The WFP strategy for Namibia supports some of the priorities articulated in the fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) and WFP’s Strategic Plan (2014–2017), particularly its Strategic Objective Three (SO3) - “Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”

The two Strategic Pillars and priority areas of the WFP Namibia Strategy are depicted in the graphic below:

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The guiding principles of the WFP Namibia Strategy include:

- Working with national institutions with a focus on capacity building and knowledge transfer;
- Ensuring gender is fully mainstreamed in food and nutrition security technical assistance programmes;
- Leveraging partnerships, including organisations such as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the UN family and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD);
- Delivering results cost-effectively using an evidence-driven approach that facilitates accountability and maximizes impact and value-for-money; and
- Utilising cross-cutting tools including Gender Analysis, Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and digital technology platforms.
Emergency Preparedness & Response (EPR):

> Early warning: supports the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) in conducting bi-annual food and nutrition monitoring assessments as part of its early warning information collection activities. Information is disseminated to all stakeholders to enhance preparedness and response efforts.

> Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC): WFP supports NamVAC in conducting vulnerability assessments. WFP’s Emergency Food and Security Assessment (EFSA) approach has been applied and its Consolidated Approach for Reporting of Indicators (CARI) of food security introduced into the country’s Food and Nutrition Security Analysis.

> Emergency Focal Points Group (EFP): WFP is a member of the Emergency Focal Points group, a coordination platform for UN agencies to share information and support emergency needs in the country.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):

> Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA): WFP will support food and nutrition baseline development for measuring improvements in food and nutrition security in Namibia.

> Strategic review of food and nutrition security: WFP will support the Ministry of Economic Planning and the Office of the Prime Minister to review the food and nutrition security situation in line with the Zero Hunger Pillars and Sustainable Development Goal 2.

> Development of a Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System: WFP supports the government to develop a food and nutrition security monitoring system. In 2014, WFP facilitated a study tour to Lesotho for NamVAC officials to share lessons and acquire information on how to develop a nation-led food and nutrition security monitoring system.
Pillar 2 Activities: Safety Nets

WFP provides technical support to national institutions to strengthen food safety net programmes.

Nutrition:

> **UN Agency Partnerships:** WFP Namibia is collaborating with UNICEF and WHO to integrate nutrition analysis in the Food Security Monitoring System and the Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring plan for Namibia.

> **Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN):** WFP participates in the Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) meetings and supports the government in the implementation of the SUN Movement Country Implementation Plan (2013-2016).

> **PCD/NEPAD collaboration:** WFP has collaborated with the Partnership for Child Development (PCD) and New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) to share information on Home Grown School Feeding programme models. WFP has provided guidelines to the government aimed at promoting a more diversified diet and nutritious school meals.

> **Food fortification:** WFP is a member of the NAFIN Food Fortification Working Group that advocates for the introduction of standards on food fortification in Namibia to address micronutrient deficiencies in the general population. WFP shares technical specifications of various commodities with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture to promote appropriate nutritive standards.

School meals:

> **Institutional capacity building and SABER:** WFP has piloted Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessments — a World Bank and WFP tool — in Namibia. The SABER tool benchmarks a country’s policy and its institutional and operational readiness for operating a national SF programme. The SABER assessment leads to national action plans which include developing national school feeding policies, piloting and scaling-up innovative school feeding programmes, increasing the national school feeding budget and increasing government capacity to manage school feeding.

> **Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF):** WFP facilitated the participation of the School Feeding officials from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture in the annual GCNF held in South Africa in October 2014. The GCNF provided a platform for sharing best practices across the region and was attended by 250 delegates and 35 country delegations, including 11 ministers and eight deputy ministers.
Cross Cutting Initiatives

VAM:

> **Capacity building and systems:** WFP trained government officials at national and regional level in WFP Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping tools and methodologies including EFSA, CARI, GIS and SPSS packages to improve food security monitoring and analysis.

> **Open Data Kits for assessment and contact monitoring:** Android mobile devices have been introduced and government officials trained to use and collect data for food security monitoring assessments in Namibia. This has eliminated paper-based tools and PDAs and significantly improved data transfer and validation.

M&E:

> **Capacity building and systems:** WFP has provided various forms of M&E capacity building support to the government, including development of a school feeding M&E plan, a school feeding information management system, M&E data collection and reporting tools and a school feeding baseline survey.

Gender:

> **Mainstreaming Gender:** WFP Namibia is mainstreaming gender in all tools and systems being developed. The M&E system, data collection questionnaires and reports provide gender disaggregated data while food security analysis and programme design increasingly incorporate gender analysis.

> The majority of cooks in school feeding are women. WFP has provided guidelines on the number of hours female cooks can work and activities to be performed to reduce their workloads and recognize their voluntary contributions. Most recently, due to WFP advocacy, the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture is considering introducing cash incentives to replace in-kind food payments to cooks to allow them full discretion in utilizing their payments.