

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Namibia PRRO 200061

Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing at the Osire Settlement in Namibia

Duration:	January 2010 to December 2011
Number of beneficiaries:	6,500
WFP food tonnage:	2,278
WFP food cost:	US\$1,318,431
Total cost to WFP:	US\$1,896,367

Executive Summary:

Food assistance to refugees and asylum seekers has been ongoing since the first influx of Angolan refugees began in 1999. Up to 2002, some 23,000 Angolans took refuge in Namibia. The settlement also hosts refugees and asylum seekers mainly from the Great Lakes Region, with an average of 35 new caseloads arriving every month. Despite efforts on the part of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to repatriate these refugees and asylum seekers, some 6,500 remain in the Osire settlement.

This proposed operation is an expansion of the PRRO 10543.0 “Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Camps in Namibia”. A Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) carried out in June of 2009 recommended continuation of food assistance to refugees until the end of 2011 along with enhanced efforts to support to the Government of Namibia (GRN) in identifying and implementing durable solutions. The JAM also concluded that 61.5% (about 4,000 beneficiaries) of the population is food insecure and heavily dependent on food aid to survive, and the remainder of the settlement population would be able to manage with a reduced level of food assistance if implemented hand-in-hand with the granting of additional rights, including: increased freedom of movement, a further defined legal status and access to a broader range of basic services.

The Government of Namibia, along with UNHCR and WFP, are engaged in dialogue to identify and implement durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary repatriation. Relief assistance will be targeted to food insecure groups, and a three-month ration will be provided to individuals being locally integrated or voluntarily repatriated. In addition, the new PRRO 200061 will continue to support a small caseload of malnourished children as well and debilitated adults through a supplementary feeding programme.

1) Situation Analysis and Scenario

(a) The overall context

1. Civil war in Angola broke out in 1974/5, sparking an exodus of refugees and asylum seekers, many of whom fled into Namibia. Despite numerous attempts to achieve peace, fighting continued throughout the eighties and nineties. As increasing numbers of refugees entered Namibia, the Government of Namibia designated the Osire settlement as the official settlement area for refugees. By 1999, over 7,000 refugees were resident and the Government of Namibia made an official appeal to WFP for the provision of food to

these refugees. As the war intensified, the number of Angolan refugees increased, reaching a high of 23,000 in 2002. As the civil war came to an end in 2002, the Government of Namibia, along with the Government of Angola and UNHCR, signed a Tripartite Agreement, paving the way for voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees. In collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI) and IOM, the UNHCR-led voluntary repatriation programme commenced in July 2003 and ended in December 2005, during which time some 11,300 Angolan refugees returned home.¹

2. Some 4,000 Angolans have not yet repatriated, while at the same time the settlement has continued to receive small number of refugees and asylum seekers from the Great Lakes and other regions. In the last few years, the number of Angolan and other refugees and asylum seekers requiring food assistance has been fluctuating around 6,500 persons.
3. Angolan refugees remain in Namibia for the following reasons: (i) inadequate basic infrastructure in areas of expected return in Angola, especially schools for families with school going children, and healthcare facilities; (ii) loss of family ties in Angola as a result of the war, hence no relatives or communities to return to; (iii) the presidential elections to take place at the end of 2009/beginning 2010 to better understand the new government's position regarding rebuilding the country; and (iv) fear of persecution, since the majority of the remaining refugees claim to originate from areas held by the former National Unity for the Total Independence of Angola and believe that they could still face persecution and/or discrimination.
4. There are three durable solutions for this refugee caseload: (i) voluntary repatriation; (ii) local integration; and (iii) resettlement in a third country. The Government of Namibia sees voluntary repatriation as the most favourable durable solution, particularly for Angolans. Discussions between the host government and UNHCR are expected to continue in hopes of invoking the cessation clause for the Angolan refugees, which may take effect in 2011. A cessation clause is invoked when an agreement has been reached between the government of the country of origin, the host government and UNHCR, to the effect that the conditions which made people leave the country of origin have ceased and that international protection is no longer required. Unfortunately, conditions in DRC, and other parts of the Great Lakes region remain volatile and not conducive for repatriation.
5. Local integration efforts are focused on refugees with skills that can contribute positively to the Namibian economy. Discussions at the government level are focusing on, inter alia, possibilities for an alternative legal status of Angolans and others who meet the criteria, increased freedom of movement, access to basic services and capacity building of line ministries to meet additional demands. Factors complicating local integration include: a 38% unemployment rate for Namibians themselves, an economy with limited diversification, and an encampment policy that requires refugees and asylum seekers to have a permit to leave the settlement.
6. Current efforts to resettle refugees to a third country are focused on refugees whose safety and wellbeing are at risk, or whose integration prospects appear particularly limited. Resettlement will most likely be an option for only a few.
7. UNHCR works closely with MHAI to conduct interviews and gather all information on individuals who wish to obtain refugee status. This information is then sent to the Namibian Refugee Committee (NRC), which recommends to the Commissioner of Refugees for final decision.²

¹ A significant number of refugees are also presumed to have returned spontaneously during this time period.

² Currently there are 1162 asylum seekers, of which 456 cases have been rejected refugee status and 706 cases are still to be determined.

8. The 2009 JAM reconfirmed the conclusions of the 2006 JAM and a Joint Assessment and Evaluation Mission (JAEM) conducted in 2008, both of which concluded that the majority of refugees and asylum seekers at the Osire settlement are heavily dependent on food assistance for survival and most do not have the skills or inputs that would be necessary to completely support themselves in the absence of food assistance. A strict confinement policy and no official access to arable land or labour markets further aggravates the vulnerability of the refugees and asylum seekers residing at the Osire settlement.

(b) The food security and nutrition situation

9. Food aid proves to be the most important source of nutrition for 95% of refugee households. While 15% of households at the Osire settlement are able to supplement their food intake by market purchases, only 3.5% are able to supplement the same with food they produce. Food production in the settlement is limited because of the poor soil quality, low rainfall and limited access to adequate water sources and other agricultural inputs.
10. The 2009 JAM concluded that 61.5% (about 4,000 beneficiaries) of the population is food insecure and heavily dependent on food aid to survive, and the remainder of the settlement population would be able to manage with a reduced level of food assistance if implemented hand-in-hand with the granting of additional rights, including: increased freedom of movement, a further defined legal status and access to a broader range of basic services.

Table 1: Nutritional status of children registered at the Osire settlement

NUTRITIONAL STATUS	2009 JAM FINDINGS	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) ³	1.7%	0 - 3.4
Underweight ⁴	6.1%	3.0 - 9.2
Stunting ⁵	46.5%	40.0 - 50.3

11. As part of a 2009 Joint Assessment Mission, the nutritional status of 230 children was assessed⁶. While Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was found to exist at an acceptable level (i.e., <5%), the number of children exhibiting stunted growth was alarming. Typically, more boys than girls were found to be stunted and prevalence was much higher among children aged 24-59 months than in children aged 6-23 months. Stunted growth is

³ GAM was calculated based on the 2006 WHO reference population and defined as the proportion of children whose weight-for-height is below -2 Z-scores from the median.

⁴ An underweight child has a weight-for-age 'Z-score' that is below -2 standard deviations based on the 2006 WHO reference population.

⁵ Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition and is the result of an inadequate intake of macro- and micronutrients over a long period of time and may be exacerbated by chronic illness.

⁶ 230 children were eligible for measuring GAM, 234 children for underweight and 232 children for stunting.

primary the manifestation of malnutrition in early childhood, including malnutrition during fetal development brought on by the malnourished mother. It is a common problem affecting a large percentage of children in the region. Stunted children may never regain the height lost as a result of stunting.

12. Haemoglobin levels were assessed in 171 children aged 6-59 months and in 113 mothers in order to determine the prevalence of iron deficiency, anaemia (see table below). Anaemia was defined using World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off levels of <11 g/dl for children 6-59 months and <12 g/dl for non-pregnant women. Using this criteria, it was determined that 50.9% of children and 29.2% of women at the Osire settlement have iron deficiency. This high prevalence of anaemia is most likely due to insufficient iron in the diet. All women and children with haemoglobin levels <10 g/dl were referred to the health centre for treatment with iron preparation and de-worming.

Table 2: Haemoglobin measure (g/dl) of children and women at the Osire settlement

CHILDREN'S HEMOGLOBIN MEASURE			WOMEN'S HEMOGLOBIN MEASURE			
Total Children	<11 g/dl	<10 g/dl	Total Women	<12 g/dl	<11g/dl	<10 g/dl
171	50.9%	27.5%	113	29.2%	11.5%	4.4%

13. The incidence of high levels of chronic malnutrition and iron deficiencies among refugees is a matter of concern. The high prevalence of stunting among refugee children suggests that they have lacked the level of dietary diversity needed to reach their full height/growth potential. WFP is already providing maize meal and CSB that is fortified with Vitamin A, B1, B2, B6, niacin, folic acid, iron, zinc and Vitamin B12, Vitamin C and calcium, respectively. However, further action needs to be taken together with implementing partners to address chronic malnutrition and iron deficiency among refugees. These actions will include: (i) development of a nutrition supplementation strategy with the possible introduction of new, nutritionally enhanced food products, such as CSB+ and micronutrient powders; (ii) jointly with MOHSS and UNHCR, introduce nutritional education services to parents, focusing on improved prenatal and infant feeding practices; and (iii) review the possibility of providing fresh vegetables and vitamin supplements to the refugees. WFP will work with the Government and UNHCR to ensure that adequate measures are taken to improve the nutritional status of refugee children and other vulnerable groups."

(c) Scenarios

14. Collaboration between WFP and UNHCR is guided by the global UNHCR/WFP memorandum of understanding, whereby WFP will hand over to UNHCR the refugee and asylum seeker caseload should it fall below 5,000 beneficiaries. However, in the event that WFP maintains a presence in the country, and as long as the number of refugees does not fall significantly below the agreed threshold, we may consider temporary continuation of food assistance, as may be negotiated with UNHCR. This position is in line with recent WFP/UNHCR headquarter level discussions aimed at avoiding the need for both agencies to develop and maintain parallel delivery systems.
15. In the event that the cessation clause is invoked for Angolan refugees, the beneficiary caseload will fall substantially below 5,000 and WFP will hand-over this caseload to UNHCR. In order to facilitate a smooth hand-over of responsibility to UNHCR, and in support of local integration/voluntary repatriation efforts, WFP will gradually phase out

food assistance, including a progressive reduction of the food ration over a period of 6 months.

2) Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government and Others

16. The Government of Namibia, through the MHAI, is responsible for the wellbeing of refugees in the country, including the granting of refugee status, the provision of shelter and related assistance, maintaining law and order in the settlement and ensuring the safety and security of refugees, asylum seekers and humanitarian workers.
17. The Government of Namibia has ratified the UN Convention of 1951 and the 1967 Protocol related to the status and recognition of refugees. The Government of Namibia is also a signatory to the 1969 Organization of African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees in Africa. Since February 2009, refugees from Angola are no longer given prima facie status in Namibia. Non-Angolans are considered asylum seekers until such time that the Government of Namibia formally decides their application for refugee status, on a case-by-case basis.
18. The Government of Namibia, through the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS), operates a health centre at the Osire settlement. In 2006, the Government of Namibia extended its provision of free anti-retroviral treatment (ART) to refugees and asylum seekers in the settlement⁷. Currently, 48 people are receiving ART, of which 10 are under 19 years of age.
19. The Ministry of Education (MOE) pays for 12 teachers at the Osire settlement's primary and secondary schools. Currently the school provides lessons for children up to grade 11, and students wishing to complete grade 12 must have scholarships or private funds and be issued a student permit by MHAI to attend schools outside of the settlement.
20. UNHCR, responsible for the care and maintenance of refugees and asylum seekers in Namibia, will continue to support the National Refugee Committee with refugee status determination. It will also continue to procure non-food items for refugees and asylum seekers and provide special foods such as macaroni, rice and dry fish to the supplementary feeding centre to complement the WFP supplementary food basket.
21. Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) is currently the main cooperating partner for both UNCHR and WFP and is permanently based in the Osire settlement. There are discussions underway of recruiting a Namibian organization to succeed AHA.
22. At the settlement level, coordination meetings are held on a monthly basis. These meetings involve: MHAI, Ministries of Health, Education, Safety and Security, as well as AHA, UNHCR and WFP. Chaired by the Settlement Administrator, these meetings allow refugees and asylum seekers to voice their concerns through the elected refugee committee, which in turn brings any issue to the meeting through the Settlement Administrator or UNHCR.
23. A tripartite agreement among UNHCR, WFP and AHA describes the mode of implementation of food distribution and post-distribution monitoring, whereby WFP is responsible for all of the costs incurred in moving and storing food consignments until they are dispatched from the extended delivery point (EDP). From the EDP, food is then transported to the final distribution point for the general food distribution. Costs incurred in this leg are on the account of UNHCR, under its 'settlement distribution' budget. UNHCR and WFP will undertake periodic joint monitoring activities both at the food

⁷ The HIV sentinel surveillance survey, conducted among antenatal attendees in 2006, and closest to the Osire settlement (Otjiwarongo hospital), had an average HIV prevalence of 18.7%. The medical officer in charge at the Osire settlement estimated the prevalence to be low at the settlement, possibly below 5%. The total number of registered people living with HIV in the Osire settlement in 2009 was 118.

distribution sites and at the household level. Following the selection of a Namibian organization to succeed AHA, a new Field Level Agreement will be signed.

3) Objectives of WFP assistance

24. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, WFP assistance under PRRO 200061 will:
- Protect the livelihoods of some 6,500 refugees and asylum seekers in Namibia through food assistance in order to meet their basic food and nutritional needs (Strategic Objective 1)
 - Support the voluntary repatriation and/or local integration of refugees by providing a three-month food ration to ensure a smooth transition (Strategic Objective 3)

4) WFP response strategy:

25. WFP food assistance at the Osire settlement began in June 2000 with the approval of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 6206.00 to assist an average of 14,000 beneficiaries. In January 2002, EMOP 10145.0 was launched, assisting 23,000 persons with some 5,000 mt of food from January 2002 until May 2003. The subsequent operation, EMOP 10145.1, covering the period from June 2003 to December 2006, ensured the remaining caseload received food assistance. For the period of January 2007 to the end of 2009, WFP assistance was provided through PRRO 10543.0. This newly proposed PRRO (i.e., PRRO 200061) is an expansion of previous PRRO10543.0, extending assistance through to 2011 and providing general food rations to targeted food insecure refugees and additional support to malnourished children and debilitated adults through a supplementary feeding programme.

(a) Strategy Outline

26. UNHCR estimates some 500 refugees will voluntarily repatriate in 2010 and up to 1,000 refugees will voluntarily repatriate in 2011. Local integration may begin in 2011 with 2,500 refugees taking part. In order to support voluntary repatriation and local integration, WFP will provide a three-month food ration to those taking part.
27. Access to the labour market is hampered because of trade/legal restrictions and there is not enough arable land available for crop cultivation. Opportunities for food-for-work and food-for-training are small due to the very limited number and capacity of potential Cooperating Partners at the settlement level and the restricted nature of the settlement.
28. MOHSS health workers are responsible for identifying children under the age of five who may require special nutritional care. Those in need of such care are referred to a doctor at the settlement Health Centre and, if necessary, included in the supplementary feeding programme and closely monitored by the nurse in charge. If a child is identified as severely malnourished, he/she is referred to the Otjiwarongo Hospital for therapeutic feeding. WFP will continue providing supplementary feeding rations as requested by AHA (or new CP) on a monthly basis.
29. WFP, based on WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women, will continue to actively promote greater participation of women in the refugee committees and residential block representations. Among Block Leaders, 24 out of 50 are currently female.

(b) Handover Strategy

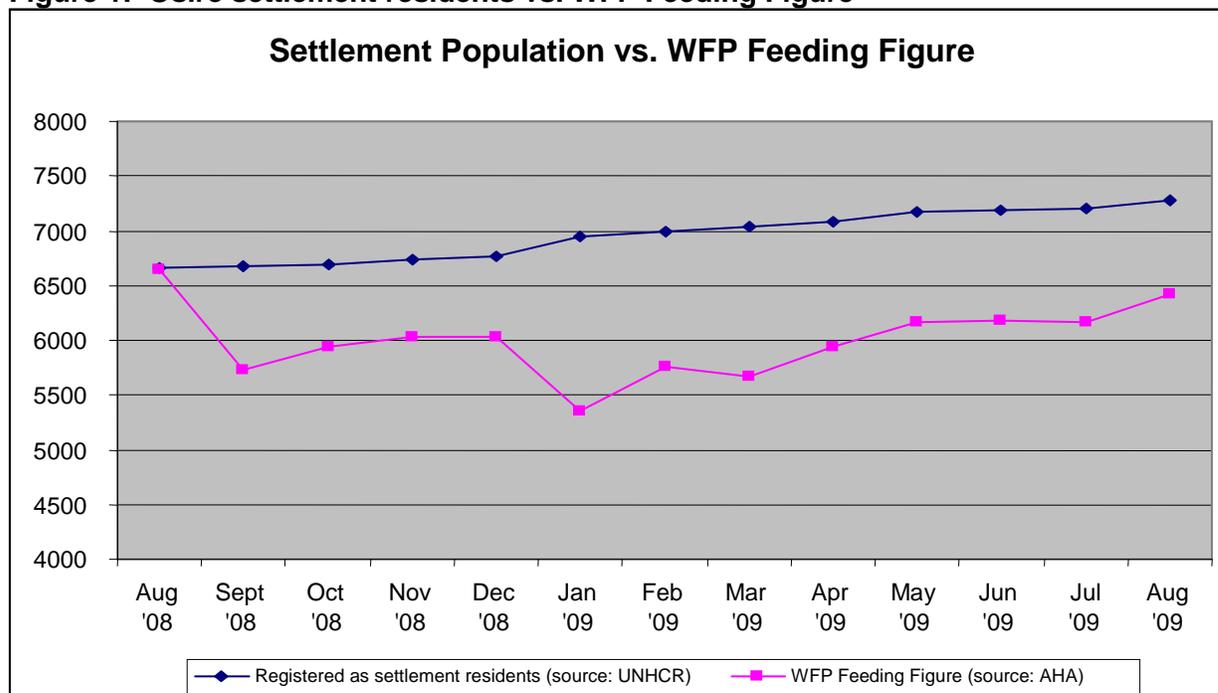
30. In 2007, refugees and asylum seekers were provided with identity documents, representing a positive step towards local integration.
31. In 2008, a system of individual ration cards was implemented and led to an initial 10-12% reduction in the caseload receiving food assistance. In addition, a small number of refugees and asylum seekers who were benefiting from income generation in the health and education sector and NGOs operating in the Osire settlement were removed from food assistance. Following a review, 163 of such persons were removed from food assistance, marking a small but highly symbolic step in promoting self-sufficiency.
32. In 2009, the Government of Namibia in collaboration with UNHCR plans to accelerate the current refugee status determination process by clearing the current backlog of applications, deferred cases and appeals.
33. In 2010, WFP and UNHCR plan to carry out a food security and livelihoods profiling of all refugees and asylum seekers living in the settlement. This exercise will assess level of self-reliance in the absence of external food assistance and the scope for potential WFP ration reduction for the individuals found to be self-reliant.

5. Beneficiaries and Targeting

34. The settlement population is 45% female and 55% male. Of the new arrivals in 2009, 64% were men, which partially explains the gender differences of the settlement population.
35. Most households are composed of five members, with two productive members (age 18-59 years) and three dependent members (age below 18 or above 60 years). According to UNHCR statistics, the number of elderly people in the Osire settlement is estimated at 116 (59 male and 57 female) whose age is over sixty years. In addition, there are 339 orphans and unaccompanied minors, 125 people who are physically or mentally disabled in the Osire settlement.
36. Beneficiaries targeted to receive WFP food assistance must be permanently residing in the Osire settlement or have a student permit issued by MHAJ. The figure below shows two different beneficiary lists: (i) the UNHCR protection list, which includes all persons registered in the settlement; and (ii) the food distribution list used by WFP, which reflects the actual number of persons coming to collect their food ration.
37. The discrepancy between the two lists illustrates the high number of refugees and asylum seekers residing outside the Osire settlement, either with legal work or student permits, or residing informally throughout the country.
38. The marked drop in feeding figures in September and January were likely due to: (i) the annual beneficiary verification exercise, and (ii) the holiday season where refugees and asylum seekers were visiting family members outside of the Osire settlement.
39. Under PRRO 200061, based on the assumption that the number of new arrivals, newborns, resettled and/or voluntarily repatriated individuals shall remain relatively small throughout 2009, WFP estimates an average monthly target of 6,500 refugees and asylum seekers⁸. Since the beginning of 2009, some 30 refugees have voluntarily repatriated.

⁸ The average caseload of 6,500 persons is derived from the average WFP feeding figure in 2008/2009, whereas UNHCR August settlement statistics indicates 7,272 persons registered. The discrepancy between UNHCR settlement statistics and the WFP feeding figure is primarily due to the number of persons either officially (with permits) or unofficially residing outside the settlement.

Figure 1: Osire settlement residents vs. WFP Feeding Figure



40. WFP assistance will continue to benefit a small caseload of malnourished children below five years of age and debilitated adults through a supplementary feeding activity.

6) Nutritional considerations and rations

41. The WFP food ration provides 2,105 kilocalories daily to each individual in the beneficiary caseload. The ration and composition of the food basket is illustrated in the table below:

Table 4: WFP daily food ration

COMMODITY	RATION PER PERSON PER DAY (GRAMS)	KILOCALORIES	PROTEIN (GRAMS)	FAT (GRAMS)
Maize Meal (fortified)	400	1440	36	14
Pulses	60	201	12	0.7
Vegetable oil	22	195	0	22
Sugar	25	100	0	0
Salt	5	0	0	0
Corn-Soya-blend (fortified)	50	169	24.6	1.2
Total	562	2105	72.6	37.9

42. The Supplementary Feeding programme in Osire provides 100g Corn-Soya Blend (CSB), 30g beans and 15g vegetable oil to moderately malnourished children twice per day Monday to Friday. Macaroni, dry fish and rice are provided by UNHCR to complement the WFP food basket. Malnourished children are admitted to the programme based on weight-for-height below 80% of the WHO weight-for-height reference. On average, 10

children per week participate in the supplementary feeding programme. The supplementary feeding centre caters for people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other debilitated adults. There are currently 7 people in these categories being assisted by the supplementary feeding programme.

7) Implementation arrangements

43. Upon arrival at the Osire settlement, refugees and asylum seekers are registered by UNHCR and the Settlement Administrator and are provided with their basic NFIs (such as shelter materials, tools required to build pit latrines, kitchen utensils, blankets, jerry cans, soap, mattresses and a stove) and a food ration until the following general food distribution. At the end of 2007 there was a general replacement distribution of blankets, stoves and cooking utensils.
44. All persons receive two litres of paraffin and women receive sanitary materials on a monthly basis.
45. AHA provides services through MOHSS and is responsible for the implementation of various services in the settlement, such as: shelter, water, sanitation, agro-forestry, transport of refugees and asylum seekers to and from the settlement, distribution of food and NFI, management the warehouse and the supplementary feeding programme. .
46. MOE is in charge of the education sector in the settlement. It is responsible for the kindergarten, primary, secondary and literacy/adult (language programmes) for the refugees and asylum seekers. MOE also assists with community services, such as an HIV/AIDS task force and limited vocational training outside the settlement.
47. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry provides extension services to train refugees and asylum seekers in farming techniques, and assists refugee farmers with the selection of crops that are suitable for the soil at the Osire settlement.
48. There is significant deforestation around the Osire settlement, and the increased use of firewood for cooking has further exacerbated deforestation. In 2008, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism provided 3,284 tree seedlings to the refugees and asylum seekers for planting. Of this, some 2,967 tree seedlings were successfully planted.
49. General food distributions take place on a monthly basis. Ration cards are collected by AHA prior to the food distribution and checked against the UNHCR beneficiary list and photograph on the card. In line with the 2008 JAEM recommendations, the cards are individually issued with beneficiary ID number and picture on them.
50. At the Osire settlement, the children's nutritional status will be regularly monitored by MOHSS health workers and children will be admitted to the supplementary feeding programme on an as-needed basis. Some 86 children were assisted by the supplementary feeding centre in 2008 and 51 children during the first six months of 2009.
51. The warehouse at the Osire settlement has the capacity to hold six month stock of food commodities. It is currently headed by one AHA Warehouse Manager and one Assistant Manager. MOHSS (Environmental Health Department) is in charge of preventive fumigation of the warehouse.
52. Due to a government policy which bans the import of processed maize meal, WFP will either procure maize meal locally or import whole maize grain and locally mill it prior to delivery to the EDP. Due to the economic benefits for the local economy and reduction in transport costs, WFP gives preference to local and regional procurement; however, it has become more economical to procure beans, CSB, sugar and vegetable oil internationally. Following arrival at the point-of-entry in Walvis Bay, WFP arranges all transport logistics of international commodities to the EDP.

8) Performance monitoring

53. Under PRRO 200061, WFP will strengthen its monitoring role, especially to measure performance at the outcome level. For that purpose, in collaboration with UNHCR and AHA, household surveys will be held quarterly to collect data on beneficiaries' food security and nutritional status. By means of field visits during and after food distributions, WFP and partners will monitor the distribution process and the acceptability and use of WFP food assistance. Meanwhile, the office will continue to report to the regional office's 'outputs on-line' monitoring system on a monthly basis.
54. Three JAM (Joint Assessment Missions) exercises have evaluated the food security situation, livelihoods and nutritional/health situation of refugees and asylum seekers at the Osire settlement in the recent past. These evaluations also assessed the impact of WFP/UNHCR assistance, made recommendations for the best way forward and provided an update on the status of the implementation of durable solutions. A fourth JAM is scheduled for 2011 to assess the impact of WFP/UNHCR assistance and report on the status of success for durable solutions.

9) Risk assessment and Contingency Planning

55. Based on the experiences gained over the past years, the following risk factors, which are largely beyond the control of WFP, could impact on the operation either negatively influencing the exit strategy or even resulting in an increased caseload:
 - None or partial implementation of durable solutions.
 - Non-functioning of the Government of Namibia board of appeal, hampering resettlement plans.
 - No clear strategy toward rejected cases.
 - No clear implementation strategy in the event that cessation clauses are invoked by relevant governments.
 - Worsening humanitarian crisis in the Great Lakes, forcing a major influx of refugees and asylum seekers to Namibia.
 - Non-availability of resources by partners to implement other recovery activities.
 - Continued lack of donor support due to slow progress with the durable solutions.
56. In the event that assistance is either not provided or is inadequate or delayed, there will be an inevitable and significant short term negative impact on the beneficiaries who are, as noted in the 2009 JAM report, heavily dependent on external assistance for survival in their current setting. The Government of Namibia has taken positive steps in assuming increased responsibility in the Osire settlement and in the long run, it could be forced to provide assistance to these refugees and asylum seekers, which it is currently ill equipped to do.
57. The influx of new refugees and asylum seekers is monitored on a monthly basis. Any significant increase in the rates of arrival that could indicate a potentially dramatic increase in the caseload should be picked up early and discussions held with relevant partners with a view to scale up assistance as appropriate.

10. Security considerations

- 58. Namibia is not in a UN security phase and there are no indications that this situation will change in the lifetime of this operation given that the political and economic situation in the country is quite stable and is expected to remain so for the foreseeable future.
- 59. Security at the settlement level: The warehouse used for storing WFP food will be guarded 24 hours by security guards recruited by UNHCR and managed by AHA. The Namibian Police are also stationed within the settlement and police personnel are always present during the general food distributions.

11. Recommendation

PRRO 200061, 'Assistance to refugees and asylum seekers residing in the Osire settlement in Namibia' is recommended for approval by the Regional Director.

APPROVAL:

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Date:.....

Mustapha Darboe
Regional Director, OMJ

ANNEX IA

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (mt)	Average cost (US\$) per mt	Value (US \$)
COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Cereals ⁹	1,616	471	760,680
Pulses	244	1,210	295,240
Oil and Fats	89	968	86,152
Mixed and Blended Food	208	495	105,248
Sugar	101	687	69,387
Salt	20	86	1,724
...			
...			
Total commodities	2,278		1,318,431
External transport			55,412
Landside transport			
ITSH			142,648
Total LTSH			142,648
Other direct operational costs			48,603
B. Direct support costs (see table below for details)			207,211
Total direct operational costs			1,772,305
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			124,061
TOTAL WFP COSTS			1,896,367

⁹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)	
Staff and staff related costs	
International professional staff	0
National professional officers	0
National general service staff	93,089
Temporary assistance	17,472
Overtime	2,092
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	0
Local consultants	0
UNV	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	39,421
Subtotal	152,074
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	1,159
Utilities (general)	13,240
Office supplies and other consumables	378
Communication and IT services	1,418
Equipment repair and maintenance	1,814
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	4,877
Office set-up and repairs	1,313
Subtotal	24,199
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicle leasing	20,400
TC/IT equipment	0
Local security costs	10,538
Subtotal	30,938
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	207,211