



**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (NPFS)**

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**PROGRAMME PREPARATION REPORT**

**(FINAL DRAFT - *December 2007*)**



**NAMIBIA**  
**NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (NPFS)**  
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## **Currency & Equivalents** (July 2007)

N\$6.00 = US\$1.00  
US\$0.14 = N\$1.00

## **Abbreviations & Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resources Management
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COSDEC	Community Skills Development Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSNC	National Food Security and Nutrition Council
FSNS	Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
FSNTC	Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee
FSRE	Farming Systems Research and Extension Approach
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KRA	Key Result Area (of NDP3)
LIFDC	Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry
MET	Ministry of Environment & Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MGECW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MRLGHR	Ministry of Regional & Local Government, Housing, Rural Development
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MWTC	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCA	Northern Communal Area
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFNP	National Food and Nutrition Policy
NFSNAP	National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework (FAO)
NMTIP	National Medium Term Investment Programme (NEPAD-CAADP)

NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NPRAP	National Poverty Reduction Action Programme
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Products
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TSS	Technical Support Staff (FAO)
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security (FAO)
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization

## ***Executive Summary***

- i) *A considerable part of the Namibian population can be classified as vulnerable and food insecure with an estimated 23 percent suffering from under-nourishment in 2002-03. According to the World Food Programme, the number of people receiving food aid over the last 15 years varied between 20 000 (1995) and 600 000 (2003). The main contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nourishment are the high poverty rate, inequality of income distribution, and the incidence of HIV/AIDS. The main food insecure segments of the population consist of resource poor households, women, the youth, the elderly, child orphans, the unemployed and households affected by HIV/AIDS.*
- ii) *The National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) has been designed to support Namibia's National Food and Nutrition Policy, which has introduced a comprehensive framework for addressing food insecurity and poverty. In line with internationally accepted norms, the achievement of food security is defined as "when all people, at all times, have physical, economic and social access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".*
- iii) *The NPFS provides a comprehensive food security implementation plan that elaborates the key strategies already set out in the National Food and Nutrition Policy. The Programme is arranged around four key pillars: Pillar 1: Food Availability; Pillar 2: Food Access; Pillar 3: Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements; and Pillar 4: Stability in Equitable Food Provision. Addressing the issues under each pillar will go a long way towards reducing food insecurity whilst at the same time reduce poverty and associated socio-economic constraints.*
- iv) *Within each pillar, the NPFS seeks to provide guidance regarding the strategies and measures that should be adopted in order to improve food security for all people in Namibia. At the same time, the NPFS also recognizes that related initiatives on reducing poverty, improving agricultural production, processing and marketing, enhancing environmental management, strengthening disaster preparedness, improving health delivery and broadening access to water and sanitation are equally important to food security and any programme interventions should be well integrated with such initiatives.*
- v) *Chapters 1 and 2 of the NPFS provide baseline information, including an overview of the policy framework elaborated in the National Food and Nutrition Policy. Chapter 3 presents the results of a review of past and present interventions related to food security, in order to identify good practices and lessons learnt. The review covers a wide range of food security related interventions, programmes and projects.*
- vi) *The findings of the review show a general lack of sustainability as a result of lack of clarity in the aims and objectives of food security interventions, lack of capacity building, poor progress reporting, limited monitoring and evaluation, and other constraints. Although many of the projects undertaken are reported as successful, most of the interventions have not demonstrated long-term sustainability.*
- vii) *The comprehensive National Programme for Food Security as presented in Chapter 4 outlines a programme framework based on the four-pillar structure mentioned above. The proposed interventions are summarized in terms of objectives, expected outcomes, beneficiaries, budgets and impact assessment indicators. These interventions are presented in a summarised*

*form, referring to detailed proposals in the combined portfolio presented in Annex 2. In addition, references are also given to relevant government and donor action plans and programmes.*

*viii) Chapter 5 presents the Food Security Priority Programme, which is composed of priority elements derived from the comprehensive National Programme for Food Security as presented in Chapter 4. The selection of the components of the Priority Programme is based on recent stakeholder consultations and priorities as defined in national documents.*

*ix) The Priority Programme has a horizon of five years and is tentatively estimated to cost US\$625 million. It is divided into seven components and further subdivided into a number of subcomponents, which relate to interventions or strategies as defined in the comprehensive National Programme. The priority components - of which four follow the food value chain approach, with crops being by far the largest - comprise:*

- livestock value chains (US\$67.5 million);*
- aqua-based value chains (US\$2.3 million);*
- crop value chains (US\$537.6 million);*
- forest and veldt indigenous products value chains (US\$5.0 million);*
- natural resource management (US\$8.3 million);*
- institutional framework for food post-production (US\$4.0 million);*
- nutrition and health (US\$0.9 million).*

*x) Funding arrangements for the Programme will be worked out at a later stage but is expected to be a tripartite collaborative effort with financial and/or in-kind contributions from the Government (GRN), private sector and beneficiaries. Where GRN foresees funding gaps which cannot be met by the other two parties, it will source donor support in cash or in kind such as through the South-South Cooperation Programme.*

*xi) Implementation of the NPFS would be based on a consultative and participatory process with all stakeholders, linking food security and other relevant policies, strategies and action plans as much as possible.*

*xii) Institutionally, food security matters remain within the mandate of the minister responsible for agriculture but there is a need to mainstream their multi-dimensional nature into the mandate and operations of the minister responsible for agriculture.*

*xiii) To effectively implement the NPFS, monitor its progress and evaluate its results, a strong multisectoral institutional arrangement within Government is required. Namibia, in the 1990s, established a multisectoral three-tier institutional structure comprising of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC) at the top level, a Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee (FSNTC) to support the Council, and a Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (FSNS) to support the Technical Committee and the Council. To ensure the implementation of the NPFS, it will be necessary to guarantee effective coordination, not only between government institutions, but also between all actors and stakeholders involved in food security.*

*xiv) The implementation of the NPFS will be subjected to a monitoring and evaluation system at two levels, namely at the level of the overall comprehensive or priority programme, and at the level of the individual interventions.*

*xv) This draft document will be presented for validation at a stakeholders' workshop tentatively scheduled to take place February/March 2008.*

## **Acknowledgement**

*This document has been prepared through a joint effort by the Government of Namibia, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and a broad selection of stakeholders. More specifically, a team of national consultant coordinated by a TCOC Consultant has completed the drafting of this NPFS document, assisted by FAO TSS staff. Financing was provided by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/NAM/3101).*

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# 1. BACKGROUND

## A. PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

1.1 The National Programme for Food Security is the action plan to support the execution of the existing National Food and Nutrition Policy and the National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan through a comprehensive set of strategies and measures to be implemented in order to improve food security for all people in Namibia. At the same time, it must support related initiatives on reducing poverty, improving agricultural production and marketing, enhancing environmental management, strengthening disaster preparedness, improving health delivery and broadening access to water and sanitation.

1.2 The National Programme for Food Security is to ensure that development is guided and facilitated within a structured and balanced framework that respects physical limits, equity concerns, and institutional capacities.

## B. DEFINITION OF FOOD SECURITY

1.3 Food security relates to the adequate supply and availability of food as well as access. This means stability of supplies and access to food and consumption by all. *“Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical, economic and social access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”*.

1.4 The right to adequate food is a basic human right, mandated in international law and recognized by all countries.

1.5 Key aspects of the right to adequate food include: (i) the availability of food in a quantity and of a quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and acceptable within a given culture; and (ii) the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights.

1.6 Food availability is necessary for food security, but is not sufficient. Food-insecure households may be in areas where there is enough food, but the household lacks the income or entitlements (production, trade or labour) to get it. Improving entitlements means expanding economic opportunities and making markets work better for the poor. Moreover, food-insecure individuals may live in food-secure households. Ensuring all family members have an adequate diet means overcoming gender or age discrimination.

1.7 Establishing sustainable and diverse patterns of production should take into account the present and future needs of the people, as well as the natural resources potential and limitations. Policies that provide an effective incentive structure for sustainable management of natural resources will help ensure that national agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resource plans and practices are developed and implemented in a holistic approach.

1.8 To make the above definition of food security operational, four dimensions have to be considered:

- **Food Availability.** There can be no food security unless adequate food is available. If food supplies are not sufficient to meet the minimum consumption requirements of all people in all places at all times, food insecurity is inevitable. The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food

aid) is critical in ensuring food security. Food availability is often confused with food security but should properly be seen as only a part, albeit an important part of food security. The question is not only whether food is available in a country but also whether it is available in the right place at the right time and there must be a mechanism for ensuring that food of the right quality is made available.

- **Food Access.** Access is a concept that relates to the ease or difficulty that people have in obtaining food from the market. Lack of physical access to food affects people living in locations that are distant from markets or infrequently served by traders, where they are unable to gain access to food if home production falls short because of their distance from available supplies. Lack of economic access to food affects people whose incomes are too low to allow them to purchase all the food they need for a healthy and active life; a more common term for this is lack of purchasing power. Obviously, when supply is insufficient problems of access will occur. Problems of access may occur even when the overall supply of food is sufficient, because people may not have the purchasing power to acquire the food they need. Individuals need access to adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. These resources need not be exclusively monetary but may also include traditional rights e.g. to a share of common resources. Entitlements are defined as the set of all those commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which he or she lives.
- **Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements.** Utilisation of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation, and health care, to reach a state of nutritional well-being for which all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security. It is not enough that someone is getting what appears to be an adequate quantity of food if that person is unable to make use of the food because he or she is often falling sick.
- **Stability in Equitable Food Provision.** To be food secure a population, household, or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not be at risk of losing access to food as a consequence of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis), or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year – seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

## C. PROBLEM STATEMENT

### Country Setting

1.9 Namibia is an arid country in south-western Africa with a total land area of 824 268 km<sup>2</sup>. The country consists of poorly vegetated steppe-like areas dominant in southern and western regions, the Namibia Desert in the west along the Atlantic Ocean, the Kalahari Desert in the southeast, extensive savannah and woodlands in the central and north-eastern areas, and subtropical forests in the far north-eastern regions. Five perennial rivers are found along the borders with neighbouring countries; all other rivers are peripheral. Average annual rainfall varies from less than 20 mm on the Atlantic coast to 600 mm in the northeast. Only 8 percent of the country receives more than 500 mm in average annually. Most rain falls during the summer and drought is a common phenomenon throughout the country. The soil and terrain conditions of Namibia are generally not conducive to agriculture and food production.

1.10 Namibia has an estimated population of about 2.03 million people and an average density of 2.2 people per km<sup>2</sup>, making it one of the most sparsely populated countries on the continent<sup>1</sup>. The population growth rate stands at 2.6 percent. Approximately 60 percent of the population live in the Northern Communal Area (NCA), where the population density is around five per km<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> IMF, 2005

1.11 AIDS became the leading cause of death in Namibia since the late 1990s. There is a lot of variation in HIV prevalence rates by gender and by region in Namibia. Women seem to be more infected than men. The 2006 Sentinel survey shows that among pregnant women in Namibia HIV prevalence stands at 19.9 percent. Many factors seem to contribute to the high HIV prevalence rate: poverty; gender inequality, gender based violence, high STI burdens, migration and lack of education among individuals.

1.12 In 1992, 38 percent of households were classified poor, of which 9 percent severely poor, improving in 2002 to 24 and 4 percent, respectively<sup>1</sup>. There are significant differences in the incidence of poverty between rural and urban areas, between regions and among population groups. Thus, relative poverty in rural areas declined from 49 percent in 1993/94 to 42 percent in 2003/04, while that in urban areas declined from 17 to 7 percent. According to the Human Development Index (a composite measure comprising literacy, life expectancy and income) it was estimated that approximately 35 percent of the population live below US\$1 a day and 56 percent below US\$2 a day<sup>2</sup>.

1.13 The economy has generated few employment opportunities outside of the agricultural, mining and fisheries sectors; hence high levels of unemployment of 34 percent, which is the major cause of poverty.

1.14 Two thirds of Namibia's population live in rural areas, where land is communally owned. Women comprise 43 percent of communal farmers and 53 percent of those engaged in communal agriculture. Women head approximately 48 percent of rural households.

## **Macroeconomic Situation**

### **Economic Structure and Growth**

1.15 Namibia is classified a developing middle-income country, it has a relatively high GDP per capita of US\$1 327 (at constant 1995 prices) or N\$9295<sup>3</sup>, which is four times as high as the average for sub-Saharan Africa. The per capita GDP at current prices in 2005 was US\$2 975<sup>4</sup>. Namibia's income distribution is skewed with an estimated Gini Coefficient (2004) of 0.60 indicating great inequality. Namibia is blessed with rich natural resources, a well-developed physical infrastructure and political stability. Namibia's economy is linked to that of its major trading partner South Africa. Europe is increasingly becoming the leading market for fish and meat. The Namibian dollar (N\$) is pegged to the South African Rand and the country's trade policies, exchange rate and monetary policies are regulated within the framework of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Common Monetary Area.

1.16 The Namibian economy is heavily dependent on natural resources and hence exports of primary commodities account for about 80 percent of Namibia's total exports. Over the period 2000-2005, the contribution to GDP from the primary sector is estimated at 20 percent<sup>5</sup>. The

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<sup>1</sup> Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1993/94 and 2003/04; NDP3: Poverty in Namibia is defined in monetary terms based on household expenditure. It is measured by using the proportion of total household expenditure spent on food. The rationale is that if a high proportion of the household expenditure is devoted to food, then very little is left to satisfy other essential needs. Households are classified as relatively poor if 60 percent or more of their total expenditure goes to food; and extremely poor if the proportion is 80 percent or more. It is estimated that 85 percent of the consumption poor households (spending more than 60 percent of income on food) are located in rural areas.

<sup>2</sup> GRN: State of the National Economy, 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Bank of Namibia, Annual Report 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit, Namibia Country Profile 2005.

<sup>5</sup> CBS-NPC, 2005

primary industries which include agriculture, (especially large-scale commercial livestock farming), fishing and mining are the backbone of the economy. The secondary industries which include manufacturing (meat processing, fish processing, and beverages), electricity and water and construction account for about 16 percent of GDP. The tertiary industries consisting of wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, financial services, real estate and business services, community, social and personal service activities and producer of government services, account for 55 percent of GDP.

1.17 Because of its heavy dependence on primary commodities, the growth pattern and performance of the Namibian economy is subjected to external influences, such as climatic and marine conditions with their attendant effects on agriculture and fisheries respectively. In addition, fluctuations in international commodity demand and prices, and foreign currency exchange rate variability impact on mineral production and all export earnings. In particular, world market prices for diamonds and uranium, of which Namibia is the fifth and sixth largest global producer by value, respectively, have a determining impact on the whole economy.

1.18 The economy showed positive growth over most of the period 2000-2005 and achieved an average real economic growth rate of 4.7 percent per annum. The economic growth was driven largely by the good performance of the mining sector (increase in diamond, uranium and zinc production), electricity and water, transport and communication and financial intermediation sectors. The obtained economic growth rate satisfied the NDP2 target of 4.3 percent real economic growth rate but it is below the 7 percent economic growth required for the achievement of the first Millennium Development Goal which is to reduce extreme poverty and hunger by half by 2015. This implies that to pursue this MDG, substantial investments will be required to bridge the gap.

### **Employment, Consumption and Inflation**

1.19 The 2004 Labour Force Survey<sup>1</sup> puts unemployment rate in Namibia at 33.8 percent and indicates that total employment declined by 10.8 percent from 431 745 to 385 329 over the period 2000-2004. This translates into a decrease in jobs by 2.2 percent per year during this period which is below the NDP2 target of 2.6 percent job growth per year. In addition, manufacturing continues to play a minor role in the economy contributing only 6.2 percent of total employment - which is far below the NDP2 target of 20 percent share for manufacturing in total employment. In short, economic growth has not been strong enough to create sufficient employment in order to reduce high rate of unemployment, alleviate poverty and reduce income inequality in the country.

1.20 Over the period 2001-2005, final consumption expenditure accounted for 83.3 percent of GDP, out of which 57.1 percent was private consumption expenditure. Real consumption expenditure increased moderately at an average rate of 2.1 percent over the period 2001-2006. It recorded a slower growth of 4.1 percent in 2005 compared to 7 percent in 2004. Growth in the real private consumption was not impressive with an average of 2.8 percent in the same period. Growth in real private consumption expenditure decelerated to 4.3 percent in 2005 from 9.4 percent in 2004. This slowed growth in private consumption is unexpected in an environment of relatively lower inflation and interest rates, which is supposed to induce consumer spending due to higher household real purchasing power. Over the years, household consumption in Namibia continued to be mainly focused on food, beverages and tobacco, while other goods such as clothing and footwear continued to take a smallest share of their income. Thus Namibians like in other developing countries, continue to spend much of their income on basic necessities.

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<sup>1</sup> IPPR, 2004

1.21 The average annual rate of inflation as measured by the CPI for the 2000–2005 period was 7.2 percent, the lowest inflation rate since independence in 1990 was 2.2 percent, which occurred in 2005, and the highest was 11.4 percent recorded in 2002. The higher inflation level of 2002 was attributed to increased imported inflation linked to appreciation of the exchange rate during that year. In 2006, like other oil importing countries, Namibia was confronted by the challenge of stronger inflationary pressures due to rising and volatile international oil prices and this resulted in an inflation rate of 5.1 percent in 2006. To contain prices and prevent second-round effects of oil price inflation, the bank of Namibia significantly tightened monetary conditions by increasing its policy rate by 200 basis points.

### **Monetary Policy and Public Expenditure**

1.22 The Namibian monetary policy is set within the context of the Common Monetary Area and as such, the decisions to increase or decrease interest rates are driven by the need to keep domestic interest rates in line with those prevailing on the South African markets. Over period 2001-2005, the monetary aggregates were mixed, but reflected overall the price stability objective requiring tightening monetary conditions in order to contain inflation mainly caused by increased international oil prices and the modest depreciation of the South African Rand.

1.23 During 2001, the Ministry of Finance introduced the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which is a 3-year rolling budget, with the objectives of maintaining aggregate fiscal discipline (to reduce budget deficit), facilitate strategic prioritisation of expenditure between and within sectors, and improve allocative or technical efficiency in the use of limited financial resources.

1.24 Total public expenditure in 2005/06 was N\$13.2 billion (or 33.3 percent of GDP) compared to N\$12 billion in 2004/05, an increase of 6.5 percent. It is estimated to grow by 15.8 percent in 2006/07. The expected increase in total expenditure is intended to cover the increase in current expenditure arising from the growth in interest payments on public debt.

1.25 In past five years, the largest budget deficit estimated at N\$2.7 billion was experienced during the 2003/04 fiscal year. This deficit is mainly attributed to the decline in revenue from diamond and other mining company taxes, as a result of the strengthening of the N\$ against the US\$. Since 2004/05, a number of positive improvements including the increase in SACU revenue from the adjustment and residual receipts of the old sharing formula and strengthening of the tax administration and tax compliance among tax payers, have led to narrowing of the deficits in 2005/06. As ratio to GDP, the budget deficit fell from 7.3 percent in 2003/04 to 3.7 percent in 2004/05 and further to 0.2 percent in 2005/06. An overall budget surplus of 2.2 percent is projected for the 2006/07 fiscal year. The deficit has been financed through issuance of Government bonds.

### **Agricultural Contribution to the Economy**

1.26 Namibia's agriculture can be divided into two distinct sectors: the capital intensive, relatively well developed and export oriented sector, and the subsistence-based, high-labour, low-technology communal sector. Despite its marginal contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the agriculture sector remains central to the lives of the majority of the population. Directly or indirectly, it supports over 70 percent of the country's population.

1.27 The communal sector practice subsistence rainfed arable agriculture and livestock (cattle and goats) farming on communal land, and occupy 41 percent of the total land area. The communal sector produces about 30 percent of grain consumption requirements, and keeps about 60 percent of cattle and 40 percent small stock population in Namibia. The commercial sector

comprises about 8 600 farmers occupying 41 percent of the total land area of Namibia. The sector includes producers of maize, wheat and other crops such as grapes and ranchers of cattle and small stock.

1.28 The agricultural sector is estimated to have grown at an average rate of 2.2 percent per year, during 2000-2005, which is below the NDP2 target of 5 percent real growth. In the same period, the agricultural sector contributed only 5.2 percent per annum to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared to the NDP2 target of 10 percent of GDP. Even in 2005, agricultural sector accounted for only 5.95 percent of GDP at current market prices. Most growth in agricultural GDP was due to the positive contribution from the commercial subsector which grew at a rate of 8.3 percent per annum unlike the subsistence subsector which experienced negative growth of 3.1 percent per annum. Overall growth in the sector fluctuated and was negative in most years. This poor performance of the agricultural sector can be attributed to episodes of drought and currency appreciation among other constraints. In 2005, total agricultural output was estimated at N\$1.13 billion out of which 66.8 percent and 33.2 percent was contributed by the commercial and communal subsectors respectively. In 2005, agricultural exports accounted for 6.1 percent of total exports and livestock and animal products accounted for 71.3 percent of agricultural exports.

1.29 Presently, livestock and grain production represents the foundations for the growth of agricultural incomes, exports and rural employment, consequently contributing to import substitution and household food security. The Government of Namibia's main challenge is the lack of the necessary human capacity with the required technical knowledge and skills to develop and implement projects in general.

1.30 Namibia pursues a policy of product diversification to expand the base of agricultural development by relying on market forces to determine the direction of diversification. Initiatives encouraging the diversification of smallholder crop-based systems will promote the integrated production of legumes and livestock; sustainable harvesting, production and marketing of indigenous veldt products will also be actively promoted.

## **Food Shortages and Food Insecurity**

1.31 Although, conditions in general have improved since the 1990s, a considerable part of the population still can be classified as vulnerable and food insecure<sup>1</sup>. The percentage of the population suffering from under-nourishment in Namibia decreased from 34 percent in 1990-92 to 23 percent in 2002-03<sup>2</sup>. The percentage of people that are food insecure is likely to be significantly higher<sup>3</sup>. According to WFP, the number of people receiving food aid over the last 15 years varied between 200 000 (1995) and 600 000 (2003).

1.32 Although, Namibia has a per capita income of about US\$2 900; it has severe food insecurity at the household level. Many poor households cannot afford to purchase the available food. Households that earn between N\$250 and N\$350 a month, experience serious food deficits and resort to coping strategies such as own production and bartering and exchange of labour. The people disproportionately affected by food insecurity include smallholder farm communities, the rural landless, communities whose livelihoods depend on herding, fishing or forest resources, and poverty stricken urban dwellers<sup>4</sup>.

### **Causes of Food Insecurity and Under-nourishment**

1.33 Main contributing factors to the food insecurity and under-nourishment are the high poverty rate, inequality of the income distribution, and the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Other factors specific to rural areas include: chronic drought and consequent water shortages resulting in death of animals and crop failures, widespread soil erosion and land degradation, lack of agricultural land and isolation from markets, limited income generating opportunities, restrictions on women to access land and resources, and lack of implementation of appropriate policies. Another factor that has contributed to food insecurity has been the loss of indigenous foods and the related indigenous knowledge for preparing those foods.

### **Population Groups Vulnerable to Food Insecurity**

1.34 For the targeting of food security programmes it is important to have information on the vulnerable and food insecure groups of Namibia. Analysis and a segmentation of the population is an essential pre-requisite for identifying appropriate strategies.

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<sup>1</sup> Cereal production varies considerably according to rainfall, but even in the best years the country must import a significant amount of cereal, often well over half the national requirements. In a normal year Namibia still produces less than 50 percent of grain consumption requirements, the majority being produced by the subsistence sector.

<sup>2</sup> State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> "Under-nourishment", as defined by FAO represents the number of people consuming (on average for years 2001 to 2003) less than the minimum amount of food energy (measured in kilocalories per capita per day) necessary for the average person to stay in good health while performing light physical activity. It is a conservative indicator that does not take into account the extra needs of people performing extraneous physical activity, nor seasonal variations in food consumption or other sources of variability such as inter-individual differences in energy requirements. This measure also does not take into consideration the nutritional adequacy of the diet (e.g. in terms of macro and micronutrients). In other words, the proportion of food insecure people is likely to be higher.

<sup>4</sup> NDP3, 2007.

1.35 Information available from recent studies and surveys<sup>1</sup> show that due to persistent gender inequality, women and youth are more vulnerable to poverty and HIV/AIDS than other population groups. This vulnerability is largely a result of inequalities in access to and control over resources and support services, aggravated by the fact that existing cultural and traditional practices hinders women's empowerment indirectly or directly.

1.36 The shortages in satisfying domestic food requirements and resulting under-nourishment has the greatest impact on small children: it may permanently reduce children's capacity to learn during childhood and to earn during adulthood. According to emergency food security assessments<sup>2</sup>, in 2006 approximately 29 percent of all children were stunted (chronic malnutrition, down from 37 percent in 1992, but up from 24 percent in 2003), 7.5 percent wasted (acute malnutrition, down from 10 percent in 1992) and 17 percent underweight (down from 26 percent in 1992).

1.37 The impact of HIV/AIDS on food security was demonstrated by showing how factors of production (land, labour and income) become eroded due to HIV/AIDS and how it affects and results in emergence of specific groups such as female headed, youth/orphan headed, elderly households with many orphans and sick to take care of. This therefore implies that any food security intervention should be based on an understanding of the impacts described above as well as the constraints faced by the above groups.

1.38 Analysis of the food security concerns based on the above mentioned studies and observations shows how the three main dimensions of food security, namely food availability, food access and food utilisation relate to main vulnerable groups:

1.39 **Food availability.** Insecure food availability relates to the following vulnerable groups: subsistence farmers (women and men), farm labourers, landless, female headed households. The main constraints are: unequal access to arable land, lack of sufficient access to resources and supportive services such as extension, credit, environmental degradation, lack of appropriate technology, inadequate income, and lack of diversification.

1.40 **Food access.** Insecure food access relates to the following vulnerable groups: urban dwellers, unemployed, elderly, disabled, migrants, squatters, poor households, orphans and vulnerable children, unemployed youth, households with chronically sick household members, female headed households, and domestic workers. The main constraints are: lack of income or inadequate income due to limited employment opportunities, social safety nets insufficient to meet basic needs, food shortages, lack of support for sanitation and hygienic practices.

1.41 **Food utilization.** Insecure food utilisation relates to the following vulnerable groups: HIV/AIDS infected malnourished children and the sickly. The main constraints are: weak immune system, lack of appetite, lack of balanced meals, lack of family support, lack of institutional support - i.e. nutrition education, training, limited outreach for supplementary feeding, stigma and discrimination.

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<sup>1</sup> Common Assessment, Namibia 2004; GRN 2004, Vision 2030; GRN 2005, National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2003/04; Survey of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Baseline Survey Report, Project Hope 2006; MGECW 2005, Proceedings of the National Conference on Women's Land and Property Rights and Livelihood in Namibia, with a Special Focus on HIV/AIDS; FAO 2003, Ohangwena Baseline Report; FAO 2002, Measuring impacts of HIV/AIDS on rural livelihoods and food security.

<sup>2</sup> DHS 2006 preliminary, quoted in NDP3 2007.

## **Government Response to Food Insecurity**

1.42 Soon after independence in 1990 it became clear that Namibia faced a serious problem of food insecurity because of poverty, climatic hazards and lack of access to social and economic services for the majority of the people. The situation was as such that most people in Namibia did not have adequate physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

1.43 This led to official pronouncements that a new fight was on, namely for freedom from hunger and malnutrition, in particular to improve the living conditions, (a) for those of the population who go to sleep each evening wondering where the next day's food will come from; (b) for those who see their children growing thinner as a result of inadequate food consumption; and (c) for those in danger of not reaching their full physical and intellectual potential because of childhood malnutrition.

### **Official Initiatives in Food Security and Nutrition**

1.44 The government recognised that the problems of food insecurity and malnutrition are interdisciplinary and cross-cutting in nature, involving an interaction of many factors including establishment of facilities for food availability through production and importation, the establishment of infrastructure and other facilities necessary for agricultural development. This includes water, transportation, farmer training, and products marketing, the empowerment of the women to increase their productivity and care capacity, the protection of the environment, the provision of safe water supplies and sanitation facilities and the provision of health services including preventive and curative services. The provision of assistance to households to enable them to address their nutrition problems and avoid nutrition deficiencies especially among children, the general education of the people to make better use of resources and to live healthy lives in an environment rife with communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. The preparation of the youth for leadership roles as well as for job markets, the creation of employment opportunities, and the upgrading of skills was also considered to be needed.

### **Food Security Institutional Framework**

1.45 The government concluded that it would be inappropriate to put the mandate of addressing food security issues under one single ministry, and therefore initiated a multisectoral institutional framework to facilitate and to oversee the country's food security and nutrition objectives, taking into account the need for inter-ministerial and inter-institutional cooperation and coordination of activities at both planning and implementation level. This multisectoral institutional framework was accepted by Cabinet on 13 September 1994, which also established a three-tier institutional structure with a mandate to ensure that issues of food security and nutrition were actively addressed and appropriately linked at the policy and decision-making level, as well as at the technical level. The three-tier institutional structure comprises of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC) at the top level, a Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee (FSNTC) to support the council, and a Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (FSNS) to support the Technical Committee and the Council (see also Chapter 6 for Institutional Arrangements).

1.46 The FSNC comprises the permanent secretaries of seven relevant ministries: the Ministry of Health (chair), the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development and the National Planning Commission. This is the policy and decision-making body, whose

membership has the mandate to commit their ministries to a particular course of action. The FSNC reports directly to cabinet.

1.47 The FSNTC is composed of the representatives of all ministries represented on the council, as well as NGOs, and a provision exists for co-opting international agencies, the academic community and other institutions according to issues under discussion. The FSNTC is chaired by the MAWF and meets on a regular monthly basis, and its role is to support the FSNC<sup>1</sup>.

1.48 The Secretariat was initially located within the Directorate of Planning in the Division of Rural Development at the Ministry of Agriculture; however, in 2003/04, the Division of Rural Development was transferred to the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing and Regional Development (MRLGH&RD). The change in the location of the Secretariat has further compounded the coordination function of this unit and reporting channels.

1.49 At the regional level, there is a Regional Food Security Technical Committee (RFSTC) chaired by the Governor or designate with a membership of representatives of various government departments in the Region. Up until 2006, FAO provided technical assistance through UNVs, who served as Food Security Coordinators in four pilot regions of the Food Security and Nutrition Programme and provided capacity building (e.g. computing, minute taking, project formulation and business plans) to regional councils. These Food Security Coordinators reported to the Secretariat.

1.50 Under the current regional council administrative structure, any regional development activity, including food security and nutrition programmes, and even the new NPFS being formulated, are expected to be implemented through existing institutional framework, namely the Regional Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC), or an equivalent Regional Steering Committee like the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee (RFSNTC) if present. The Regional Rural Development Planner serves as the secretary to the RFSNTC and as already indicated the Governor is the Chair of this committee. The Secretariat (FSNS) is supposed to undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects in the regions. The Secretariat, however, is affected by problems in coordination and is limited in its capacity to perform this function effectively. It is understaffed, lacks the relevant skills, and has no M&E unit to perform this function. Most of the regional councils have no capacity to perform the M&E of development projects.

## **Food and Nutrition Decade**

1.51 On the occasion of World Food Day in October 1992, the Government of Namibia declared a Food and Nutrition Decade 1993-2002. This made the achievement of food and nutrition security a government-wide effort, and led government into urging the FSNS to work closely with all relevant ministries to assure that food security and nutrition considerations were included in their respective sectoral chapters of the national development plans to substantiate government's commitment, and to ensure that some reference to food security and nutrition

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<sup>1</sup> Although, the above three-tier structure has been in operation since 1995, it appears that the efficiency and effectiveness of this structure needs attention. The council (FSNC) has had no meeting in the past three years due to inability to meet a quorum for holding a meeting. Also the Technical Committee which is supposed to meet regularly is affected in a similar way. It would appear that for this structure to be effective there is need to have highly committed full time members. So far, the membership of the Council and the Technical Committee has not been consistent and as such the Secretariat fails to get any meaningful feedback/communication on issues through representatives of concerned ministries, and in turn the Secretariat is not in a strong position to provide advice to the council in short the above institutional structure at National level, for implementing food security programmes in Namibia looks good on paper but is not practical and not effective.

initiatives is made in all relevant sectoral chapters. As a result, food security and nutrition problems have come to be identified from the perspective of each ministry, while the national development plans have incorporated pronouncements on food security and nutritional constraints and problems.

1.52 Cabinet instructed that a separate cross-sectoral "Food Security and Nutrition" chapter be included in the first National Development Plan (NDP1) to clearly indicate Government's resolve to address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Namibia in a broad-based, participatory and cross-sectoral manner during the NDP1 plan period. The chapter was prepared under the auspices of the FSNTC, and its contribution was to review progress made since independence to address food security and nutrition related issues, as well as to estimate national goals and objectives within the context of improved food security and nutrition.

1.53 A second Food and Nutrition Decade 2003-2012 has been announced during the 2002 World Food Day by the President of Namibia. The declaration supports the long-term National Food Security and Nutrition Development Programme in Namibia.

## **D. NATIONAL POLICY AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY**

1.54 Over and above the above mentioned food security interventions, the Government of Namibia is engaged in various other activities - policies, action plans, strategies and legislation - impacting upon food security, which refocus the country's development objectives. When formulating a National Programme for Food Security, it is important to review these existing national policies and related activities.

### **National Food and Nutrition Policy**

#### **Food and Nutrition Policy**

1.55 The overall objective of the 1995 National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP) is to improve the nutritional status of the population, taking into account the policy initiatives in other sectors, particularly in health and agriculture. Specific objectives are (i) to improve the quantity and quality of food consumed by the population with the aim of ensuring an adequate diet for all; (ii) to empower households to use the resources available to them to improve childcare, feeding practices and their environmental sanitation; and (iii) to provide an adequate level of social and supporting services.

1.56 These objectives are supposed to be achieved through strategies and programmes designed in accordance with other basic government principles: to maximise popular participation in the development process, by emphasising community participation in solving their own food security and nutrition problems; to decentralise activities and decision making to respond to the high level of regional differentiation in Namibia; to educate and sensitise the people concerning food and nutrition issues; to create awareness in all parts of the government and community structures of the importance of nutrition issues and their cross-sectoral nature; and to reduce individual and community dependence on government and other central structures to solve their food and nutrition problems.

1.57 The NFNP provides the necessary framework and guidelines for actively addressing the problems of food insecurity and malnutrition in Namibia over the medium- to long-term, and it identifies three key areas which must be addressed to purposefully and meaningfully address the

underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Namibia: (i) improving household level resources; (ii) improving knowledge, attitudes and practices; and (iii) improving social and supporting services. These three areas establish the agenda for the initiatives that are necessary for the achievement of the required food security and nutrition outcomes.

### **National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan**

1.58 The 1995 Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan (FSNAP) were prepared in response to deteriorating conditions of food security and nutrition in many urban and rural parts of Namibia. The FSNAP is major tool for the implementation of the NFNP. The FSNAP outlines existing government, NGO and private sector programmes and initiatives addressing food and nutrition issues and proposes a comprehensive set of mutually supportive, cross-sectoral, broad-based actions to fill the identified gaps in the existing programmes and to help achieve government's food security and nutrition related goals and objectives. It also provides a detailed strategic framework for the implementation of government's food and nutrition policies.

### **Food Security and Nutrition Development Programme**

1.59 The Food Security and Nutrition Development Programme (FSNDP) was established to assist in preparing the Food Security and Nutrition Policy. This programme, planned and implemented under the auspices of the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, was intended to operate through, a three phased approach, namely, an assessment and planning phase (phase 1), a pilot implementation phase (phase 2), and an expansion phase (phase 3).

1.60 Phase I (1991-1995) activities (funded by the Government of Norway) prepared the NFNP and FSNAP, including an institutional framework to address food security and nutritional issues. Phase 2 (1997-2000), the pilot implementation phase, was funded by the Government of Namibia and focused on institution building, human resources development, decentralization of food security and nutrition initiatives to four pilot regions, provision of assistance to Action Plans and the development of household food security and malnutrition information, and monitoring and evaluation systems.

1.61 Phase 3, the expansion phase of the FSNDP, ran for six years (2000-2006), with the aim to replicate the lessons learnt during the pilot phase on large scale in areas of similar climatic, environmental and ecological circumstances and strengthening of the capacity of the cross-sectoral institutional framework to coordinate and promote the multidisciplinary food security and nutrition throughout the country.

1.62 The programme has supported various training courses such as project planning and implementation, stock control and warehouse management and contributed to the preparation of region-specific Food Security and Nutrition Action Plans in 2006 by all the 13 regions of Namibia. The region-specific Food Security and Nutrition Action Plans are intended to provide government and key partners with clearly defined project profiles that should be considered for funding and implementation to ensure every Namibian has access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs for an active life.

### **Other Policies and Strategies Supportive to Food Security**

1.63 Sound agricultural, forestry and water environment sector policies and strategies are essential to support a National Food and Nutrition Policy and a National Programme for Food Security. A policy environment which promotes poverty alleviation, opportunities for both rural

and urban employment and income generation, sustainable food production, economic access to food supplies, gender awareness and equity is essential for establishing food security.

### **Vision 2030**

1.64 All policies in Namibia should facilitate the Vision 2030 of the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN), which is to inspire and direct long-term socio-economic development and to provide a guide for the formulation of the five-year National Development Plans (NDP), of which the third cycle covers the period 2007-2012.

1.65 In the long-term, the agricultural sector's vision is to modernize agriculture in line with the Vision 2030. It is hoped that modernized agriculture will contribute to high incomes and food security at household and national levels, which in turn will lead to sustainable and equitable economic growth, whilst maintaining and improving land capability. Specific strategies highlighted include: (a) removal of the Veterinary Cordon Fence and hence the integration of domestic livestock markets; (b) cultivation of high value crops; (c) improved value adding to meat products; and (d) adoption of integrated pest management strategies.

### **National Poverty Reduction Action Programme**

1.66 The national **strategy** most relevant to food security is the National Poverty Reduction Action Programme 2001-2005 (NPRAP), which presents a poverty reduction framework addressing *inter alia* economic growth, empowerment of the poor, and food security. The goals include: (i) intensification of agricultural production (crop and livestock) through innovative land-use strategies that hold the possibilities of increasing farm productivity and incomes; (ii) development of small and medium manufacturing enterprises based on wood and non-wood forest raw materials; (iii) conservation of the wildlife habitat as the base service for development of the tourism industry; and (iv) development of a sustainable rural economy that the country is capable of supporting indefinitely.

### **Agricultural Policies and Acts**

1.67 The 1995 *National Agricultural Policy* (NAP) aims (i) to ensure food security and improve nutritional status; (ii) to create and sustain viable livelihood and employment opportunities in rural areas; and (iii) to improve the living standards of farmers and their families, as well as farm workers. The agricultural sector should contribute to economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable natural resources management. An example of recent development is the Green Scheme initiative<sup>1</sup>.

1.68 The *Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act* No. 6 of 1995 provides the legislative basis for the acquisition and distribution of land in the commercial farming area. The Act emphasises the need to ensure that all land, private or communal, is efficiently and sustainably utilised and developed. The Act is an important prerequisite for food and nutrition security for many rural families.

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<sup>1</sup> The Agricultural Policy is being reviewed to meet the challenge of Vision 2030 and bring it in line with current development realities. Major changes include more emphasis on expansion and growth of production through intensification, innovation and marketing. Government remains committed to pursuing objectives of growth with equity, supporting improved farm household productivity and livelihood opportunities, providing of an enabling environment for commercial farming, and sustaining the natural resource base. The new draft policy is encouraging government to work in partnership with private enterprise to jointly plan and to exploit the agricultural expansion potential. The development of human resource capacity at all levels of the agricultural sector is given high priority.

1.69 The *Cooperative Act of 1996* has provided a mandate to the MAWF to promote development of the cooperative movement. The Multipurpose Cooperatives are relevant to the farming community because they provide for the following components: savings and credits, agricultural inputs supply and farm produce marketing, and consumer goods supply.

1.70 The *Crop Diversification Policy* encourages the growing of high-valued crops with potential to add to the export market or to reduce the volume and value of agricultural imports. Non-traditional crops such as sweet potatoes, table grapes, dates, groundnuts and oriental tobacco have shown promise. Lucerne production, very valuable for the livestock industry, has increased both in quantity and value.

1.71 The *National Horticulture Development Initiative* (2002) is to promote increased local production and marketing of fruit and vegetables and other horticultural products.

1.72 The *Mahangu and Sorghum Action Plans*, updated in 2004, have similar objectives of promoting commercial production and marketing.

1.73 The *National Small Stock Development Plan* (2004) is a coordinated approach to the development of the small stock sector to increase its contribution to the national agricultural output, agricultural value-adding and improved balance of trade.

### **Land Reform and Resettlement**

1.74 The *Communal Land Reform Act* of 2003 provides guidelines and regulations for acquiring and distributing of land in communal areas through land boards and recognized traditional authorities.

1.75 The *National Resettlement Policy* (2001) aims to redress the past unequal land distribution, to alleviate poverty and to improve the living standard of former disadvantaged Namibians. The policy provides a strategic framework for land reform and resettlement in Namibia.

1.76 A *Rural Development Policy* (2001) exists in draft form. The purpose of the Rural Development Policy is to ensure the coordination of sectoral interventions in order to create synergy between the various rural development programmes and projects with the aim establish outputs with multiplier effects.

### **Fisheries and Aquaculture Policies and Acts**

1.77 The *Marine Resources Policy* (2004) describes the state of Namibia's marine resources and fishing industry and states the principles governing Namibia's marine resources policy. The aim of the *Responsible Management of the Inland Fisheries of Namibia* (1995) and the *Inland Fisheries Resources Act* (2003) is to allow the exploitation of the inland fish resources on a sustainable basis and at optimum levels. The resources are to be managed to ensure long-term food security to the riparian populations who are involved in the management and control of the resources.

1.78 The primary objective of Namibia's *Aquaculture Policy* (2001) is the responsible and sustainable development of aquaculture to achieve socio-economic benefits for all Namibians and

to secure environmental sustainability. The policy is supported by the *Aquaculture Act (2002)*<sup>1</sup> and the *Namibia's Aquaculture Strategic Plan (2004)*, which outlines important strategic elements, such as aquaculture in the context of Vision 2030, the potential for aquaculture in Namibia, production targets, environmental matters, education and training, as well as research and development.

### **Natural Resources and Environment Policies and Acts**

1.79 The *Forest Development Policy (2001)* and the supporting *Forest Act of 2001* (as amended by the *Forest Amendment Act No. 13 of 2005*) provide general direction for the management of Namibia's forest resources. The policy states that forestry should play a key role in the contribution to sustained food production and must therefore be closely integrated with other rural sources of livelihood such as animal husbandry and farming in order to improve nutrition in the country.

1.80 The *Water Supply and Sanitation Policy* pledges to ensure availability of essential water supply and sanitation service to all Namibians at affordable costs.

1.81 *The Water Resources Management Act (2004)* aims to harmonise the management of water resources in the country and has distinguished four important subsectors: irrigation, rural water, urban and industrial, mining.

1.82 The *Environmental Policy* seeks to achieve food security and good nutritional status through environmental protection and appropriate management of water resources, wetland conservation, the use of wildlife and the exploitation of indigenous plant life which endeavour to establish sustainable systems for the benefit of both local communities and the country as a whole.

1.83 Namibia's unique biodiversity is to be exploited by implementing *the Indigenous Plant Development Strategy of 2003*. Biodiversity and nature conservation is the objective of the amended *Nature Conservation Act of 1996* and the *Parks and Wildlife Bill of 2005*.

### **Other Policies and Acts**

1.84 Other relevant policies and acts relevant of food security include the following:

- The *Social Welfare Policy* pledges that all people over sixty years of age in Namibia are eligible to receive an old age pension, thereby putting into place an important source of income for many families, particularly during of times of drought.
- The *Health Policy* intends achieving health for all Namibians by the year 2000.
- The *Education Policy* aims at improving access to education and improving education quality.
- The *Decentralisation Policy* aims at decentralising certain institutions and responsibilities and empowering the 13 regions of the country.
- The *National Drought Policy (1995/96)*, currently being updated, was developed to reduce excessive government expenditure on relief programmes during periods of drought. A Drought Fund established as a result of the policy has shifted the responsibilities for tackling drought away from government to farmers through adoption of survival strategies.

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<sup>1</sup> The Act also provides for Aquaculture (Licensing) Regulations: applications, records and reports, information, register of licences and the inspection of register. Regulations concerning health management in aquaculture facilities as well as the protection of the aquatic environment are spelled out.

1.85 A new *Food Safety Bill* (2006) with a comprehensive situational analysis of the existing legislation and institutional framework for dealing with food safety risks has resulted from the FAO assisted Capacity Building and Assistance in the Review of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Legislation project.

1.86 The NPFS is consistent with and supports the above policies, strategies and legislation.

### **National Development Planning**

1.87 In addition to national development policies and strategies GRN has introduced the National Development Plans 1 and 2 (NDP1 1995-2000; NDP2 2001-2005) aimed at improving agricultural production and national and household food security, reducing poverty, creating employment, correcting imbalances in income distribution and encouraging economic growth. A brief review of the progress made towards the achievement of the national development objectives, targets and strategies of NDP2 and the targets for the agricultural sector under NDP2 (2001-2005) is given below.

#### **Second National Development Plan**

1.88 Under NDP2 there are nine national development objectives and 14 national development targets. The National development objectives for NDP2 are to: (i) reduce poverty; (ii) create employment; (iii) promote economic empowerment; (iv) stimulate and sustain economic growth; (v) reduce inequalities in income distribution; (vi) reduce regional development inequalities; (vii) promote gender equality and equity; (viii) enhance environmental and ecological sustainability; and (ix) combat the further spread of HIV/AIDS. The appraisal of the progress made over the five years (2000/01-2005/06) towards achieving the 14 national development targets set by the government for NDP2 is briefly discussed in the next section.

1.89 **Achievement of NDP2 National Development Targets.** The economy showed some positive growth over most of the period and achieved an average real GDP growth of 4.68 percent per year which is slightly above the NDP2 target of 4.3 percent. Investment (or fixed capital formation) increased by an average rate of 12.4 percent per year, which is above the set target of 4.1 percent per year. The private sector's share of gross fixed capital formation (investment), in 1995 constant prices increased from 68.4 to 73.8 percent but not enough to reach the target of 90 percent. The average share of private sector investment in GDP increased to 21.8 percent and as such it satisfied the 20 percent target. The country remains highly dependent on primary commodities as a source of export earnings which by 2005 accounted for 79.8 percent of Namibia's exports, hence failed to satisfy the 50 percent target. Regarding, budget deficit, an average of 2.76 percent of GDP was achieved, which is below the 3 percent benchmark, as a result of prudent fiscal management.

1.90 The contribution of SME sector to GDP increased from 8 percent in 2002 to 11.0 percent in 2003. Thus, by 2003 the SME sector had accomplished the set target of 10 percent of GDP. The available data for the period 2000-2004, indicate a decline in total employment by 10.8 percent from 431 745 to 385 329. This translates into a decrease in jobs by 2.2 percent per year during this period which is below the target of 2.6 percent per year. The Labour Force Survey data (IPPR, 2000-2004) revealed a small increase in the number of jobs in manufacturing from 5.3 percent of total employment in 2000 and to 6.2 percent in 2004. Thus the set for target of 20 percent is far from being achieved and manufacturing sector remains the lowest contributors to total employment in Namibia.

1.91 The real Gross National Income (GNI) per capita increased by 10.3 percent from N\$9 410 in 2001 to N\$9 770 in 2005. Thus increase in real GNI per capita was slightly below the 12 percent target. According to the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2003/04), the Gini coefficient for Namibia fell from 0.7 to 0.60 but not yet below the NDP2 target of 0.60. Hence, indicating a presence of high degree of income disparities in the country. The 37.8 percent of households were classified as poor in the National Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) of 1993/94, this number declined to 28 percent according to the preliminary results of NHIES for 2003/04. This indicates that the proportion of the poor declined by 10.2 percent, thus 10 percent target level was achieved. The severely poor are those who spend more than 80 percent of their income on food. Between 1993/94 and 2003/04, the proportion of the severely poor households decreased from 8.7 percent to 4.0 percent. The proportion of the severely poor households reduced by 4.7 percent, this is slightly below the set target of 5 percent. Finally, there has been an increase of women representation in Parliament from 9 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2006, indicating that Namibia has made tremendous progress in women representation at parliament level but it is still below the NDP2 target of 35 percent.

1.92 Overall, out of 14 about half of the targets were achieved. This has two implications, first, those developments targets not fulfilled during NDP2 could to be revised and if found relevant could be included in the future plans otherwise all targets found to be unrealistic and unattainable should be dropped.

1.93 **Achievement of NDP2 National Development Objectives.** Assessment of progress made towards achieving the NDP2 development objectives, outcomes of the national development targets were used as proxy performance indicators. Out of nine national development objectives, six were assumed to be directly related to the 14 development targets. The three objectives which are not addressed by the 14 national development targets are those pertaining to: reducing in regional development inequalities; enhancing environmental sustainability; and combating further spread of HIV/AIDS.

1.94 Poverty has been reduced as indicated by the decline in the proportion of the poor and severely poor households. The Gross National Income per capita has increased by 10 percent. There has been a reduction in inequalities in income distribution shown by a drop in the Gini Coefficient from 0.70 to 0.60. The economy achieved an average growth rate of 4.68 percent per year and investment (fixed capital formation) increased at an average rate of 12 percent per year way above the target of 4.1 percent. The budget deficit target was achieved and a budget surplus obtained from 2006. The SME sector increased its contribution to GDP up to 11.0 percent. Gender equality and equity has been promoted as evidenced by the increase in women representation in parliament of 27 percent. However, the economy failed to reach targets with respect to employment creation which was slightly below target. The economy failed to attain a three-fold increase in the number of jobs in manufacturing but actually experienced a decline in jobs from 6.4 percent to 6.2 percent. It also failed to raise the level of private sector investment from 73 percent of overall investment in the country to 90 percent. The economy failed to reduce by half the share of primary commodities (which stood at 79.8 percent in 2005) in the country's total exports.

1.95 In summary, the Namibian economy is enjoying a stable macroeconomic environment with low inflation, and low interest rates and budget surplus as a result of pragmatic economic management and political stability and good governance. The environment is conducive to further public and private sector investment. However, the economy is still highly dependent on primary commodities for exports. The unemployment level is still high and inequality in income distribution is still a major concern. The manufacturing sector continues to play a minor role in employment creation. The service sector continues to be the major contributor to GDP. The high level of unemployment (30 percent) and high inequality in income distribution among Namibians

imply that some people will be unable either to produce or to buy adequate food to meet their household requirements, as such household food security remains a major concern that deserves some attention in Namibia.

1.96 **Agricultural Sector Objectives and Programmes under the NDP2.** The overall objective for the agriculture sector, as defined in the NDP 2 Mission Statement for the agriculture sector is to contribute to the improvement of levels of household and national food security, and to create employment opportunities in order to secure a foundation for sustainable and equitable growth throughout the economy. This mission is to be accomplished through achieving four immediate objectives in the five year NDP2 period. These objectives are summarized as: (i) to increase production (at national and household levels); (ii) improve agricultural balance of trade; (iii) promote complementary farmer livelihood opportunities; and (iv) to increase in country value added.

1.97 In support of the above stated goal and objectives there are about 60 projects grouped under ten main programmes for the Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Sector of NDP2. The total initial budget of the ten programmes was close to one billion N\$<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> (i) Farming Systems Research and Extension N\$106 784; (ii) Support to crop and livestock production diversification N\$145 924; (iii) Support to marketing, trade & post-harvest operations N\$12 745; (iv) Agricultural services & services reform N\$53 749; (v) Agricultural & microfinance schemes N\$183 641; (vi) Agricultural information system N\$9 004; (vii) Strengthening human resources & institutional capacity N\$18 500; (viii) Protection & quality assurance & safety N\$9 004; (ix) Support to food security N\$302 090; (x) Development of MAWRD N\$78 534; Total Agriculture Programme Cost N\$951 900 000.

## 1.98 **Progress made towards attainment of NDP2 targets for the Agricultural Sector.**

There are 35 performance indicators or targets for measuring progress in achieving the objectives set for the agricultural sector during the NDP2 period. The mid-term review (MTR) of the agricultural sector concluded that six targets be maintained, 14 targets be redefined and 15 targets be abandoned altogether because they do not conform to the basic principles of target definition, i.e. SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound). Of this revised number, the six maintained targets plus eight redefined targets were considered for review on the grounds of data availability and satisfying the SMART criteria. Assessment of these 14 targets shows that the majority has not or not satisfactorily been achieved<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 1. *Increase total agricultural output by 5 percent in real terms*: Over the period 2001-2005, agricultural output (in constant 1995 prices) increased at an average rate of 2.2 percent per annum. 2. *Increase contribution of total agricultural output to 10 percent of GDP*: The average contribution of total agricultural output to GDP (current prices) during the NDP2 period was estimated to be 5.24 percent. 4. *Influence the establishment of at least 10 non-agricultural/complementary enterprises in each agricultural subdivision during the plan period*: Attempts were made to establish a number of non-farm income generating activities in most regions, e.g. bread baking, sewing, basket weaving, pottery, art crafts, brick making, tourist rest camps, wild plants and fruits harvesting. 5. *75 percent of farmers aware of improved seeds and have access to them*: The extension impact baseline study found that an average of 72.5 percent of farmers reported buying improved seeds in the 2002/03 season in the six main crop growing regions. 6. *Reduce value of agricultural imports by 5 percent*: The value agricultural imports (comprising of agricultural products and meat and meat products recorded in the National Accounts in constant 1995 prices) increased from N\$364 million to N\$509 million over period 2001-2005. Even the food grain imports (maize and wheat) increased steadily for most of the NDP2 period from 2001 to 2003. 10. *Raise exports of internationally acceptable agricultural products by N\$200 million in real terms by 2006*: Overall, the value of primary and manufactured livestock product exports rose marginally by N\$140 million in the first two years of NDP2, then dropped by N\$105 million for a year and then increased by N\$37 million and stayed steadily at N\$2 700 million in the last two years of NDP2. 17. *Reduce farmer to FSRE-extensionist ratio in communal areas by 10 percent from current ratio of 1:3000*: The ratio given as the baseline is inaccurate. Overall, the national average ratio of professional extensionist to farmers is 1:746. In the North Central Division, the average ratio is 1:1,425, and it is 1:474 for the rest of the regions. 18. *Six FSRE Units established, equipped and effectively operational by 2006*: The MTR noted that five FSRE units were established (at Katima Mulilo, Rundu, Ongwediwa, Opuwo, and Mariental) at the start of the NDP2 period, but none were adequately staffed or effectively operational. By 2003, the DARD abandoned a unit-based strategy for implementing the FSRE approach. Instead it established a single National FSRE Support Unit. 19. *All agricultural service providers have access to website agricultural information by 2006*: All the main agricultural service providers namely; DART, DEES, and DVS, had email addresses by 2003. 20. *10 percent of communal farmers receive relevant information timely*: The extension impact baseline survey of 2002/03 estimated that an average of 45.2 percent of surveyed farmers nationally reported receiving information from extension personnel directly (excluding radio and print media) in the preceding year. 21. *Establish a coordinating body in each region that should meet monthly to review activities in the region*: All regional offices participate in a number of coordinating bodies including Regional Development Committees. 24. *A demand-driven sectoral human resources development plan elaborated by 2001 and implemented by 2002*: A DARD human resources development plan was developed in 2001 but not finalized and approved and not implemented. 27. *80 percent of the farmers receiving publicly provided services indicate satisfaction of service delivery throughout the plan period*: The percentages of farmers surveyed in an extension impact baseline study who stated that they were satisfied with extension services in general was 35 and 54.6 percent in the Kavango and Caprivi regions respectively. 29. *National Drought Policy fully implemented by 2005*: The experience of the 2003 drought revealed that several important provisions were not implemented.

### **Third National Development Plan**

1.99 The Third National Development Plan (NDP3) covers the period 2007/08-2011/12 and its development is still in progress<sup>1</sup>. Namibia's Vision 2030 sees the National Development Plans to be the main instruments to implement the policies and programmes to achieve the Vision. The NDP3 is the first systematic attempt to translate the Vision 2030 objectives into concrete policies and actions. Thus, the NDP3 is to be seen as the first medium-term strategic implementing tool towards systematic Vision achievement.

1.100 Planning for development enables the State to define the national goals based on the needs and priorities of the people, formulate policies, determine resources available and draw up expenditure plans to achieve the goals.

1.101 The main theme of the NDP3 is "Accelerated Economic Growth and Deepening Rural Development." The NDP3 framework utilises the eight major Vision 2030 objectives as the highest hierarchical desired results to guide the country's performance towards a prosperous and industrialised Namibia. Using the eight Vision 2030 objectives, the NDP3 identifies eight national priorities, which are named the Key Result Areas (KRAs).

1.102 The Key Result Areas are the following: KRA 1: Equality and Social Welfare; KRA 2: Peace, Security and Political Stability; KRA 3: Productive and Competitive Human Resources and Institutions; KRA 4: Competitive Economy; KRA 5: Quality of Life; KRA 6: Productive Utilization of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability; KRA 7: Knowledge Based and Technology Driven Nation; KRA 8: Regional and International Stability and Integration.

1.103 KRA 5 and 6 are the most relevant result areas to food security, but also others, notably KRA 1, 4 and 8, contain important element. The Key Result Areas are subdivided into NDP3 Goals, of which the following are the most important ones from the point of view of food security. KRA 5 has Goal 13: Affordable and Quality Healthcare, Goal 14: Reduced Spread of HIV/AIDS and its Effects, and Goal 15: Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger. KRA 6 has Goal 16: Optimal and Sustainable Utilization of Renewable and Non-renewable Resources and Goal 17: Environmental Sustainability.

1.104 The next level is the Subsector: this is the level where the hierarchical NDP3 top-down approach meets the bottom-up inputs resulting from the consultative processes involving the various representative entities and stakeholders at the regional and lower levels. Each subsector has identified the subsector goals, indicators, baselines and targets under the relevant NDP3 goal.

### **E. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON FOOD SECURITY**

1.105 In addition to the national initiatives described above, the Government of the Republic of Namibia has committed itself to several international agreements and obligations which have a bearing on a National Programme for Food Security.

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<sup>1</sup> The first draft (October 2007) is based on the submissions of the Thematic Working Groups including the Regions and other work undertaken by the National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Namibia. The draft document is in two volumes, with the first volume comprising the main Chapters and the second presenting the Public Sector Investment Programme. Part I of Volume 1 contains a Review of Implementation of the Second National Development Plan or NDP2: 2001/02 to 2005/06. The Third National Development Plan or NDP3: 2007/08 to 2011/12 is presented in Part II, with the NDP3 Implementation and Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Arrangements in Part III. Chapters 4 to 14 in Part II are summaries of the NDP3 submissions of the Thematic Working Groups. There are still some gaps in the document that need to be filled.

## Global Agreements and Conventions

### World Food Summit

1.106 The most direct global agreements on food security is the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which emanates from 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) and commits its signatories world-wide to '*achieving food security for all ... with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015*'.

1.107 The WFS also agreed on the WFS Plan of Action to achieve this goal. This plan concludes that in order to reduce hunger, action is required in ensuring enabling conditions, improving access to food, producing food, increasing the role of trade, dealing adequately with disaster and investing in food security.

1.108 To check on progress being made, nations met again in 2002. The Declaration of the 2002 World Food Summit: five years later reaffirmed its signatories' commitment to the 1996 Rome Declaration of the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food<sup>1</sup>. It further noted that, despite the efforts of many signatories, improvements are not happening at a rate that will achieve Rome's goal of a halving of the number of the world's undernourished people by 2015.

### Millennium Development Goals

1.109 At the Millennium Summit in New York in 2000, world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the goal of food security. Fighting hunger has also been included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as a key component of poverty reduction and social development efforts. The target of MGG-1 is to reduce the number of people who suffer from hunger by half by 2015.

1.110 FAO has emphasized that there are close causal linkages between reducing hunger and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. Reducing hunger and meeting basic needs of the poor will also widen their options, increase their chances for a healthier and longer life, use opportunities for education and allow them to pursue more sustainable production practices. The co-location of hunger, poverty and environmental degradation underline their linkages and the need for more multidimensional strategies for their lasting reduction.

1.111 The overall objective of the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) programme in Namibia is to alleviate rural poverty through economic transformation and accelerated economic growth. The programme purpose is to improve human resources capacity and skills, empowering

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<sup>1</sup> The Right to Food is the right of every person to have regular access to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and culturally acceptable food for an active, healthy life. It is the right to feed oneself in dignity, rather than the right to be fed. The World Food Summit: five years later decided to develop guidelines to support Members' efforts to realize the right of everyone to adequate food. In 2004 the Right to Food Guidelines were adopted unanimously by FAO members. The Right to Food Guidelines are a practical tool to assist countries in their efforts to eradicate hunger. The guidelines are a set of coherent recommendations on, among others, labour, land, water, genetic resources, sustainability, safety nets, education, and the international dimension. They also encourage the allocation of budgetary resources to anti-hunger and poverty programmes. By recognizing the Right to Food, governments have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil this right. In order to achieve the World Food Summit objective and Millennium Development Goal number one of reducing hunger by half by 2015, efforts are needed to give a voice to the hungry and to strengthen governments' capacity to meet their obligations.

the Namibian workforce to become more competent (knowledge, skills and attitude), and to increase productivity of (on-farm and off-farm) enterprises in rural areas<sup>1</sup>.

### **UN Sustainable Development Conventions**

1.112 The framework for sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development in relation to food security was elaborated in the *Programme of Action for Sustainable Development* (Agenda 21) of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro 1992. At the next UNCED summit in 2002, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was adopted.

1.113 Several important international conventions and agreements emanate from the 1992 UNCED, of which Namibia is a signatory: the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).

1.114 The NPFS is consistent with and supports the above UN conventions and agreements.

### **Regional Declarations and Initiatives**

1.115 The NPFS is also in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and other important African agreements on food security<sup>2</sup>.

### **Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme of NEPAD**

1.116 In an effort to halt and reverse the decline of the agricultural sector in the continent, the African ministers for agriculture unanimously adopted, at the 22nd FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held on 8 February 2002 in Cairo, a resolution laying down key steps to be taken in relation to agriculture in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

1.117 NEPAD's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) provides an integrated framework of development priorities aimed at restoring agricultural growth, rural development and food security in the African region. In essence, it seeks to implement the key recommendations on food security, poverty reduction and sustainable use of natural resources, made at recent global conferences in particular those relating to the declaration and reaffirmation of the MDGs. The CAADP comprises of five pillars: (i) expansion of area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (ii) improvement of rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access; (iii) enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger; (iv) development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption to sustain long-term productivity growth; and (v) sustainable

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<sup>1</sup> MCA Namibia, using a participatory consultative process, formulated the investment proposals in priority areas of Namibia's development, which are: (i) secondary and tertiary education, (ii) livestock production and marketing in communal areas, (iii) promotion of private and community-based investment in tourism, (iv) promotion of private sector based investment in the Green Scheme and indigenous natural products, and (v) improvement of rural road access. The total MCA programme budget is estimated at US\$515.4 million.

<sup>2</sup> These include the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, 2003, the Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa, 2004, the Dar Es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region, 2004, the Abuja Declaration by African Union Heads of State on Fertilisers and Seed Subsidy Credit, the 2003 SADC Regional Indicative Development Plan (RISDP) and relevant SADC Protocols, e.g. on Trade.

development of livestock, fisheries and forestry resources. The FAO has provided assistance to the CAADP Programme of Namibia<sup>1</sup>.

### **Maputo Declaration**

1.118 The signing of the Maputo Declaration in 2003 by Namibia is a commitment to the NEPAD/CAADP process to revitalize the agricultural sector including livestock, forestry and fisheries through special policies and strategies targeted at small-scale and traditional farmers. African heads of state and government made a commitment to raise the share of their national budgets allocated to agriculture and rural development to 10 percent within five years, to participate in a regional food reserve system, and to help establish the African Investment Bank, which is to give priority to investment in agricultural production.

1.119 In the MTEF period 2007-2010, the productive sectors as engines of growth would expect to receive a significant boost to unlock untapped opportunities especially agriculture, tourism and aquaculture. During 2007/08, the indicative target total expenditure for agriculture, lands and resettlements and rural development is set at N\$1 284 billion, representing 7.7 percent of the national budget. The anticipated expenditure on agriculture, lands and resettlement amount to 4.7 percent of the national budget. These indicative targets fall short of the commitment by African heads of state and government under the Maputo Declaration to raise allocation for agriculture and rural development to 10 percent of national budget.

## **F. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY**

1.120 The justification for a National Programme for Food Security is the Right to Food of every person. The Right to Food is the right to have regular access to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and culturally acceptable food for an active, healthy life. It is the right to feed oneself in dignity, rather than the right to be fed. With many people still deprived of enough food, the Right to Food is not just economically, morally and politically imperative - it is also a legal obligation.

1.121 In Namibia, a large proportion of the population are being faced with the impact of drought, HIV/AIDS and declining agricultural productivity. Under these conditions, ensuring food security at all levels is a difficult and complex matter, and requires collective action. A comprehensive and conducive National Programme for Food Security will contribute to providing an environment in which food security issues can be discussed and acted upon by all stakeholders.

1.122 The NPFS is to be fully integrated into national programmes through appropriate institutional mechanisms at policy and technical levels, which will be replicated at regional/provincial levels, bringing together local leaders, farmers and technicians with expertise in all areas of activity covered by the NPFS. The NPFS will provide a national framework to the region-specific Food Security and Nutrition Action Plans, where it will directly enhance the relevant food security and nutrition related projects, capacity and institution building and vulnerability assessment and monitoring in all 13 Regions of Namibia.

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<sup>1</sup> The Government of Namibia in an effort to reinforce its interventions aimed at fighting poverty and food insecurity, requested FAO in 2005 to assist with the preparation of a National Medium Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) and a portfolio of Bankable Investment Project Profiles in general support of the CAADP pillars. Until date, the status of the Bankable Projects is as such that none of them has yet been funded or implemented. However, most of the proposals have been incorporated in the NPFS framework and the Interventions Portfolio of Annex 2.

## 2. FOOD SECURITY FRAMEWORK

### A. GOAL OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

2.1 The long-term goal of the National Programme for Food Security is to ensure that:

*“All people in Namibia at all times, have physical, economic and social access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”*

2.2 The goal implies a substantial reduction in the degree and severity of malnutrition<sup>1</sup>, i.e. chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of all forms, among the men, and women, boys and girls, especially under-five's, expectant and lactating mothers of the population.

2.3 The goal is based on the four recognised pillars of food security, namely food availability, access to food, food utilisation and nutritional requirements, and stability in equitable food provision.

2.4 Access to the minimum essential food, which is sufficient, nutritionally adequate, and safe, as well as sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water, is considered a basic human right.

### B. OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

2.5 The National Programme for Food Security has four objectives related to the four pillars of food security.

- (i) The Specific Objective related to Pillar 1 Food Availability is: to ensure that a sufficient quantity of food of appropriate quality is available to all people in Namibia, through domestic production and imports.
- (ii) The Specific Objective related to Pillar 2 Food Access is: to ensure that there is access by all individuals in Namibia to adequate resources (entitlements)<sup>2</sup> to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- (iii) The Specific Objective related to Pillar 3 Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements is: to ensure that all individuals in Namibia reach a state of nutritional well being for which all physiological needs are met<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Malnutrition and food insecurity are not the same. While food security is an essential condition for good nutrition, it is not sufficient in itself. Hence, impact of the NPFS on nutrition will depend on simultaneous investments in health and care.

<sup>2</sup> Entitlements are defined as the set of all those commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which she lives (including traditional rights - e.g. access to common resources).

<sup>3</sup> This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security. It is not enough that someone is getting what appears to be an adequate quantity of food if that person is unable to make use of the food because he or she is often falling sick.

- (iv) The Specific Objective related to Pillar 4 Stability of Supply is: to ensure that all people in Namibia have access to adequate food at all times<sup>1</sup>.

### **C. FOOD SECURITY POLICY PRINCIPLES**

2.6 Certain development principles need to be accepted in reaching the stated objectives to maintain equity and to protect the public interest in food production, processing and utilisation. The National Programme for Food Security will therefore need to be predicated on the following principles:

- The fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
- The distribution of food supplies will be carried out equitably.
- The right to food security is an integral part of universal, interdependent, indivisible and inter-related human rights.
- The food insecure have the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, right to freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and impart information, including in relation to decision making about policies on realizing the right to adequate food.
- The rights of individuals over resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries, and livestock are to be respected and protected.
- Women, poor and disadvantaged segments of society are to have full and equal right to own land and other property, including the right to inherit.

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<sup>1</sup> They should not be at risk of losing access to food as a consequence of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis), or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year - seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

### 3. REVIEW OF PAST, PRESENT AND PIPELINE INTERVENTIONS

3.1 This chapter provides an overview of the results of a review of past, present and pipeline interventions related to food security, in order to find lessons learnt and identify good practices. The review covers a wide range of food security related interventions, programmes, projects and corresponding line functions<sup>1</sup>.

#### A. REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

##### Introduction

3.2 An overview of the findings of the review of past, present and future interventions is presented in Annex 1. The results are given in tabular form following a subdivision in a number of sections or sub sectors. No absolute limit of the starting point of past interventions was followed; for most this is approximately 10-15 years, but some older ones have been included if considered relevant.

3.3 The main elements of the review are the description of the intervention, including objectives and beneficiaries, and a brief appraisal of the final result. The information is presented as objective as possible, however dependant upon the reliability of the source of information and the interpretation made by the implementers of the intervention.

3.4 The interventions were subdivided into the following sections:

- Section A: Livestock (Animal Husbandry);
- Section B: Crop Production and Soil Fertility;
- Section C: Irrigation;
- Section D: Aquaculture;
- Section E: Household Food Security, Livelihoods and Nutrition;
- Section F: Agroprocessing and Marketing;
- Section G: Community Forestry.

3.5 For some sectors the indicators of success are easier to identify than for others. In addition, the time scale is not the same for all sectors, e.g. success from forestry interventions will take longer than from annual crop interventions. Most of the past and ongoing projects and interventions aimed at addressing food security are assessed as partially successfully. However, many interventions remained effective throughout project life but became less effective afterwards.

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<sup>1</sup> There are several reasons why it was difficult to appraise or review interventions in a consistent manner. The first is that interventions are often linked with ministerial line functions and for that reason difficult to appraise on their own merit. The second is that very often there is no complete record or reporting available of implementation history, results and achievements (not all organisations have an obligation to produce final or terminal reports). The third is an almost complete absence of monitoring and evaluation of the results of project implementation. The fourth is that organizations involved in the implementation are not able or may not be willing to share information.

## **Review Results**

3.6 The review shows that in general in most designs the role of the State is over-emphasised and the importance of quality inputs improved marketing and strengthened capacity knowledge are undervalued. In the case of aquaculture donor and public funds were used in an attempt to establish intensive community-managed fish farms.

3.7 The review of irrigation schemes shows that there is a fundamental lack of economic viability of schemes which has led to a magnitude of problems. Even schemes done for social reason must be economically viable for the users and managed in a sustainable way, even if there is a subsidy in the form of capital costs. The constraints of irrigation schemes appraised relate to the following aspects: economic viability, high capital and infrastructure cost, high operation costs, marketing and storage arrangements, operation and maintenance, beneficiary selection, scheme design, irrigator training, theft. The only positive sign was that some of the larger schemes do have a positive impact on national food security and export potential. The main reason for this is that they allow experienced commercial farmers access to the better resources in terms of land and water availability which is going against the objectives of the land reform process.

3.8 Also in most of the other subsectors there have been no demonstrated long-term successes, in particular in crop production, aquaculture and livestock although the latter also includes a number of successful interventions. There is a variety of constraints such as lack of continuity, lack of project completion, lack of funding, lack of expertise, poorly resourced extension service, poor infrastructure, etc.

3.9 Looking from the agroprocessing and marketing point of view, many interventions are mainly production-focused and are not clearly part of an integrated approach coordinating production with post production aspects; only few aim at commercial export markets. In the case of new irrigation initiatives, there are large scale projects with probable indirect provide benefits for poor people (employment generation), but are not necessarily oriented to directly benefiting them.

3.10 There have been important interventions of different size and duration, covering livestock (hides and skins, veterinary services, sheep, butchery, slaughter house, dairy), fruits and vegetables, grains (mainly pearl millet), indigenous products, and SPS legislation. Marketing problems seem to be the main constraints, probably related to the lack of integrated and comprehensive approaches linking the whole value chain. However, some interventions have actually considered the marketing aspects, and some of the processing ones. Lack of proper infrastructure has also been an important issue, as it is the lack of enabling institutional frameworks, and low entrepreneurial capacity.

3.11 In their totality, livelihood and community development interventions are the most fragmented and uncoordinated interventions and therefore difficult to assess in terms of success and sustainability. Most interventions are reported successful shortly after implementation, but a post-project impact assessment is normally not available.

## **B. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

3.12 The list of appraised interventions in Annex 1 forms a useful tool in combination with the proposed interventions of the National Programme for Food Security (Annex 2). Past and present related interventions and activities will give an indication of good practices and may be used as an indicator for feasibility and success.

## Conclusions

3.13 In general, the degree and type of coverage of post-production issues varies from one intervention to the other, without an apparent consistent and comprehensive approach. There seems to be less attention given to agroprocessing and marketing, and to quality assurance and chain coordination aspects. Competitiveness of value chains is rarely addressed. Effects (direct or indirect) to food security are not clear or not shown.

3.14 Most of the projects undertaken in the past and present are reported by the implementers as successful. This relates basically to the actual implementation of the project or intervention and seldom goes beyond the description of outputs and activities.

3.15 Assessments of the impact or the lasting influence of a completed project or intervention are normally not undertaken. Although monitoring and evaluation is often written into an intervention, there appear to be no reporting or other accounting on the effect of a project after closing.

3.16 The apparent lack of sustainability is the main lesson that can be learnt from the review of past and present interventions. Many interventions cannot be recalled or remembered only a few years after implementation, let alone the results. Reasons for the lack of sustainability include the following: (i) aims and objectives of interventions not clear; (ii) lack of organizational structure and coordination; (iii) irregular funding; (iv) too short period set for implementation, (v) lack of capacity building; (vi) insufficient monitoring and evaluation; (vii) absence of impact assessment; and (viii) emphasis on relief intervention rather than recovery and development.

## Recommendations

3.17 A general recommendation is that the programme must concentrate on profitable private investments with high probabilities for success. Community management must be replaced by private entrepreneurship. Subsidised public sector inputs must be replaced by private service providers who make a profit. These and some other<sup>1</sup> recommendations and conclusions have been reached for the aquaculture development, however in general they are also relevant to other subsectors<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Top-down implantation of farms in ill-chosen sites must be replaced by bottom-up promotion where producers are convinced of the viability of the activity and “pull down” demand-driven services. Economies of scale must be put to advantage in programme development, service delivery and marketing. Formulators should benefit from global experiences and trends. The public sector must streamline and revise its roles and responsibilities. The national programme must be built on clusters of functioning and profitable private farms that can cost-effectively be replicated in suitable sites across the country.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted, however, that although commercial industrialisation is a general government strategy, in practise a dual approach is followed to also provide subsidised services (credits and agricultural services such as ploughing, seeds, fertilisers) to the rural poor that are not able to afford such services. It is therefore suggested by government that before subsidised public sector inputs are phased out, exiting strategies must be worked out from the initial planning stage of projects and programmes to ensure availability of finance for continuity (MAWF point of view - communicated 11-10-07).

3.18 Also with respect to irrigation interventions similar considerations prevail, e.g. that economic viability is a must and certain investments (e.g. gravity fed schemes close to market) perform better than others. The economics of investment improve when investments are multi-functional, e.g. where irrigation is combined with hydropower or aquaculture<sup>1</sup>.

3.19 Post production aspects, concretely agroprocessing and marketing, and their coordination within integrated value chains, need to be strengthened in future interventions.

3.20 Several of the appraised past and present projects are candidates for alternative service delivery. They should either be run semi-autonomous from government to escape being subjected to government bureaucratic hindrances or be handed over to the private sector.

3.21 General recommendations addressing the constrains identified by the review would be to: (i) strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems and impact assessment and incorporate these elements as a standard component; (ii) address the issue of ownership and empowering the poor in the design of interventions, e.g. community-driven with beneficiaries contributing financially; (iii) include capacity building and training of beneficiaries as a core element in the design of interventions; (iv) improve the design of interventions through clear objectives and expected outcomes; (v) emphasize the recovery aspect of emergency interventions rather than the relief aspect; and (vi) strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders involved.

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<sup>1</sup> A few suggestions are provided to give an indication of the directions the country could go to make irrigation more successful. Government can make complementary investment in infrastructure (roads, markets, electrification, etc.) to maximize the return on irrigation investment. Farmers should be involved in participatory planning and should assume responsibility for management, operation and maintenance on his irrigation plot. Government managed schemes rarely work; private sector is much more successful. Government's role in promoting irrigation within a pro-poor development strategy is to develop policies for agricultural growth, invest in rural development, develop legal and institutional framework and invest in infrastructure, research and development. Private/public investments (e.g. Green Scheme) have an important role where risks are too high for the private sector and/or government wants to promote a social aspect. Public/private partnerships must be regulated by very clear contracts covering roles and responsibilities of each party. Contracts must be closely monitored and enforced from government side. Long-term commitments of government and/or donors are required during the establishment of schemes.

## 4. THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

4.1 The National Programme for Food Security consists of a comprehensive framework presenting key policy objectives (overview below), major food security issues and proposed strategies for achieving the policy objectives. Interventions are proposed to address the identified issues (references given to Annex 2 for detailed proposals) and linkages to corresponding projects and programmes as formulated in major government and donor strategic and planning documents.

<p><b>PILLAR 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY</b></p> <p><b>1.1 An Enabling Environment for Food Supply</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Promoting Sustainable Environmental Management</p> <p>1.1.2 Improving Sustainable Utilisation of Land &amp; Water Resources</p> <p>1.1.3 Enhancing Research and Extension Services</p> <p>1.1.4 Improving Farm Operations and Mechanisation</p> <p>1.1.5 Improving Rural and Agricultural Infrastructure</p> <p>1.1.6 Improving Institutional Framework for Food Post-production</p> <p>1.1.7 Monitoring and Evaluating Food Security and Agricultural Production</p> <p>1.1.8 Facilitating Access to Agricultural Inputs and Credit</p> <p>1.1.9 Addressing the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Production</p> <p>1.1.10 Enhancing the Role of Women &amp; Youth in Food Production</p> <p>1.1.11 Facilitating Reliable Food Distribution Systems</p> <p><b>1.2 Domestic Food Production</b></p> <p>1.2.1 Improving Livestock Production</p> <p>1.2.2 Increasing the Role of Fisheries and Aquaculture</p> <p>1.2.3 Developing Irrigated Agriculture for Food Production</p> <p>1.2.4 Improving and Diversifying Rainfed Arable Crop Production</p> <p>1.2.5 Increasing Food Supply from Community Forestry</p> <p><b>1.3 Food Commercial Transactions and Food Aid</b></p> <p>1.3.1 Regulating Food Commercial Transactions</p> <p>1.3.2 Improving the Effectiveness of the Management of Food Aid</p> <p><b>PILLAR 2: FOOD ACCESS</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Access to Common Resources</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Improving Access to Land and Water Resources</p> <p>2.1.2 Ensuring Access Rights to Forest and Veld Resources</p>	<p><b>2.2 Access to Appropriate Food</b></p> <p>2.2.1 Consolidating General Entitlements</p> <p>2.2.2 Enhancing the Role of Livestock in Access to Food</p> <p>2.2.3 Promoting Processing, Value-adding and Marketing</p> <p>2.2.4 Promoting Alternative Rural Livelihoods</p> <p><b>2.3 Access to Food by the Poor and Vulnerable</b></p> <p>2.3.1 Delivering Food to Poor and Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>2.3.2 Promoting General School Feeding Schemes</p> <p>2.3.3 Improving Safety Nets</p> <p><b>PILLAR 3: FOOD UTILISATION AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Food Utilization</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Adopting Healthy Lifestyles</p> <p>3.1.2 Promoting Food and Dietary Diversification</p> <p><b>3.2 Nutritional Requirements</b></p> <p>3.2.1 Promoting Awareness of Nutrient Requirements</p> <p>3.2.2 Combating Malnutrition in the Poor and Vulnerable</p> <p>3.2.3 Promoting Management of Micronutrient Deficiency Disorders</p> <p><b>3.3 Health Care and Sanitation</b></p> <p>3.3.1 Promoting Nutrition in Managing Communicable and other Diseases</p> <p>3.3.2 Improving Environmental Health and Access to Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p><b>PILLAR 4: STABILITY IN EQUITABLE FOOD PROVISION</b></p> <p><b>4.1 Disaster Management</b></p> <p>4.2.1 Improving Disaster Preparedness and Response</p> <p>4.2.2 Mitigating the Effects of Drought</p> <p><b>4.2 Long-term Environmental Modifications</b></p> <p>4.3.1 Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>4.3.2 Combating Desertification</p> <p>4.3.3 Conserving and Managing Agro- and Biological Diversity</p> <p>4.3.4 Adopting Biotechnological Innovations</p>
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## **A. PILLAR 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY**

4.2 Increased agricultural productivity enables farmers to grow more food, which translates into better diets and, under market conditions that offer a level playing field, into higher farm incomes. With more money, farmers are more likely to diversify production and grow higher-value crops<sup>1</sup>, benefiting not only themselves but also the economy as a whole. To obtain higher agricultural productivity will require appropriate inputs and other agricultural technologies matched to the local agroclimate, labour, and market needs of small-scale farmers. These technologies, which must be environmentally friendly, will come from both conventional and newer scientific approaches.

4.3 Pillar 1 is supported by three sub-pillars, namely (a) an enabling environment; (b) domestic food production; and (c) food imports and aid.

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<sup>1</sup> One of the strategies of Namibia to develop the crop production sector, also focusing on domestic fresh produce (horticulture), alternative crops, indigenous crops, as well as mahangu, maize and wheat.

<b>PILLAR 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY</b>					
<b>1.1 An Enabling Environment for Food Supply</b>					
1.1.1 Policy Objective: To promote environmental and natural resource management in support of increased food security and food production <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues:		Main Strategies:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing environmental degradation and over-exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>- Inadequate protection of natural resources, including forests, veldt, soils, watersheds, water sources, biodiversity, etc.</li> <li>- Insufficient community environmental awareness and knowledge of habitats</li> <li>- Inadequate natural resource management skills among communities</li> <li>- Insufficient participation of communities in environmental protection and management</li> <li>- Insufficient financial and human capacity support to Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programmes</li> <li>- Lack of coordination among CBNRM programmes</li> <li>- Insufficient implementation of the forest and veld fire management policy</li> <li>- In-adequate natural resource and environmental management plans</li> <li>- Environmental policy framework not comprehensive:1995 Environmental Bill not enacted</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the management of natural resources, through conservation and application of EIA and other regulations.</li> <li>- Increase community environmental awareness through natural resource and environmental training programmes</li> <li>- Provide incentives to encourage efficient use of natural resources.</li> <li>- Increase community participation in environmental management and transfer sustainable natural resource management to rural communities through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships.</li> <li>- Accelerate the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme and expand forest and other natural resource management to additional areas.</li> <li>- Institute proper coordination of CBNRM programmes</li> <li>- Implement the forest and veld fire monitoring and management policy.</li> <li>- Prepare sustainable natural resource management plans in areas critical for food production and supply.</li> <li>- Complete the environmental policy and legislative framework.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Community Forestry in North Eastern Namibia (CFNEN) - Phase 3 & 4 <sup>2</sup>	To assist in the preservation and sustainable use of the natural forests in the communal lands of North-Eastern Namibia by local communities contributing to improved livelihood of the people. To promote Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).	Establishment of: 40 Community forests; wood and NWFPs based businesses; Forestry related Land Use Plans; Nurseries, fruit and vegetable gardening promoted; Forest Management Bodies & Committees operational. Processing and marketing of forest products improved, and Project awareness, education and public relations promoted;	Local communities income generation through sustainable forest management including harvesting, processing and marketing of wood products and NWFPs	€3.5 million (N\$31.5 million); German Development Bank (KfW).	40 Community forests established. Forest Management Committees operational. Forestry related Land Use Plans elaborated. Wood and NWFPs based businesses established. Nurseries, fruit & vegetable gardens promoted.
1.1.2 Policy Objective: To use land and water efficiently according to their bio-physical suitability and economic viability <sup>3</sup>					
Main Issues:		Main Strategies:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient application of Agro-ecological Zoning (AEZ), in particular in view of</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the application of AEZ, and revise the system periodically in order to respond to climate change.</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b Goal 17: Environmental Sustainability, Subsector Environment. NPFS Workshop Priority: Support to develop comprehensive environmental policy framework. Corresponding NDP2 Forestry Programme: Community Forest Management and Utilisation. Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.2.1 and 2.2.3: Community-based Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity Conservation.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 2 Forestry: strategy/programme.

<sup>3</sup> Linkage with: Integrated Farming Support Programme for Resettled Farmers (2.1.1 Development Project). Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b (Goal 17) Environmental Sustainability & KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources. Corresponding NDP2 Water Programme: Integrated Water Resources Management Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.2.2: Integrated Land Use Planning and Water Management.

<p>dominant low soil fertility and poor land quality, and only scarce higher land suitability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inefficient use of water resources and depletion of important environmental flows</li> <li>- Conflicting land uses and lack of application of sustainable land use planning</li> <li>- Inadequate soil and water conservation and insufficient community involvement in land rehabilitation</li> <li>- Increase of invasive alien species and bush encroachment</li> <li>- Monitoring of AIS not in place</li> <li>- Reduced application of Indigenous practices for improving soil fertility</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement effective water catchment's management practices according to national water policies and legislation and improve coordination and planning in cross-border shared water resources.</li> <li>- Develop and maintain databases and GIS to store and display biophysical, social and economic information pertaining to land use planning.</li> <li>- Coordinate, prepares and implement land use plans to intensify food and other production.</li> <li>- Promote soil and water conservation measures and implement community-based programmes for land rehabilitation.</li> <li>- Establish and increase programmes to remove and control invasive alien species and bush encroachment.</li> <li>- Introduce with monitoring programmes</li> <li>- Promote indigenous practices for improving soil fertility.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<p>Strengthening Land Use Planning Capability and Implementation of Regional and Communal Land Use Plans for Reduction of Food Insecurity and Poverty (<i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i>)<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>To promote and implement sustainable land use and management at national and regional level</p> <p>Building and strengthening capacity of land institutions at national and regional level</p> <p>Strengthening capacity of land users on sustainable land use, soil conservation and land rehabilitation.</p> <p>Promote community involvement in the implementation of local land use plans</p>	<p>A policy framework for agricultural and environmental development, implemented by functional land use planning and management institutions at national and regional level. The regional offices are equipped with an efficient land use planning capability, producing land use plans at constituency and community level aiming at improving rational and sustainable land use and rehabilitation of degraded land. The national institution will coordinate activities nationally, assist the regions and provide expert advice.</p>	<p>National and regional institutions and communities that will be involved in training and provision of equipment. The nation will benefit as a result of improved planning capacity</p>	<p>N\$15 million GRN, donors</p>	
<p>1.1.3 Policy Objective: To enhance applied agricultural and environmental research and extension, focusing on subjects critical to reach solutions needed to enhance food security<sup>2</sup></p>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate overall capacity in agricultural research and extension services</li> <li>- Lack of a clear vision related to food security in research and extension</li> <li>- Unsatisfactory applied research on plant breeding, particularly on indigenous plants, to improve food security and value-adding to medicinal or nutritional plants</li> <li>- Insufficient research on drought tolerant varieties, forestry, agroforestry, irrigation, water use efficiency and soil fertility</li> <li>- Slow decentralization of research to regions and poor access of farmers to research results and extension services</li> <li>- Unsatisfactory linkages and collaboration among government research institutions, government extension services, the University of Namibia, NGOs, farmers, farmers organisations</li> <li>- Insufficient utilisation of research results from regional (SADC) research institutions</li> <li>- Lack of stakeholder participation in FSRE</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce appropriate management principles in research and extension, provide adequate training and capacity building and strengthen the technical and financial support.</li> <li>- Develop a comprehensive National Research Policy encompassing food security issues.</li> <li>- Develop a National Food and Nutrition Research Centre to coordinate food research activities (see also 1.1.6)</li> <li>- Promote demand-driven research and extension aimed at improving food security; strengthen FSRE approach.</li> <li>- Facilitate capacity building in relevant fields to researchers and extension workers and establish research development programmes: e.g. improve applied research on diversification, plant breeding, indigenous and drought tolerant plants, forestry and agroforestry, water use efficiency and soil fertility.</li> <li>- Improve decentralisation and strengthen farmer-based organisations in order to improve effectiveness of extension service delivery to farmers, e.g. through Rural Development Centres.</li> <li>- Expand extension services to all resettlement initiatives.</li> <li>- Promote the cooperation between Regional Science and Technology Institutions to increase exchange of results</li> <li>- Review and strengthen linkages on research, technology transfer and extension between government institutions and other stakeholders, including agricultural and farmers unions, as well as with international institutions.</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b (Goal 17) Environmental Sustainability, Subsector Environment: Integrated Sustainable Land Management.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources & KRA7 Knowledge-based and Technology Driven Nation: Research. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile D5: Implementation of the National Extension Policy and Strategy. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Farming Systems Research and Extension Programme (FSRE). Corresponding NPRAP Action 23: Extension Services to Poor Farmers.

<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Enhancing Forestry Research to Support Community Forestry ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	To establish sustainable agro- and community forestry practices in support of income generation and food security. Immediate objective: To establish a well trained and equipped forestry research unit capable of conducting research and developing education and training programmes for community development.	A well trained and equipped forestry research unit capable of conducting research and developing education and training programmes for community development. Community members trained in sustainable utilization of forest resources and in enrichment planting and reclamation of degraded forests. Sustainable agroforestry systems established.	DoF Forestry Research Division (immediate) Local communities through improved community- and agroforestry practices (final)	N\$8 750 000 - Government and Donors	Forestry research unit with equipment and trained staff (numbers) Number of pilot sites Number of community members trained in community and agroforestry practices
1.1.4 Policy Objective: To improve farm productivity through improved farm operations and mechanisation <sup>2</sup>					
Main Issues: - Lack of clarity and uniformity in strategies related to improve farm operations and mechanisation of smallholder farmers - Poor quality draught animals in most places and insufficient management and control from Veterinary Services - Smallholders' fields are too small to warrant optimal economic use of tractors and the vast majority of rural households cannot afford private farm machinery - General lack of technical and commercial skills of smallholder farmers in the implementation of mechanised farming, including maintenance of machinery - Inadequate availability of spare parts and repair services at farm and regional level		Main Strategies: - Review current strategies with respect to farm operations and mechanisation and the different target groups of smallholders. - Analyse the current situation with respect to mechanisation, in particular current need and future trends for tractor. - Evaluate the role and availability of draught animal power and assess its relevance and efficiency as a source of power for smallholders. - Extend Draught Power benefits to all smallholder farmers interested. - Investigate the options for land consolidation on communal land, e.g. through formation of blocks of land and resettlement, to make farming more efficient and mechanisation cost effective. - Promote private initiatives to promote mechanised farming?? - Research and develop appropriate and low cost technologies for processing, e.g. threshers, shellers and cleaners.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Smallholder Farming Technology in Improving Rainfed Crop Production ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To increase agronomic productivity and profitability in rural areas that will ensure household food security. To increase crop yields through improvement of farm labour productivity, draught animal power and agronomic management for more sustainable rainfed crop production methods. To apply suitable technology through research and extension and supply of affordable but simple farm machinery, and labour saving technologies for more sustainable crop production.	Increased farmers' capacity through training on building awareness for appropriate use of implements and on farming practices. Strengthened of women empowerment in crop production Dissemination of information on marketing and partnerships with input suppliers. Better implement and draught animal utilization practices in farming systems. Improved indigenous cultivation systems that promotes land conservation practices.	10 000 of the current small scale rainfed grain producers in the target regions have improved yields through use of DAP implements, farmer-to-farmer extensionists, and improved agronomic cultural practices.	N\$11 million GRN, donors, beneficiaries	3 000 of the current small scale rainfed grain producers in the target regions have improved yields
Integrated Crop Research and Extension Services for Improved Food Security ( <i>development project - proposed</i> )	To develop and demonstrate productive and sustainable farming systems in the NCAs, seeking to improve food security and economic well-being through innovative crop research and extension,	Crop productivity, socio-economic and institutional characterization of target population established, and constraints to farm productivity in the cereal-based smallholder rainfed sector identified.	The final beneficiaries of this project will be about 1 000 smallholder	N\$2.1 million GRN, donors,	

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 2 Forestry: strategy.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 6) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 6 Agriculture. Corresponding NDP3 Agriculture Programme: Agricultural Services Facilities and Services Reform Programme. Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.1.1: Subsistence Farmers Technology and Productivity.

<i>intervention Annex 2)</i>	whilst maintaining the rather fragile natural resource base.	Improved drought-tolerant crops and varieties integrated with verified soil, water and crop management practices appropriate to smallholder agriculture promoted. Alternative farmer-market linkage models that provide incentives to adopt improved crop, soil and water management options evaluated and promoted (link to AP&M proposal).	farming households in the NCAs, who will gain well-tested crop and management strategies that optimize natural resource use.		
1.1.5 Policy Objective: To improve rural and agricultural infrastructure that improve the efficiency of food chains <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Insufficient or deficiently managed marketing infrastructure for agricultural and livestock products (i.e. market outlets, marketing hubs, storage, among others) - Insufficient or deficiently managed or maintained rural and agricultural infrastructure other than marketing ones - Insufficient and inadequate long-term decentralised grain storage facilities at regional level - Insufficient non-grain storage facilities in many parts of the country		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - To establish infrastructure for grain storage; perishable produce handling, storage, processing and marketing; livestock processing and marketing, and related management practices - Improve and maintain appropriate long-term grain storage facilities (depots) at regional levels: Katima, Rundu, Ohangwena, Okongo, Ongwediva and Omuthiya (Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshana, Omusati and Oshikoto Regions) and also at subregional levels where needed - Establish appropriate storage facilities for non-grain crops at strategic regional and district points. - Build capacity to manage regional and district strategic storage facilities			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Development of Infrastructure for Marketing Horticultural Produce <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>	To enhance the performance of the FV value chain through improving existing or developing new marketing infrastructure To improve marketing infrastructure for marketing horticultural produce To promote the development of organizational structures that will allow an adequate management of the marketing infrastructure established	A fully equipped Central Market in Windhoek 2 district markets (one in Oshakati and other in Rundu are constructed) 5 hubs are established and functioning (Uutapi, Kalima, Mulilo, Mariental, Tsumeb, Noordoewer/Aussenkehr)	FV growers, traders, processors, logistic providers and other related services providers (direct) Poor-resource households (final)	US\$22.3 million (estimated)	Fully equipped Central Market in Windhoek 2 district markets (Oshakati & Rundu) 5 hubs established and functioning (in Uutapi, Kalima, Mulilo, Tsumeb Noordoewer/Aussenkehr, Mariental,
1.1.6 Policy Objective: To Improve the Institutional Framework for Food Post-production <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Government price control on certain products discourages production - Inadequate market information and not readily accessible to producers (Fruits and vegetables/ Grains/Livestock/ Indigenous plants) - Lack of quality control and quality-assurance systems (all subsectors), including risk analysis, and of a national coordination on food and nutrition quality control. - Lack of national food quality and nutrition standards - Fragmented activities related to marketing and lack of coordination within various departments of MAWF dealing with marketing - Lack of or inadequate technology development and transfer capacity		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - To improve the policy-making and operational capacities regarding marketing and trade (i.e. pricing policy and market regulatory mechanisms) - Develop/implement national nutrition and food quality safety standards and control systems, including Codex application - Develop integrated market information systems and support producers in marketing information interpretation			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA4b, Infrastructure. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 2 – Action 2.3 Improve Livestock Marketing Infrastructure. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment B: Rural Access Roads.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA4c Industrialisation: National Standards Body. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Protection and Quality Assurance and Safety in Agriculture.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish a national food quality control system and institutional framework<sup>1</sup></li> <li>- To establish an institutional framework within MAWF (marketing coordination unit) to coordinate and manage agricultural marketing issues</li> <li>- Undertake food quality and nutrition surveys and monitoring systems</li> <li>- Enhancement of technology development and transfer capacity</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Enhancement of Food Quality and Safety: National and Local Quality Control Systems and Institutional Frameworks ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	<p>To enhance quality and safety of grains, fruits and vegetables, livestock, and non-food products to meet both local and international market requirements and assure consumer protection.</p> <p>To assist policy makers to design policies to promote comprehensive quality control systems, including a national food control authority</p> <p>To strengthen institutional capacity and coordination to implement comprehensive and effective quality and safety control systems</p> <p>To strengthen national capacity for quality assurance tools and quality management</p> <p>To strengthen national and local infrastructure for quality control</p>	<p>National policies have been issued and updated and a coordinating authority established for quality control and consumer protection</p> <p>A comprehensive food quality and safety control system has been established, with the required organization for efficient action at the different steps of value chains</p> <p>25 professionals and 25 technicians trained in inspection, certification, traceability, GHP, HACCP and standards application, and quality management</p> <p>25 laboratory technicians trained in standard quality control laboratory methods and sampling techniques</p> <p>At least two laboratories equipped and ISO certified for quality control and grading</p>	<p>High level policy makers and sector managers in Government, professionals working in support to value chains, extension workers, trainers, and chain agents (direct)</p> <p>Poor-resource households and all consumers (final)</p>	<p>Quality control laboratories US\$1 million</p> <p>Other components US\$0.5 million</p> <p>Total US\$1.5 millions (estimated)</p>	<p>Updated national food quality control policies</p> <p>Food quality and safety control system in place</p> <p>25 professionals and 50 technicians trained</p> <p>2 laboratories equipped and ISO certified for quality control and grading</p>
Improvement of Innovation Capacity: Applied Research, Technology Development and Transfer in Post-production Handling, Processing and Marketing ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	<p>To improve the national capacity to implement innovations and increase competitiveness of value chains in support to food security</p> <p>To assist policy makers to design policies to promote and support applied research, technology development and transfer</p> <p>To strengthen institutional infrastructure, capacity and coordination to implement comprehensive and effective innovation programmes</p> <p>To strengthen specific capacity to generate and transfer cost-effective technologies. and provide extension services, for post-production handling, processing and marketing of grains, fruits and vegetables, livestock, and non-food products</p> <p>To strengthen specific capacity to design and carry out market research, case studies, feasibility studies</p>	<p>National policies have been issued and updated for technological and management innovation of value chains</p> <p>At least one pilot plant established for processing of each of: grains, fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy, indigenous products and hides and skins.</p> <p>25 professionals and 25 technicians trained in post-production handling, processing and marketing technologies</p> <p>25 professionals and 25 technicians trained in market research, feasibility studies and economic evaluations</p> <p>At least one technological innovation and extension programme established for one value chain of each of: grains, fruits and vegetables,</p>	<p>High level policy makers and sector managers in Government, professionals working in support to value chains, extension workers, trainers, and chain agents (direct)</p> <p>Poor-resource households and all consumers (final)</p>	<p>Pilot plants US\$1 million</p> <p>Applied research laboratories US\$0.5 million</p> <p>Other components US\$0.5 million</p> <p>Total 2 millions (estimated)</p>	<p>Updated national food technology policies</p> <p>6 processing plants established for: grains, fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy, indigenous products and hides and skins</p> <p>50 professionals and 50 technicians trained</p>

<sup>1</sup> Recommendation from FAO project that produced Biosafety Bill: Establish Namibia Bureau of Standards (including Food Standards): to monitor food standards prescribed by regulations emanating from the Food Safety Act on the recommendation or advice of Food Safety Commission or Agency (p.52) recommended Codex Alimentarius Commission standards been given priority (recognised by WTO as an international food standard reference).

	and economic assessments in support to decision making processes	meat, dairy, indigenous products and hides and skins			
Establishment of a Marketing Coordinating Authority ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To improve national capacity to implement agricultural marketing activities To strengthen institutional capacity and coordination within the MAWF to implement comprehensive and effective marketing programmes To strengthen inter-institutional coordination and joint planning and execution of marketing activities To strengthen institutional capacity within the MAWF to build international trade and marketing partnerships	National framework describing role, functions and coordinating mechanisms among the institutions/sub-units involved in agricultural marketing A coordinating marketing authority Joint programmes on market research, market information systems, trade negotiation and market promotion 25 professionals trained in advanced marketing and management issues	High level policy makers and sector managers in Government and professionals working in support to value chains (direct) Pour-resource households (final)	Total US\$0.5 million (estimated)	Coordinating marketing authority established 25 professionals trained in advanced marketing and management issues
1.1.7 Policy Objective: To improve information systems and monitoring and evaluation of food security and agricultural production <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues: - Inadequately designed monitoring systems and insufficient range of food security indicators - Lack of general application of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in agricultural production and rural development programmes - Unsatisfactory reliability and comprehensiveness of agricultural statistical information and other information related to food security - Insufficient use of spatial data for planning and monitoring		Main Strategies: - Review the existing agricultural production monitoring system and expand the range of appropriate food security indicators, including sex-disaggregated data - Increase the application of gender-sensitive M&E in agricultural production and rural development programmes - Review the current approach of evaluating agricultural programmes and projects, assessing effectiveness in reaching food insecure groups and households (with particular attention to groups singled out as especially vulnerable to food security: female-headed households, unemployed youth, high-dependency ratio households, HIV/AIDS affected households, grandparent-headed households, orphans, migrants, etc.) - Improve standards of agricultural statistical information and upgrade and maintain integrated database systems. - Strengthen and encourage the wider adoption and the use of spatial data through GIS and other appropriate tools to monitor agricultural production.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Household Food Security Monitoring System ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Overall objective: To improve the livelihood options of poor and food insecure households through planned interventions Specific objectives: Build capacity for monitoring household livelihood options; Provide systematic information (disaggregated by sex, age and socioeconomic group) for programme planning; Conduct impact assessments (disaggregated by sex, age and socioeconomic group)	A monitoring system with well defined indicators of socio-economic vulnerability, including gender-sensitive indicators Production of regular household food security bulletins for systematic and continuous monitoring and information dissemination Targeted relief assistance and development interventions	Immediate: institutions policy makers and planners, donor agencies and NGOs/ planning community Final: Poor and vulnerable households-strengthening coping mechanisms	N\$700 000 GRN, Donors	Household Food Security Monitoring System in place Trained Enumerators (number of women and men trained) Trained staff in institutions (number of women & men trained)

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA7 Knowledge and Technology & KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile G3: Household Food Security and Monitoring System. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Agricultural Information Systems

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Subsector 2 Research and Development (NHIES, PPA, Malnutrition).

<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>1.1.8 Policy Objective: To facilitate smallholder access to agricultural inputs and credit <sup>1</sup></b>					
<p><b>Main Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate supply of some agricultural inputs to rural male and female subsistence farmers</li> <li>- Subsistence farmers need subsidised / free inputs.</li> <li>- High prices due to limited competition in the supply and distribution of farm inputs.</li> <li>- Insufficient affordable credit opportunities restrict agricultural development, especially for women and smallholder farmers on communal land to credit facilities</li> <li>- High credit administration and recovery costs; poor credit recovery rates</li> <li>- The current land tenure system, in particular the status of communal land, is not conducive to using land as collateral</li> <li>- Lack of saving mobilization by rural farmers to build assets</li> <li>- Lack of accessible and adequate microfinance institutions (MFIs).</li> </ul>		<p><b>Main Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the recommendations of the Abuja Declaration by African Union Heads of State on Fertilisers and Seed Subsidy Credit.</li> <li>- Improve supply and smallholder access to agricultural inputs and encourage local production of affordable farm inputs, e.g. low cost compost manure and organic fertilisers.</li> <li>- Review and develop a well targeted input subsidy programme.</li> <li>- Review monopolistic tendencies in agricultural input supplies.</li> <li>- Encourage domestic production of improved varieties and promote establishment of community seed banks for cheap and sustainable access.</li> <li>- Facilitate the training of women and men smallholders to improve their capacity in preparing a business plan and meeting other requirements of lending institutions.</li> <li>- Facilitate incorporating of communities, farmers and women's groups into groups with legal entity to obtain credit.</li> <li>- Encourage the establishment of group savings and credit associations, and facilitate participation by food insecure groups and households (with particular attention to groups especially vulnerable to food security: female-headed households, unemployed youth, high-dependency ratio households, migrants, HIV/AIDS affected households, etc.</li> <li>- Facilitate access to flexible credit services for small farmers.</li> <li>- Facilitate economically viable mechanisms for the private sector to lend with confidence to smallholder agricultural sector on communal land.</li> <li>- Support and empower MFIs at appropriate regional and national level to provide financial services to farmers and develop a legal and regulatory framework for MFIs.</li> </ul>			
<b>1.1.9 Policy Objective: To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on food production <sup>2</sup></b>					
<p><b>Main Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The high incidence of HIV/AIDS and related diseases increasingly threatens food security and has reduced household capacity to mobilise resources to access food due to loss of productive family members and assets.</li> <li>- Labour availability and other functions are disrupted by the decimation of the adult population by HIV/AIDS and the high absence of males.</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS has weakened the rural household's labour output required for food production and has reduced the household's pool of knowledge and skills in farming; as a result current communal farming systems are to a large extent neither sustainable nor feasible.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Main Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create and strengthen partnerships to support affected households to mobilise resources for food production (labour, seeds, fertilisers, etc.) and to keep land under production.</li> <li>- Develop agricultural and other food production systems that are adapted to the weakened capacities of rural communities; e.g. change to other less labour-intensive crops production systems and to higher value and more nutritional crops.</li> <li>- Ensure affordable delivery of essential agricultural inputs and services through free or subsidised provision, such as seeds and fertilisers, mechanised farm operations (e.g. tractor services).</li> <li>- Involve the traditional leadership and local administration in the provision of labour and other inputs and services to vulnerable households.</li> <li>- Investigate how HIV/AIDS relief programmes can support adapted farming systems suitable for HIV/AIDS affected households</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Agricultural and Microfinance Programmes.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 14 Reduce Spread of HIV/AIDS and its Effects.

<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Provide support to households with labour shortages (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To introduce labour saving technologies (e.g. intercropping, low-input crops, draught power) to support households with labour shortages combined with improved access to resources needed to sustain livelihoods or as inputs to production. To link with organisations working with home-based care or other support groups to also have time for other activities</i>	<i>Appropriate low-input production systems (livestock, crops, fishery, agroforestry). Improved household food security among households affected by HIV and AIDS, or with severe labour shortages. More time available for both reproductive and productive activities. Improved livelihoods and food security among households affected by HIV and AIDS.</i>	<i>Households affected by HIV/AIDS, households with labour shortages (such as hh headed by women or the elderly)</i>		<i>Percentage of increased production and numbers of households with labour shortage</i>
<b>1.1.10 Policy Objective: To enhance the impact of gender on food availability by special programmes<sup>1</sup></b>					
<p><b>Main Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women, especially in households headed by women, continue to face multiple vulnerabilities and are at high risk to food insecurity due to inequalities in education, incomes and access to productive resources;</li> <li>Unemployed youth, particularly young women are becoming increasingly more vulnerable to food security, and opportunities must be created both in agriculture as well outside this sector for alternative livelihoods, in particular orphans and other children, creating very serious social and food-security problems.</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS has dramatically changed the population structure and social functions, in particular in the rural areas where the youth forms the majority of the population and the active middle-age group - especially males - is largely disappearing. thus changing the profile of the agricultural labour force (more women and children)</li> <li>- The majority of farmers on communal land in the rainfed subsector are women, yet they have constrained access to arable land, production process, including irrigation and processing infrastructure and finance.</li> <li>- Women continue to risk lose land and property upon the death of their husbands, also leading to increased vulnerability to food insecurity</li> </ul> <p><b>Main Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and implement commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995,(ratified by Namibia) that a gender perspective is mainstreamed in all policies and applied: re: National Gender Policy and GMP Gender Mainstreaming Programme.</li> <li>- Promote women's full and equal participation in the economy, and enforce gender-sensitive legislation providing women with secure and equal access to and control over productive resources.</li> <li>- Promote participation of youth in agriculture, provide vocational training programmes, and support agricultural income-generating activities for youth and vulnerable groups at community level.</li> <li>- Gather information on women's traditional knowledge and skills in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resources management and integrate findings into food security programmes.</li> <li>- Strengthen law enforcement and communal leaders to protect the property rights of women through training and sensitisation, and by drawing up a menu of options for protecting these rights in the Namibian context (e.g. wills writing, paralegals linked to women's organisations, community watch dog programmes, documentation &amp; mapping with communities, etc.) (depending upon what is in place and what is most appropriate to the context)</li> </ul>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Mainstreaming Gender Analysis, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition in National Food Security Programmes (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS in development planning to ensure that women and men are equally treated and given equal opportunities to use their skills and abilities.</i>	<i>NFSP is responsive to the different challenges, needs and priorities of women and men. The NFSP contributes to national and international commitments to improve gender equality</i>	<i>All</i>		<i>Number of gender-sensitive indicator developed by the NPFS to monitor progress and impact</i>
<i>Income generation for female-headed households in rural areas (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To improve household food security and establish a sustainable livelihood base.</i>	<i>Improved household food security and livelihood of rural female-headed households.</i>	<i>Female-headed households in rural areas</i>		<i>Number of rural female-headed households with improved food security</i>

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA1 Equality and Social Welfare, Goal 3 Gender Equality.

<i>Income generation for female-headed households in peri-urban and urban areas (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To improve household food security and establish a sustainable livelihood base.</i>	<i>Improved household food security and livelihood of urban and peri-urban female-headed households.</i>	<i>Female-headed households in peri-urban and urban areas</i>		<i>Number of urban and peri-urban female-headed households with improved food security</i>
<i>Creating employment opportunities for rural youth through vocational training, education and market guidance (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To provide young women and men with new skills and opportunities for entering the paid labour market. To increase self-esteem and likelihood of finding and being selected for jobs.</i>	<i>Less unemployment among young women and men in rural areas</i>	<i>Unemployed young women and men in rural areas</i>		<i>Number and percentage of employed young women and men (state age group and region/communities)</i>
<i>Creating employment opportunities for urban and peri-urban youth through vocational training, education and market guidance (proposal not worked out)</i>	<i>To provide young women and men with new skills and opportunities for entering the paid labour market. To increase self-esteem and likelihood of finding and being selected for jobs.</i>	<i>Less unemployment among young women and men in urban centres and peri-urban areas</i>	<i>Unemployed young women and men in peri-urban and urban areas</i>		<i>Number and percentage of employed young women and men (state age group and region/communities)</i>
<i>Junior Farmer Field schools (JFFS) Pilot Projects in Ohangwena and Katima Mulilo</i>	<i>To provide boys and girls with agricultural and life skills to strengthen their livelihoods and future prospects, including long term food security, while minimising their vulnerability to malnutrition, abuse and HIV infection.</i>	<i>Empowered boys and girls with improved skills, knowledge and opportunities to contribute to household food security and to sustain own livelihoods in the short and long run.</i>	<i>Vulnerable girls and boys (especially orphans) in the age group 12–18 years</i>		<i>Number of boys and girls with improved skills, knowledge and opportunities</i>
<b>1.1.11 Policy Objective: To maintain a functional and permanently reliable food distribution system</b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Insufficient distribution of food to rural population in remote areas with poorly developed and maintained infrastructure - Poor collection and dissemination of information about surpluses and range of products available in the various parts of the country - Chain delivery systems not in remote areas - Lack of proper coordination of the food distribution mechanisms		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Improve the system of food distribution, in particular supply to the remote and less accessible parts of the country. - Promote commercial distribution channels - Establish a reliable food distribution information database - Review food marketing and distribution institutions to ensure they are reliable and meet user expectations.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>1.2 Domestic Food Production</b>					
<b>1.2.1 Policy Objective: To improve and diversify sustainable animal production to enhance food security<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Insufficient exploitation of opportunities to expand the livestock and dairy industry,		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Promote efficient, sustainable and market-oriented livestock production systems of high quality dairy and beef			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 6 Agriculture. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 2: Increased Production of Large and Small Stock & Commercial Marketing from Communal and Resettlements Farms. Action 2.1: Improve Animal Health and Quality; Action 2.2: Increase Large and Small Stock Production; Action 2.3.1: Upgrading Quarantine Facilities; Action 2.3.1: Feedlots at Etunda, Rundu, Katima Mulilo. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F3: Small Stock Development for Food Security and Nutrition. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Support to Crop and Livestock Production and Diversification.

<p>including small ruminants, pigs and poultry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak marketing and marketing information systems</li> <li>- Low and unsustainable management levels of communal animal husbandry: poor access to livestock markets and veterinary services, and low prices</li> <li>- Marketing restrictions because of sanitary &amp; phytosanitary requirements of importing countries</li> <li>- Inadequate access to water points</li> <li>- Reduced carrying capacity of the communal used grazing lands through overgrazing and range degradation</li> <li>- Weak animal health conditions and poor animal quality particularly at end of winter</li> <li>- Limited feed production and inefficient supplementary feeding</li> <li>- Options for the production of game animals (game farming) not fully exploited</li> </ul>		<p>cattle, small ruminants, pigs, rabbits and poultry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide incentives to improve range management and reverse range degradation through community-based management programmes.</li> <li>- Improve livestock marketing and livestock marketing information systems through use of information communication technologies &amp; extension services.</li> <li>- The erection of the veterinary cordon fence close to the Angolan border, to enhance the animal health status</li> <li>- To increase marketing and price by moving the veterinary cordon fence</li> <li>- Improve animal quality and expand animal health service delivery and disease surveillance.</li> <li>- Increase the production and use of locally available multiple-source fodder and feeds.</li> <li>- Investigate the options for expanding game farming, e.g. semi-domesticated game (ostrich, certain antelope species) and other possibilities.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding &amp;</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Market-oriented Smallholder Beef Cattle Fattening Schemes ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To transform smallholder subsistence cattle farming to commercial production of quality beef for the market, thereby enhance household food security. To reduce pressure on the rangeland through enhanced beef cattle off-take. To process by-products e.g. skins and manure for own use or marketing.	Improved household incomes from sale of better quality beef. Employment creation and, indirectly, household food security. Better health care to members of the household because of extra cash. Establishment of infrastructure supporting beef export capacity. Created capacity through linkages among various actors in the beef cattle food chain.	Smallholder beef cattle producers, cattle dealers in local and export marketing. Final beneficiaries are local consumers	N\$100 million (est.) Donor agencies & Government	Increase (numbers) of cattle marketed specified per district and region
Market-oriented Smallholder Dairy Production Systems ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enhance food security through availability of dairy products To produce manure & enhance nutrient cycling	Improved household food security. Functional support services (A.I., animal health, feed supplies, etc.) put in place. Networks of functional smallholder producer units in the selected regions/districts – Dairy platforms and marketing outlets established. Cash generation opportunities increased through sale of milk and milk by-products.	Smallholder producers in selected northern regions. Secondary and final beneficiaries are dairy product consumers	N\$96 million (est.); Donor agencies & Government	Number of Dairy Platforms (Organisations & Associations) formed in each Region Number of community owned market holding grounds constructed in each Region.
Expanding and Improving Goat Production in Communal Areas of Namibia ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enable vulnerable members in rural and peri-urban households improve income generation capacities through small stock production and marketing thereby enhancing the overall household food security. Specific objectives: To ensure better nutrition through consumption of meat and milk from goats and other small stock.	Improved household food security and reduction of malnourishment Enhanced cash generation (through goat rearing) at household level. Better health care to members of the households because of extra income. Reduced crime especially livestock theft Small stock Platforms (Organisations-Associations) formed in each Region and community owned market holding grounds	Smallholder producers, marketing agents linked through the Small Stock Platforms. final beneficiaries include community members & consumers	N\$73 million (est.); Donor agencies & Government	At least 10 Small Stock Platforms (Organisations & Associations) formed in each Region At least 40 community owned market holding grounds constructed in each Region.
Strengthening and Commercialising Karakul	To expand and commercialise the karakul production and improve household income generation through	Karakul production increased and marketing and sales improved	Present & future karakul farmers in selected	N\$54 million (est.); Donor	Numbers of Karakul Pelts Platforms in the

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Production in Selected Regions ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	processing and marketing of karakul pelts and by-products.	Household food security and welfare improved through income generation Functional Karakul Pelts Platforms in place in the regions of operation Infrastructure for processing and marketing of pelts developed in the concerned regions	regions. beneficiaries include traders and consumers	agencies & Government	regions of operation (numbers)
Strengthening of Indigenous Chicken Production in Rural and Peri-urban Communal Areas( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enhance household income generation and food security through strengthening of indigenous chicken production. To promote competitive poultry production, processing and marketing by vulnerable groups in rural and peri-urban areas.	Household food security improved and malnourishment minimized. Improved technical and entrepreneur skills in poultry enterprise. Subsidized (80%) chickens, feeds and vaccines distributed over pilot areas. Poultry Platforms established in all regions.	Households whose skills and incomes will be improved; final beneficiaries include farmers, processors, marketers and consumers	N\$60 million (est.); Donor agencies & Government	Poultry Platforms (numbers) established in all regions.
Market-oriented Smallholder Fodder Production ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To improve the livestock feed base, in particular during the dry season. To generate additional sources of incomes and improve food security at farm and household level.	Improved livestock feed base. Improved household food security. Enhanced cash generation at household level. Expansion from pilot-testing to other pre-selected areas	Smallholder fodder producer Livestock farmers through increased fodder supply.	N\$13 million (est.); Donor agencies & Government	Number and ha of forage areas in each region
Genetic Improvement of Beef Cattle and Meat Goats ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enhance national livestock production and reproduction through genetic improvement of communal herds and flocks, thereby enhance household food security. To deliver improved stock to livestock producers at communal and resettled farms.	Reorganized functional breeding schemes available at three stations/centres. Improved farm level livestock productivity. Producers and marketers associations formed at district and regional levels. Infrastructure for marketing of livestock revamped or constructed.	Government breeding & research centres, communal livestock producers, marketers Final beneficiaries include consumers	N\$87 million (est.); Donor agencies & Government	Number of established breeding & research centres, Numbers of communal livestock producers and marketers reached
1.2.2 Policy Objective: To increase the role of inland fisheries and aquaculture in food security, job creation and economic growth <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues: - Low private investment in aquaculture enterprises, particularly in the inland arena - Ineffective outreach for inland fisheries and aquaculture - Limited integration of agriculture and aquaculture production systems - Frequent lack of quality inputs (e.g., feed and seed) - Unevaluated markets for farm-raised products - Difficulties in accessing credit for aquaculture enterprises - Some inland water resources under-utilised from a fisheries perspective		Main Strategies: - Fully assess the realistic and attainable aquaculture potential, identifying high potential zones for concentrating effort - Elaborate a national aquaculture strategic framework, including socio-economic issues identifying areas of concentration and monitoring - Quantify the role of fish in food security and promote consumption of fish and fishery products - Promote integrated irrigation/aquaculture (IIA) for enhanced resource use - Develop, as necessary, private sector input supply (i.e. feed & quality-stain seed) and marketing systems - Educate stakeholders as to the bankability of investments in aquaculture enterprises - Establish outreach based on private/public partnerships and research/extension linkages - As feasible, facilitate the development of profitable private sector aquaculture enterprises with a focus on MSME - Set up a programme of institutional learning & capacity building			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Assessment of Production	The objective of the project is to evaluate and	Biotechnical and socio-economic assessment of	Beneficiaries	- US\$353 000 -	

<sup>1</sup> Linkage with: Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Aqua-products (See 2.2.3). Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 3 Fisheries: Promotion of Aquaculture. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F1: Sustainable Management of Freshwater Fish in Namibia. Corresponding NDP2 Fisheries & MR Programmes: Fisheries Development & Aquaculture.

Potential of Namibia's Aquatic Resources and Marketability of Aquatic Products ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	quantify the potential production from inland aquaculture.	the country's inland aquaculture potential including production targets and input requirements for different aquaculture systems; Evaluation of market channels for aquatic products and production inputs; Assessment of requirements in public and private sector investment (financial and human resources) to attain the production targets; National aquaculture strategic framework identifying high potential zones, high priority systems, stakeholder roles and responsibilities.	GRN/MFMR; inland aquaculture farmers Benefits – A better understanding of the potential for inland aquaculture in Namibia; Also more realistic expectations regarding the role of inland aquaculture for food security in Namibia.	GRN, donors	
Support to Capacity Building for the Sustainable Development of Namibia's Aquatic Resources ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To assist in establishing viable aquaculture production systems based on the outcomes of the preceding project by assisting with capacity building for public and private stakeholders as well as demonstrating profitable and sustainable implementation of the chosen systems.	Public sector agents (technicians and decision-makers), service providers and investors understand means to expand production from Namibia's aquatic resources in a profitable and sustainable manner; Private-sector-managed production units (aquaculture) producing fish and supplying markets; Aquaculture subsector operating within the context of a national strategy and medium-term development plan elaborated.	Public and private sector stakeholders in aquaculture	US\$895 000 – GRN, donors	

1.2.3 Policy Objective: To develop irrigated agriculture to contribute to food security<sup>1</sup>

<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued supply of water for improving food security through irrigation or human health is under increasing threat, and access for smallholders needs to be secured through improved water management.</li> <li>- Poor maintenance of water points, increased cost of water supply and heavy dependency on government; conflicting regional and national water planning</li> <li>- Suitable irrigable land is scarce and the main water resources are concentrated near perennial rivers on the northern and southern borders.</li> <li>- Inadequate managed ecosystems and catchments reducing water supply and quality.</li> <li>- Inadequate availability and storage of irrigation water for food crop production on communal land.</li> <li>- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure to support smallholder agriculture</li> <li>- Under-utilised potential of water harvesting for irrigation in most parts of the country, restrictive national (municipal) policies for water harvesting and crop production.</li> <li>- Insufficient promotion and establishment of small-scale irrigated urban agriculture and</li> </ul>	<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) plan for Namibia that will address the multitude of issues related to water use, such as for food production, health and environment. IWRM involves participatory decision making on priorities to ensure that water is made available for the most important uses. In economic terms, irrigation is usually the least cost effective.</li> <li>- Develop irrigation schemes in all areas with suitable land and water resources; consider variable design: large, medium, small/micro for different groups of the population.</li> <li>- Agree on land tenure and water rights (including international agreements on trans-boundary rivers).</li> <li>- Strengthen the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the national water strategies, including management and training arrangements</li> <li>- Select and introduce water efficient and cost saving methods of irrigation</li> <li>- Enhance the implementation of the Green Scheme and develop feasible crop scenarios, e.g. with a focus on fresh produce for the domestic market and high-value crops for the export market.</li> <li>- Promote expansion of economically (marketing research), socially and environmentally sound smallholder irrigation schemes by viable cooperatives and farmers.</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 1 Water and 6 Agriculture. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 4A: Promote Private and Community-based Investment in the Green Scheme; Corresponding NDP2 Water Programme: Integrated Water Resources Management; Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Support to Crop and Livestock Production and Diversification; Corresponding NPRAP Action 20: Expansion of Irrigated Cotton in Kavango; Corresponding NPRAP Action 22: Peri-urban Vegetable Growing Pilot Project Kunene River water; Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.1.2: Community-based Food Production (urban, schools, gardens).

small gardens at homesteads and schools, clinics, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and introduce water-harvesting techniques in the country, also building on indigenous knowledge and harmonize national (local authority) by-laws.</li> <li>- Develop urban agriculture and small gardens at households and schools clinics, etc. aiming at production of fruits, vegetables and other nutritional produce; promote household (backyard) vegetable production within the National Horticulture Development Initiative (NHDI).</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Private Smallholder Irrigation Schemes ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	Overall objective: to increase agricultural productivity in smallholder irrigated schemes. The immediate objectives: to plan, construct and operationalise 5 irrigation schemes with a total area of 250 ha.	Higher production of irrigated crops for domestic use and perhaps for export. Farmers should be able to achieve 2-3 crops per year using a suitable rotation to enhance soil fertility.	Immediate: 165 households on the new irrigation schemes. Consumers will benefit from lower	US\$3 million (N\$21 million) Government of Namibia and Donor Agencies	165 households on new and operational smallholder irrigation schemes. 250 ha under irrigation
Establishment of Irrigated Community Gardens ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	Overall objective: to alleviate poverty and sustain / improve food nutrition status of family members Specific objectives: market surplus fresh produce, empowerment and training of the gardeners, employment creation.	Increased production of vegetable crops; food available and accessible at community level; better nutrition within rural communities; increase in local vegetables sales and training skills and knowledge.	About 1 050 rural household will benefit from increased capacity, production, food and income	N\$11 million GRN, donors	1050 rural households with increased production of vegetables available on the market and better nutrition
Establishment and Expansion of Backyard Gardening in Urban and Peri-urban Areas ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	The programme purpose is to improve the readily access and diversified use of nutritious vegetables at household level in peri-urban areas. The specific objective will be the introduction of affordable family drip irrigation systems	Increased production and consumption of nutritious vegetables; 1 000 backyard gardens improved or established; increased household livelihoods by incomes	1 000 targeted urban and peri-urban vulnerable households prone to poverty and food insecurity	N\$7 million GRN, Donors	1 000 backyard gardens improved or established Increased production and consumption of nutritious vegetables
Support to Smallholder Irrigation Schemes (Green Scheme) ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	Overall objective: to improve smallholder farmers' income, Specific objective: to produce high value cash crops	Improved small farmers cash economy	The beneficiaries are farmers in the communal farming areas of the six northern regions	US\$524 million (N\$3.8 billion) GRN, donors, private sector	Improved small farmers cash economy
1.2.4 Policy Objective: To improve and diversify rainfed arable crop production <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low yields, e.g. due to low availability of improved seeds, other inputs (chemicals, tools), and low level of diversification are major causes of food insecurity</li> <li>- Rainfed arable crop production is low and frequent crop failures due to drought</li> <li>- Predominantly mono-culture of mahangu (millet) on Communal land</li> <li>- Not enough efforts made to improve current rainfed farming systems, e.g. through conservation farming &amp; Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA)</li> <li>- Opportunities to diversify crop production not sufficiently researched and exploited</li> <li>- Inadequate marketing and processing systems to support diversification and</li> </ul>		<b>Main Strategies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review farming systems and promote the introduction of agroforestry, intercropping, conservation agriculture (minimum tillage, protection of soil surface, crop rotation) to increase yields or ensure yields during dry years and improve the soil physical and chemical properties; test most suitable techniques (hand planting, animal traction, mechanized agriculture).</li> <li>- Improve the production of main staple crops (controlled crops): mahangu (pearl millet), maize and wheat.</li> <li>- Investigate options and opportunities to diversify crop production and assess economic potential (gross margins) - include all possible alternative indigenous and exotic crops such as oilseeds (jatropha, cotton, sunflower and groundnuts), medicinal plants, industrial hemp, cassava, pigeon pea, sisal, pulses, root crops, sorghum, fodder crops</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> Linkage with: 1.1.4 Smallholder Farming Technology in Improving Rainfed Crop Production. Workshop Priority: Mahangu controlled crop; Workshop Priority: Diversity of Crop Production. Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsector 6 Agriculture. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F4: Smallholder Root Crops Production for Food Security and Nutrition. Priority 4 - Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Support to Crop and Livestock Production and Diversification. Corresponding NPRAP Action 20: Strategy for Cotton Development. Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.1.1: Subsistence Farmers Technology and Productivity.

commercialisation		-Shift to dryland-adapted cultivation with drought tolerant crops and change unsustainable crop production systems in low rainfall areas to alternative land uses. - Establish mechanisms that will improve marketing and processing institutions, infrastructure and services to respond to the diversification and commercialisation of rainfed agriculture.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding &amp;</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Conservation Farming in Mahangu Producing Areas ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	The general objective is to increase agricultural productivity and reliability of mahangu. The immediate objectives are to identify and disseminate CA techniques	Improved yields and more reliable harvest of mahangu during dry years demonstrated in trial plots. Increased produce on market	higher and more reliable mahangu yields for farmers.	N\$4 million GRN, Donor Agencies	Improved mahangu yields on farmers fields Increased produce on market
1.2.5 Policy Objective: To increase the contribution of forestry and agroforestry to food security <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues: - Natural forests and veld form an important source of food which is still under-utilised - Inadequate appreciation of the role, value, and benefits of forestry- notably community forestry - and its contribution to food security - Increasing unsustainable harvesting of forest products leading to deforestation and loss of biodiversity - Lack of processing and value-adding to non timber forest products (NTFPs) - Lack of certification of NTFPs for international markets - Lack of assessment of economic importance of forest products to the economy - Natural Resource Accounting not sufficiently developed and applied - Insufficient recognition of the potential of agroforestry to contribute to food production and security		Main Strategies: - Promote the sustainable extraction and use of food, fodder, fuel and other products derived from forests, savannas and veld. - Increase awareness of the importance of forest resources for food security - Rehabilitate degraded forest resources, awareness and intensify law enforcement - encourage community participation in forestry management - Promote processing and value-adding to non timber forest products (NTFPs) (policy objective 2.2.3) - Promote and apply for certification of NTFPs to gain access to international markets - Establish and apply systematic Natural Resource Accounting in national planning - Identify and promote sustainable agroforestry and agrosilvipastoral systems for broad application into the national arable and pastoral farming systems to increase food security.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding &amp;</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
National Forest Resource Accounting ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	To produce resource accounts for Namibia's forest resources in order to assess their economic contribution to the national economy and to food security.	Direct use accounts for wood products (poles, timber, fuelwood, etc.) and for NWFPs (food, carving, basket-making, medicine, cosmetics; grass for thatching, etc.) Indirect use accounts for ecological functions (water shed management, tourism, and wildlife/fauna) Asset value of forest resources, i.e., the value of standing tress/ stock Economic contribution forestry sector to GDP	Immediate beneficiary is the National Planning Commission being provided with essential economic data and information for sustainable planning of the forestry sector. The final beneficiaries are the local communities	N\$9 590 000 Government and Donor	National Forest Resource Accounting System established and integrated in the national economy

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsectors 2 Forestry & 6 Agriculture. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 4B: Promote Private and Community- based Investment in Indigenous Natural Products. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile A5: Inventory of Veld Products and Contribution to Household Food Security and Commercial Utilisation. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F6: Integrated Smallholder Agroforestry Production. Corresponding NDP2 Forestry Programme: Community-based Forestry Management. Corresponding NPRAP Action 21: Planting of Tree Species.

<sup>2</sup> Relates to "...quantifiable monetary value of forest resources..." in the Forestry Subsection description (NDP3 KRA6a – Goal 16).

<b>1.3 Food Commercial Transactions and Food Aid</b>					
1.3.1 Policy Objective: To create an enabling business environment for national and international commerce of food commodities <sup>1</sup>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Food imports of Namibia increase continuously - Cheap food imports form a disincentive to domestic production - Lack of a co-ordinated approach in the planning and management of food imports - Insufficient application of existing rules and legislation on food imports - Presence of non-tariff barriers - The existence and role of the northern veterinary cordon fence - Price fixing mechanisms of mahangu - Weak compliance to SPS standards of WTO and other trade requirements - Lack of sound coherent policy framework for regulating food commercial transactions - Current Phytosanitary and Biosafety legislation		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Promote a market driven approach to planning and management of commercial imports. - Safeguard domestic market under the infant industry argument - Strengthen negotiation capacity on international trade issues and improve compliance to trade standards e.g. SPS - Ensure that food imports conform to national bio-safety and phytosanitary regulations and international agreements. - Develop a legislative framework and institutional capacity to implement the policy and enforce the law			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
1.3.2 Policy Objective: To improve the effectiveness of food aid					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Food aid may have a negative effect upon local production and marketing in Namibia (Fear of creating dependency syndrome) - Food aid needs and targeting are not satisfactorily identified - Lack of capacity to efficiently handle food aid and insufficient monitoring of the impact of food aid on food security - Insufficient attention to the aspect of cultural acceptance of food - Insufficient attention to the aspects of biosafety and other regulations		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Improve the planning and coordination of food aid and local production. - Strengthen systems to assess food needs by improving beneficiary targeting criteria and methods. - Enhance the capacity to handle food aid and evaluate the impact of food aid distribution on food security. - Advocate for the provision of culturally acceptable food commodities to the recipients of food aid. - Ensure that food aid delivered conforms to national bio-safety and other related legislation and international agreements.			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA4 Competitive Economy, Goal 11 Increased Smart Partnerships and Private Sector Development.

## **B. PILLAR 2: FOOD ACCESS**

4.4 Assured access to adequate and safe food is essential for individual welfare and for national, social and economic development. Rapid population growth and rural poverty have resulted in migration to urban areas with negative social, economic, environmental and nutritional impacts. The two main aspects of access to food are firstly access to common resources that are a source of food and secondly direct access to appropriate food through consolidating general entitlements, which may be by actually producing, by purchasing or by any other means. Pillar 2, Food Access, is supported by three sub-pillars, namely (i) access to common resources, (ii) access to appropriate food, and (iii) access to food by poor and vulnerable groups.

<b>PILLAR 2: FOOD ACCESS</b>					
<b>2.1 Access to Common Resources</b>					
<b>2.1.1 Policy statement: To improve access of households and individuals on communal land to land and water resources</b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Restricted access to land and water for agricultural livelihood development - Slow progress of the national land reform and resettlement programmes - Inadequately defined and enforced property rights on communal land. - Lack of transparent criteria for establishment of business enterprises on communal land - Over-exploitation of natural resources where property rights are not clearly assigned - Unsustainable land management on resettlement farms - Limited access to irrigable land - Poor access to water and conflicts over water rights		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Improve access to land by accelerating land reform and resettlement programmes. - Enforce the Communal Lands Act - Support legal and other mechanisms that advance land reform, recognize and protect property, water, and user rights to enhance access these resources and to capital and financial services. - Improve procedures for households and individuals that are fully utilizing their current allocations to request authorities to provide more land and water, e.g. land currently not utilized. - Advocate removal of impediments restricting the productive use of communal land for commercial agricultural enterprises. - Encourage the formation of cooperatives or associations to facilitate the community working together on communal land forming agricultural enterprises. - Establish well-defined property or user rights for all public, community and private resources.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Indicators</i> <i>Assessment</i>
Integrated Farming Support Programme for Resettled Farmers (Kunene, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa Regions) <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>	To empower the resettled poor and landless Namibians to become self-reliance, either in terms of food production, self employment and income generating skills Elaborate management and business plans for targeted resettlement farms to develop an integrated and diversified land-use model; Provide financial support package to farmers to improve production through integrated farming	Increase in agricultural production; and diversification of production of onfarm activities. The farming system will benefit wild life, landscape and conservation, reduce environmental impact and unsustainable resources use, and maintain or improve farm profitability.	Target group of about 1 500 resettled farmers in the selected regions	US\$24.9 million	
<b>2.1.2 Policy statement: To ensure access, defined rights and shared benefits from biodiversity (genetic and biological resources such as forests, plants and wildlife) <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Lack of definition and clarity in access, rights of use and ownership of some communal forests and woodland resources - Limited awareness of the value and possibilities for utilisation of forest resources - Current limited access conflicts with long tradition of open access to resources - Current permit system for conservancy areas and for forest management areas restricts poor people from access - Limited rights to use of wildlife (game animals) and plants on communal areas as		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Agree and define the rules and regulations covering access and management of forest resources as well as responsibilities of individuals and communities. - Assess the value and benefits of all forests as carbon sinks, sources of livelihoods, energy and medicinal plants, and enhance water and nutrient cycles as well as increase productivity. - Increase and facilitate the access of rural communities to conservancy areas and forest management areas. - Apply principally the same rules to utilisation of biodiversity on communal and private land - Complete policy and legislation to regulate access and benefit sharing of genetic resources (ABS), including the			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b (Goal 17) Environmental Sustainability. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 4B: Promote Private and Community-based Investment in Indigenous Natural Products. Corresponding NDP2 Forestry Programme: Community-based Forestry Management & Forest-based Industry and Forest Products.

<p>compared to commercial areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) policy and legislation not completed</li> <li>- Lack of protection of traditional knowledge on medicinal plants</li> <li>- Insufficient opportunities for game farming</li> <li>- Increasing incidence of human - wildlife conflicts</li> </ul>		<p>protection of traditional knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop policy and legislation on human - wildlife conflicts</li> <li>- Develop game farming regulations and introduce wildlife breeding schemes to resettled farmers</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding</i>	<i>Impact &amp; Indicators</i> <i>Assessment</i>
<b>2.2 Access to Appropriate Food</b>					
2.2.1 Policy statement: To consolidate and formalise general entitlements in order to secure sustainable access to adequate nutritious food, inputs and other resources at household level <sup>1</sup>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of sufficient purchasing power for many that depend on the market as their source of food supplies</li> <li>- Lack of public works programmes for the unemployed and under-employed in regions of food insecurity</li> <li>- Inadequate or insufficient non-market transfers of food, e.g. Food for Work</li> <li>- Cultural practices that inhibit individual general entitlements, e.g. women's rights over land use</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the purchasing power or level of real income, for all those who depend on the market as their source of food supplies through sound economic policies and good governance.</li> <li>- Design and implement public works programmes that target the unemployed food-insecure people.</li> <li>- Promote and facilitate contract-farming arrangements for crops and livestock.</li> <li>- Improve non-market transfers, notably food.</li> <li>- Advocate for the review of discriminatory cultural practices that impact on access to food and property rights.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding</i>	<i>Impact &amp; Indicators</i> <i>Assessment</i>
2.2.2 Policy statement: To promote the role of livestock in securing access to food <sup>2</sup>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A large proportion of the population does not own cattle or any other livestock in sufficient quantities to significantly increase access to food</li> <li>- Investing in livestock is unaffordable to most poor people</li> <li>- Inadequate commercialisation of the livestock industry on communal land</li> <li>- Some cultural values and practices constrain the commercial utilisation of cattle</li> <li>- Low output of the dairy industry compared to high demand for dairy products.</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote small- and large-scale livestock production, including small ruminants, pigs, chicken and other domestic animals.</li> <li>- Increase access of farmers to livestock, e.g. through a livestock revolving fund scheme for the poor</li> <li>- Develop initiatives to commercialise the livestock industry: production of beef, goat, pig and poultry through advice balance of livestock required to optimise incomes and nutritional levels.</li> <li>- Increase the output of the dairy industry to satisfy domestic demand through national initiatives and partnerships with the private sector.</li> <li>- Promote the sale of cattle when they reach their prime.</li> <li>- Promote barter systems (eggs, milk, meat and their by-products exchanged for crop produce or other products)</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget Funding</i>	<i>Impact &amp; Indicators</i> <i>Assessment</i>
2.2.3 Policy statement: To promote the development and participation of communities in processing, marketing and value-adding activities following a value chain approach <sup>3</sup>					

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding NPRAP Actions 40, 41: Safety nets: Labour Based Works and Grant-based Transfers Consolidating General Entitlements.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsectors 6 Agriculture

<sup>3</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA4c Industrialisation: strategies and programmes on food and fish processing, marketing, etc. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile D4: Developing Marketing Systems for Horticultural Products. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F2: Developing a Mahangu (Millet) Marketing System. Corresponding NDP2 Agriculture Programme: Support to Marketing, Trade and Post-harvest Operations.

<p><b>Main Issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of comprehensive and adequate applied research and technology development and transfer programmes with an emphasis on providing support for innovation (Fruits and vegetables/ Grains/Livestock/ Indigenous plants)</li> <li>- Weak technical capacity of communal agricultural post-production, processing and marketing chain actors for value-addition (all subsectors)</li> <li>- Insufficient or deficiently managed marketing, post-production and processing infrastructure for agricultural and livestock products:</li> <li>- Insufficient grain marketing infrastructure (i.e. storage, depots), post-harvest handling practices and value-addition processing technologies</li> <li>- Insufficient marketing infrastructure for perishable produce (i.e. cold chain, market outlets), post-harvest handling practices and value-addition processing technologies</li> <li>- Insufficient marketing infrastructure for livestock products (meat, dairy, hides and skins), post-production practices and value-addition processing technologies</li> <li>- Insufficient marketing and processing infrastructure for indigenous food products</li> </ul>		<p><b>Main Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To develop a comprehensive and adequate market research, extension and processing technology development and transfer programme with adequate institutional strengthening (Fruits and vegetables/ Grains/Livestock/ Indigenous plants)</li> <li>- To strengthen the capacity of communal agricultural chains on post-production, processing and marketing</li> <li>- Establish a multi-sector programme to promote improved food processing, preservation and storage technologies to reduce post-harvest food losses and add value, facilitating the establishment of low-cost agroprocessing industries in rural areas</li> <li>- To establish infrastructure for grain storage; perishable produce handling, storage, processing and marketing; livestock processing and marketing, and related management practices</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Fruits and Vegetables in Kavango Region ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enhance the capacity of the FV value chain to add value through marketing and processing To facilitate FV rural farmers' access to agricultural market information To implement low-cost post-harvest and processing technologies to process FV for domestic and export markets To improve marketing and processing infrastructure To enhance the capacities of chain agents to deal with key marketing and processing issues To promote the development of organizational structures and market linkages within the value chain	Local Market Information System At least 3 high-value crops are made profitably available to targeted markets Selected infrastructure (2 local FV hubs and 1 central wholesale market) installed and operating with adequate management practices, ensuring synergies with interventions proposed under sub pillar 1.1.5. 300 farmers, traders and processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues Cooperatives/farmer groups fully operational, linked to mainstream FV value chain	FV growers, traders, processors, logistic providers and other related services providers (direct) Poor-resource households (final)	US\$3.5million (estimated) GRN, donors, private sector	Local Market Information System in place At least 3 high-value crops are made profitably available to targeted markets 300 farmers, traders and processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues At least 2 cooperatives or farmer groups are fully operational
Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Grains in Northern Communal Areas ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention Annex 2</i> )	To enhance the capacity of the grain value chain to add value through marketing and processing To facilitate grain rural farmers' access to agricultural market information To improve technologies to process grains and promote product diversification To improve marketing and processing infrastructure To enhance the capacities of chain agents to deal with key marketing and processing issues	Improved local Market Information System Increased array of processed grain-based products profitably available to targeted markets; Storage facilities (ongoing projects) operating with adequate management practices (additional storage facility installed) 500 farmers, traders, mill operators and other processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues	FV growers, traders, millers, logistic providers and other related services providers (direct) Poor-resource households (final)	US\$2 million (estimated) GRN, donors, private sector	Improved local Market Information System in place 500 farmers, traders, mill operators and other processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues
Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Livestock for Northern Communal Farmers	To enhance the capacity of the livestock value chain to add value through marketing and processing	Local Market Information System available to communal livestock chains More and better quality dairy, meat and	Livestock owners, traders, processors and	US\$1.5million (estimated) GRN, donors,	Local Market Information System in place 1 milk processing centre, 1

<p><i>(development complement to intervention Annex 2)</i> project, ongoing</p>	<p>To facilitate communal livestock owners' access to livestock market information To implement low-cost handling and processing technologies for dairy and meat products To improve marketing and processing infrastructure in the livestock value chain To enhance the capacities of chain agents to deal with key marketing and processing issues To promote the development of organizational structures and market linkages within the livestock value chain</p>	<p>leather processed products made available 1 milk processing centre, 1 leather processing centre and 1 centralised communal slaughterhouse installed and operating with adequate management practices 100 livestock owners, traders and processors of dairy and meat products, and 50 agents of the hides and skins value chain trained in critical marketing and processing issues Development of organizational structure that facilitates the collection and marketing of milk and hides and skins</p>	<p>related services providers (direct) Poor-resource households (final)</p>	<p>private sector</p>	<p>leather processing centre and 1 centralised communal slaughterhouse installed and operating 100 livestock owners, traders and processors of dairy and meat products, and 50 agents of the hides and skins value chain trained</p>
<p>Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Indigenous Plant Products <i>(development complement to intervention Annex 2)</i> project, ongoing</p>	<p>To enhance the capacity of the indigenous plant value chain to add value through marketing and processing To facilitate the access of growers and collectors of indigenous plants to market information To implement low-cost handling and processing technologies for indigenous plants To improve marketing and processing infrastructure in the indigenous plant value chain To enhance the capacities of chain agents to deal with key marketing and processing issues To promote the development of organizational structures and market linkages within the value chain</p>	<p>Local Market Information System available to indigenous plant value chains At least 3 improved indigenous products (fresh or processed) are made profitably available to targeted markets 5 small assembling and low-cost processing facilities operating with adequate management practices 100 growers, traders and processors of indigenous plants trained in critical marketing and processing issues Development of organizational structure that facilitates the collection, marketing and processing of indigenous plants</p>	<p>Growers, harvesters, collectors, traders, processors and related services providers (direct) Poor-resource households (final)</p>	<p>US\$1 million (estimated) GRN, donors, private sector</p>	<p>Local Market Information System in place 5 small assembling and low-cost processing facilities operating 100 growers, traders and processors of indigenous plants trained in critical marketing and processing issues</p>
<p>Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Aqua-Products <i>(development complement to intervention Annex 2)</i> project, ongoing</p>	<p>To enhance the capacity of the aqua-based value chains to add value through marketing and processing To implement low-cost production, handling and processing technologies for aqua products To promote the development of organizational structures, institutional support and market linkages within the aqua-based value chains</p>	<p>One aqua-based products processing centre installed and operating with adequate management practices Collection and marketing of aqua-based products organizational structure established Market Information System available to selected aqua chains More and better quality aqua-based-processed products available 100 producers, traders and processors of aqua-products, trained in critical marketing and processing issues</p>	<p>Aqua-based products producers, input suppliers, processors and related services providers (direct). Poor-resource households (final)</p>	<p>US\$1 million (estimated) GRN, donors, private sector</p>	<p>One aqua-based products processing centre installed and operating with adequate management practices Market Information System in place &amp; More and better quality aqua-based-processed products made available 100 producers, traders and processors of aqua-products, trained in critical marketing</p>

					and processing issues
<b>2.2.4 Policy statement: To promote the development of alternative non-agricultural livelihoods in rural communities to increase income <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Need for alternative rural livelihoods because of limited options for agricultural production in the low rainfall areas - Insufficient development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas - Lack of skills, capital and low education of rural communities - Over-exploitation of natural resources and lack of sustainable processing and economic use of non-timber forest products - Insufficient community participation in biodiversity conservation in conservancies, tourism and eco-tourism		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Identify and promote cost effective options for alternative livelihoods to increase rural incomes. - Promote the development of SMEs in sectors with high commercial potential. - Promote alternative livelihoods - in particular in low rainfall areas - through developing non-agricultural activities such as handicraft, manufacturing, bee keeping, etc. - Provide literacy training and skills development training (e.g. COSDEC) - Develop and promote the sustainable production and processing of indigenous non-timber forest products such as bark, grasses, reeds, edible fruits, wild food, medicinal plants, bush blocks from debushing, etc. - Increase community participation in biodiversity conservation in conservancies and through tourism and eco-tourism initiatives.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Beekeeping Development in Northern Regions <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>	Overall objective: To increase poor rural household incomes through beekeeping and marketing of beekeeping products	Apiaries set up with communities and markets identified for honey and other beekeeping products. Increase in the income of rural communities and local traders.	local communities and traders in honey	NS\$3 million Government, Donors	Numbers of apiaries set up with communities Amount of honey produced
Production of Indigenous Plants to Enhance Rural Livelihoods <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>	To increase poor rural household income through improved production and sustainable harvesting of economic indigenous plants. Domesticate and cultivate Hoodia; Improve the quantity and quality of Kalahari Melon Seed (KMS) supply; Propagate Devil's Claw and carry out enrichment planting; Select and increase cultivation of superior Marula genotypes	Improved production of selected indigenous plants Sustainable utilization of biodiversity Increased income of rural communities Traceability and certification of indigenous plants established	Immediate: local communities, farmers and the private sector	NS\$20 million Government and Donors	Increased cultivated area (ha) with production of selected indigenous plants Increased production (quantity) of indigenous plants
<b>2.3 Safeguard access to food by poor and vulnerable groups</b>					
<b>2.3.1 Policy Statement: To improve delivery of food to the poor and vulnerable <sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Lack of affordable and appropriate food for the poor and vulnerable has led to reduced nutrition status and increased malnutrition		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Critically review, strengthen, or introduce interventions that combat food insecurity and malnutrition amongst vulnerable population groups, including infants, mothers, orphans, pre-school and school children, teenagers and			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding NDP3 KRA6a (Goal 16) Optimal and Sustainable Utilisation of Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Subsectors 2 Forestry & 6 Agriculture. Also under KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, Subsector 1 Rural development. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 3: Promote Private and Community- based Investment in Tourism. Corresponding MCA Namibia Investment 4B: Promote Private and Community- based Investment in Indigenous Natural Products. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile A5: Inventory of Veld Products and Contribution to Household Food Security and Commercial Utilisation & A4 Analysis of *Harpagophytum Procumbens Dc* (Devil's Claw). Corresponding NDP2 Forestry Programme: Forest –based Industry and Forest Products & Community Forest Utilisation & Sustainable Income Generation from Community Projects. Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.1.3 and 2.1.4: Community Livelihoods & Non-agricultural Income Earning Opportunities.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Corresponding UNDAF Outcome 1: HIV Response is Strengthened.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rising number of vulnerable groups creates enormous social problems</li> <li>- Not all poor and vulnerable groups are adequately covered by the formal food delivery at all times at all places</li> <li>- Inadequate management systems of food distribution interventions to poor and vulnerable groups</li> <li>- Insufficient coordination of interventions related to food distribution</li> <li>- Lack of linkage of food interventions with national food chains</li> <li>- Inadequate information and criteria for defining, identifying and locating the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>- Rising logistical costs of food supply and distribution</li> <li>- Inadequate monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>		<p>other youth as well as HIV//AIDS affected people, elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build capacity for management, implementation and evaluation of those interventions.</li> <li>- Foster a coordinated system of food distribution to poor and vulnerable at national and regional levels with multidisciplinary approaches, efficient management systems, and integrated approaches to food security.</li> <li>- Ensure the political commitment to fully support those interventions, securing appropriate and timely government contributions including provision of budget from national funds and the mechanisms to assure financial viability of those funds.</li> <li>- Coordinate these interventions with national food chains, as another mechanism for integrated approaches to food security.</li> <li>- Prepare and improve guidelines and criteria for the identification and needs assessment of poor and vulnerable.</li> <li>- Establish or improve monitoring systems to ensure food is delivered to the poor and vulnerable.</li> <li>- Improve cost-effectiveness of food delivery, e.g. by using labour intensive public works</li> <li>- Support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and related Action Plans.</li> <li>- Coordinate and integrate interventions under this policy objective with policy objective 2.2.3 agroprocessing and marketing</li> </ul>				
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact &amp; Indicators</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
2.3.2 4.1.2 Policy Objective: Promoting general school feeding schemes and food supply to youth <sup>1</sup>						
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The disintegration of family structures exacerbates poverty and food insecurity affecting the entire family but especially children which causes high incidence of malnutrition and illness amongst children</li> <li>- No countrywide daily school feeding schemes accessible to all children – although many schools are covered, urban schools are not and also not all rural schools</li> <li>- The rising number of vulnerable school children and out of-school children creates enormous social problems</li> <li>- Inadequate coverage of OVCs with respect to school fees and grants</li> <li>- Rising logistical costs of food distribution to schools and non-school going children</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address the incidence of food insecurity and malnutrition among children by the introduction of countrywide daily school feeding schemes accessible to all children.</li> <li>- Strengthen food transfer systems such as school feeding and linked them up with school gardens or community where orphans and vulnerable children are prevalent and community volunteers are willing to work with school authorities.</li> <li>- Ensure that the orphans, vulnerable children are registered to qualify for grant scheme and to receive payments</li> <li>- Strengthen the implementation of interventions that combat malnutrition amongst orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) – improve coordination between general school feeding and food supply to OVCs (WFP and Min. of Gender &amp; Child Welfare)</li> <li>- Coordinate and integrate interventions under this policy objective with policy objective 2.2.3 agroprocessing and marketing</li> </ul>				
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact &amp; Indicators</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
2.3.3 Policy Objective: Improving safety nets for the poor and vulnerable <sup>2</sup>						
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate safety nets for many vulnerable groups, including infants, mothers, HIV//AIDS affected people, sick, elderly, disabled and others</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen safety nets for household food security, in particular for vulnerable groups, including infants, mothers, HIV//AIDS affected people, sick, elderly, disabled and others</li> </ul>				

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile A2: Improved Household Food Security and Nutrition of San in Resettlement Schemes.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA 1 Equality and Social Welfare & KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient resources for safety nets for poor and vulnerable</li> <li>- Inadequate food and nutrition counselling and support to HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable people, in particular on infant and young child feeding practices</li> <li>- Lack of capacity and resources for communities to adequately care for the nutritionally disadvantaged and vulnerable groups</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make available adequate resources to meet the food and nutritional needs of the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>- Ensure elderly and other vulnerable are all registered to receive their payments through awareness workshops</li> <li>- Develop special programmes and social measures for direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups to access food, such as Food for Care and special feeding programmes</li> <li>- Promote and support palliative care and community coping mechanisms for HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable households.</li> <li>- Build community capacity to adequately care for the socio-economically deprived and the nutritionally vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>

## C. PILLAR 3: FOOD UTILISATION AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.5 To achieve satisfactory nutritional status, food must be effectively utilised. This encompasses the actual quantity and quality of food allocated for consumption, as well as the biological utilization, which indicates the use of nutrients in the body for better health.

4.6 Pillar 3, Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements, is supported by three sub pillars, namely (i) food utilisation, (ii) nutritional requirements, and (iii) health care and sanitation.

<b>PILLAR 3: FOOD UTILIZATION AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT</b>					
<b>3.1 Food Utilization</b>					
3.1.1 Policy Objective: To promote and adopt healthy lifestyles <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues: - Poor awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle in relation to food security - Inadequate recognition of the relationship between diet and energy levels available for self-empowerment - Inadequate understanding of the affects of socially accepted drugs such as alcohol and tobacco on health and performance (e.g. alcohol destroys the B-group of vitamins)		Main Strategies: - Promote healthy lifestyles through education and general awareness. - Intensify campaigns to inform the public of the beneficial effects of appropriate dietary inputs.			
<i>Intervention Type, Status</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
3.1.2 Policy Objective: To promote food and dietary diversification <sup>2</sup>					
Main Issues: - Lack of information on dietary habits - Inadequacies within the existing food technology centre including staffing - Lack of national dietary guidelines and standards - Inadequate knowledge amongst the general public of appropriate food and nutrition - Low income and lack of purchasing power to diversify diets and limited skills to produce own diversified food - Limited food choices, lack of time to prepare food and lack of equitable distribution in households to meet dietary and nutrient requirements - Insufficient utilization of the available variety of indigenous foods - Fish still forms an insignificant and underrated component of the national diet - Lack of access of part of the population to a reliable and affordable supply of dairy products		Main Strategies: - Conduct food consumption surveys analyzing dietary habits including cultural and traditional practices - Upgrade, coordinate and strengthen the food technology centre to make it operational. - Develop national dietary guidelines and standards. - Promote food labelling including analysis of traditional food - Advocate and demonstrate appropriate technologies for the preparation of diversified nutritious foods at household level and through technological interventions. - Promote the production and efficient utilization of indigenous diversified foods. - Promote the consumption of protein rich products and fish to enrich diets. - Promote the consumption of vegetables from own production. - Promote the consumption of dairy products.			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile A3: Support to Alcohol Abuse Programmes in Namibia.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile F5: Promotion of Domestic Fish Consumption.

<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>3.2 Nutritional Requirements</b>					
<b>3.2.1 Policy Objective: To promote awareness of nutrient requirements <sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Inadequate general awareness of the importance of nutritional requirements for a productive life - Inadequate awareness of the importance of nutrition in managing illness - Insufficient attention given to promoting the importance of nutrition by extension services - Insufficient nutrition education in formal and informal education systems and the important role of indigenous food crops - Limited resources to establish and sustain community-based food security and nutrition programmes		<b>Main Strategies</b> - Review and implement the Food and Nutrition Policy and the National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan and update appropriate nutrition, information and communication strategies - Mainstream nutrition education with special emphasis on national nutritional needs and standards - Strengthen nutrition education in both formal and informal education systems, including institutions of higher learning. - Promote and support community-based food security and nutrition programmes that encourage self-reliance, utilizing participatory planning and implementation processes.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Nutritional Education to Promote Awareness of Nutrient Requirements, with Special Reference to Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )	To improve knowledge, skills and practices in relation to nutrition, balanced diets using locally available foods as well as promoting an understanding on relationship between nutritious foods, strengthening immune system amongst HIV/AIDS infected people and malnourished people through improved food preparation, preservation and feeding practices.	Expected main results are improved knowledge on nutrient requirements and food preparation and preservation skills and practices in general, and in relation to HIV/AIDS in particular.	Beneficiaries are communities and households reached by the implementation of the education programmes, as well as malnourished children and HIV/AIDS affected persons	N\$3 000 000 GRN, Donors	Improved knowledge on nutrient requirements and food preparation skills to be verified through assessment to determine changes in nutritional status
<b>3.2.2 Policy Objective: To combat malnutrition and make available adequate resources to meet the nutritional needs of the poor and vulnerable <sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Lack of affordable and appropriate food for the poor and vulnerable has led to reduced nutrition status and increased malnutrition - Inadequate nutrition counselling and support to HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable people, in particular on infant and young child feeding practices - High incidence of malnutrition among children: malnutrition is one of the major causes of illness amongst children under the age of five years - Lack of capacity and resources for communities to adequately care for the nutritionally disadvantaged and vulnerable groups - Inadequate monitoring and evaluation		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Implement and review the National Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan to reduce malnutrition. - Design and implement a Nutrition Surveillance System - Facilitate nutrition counselling* and support to various categories of HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable people, including infants and young children.( nutrient and food security assessment, treatment care) - Strengthen the implementation of interventions that combat malnutrition amongst orphans and other vulnerable groups. - Build capacity for communities to adequately care for the socio-economically deprived and the nutritionally vulnerable groups. - Promote and support palliative care and community coping mechanisms for HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable households			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 13 Affordable and Quality Health Care, Subsector 1 Health: programme 3 & Goal 14 Reduced Spread of HIV/AIDS: programme 4 (education). Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile C1: Nutrition Education in the Formal Education System. Corresponding NFSNAP Action Profile D6: Development of Nutritional Guidelines

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA 1 Equality and Social Welfare & KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Sentinel-Sites Nutrition Surveillance (development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)	Overall objective: To monitor trends in nutritional status amongst vulnerable groups and relevant factors influencing their status. Specific objectives: To identify timely signs of a food and nutrition crises and inform relevant institutions; To identify those who are potentially at risks; To monitor impact of ongoing projects/programmes and plan interventions accordingly and strengthen	Effectively functioning Nutrition Surveillance system nationally expanded with well equipped and administered health facilities; Nutrition trends established for defined vulnerable groups; Appropriate interventions defined, resource allocated, action plans implemented	Immediate: Food and Nutrition Unit; Primary Health Care Programme; information producers/users and policy makers/planners Final: Poor and vulnerable households through targeted interventions and improved livelihoods	N\$2 000 000 GRN, UNICEF, WHO	Effectively functioning Nutrition Surveillance system nationally expanded with well equipped and administered health facilities Action plans implemented Impact assessments conducted
<b>3.2.3 Policy Objective: To promote the control, prevention and treatment of micronutrient deficiency disorders</b>					
<b>Main Issues:</b> - Many people do not understand the causes and effects of nutritional disorders and micronutrient deficiencies on wellbeing, especially of children under five - Insufficient information and inadequate dissemination on the occurrence, prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies - Insufficient promotion of the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods - Lack of national guidelines on food fortification and bio-fortification - Lack of community-based technologies and guidelines on food fortification - Inadequate coverage of programmes for vitamin A supplementation to under-five children and postpartum mothers as well as iron/folate supplementation for pregnant women - Lack of iodization of salt for animal consumption (to get in the food cycle) - Lack of implementation capacity		<b>Main Strategies:</b> - Carry out research and enhance the information base on the occurrence, prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies. - Implement the goals of preventing and controlling specific micronutrient deficiencies. - Develop and enforce mandatory guidelines on food fortification. - Develop and enforce mandatory guidelines bio-fortification. - Investigate and promote food fortification programmes - Investigate and promote bio-fortification programmes. - Increase awareness, production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and micronutrient supplementation and fortification. - Strengthen vitamin A fortification (e.g. mahangu, maize, cooking oil) to under-five children, postpartum mothers and iron/folate supplementation for pregnant women. - Strengthen vitamin A and iron/folate supplementation with adequate doses to vulnerable groups - Address the issue of lack of iodization of salt for animal consumption (to get in the food cycle) - Design community nutrition education programmes to address micro nutrient deficiencies, as well as supporting the efforts by government to supplement and fortify foods - Promote the consumption of "functional foods" or foods that besides the nutrients also provide with components beneficial to health. - Coordinate and integrate interventions under this policy objective with policy objective 2.2.3 agroprocessing and marketing			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Combating Micronutrient Deficiencies through Food Fortification and Supplementation Programmes (development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)	To reduce micronutrient deficiencies, in particular in children and pregnant mothers. Specific objectives: To liaise with and engage the private sector in the implementation of food fortification as well as in administration of supplementation programmes; To enforce existing legislation and policy guidelines on food fortification and provision of supplements	Improved knowledge, skills and practices on micro nutrient deficiencies-causes, effects and coping strategies through schools and training workshops at community level. Implementation of legislation and policy guidelines on food fortification and supplementation Local capacity for food fortification	Beneficiaries: Adults and vulnerable children with deficiencies participating in programmes Benefits: Improved Health and Community awareness of the causes and effects of micronutrient deficiencies	N\$600 000 GRN, Donors	Numbers of adults and vulnerable children with deficiencies participating in programmes Improved health of vulnerable groups (statistics)

		through partnership with private sector-Agronomic Board and millers			
<b>3.3 Health Care and Sanitation</b>					
3.3.1 Policy Objective: To promote nutrition in the control, prevention and treatment of non-communicable and other diseases <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues:		Main Strategies:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient data on the prevalence and distribution of various diet-related diseases, e.g. diabetes mellitus</li> <li>- Inadequate data and understanding of the relationship between proper nutrition and communicable and other diseases</li> <li>- Inadequate early nutrition-related health care and counselling services for the management of communicable and other diseases</li> <li>- Lack of nutritional advice as part of medical treatment</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote research on the occurrence, distribution and trends of diet-related non-communicable and other diseases.</li> <li>- Promote a wider understanding of the relationship between diet, lifestyle and treatment of non-communicable and other diseases.</li> <li>- Strengthen preventive measures for management of diet-related non-communicable and other diseases.</li> <li>- Disseminate information about the importance of optimal nutrition for people on medical treatment.</li> <li>- Strengthen integrated communicable diseases surveillance and response</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
3.3.2 Policy Objective: To increase access to clean water and sanitation and protect the public from environmental health hazards <sup>2</sup>					
Main Issues:		Main Strategies:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (WASP)</li> <li>- Insufficient information on food safety and health hazards</li> <li>- Inadequate sanitation and environmental health education</li> <li>- Insufficient availability and access to clean water and sanitation</li> <li>- Pollution of water sources through misuse and storage of agricultural and industrial chemicals</li> <li>- Inadequate disposal and treatment of medical wastes</li> <li>- Insufficient /inadequate rainwater harvesting for domestic purposes</li> <li>- Lack of maintenance of rural water supply systems, e.g. issue of co-sharing of maintenance costs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (WASP) making essential water supply and sanitation services available to all Namibians at affordable cost.</li> <li>- Disseminate information on food safety and health hazards.</li> <li>- Provide sanitation and environmental health education and promote technologies on nutrition, home economics, environmental protection, food supply, rainwater harvesting and health.</li> <li>- Support those services that provide potable water and sanitation.</li> <li>- Improve water quality through improving the management of agricultural and industrial chemicals.</li> <li>- Develop guidelines on the disposal and treatment of medical waste particularly in rural and peri-urban areas or areas not served by formal collection services.</li> <li>- Promote safe rainwater harvesting methods.</li> <li>- Improve maintenance of rural water supply systems through co-sharing arrangements</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Infrastructure Upgrade of Rural Water Supply (Omaheke Region) ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>	Provide access to water of acceptable quality for the whole population, with priority in the rural areas; Utilize, conserve and protect all water resources in an efficient and environmentally sustainable manner; Promote institutional efficiency and financial sustainability	Communities, schools and clinics and businesses will have predictable supply of safe water. Livestock owners in the project area will have secured water sources and increase delivery of quality livestock to abattoirs.	The rural communities, including schools, clinics, businesses, livestock farmers, as well as farmers and workers trained in repairs and maintenance of water infrastructure.	US\$2.4 million	

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 13 Affordable and Quality Health Care, Subsector 1 Health: Programme 3 Safe and Wholesome Supply of Food & Programme 4 Control of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA5 Quality of Life, Goal 13 Affordable and Quality Health Care, Subsector Health (programme 3: access and to clean water and sanitary facilities ) & Subsector Water ; also Goal 15 Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Subsector 5 Water. CB Rural Water Supply Programme (Finnish funded) now in MAWF to continue.

## D. PILLAR 4: STABILITY IN EQUITABLE FOOD PROVISION

4.7 To be food secure, a population, household, or individual must have access to adequate food *at all times*. They should not be at risk of losing access to food because of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year - seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food insecurity.

4.8 Pillar 4, Stability in Equitable Food Provision is supported by two sub pillars, namely (i) disaster management, and (ii) long-term environmental modifications. Natural disasters such as flooding and drought fall under short- and medium term disaster management, whereas climate change typically falls under long-term environmental modification.

PILLAR 4: STABILITY IN EQUITABLE FOOD PROVISION					
4.1 Disaster Management					
4.1.1 Policy Objective: To improve disaster preparedness and strengthen the capacity to respond to disasters <sup>1</sup>					
Main Issues: - Lack of development and implementation of national disaster management policies and action plans and legislation - Insufficient capacity and capability to anticipate natural and man-made disasters - Insufficient capacity to respond to disasters - Insufficient information on the risks and vulnerabilities to various types of disasters - Lack of self-reliance with respect to responding to disasters - Lack of public awareness on disaster preparedness and responses		Main Strategies: - Promote the development and implementation of national disaster management policies and action plans and legislation. - Strengthen national early warning systems, with particular emphasis on the area of risk mapping, data collection, remote sensing, and agrometeorological modelling. - Increase national capacity and capability in disaster preparedness and response. - Initiate surveys and research to assess risks and analyse vulnerabilities to various types of disasters. - Improve self-reliance for responding to disasters.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
4.1.2 Policy Objective: To strengthen the national response to react to drought <sup>2</sup>					
Main Issues: - Insufficient capacity and capabilities of the early warning system - Lack of an efficient budgetary mechanism for drought relief - Lack of maintenance and support to community-based and regional surveillance systems - Lack of formal safety net mechanisms for the most vulnerable to drought		Main Strategies: - Strengthen the national early warning system, including agrometeorological modelling. - Strengthen Government assisted rural projects to provide short-term rural employment to drought affected households. - Strengthen Emergency Management Units to e.g. provide livestock feeds and relocation to better grazing areas - Establish an efficient budgetary mechanism for providing resources for drought relief. - Maintain community-based and regional surveillance systems to gather information for use in preparedness programmes. - Establish emergency safety nets for the groups vulnerable to drought.			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
4.2 Long-Term Environmental Modifications					
4.2.1 Policy Objective: To develop climate change adaptation strategies for food security <sup>3</sup>					
Main Issues: - Areas of highest vulnerability to climate change, which is predicted to result in drier and hotter conditions, will lead to reduced yields, increased desertification and bush fire, more intense storms, reduced biodiversity, and threaten water resources - Climate change will impact upon biodiversity; however biodiversity by itself is a necessary		Main Strategies: - Address the threats of climate change and food security and develop adaptation strategies. - Follow the advise and recommendations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in practical applications - Investigate and monitor the impact of climate change on food security in Namibia. - Investigate and assess resilient ecosystems that may be able to cope with climate change.			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding UNDAF Outcome 2.3: National and Regional Response Capacities for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding NDP2 Agric.: Agricultural Services Facilities and Services Reform Programme.

<sup>3</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b Environmental Sustainability, Subsector Environment.

<p>component of a climate change adaptation strategy and food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current research efforts and co-operation between extension, NGO's, parastatals and other services do not focus at all on climate change issues</li> <li>- Early warning capability in agriculture is insufficient and analysis and management of climate information is unsatisfactory</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In anticipation of the overall climate becoming drier and hotter, maintain national crop production through the continual introduction of high yielding, drought and disease tolerant varieties of crops.</li> <li>- Strengthen the existing early warning capabilities and establish a climate information system and provide farmers with practical information and advice.</li> <li>- Establish efficient linkages between research, extension, NGO's, parastatals and other stakeholders to identify and develop cost effective crop production technologies for semi-arid climates.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>4.2.2 Policy Objective: To combat desertification and land degradation<sup>1</sup></b>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient implementation the Namibia Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCOD)</li> <li>- Lack of conservation monitoring of natural resources in arable areas, forests and rangelands</li> <li>- Severe soil erosion and widespread land degradation caused by unsustainable stocking rates and overgrazing in the communal rangelands</li> <li>- Severe bush encroachment in private ranches</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the NAPCOD and continue active participation in the activities of the UNCCD in order to combat the devastating effects of desertification, land degradation and other environmental threats to food security.</li> <li>- Monitor and promote rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources in arable areas, forests and rangelands.</li> <li>- Promote bush control, adjust stocking rates and enforce soil conservation measures in communal rangelands and implement appropriate land rehabilitation measures.</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>4.2.3 Policy Objective: To manage and conserve biodiversity as well as agrobiodiversity<sup>2</sup></b>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited data on loss of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity (economically important genetic resources of indigenous and food crops - mahangu, maize, watermelon)</li> <li>- Lack of implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</li> <li>- Incomplete policy and legislative framework on Biodiversity Conservation and Management</li> <li>- Lack of conservation and sustainable utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture</li> <li>- Lack of research programmes to maintain agrobiodiversity and breeding programme for food crops that fits local conditions</li> <li>- Lack of ecological and social services provided by agro-ecosystems such as landscape and wildlife protection, soil protection and health (fertility, structure and function), water cycle and water quality, air quality, CO2 sequestration, etc.)</li> <li>- Decrease of the forest coverage and its contributions to food security</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, through implementation of the obligations under the UNCBD and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</li> <li>- Develop comprehensive Biodiversity Conservation and Management policy and legislative framework</li> <li>- Enhance of the diversity of all genetic resources for food and agriculture, especially plant and animal genetic resources, in all types of production systems.</li> <li>- Promote an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.</li> <li>- Initiate research programmes to maintain agrobiodiversity and establish a breeding programme for food crops that fits local conditions.</li> <li>- Promote ecological and social services provided by agro-ecosystems: landscape and wildlife protection, soil protection and health, water cycle and quality, air quality, CO2 sequestration, etc.</li> <li>- Reduce the deforestation rate and increase forest coverage, maintain and develop the multiple contributions of forests, trees and forestry to food security.</li> <li>- Establish strategic forests for protection of biological diversity and provision of carbon sinks</li> <li>- Expand establishment of community forests and conservancies to involve local communities in biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>			
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>4.2.4 Policy Objective: To adopt appropriate and sustainable biotechnological innovations</b>					
<p>Main Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public fear of negative effects of biotechnology on food safety and human health (GMOs)</li> <li>- Limited capacity within the country to conduct risk assessments on new genetically modified products</li> <li>- No comprehensive policy or legislation on the use and application of biotechnology</li> </ul>		<p>Main Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase public awareness and understanding of biotechnology in general and GMOs in particular.</li> <li>- Strengthen national capacity to conduct risk management on genetically modified products and to assess environmental bio-safety of GMOs.</li> <li>- Prepare sound policies, legislation and programmes on transfer and use of biotechnology innovations, skills development and appropriate training.</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b Environmental Sustainability, Subsector Environment.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with NDP3 KRA6b Environmental Sustainability, Subsector Environment. Corresponding UNDAF Output 2.2.3: Biodiversity Conservation.

## 5. FOOD SECURITY PRIORITY PROGRAMME

### A. PRIORITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY

5.1 The Priority Programme for Food Security has been selected from the comprehensive National Programme for Food Security as outlined in the previous chapter. The selection of the priority programme and its components is based on stakeholder consultation and available national strategies and plans where priorities have been defined and summarised (NDP 2 and 3, PRRAP 2001-05, MCA, UNDAF 2006-10, various Food Security Programmes including the regional Food Security and Nutrition Action Plans 2006-2015).

5.2 The Priority Programme for Food Security shows similarities with the regional Food Security and Nutrition Action Plans, recognising the same dimensions of food security. The implementation of the regional project will be carried out in all 13 regions in the country, which would include sites focusing on urban and peri-urban agriculture. It is envisaged that all dimensions of food security are addressed simultaneously in a comprehensive and inclusive manner, giving due attention to food supply and food access issues. The same principles apply to this Priority Programme. The main focus of both programmes will be on:

- enhancing supply of food and household incomes through improved production and productivity by:
  - increasing agricultural productivity, particularly of food insecure farmers;
  - enhancing livelihood diversification and market oriented enterprise development in rural communities;
  - improving agricultural support services and infrastructure (marketing, rural finance and communication, and rural roads);
- improving access to food for the chronically hungry and most vulnerable through:
  - creating off-farm employment opportunities by facilitating private enterprise development;
  - strengthening and broadening structural and transient safety nets for the neediest households.

5.3 In rural areas, the above will be achieved largely through the empowerment of rural communities, who are often best placed to diagnose the local root causes of chronic hunger and to identify solutions that will benefit rural community members.

5.4 There is no distinctive time frame, although the approximate horizon of the Priority Programme is five years. The Priority Programme incorporates several high priority pilot interventions selected from the comprehensive National Programme for Food Security. Such interventions once piloted should be replicated in other suitable areas or regions, or extended nationally.

5.5 The priority programme is divided into seven Components and further subdivided into subcomponents, which relate one or more emergency interventions or strategies as defined in the National Programme for Food Security.

5.6 The idea is to link related interventions together into one component and propose a wider umbrella programme that has a higher-level goal or objective or form part of a food value chain.

5.7 The Food Value Chain approach applies to the first four of the seven components, linking production aspects with processing, value-adding, marketing and other food post-production activities. These are the livestock value chain, aqua-based value chain, crops (fruit and vegetables, grains) value chain and indigenous products value chain.

5.8 Besides the pure production aspects, the commodities should be useful for self consumption or sale, and ideally for agroprocessing and value adding, with the subsequent marketing. All production should be oriented to efficient supply chains according to needs and opportunities. In addition, priority is given to the development of an institutional framework for food post-production.

5.9 The Priority Programme is tentatively estimated to cost US\$625 million. Funding arrangements for the Programme will be worked out at a later stage but it is expected to be a tripartite collaborative effort with financial and/or in-kind contributions from GRN, the private sector and beneficiaries. Where GRN foresees funding gaps which cannot be met by the other two parties, it will source donor support in cash or in kind such as through the South-South Cooperation Programme.

#### Priority Programme Estimated Costs

Component	Estimated Costs (N\$ million)	Estimated Costs (US\$ million)
Livestock Value Chain	407	59.0
Aqua-based Value Chain	15	2.3
Crops Value Chain	3885	537.6
Indigenous Products Value Chain	33	5.0
Natural Resource Management	59	8.3
Inst. Framework Food Post-Production	30	4.0
Nutrition and Health	6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 438</b>	<b>625</b>

## B. COMPONENTS OF THE PRIORITY PROGRAMME

### Livestock Value Chains

5.10 The livestock value chain component has several subcomponents, namely beef and dairy cattle, small stock, poultry and fodder production.

5.11 Most projects have a relatively long project time, between 4 and 8 years. The main group of target beneficiaries are communal and emerging farmers, e.g. on resettlements farms. The selection to represent southern and northern regions is based on grazing conditions and animal diseases risks, which are to some extent related to agro-ecological zone (AEZ).

5.12 Most subcomponents include aspects of production, marketing, value-adding and processing, including storage. It is assumed that all projects should aim at commercialisation and

that access to credit and microcredit would be possible. It is also assumed that there is support from research (if relevant) and efficient veterinary services.

<b>COMPONENT 1</b>		
<b>LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS: DIVERSIFICATION, MARKETING AND PROCESSING</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>1.1 Beef and Dairy Cattle</b>		
<b>Production</b> Market-oriented Smallholder Beef Cattle Fattening Schemes ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.2.1 Annex 2</i> )	Increased numbers of quality beef cattle marketed (specified per district and region) Increased cattle farmers household income Improved conditions communal rangelands	N\$100 million (US\$ 15 million) GRN, donors private sector
Market-oriented Smallholder Dairy Production Systems ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.2.1 Annex 2</i> )	Networks of functional smallholder producer units in the selected regions/districts – Dairy platforms and marketing outlets established. Cash generation opportunities increased	N\$96 million (US\$14 million) GRN, donors private sector
<b>Marketing &amp; Processing</b> Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Livestock for Northern Communal Farmers ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.3 Annex 2</i> )	Local Market Information System available to communal livestock chains; milk, meat and leather processing centres operating with adequate management practices; 100 livestock owners, traders and processors of dairy and meat products trained	N\$11 million (US\$1.5 million) GRN, donors private sector
<i>Area selection: selected northern regions</i>		
<b>1.2 Small-stock (Goat and Karakul)</b>		
<b>Production, Marketing, Processing</b> Expanding and Improving Goat Production in Communal Areas of Namibia ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.1.2 Annex 2</i> )	Sustained production (numbers) of goat and other small stock for national and international markets; Small stock Platforms in Regions, & community owned market holding grounds	N\$73 million (US\$10 million) GRN, donors private sector
Strengthening and Commercialising Karakul Production in Selected Regions ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.2.1 Annex 2</i> )	Karakul production increased and infrastructure for processing and marketing improved; Karakul Pelts Platforms in place in the regions of operation; sales and household food security	N\$54 million (US\$7.5 million) GRN, donors private sector
<i>Area selection: national, but karakul mainly dry and southern regions</i>		
<b>1.3 Poultry</b>		
<b>Production, Marketing, Processing</b> Strengthening of Indigenous Chicken Production in Rural and Peri-urban Communal Areas( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.2.1 Annex 2</i> )	Improved technical and entrepreneur skills in poultry enterprise (indigenous chickens), marketing and processing centres operational, Poultry Platforms established in all regions; increased farmer's incomes	N\$60 million (US\$8 million) GRN, donors private sector
<i>Area selection: national</i>		
<b>1.4 Fodder (for Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Poultry)</b>		
<b>Production, Marketing, Processing</b> Market-oriented Smallholder Fodder Production ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.2.1 Annex 2</i> )	Improved livestock feed base (number and Ha of forage areas in each region), cash generation at household level and improved household food security.	N\$13 million (US\$2 million) GRN, donors private sector
<i>Area selection: selected northern regions</i>		

5.13 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

## Aqua-based Value Chains

5.14 The aqua-based value chain component has important elements, namely development and production, and processing and marketing.

5.15 The aquaculture development includes aspects of production, marketing, value-adding and processing, including storage. It is assumed that all projects should aim at commercialisation and that access to credit and microcredit would be possible.

<b>COMPONENT 2</b>		
<b>AQUA-BASED VALUE CHAIN: DEVELOPMENT, MARKETING AND PROCESSING</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>2.1 Aquaculture</b>		
<b>Development and Production</b>		
Assessment of Production Potential of Namibia's Aquatic Resources and Marketability of Aquatic Products <i>(development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.2 Annex 2)</i>	Biotechnical and socio-economic assessment of the country's inland aquaculture potential including production targets and input requirements for different aquaculture systems	N\$2.5 million (US\$353 000) GRN, donors
Support to Capacity Building for the Sustainable Development of Namibia's Aquatic Resources <i>(development project - proposed intervention 1.2.2 Annex 2)</i>	Understanding the means to expand the production from the country's aquatic resources in a profitable and sustainable manner and development of private-sector-managed production units	N\$6 million (US\$0.9 million) GRN, donors
<b>Processing and Marketing</b>		
Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Aqua-Products <i>(development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.3 Annex 2)</i>	One aqua-based products processing centre installed and operating with adequate management practices; Collection and marketing of aqua-based products organizational structure established; Market Information System available to selected aqua chains	N\$7 million (US\$1 million) GRN, donors, private sector
<i>Area selection: national, but mainly northern regions</i>		

5.16 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

## Crop Value Chains

5.17 The crops value chain component has several subcomponents, namely urban and peri-urban backyard production, fruit and vegetables, grains and technology (conservation agriculture and smallholder farming technology).

5.18 Crop intensification and diversification is a central element that applies to both irrigated and rainfed crop production. Water and irrigation management will be of crucial importance in particular the drier parts of the country. Target beneficiaries are communal and emerging farmers, e.g. on resettlements farms. However, there is also attention for vulnerable households in urban and peri-urban environments.

5.19 Most subcomponents include aspects of production, marketing, value-adding and processing, including storage. It is assumed that all projects should aim at commercialisation and that access to credit and microcredit would be possible. It is also assumed that there is support from research (if relevant) and efficient extension services.

5.20 Selection to represent southern and northern regions will be based on AEZ, in particular land suitability for rainfed and irrigated crop production, and specific crops. Land use

planning will have an important role to play in the actual selection of areas and commodities to be produced.

<b>COMPONENT 3 CROP VALUE CHAINS: DIVERSIFICATION, MARKETING AND PROCESSING</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>3.1 Urban and Peri-urban Backyard Production (supplemental irrigation)</b>		
<p><b>Production, Consumption, Trading</b> Establishment and Expansion of Backyard Gardening (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.3 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p><i>Area selection: national</i></p>	<p>1 000 backyard gardens improved/established Increased production and consumption of nutritious vegetables; Improved incomes</p>	<p>N\$7 million (US\$1 million) GRN, Donors</p>
<b>3.2 Fruit and Vegetables (irrigated)</b>		
<p><b>Production:</b> Private Smallholder Irrigation Schemes (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.3 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p>Establishment of Irrigated Community Gardens (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.3 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p>Support to Smallholder Irrigation Schemes (Green Scheme in Northern Regions (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.3 Annex 2</i>))</p> <p><b>Processing and Marketing:</b> Strengthening marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables (FV) (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.3 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p><i>Area selection: national, but mainly northern regions</i></p>	<p>165 households on new smallholder irrigation schemes. 250 ha under irrigation</p> <p>1050 households increased production of vegetables on market better nutrition within rural communities</p> <p>Improved small farmers cash economy</p> <p>Local Market Information System; 3 high-value crops are made profitably available to targeted markets; Selected infrastructure (2 local FV hubs and 1 central wholesale market) installed; 300 farmers, traders and processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues</p>	<p>N\$21 million (US\$3 million), GRN, donors</p> <p>N\$11 million (US\$1.6 million) GRN, donors</p> <p>N\$3.8 billion (US\$524 million) GRN, donors, private sector</p> <p>N\$25 million (US\$3.5 million) GRN, donors, private sector</p>
<b>3.3 Grain &amp; other crops (rainfed)</b>		
<p><b>Production:</b> Conservation Farming in Mahangu Producing Areas (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.2.4 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p><b>Processing and Marketing:</b> Strengthening marketing and processing of grains in Northern communal areas (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.3 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p><i>Area selection: northern regions</i></p> <p><b>Smallholder Farming Technology &amp; Production methods</b> Smallholder Farming Technology in Improving Rainfed Crop Production (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.1.4 Annex 2</i>)</p> <p>Integrated Crop Research and Extension Services for Improved Food Security (<i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 1.1.4 Annex 2</i>)</p>	<p>Improved mahangu yields on farmers fields Increased mahangu produce on market</p> <p>Improved local Market Information System; Increased array of processed grain-based products; Storage facilities (ongoing projects) operating; 500 farmers, traders, mill operators and other processors trained in critical marketing and processing issues</p> <p>Increased farmers' capacity and crop yields through training and building awareness for appropriate use of implements, draught power and farming practices.</p> <p>To develop and demonstrate productive and sustainable farming systems in the NCAs, seeking to improve food security and economic well-being through innovative crop research and extension.</p>	<p>N\$4 million (US\$0.6 million) GRN, Donors</p> <p>N\$14 million (US\$2 million) GRN, donors, private sector</p> <p>N\$11 million (US\$1.6 million) GRN, Donors</p> <p>N\$2.1 million (US\$300 000) GRN, Donors</p>

5.21 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

### Indigenous Products Value Chains

5.22 The forest and veld indigenous products value chain component has several subcomponents, namely forest valuation, indigenous plants and beekeeping.

5.23 Biodiversity conservation is a very important aspect as the target is on specific plants and areas, which are often vulnerable or under threat. The main target group is local communities.

5.24 The indigenous plants value chain includes aspects of production, marketing, value-adding and processing, including storage. It is assumed that all projects should aim at commercialisation and that access to credit and microcredit would be possible. It is also assumed that there is support from research (if relevant) and efficient extension services.

<b>COMPONENT 4</b>		
<b>INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS VALUE CHAIN: PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND PROCESSING</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>4.1 Valuation of Indigenous Plants and Ecosystems</b>		
<b>Natural Resource Valuation</b> National Forest Resource Accounting ( <i>development project, proposed intervention 1.2.5 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	Direct use accounts for wood products and NWFPs; Indirect use accounts for ecological functions (ecosystem goods and services) & Asset value of forest resources,	N\$3 million (US\$0.5 million) GRN, donors
<b>4.2 Indigenous Plants</b>		
<b>Production</b> Production of Indigenous Plants to Enhance Rural Livelihoods ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> ) ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.4 Annex 2</i> )  <b>Marketing and Processing</b> Strengthening Marketing and Processing of Indigenous Plant Products ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.3 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	Sustainable utilization of biodiversity; Improved production of selected indigenous plants; Increased income of rural communities  Local Market Information System available to indigenous plant value chains; improved indigenous products (fresh or processed) available to targeted markets; assembling and low-cost processing facilities operating with adequate management practices; 100 growers, traders and processors of indigenous plants trained in critical marketing and processing	N\$7 million (US\$1 million) GRN, donors, private sector  N\$20 million (US\$3 million) GRN, donors, private sector
<b>4.3 Beekeeping</b>		
<b>Production, Processing and Marketing:</b> Beekeeping Development in Northern Regions ( <i>development project, complement to ongoing intervention 2.2.4 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: selected northern regions</i>	Apiaries set up with communities and markets identified for honey and other beekeeping products. Increase in the income of rural communities and local traders.	N\$3 million (US\$0.5 million) GRN, donors, private sector

5.25 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

## Natural Resource Management

5.26 The natural resource management component has four subcomponents, namely forest research, environmental policy and legislation, land use planning, and community participation in natural resource management.

5.27 In Namibia, the responsibility for community based natural resource management (CBNRM) is split over different ministries. There are the different categories of conservancies (for sustainable management of wildlife) and forest management (registered as Community Forests). It is expected that at some stage there will be integration of these different forms of CBNRM, which should also include range management.

<b>COMPONENT 5</b>		
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>5.1 Research and Extension Services</b>		
<b>Forestry Research</b> Enhancing Forestry Research to Support Community Forestry ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.1.3 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	A well trained and equipped forestry research unit capable of conducting research and developing education and training programmes for community development. Community members trained in sustainable utilization of forest resources and in enrichment planting and reclamation of degraded forests.	N\$8.8 million (US\$1.2 million) GRN, donors
<b>5.2 Environmental Policy and Legislation</b>		
<i>Recommended but not yet prepared</i> Review the Soil Conservation Act of 1968  Complete Environmental and Biodiversity Policies and Legislation  <i>Area selection: national</i>		
<b>5.3 Land Use Planning</b>		
<b>Land Use Planning and Implementation</b> Strengthening Land Use Planning Capability and Implementation of Regional and Communal Land Use Plans for Reduction of Food Insecurity and Poverty ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national, but regional execution</i>	A policy framework for agricultural and environmental development, implemented by functional land use planning and management institutions at national and regional level. The regional offices are equipped with an efficient land use planning capability, producing land use plans at constituency and community level	N\$15 million (US\$2.1 million) GRN, donors
<b>5.4 Community participation in Natural Resource management (CBNRM)</b>		
<b>Community-based Forestry Management</b> Community Forestry in North Eastern Namibia (CFNEN) - Phase 3 & 4 ( <i>development project, ongoing intervention 1.1.1 Annex 2</i> ) <i>Area selection: selected northern regions</i>  <b>Community participation in Rangeland Management</b> To be decided <i>Area selection: national, but regional execution</i>  <b>Community participation in Conservancies Management</b> To be decided <i>Area selection: national, but regional execution</i>	Establishment of: 40 Community forests; wood and NWFPs based businesses; Forestry related Land Use Plans; Nurseries, fruit and vegetable gardening promoted; Forest Management Bodies & Committees operational. Processing and marketing of forest products improved, and Project awareness, education and public relations promoted.	N\$35 million (US\$5 million) German Development Bank (KfW).

5.28 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

### **Institutional Framework for Food Post-production**

5.29 The institutional framework for food post-production component has three subcomponents, namely food quality and safety systems, capacity development in food post-production handling, processing and marketing, and marketing coordinating institutional framework. The development of this institutional framework is a prerequisite for the successful development of food value chains.

<b>COMPONENT 6 INSTITUTIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR FOOD POST-PRODUCTION</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>6.1 Food Quality and Safety Systems</b>		
<b>Food Quality and Safety Control</b> Enhancement of Food Quality and Safety: National and Local Quality Control Systems and Institutional Frameworks ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention 1.1.6 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	National policies have been issued and updated and a coordinating authority established for quality control and consumer protection  A comprehensive food quality and safety control system has been established, with the required organization for efficient action at the different steps of value chains	N\$11 million (US\$1.5 million) GRN, donors
<b>6.2 Capacity Development in Food Post-Production Handling, Processing and Marketing</b>		
<b>Capacity Development</b> Improvement of Innovation Capacity: Applied Research, Technology Development and Transfer in Post-Production Handling, Processing and Marketing ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention 1.1.6 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	National policies have been issued and updated for technological and management innovation of value chains; At least one pilot plant established for processing of each of: grains, fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy, indigenous products and hides and skins.	N\$15 million (US\$2 million) GRN, donors
<b>6.3 Marketing Coordinating Institutional Framework</b>		
<b>Institutional Framework</b> Establishment of a Marketing Coordinating Authority ( <i>Institutional development project, proposed intervention 1.1.6 Annex 2</i> )  <i>Area selection: national</i>	National framework describing role, functions and coordinating mechanisms among the institutions/sub-units involved in agricultural marketing; A coordinating marketing authority	N\$4 million (US\$0.5 million) GRN, donors

5.30 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

### **Nutrition and Health**

5.31 The nutrition and health component has four subcomponents, namely household food security, nutrient requirements, combating malnutrition and combating micronutrient deficiencies.

5.32 The elements of the community and household based nutrition and health surveys and surveillances are essential for achieving more effective food utilization. Combating malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens (see component 3) is a practical community based strategy combining essential elements. Combating

micronutrient deficiencies through food fortification and supplementation programmes will also contribute to this strategy.

<b>COMPONENT 7 NUTRITION AND HEALTH</b>		
<b>subcomponent &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>7.1 Household Food Security</b>		
<b>Household Food Security Monitoring</b> Household Food Security Monitoring System <i>(development project - proposed intervention 1.1.7 Annex 2)</i>  <i>Area selection: national</i>	A monitoring system with well defined indicators of socio-economic vulnerability, including gender-sensitive indicators; Trained Enumerators (number of women and men trained) Trained staff in institutions	N\$700 000 (US\$100 000) GRN, donors
<b>7.2 Nutrients Requirements</b>		
<b>Nutrition Education Programme</b> Nutritional Education to Promote Awareness of Nutrient Requirements, with Special Reference to Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS <i>(development project - proposed intervention 3.2.1 Annex 2)</i>  <i>Area selection: national</i>	Improved knowledge on nutrient requirements and food preparation and preservation skills and practices in general, and in relation to HIV/AIDS in particular.	N\$3 million (US\$0.4 million) GRN, donors
<b>7.3 Combating Malnutrition</b>		
<b>Nutrition Surveillance</b> Sentinel-Sites Nutrition Surveillance <i>(development project - proposed intervention 3.2.1 Annex 2)</i>  <i>Area selection: national</i>	Effectively functioning Nutrition Surveillance system nationally expanded with well equipped and administered health facilities; Nutrition trends established for defined vulnerable groups;	N\$2 million (US\$0.3 million) GRN, UNICEF, WHO
<b>7.4 Combating Micronutrient Deficiencies</b>		
<b>Food Fortification and Supplementation Programmes</b> Combating Micronutrient Deficiencies through Food Fortification and Supplementation Programmes <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex 2)</i>  <i>Area selection: national</i>	Improved knowledge, skills and practices on micronutrient deficiencies-causes, effects and coping strategies through schools and training workshops at community level.	N\$600 000 (US\$85 000) GRN, donors

5.33 The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, of which Chapter 4 and Annex 2 provide a more detailed description of the proposed interventions.

## **6. GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FORMULATION**

6.1 This National Programme for Food Security will be implemented targeting elements from the Comprehensive Framework (Chapter 4) or the Priority Framework (Chapter 5). Actual implementation will take place through a selection of direct interventions identified in Annex 2.

6.2 There is a strong commitment from the Government to undertake and carry out the recommendations utilising their own funds or mobilize funds from other sources.

6.3 The Government has presented its food security strategies and related programmes and reiterated its commitment to the NPFS and SSC philosophy.

6.4 The Government confirmed that the NPFS approach was consistent with the above-mentioned initiatives, particularly in terms of improving food availability and reducing year-to-year variability of food supplies.

6.5 It was agreed to initiate the NPFS, applying its principles, methodologies, established procedures and technical guidance (focusing on agriculture-based activities), and being a partner in national efforts and initiatives e.g. in programmes aimed at poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods, vulnerable group assistance (HIV/AIDS, child nutrition) and environmental improvements. Some further considerations for the design of the NPFS are outlined below.

6.6 The efforts required to design and implement a comprehensive NFSP are broad and of a large scale; the Government may therefore need to join forces with donors and other development partners, and international technical agencies, such as FAO, in helping to review and update food security and agricultural and rural development strategies and policies so as to create a favourable environment for the eradication of hunger in the context of national poverty reduction strategies. This may extend to advising on policy, institutional and legal reforms related to food security, such as for land reform, community management of natural resources and the right to food, as well as to addressing governance-related issues.

6.7 In recognition of the broad range of institutions/stakeholders and interdisciplinary nature of food security, involving several ministries dealing with the main areas concerned, it becomes essential that food security issues are dealt with at a higher institutional level to allow for a facilitated coordination amongst all the stakeholders including civil society, private sector and the donor community.

### **B. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

6.8 To effectively implement the National Programme for Food Security, as well as to monitor its progress and evaluate its results, a strong multisectoral institutional arrangement within Government is needed.

6.9 To this purpose, Namibia in the 1990s has established a multisectoral three-tier institutional structure comprises of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council (FSNC) at the top level, a Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee (FSNTC) to support the council, and a Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (FSNS) to support the Technical Committee and the Council.

6.10 The FSNC comprises the permanent secretaries of seven relevant ministries: the Ministry of Health (chair), the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development and the National Planning Commission. This is the policy and decision-making body whose membership has the mandate to commit their ministries to a particular course of action. The FSNC reports directly to cabinet.

6.11 The FSNTC is composed of the representatives of all ministries represented on the council, as well as NGOs, and a provision exists for co-opting international agencies, the academic community and other institutions according to issues under discussion. The FSNTC is chaired by the MAWF and meets on a regular monthly basis, and its role is to support the FSNC.

6.12 As indicated in section 1.3.5.2, the efficiency and effectiveness of the current institutional structure needs to be re-examined.

### **C. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

6.13 Monitoring needs be regularly undertaken based on the agreed targets and performance indicators formulated during project formulation and or in association with the financier or donor. The monitoring and evaluation system must provide information on (i) implementation of the individual projects/programmes which are part of the NPFS; and (ii) the effectiveness of the overall NPFS.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation of Individual Projects**

6.14 To enable a successful achievement of the proposed interventions, particular attention needs to be given to the monitoring and evaluation programme. Monitoring and evaluation are essential for improving the effectiveness of the NPFS designed projects/programmes and will ensure service delivery and sustainability. Careful programme monitoring allows managers to make appropriate decisions on a day-to-day basis and ensures that programmes are carried out as designed and altered when necessary.

6.15 A monitoring and evaluation system must be used to understand what works well and what does not work well, to strengthen programme implementation, and to guide the design of new programmes. With this approach, monitoring and evaluation plans are developed by programme staff to meet their needs, and activities are conducted on an ongoing basis in an inexpensive manner.

6.16 Evaluation must assess the achievements of the NPFS and its priority programme, the performance of stakeholders in implementing it and success of completed projects/programmes. It is important to compile a comprehensive terminal report at the end of each project which will, in a pre-determined content guide, spell-out the successes and failures of the intervention and make recommendations for improved approaches.

6.17 A project work plan and budget will be prepared for each project component of the NPFS. The work plan and the budget will provide the structure for project implementation and a reference point for project monitoring. The work plan will demonstrate how the project activities will be operationalised. It will be prepared on the basis of the logical framework used for the project design. It will outline the various activities to be undertaken in support of each project goal, objective, and outcome. It will cover all the components or pillars of the NPFS or its priority programme. The work plan will identify the detailed components of an activity, duration of an

activity, linkages with other activities and the budget or resources to undertake the activity. In short the work plan will lead to the preparation of the project budget and ensure efficient use is made of resources and time throughout the life of the project.

6.18 Once funding has been secured and prior to implementation, detailed budgets and associated work plans should be prepared commensurate with the requirements of the funding agency. This is essential because these instruments will form the major project implementation guides.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation System of the National Programme for Food Security**

### **Monitoring and Evaluation System**

6.19 A monitoring and evaluation system will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy through a consultative and participatory process. The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation system is to:

- improving collection and interpretation of critical food and nutrition security information through enhancing data collection and management;
- strengthening analytical capacity at all levels; and
- establishing a strong linkage and coordination between data producers and users.

6.20 Information on food security indicators are a necessary element of the national policy goal of reducing food insecurity and malnutrition since it helps in decision making, policy implementation and programme interventions. Some food security indicators can be derived from existing information domains, which include agricultural statistics, health and nutrition statistics, population statistics, macroeconomic and market statistics, and natural resources information. Other institutional arrangements for specific collection, analysis and dissemination of food and nutrition information need to be recognized and enhanced to support this integrated monitoring system.

6.21 The monitoring and evaluation system will aim to address, amongst others, the following:

- encouraging utilisation of properly and accurately analysed prevailing information for decision making by stakeholders;
- facilitating development of appropriate linkages between decentralized decision-making at district and national levels;
- facilitating in-depth analysis on the quality and optimal quantity of information for decision-making; and
- strengthening tracking and monitoring of food and nutrition surveillance systems.

### **Institutional Arrangements of Monitoring and Evaluation**

6.22 The programmes monitoring system consists of work plans, progress reports and specific monitoring forms which collect information on the programme's activities and their performance. Without these documents it is difficult for management to know to what extent the

programme is achieving its implementation targets. These documents are supposed to be prepared and submitted on time (monthly and quarterly) according to the agreed upon format and timing. This is important so that management can make informed and timely decisions on matters affecting the smooth implementation of activities.

6.23 For reporting progress, monthly and quarterly reports will be prepared to inform all stakeholders including the development partners. A mid-term review will be undertaken only if there are signs that the programme not proceeding as per plan. Otherwise the evaluation and financial audit would be carried out by an external consultant at the end of the programme.

6.24 The institutional arrangements of monitoring and evaluation need to be adequately defined, using either improved current structures or introducing new arrangements.

6.25 Current structures can be strengthened through restructuring, realignment, capacity building, proper placement in the institutional hierarchy together with a strengthened mandate and adequate budgeting.

#### **D. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

6.26 A legal framework will be defined to support the institutional changes envisaged to implement the Food and Nutrition Policy. Relevant legislation will be reviewed and updated where necessary.

#### **E. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

6.27 Current Environmental Legislation calls for all policies, programmes or plans that could have an impact on the protection, conservation or enhancement of the environment or on the sustainable management of natural resources to be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment on that policy programme or plan.

6.28 Prior to approval, such a strategic assessment must be carried out to establish and mitigate for environmental impacts that could arise through the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security.

#### **F. RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

6.29 At the Maputo Summit of July 2003, Heads of States, including of Namibia, pledged to allocate at least 10 percent of national budgetary resources for support to agriculture. Following the Abuja Declaration of 2001, Namibia is also committed to spend 15 percent of its budget on health. Namibia is striving to reach its commitments related to food security.

6.30 Resource mobilisation will pose a challenge to the government in order to facilitate implementation of this National Programme for Food Security. The National Food Security and Nutrition Council will forge partnerships with development partners, international finance institutions and donors in order to secure funding for the implementation of this programme.