

Appeal

Namibia

Food production severely hit by drought – NAM131

Appeal Target: US\$682,515

Balance Requested: US\$469,529

Geneva, 31 July 2013

Dear Colleagues,

The prolonged dry spells in Namibia have led to a food and water crisis. The President of the Republic of Namibia declared a national drought emergency on 17 May calling for assistance. The initial figure from the government of the food insecure people was at 330,925 in June. This figure has now been increased to 780,000 which translate to 37% of the total Namibian population.

The drought has affected regions in both the north and the south where both livestock and crop production are affected. Six regions of Namibia where a majority of the households rely on livestock production have been affected reducing pastures and water for drinking. These are Omaheke, Erongo, Kunene, Otjizondjupa, Karas and Hardap. Six other regions where the majority of households rely on crop production which have also been severely affected are Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.

ACT member LWF is launching this ACT appeal with the overall goal of alleviating suffering of the affected communities through immediate relief assistance, and resilience capacity building to targeted households.

The foreseeable outcomes of this intervention are:

1. Targeted households are able to cover their basic needs.
2. Targeted households have increased knowledge on psychosocial support.
- 3 Targeted communities have increased resilience to respond to future disasters.
4. Targeted communities are able to advocate for their rights.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACT REQUESTING MEMBER	The Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF/DWS) Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Namibia (ELCRIN) • Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN)
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KEY PARAMETERS:	ACT Member
Project Start/Completion Dates	15 July 2013 / 31 March 2014
Geographic areas of response	ELCRN: North Namibia ELCIN: South Namibia
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	ELCRN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security: 2, 800 • Psychosocial support: 744 ELCIN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security: 3,000 • Psychosocial support: 930 • Emergency preparedness & Advocacy:4,150

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	682,515
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	212,986
Balance of requirements US\$	469,529

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	ACT Member
Situation reports	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	31 December 2013
Final narrative and financial report	31 May 2014
Audit report and management letter	30 June 2014

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please also inform the Director of Finance Jean-Daniel Birmele (jbi@actalliance.org) and the Senior Programme Officer, Gorden Simango of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Senior Programme Officer, Gordon Simango on: gsi@actalliance.org (phone +41 22 791 6319, mobile +41 79 857 5334) or

Jean-Daniel Birmele, Director of Finance (phone +41 22 791 6038)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Birmele', with a small dot at the end.

Jean-Daniel Birmele
Director of Finance and Officer in Charge
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis

Prolonged dry spells in Southern Africa have led to a food and water crisis in Namibia and Angola where the respective governments have called on the international community for support. The President of Namibia declared a national drought emergency on May 17th calling for assistance. Figures by the meteorological service of Namibia show that parts of Namibia are experiencing the most severe drought in three decades. The initial figure from the government of the food insecure people was at 330,925 in June. This figure has now been increased to 780,000 which is 37% of the total Namibian population.

The drought has affected regions in both the north and south where both livestock and crop production are affected. Six regions of Namibia where a majority of the households rely on livestock production have been affected by the drought, reducing pastures and water for drinking. These are Omaheke, Erongo, Kunene, Otjizondjupa, Karas and Hardap. Six other regions where the majority of households rely on crop production have also been affected by the drought leading to crop failure. These are Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana. The 166 millimetres of rain measured at the headquarters of the meteorological service in Windhoek during the past rainy season (from October 2012 to April 2013) is the lowest seasonal rainfall total recorded at that weather station since the 1981/82 rainy season¹.

The Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) of Namibia conducted an Inter Agency Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) from the 8-21 April. The results of this assessment indicate that extremely below average agricultural production can be expected as drought conditions intensify. Earlier in the year floods impacted Northern Namibia. This is also one of the causes of the poor agricultural production. Besides the estimated population that are classified as food insecure a further 447,577 are classified as moderately food insecure². If these are not reached hastily, they could fall into the food insecure category. Overall the impact of the drought is highest on crops, pasture and water availability.

Of all the natural hazards, droughts can have the greatest potential impact and affect the largest number of people. Due to their slow onset, their effects may accumulate over time and may linger for many years to come. With record low rainfall, the lowest since 1981/1982, and the fact that Namibia is facing the worst drought in 30 years, additional resources and early interventions will be needed to meet the needs of those most affected. This drought has the potential to result in a major disaster unless an early and effective response is initiated. Therefore donors and the international community are called to help support the situation in Namibia before it becomes a chronic emergency.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

This is the first time the Lutheran churches in Namibia are responding to a drought through an ACT appeal. A rapid assessment has been conducted to ascertain the need and support on writing this appeal. In Namibia, the LWF Regional Emergency Coordinator for East and Central Africa, conducted a five (5) day assessment with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Namibia (ELCRN) and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN). A preliminary appeal was issued on the 5th of July.

¹ Namibian, Most Severe Drought in 30 years. 28 May

² EFSA, Government to Namibia, May 2013

According to the government forecast, cereal production is expected to decrease by 42% compared to 2012 due to the drought. Household food stocks have therefore been affected and the availability of the three main crops (millet, sorghum and maize) is lower than 30%. During a normal year, stocks last between 6-7 months while this year approximately 64% of households have reported having no food stocks, while 22% have stocks that will last up to one month and 10% have enough to last 2-3 months. The production of maize, when compared to 2012, has reduced by 15.2% and 53.3% for communal and commercial maize respectively³. One of the coping mechanisms by the community is to reduce their daily meals to one a day.

This past planting season (December 2012/January 2013), most households planted their millet in December. In some areas there was a little rain in January. Half of the households visited during the LWF assessment reported that their millet either grew a little and then died or it did not grow at all. Other households reported that their millet grew but they were only able to harvest a quarter of what they would usually harvest. In most cases this was 4-6 buckets of millet (approximately 20kg a bucket), rather than 12-24 buckets. In all households visited it was noted that no household saved millet in anticipation of poor rain years. The communities explained that the past four years have already experienced bad harvests due to the floods. This means that this year with the drought the coping mechanisms of the vulnerable are all the more broken down and they are less able to bounce back from the impact of this new disaster.

Pastures for grazing have been severely affected in the six regions in the south (as listed above) where the majority of households rely on livestock production. This is also a result of the velt (bush) fires that affected 6,922,060 ha of grazing land during 2012 and the commando worm that consumed new pasture. In all regions, up to 80% of households across the country own livestock apart from Khomas where it is at 73%. A total of 4,000 livestock deaths have already been reported as a result of the drought⁴.

About 32% of households and communities use boreholes as their main source of water, followed by 20% using piped water and 19% using public taps, 12% drawing water from unprotected wells and 11% from ponds, rivers and streams. This means that 23% of Namibians access water from unprotected water sources. The northern provinces are predominantly where the population use unprotected water sources. For example in Omusati, 51% of the population access water from unsafe water sources. Water tables for boreholes are currently low with reduced yields as a result of the drought. The EFSA reports that 28.6% of unprotected wells and 26.5% of boreholes have been affected by the current drought situation in terms of reduced water availability due to low water levels⁵. The cost of water has risen and affected households are using their limited funds to buy food instead of water⁶. This will lead to negative health implications which is already a cause for concern as three cases of cholera have been reported in the north. Angola has had a cholera outbreak and with the drought there, many are crossing the border to try to find work in Namibia. Three Angolans who crossed the border have been admitted to hospital with cholera⁷. If this spreads and given the lack of access to clean water, there could be widespread mortality.

Poverty is rife across rural areas of the country creating a low level of resilience for communities to cope with disasters. Unemployment is at 37% with inequality of wealth and access to services being amongst the highest in the world. The Namibia Statistics Agency produced a report at the end of 2012 on Child Poverty in the country which states that 34% of children are living below

3 Namibian, Drought hits food production, 27 May

4 IRIN, Responding to Namibia's drought crisis. 30 May

5 EFSA, Government of Namibia, May 2013

6 EFSA, Government of Namibia, May 2013

7 New Era, Cholera alert at border, 17 July 2013

the poverty line with 18.3% in severe poverty⁸. The highest levels of child poverty are found in Caprivi and Kavango. The prevalence of moderate stunting amongst children in Namibia is at 29%⁹.

In rural areas in the south, a large number of households rely on the pension of the elderly for their income (up to 40% in Hardap), while those with no elderly people rely on casual labour and the sale of items such as firewood. Those that are able to get casual work on farms are being laid off as the communal farmers are experiencing the impact of the drought. In the north the majority of households rely on crop production mainly for food consumption and in some cases crops are sold. As a result of the drought these subsistence farmers are struggling to find enough food to feed their families relying on neighbours and the pension of elderly. Communities are turning to negative distress coping mechanisms to survive. From the LWF assessment it was found that coping mechanisms include alcohol consumption to reduce hunger and mitigate stress, which the pastors suggest has led to high levels of gender based violence (GBV) at the household level and abuse and neglect of children.

2.2. Situation analysis

The Namibian government is responding to the drought situation and has announced an emergency allocation of \$200 million¹⁰ NAD (\$20.7 million USD) to assist. This response is through food distribution, rehabilitation and drilling of boreholes and seed distribution (which will take place later in the year). UNICEF have issued an appeal for \$7.4million USD with a focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition and disease, and protection risks and supporting children's access to education. The Namibian Red Cross have issued an appeal for \$1,284,959 USD. They plan to implement water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives, food provision, through soup kitchens, the strengthening and establishment of kitchen gardens, and the distribution of drought-tolerant seeds. Apart from the Red Cross there are no other humanitarian agencies working in Namibia.

The government has set up coordination mechanisms for the drought response in Windhoek. Three sector groups have been formed covering food for work, health and nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). These are led by the government line ministries.

Risks and constraints for a successful implementation include:

For the cash intervention the assumption is that the total requested funding will be received. This will allow for the registration of the targeted communities and for the cash system to be set up. The risk however, is that the total requested funding is not received and yet the community is registered. This will lead to expectations in the community and more harm than good. The churches will have to be wary of how far they progress with the cash response, until the funding for the appeal is pledged.

2.3. Capacity to respond

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Namibia (ELCRN) has been based in Namibia as an independent church since 1957. ELCRN has a desk for social development which conducts research, advocacy and policy work as well as managing the Basic Income Grant scheme. In 2008, ELCRN piloted a Basic Income Grant for a community in Otjivero-Omitara. This was in response to the poverty situation in the country, wherein the Church wanted to prove to the Government that the Basic Income Grant would have a positive impact on a vulnerable community. Various donors funded this including LWF, UEM and Bread for the World. The results of the Basic Income Grant were that household poverty dropped within one year by 37%.

8 Namibia Statistics Agency, Child Poverty in Namibia, November 2012

9 UNICEF, Drought Emergency Context, 2013

10 OCHA Situation Report 1. 24 May

The rate of those engaged in income generating activities increased from 44% to 55%. Targeted children's weight improved by 42% in six months of the project. This project is a good grounding for the proposed cash response as the Church has experience in similar cash response in the past.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN) was set up in 1870 in Namibia. ELCIN is mainly working in the North of the country with five (5) parishes in Windhoek. In 2012, ELCIN set up a Diakonia Department which has a social mandate to carry out community projects with elderly, family counselling, vulnerable youth projects (school drop outs), disabled, HIV and health programs. ELCIN recently produced a strategic plan for 2012-2016 which includes working on emergency relief and psychosocial support.

Approximately 90% of Namibia's population are Christian, with the Lutheran Churches having up to 1.4 million followers. As the churches are located in difficult to reach rural areas, it is well placed to support those that are affected by this drought regardless of religion and guided by humanitarian principles.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

LWF/DWS is the ACT agency that will be managing the response. There are no other ACT agencies in Namibia. The Department for World Service has previous experience working in emergencies in Namibia. The Lutheran churches of Namibia are made up of ELCRN and ELCIN and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia. In 2007, the Lutheran Churches established the United Church Council of the Namibia Evangelical Lutheran churches of Namibia (UCC-NELC). These Churches meet three times a year (minimum) to discuss prevalent matters and how they can work together in Namibia. The three churches are members of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) where they meet on a monthly basis if they are part of the national executive. CCN has a representative who attends government coordination meetings.

LWF will be attending all coordination meetings called by the government over the drought response. Meetings have already been held with Unicef and the Namibian Red Cross to ensure coordination over activities and location of response.

Psychosocial	Mepara	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Mpungu	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Rupara	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Mupini	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Nkarapamwe	4	5									
				12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Onankolo	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Tsandi	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Etambo	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Othithiya	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Eendombe	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Opuwo	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Rucana	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
	Onesi	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62
Eengoma	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62	
Ombwana	4	5	12	12	11	14	2	2	29	33	62	
Total Psychosocial												930
Emergency Preparedness and Advocacy	Nakayale	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Eengolo	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Nkaheke	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Ruacana	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Opuwo	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Nkurenkuru	1	2									
				4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Nkarapamwe	1	2									
				4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
	Mupini	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22
Mpungu	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22	
Mepara	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	10	12	22	

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is to alleviate suffering through immediate relief assistance, and resilience capacity building, to targeted households.

2.2 Outcomes

1. Targeted households are able to cover their basic needs.
2. Targeted households have increased knowledge on psychosocial support.
- 3 Targeted communities have increased resilience to respond to future disasters.
4. Targeted communities are able to advocate for their rights.

3. Proposed implementation plan

3.1 Narrative summary of planned intervention

The intervention is based on the needs identified through the assessments together with the communities and representative of local government institutions. The intervention will focus on Food Security, Psychosocial Support, Emergency Preparedness and Advocacy. Through each sector the churches will target the most vulnerable as highlighted in the beneficiary selection section. Throughout the project gender sensitivity will be prioritized.

Food Security – Cash Response

The government of Namibia is responding to the current drought situation through food distribution. This consists of one sack of 12.5kg maize flour per household. It is not known for how many months this will be implemented. From the rapid assessment it was found that most households visited did not have any form of income and this maize flour was their only food intake. Those that traditionally depend on crop production either had no harvest or had a reduced harvest by up to 42%¹¹. The government assessment found that up to 30% of households have reduced their number of daily meals to one, while dietary diversity was moderate to poor for 46% of households. Of the total population that usually plants crops only 58% planted this year. This was mainly weather related¹².

Traditional response to drought has always been food distribution, being given to affected households. However, much research has shown that food aid does not meet many of the humanitarian needs caused by drought¹³. Food aid requires considerable supply and logistics capacity, staffing for distribution and gives no choice to the beneficiaries. Cash when provided early can reduce the need for more costly interventions later. When markets can provide enough food, cash can be the cost effective way to improve food consumption and dietary diversity. With in-kind distributions it is common for households to sell a portion of the items to meet other needs. By providing cash, households have faster access to the items they need and the cash retains its value. When households try to sell food aid or non-food items that have been provided to them, they may not receive the 'real value' of the commodity but may be forced to sell it for a reduced price because of the situation. Already in the current crisis in Namibia there are news reports that people are selling the government maize meal to procure other needed items.

Unconditional cash interventions allow beneficiaries to make choices and prioritize spending to meet their specific household needs. It enables a wide range of needs to be met rather than focusing on specific items usually provided by in-kind distributions. Beneficiaries have control over the aid received and can quickly convert it into the items they need. Households do not have exactly the same needs as each other and each household has different priorities even when affected by the same event.

11 OCHA, Hundreds of thousands affected by drought. 19 July 2013

12 EFSA, Government of Namibia, 2013

13 ECHO, 2010, Drought Preparedness Initiatives among the Humanitarian Partners, Putting the Disaster Risk Reduction Elements Together: Lessons Learned from the ECHO financed Regional Drought Decision projects in Ethiopia

The proposed cash response will be targeting one or two communities for each implementing partner as is described above under the target population section. It is proposed that the cash response will take place for a period of four (4) months to begin with and then if enough funding is received this will be increased to six (6) months. It is important not to raise people's expectations by starting with six (6) months and then having to reduce if insufficient funds are not received.

The payout will be calculated on a per capita basis. In this way the cash is targeted to the greatest need. This allows for bigger households to receive more rather than being penalised for having larger families. The amount per person has been calculated using the government food poverty line of \$127 and then taking into consideration the fact that the government is carrying out a distribution of 12.5kg of maize meal per household per month. This means that households are already receiving some food and therefore the amount for the cash transfers needs to be less than the food poverty line amount. This amount is also taken from the Basic Income grant amount of \$100 a month which ELCRN are currently paying. That amount is not being complemented by the government maize meal as would be the case for the drought response cash amount. As a result of these considerations the amount will be between \$80 - \$100 Namibian dollars (NAM) per beneficiary.

A system for payment will be carried out by use of one of the various service providers in Namibia. Discussions are taking place with NamPost, Eupua and Mobipay all of whom are currently providing cash to recipients. NamPost provide customers with a bank card which recipients can then use to draw money from any Nampost office or speed post. Eupua have mobile ATMs which travel to rural areas that the government use for the pension scheme. Mobipay is similar to the East African Mpesa system whereby people can receive money on their phone and access the cash at a Mobipay provider. The provider that has the best rate but is also located in the targeted community will be chosen.

The cash response intervention will be accompanied by an impact assessment to allow for lessons learned for future interventions and to document the impact for comparability to other interventions. Risks related to a cash intervention will be mitigated as much as possible. For example, both the male and female heads of the household will be able to receive cash so that there is reduced conflict over the money and spending. A risk that has come out of the needs assessment is around the issue of alcoholism in the community. This is a risk related to the cash response as it is possible that recipients of the cash might spend the money on alcohol. However, in a situation where basic needs are not being met, it is generally the case the households will spend part of the cash on food and water, even if part still goes to alcohol. This would still happen with food distribution where recipients would sell part of the food to raise money for the alcohol. Therefore this is not something that can be fully avoided but it is assumed that where basic needs are not being met, part of the money will go toward this. Regular monitoring will be carried out to determine what the cash is being spent on and to work with community leaders toward reducing any negative behaviour.

The Theological Institute for Advocacy and Research in Africa (LUCSA-TARA) will provide the expertise for and practically assist in the setting-up of the cash response. Furthermore, LUCSA-TARA will conduct the research for the impact assessment based on a household survey and cases studies. The directors of LUCSA-TARA were responsible for the implementation and research of the Basic Income Grant pilot project and therefore add professional capacity to the drought relief intervention. LUCSA-TARA currently facilitates the sampling and selection of the communities targeted. It will devise the system of the cash response, including the design of the registration and baseline questionnaire and the modalities of the payout to ensure the cash reaches the communities. LUCSA-TARA will train a team of about 25 local and international researchers including the LWF staff and project co-ordinators. LUCSA-TARA will then together with ELCIN and ELCRN and with the team conduct the registration and the data collection for the baseline and the assessment in November / December 2013. LUCSA-TARA is responsible for data entry, cleaning, statistical analysis and the research impact assessment report. This substantial in kind contribution to the drought relief has

been made possible through the LUCSA head office and the LUCSA-TARA funding partners.

Psychosocial Support

The rapid assessment that was conducted on the drought in Namibia highlighted the stark need in the rural communities for psychosocial support. This is mainly a result of structural injustices and poverty that have broken down the support functions in the society, whereby people have turned to negative coping mechanisms. The drought is further breaking down any social networks and recovery mechanisms. In the south, farm labourers are being laid off as commercial farmers do not have the money to pay for salaries. In the north, subsistence farmers received either no crops or a massive reduction and with the lack of diversified livelihoods they are struggling to survive. The government estimates a 42% reduction in crop production from last year¹⁴. Most households visited reported turning to alcohol for stress relief or to fill their hunger pangs. Gender based violence and child neglect and abuse are resulting out of the alcoholism and poverty.

ELCRN and ELCIN plan to support the vulnerable communities where rates of alcohol abuse and poverty are highest. This will be through the setting up of support groups where people will discuss issues like alcoholism or GBV. The community will be involved in deciding what support groups will be most adequate and how to create them. Church pastors, lay persons and community leaders will be trained to manage the support groups.

A psychosocial organization called REPSSI will conduct the trainings for the pastors and laypersons. REPSSI is a non-profit organisation working to lessen the devastating social and emotional (psychosocial) impact of poverty, conflict, HIV and AIDS across East and Southern Africa. REPSSI has an office in Namibia and is familiar with the ongoing issues in rural areas. Thus they are best placed to conduct the training. They have also good links with the government's ministry of gender and will train the pastors, lay persons and community leaders on linking into the government for referrals and special advice on GBV.

The main focus of the training will cover the following: mainstreaming psychosocial care and support, psychosocial development of children, resilience, supporting secondary carers, supporting those living with HIV, psychosocial support in emergency setting, psychosocial care and support facilitation skills and facilitating community support structures.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency relief is required as an immediate response to the drought in Namibia. Coupled with this it is important to build up the capacity of the communities affected by the drought through emergency preparedness. By delivering relief assistance alone, communities will find themselves in the same situation the next time there is a similar emergency. With the current trend of climate change in Namibia the northern region in particular is experiencing either flooding or drought on a yearly basis. By training the communities to be prepared for emergencies, their resilience capacity to bounce back from future disasters will be strengthened.

A training of trainers on emergency preparedness will be delivered to pastors, deacons and community leaders of affected communities. This will cover how to develop community level contingency plans. The pastors, deacons and community leaders will then be tasked with training their communities on emergency preparedness and developing community contingency plans. These will be community led allowing for full participation of community members including women, elderly, youth and disabled. Traditional early warning signs will be discussed and communicated to local government to fit with local government early warning mechanisms.

¹⁴ OCHA, Hundreds of thousands affected by drought. 19 July 2013

Advocacy

One of the main reasons that the affected communities are unable to cope with the current drought, is that poverty is so high in rural areas of Namibia. The affected population was already struggling with a lack of access to basic services, weak support structures and few livelihood opportunities. It is important for the government of Namibia to address these injustices to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in the country.

A training of trainers will be conducted whereby pastors, deacons and community leaders will attend and acquire skills on basic rights and advocacy training. They will then be required to conduct trainings in the communities where they work, to those most affected by lack of services, for example, where there is lack of water. This training will include awareness raising on how to take action so that community members know how to advocate their needs to local government or the relevant duty bearers.

3.2 Log frame

ELCRN

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Goal To alleviate suffering through immediate relief assistance and strengthened resilience amongst targeted households.</p>			
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>Appeal Outcome 1 Targeted households are able to cover their basic needs.</p> <p>Appeal Outcome 2 Targeted households have increased knowledge on psychosocial support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of targeted beneficiaries are able to cover their basic needs monthly during period of cash response. • 60% of those targeted (disaggregated) are able to name two alternative ways of coping with stress than negative mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household surveys. • Beneficiary interviews. • Monitoring reports. • Evaluation reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding available. • Communities and authorities are cooperating. • Local church willingness to engagement local communities • Participation by local communities during the training sessions.
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1. 2,800 of vulnerable households are receiving unconditional cash transfers.</p> <p>2.1. 24 pastors and laypersons trained on psychosocial support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,800 of households receiving cash grants. • 24 pastors and laypersons attending training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring reports. • Filed work reports. • Market survey. • Interviews with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to the households. • No price inflation. • Community use cash for basic needs. • Support from traditional

		beneficiaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution reports from the field. • Monitoring and Supervision reports. 	authorities.
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1.1. Cash and market assessment conducted.</p> <p>1.1.2. Cash response plan prepared for project period.</p> <p>1.1.3. Registration of households.</p> <p>1.1.4. Set up modality for cash transfer.</p> <p>1.1.5. Unconditional cash grants distributed to households for a period of 4-6 months (depending on funds).</p> <p>1.1.6. Impact Assessment</p> <p>2.1.1. Training of pastors, community leaders and lay persons to provide psychosocial support and run support groups.</p> <p>2.1.2. Support groups set up in communities and parishes.</p> <p>2.1.3. Running support groups.</p> <p>2.1.3. GBV support linked to government gender ministry including referral of GBV cases.</p>	<p><u>List of Key inputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources. • Vehicles/transport provision. • Cash distribution modality. • Cash for the response. • Venue for support groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households understand cash response process. • Households are able to apply for smart card. • Households are able to access market. • Method for cash distribution has no technical problems. • Increased access to cash within families could lead to violence over how the resources are allocated. • Pastors, community leaders and lay persons understand psychosocial support. • Persons in the community are willing to join support groups and share their problems. 	

ELCIN

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Goal To alleviate suffering through immediate relief assistance and resilience capacity building to targeted households.</p>			
<p>Outcomes Appeal Outcome 1 Targeted households are able to cover their basic needs. Appeal Outcome 2 Targeted households have increased knowledge on psychosocial support. Appeal Outcome 3 Targeted communities have increased understanding on traditional early warning signs for drought. Appeal Outcome 4 Targeted communities understand how to advocate for their rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of targeted beneficiaries are able to cover their basic needs monthly during period of cash response. • 60% of those targeted (disaggregated) are able to name two alternative ways of coping with stress than negative mechanisms. • 60% of targeted persons can name 3 traditional early warning signs for drought. • 60% of participants can name 3 basic human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household surveys. • Beneficiary interviews. • Monitoring reports. • Evaluation reports. • List of participants attending the trainings. • Training reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding available • Communities and authorities are cooperating • Local church is willing to engage in response and motivated to support the community. • Local communities participating and interested to learn during training sessions
<p>Outputs 1.1. 3,000 vulnerable households are receiving unconditional cash transfers. 2.1. 30 pastors and laypersons trained on psychosocial support. 3.1. 1 TOT disaster preparedness training conducted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 households receiving cash grants • 30 pastors, laypersons and community leaders attending training. • 10 community contingency plans developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring reports. • Filed work reports. • Interviews with beneficiaries. • Distribution reports from the field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to the households. • No price inflation. • Community use cash for basic needs. • Support from traditional authorities.

<p>3.2. 10 sessions of disaster preparedness trainings conducted in community.</p> <p>3.3. Traditional early warning systems are strengthened and communicated to government.</p> <p>4.1. 220 in the community are participating in training on advocacy.</p> <p>4.2. Community understanding their basic rights and are engaged in advocacy efforts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 TOT disaster preparedness training conducted. • Level of understanding of the need to mitigate the risks of disaster. • 10 awareness raising sessions on basic rights conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Supervision reports. 	
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1.1. Cash and market assessment conducted.</p> <p>1.1.2. Cash response plan prepared for project period.</p> <p>1.1.3. Registration of households.</p> <p>1.1.4. Set up modality for cash transfer.</p> <p>1.1.5. Unconditional cash grants distributed to households for a period of 4-6 months.</p> <p>1.1.6. Impact Assessment.</p> <p>2.1.1. Training of pastors, lay persons and community leaders to provide psychosocial support and run support groups.</p> <p>2.1.2. Support groups set up in parishes.</p> <p>2.1.3. Support groups running.</p> <p>2.1.4. GBV support linked into</p>	<p><u>List of Key inputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Vehicles/transport provision. • Cash distribution modality. • Cash for the response. • Training sessions. • Venue for support groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households understand cash response process. • Households are able to apply for smart card. • Households are able to access market. • Method for cash distribution has no technical problems. • Increased access to cash within families could lead to violence over how the resources are allocated. • Pastors, lay persons and community leaders understand psychosocial support. • Persons in the community are willing to join support groups and share their problems. • Community is willing to learn to 	

<p>government gender ministry including referral of GBV cases.</p> <p>3.1.1. Training of trainers to pastors, deacons and lay leaders on emergency preparedness.</p> <p>3.1.2. Training to affected community members on emergency preparedness and early warning systems.</p> <p>3.1.3. Preparation of community contingency plans.</p> <p>3.1.4. Contingency plans developed for ELCIN for West and East Diocese.</p> <p>3.1.5. Traditional early warning systems are shared and linked into local government.</p> <p>4.1.1. Training of trainers on Advocacy</p> <p>4.2.2. Training to community on basic rights and advocacy</p> <p>4.1.3. Awareness raising on how to take action at local level.</p> <p>4.1.4. Advocate for the government to focus on emergency preparedness activities in the country.</p>		<p>help themselves in disaster preparedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community is willing to voice their concerns to the government.
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3.3 Implementation methodology

3.3.1 Implementation arrangements

LWF is the requesting agency on behalf of ELCIN and ELCRN for this response. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between LWF and the UCC. A partnership agreement will be signed agreeing on all formalities and details of the implementation of the response. The LWF hub team leader for Southern Africa will act as the Project Manager to oversee the implementation of the response and to coordinate between the two churches and LWF. LWF procedures will be followed for finance, human resources and procurement for project activities.

Both ELCN and ELRCN will recruit project coordinators who will work closely with the project manager, to ensure that correct procedures are followed according to LWF guidelines.

3.3.2 Partnerships with target populations

The project will be implemented through the involvement of local actors including government institutions, community leaders and the beneficiaries. The targeted communities will be involved in all stages of project planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. This will be achieved by using the benchmarks of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) framework. The communities have been and will continue to be encouraged to participate in the design of the project, in decisions on the targeted group and in the implementation of activities. Information will be shared throughout the project cycle on all aspects of implementation. This will ensure that there are opportunities to discuss if implemented activities respond to the communities primary concerns. For communities to be able to give feedback on activities and to raise any complaints, community meetings and house to house visits will be carried out by the coordinators so as to allow for any issues to be raised. These will then be addressed by the implementing partners and if there is need to adapt an aspect of an activity this will be done accordingly.

3.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Gender

Activities in the appeal are based on a gender sensitive approach. The implementing partners will ensure that at all stages of implementation, gender sensitivity is mainstreamed. This will be included in the targeting of priority groups responding to the needs of women, girls, boys and men suffering from discrimination or having specific needs such as women headed households. The engagement of women in decision making on activities will be vital to ensure attention to gender needs.

For the cash response it will be particularly important to ensure that there is no division in the home on family roles with regard to who receives and spends the cash. Cash response traditionally targets women as women are known to care for the family in emergency situations. Therefore by targeting women it increases the likelihood that the whole household will benefit. However, by targeting the woman, it is possible that gender based violence could result. Therefore a thorough assessment on this option of targeting shall be conducted with regular monitoring to ensure that woman are not victims of violence. It is possible that an option will be followed of allowing both the parents to receive the cash rather than just one.

Rights Based Approach

There will be a particular emphasis on the rights based approach with the objective of advocacy for ELCIN. This will allow communities to understand their rights and to voice them and advocate for better services with the government.

Accountability

The implementing partners will be trained on HAP ensuring that effort is taken to allow for both upward and downward feedback on plans of how to use actual resources. The implementing partners will encourage communities to participate in the process of the project, sharing information on activities and how they will be carried out including selection criteria for the cash response.

3.3.4 Coordination

As described under implementation arrangements the LWF southern Africa hub team leader will act as the project manager to oversee the implementation of this drought response. This project manager will ensure coordination between the churches and LWF as well as between the two churches themselves. In addition, the project manager will provide capacity building to the implementing partners. Furthermore LWF will bring in expertise in cash programming to support the churches to run a cash program that meets new learning in this sector. The LWF Regional Hubs in both Nairobi and Lusaka will provide additional back stopping where needed.

The churches will coordinate with the government ensuring that the government is aware of all activities being carried out and that these complement the government response. Community leaders and traditional authorities will be informed of the implementation arrangements, so that they are able to support the response and talk to the community if any problems should arise.

Any government or UN meetings that are called on the drought response, will be attended by the Project manager and/or coordinators.

3.3.5 Communications and visibility

ELCIN and ELCRN will be responsible for communicating updates on the response to the funding and church members through the project manager. The coordinators within the churches will be responsible for relaying the information to the project manager.

Visibility of items will have the LWF logo which is co-branded with ACT Alliance, ELCIN, ELCRN and UCC.

3.3.6 Advocacy

One of the main objectives for ELCIN is to train the community on their basic rights and on how to advocate to the government. By the end of the project period it is hoped that the community will be able to continue to voice their concerns and advocate for their basic needs to be met. At higher level, through meetings with government, the implementing partners and the project manager will facilitate for the voices of the affected populations to be heard, representing their needs and views before the government.

3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

The cash response is a food security relief activity where the targeted community will be able to meet their basic needs through a monthly cash intervention over a period of 4-6 months. As part of this there will be a psychosocial component which came out as a dire need during the needs assessment. ELCIN will be carrying out emergency preparedness and advocacy training to representatives from the community whereby community based contingency plans will be developed. As disasters such as flood and drought will continue to affect Namibia, it is envisaged that a longer term strategy will be sought for the implementing partners to continue to prepare communities for and to respond to disasters in the future. An emphasis will be on improving the resilience and capacity of disaster affected communities as well as training on livelihood adaptation and diversification.

3.4 Human resources and administration of funds

LWF procedures for finances, human resources and procurement will be followed by the implementing partners for this response. This will be based on the partnership agreement that is developed to guide the relationship between LWF and the implementing partners. LWF will be responsible for the administration of funds. The funds will be disbursed to the implementing partners in accordance with the terms outlined in the partnership agreement with each partner. A coordinator will be recruited by each implementing partner to implement the work.

As LWF is the requesting member for this appeal, and in order to ensure to compliance of LWF and ACT Alliance policies in the implementation of this appeal, LWF is recruiting a Project Manager and Finance manager based in country to ensure the appeal is implemented to the highest standards, and meets the reporting and monitoring functions. These positions will provide mentorship and capacity support to the churches implementing this humanitarian response. Efforts will be made to use LWF regional Hub teams and roster members to fill these posts.

3.5 Planned implementation period

The period of implementation will be for eight and a half months from 15 July 2013 to 31 March 2014. This will allow for the relief assistance to be carried out for a period of 4-6 months (depending on funding) with the emergency preparedness and advocacy activities to continue for a further 2 months. The psychosocial support will be implemented once the training of the pastors, laypersons and community leaders is conducted. This will allow for the psychosocial support to be carried out for the final six (6) months of the project period.

3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

A coordinator will be employed for both ELCIN and ELCRN separately to manage the projects. He or she will be responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting as well as implementation. Leadership in the implementing partner organisations will also be responsible for monitoring of activities and visiting project sites. The project manager will monitor the response through visits and by reviewing monthly reports from the partners. An evaluation will be carried out during the project to assess the impact and success of the response.

4. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

Only ACT member, LWF is responding to the drought in Namibia

5. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 2: Budget

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION						
Department for World Service						
NAM131 FOOD PRODUCTION SEVERELY HIT BY DROUGHT						
Implementing Period: 15 July 2013 to 31 March 2014						
LWF Project No. 33-4401						
					Appeal	Appeal
					Budget	Budget
					NAD	USD
INCOME - In-kind donations received						
Date	Donor Name					
	LUCSA-TARA - Theological Institute for Advocacy & Research in Africa				350,300.00	38,922.22
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)						
Date	Donor Name					
	Evangelical Church of the Lutheran Confession, Brazil (received directly)				45,000.00	5,000.00
	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wuerttemberg - Euro 20,000 (received directly)				234,576.00	26,064.00
	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission - Euro 80,000 (received directly)				936,000.00	104,000.00
	United Evangelical Mission - Euro 30,000 earmarked to ELCRN for cash transfers (received directly)				351,000.00	39,000.00
TOTAL INCOME					1,916,876.00	212,986.22
EXPENDITURE						
		Type of	No. of	Unit	Appeal	Appeal
		Unit	Units	Cost	Budget	Budget
				NAD	NAD	USD
DIRECT COSTS						
Food Security - Cash Grants - ELCRN						
<i>Grants of NAD 100 per person per month</i>						
	- 1 community x 1,500 persons	month	6	150,000	900,000.00	100,000.00
	- NamPost monthly standing fee per beneficiary NAD 3	month	6	4,500	27,000.00	3,000.00
	- NamPost withdrawal fee per transaction NAD 4.47	month	5	6,705	33,525.00	3,725.00
	- 1 community x 1,300 persons - UEM funds	month	2	130,000	260,000.00	28,888.89
	- NamPost monthly standing fee per beneficiary NAD 3	month	3	4,500	13,500.00	1,500.00
	- NamPost withdrawal fee per transaction NAD 4.47	month	2	6,705	13,410.00	1,490.00
	Total				1,247,435.00	138,603.89
Food Security - Cash Grants - ELCIN						
<i>Grants of NAD 100 per person per month</i>						
	- 1 community x 2,300 persons	month	6	230,000	1,380,000.00	153,333.33
	- 1 community x 700 persons	month	6	70,000	420,000.00	46,666.67
	- NamPost monthly standing fee per beneficiary NAD 3	month	6	9,000	54,000.00	6,000.00
	- NamPost withdrawal fee per transaction NAD	month	5	13,410	67,050.00	7,450.00

4.47						
Total					1,921,050.00	213,450.00
	<u>Psychosocial Support Training - ELCRN</u>					
Venue hire	day	5	450	2,250.00	250.00	
Consultants - fees, including manuals	5 days	1	41,000	41,000.00	4,555.56	
Consultants - accommodation, meals (2)	5 days	10	290	2,900.00	322.22	
Transport for pastors and lay workers to attend training	group	1	9,000	9,000.00	1,000.00	
Accommodation and meals for participants (24)	person/day	120	290	34,800.00	3,866.67	
Refreshments - training of communities (20 x 5 days)	person/day	60	100	6,000.00	666.67	
Pamphlets				0	0	
Training materials-flip charts, marker pens, certificates	workshop	1	2,000	2,000.00	222.22	
Total				97,950.00	10,883.33	
	<u>Psychosocial Support Training - ELCIN</u>					
Venue hire	day	5	350	1,750.00	194.44	
Consultants - fees, including manuals	5 days	1	41,000	41,000.00	4,555.56	
Consultants - travel, accommodation, meals (2)	5 days	10	1,150	11,500.00	1,277.78	
Transport for participants	group	1	9,000	9,000.00	1,000.00	
Accommodation and meals for pastors (30)	person/day	150	275	41,250.00	4,583.33	
Refreshments - training of communities (20 x 5 days)	person/day	60	100	6,000.00	666.67	
Pamphlets				0	0	
Training materials-flip charts, marker pens, certificates	workshop	1	2,000	2,000.00	222.22	
Total				112,500.00	12,500.00	
	<u>Emergency Preparedness Training - ELCIN</u>					
Venue hire	day	5	350	1,750.00	194.44	
Transport for pastors to attend training	group	1	4,000	4,000.00	444.44	
Accommodation and meals for pastors (30)	person/day	150	275	41,250.00	4,583.33	
Refreshments - training of communities (20 x 5 days)	person/day	60	100	6,000.00	666.67	
Pamphlets				0	0	
Training materials-flip charts, marker pens, certificates	workshop	1	2,000	2,000.00	222.22	
Total				55,000.00	6,111.11	
	<u>Advocacy Training - ELCIN</u>					
Venue hire	day	5	350	1,750.00	194.44	
Transport for pastors to attend training	group	1	4,000	4,000.00	444.44	
Accommodation and meals for pastors (30)	person/day	150	275	41,250.00	4,583.33	
Refreshments - training of communities (20 x 5 days)	person/day	60	100	6,000.00	666.67	
Pamphlets				0	0	
Training materials-flip charts, marker pens, certificates	workshop	1	2,000	2,000.00	222.22	

	Total				55,000.00	6,111.11
	Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
	Project Manager - international (80%)	month	8	17,300	138,400.00	15,377.78
	Project Coordinator (2)	month	8	30,000	240,000.00	26,666.67
	Travel - international - Project Manager	trip	5	5,800	29,000.00	3,222.22
	Accommodation and meals - Project Manager	days	126	515	64,890.00	7,210.00
	Accommodation, meals - ELCRN Coordinator	days	80	290	23,200.00	2,577.78
	Accommodation, meals - ELCIN Coordinator	days	80	290	23,200.00	2,577.78
	<u>Needs Assessment:</u>					
	- Ticket - Nairobi and return	trip	1	10,503	10,503.00	1,167.00
	- Accommodation, meals, travel	trip	1	20,700	20,700.00	2,300.00
	<u>Communication and visibility costs:</u>					
	- Fees - external communicator	trip	1	27,000	27,000.00	3,000.00
	- Travel and accommodation - external communicator	trip	1	46,300	46,300.00	5,144.44
	- T shirts and caps for staff and trainers	piece	100	75	7,500.00	833.33
	<u>Beneficiary selection:</u>					
	- Pre-selection of communities - TARA in kind	days	8	5,288	42,300.00	4,700.00
	- Preparation of registration, questionnaires-TARA in kind	days	3	7,333	22,000.00	2,444.44
	<u>Training workshop for registration team - 20 persons:</u>					
	- Facilitators - TARA in kind	days	2	13,000	26,000.00	2,888.89
	- Venue	days	2	500	1,000.00	111.11
	- Accommodation and meals	days	2	18,900	37,800.00	4,200.00
	- Per diem (NAD 300 person/day)	days	2	6,000	12,000.00	1,333.33
	- Travel expenses	days	2	5,000	10,000.00	1,111.11
	- Training materials	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000.00	555.56
	<u>Registration of beneficiaries:</u>					
	- TARA Director and vehicle - TARA in kind	days	10	5,500	55,000.00	6,111.11
	- Camping equipment and camp sites	days	10	6,098	60,980.00	6,775.56
	- Vehicle hire and fuel	days	10	4,275	42,750.00	4,750.00
	- Drivers	days	10	900	9,000.00	1,000.00
	- Meals	days	10	2,900	29,000.00	3,222.22
	- Incentives - registration team (NAD 300 person/day)	days	10	6,000	60,000.00	6,666.67
	<u>Enrolment with the payout provider:</u>					
	- TARA Director, accommodation, meals - TARA in kind	days	10	4,100	41,000.00	4,555.56
	- TARA vehicle - TARA in kind	days	10	1,500	15,000.00	1,666.67
	- Accommodation and meals - ELCRN and ELCIN	days	10	1,120	11,200.00	1,244.44
	<u>LWF Hub - capacity building:</u>					
	- Ticket - Nairobi and return	trip	1	12,402	12,402.00	1,378.00
	- Accommodation and meals	days	14	500	7,000.00	777.78
	Total				1,130,125.00	125,569.44
	TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING AND HANDLING					
	<u>Transport</u>					
	Hire of Vehicles - 4WD	5 day trip	16	7,500	120,000.00	13,333.33
	Fuel	5 day trip	16	15,000	240,000.00	26,666.67
	TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING AND HANDLING				360,000.00	40,000.00

CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
	Computers and accessories	Piece	2	10,000	20,000.00	2,222.22
	Camera	Piece	2	2,500	5,000.00	555.56
	TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				25,000.00	2,777.78
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				5,004,060.00	556,006.67
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT						
	Staff salaries:					
	General Secretary - ELCRN (20%)	month	8	2,000	16,000.00	1,777.78
	Diakonie Director - ELCIN (20%)	month	8	2,000	16,000.00	1,777.78
	LWF Finance Manager - international (80%)	month	8	26,721	213,768.00	23,752.00
	Finance Officer - ELCRN (50%)	month	8	5,000	40,000.00	4,444.44
	Finance Officer - ELCIN (50%)	month	8	5,000	40,000.00	4,444.44
	Administration Officer - ELCRN (20%)	month	8	1,000	8,000.00	888.89
	Administration Officer - ELCIN (20%)	month	8	1,000	8,000.00	888.89
	Office Operations - ELCRN:					
	Consumables	month	8	250	2,000.00	222.22
	Insurance	month	8	250	2,000.00	222.22
	Office stationery	month	8	1,000	8,000.00	888.89
	Utilities	month	8	500	4,000.00	444.44
	Vehicle running costs - in Windhoek	month	8	2,500	20,000.00	2,222.22
	Office Operations - ELCIN:					
	Consumables	month	8	250	2,000.00	222.22
	Insurance	month	8	250	2,000.00	222.22
	Office stationery	month	8	500	4,000.00	444.44
	Utilities	month	8	500	4,000.00	444.44
	Vehicle running costs - in Windhoek	month	8	2,500	20,000.00	2,222.22
	Communications - ELCRN:					
	Telephone, fax, internet	month	8	3,000	24,000.00	2,666.67
	Communications - ELCIN:					
	Telephone, fax, internet	month	8	3,000	24,000.00	2,666.67
	Rent - LWF office					
	Rent of office in ELCRN headquarters	month	8	1,500	12,000.00	1,333.33
	Travel and accommodation:					
	LWF Finance Manager - international	trip	8	11,145	89,160.00	9,906.67
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				558,928.00	62,103.11
AUDIT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION						
	Audit of ACT appeal	one off	1	50,000	50,000.00	5,555.56
	Monitoring and evaluation:					
	- Development of final questionnaire - TARA in kind	days	3	4,000	12,000.00	1,333.33
	- TARA Director and vehicle - TARA in kind	days	10	5,500	55,000.00	6,111.11
	- Regional travel - TARA researchers - TARA in kind	trip	1	27,000	27,000.00	3,000.00
	- Camping equipment and camp sites	days	10	6,098	60,980.00	6,775.56
	- Vehicle hire and fuel	days	10	4,275	42,750.00	4,750.00
	- Drivers	days	10	900	9,000.00	1,000.00
	- Meals	days	10	2,900	29,000.00	3,222.22
	- Incentives - registration team (NAD 300 person/day)	days	10	6,000	60,000.00	6,666.67
	- Final impact assessment report - TARA in kind	one off	1	55,000	55,000.00	6,111.11
	TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION				400,730.00	44,525.56

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee			5,963,718.00	662,635.33
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%			178,911.54	19,879.06
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee			6,142,629.54	682,514.39
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)			4,225,753.54	469,529
	EXCHANGE RATE: NAD to 1 USD				
	Budget rate - Namibian dollar	9.00	This is an average over the past 6 months because		
			the rate fluctuates.		