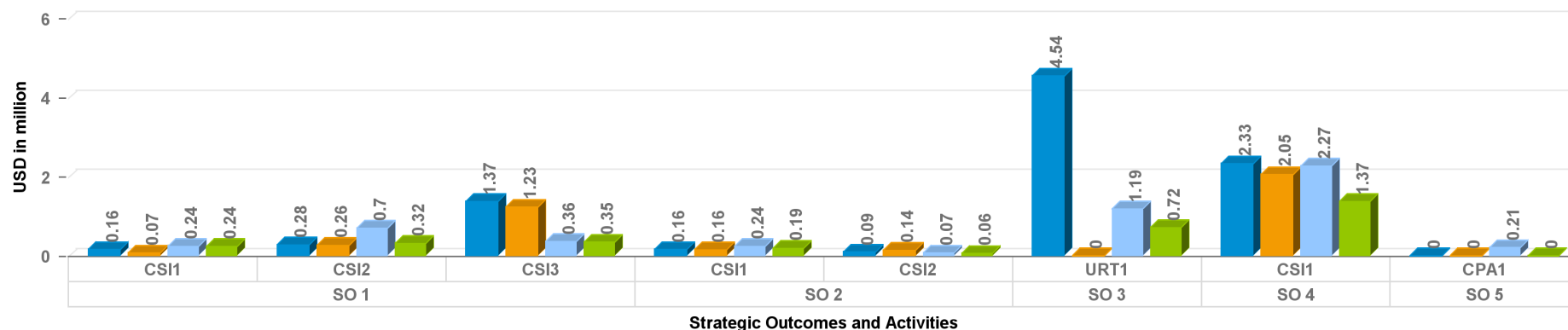
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period
SO 3	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023
SO 5	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
CSI1	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country
CSI2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
CSI3	Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	4,544,982	0	1,186,857	716,828
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	160,252	72,877	242,373	235,952
		Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	275,628	262,277	698,839	317,162
		Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	1,371,743	1,229,440	361,911	346,099
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,352,606</b>	<b>1,564,594</b>	<b>2,489,979</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	2,326,758	2,051,850	2,269,967	1,372,916
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,326,758</b>	<b>2,051,850</b>	<b>2,269,967</b>	<b>1,372,916</b>
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	159,249	155,646	236,642	188,005
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	94,630	139,232	72,261	60,557
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>253,880</b>	<b>294,878</b>	<b>308,903</b>	<b>248,562</b>
8	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	0	0	209,999	1,644
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>1,644</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,386	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		8,933,243	3,911,322	5,294,233	3,239,164
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		707,295	290,797	379,510	280,671
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		9,640,539	4,202,119	5,673,743	3,519,835
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		626,635	273,138	55,795	55,795
	<b>Grand Total</b>		10,267,174	4,475,257	5,729,539	3,575,630



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

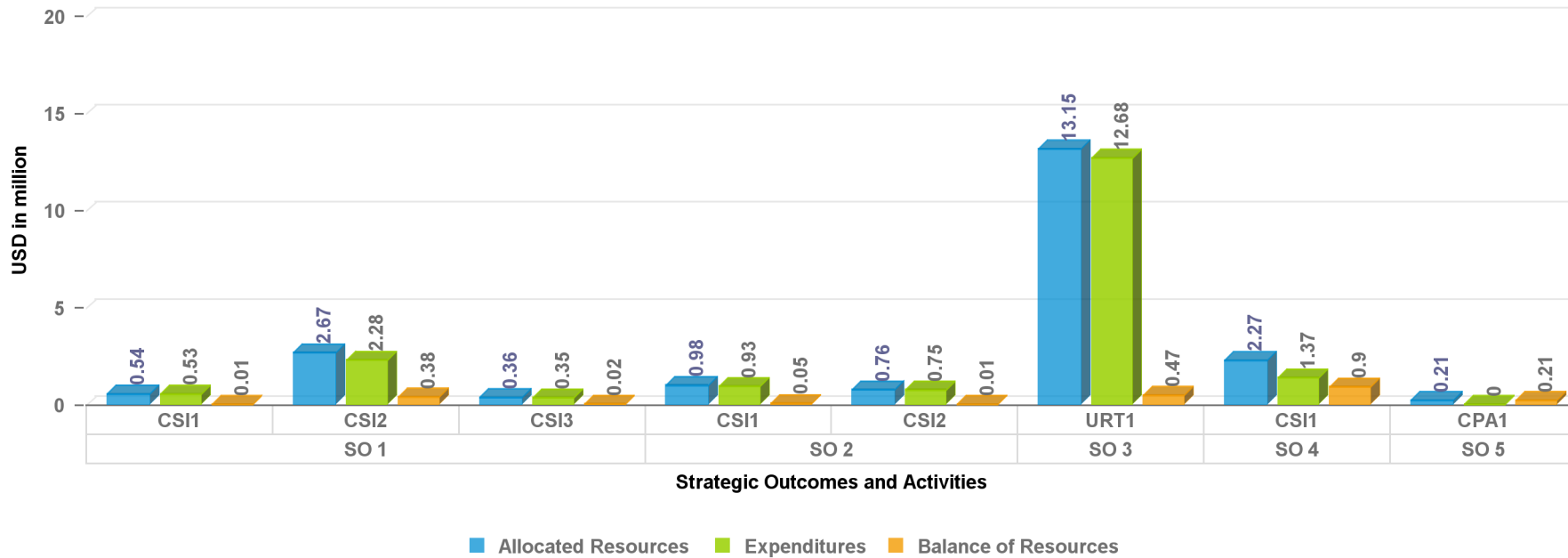
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period
SO 3	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023
SO 5	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes
CSI1	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country
CSI2	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding
CSI2	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map
CSI3	Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted food insecure households affected by shocks in Namibia benefit from enhanced access to adequate food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide food assistance to vulnerable people affected by shocks.	23,838,711	11,755,323	1,396,642	13,151,966	12,681,937	470,028
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the government entities responsible for school feeding	3,466,399	2,665,731	0	2,665,731	2,284,055	381,676
		Provide capacity strengthening to the government entities responsible for national shock-responsive safety net programmes	1,126,857	540,053	0	540,053	533,633	6,420

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# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in Namibia are enabled to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide technical support to government entities responsible for nutrition programs	1,371,743	361,911	0	361,911	346,099	15,812
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>29,803,710</b>	<b>15,323,018</b>	<b>1,396,642</b>	<b>16,719,661</b>	<b>15,845,723</b>	<b>873,937</b>
4	Governmental institutions in Namibia have capacity to conduct analysis that supports planning towards transformative and resilient food systems by the end of 2023	Support government entities to strengthen food systems in the country	2,326,758	2,269,967	0	2,269,967	1,372,916	897,051
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,326,758</b>	<b>2,269,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,269,967</b>	<b>1,372,916</b>	<b>897,051</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Government Policy dialogue and programme design in Namibia is informed by evidence and enhanced knowledge of hunger issues throughout NDP5 period	Provide capacity strengthening to government entities involved in hunger-related policy and programming	1,516,690	982,302	0	982,302	933,665	48,637
		Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare and partners involved in the implementation of the Zero Hunger Road Map	687,575	759,504	0	759,504	747,800	11,704
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,204,266</b>	<b>1,741,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,741,806</b>	<b>1,681,465</b>	<b>60,341</b>
8	Government and development partners in Namibia are supported by efficient and effective supply chain and digital services and expertise through CSP period	Support government and development partners with supply chain and digital services and expertise	580,270	209,999	0	209,999	1,644	208,354
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>580,270</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209,999</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>208,354</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,386	0	15,386	0	15,386
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,386</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>34,915,004</b>	<b>19,560,176</b>	<b>1,396,642</b>	<b>20,956,818</b>	<b>18,901,748</b>	<b>2,055,069</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Namibia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,228,763	914,299	11,808	926,107	827,268	98,839
		Total Direct Costs	37,143,767	20,474,475	1,408,450	21,882,925	19,729,016	2,153,908
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	2,375,232	1,018,891		1,018,891	1,018,891	0
		Grand Total	39,518,999	21,493,365	1,408,450	22,901,815	20,747,907	2,153,908

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures