



NAMIBIA: Emergency Food Security Assessment in Communal and Resettlement Areas of Namibia

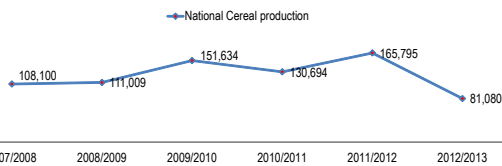
Key Indicators

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population	2,085,927	Poverty Incidence	
Male	1,001,082	Unemployment Rate	27.0%
Female	1,084,845	Average GDP Growth	3.8%
Life Expectancy	52	Area under Cultivation	47.1%
Food Insecure Population	778,514	Morbidity Rate	
Malnutrition:		Mortality Rate	200
Stunting	29%	Access to Health Facility	
Wasting	7.5%	Access to Safe Drinking Water	77%
Under weight	16.6%	Access to Improved Sanitation	50%
HIV and AIDS Prevalence	13.1%	Access to Transport Facility	
Inflation Rate	6.1%	Access to Education Facility	88.8

Overview 2012/13 Crop Production Season

- Crop harvest estimates for the 2012/2013 crop season indicate extremely below average harvests in the communal crop producing regions, following the very poor rainfall performance, coupled with swarms of Army worms.
- Maize harvest in the communal areas (Caprivi and Kavango regions) is estimated to have dropped by about 67% below average and 46% lower than last season. Harvest of maize in the commercial area is also down by 7% of average and 55% lower than last seasons.
- Production estimates for pearl millet indicated a massive reduction in harvest of about 60% below average and 56% lower than last season.
- The country's aggregate coarse grain production (white maize, pearl millet, wheat and sorghum) is finally estimated at 81,000 metric tons. This represents a decrease in output of 37 % below average and 51% lower than last season.

National Cereal Production 2013



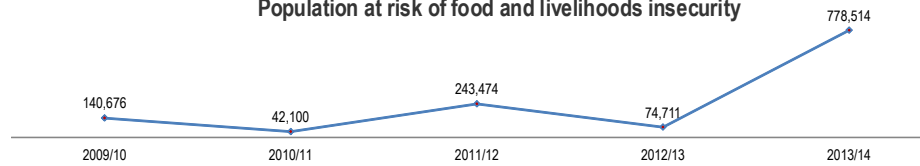
Overview of 2013/14 Marketing Year

- The local production is only about 31% of the total national cereal demand. Therefore, a deficit of about 209,700 metric is estimated, which is nearly 70% of the national cereal requirement.
- The deficit under normal circumstance is expected to be covered through commercial imports in the forms of either grains or flours. It is also indicated that, after consideration of commercial imports expected, there is still about 39,600 metric tons of uncovered deficit for pearl millet.
- This deficit may be lowered through additional commercial imports. In normal circumstances, when millet is in short supply, maize is a perfect substitute commodity to pearl millet and it is therefore expected that millet consumers will shift their consumption to maize. Maize and wheat showed a surplus of 12,900 metric tons and 48,100 metric tons respectively after trade consideration. These surpluses are normally exported to neighboring countries.

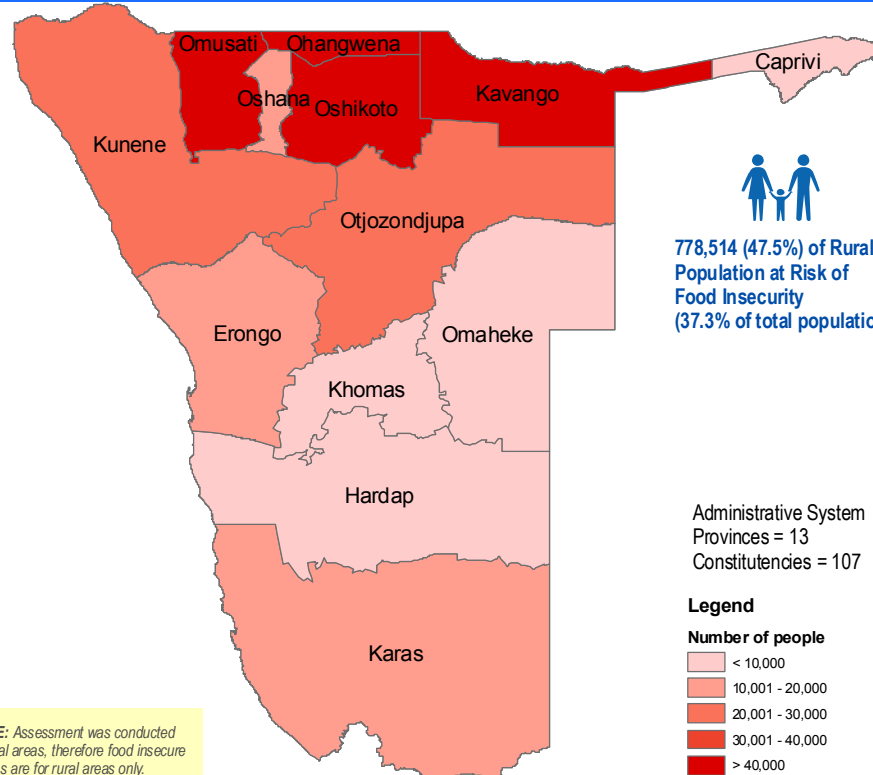
NOTE: Assessment was conducted in rural areas, therefore food insecure figures are for rural areas only.

	Wheat	Maize	Millet / Sorghum	Total
Domestic Availability	24.4	41.8	27.5	93.7
Opening Stocks (as of June 2013*)	9.9	2.1	0.6	12.6
Forecasted Production	14.5	39.7	26.9	81.1
Total Utilization	74.1	159.1	70.2	303.4
Food Use	63.4	145.1	51.2	259.7
Losses and other uses	0.7	4	4	8.7
Closing stocks	10	10	15	35
Shortfall to be covered by import	-49.7	-117	-42.8	-210
Commercial imports received	5.9	10.9	0	16.8
Commercial imports expected	91.9	120.8	3.2	215.9
Export already shipped	0	1.5	0	1.5
After trade Deficit/Surplus	48.1	12.9	-39.6	21.5

Population at risk of food and livelihoods insecurity



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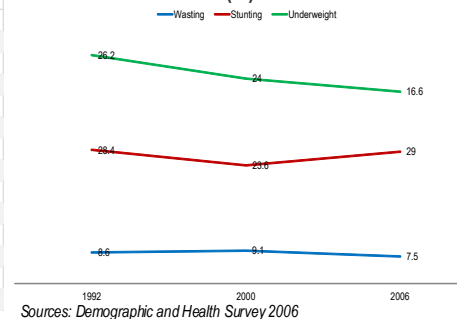
778,514 (47.5%) of Rural Population at Risk of Food Insecurity (37.3% of total population)

Administrative System
Provinces = 13
Constituencies = 107

Legend

Number of people
< 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
20,001 - 30,000
30,001 - 40,000
> 40,000

Malnutrition Rates (%) Trend 1992 - 2006



Key Findings :

- Results shows that 778,504 people are in need of humanitarian assistance:
- Food Assistance 87,581.70 MT of maize or N\$ 315,294,120.00 cash for nine months from July 2013-March 2014
- Six regions (Omaheke, Erongo, Karas, Kunene, Hardap and Otjozondjupa) where a substantial proportion of households rely on livestock production were adversely affected in terms of reduced pastures and water shortage
- Six regions (Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusasti) where a substantial proportion of households rely on crop production were adversely affected by drought, resulting in a reduced crop harvest and or total crop failure
- Highest severity on market access was reported in Kunene, Caprivi, Khomas, Ohangwena, Otjozondjupa and Oshikoto
- Access to livestock markets has been severely affected since the means of exchange has been eroded by the drought situation

Key Recommendations :

- Promotion of appropriate post-harvest management techniques
- Production and distribution of seeds during off-season
- Drought Livestock Incentives Scheme to be implemented
- Culling of some wild animals by MET for distribution to food insecure communities
- Immediate food assistance to food insecure populations up to March 2014
- Strengthening and expansion of safety net programmes e.g. School feeding programme, food for work etc.
- Provision of water where grazing is available
- Hasten drilling of boreholes
- Promotion of water treatment at house hold level and institutions and improve sanitation
- Expansion of water pipelines
- Procurement of water tankers

Population (Male & Female) Source: LandScan 2010

