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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



6-4-2019

Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| AMTA | Agronomic & Marketing and Trade Agency |
| CLTS | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations) |
| GRN | Government Republic of Namibia |
| HEW | Health Extension Worker |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| MAWF | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry |
| MEAC | Ministry of Education Arts and Culture |
| MHSS | Ministry of Health and Social Services |
| MICT | Ministry of Information and Communication Technology |
| MWT | Ministry of Works and Transport |
| MURD | Ministry of Urban and Rural Development |
| MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| NRCS | Namibia Red Cross Society |
| NDF | Namibia Defence Force |
| NSA | Namibia Statistics Agency |
| NPC | National Planning Commission |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister |
| OMAs | Offices Ministries and Agencies |
| RC | Regional Councils |
| SFH | Society for Family Health |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| TA | Traditional Authority |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

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FOREWORD

Namibia is agro-climatologically classified as semi-arid to arid country, receiving rainfall of up to 700 mm per year which vary from one area to another. The country vulnerable to climatic related hazards such as floods, drought and wind storms amongst others. The occurrence of flood and drought have become more frequent and intense over the years.

The 2018/19 rainfall season has been characterized by sporadic and below normal in most of the regions, resulting in poor harvest, grazing conditions and water availability. This has impacted negatively on the agricultural sector, livelihood of communities specially the rural ones that are dependent on rainfall for production and the general socio- economic situation of the country.

In order to mitigate the impact of drought on the affected rural communities, the Head of State, His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob declared a country wide state of drought emergency on the 6 of May 2019. The declaration was done in accordance with article 26 of the Namibian Constitution and section 30 of the Disaster Risk Management Act no 10 of 2012.

The declaration of a drought emergency allows for the development of the drought response plan that stipulates how approved relief interventions will be implemented. Furthermore, table 2 of the response plan indicates resources requirement, availability and existing gaps requiring the involvement of development partners.

In order for the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to effectively respond to the impact of drought and to ensure that lives and livelihoods are saved and protected, GRN is calling upon all of Namibia's development partners to heed to the State of Emergency, and offer assistance to the ongoing efforts of the Government of Namibia to mitigate the impact of this drought. These include but not limited to the private sector, State Owned Enterprises, Diplomatic Missions, Humanitarian institutions, United Nations, NGOs, Faith Based Organization, Civic Society Organizations and the Public in general.

The support required include but not limited to food, installation and rehabilitation of boreholes, laying of pipelines, purchasing of water tankers, fodder and licks for livestock, finances, ready to use therapeutic food, ready to use supplementary food, certified seeds, water purification tablets and systems, all in accordance to the local standards.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia will also appreciate support in the area of communities' resilience building so that they will be able to withstand the impact of future disaster impacts.


SAARA KUUGONGELWA AMADHILA
PRIME MINISTER

04/06/19
Date

1. BACKGROUND

The 2018/2019-rainfall season has been extremely poor and was seen in the forms of delayed onset of the rainfall season, sporadic and erratic rainfall patterns as well as frequent prolonged dry spells compounded by extremely high temperatures that exacerbated evaporation of the little moisture received. This is said to have affected the agricultural production and water resources. According to the Namibia Meteorological Services rainfall report, March 2019 was the fifth consecutive month with suppressed rainfall over the large parts of the country. Most dams/ reservoirs levels are low due to very low inflow received this season compared to the corresponding period last year.

Provisional crop harvest estimates conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in December 2018, indicated that all crop-producing regions were expecting massive reduction in the expected harvest. Cereal production was estimated to have reduced by 70 to 80 percent in the communal area and by 15% in the commercial area below last season's harvest. The whole country is expecting a substantial reduction of at least 53% below last season's harvest and over 42% below the 20 year average production. This reduction is largely attributed to the general poor rainfall received during the 2018/2019 rainfall season. This is further compounded by extremely high temperature experienced country wide during the rainy season resulting in mass wilting of crops during the critical stages of germination, flowering and grain formation. This has been compounded by the outbreak of fall army worms in large parts of the Zambezi and some parts of Omusati, Kavango East and Kavango West regions.

Water availability for livestock continue to be a problem in some parts of the country due to late and poor rainfall performance experienced since the beginning of the rainfall season. The north central regions are experiencing water shortage as most of the rain-fed catchments are either dry or have little water owing to insufficient water inflow received this season. In the North-eastern regions, water is fairly available in rivers, streams and boreholes.

Most communal farmers in Erongo, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke and //Kharas region are facing water scarcity as the boreholes are yielding low and some have dried up. About sixty five (65) boreholes have been reported to have dried up across the country. The water situation in Hardap, Khomas and Kunene region is satisfactory as most boreholes still have water to sustain livestock. Water availability in the north central regions was reported to be poor as most water catchments have little or no water at all.

Grazing conditions continue to deteriorate in most parts of the country in the midst of very poor and below average rainfall conditions experienced countrywide. In most areas, grazing is reported to vary between fair to poor (in Zambezi, Kavango West and Kavango East region to very poor elsewhere in the country. The central (Khomas, Otjozondjupa and Omaheke), southern (Hardap and //Kharas), north central (Oshana, Oshana, Omusati and Oshikoto) and the north western regions (Kunene and Erongo) of the country are the most affected and livestock mortalities as a result of starvation were reported.

Poor livestock conditions were reported in the southern regions and north western parts of the country with livestock mortalities as a result of starvation being reported. The situation is more critical in Aminius in Omaheke region and Ovitoto, Okakarara and Otjituuo in Otjozondjupa region as well as most part of Erongo,

Hardap, //Kharas and Kunene. Livestock in Khomas region are reported to be in a fair and good body condition.

In the North Eastern regions (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West), livestock body condition was reported to range between fair and good. Poor to fair livestock body conditions were reported in other parts of the country. No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported at the time of this report. However, cases related to poor grazing and tick infestations were widely reported in the regions. For example, cases of abortion in small stock were reported since January 2019 in Kunene region as well as unprecedented outbreak of ticks. Moreover, cases of Black quarter, Pasteurella, heart water, lumpy skin, Orf and Papillomatosis were also reported in the Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions.

2. INTRODUCTION

According to the Disaster Risk Management Act 10, of 2012 section 30 the President may declare National Disaster under the following conditions:

- a) There is a situation that requires immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitigate a danger of major proportions that could result in death or serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property or to the environment; and
- b) One or more of the following circumstances exist:
 - I) The disaster event or process affects more than one constituency or region;
 - II) The resources normally available to the constituency, region, or governmental institutions situated in the constituency or region cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay;
 - III) The resources referred to in subparagraph (II) may be insufficiently effective to address the disaster; or
 - IV) It is not possible, without the risk of serious delay, to ascertain whether the resources referred to in subparagraph (II) can be relied upon.

In order to mitigate the impact of drought on the livelihoods of rural farmers, the Head of State has declared the drought emergency prompting the implementation of several drought interventions. In addition, food security resilience will be promoted for drought affected communal farmers in the crop growing regions.

This plan will cover the period of April 2019 to March 2020.

3. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Provide drought relief in order to reduce the impacts of food and water shortages as well as poor grazing condition on drought affected communities and livestock country wide.

Specific objectives

- Provide food assistance to the food insecure households in order to save lives from June 2019 to March 2020;

- Provide Health and Nutritional support to chronically under nourished children, women and other vulnerable groups.
- To protect the livelihoods of livestock farmers (from April- December 2019) through
 - market incentives to destock;
 - subsidies for leasing of grazing
 - transportation of livestock to areas with better grazing and
 - subsidies for fodder and licks to sustain a core breeding herd
- Ensure water supply for human and animals in drought affected areas
- To promote food security resilience through provision of agricultural inputs (from October 2019- February 2020) for drought affected farmers in crop growing regions.

4. COORDINATION

The drought response of 2019/20 in the country is being coordinated by OPM through the Disaster Risk Management National Focal Point Persons Forum and Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NAMVAC), guided by the National Disaster Risk Management Committee at the national level.

At Regional level, the response interventions are coordinated by the Regional Council through the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee.

At the operational level, each Co-Lead institution is responsible for the coordination of stakeholder institutions. During the response period the following forums are expected to meet as indicated below;

- Sectors are expected to meet every two weeks to update each other on progress in the implementation of the response plan and report to the Focal Point Person forum (FPP).
- The focal point person forum meets every Monday of the third weeks of the month.
- Sub-Committees to meet quarterly a week before the NDRMC
- NDRMC to meet quarterly a week after the Sub-Committees meetings
- Any of the above forum can call a meeting as required in addition to the scheduled as provided for by the DRM Act no 10 of 2012.

5. INTERVENTIONS

- Food provision
- Livestock marketing incentive
 - Lease of grazing
 - Transport to and from grazing
 - Lick subsidy

- Fodder subsidy
- Water provision
- Certified seed provision
- Health and Nutrition

6. KEY SECTORS ACTIVATED FOR IMPLEMENTING DROUGHT INTERVENTIONS

Food Security and Livelihoods (Agriculture); Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Health and Nutrition were activated through Cabinet Decision no 4th/19.03.19/003 to implement drought relief interventions in terms of National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP).

6.1 Food Security and Livelihoods Sector

6.1.1 Food Security

Objectives: Provide immediate life-saving food assistance to the food insecure population.

Sector lead agency: Office of the Prime Minister

- 1) Coordinate beneficiaries targeting and registration
- 2) Ensure food distribution criteria are available
- 3) Manage supply chain
- 4) Ensure programme monitoring and reporting during and after distribution
- 5) Facilitate the conduct of programme impact assessment
- 6) Coordinate donations

Sector Co-lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

1. Ensure availability of grains to be used through AMTA;
2. Ensure availability of seeds for the next season
3. Ensure accessibility of water by households
4. Timely facilitate the importation of food (grains, maize meal, cooking oil, tinned fish) in cases of shortages

Sector members:

Sector members are allocated responsibilities as follows:

Regional Council:

1. Through the RDRMC, coordinate the identification, registration, verification of food insecure households, food distribution and programme monitoring in the region.
2. Coordinate donations for drought relief response.
3. Produce reports and provide updates to NDRMC through OPM (DDRM) every two weeks.

Constituency

1. To explain the criteria for beneficiaries identification and registration to the Traditional Authorities and community members.
2. Facilitate the identification, registration of beneficiaries, food distribution and monitoring at constituency level through the Traditional Authorities

Traditional Authorities:

1. Organize village/rural settlement meetings to facilitate the identification and registration of beneficiaries based on the criteria and the standard registration form.
2. Under the guidance of Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee, TA to disseminate information to communities on drought response

Ministry of Environment and Tourism:

1. Provide dry game meat

Ministry of Health and Social Services:

1. Conduct nutritional surveillance regularly and attend to malnutrition cases;

Ministry of Urban and Rural Development:

1. Through the regional structures, facilitate availing of regional resources (human, financial, material, equipment and facilities)
2. Through the regional structures, facilitate awareness raising among communities

Namibia Red Cross Society:

1. Provide support the Regional Councils on the following;
Identification, registration, verification of beneficiaries, food distribution and monitoring at constituency level
2. Mobilize additional resources for affected households

Ministry of Works and Transport:

1. Ensure that all logistical requirements for the provision of transport support are taken care off. This include servicing of trucks, licensing and road worthiness of vehicles for the response
2. Position government vehicles strategically for response

Ministry of Defence:

1. Provide transport and storage facilities where available;
2. Provide loading and offloading support including the coordination of the process.
3. Facilitate the fuelling of trucks for re-imburement by OPM

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

Facilitate the sourcing of fish for the food assistance programme

Ministry of Education, Art and Culture:

1. Ensure that all the required supply are in place for school feeding programme and schools ensure the regular provision of mid-morning meals;

Namibia Statistics Agency:

1. Provide statistics and maps of disaster affected areas and provide verification support;

Ministry of Information and Communication Technology:

1. Gather and disseminate information on drought response activities through media and platforms (information sharing sessions etc).

UNITED NATIONS (WFP, FAO)

1. Mobile additional resources for affected population
2. Provide technical support to supplement Government efforts and other development partner's efforts.

Affected Population

The total number of beneficiaries to be assisted with food is 257,383. The food ration to be provided by Government of the Republic of Namibia will comprise of the followings:

- 1 bag of 12,5 kg of maize meal,
- 4 tins of 400 grams of fish, and
- 1 bottle of 750 millilitres of cooking oil

Figure 1: Number of Beneficiaries per region:

| Region | # of Beneficiaries 2019/20 | HH | Required maize meal bags (12.5 kg) | Required tinned fish (400 g) | Required cooking oil (750 ml) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| //Kharas | 20119 | 3353 | 3353 | 13412 | 3353 |
| Erongo | 11740 | 1957 | 1957 | 7828 | 1957 |
| Hardap | 17197 | 2866 | 2866 | 11464 | 2866 |
| Kavango East | 13951 | 2325 | 2325 | 9300 | 2325 |
| Kavango West | 19858 | 3310 | 3310 | 13240 | 3310 |
| Khomas | 7376 | 1229 | 1229 | 4916 | 1229 |
| Kunene | 21676 | 3613 | 3613 | 14452 | 3613 |
| Ohangwena | 19881 | 3314 | 3314 | 13256 | 3314 |
| Omaheke | 19291 | 3215 | 3215 | 12860 | 3215 |
| Omusati | 17386 | 2898 | 2898 | 11592 | 2898 |
| Oshana | 27597 | 4600 | 4600 | 18400 | 4600 |
| Oshikoto | 22694 | 3782 | 3782 | 15128 | 3782 |
| Otjozondjupa | 23428 | 3905 | 3905 | 15620 | 3905 |
| Zambezi | 15189 | 2532 | 2532 | 10128 | 2532 |
| Total per month | 257383 | 42899 | 42899 | 171596 | 42899 |
| Total Metric Tonnage per month | - | | 525 | 69 | 32 |

Needs Analysis

A total number of 43000 bags of maize meal, 1,715,960 tins of fish and 43000 bottles of cooking oil is required per month to feed the 257 383 drought affected rural population in all fourteen (14) regions for a period of ten (10) months.

Distribution criteria to be used:

- Households must be in regions and rural areas that are drought affected;
- Affected household should not be receiving food relief from any sources (equivalent to Government food basket) during that period
- The targeted beneficiaries residing in one household (HH) should not be receiving a combined income of more than N\$ 2600.00 from Government safety nets (pension, OVC grant, veteran including private pensions and income sources) during that period;

Financial implications for the food provision intervention

The provision of food support to 42899 drought affected rural household will cost two hundred and nine million Namibian Dollars (N\$209,000,000). In addition, an amount of about forty two million Namibian Dollars is required to cover the cost of logistics and transport (transport, warehouse and DSA for drivers and national and regional staff members). Ninety million (N\$90,000,000) out of the required two hundred and nine million Namibian Dollars (209,000,000) is available under the National Emergency Disaster Fund (NEDF) leaving a gap of one hundred and nineteen million Namibian Dollars to be sources from elsewhere. The forty two million Namibian Dollars required for logistics and transport is also available under NEDF.

6.1.2 Livelihood (Agriculture)

Objective:

To protect the livelihood of livestock farmers through market incentive to destock, subsidies for leasing grazing, transportation of livestock to and from areas with better grazing and subsidies for licks and fodder.

To promote food security resilience through provision of agricultural inputs for drought affected farmers in crop growing regions.

Sector Lead: Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry –

- Coordinate the activities of the sector.
- The MAWF regional offices coordinate and verify the regional claims for further submission to the MAWF Head Office.

Members: (List of sector members and their responsibilities)

Office of the Prime Minister

- ✚ To support coordination of sector operations and to manage the funds for the implementation of the interventions.

Traditional Authorities

- ✚ Organize village/rural settlement meetings for awareness raising on the drought relief interventions

Ministry of Finance

- ✚ Avail the funds for the implementation of the intervention

Namibia Red Cross Society:

- ✚ Mobilize human, financial and material resources for the response

United Nations Agencies (UNDP, WFP, FAO):

- ✚ Mobilise resources (financial, material and technical support)

Farmers UNIONS:

- ✚ To share information on the drought situation
- ✚ Develop initiatives to support farmers

Affected Population

The Livelihood (Agricultural) components consist of different activities targeting rural drought affected farming populations. These include:

- Water tankers services targeting 10,000 affected communities with no other alternative sources of water in all regions except Khomas.
- Installation/rehabilitation of boreholes for communities in all regions except Khomas with no alternative sources of water
- Marketing incentives, lease of grazing and transport for all farmers that have marketed livestock from 1st April 2019 applicable only to primary sellers. Maximum amount to be claimed per farmer is N\$30 000 (75LSU/375SSU).
- Lick and fodder subsidies are targeting 12,500 severely affected livestock farmers each to maintain the core herd of maximum 26.
- The provision of crop production inputs is targeting 10,000 communal crop producing farmers in all crop producing regions.

Figure 2: Number of beneficiaries on Licks and Fodder subsidy per region

| Region | NO. of Beneficiaries 2019/20 | NO. of lick bags (50kg) | Number of fodder bales (20kg) | Expected total number of livestock benefiting from this intervention per month | Cost estimate of licks based on the current retailer price (N\$280.00) | Cost estimate of fodder based on the current retailer price (N\$170.00) | Total cost (N\$) per month excluding transport | Total cost of transport | Means of Verification |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------------|--|
| //Kharas | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000.00 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | Lick and fodder purchased to be delivered at Regional Governors offices and distributed according to the beneficiaries based on the list submitted by Governors, form has been design for each beneficiary to sign what he/she has received, the list will be kept at Governors office as well as at MAWF head office. Extension officers in the region to visit the beneficiaries |
| Erongo | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Hardap | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Kavango East | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Kavango West | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Khomas | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|------|------|---|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--|
| Kunene | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | every second month to assess on the conditions of the livestock and verify if indeed the animal feed given is used for its intended purpose. |
| Ohangwena | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Omaheke | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Omusati | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Oshana | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Oshikoto | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Otjozondjupa | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |
| Zambezi | 250 | 2500 | 2250 | Cattle core herd will be 6500 and small stock will be 32500 | 700,000 | 382,500 | 1,082,500 | 800,000 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Total per month | 3500 | 35000 | 31500 | 91,000 cattle per month and 455,000 small stock | 9,800,000 | 5,355,000 | 15,155,000 | 11,200,000 | |
| Total for 6 months | 21000 | 210000 | 189000 | | 58,800,000 | 32,130,000 | 90,930,000 | 67,200,000 | |

*Only N\$20,000,000 is currently available for the licks and fodder subsidy (N\$12,000,000 will be for the supply and delivery of free fodder and licks to identified beneficiaries, while N\$8,000,000 is for subsidising farmers who will procure fodder and animal feed from retailers)

** For the livestock marketing incentive scheme all 14 regions will benefit from the scheme and a total of 75,000 Large Stock Units (cattle) and 375,000 small stock units (sheep and goats) off-take will be facilitated through the scheme.

Needs analysis

A combination of water provision materials, water tankers, licks, and fodder and crop production implements will be required to facilitate the implementation of livelihood (agriculture) activities for a period of ten (10) months.

Targeting criteria

The targeting of the livelihood (agricultural) interventions are as follow:

- a) Water
Targeting affected communities with no other alternative source of water.
- b) Marketing incentives, lease of grazing and transport
Targeting all farmers that have marketed livestock 1st April 2019. Subsidy will only cater for primary sellers. Maximum amount to be claimed per farmer is N\$30 000 (75 Large Stock Unit/375 Small Stock Unit).
- c) Lick supplements for the core herd
Targeting severely affected livestock farmers (only lick sufficient to maintain a core herd of 26 livestock).
- d) Fodder Subsidy
Targeting severely affected livestock farmers (only grass bales sufficient to maintain a core herd of 26 livestock)
- e) Crops (inputs)
Targeting communal crop producing farmers

FIGURE 3: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS

| Activities | Region | Beneficiaries | Criteria | Cost N\$ | Source of Funding N\$ (GRN) | Gap N\$ |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| ✓ 1. Food | All 14 regions | 257 383 people representing 43000 HH | <p>1. Drought affected rural households.</p> <p>2. Household should not be receiving food assistance equivalent to the Government basket from other sources.</p> <p>3. Household should not be receiving a combined income of more than 2600 Namibian Dollars</p> | 209,000,000 | 187,600,000 NEDF | 21,400,000 |
| 2. Logistics | All 14 regions | | | 42,000,000 | 42,000,000 NEDF | 0 |
| ✓ 3. Water tankers services (MAWF-DWSSC) | All 13 Regions (except Khomas) | 10 000 Households | Affected communities with no other alternative source of water | 10,000,000 | 7,000,000 -MAWF 3,000,000 -NEDF | 0 |
| 4. Omuntele short Pipeline & Etaka | Oshikoto & Oshana | Rural population | Affected communities with no other alternative source of water | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 -MAWF 2,000,000 -NEDF | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 5. Rehabilitation/installation of Boreholes (MAWF-DWSSC) | In 13 Regions (except Khomas) N\$876,923 allocated per region for rehabilitation/installation of boreholes | 13 Regions except Khomas | Affected communities with no other alternative source of water | 11,400,000 | 11,400,000-MAWF | 0 |
| 6. Marketing incentives, lease of grazing and transport. (MAWF – DAPEES) | All 14 Regions | 75 000 (LSU) or 375 000 (SSU) | All farmers that have marketed livestock 1 st April 2019. Subsidy will only cater for primary sellers Maximum amount to be claimed per farmer is N\$30 000 (75LSU/375SSU) | 31,300,000 | 20,000,000-NEDF | 11,300,000 |
| 7. Lick supplements for the core herd (MAWF – DVS/DAPEES) | All 14 regions | 12 500 Farmers | Severely affected livestock farmers (only lick sufficient to maintain a core herd of 26 livestock) | 150,000,000 | 10,000,000-NEDF | 140,000,000 |
| 8. Fodder Subsidy (MAWF – DVS/DAPEES) | All 14 regions | 12 500 Farmers | Severely affected livestock farmers (only grass bales sufficient to maintain a core herd of 26 livestock) | 104,000,000 | 10,000,000-NEDF | 94,000,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 9. Crops (MAWF-DARD/DAPEES | All crop growing regions | 10 000 Farmers | Communal Crop producing farmers | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 -NEDF | 5,000,000 |
| Total N\$ | | | | 572,700,000 | 301,000,000 | 271,700,000 |

Additional fund required

Since the declaration of an emergency, the water situation has been worsening in line with grazing situation. In all regions, farmers are moving their livestock to area with better grazing where large concentration of livestock are found in areas without or limited access to water. Livestock are travelling long distances between water points and grazing areas, weakening their body conditions. Hence, the need to drill, install and rehabilitate boreholes in areas with better grazing.

Furthermore, increase in malnutrition cases beyond what is provided for by the Ministry of Health and Social Services is envisaged as the drought situation progresses. Hence, the need for mobilizing ready to used therapeutic and supplementary food for cases of malnutrition in children under five, pregnant and breast feeding mothers.

Figure 4: Additional fund required

| Activities | Region | Beneficiaries | Criteria | Costs N\$ | Source of Funding N\$ (GRN) | Gap N\$ | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Drilling, Rehabilitation/installation of Boreholes (MAWF-DWSSC) | In 14 Regions | 14 Regions | Affected communities with no alternative source of water | 191,900,000 | 0 | 191,900,000 | Increased needs for rural water supply due to prevailing drought situation |
| Provision of therapeutic and supplementary food – for treatment | All 14 regions | 35,197 children under 5 years 7058 pregnant and lactating women | Malnourished children low weight for height – wasted Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 22cm | N\$3,454,615.94 | 0 | N\$3,454,615.94 | Increased scarcity of food due to intensified drought conditions |
| Strengthen disease surveillance • Data collection | 14 regions | All health facilities | All health facilities are expected to provide malnutrition and | N\$2,000,000 | N\$2,000,000 (MOHSS) | N\$0 | |

| and analysis - HIS | | | disease information | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| Disseminate key health and nutrition education and promotion messages and behaviour change communication on diseases, vector control, immunization and food and water quality monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications • Talk time for TV and Radio | All 14 regions | National – all | Affected communities (targeting HHs with children, women, elderly) | N\$ 350 000.00 | N\$ 350 000.00 (Funds available at MAWF, accessible by MoHSS) | N\$0 |
| Strengthen health service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure uninterrupted treatment for chronic diseases • Minimise/prevent further spread of outbreaks epidemics | All 14 regions | National – all | Low performing (in health interventions e.g. Immunization, access to anti-retroviral treatment (ART), etc) health facilities | N\$ 450 000.00 | N\$200 000.00 (MoHSS) | N\$ 250 000.00 |

| Accelerate School Led Sanitation Total (SLTS) | All regions | Affected schools | Affected schools | N\$ 250 000.00 | N\$ 250 000.00 (MoEAC) | 0 |
|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Total additional budget | | | | 198,405,000 | 2,800,000 | 195,605,000 |

Implementation Strategy for Water Sector Interventions

Figure 5: The interventions for the Water Sector is planned to be implemented as outlined.

| Activity | Region(s) implemented | No. of Beneficiaries | Total cost of Activity | Estimated monthly cash flow required | Means of Verification |
|---|--|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Water tanker services | All 13 Regions (Namwater to support Khomas Region) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries to be registered via Regional Councils. - Quantification of beneficiaries challenging due to movement of persons and livestock during drought. | 10,000,000.00 | <p>3,100,000.00 required initially for repair of tankers.</p> <p>Remaining funds for operational expenditure (DSA, transport)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site inspections by DWSSC Works Inspectors on all tankers and trucks services to ensure works are executed in accordance with the Scope of Work. - Weekly consolidation/checking of delivery schedules by Project Management Officers to align needs list with delivery list. |
| Construction of Ondangwa-Omuntele extensions | Oshikoto Region | Detailed assessment of existing and relocated persons and livestock to be conducted | 3,000,000.00 | 70% of funds to be released initially for procurement of material. | Site inspections by DWSSC Works Inspectors on all infrastructure to ensure works are executed in accordance with the Scope of Work |
| Construction of temporary off-takes along the Etaka Canal | Omusati and Oshana Region | Detailed assessment of existing and relocated persons and livestock to be conducted | 2,000,000.00 | 50% of funds to be released initially for procurement of material. | Site inspections by DWSSC Works Inspectors on all infrastructure to ensure works are executed in accordance with the Scope of Work |
| Rehabilitation and installation | 14 Regions (Khomas Regional Council) | - Registration of beneficiaries underway via | 13,650,000.00 | 4,900,000.00 required | Site inspections by DWSSC Works Inspectors on all infrastructure to ensure works |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| of water points (boreholes) | to coordinate Khomas Region) | Regional Councils. - Compilation of lists may become challenging on account that persons and livestock move around (away from and to grazing areas) | | initially for repair of trucks. Remaining funds to be transferred to Regional Council for operational expenditure (DSA, transport and procurement of material) | are executed in accordance with the Scope of Work |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|

6.1.3 Health and Nutrition Sector

Health interventions indicated in the table above is detailed below.

Objective:

The objective of the health and nutrition response to the drought emergency is to prevent loss of life due to malnutrition, infectious diseases and drought related complications associated with existing health conditions.

Sector Lead: Ministry of Health and Social Services

1. Conduct regularly surveillance on malnutrition and epidemics
2. Strengthen health service delivery to ensure un-interrupted treatment
3. Disseminate key health education and promotion messages and behaviour change communication on diseases, vector control, immunization and food and water quality monitoring
4. Provide therapeutic and supplementary feeding to key population with malnutrition

Sector Members: Sectors are allocated responsibilities as follows:

MAWF:

1. Coordinate the provision of sanitation facilities to households;
2. Provide water and hygiene services to households.

OPM

1. Support the coordination of the sector

MURD:

1. Provide sanitary facilities
2. Create awareness on hygiene practices (handwashing, food preparation etc.)

MoEAC:

1. Provide sanitary services at school level – School Led Total Sanitation Programme

NRCS:

1. Educate communities on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYC)
2. Community based health workers to assess nutritional status and make referrals

International Organisations (USAID, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, RCO, FAO and Society for Family Health (SFH)):

1. Mobilize additional resources for affected population
2. Provide technical support to supplement Government efforts and other development partner's efforts

Bilateral Partners

1. Mobilize additional resources

Community Leaders:

1. Raise awareness and encourage families to attend weighing sessions, follow up sessions at health facilities.
2. Encourage communities to participate in community lead total sanitation programme

Affected population

The health sector response will target a total of 42,255 beneficiaries. These are for the following population groups;

1. Malnutrition – children under 5 years (35,197), pregnant and lactating mothers (7058)
2. Water, sanitation and hygiene - HHs with elderly, children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating mothers

The intervention will comprise of the following;

- Ready to use therapeutic and supplementary food.
- Awareness raising / advocacy materials

Needs Analysis

A total number of 821 boxes of ready to use therapeutic food and 2879 boxes of ready-to-use supplementary food is needed to treat 7058 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 35,197 children under five with severe and moderate malnutrition in all fourteen (14) regions for a period of 12 months.

Technical Specifications

READY-TO-USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD: Product Type: Product is Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, of a nutritional value similar to F-100 therapeutic milk, with the generic name Plumpy' Nut. **INGREDIENTS:** Peanut paste, sugar, vegetable fat, skimmed milk powder, whey, maltodextrin, mineral and vitamin complex, cocoa, emulsifier: lecithin. **Product should not contain any genetically modified organisms (GMO). Product should not contain any ingredient of animal origin, excepted milk products.**

READY-TO-USE SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD: Product Type: Product is a soy-based ready-to-use supplementary food, especially designed for the **treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Ingredients:** Non hydrogenated vegetable fat (palm, rapeseed), sugar, peanuts, whey powder, maltodextrin (wheat or corn), soy proteins, vitamin and mineral complex, cocoa, stabilizer: hydrogenated vegetable fat, emulsifier: vegetable lecithin (soy or sunflower), mono and diglycerides. *Note: trans fatty acids < 3% of total fatty acids.*

Targeting criteria

The targeting criteria for the different health and nutrition activities are as follow:

- a) Provision of therapeutic and supplementary food for treatment
Targeting malnourished children with low weight for height (wasted) and pregnant and lactating mothers with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 22cm
- b) Strengthen disease surveillance
Targeting all health facilities to provide malnutrition and disease information
- c) Dissemination of key health and nutrition education and promotion messages
Targeting affected communities with focus on households with children, women, and elderly
- d) Strengthen health service delivery
Targeting low performing (in health interventions e.g. Immunization, access to ART, etc) health facilities
- e) Accelerate School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)
Targeting drought affected schools

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

OPM will be responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the response plan. The Regional Councils and Sector Leads will support with provision of information for the reports. Weekly, monthly and quarterly situation reports will be submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister by each sector through the Emergency Operation Centre. Physical monitoring will be conducted by OPM and partners on quarterly basis at randomly selected sites. Once the program has been concluded, an impact assessment will be conducted to determine its efficiency and effectiveness and inform future intervention planning.

8. ACTION PLAN

FIGURE 5: ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT INTERVENTIONS

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|
| Food Security | Community sensitisation on criteria and other information | Regional Council and OPM/DDRM | MICT WFP | 13-30 May 2019 Ongoing | Human and material resources N\$50 000 – For printing | |
| | Beneficiary targeting and registration | OPM/DDRM | Regional Council | 13 May-15 June 2019 | DSA Transport Materials – forms | |
| | Procurement of food | OPM/DDRM/Procurement Unit | AMTA Millers MFMR Private sector (oil) | 6 May 2019 – ongoing | Human resources Financial (N\$90 000) | Process has started Continuous monthly Amount is for 10 months period |
| | Food distributing | OPM/DDRM | Regional Councils MoD NRCS MWT | 1 June 2019 Ongoing | Regional warehouses Transport DSA Human | Distribution will run parallel to registration |

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Livelihood Water | Servicing of water tankers | MAWF/DWSSC | Private sector NATIS | 13 – 24 May 2019 | Human Financial | Water tankers not road worthy, requires NATIS clearance |
| | Beneficiary selection/registration | MAWF/DWSSC | Regional Councils | 8 – 24 May 2019 Ongoing | Human | |
| | Delivery of water | MAWF/DWSSC | Regional Councils | 27 May 2019 ongoing | Transport DSA/financial Human | |
| Installation and rehabilitation for boreholes | Procurement of material/parts | Regional Councils | MAWF/DWSSC/p rocurement unit/FAO | 13 May-15 June 2019 | Human Financial | Funds to be given to Regional Councils |
| | Delivery of material to regional stores | Regional Councils | Private suppliers | 17 June 2019 19 July 2019 | Transport Human | |
| | In-house installation and rehabilitation for boreholes | Regional Councils | MAWF/DWSSC | 22 July – October ongoing | Human Transport DSA | Transportation of materials to site may be a challenge – trucks are grounded There is need for mileage restrictions on trucks/vehicles to be lifted for the response period |

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Installation of Daures boreholes (Qty 10) | Appointment of supplier for installation | MAWF/DWSSC | N/A | 5-16 August 2019 | Human Material Financial | Siting and Drilling of boreholes starts in May ending August – for three months by MAWF |
| | Installation of boreholes | MAWF/DWSSC | Appointed supplier – private sector | 19 August – 29 November 2019 | Human Material Financial | |
| Construction of Ojimbinde short pipeline (2 km) | Procurement of materials | MAWF/DWSSC | Regional Council | 20 May – 20 June 2019 | Financial Human | |
| | Delivery of materials | MAWF/DWSSC | Regional Council Private sector | 23 June – 5 July 2019 | Human Transport Financial | |
| | Construction of the short pipeline | MAWF/DWSSC | Regional Council Private sector | 8 July – 8 September 2019 | Human Transport Financial – DSA | |
| Health and Nutrition | Procurement of RUTF & RUSF | MoHSS | USAID UNICEF WHO WFP | | | |

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Distribution of the RUTF & RUSF | MoHSS | NRCS | | | |
| | Printing of IEC materials for BCC | MoHSS | WFP NRCS UNICEF | | | |
| | Conduct disease surveillance | MoHSS | WHO | | | |
| | CLTS & SLTS | MoHSS | MoEAC MURD | | | |
| Livelihood Livestock | | | | | | |
| Marketing incentives, lease of grazing and transport hire to | Dispatch books and disc with electronic version to regions | MAWF (DAPEES) | | April 2019 | Financial | More books have to be purchased |
| | Awareness creation | MAWF (DAPEES) | MICT (NBC) | May 2019 | Human | |

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| and from areas with grazing | Capture transactions verified of beneficiaries and prepare batches for processing and actual payment | MAWF (DAPEES) | OPM (DDRM) | May to December 2019 | Financial Human Material | Cash payments might be required |
| | Registration and verification of beneficiaries | MAWF (DVS, DAPEES) | RCs, TAs NRCS | May 2019 | Human Material NamLits | Verification of beneficiaries might be a challenge |
| Licks and fodder provision | Awareness creation | MAWF (DAPEES, DVS, DWSSC) | | May 2019 | Human | |
| | Purchase of licks and fodder | MAWF (DVS, DAPEES) | OPM (DDRM); FAO | May to December 2019 | PMU Financial | Availability of enough and timely supply of licks and fodder might be a serious challenge |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | Distribution of licks and fodder | MAWF (DVS, DAPEES) | MoD, OPM, RCs | | Transport Human Financial | MoD to help with transport |
| | Implementation of SCOPE system | WFP | OPM/ DDRM | May - July 2019 | Financial Human | |
| | Quarterly physical monitoring | OPM/DDRM | Regional councils All sectors | 2-6 September 2019 | Human Financial DSA | Ongoing every quarter |

| Intervention | Activity | Responsible Institution | Partners institutions | Timeframe | Resources Required | Status/Remarks |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Weekly report | OPM/DDRM | EOC | 7 June 2019 | | Weekly |
| | Monthly reports | OPM/DDRM | Regional councils All sectors | 1- 5 July 2019 | Human Materials | Ongoing first week of every month |

9. CONTACT DETAILS

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