

# Namibia

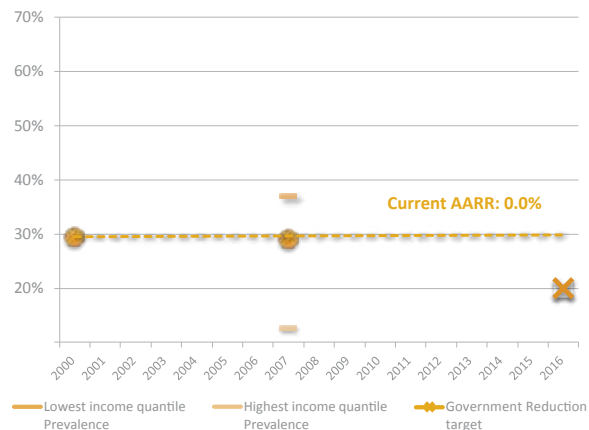


Joined: September 2011

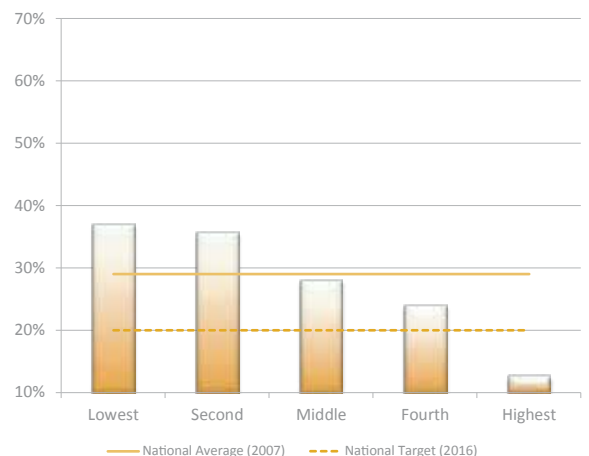


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	2.2
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	0.3
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.10
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.06
Population growth rate (2010)	1.45%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2006-2007)	
Low birth weight	14.0%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	23.9%
Under five stunting	29.6%
Under five wasting	7.5%
Under five overweight	4.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	70.4%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	46.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	62.9%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	90.9%
Female employment rate	36.5%
Median age at first marriage	29.1
Access to skilled birth attendant	81.4%
Women who have first birth before age 18	15.4%
Fertility rate	3.4
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	39.61%
Income share held by lowest 20%	3.15%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,254.7
Energy from non-staples in supply	36.37%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	-
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	32.9%
Open defecation	53.4%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	86.4%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	-
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	7.3%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	5,462.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	15.27
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	6.73

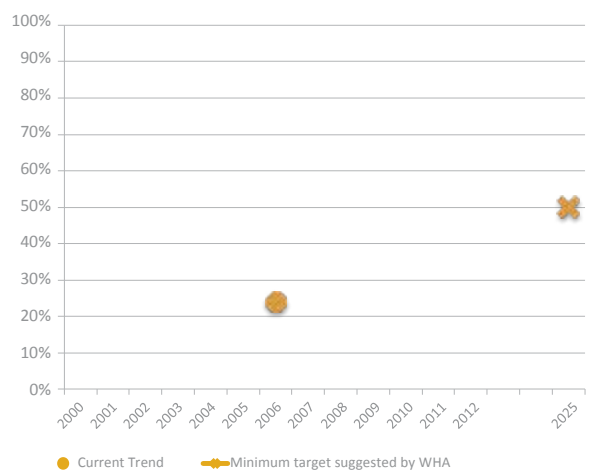
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



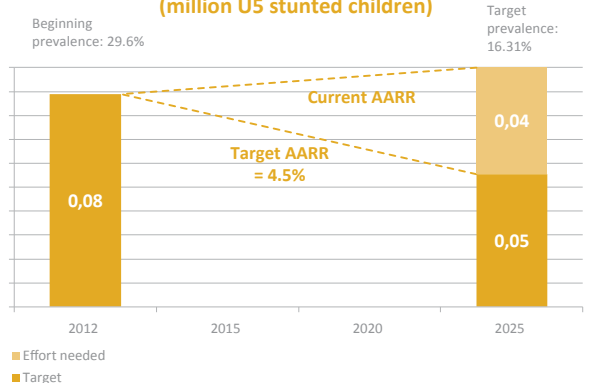
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) convenes the Namibian Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN). NAFIN meets regularly, but formal structures need to be established and the involvement of line ministries (beyond the health sector) could be improved.

Two technical working groups, accountable to NAFIN, have been created with their own terms of reference.

UN members active in NAFIN include UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP. The Donor Convener is UNICEF. CSOs are also members of NAFIN; the Namibia Non-Government Organizations Forum Trust is the CSO umbrella body. CSOs contribute to scaling up nutrition in communities through direct activities at community and household level. The business community has provided financial support to nutrition through the Pukewitz Foundation and the Namibian Millers Association.

Stakeholder engagement in nutrition is considered to be strong but the monitoring through NAFIN has yet to take place, except for regular reporting from the Health & Education sectors.

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The Country Implementation Plan (2013-2016) developed with support from UN REACH includes a results matrix and a dashboard of indicators to monitor SUN progress and is used as the costed common results framework for improving nutrition.

The Country Implementation Plan aims to reduce the percentage of stunted children under five from 29% to 20%, reach all pregnant women and children under five with effective nutrition interventions, and save the lives of 26,000 children under five by reducing stunting, increasing exclusive breastfeeding to 50% and increasing treatment of severe acute malnutrition by 2015.

Activities being carried out by private sector actors, such as Namib Mills, are also reflected in the National Nutrition Plan of the Ministry of Health and Social services. Nutrition-sensitive programs are in place and are led by sectoral ministries, including agriculture, social protection, education, and water and sanitation. However they need better alignment.

Next steps are to take SUN CIP to parliament to mobilise resources, to advocate for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and for the sustainable institutionalization of NAFIN in the Office of the Prime Minister.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Nutrition is a key priority and highlighted in the National Development Plan 4 (NDP4). Coordination and harmonisation from health sector into policy and legal framework takes place, other sectors are less aligned and need to coordinate. Additional legal guidelines, frameworks and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) need to be established.

Namibia has a National Food and Nutrition Policy (1995) and a National Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2010). In addition, there are a variety of nutrition-specific strategies and guidelines covering infant and young child feeding, micronutrient deficiency control, acute malnutrition management, and nutrition management for people living with HIV/AIDS. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies in Namibia cover all key sectors. The national legislation with a bearing on nutrition covers salt iodization, water management and social protection. Namibia has a number of policies on nutrition though some are out-dated.

Nutrition Landscape Analysis (LSA), strategic plans, SUN CIP exists.

## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The costing of the CIP was carried out with support from the World Bank and UNICEF.

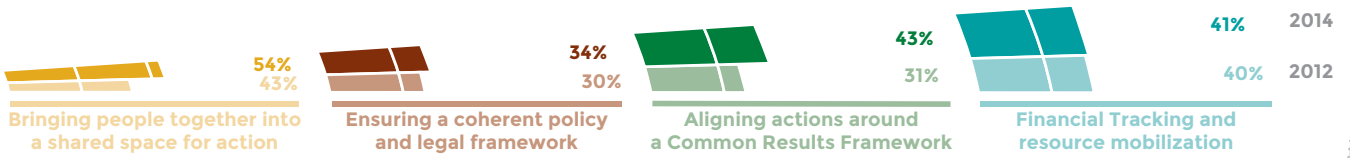
The Ministry of Finance is providing NAFIN with N\$ 200,000 per year (about USD 24,000) for a period of 4 years (2011-2014). The government's financial system have not established a separate nutrition budget lines but the government reports on nutrition-specific expenditure.

There is agreement about limitations in the financial resources available and allocated to nutrition between government and partners, but the amount has not been agreed upon as there is no system in place to track contributions by government sectors and external partners.

Medium term strategic financial planning is available in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget, a planning for next 3 years.

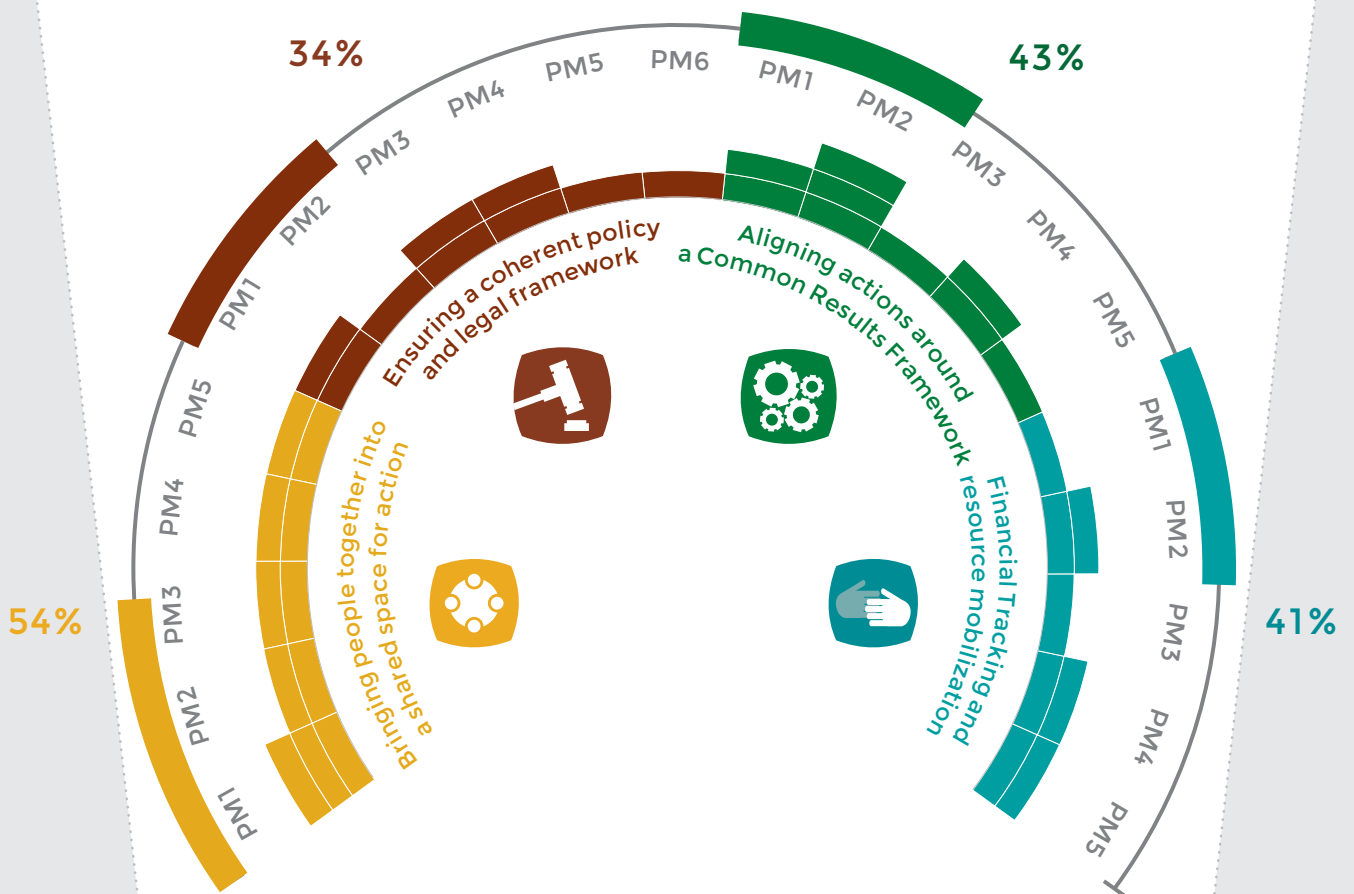
# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Namibia

## 2012<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat  
<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise