

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency appeal

## Namibia: Food Insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° **MDRNA009**

**3,200 households / 11,500 people** to be assisted

Appeal launched 30 September 2015

**100,137 Swiss francs** DREF allocated

Appeal ends 30 April 2016

Glide n° **DR-2015-000130-NAM**

**950,205 Swiss francs** Appeal budget

## Summary

This Emergency Appeal seeks **CHF 950,205** to enable the IFRC to support the **Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS)** to reach **11,500 drought affected people** with a focus on interventions on the sectors of **water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security, nutrition and livelihoods for seven months**. The drought is forcing people to use water from unprotected sources and placing them at risk of waterborne diseases. Food insecurity is placing further stress on the affected population, especially for those living with HIV, in a country where the widespread and generalized HIV epidemic (current HIV prevalence rate in Namibia is 14.3 per cent (UNAIDS 2014)) has challenged households trying to generate livelihoods and meet their increased nutritional requirements. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments.

Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)

## The disaster and the response to date

- October 2014 to February 2015: Abnormally low rainfall patterns and prolonged dry spells.
- January and February 2015: Heavy rainfall in the north caused flooding and washed away seeds causing poor germination.
- June 2015: Post-harvest crop assessment from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vulnerability Assessment conducted. Crop production in the country is estimated to be 46 per cent below average for the 2014/15 cropping season.
- August 2015: Partnerships meeting (at Regional level) to develop a coordinated plan of action.
- September 2015: launch of the EA.

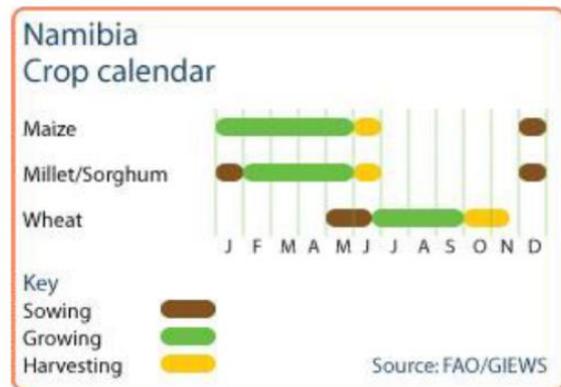
## The operational strategy

### Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

Namibia is currently experiencing chronic food insecurity, mostly affecting rural communities, as a result of drought due to an abnormally low rainfall patterns between October 2014 and February 2015 (the active rainfall period for commonly grown crops). In addition, the south and western parts of the country experienced abnormally prolonged dry spells (no rain recorded) between January and February 2015. Although some areas in the north recorded good rainfall, it caused localized floods and heavy rainfall washed away planted seeds, causing poor germination. These rains started late and there were no significant follow up rainfall to support agricultural production.

The latest results from the post-harvest crop assessment from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vulnerability Assessment conducted in June 2015 by the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management in the Office of the Prime Minister indicate that is experiencing the worst crop performance in eighty years, and indicates that these extremely poor crop harvests are affecting in all dry land crop producing regions.

Overall, the 2015 cereal output stands at 68 000 tones, a significant 43 percent decline from the near-average 2014 output



	2010-2014	2014	2015	change
	average		estimate	2015/2014
000 tonnes				
Maize	64	68	38	-44
Millet	46	37	15	-59
Wheat	14	10	13	30
Others	6	4	2	-50
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-43</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

The assessment indicated that an estimated number of 370,316 people (16 per cent of the total population) are food insecure and in need of urgent food support, while a total number of 578,480 people are affected by the drought and will need livelihood protection deficit support until the next harvest in April 2016. Furthermore, there was an overall significant reduction in food and water availability, access and utilization due to adverse effects of drought. As a result, a number of households have reduced their number of meals consumed to one meal per day.

Since then, according to the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) report of August 2015, most of the southern states of continental Southern African Development Community (SADC) are likely to receive below-normal rainfall for the periods of October to December 2015 and January to March 2016 (maize and millet sowing and growing period). The report further states that Namibia will most likely receive below normal rainfall in the 2015/16 cropping season. This could result in continued insufficient crop yields and limited water for people and livestock.

The government of Namibia is currently implementing a number of food security related initiatives, including drought aid relief (mostly maize meal). In addition, funds have been allocated for the drilling of boreholes for human and livestock supply and a livestock marketing scheme to support farmers destock has been launched. However, as of September 2015, there is an acute gap in meeting the needs of approximately 300,000 people who are reported to be in urgent need of food support and water access.

NRCS will ensure that the selection of beneficiaries is consistent with the Red Cross's commitment to strive for gender equality and diversity, and to ensure non-discrimination in provision of services to the most vulnerable. The Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DRM), the National and Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee's and UN agencies will also be consulted to inform the development of the selection criteria. Regional Managers are already working with local councillors on identifying those most in need, as well as conducting MUAC (where necessary) and referring malnourished children and people to local government offices for assistance. Based on the NRCS vulnerability selection criteria and government assessments the selection criteria in the targeted communities include:

- a) Labour constrained households
- b) Households with malnourished clients
- c) Child, female and elderly-headed households
- d) People living with HIV, and those on ART and TB treatment
- e) Pregnant and breast-feeding women, and children under five years
- f) Households with people with disabilities
- g) Households with people who are chronically ill

To avoid duplication of services among the EA and other FS interventions, the National Society will ensure that communities targeted for agricultural support in Zambezi and Kavango regions are not part of the existing long-term food security projects. Lessons learned and good practices from the long term food security projects will be used to inform implementation of this operation, as the operation will use similar implementation approach.

### **Operational strategy**

NRCS will target the **five regions of Kavango, Kunene, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Zambezi**, which are among the worst affected in terms of food insecurity, and are where NRCS can provide added value as they are currently implementing various programmes in all five regions. A total target of 11,500 people / approximately 3,200 households will benefit from meal provisions, water rehabilitation and hygiene promotion activities and agricultural support.

The **food security response** strategy includes soup kitchens for 720 households / 3,600 people, which will provide one meal a day six days a week. The meal adheres to the minimum SPHERE Standards, with each individual receiving a 0.565kg meal, comprising of maize meal (420g), beans (60g), Fish or meat (30g) and cooking oil (30g) fortified with Vitamin A. These standards are also in line with the Namibian Emergency Flood Report recommendations developed by the World Food program (WFP) as part of its Technical Assistance to the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management – May 2011 / February 2012, which has been used as a baseline for past emergencies. NRCS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, will integrate malnutrition indicators monitoring and measurements including the MUAC Assessment.

NRCS and IFRC discussed cash transfer programming options rather than the soup kitchen methodology, however NRCS felt best placed to deliver assistance via soup kitchens as NRCS are anticipating a high possibility of getting food donations in-country from the “Namibians Helping Namibians” campaign, which proved highly successful in the previous intervention. Like in some other countries, Namibian donors are more comfortable with in-kind donations. In addition, soup kitchens provide a platform into communities to allow NS staff and volunteers to undertake health promotion and do MUAC assessments. Therefore NS has decided to use soup kitchens as a multi-pronged approach to assisting the communities.

Additionally, NRCS will provide longer term, **food security and livelihood support** via the establishment of five community gardens and provision of gardening inputs per region, which will benefit 100 households and improve nutrition for 500 beneficiaries. Livelihoods will be supported through identification and training of 100 Lead Farmers. Lead Farmers will be identified in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Local Traditional Authorities and local councillors. Lead Farmers will be responsible for cascading knowledge and skills to an additional 10 beneficiary farmers each, therefore reaching 1,100 farmers and improving the livelihoods of 5,500 beneficiaries through cultivation of maize and millet.

To ensure access to clean water for consumption, the operation will support the **rehabilitation of 16 strategically located wells/springs** in Kunene region that will benefit 1,280 households / 6,400 people. The identification of the water points will be done in collaboration with the local authorities and government (Rural Water Supply under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)). Water point committees will be established and trained in the management of the water points, this will enhance the management and sustainability of the intervention.

NRCS will conduct community **hygiene promotion activities** (at soup kitchens, schools, community gatherings and clinics) and alongside the planned operational activities to prevent the outbreak or spread of water borne diseases and cholera in all the targeted regions (3,200 households / 11,500 beneficiaries). HIV and AIDS prevention education will be provided alongside health and hygiene promotion activities. The NRCS would further consult the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to secure IEC Awareness materials, this approach was implemented successfully in the 2013 emergency appeal operation.

## Proposed sectors of intervention



NRCS is working closely with in-country partners to ensure that there is coordinated implementation of the operation, stakeholders include the Council of Churches in Namibia and UN Agencies such as UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, WHO and FAO. NRCS maintains a good working relationship with stakeholders in the Government of Namibia, such as the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management.

 <b>Food security</b>	 <b>Nutrition</b>	 <b>Livelihoods</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Immediate food needs of 3,600 beneficiaries are met		
<b>Output 1.1</b> 720 households / 3,600 beneficiaries receive daily meals from soup kitchens		
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection and Registration of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Procure cooking materials for each kitchen in each region.</li> <li>• Procure foods items for soup kitchen</li> <li>• Build structures in identified areas</li> <li>• Provide meals at soup kitchens</li> <li>• Train volunteers in MUAC and referral systems</li> <li>• Conduct MUAC and refer to relevant agencies</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 2: Livelihoods among targeted population are improved</b>		
<b>Output 2.1</b> Agricultural production capacity is increased through provision of inputs and training to 1,100 farmers to improve food security of 5,500 people		
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and train 100 lead farmers (20 per region) in conservation agriculture and usage of drought tolerant, early maturing crops varieties and introduction to livestock and rangeland management</li> <li>• Cascading of trainings in best agricultural practices</li> <li>• Cascading of training to a target of 300 farmers by lead farmers</li> <li>• Procure and distribute maize and pearl millet (mahangu) seeds to 1,100 farmers. (25 kg of maize seed, 25 kg of mahangu seed per lead farmer) for a field of up to 4 ha.</li> <li>• Post-distribution seed monitoring</li> <li>• Establish farmer cooperatives to share best practices</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 3: Longer-term food insecurity among targeted population is reduced</b>		
<b>Output 3.1: 25 community gardens are developed to provide nutritious food to 100 households/500 beneficiaries</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and establish 5 community gardens per region</li> <li>• Provide Garden committees with inputs</li> </ul>		



## Water; Sanitation; Hygiene promotion

Outcome 4: Reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output 4.1 1,280 households / 6,400 beneficiaries have access to safe and clean water for household and livestock consumption through community managed water sources

Activities implemented (if revised appeal) and planned:

- Assessments to identify 10 water points
- Procurement of water point rehabilitation equipment
- Rehabilitation of 10 water points
- Establish and train water point committees who will participate in rehabilitation activities and have ownership over the maintenance of the water points

Output 4.2: Hygiene promotional activities are conducted with the affected communities

- Training volunteers in Hygiene Promotion
- Development IEC materials on hygiene promotion
- Conduct community hygiene promotion (including HIV and AIDS awareness) in conjunction with other planned activities



## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 5 NRCS effectively implements the operation and improves their presence and communication within the affected communities

Output 5.1 The operation is informed by two-way communication with the community

Activities planned:

- Project initiation meeting with all Stakeholders
- Initial assessments to identify water points and assess the market capacity
- Procure ODK equipment kit
- ODK training
- Beneficiary satisfaction survey using ODK
- Establish beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanisms (Suggestion Boxes and Help desks)
- Development of monitoring tools and systems
- Post-feeding monitoring
- Monthly and quarterly field visits.
- Final evaluation and lessons learnt workshop with local stakeholders

Output 5.2 The visibility of the NRCS is improved

- Procurement of visibility material (Hats, T-Shirts and Bibs)
- Conduct media tours and hold press conference



## Programme support services

- Human Resources

The NRCS National Disaster Manager will have overall management of the planning, implementation, reporting and other aspects of the operation, with support from eight resources at Headquarters: the National Disasters Risk Reductions Coordinator, PMER Officer, Finance Accountant, Logistics Coordinator, Water and Sanitation Coordinator, Finance Manager, Communications Manager, Organizational Development Manager. Altogether 11 staff members in the five districts will provide support for 7 months: Regional Managers, Disasters Risk Reduction Officers, Water and Sanitation technicians supporting the rehabilitation (Kunene only), and at least 150 volunteers (number of volunteers may be scaled up as the activities increase in scale). IFRC will hire the Operations Manager who will be based in Gaborone to support the operation. The Operations Manager will carry out field support visits on a monthly basis or as needed to ensure that implementation is as per agreed Plan of Action.

- **Communications - advocacy and public information**

The NS intends to launch a local appeal once the Emergency Appeal has been launched. Maintaining the profile of emergency operations is vital for fundraising and advocacy. NRCS will ensure that all stakeholders, including the beneficiaries, are kept informed of the operation and reporting is done within the agreed timeframes. The communication focal person will take regular trips to the target areas to gather data (beneficiary profiles, photos, video, web stories, case studies) and will ensure that information is disseminated using the electronic and print media. Regular press conferences will be held with the local media to share updates on the progress of the operation. Media tours will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the operation to establish the situation prior support and after the support needed by beneficiaries due to drought situation.

- **Logistics:**

The NRCS has a well-established logistics division in place, and will rely on IFRC for technical support. NS has central warehouses and in four regions of Ohangwena, Zambezi, Omusati and Oshikoto the NS will rent warehouses for storage space where free space cannot be sourced. NRCS will seek permission to use public places such as schools and community halls when hosting events and when distributing items to the beneficiaries. The long standing partnership with other stakeholders will be used to ensure smooth and efficient operation.

The tools for farming and equipment for the soup kitchens will be procured locally from within the region. NRCS has on-going DRR projects in the regions, which will support identification of suppliers and efficient processes. The logistics department at Headquarters in Windhoek will ensure there will be no duplication and adherence to procurement policies.

- **Information and communication technologies (IT):**

NRCS has fully functioning offices in nine (9) regions which are well equipped with telephones and internet. These offices are further equipped with computers which would enable the timely preparations of reports during the response period.

- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:**

NRCS in collaboration with the IFRC plan to use the existing guidelines related to disaster management during the operation including the knowledge built on the 2013/2014 drought response and extensive experience and existing tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. The PMER framework will include the review of documentation such as weekly, monthly and quarterly detailed narrative reports from the field. Meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities will done on a regular basis. Furthermore, the beneficiaries in the targeted areas through Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys to capture their satisfaction towards the services received by them from operations will be conducted. Data collection tools will incorporate age and gender disaggregation. The NRCS staff and volunteers will receive training and technical support from the IFRC in using ODK.

- **Security:**

There are currently no security threats in the country that could hinder the operations of the Appeal.

## Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

Elhadj Amadou As Sy  
Under Secretary General (a.i)  
Programme Services Division

Elhadj Amadou As Sy  
Secretary General

---

## Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

- **In Namibia: Secretary General;** Dorkas Kapembe-Haiduwa, Secretary General; Tel +264 61 413750; email: [dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na](mailto:dorkas.haiduwa@redcross.org.na)
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Dr. Michael Charles Acting Regional Representative for Southern Africa; Gaborone; phone: +267 3712700, mob: +267 71395340, fax: +267 3950090; email: [michael.charles@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.charles@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa:** Lucia Lasso, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: + +254 731-067469; email: [lucia.lasso@ifrc.org](mailto:lucia.lasso@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Nairobi; phone +254 20 283 5142, Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: [rishi.ramrakkha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakkha@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **IFRC Africa Fidelis Kangethe,** Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: +251 930 03 4013; email: [fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org](mailto:fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org) Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.africa@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.africa@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):**

- **IFRC Africa:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)
- 

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence and peace.**

---

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

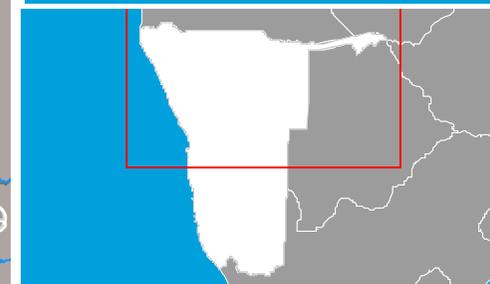
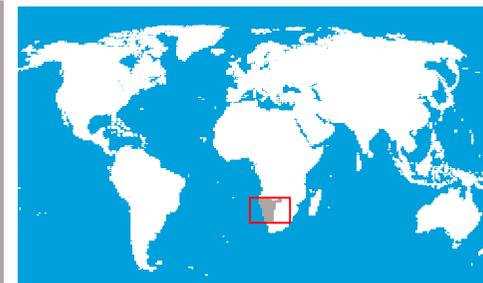
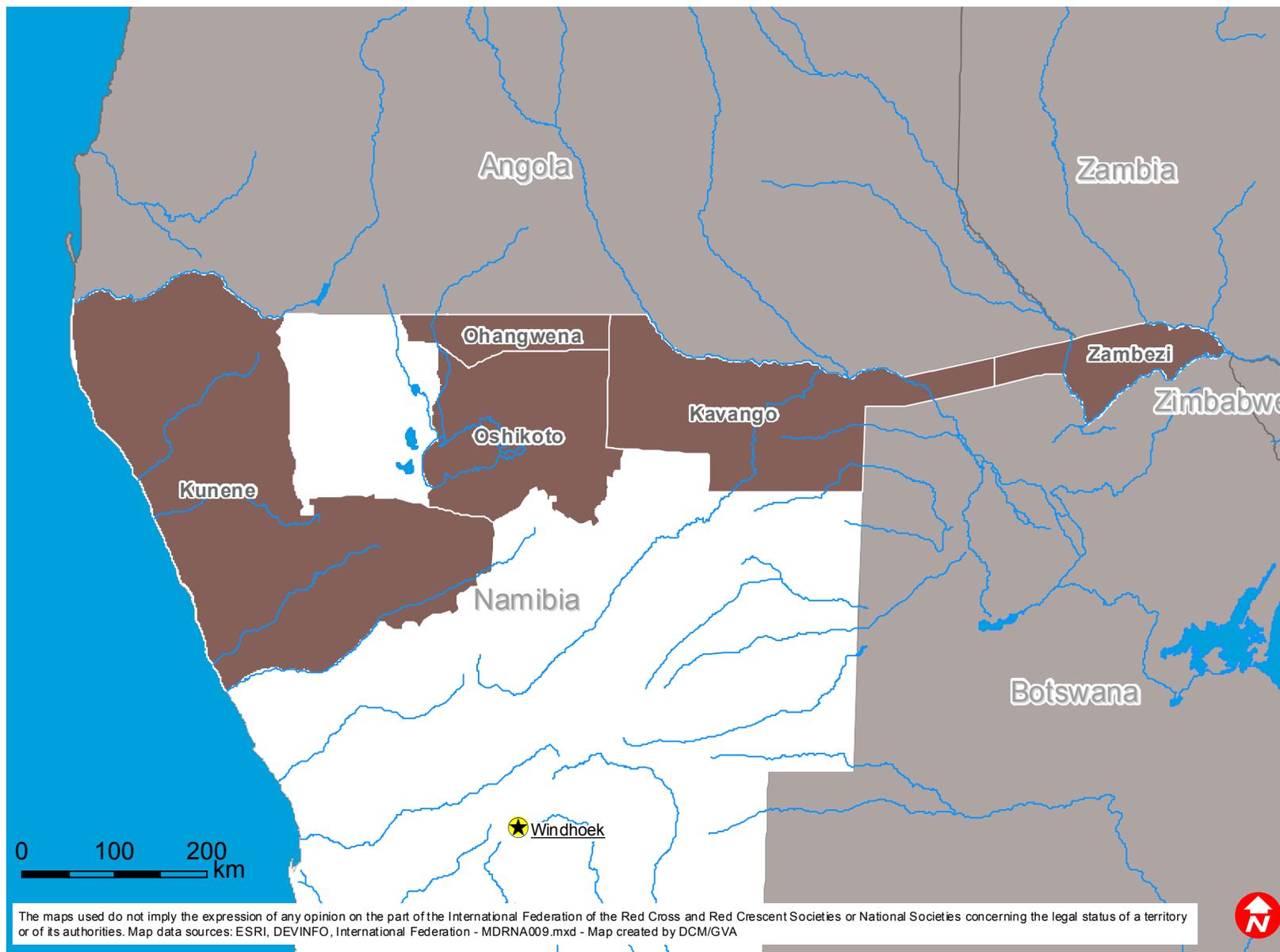
30/09/2015

MDRNA009: Namibia Food Insecurity

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	7,474			7,474
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	420,552			420,552
Seeds & Plants	19,800			19,800
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,422			22,422
Medical & First Aid	118			118
Teaching Materials	0			0
Utensils & Tools	45,656			45,656
Other Supplies & Services	5,040			5,040
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>521,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>521,061</b>
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	2,990			2,990
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	5,000			5,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,990</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0			0
Distribution & Monitoring	0			0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,799			24,799
Logistics Services	0			0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,799</b>
International Staff	40,000			40,000
National Staff	0			0
National Society Staff	162,125			162,125
Volunteers	20,249			20,249
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>222,374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222,374</b>
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	0			0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	54,100			54,100
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,100</b>
Travel	6,700			6,700
Information & Public Relations	5,375			5,375
Office Costs	6,278			6,278
Communications	2,602			2,602
Financial Charges	4,000			4,000
Other General Expenses	36,933			36,933
Shared Office and Services Costs	0			0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>61,888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,888</b>
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	57,994	0		57,994
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>57,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,994</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	0			0
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>950,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>950,205</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>950,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>950,205</b>



# Namibia: Drought



 Target regions

