



**FAO Country Programming Framework for Namibia
2014-2018**

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List of Acronyms

AALF	Affirmative Commercial Loan Farms
ADB	African Development Bank
AgriBank	Agricultural Bank of Namibia
AMTA	Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CPF	Country Programming Framework
DDRM	Directorate of Disaster Risk Management
DOA	Directorate of Aquaculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GRN	Government of Namibia
HDI	Human Development Index
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAPS	Knowledge Attitudes and Practices Survey
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MLR	Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
MRLGHRD	Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development
NAFIN	Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition
NAMVAC	Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NAP	National Agricultural Policy
NCA	Northern Communal Area
NCR	North Central Regions
NDP4	4 th National Development Plan
NFNC	National Food Security and Nutrition Council
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Products
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
SSC	South-South Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
VCF	Veterinary Cordon Fence
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Namibia (2014-2018) sets out priority areas to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) partnership with, and support to, the Government of Namibia (GRN) in the areas of agriculture and food and nutrition security (FNS). The CPF reflects country priorities set out in Namibia's "Vision 2030 – Policy Framework for Long-term National Development", the 4th National Development Plan (NDP4) and related sector plans of Agriculture and Forestry, Lands, Poverty, and Water and Sanitation, as well as the different Strategic Plans of relevant Ministries. It is also in line with the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), 2014-2018, and will serve to identify specific outputs and key annual results of the UNPAF Action Plan.

Agricultural production in this arid country is hampered by low and variable rainfall and inherently poor soils. However, despite its marginal contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the agriculture sector supports over 70 percent of the country's population. The sector can be divided into two distinct sub-sectors: the capital intensive, relatively well developed and export oriented commercial sub-sector; and the subsistence-based, high-labour, low-technology communal sub-sector. The main commercial agricultural products include grain crops, livestock and marine fish.

Although the food and nutrition security situation has improved considerably in the last two decades since independence, this is still a top priority issue for the GRN. The main contributing factors to 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.

Namibia's agriculture sector is constrained by a variety of challenges, including limited human and institutional capacity, weak implementation of policy and legal frameworks, lack of coordination between government agencies on FNS issues, poor access to agricultural data by policy makers and farmers, low crop productivity, constraints to sustainable management of water, land, forests and rangelands, inadequate capacity in land use management and land valuation, weak capacity in processing, marketing and quality/safety standards for crop, horticulture and livestock products, vulnerability to different threats and crises (such as droughts, floods, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, transboundary pests and diseases) and issues of gender inequality in agriculture.

Based on an analysis of these challenges, GRN goals in field of FNS and agricultural development and its comparative advantages, FAO's intervention from 2014 to 2018 will focus on the following four priority areas:

1. **Enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for FNS and agricultural development** - Under this pillar, FAO will support the GRN in the review of dated policy and legal frameworks, development of new policy and legal frameworks and preparation of policy implementation plans. It will also foster institutional strengthening and coordination and generation of evidence to inform policy formulation. Furthermore, FAO will provide support to the GRN in monitoring the impact of agricultural

policies and programmes through capacity development in appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural policies and programmes.

2. **Sustainable agricultural production** - Under this pillar, FAO and GRN will focus on enhancing the productive capacity of medium- and small-scale producers in the crop, horticulture, aquaculture and livestock sub-sectors. Activities will include supporting GRN in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on Conservation Agriculture, strengthening the National Seed Production System, promoting the up-scale of small-scale horticulture production, strengthening animal breeding programmes and livestock disease surveillance at local and district level, enhancing capacity in aquaculture management, strengthening skills in land use planning and geospatial data management systems, and providing support in the implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan. A particular emphasis will be put on the empowerment of women and youth in all activities.
3. **Linking farmers to markets** - Under this pillar, FAO aims to support the increase of farmers' access to local and international markets by strengthening capacity in processing, value addition, marketing, safety standards and quality assurance of crop, horticultural, livestock and fish products.
4. **Improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises** - In order to support GRN timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition security, FAO will assist government to strengthen its capacity in delivering regular information on potential threats through the establishment of an Integrated Early Warning System, housed in the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, and strengthen capacity in disaster preparedness through support to development of contingency plans at every administrative level.

The total estimated resource/financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF outcomes is USD 3,288,000, out of which FAO is expected to provide USD 1,118,000 through its Technical Cooperation programme (TCP), global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance sum of USD 2,170,000 would be mainly sourced from the Development partners and government budgetary allocations. A detailed breakdown of the resource requirements and commitments, by each of the CPF outcomes and outputs is presented in Annex 4.

A monitoring framework, indicating means and sources of verification, methodology, frequency and responsibility for collecting data for each of the indicators at outcome and output level, will be developed in the first six months of CPF implementation.

By endorsing the CPF 2014-2018, both FAO and the Government of Namibia are committed to full ownership and ensuring effective support and implementation of the programme.

The CPF will be implemented in partnerships with stakeholders and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Namibia and other development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The

Government of Namibia and FAO will seek effective collaboration and support from stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the programme.

For the Government of Namibia

For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Mr. Bagagana Ahmadu
FAO Representative to Namibia

1. Introduction

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Namibia sets out priority areas to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) partnership with, and support to, the Government of Namibia (GRN), in the period from 2014 to 2018, in food and nutrition security (FNS) and the agriculture, water, lands, fisheries and forestry sectors.

Formulation of the CPF resulted from intensive consultations with the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Lands and Resettlement (MLR), Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM) in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), as well as donors and other United Nations (UN) agencies. The CPF reflects country priorities set out in Namibia's "Vision 2030 – Policy Framework for Long-term National Development", the 4th National Development Plan (NDP4) and related sector plans of Agriculture and Forestry, Lands, Poverty, and Water and Sanitation, as well as the different Strategic Plans of relevant Ministries. It is also in line with the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF), 2014-2018, and will serve to identify specific outputs and key annual results of the UNPAF Action Plan.

This document provides an analysis of the challenges of the agricultural sector¹, the GRN's responses to these and the remaining gaps. It identifies priority areas for FAO's intervention in the next five years, based on the GRN's priority needs and FAO's comparative advantages, and briefly describes the institutional arrangements for Implementation, as well as the Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation frameworks. The document is supported by annexes, namely: i) Main agricultural and FNS policies in Namibia; ii) a list of FAO projects in Namibia in the last 5 years, iii) a priority matrix; iv) a results matrix; v) a resource matrix, and vi) five- and one-year implementation plans. The CPF remains a working document and will be revised periodically in collaboration with key national stakeholders in order to keep pace with changing priorities and emerging issues affecting the agricultural sector.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 *Economic Growth and Rural Poverty Context*

Namibia is classified as an upper middle-income country with an average per capita income of around USD 4,700 (2012). The primary industries accounted for 18.6 % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), overall in 2012, which includes agriculture and forestry (4.1%), fishing and fish processing on board (3%) and mining and quarrying (11.5%). The secondary industries accounted for 17.6% (of which 0.3% meat processing and 0.11% fish processing on-shore). The tertiary industries consisting of wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, financial services, real estate and business services, community,

¹ The term "Agriculture sector" will be used broadly in this document to include the agriculture, lands, water, forestry and fisheries sectors.

social and personal service activities and government services, accounted for 56.9 percent of GDP². 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, although Europe is increasingly becoming the leading market for fish and meat.

A high per capita GDP, compared to the rest of the continent, hides one of the world's most unequal income distributions, as shown by Namibia's 0.597 Gini coefficient. According to the "Poverty Dynamics in Namibia" report³, which traces poverty trends in Namibia between 1993 and 2010, the incidence of poor and severely poor individuals were estimated (in 2012) at 28.7 and 15.3 percent, respectively. This is 40.5 and 43.6 percentage points fewer than in 1993/1994, continuing a 17-year downward trend. The poverty gap which measures the consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line is estimated at 8.8 percent in 2009/2010, and indicates that on average Namibia has a poverty gap equal to 8.8 percent of the poverty line.⁴ The rural areas recorded a dramatic decline in poverty incidence from 81.6 percent to 37.4 percent (a significant decline of about 44 percentage points), while the urban areas showed a decline of about 24.3 percentage points, during the same period. However, poverty varies significantly within the administrative regions of Namibia.

2.2 Food and Nutrition Security and the Agriculture sector

2.2.1 The Agriculture Sector

Namibia is an arid country in south-western Africa with a total land area of 824 268 km². The country consists of poorly vegetated steppe-like areas dominant in southern and western regions, the Namib 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 ephemeral. The average annual rainfall varies from less than 20 mm on the Atlantic coast to 600 mm in the northeast. Only eight percent of the country receives more than 500 mm average rainfall annually. Most rain falls during the summer and drought is a common phenomenon throughout the country. Low and variable rainfall and the inherently poor soils are major obstacles to optimum agriculture production.

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. The sector can be divided into two distinct sub-sectors: the capital intensive, relatively well developed and export oriented commercial sub-sector; and the subsistence-based, high-labour, low-technology communal sub-sector.

² Preliminary National Accounts 2012 Namibia Statistics Agency.

³ Poverty Dynamics in Namibia: A Comparative study using the 1993/94, 2003/04 and the 2009/10 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (NHIES).

⁴ Data based on the establishment of two poverty lines for the poor for all three periods, where consumption levels per adult equivalent are lower than N\$145.88, N\$262.45 and 377.96; and N\$106.78, N\$184.56 and N\$277.54 for severely poor for the year 1993/1994, 2003/2004 and 2009/2010, respectively.

The commercial sector covers about 44 per cent of the total land, though it accommodates only 10 per cent of the population, while the communal sector covers 41 per cent of the total land area and accommodates about 60 per cent of the population. Agricultural production – and subsequently income – is low in the subsistence sector for a number of reasons, including limited access to markets⁵.

2.2.1.1 Crops

White maize is a commercial grain crop. Irrigation schemes largely contribute to the domestic white maize production. These schemes are the Hardap Irrigation Project (near Mariental), the Haakiesdoorn at the Oranjeriver, Etunda in the NCRs, Katima Farm in the Zambezi, and irrigation schemes in the Kavango i.e. Musese, Shitemo, Shadikongoro Irrigation Project and Mashare. Increasing volumes of white maize under irrigation is also produced in the Stampriet, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Kombat and Otavi areas and near the Orange River in the far south.

The Namibian wheat industry is relatively small. Being a winter crop, wheat is produced under irrigation and is thus not affected by Namibia's erratic rainfall. Wheat is produced at the Naute Project of the Namibia Development Corporation (NDC) near Keetmanshoop, the Hardap Irrigation Project near Mariental, the Shadikongoro, Musese, Sikondo, Mashare, Shitemo and uVungu Vungu Irrigation Projects in the Kavango and smaller quantities are produced in the Otavi, Kombat, Tsumeb and Abenab areas⁶.

Mahangu, also known as pearl millet, is generally a subsistence dry-land cereal crop which is the major staple food crop for a large number of people especially in the North Central, Kavango and Caprivi Regions. This crop is highly adapted to low rainfall and the prevailing soil conditions in these Regions. For many years, small-scale farmers have survived on the low yields generally obtained from mahangu.

Other crops produced in Namibia are yellow maize, sorghum, groundnuts, sunflower beans, cotton and lucerne. Fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, dates, grapes, cabbage, tomatoes, butternuts, onions and potatoes are also produced in Namibia. Despite Namibia being generally described as one of the driest countries in the world, it is estimated that potentially about 50 000 ha of undeveloped land can be irrigated from the perennial rivers that borders the country and from underground water resources. Developing this land will increase horticulture production significantly. Thus the Government of Namibia embarked on the National Horticulture Development Initiative (NHDI) during 2002 to develop the horticultural sector.

2.2.1.2 Livestock

The commercial livestock farming sector in Namibia is well developed, capital-intensive and export oriented. Total number of cattle marketed in May 2013 was 182,673, up from 92,729 in May 2012⁷. The increase is due

⁵ Green Scheme Policy (2008).

⁶ Namibia Agronomic Board website (www.nam.com.na).

⁷ Namibia Meat Board (2013).

to the increase in cattle marketed to local butchers and live animals exported to South Africa. Beef cattle ranching is the largest contributor to commercial farming income, and the major breeds are Brahman, Afrikaner and Simmental. Sheep are largely concentrated in the drier south and are mostly the Karakul, bred mainly for its pelt, and the Dorper for meat production. Goats are more widely distributed and the main breeds are the Boer goat and the Angora. Ostriches are farmed in the drier parts of the country.

The production systems in the communal areas are based on pastoralism and agro-pastoralism, and the majorities of households are subsistence-based and labour intensive, with limited use of technology and external inputs. The outputs and objectives of livestock ownership are much more diverse than in commercial livestock production and include draft power, milk, dung, meat, cash income and capital storage as well as socio-cultural factors. Production per hectare is more important than production per head, and the communal area livestock owner's combination of objectives tends to be met by a policy of herd maximization rather than turnover, hence even the large herd owners tend to sell only to meet cash needs.

Stock numbers tend to be less evenly distributed in communal than in commercial areas. There is a tendency for high concentrations of people and livestock close to permanent water, while other areas remain potentially under-utilized due to a lack of water.

2.2.1.3 Fisheries

The Namibian fishing sector is divided into marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries and marine and freshwater aquaculture. Namibia has one of the most productive marine fishing grounds in the world, based on the Benguela Current System; one of the four eastern boundary upwelling systems in the world (the others are off North – West Africa, off California and off Peru). These systems support rich populations of fish, which form the basis for the Namibian marine fisheries sector. Namibia's marine capture fisheries sector is exclusively industrial and it is a major contributor to the national economy (revenue was US\$16 million in 2005 and the industry employed some 13,400 people in 2008). The most valuable resources exploited are hake and horse mackerel and potential for sustainable yields is up to 1.5 million metric tons per year.

Namibia has no noteworthy natural freshwater bodies suitable for capture fisheries exploitation. Some rivers on the borders with Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana in the Caprivi and Kavango Regions are used for limited fishing activities. There are no significant lakes either, the only permanent water bodies being man-made dams and sinkhole lakes.

Regarding aquaculture, the GRN has adopted a two-pronged approach for the development of this sector. One is freshwater aquaculture, aimed at alleviating poverty, creating employment and satisfying local consumption needs. The second approach involves seawater aquaculture, which includes the culture of oysters and other molluscs for export.

Namibia's aquaculture sector is in its infancy, although studies show that good freshwater aquaculture development potential exists along rivers such as the Okavango, Kunene, Orange and Zambezi, as well as in dams. Commercial marine aquaculture is currently dominated by oyster production in Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Luderitz. Both Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) and European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) are

grown. These are mainly exported to South Africa and to Asia. Huge potential to increase production exists in Namibia including the 1,500 km largely uninhabited coastline, unpolluted high quality marine waters, high natural primary productivity of the seawater, availability of inexpensive fish by-products from established fish processing sector for inclusion in wet aqua-feeds and well-established processing, packaging and marketing systems due to the marine capture fisheries that can be adopted for aquaculture purpose.

2.2.2 Food and Nutrition Security Situation

Although the food and nutrition security situation has improved considerably in the last two decades since independence, this is still a top priority issue for the GRN. According to the preliminary findings of a recent assessment carried out following the 2012/13 drought situation, an estimated 330, 925 people are food insecure, 447, 577 moderately food insecure and 859, 898 food secure⁸, with food insecurity more prevalent in the north-western regions mainly due to prevailing chronic poverty and droughts. Main contributing factors to 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. 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.

2.3 Policy Context

The national long-term development goal outlined in the Vision 2030 document is “a prosperous and industrialized Namibia, developed by her human resources, enjoying peace, harmony and political stability”⁹. Vision 2030 is founded on six pillars: education, science and technology; health and development; sustainable agriculture; peace and social justice; and gender equality. The vision is aimed at transforming Namibia into a healthy and food secure nation in which all diseases are under secure control; people enjoy a good quality of life; and have access to quality social services. The Vision is operationalised through successive five-year National Development Plans (NDPs).

The GRN has adopted three overarching goals for NDP 4 (2013 – 2017): High and sustained economic growth; Increased income quality; and Employment creation. Four key areas of focus has been identified to reach these goals, namely: Logistics, Tourism, Manufacturing and Agriculture. The specific desired outcome of the Agriculture sector is to achieve an average real growth rate of 4% over the NDP 4 period. Strategies deployed to achieve this outcome will be: the continued promotion of the Green Scheme by expansion of existing and

⁸ Emergency Food Security Assessment in Communal and Resettlement Areas of Namibia (EFSA), May 2013.

⁹ GRN, 2004: Namibia Vision 2030: Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development: Main Document. Available at www.npc.gov.na/vision/vision_2030bgd.htm

establishment of new irrigation projects; de-bushing as a strategy for increasing grazing land; initiatives to assist livestock producers in communal areas to access markets; and the establishment of agricultural fresh produce markets. The objective of the Fisheries sector is to contribute an average 2% to the annual GDP. Another NDP 4 outcome related to FAO's mandate concerns poverty reduction, whereby "By 2017, the proportion of severely poor individuals has dropped from 15.8 % in 2009/10 to below 10%".

The NDP 4 is executed through sector plans, which outline the programmes and projects to be implemented in order to achieve the outcomes of the NDP. The Agriculture and Forestry Sector Plan (2013 -2017), involving all stakeholders of the sector, identifies FAO as a main partner to support development of market information systems and building capacity in Conservation Agriculture, while the Annual Sector Execution Plan (2013/14) apportions FAO a role in food safety capacity development.

The Lands Sectoral Plan (2012-2017) sets out a number of goals for the remaining five years. Of relevance to FAO are the goals of "Ensuring security of tenure" and "Ensuring sustainable utilization of the land resource". These two goals are also reflected in the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement's Strategic Plan (2011 – 2016) as key strategic objectives.

The Poverty Sectoral Plan (2013-2017) includes a component on increasing household food security. Some of the activities aimed at achieving this plan include distribution of subsidized inputs, support to "back yard horticulture", allocation of grazing and cropping land, improving breeding stock and food relief, target the poor rural, urban and peri-urban populations.

In addition to the above development programmes, the GRN has put in place a number of policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks that impact on food and nutrition security. These are described in Annex 1 while, the CPF priority matrix, presented in Annex 2, demonstrates the linkages of the identified priorities with the government priorities, FAO strategic framework, UNPAF and other regional frameworks.

2.4 Main Agricultural Sector Challenges

Namibia's agriculture sector is constrained by a variety of challenges. This section outlines some of the main challenges, the Government's responses to these and the remaining gaps.

Limited human and institutional capacity: Institutional and human capacity is identified to be critical by nearly all institutions involved in the CPF formulation exercise. Despite the Government and donors providing massive training and technical assistance channeled to land, agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors through programmes/projects over the past 22 years, the status of human (capital) resource within government structures, particularly at senior and middle professional categories, is far from sufficient. Because of better incentives and perceived long-term opportunities, a significant proportion of well-trained professionals – economists, statisticians, engineers, agronomists, agricultural researchers and extension specialists- either leave their jobs for other opportunities in the public sector or join private companies.

In addition, there is a mismatch between the skills acquired by graduates of Namibian Agriculture Training Institutions and the skills required by the industry. As a response to this challenge, the GRN has developed the

Human Resources Development (HRD) Plan for Accelerated Service Delivery (2012) to provide a concrete regulatory structure that will enable Ministries and Regional Council managers to formulate sustainable HRD strategies, support the attraction and recruitment of staff to the Civil Service, and develop, nurture and utilize talent optimally. GRN requires support to implement this HRD Plan.

Updating policy and translating it into practice: As highlighted in *Annex 1*, Namibia has developed a variety of sound policies and legal frameworks to support food and nutrition security and growth of agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. However, some of these policies need to be updated to bring them in line with current development realities. For example, the Agriculture Policy of 1995 is now being revised by MAWF to put more emphasis on expansion of production through intensification, innovation and marketing, as well as encourage GRN to work in partnership with private enterprises to jointly plan and exploit the agricultural expansion potential.

The recently drafted Land Bill, which consolidates the Commercial and Communal Land Acts, also needs revising to ensure that it reflects the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests”, endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in May 2012. Another key problem is that many policies have not been translated into effective implementation plans with adequate timeframes, appropriate financial resources, institutional capacity to implement the policies and a Monitoring & Evaluation framework to monitor policy implementation and assess policy impacts. Future work in the policy area should focus on developing policy action plans.

Lack of coordination on food and nutrition security issues: In the 1990s, recognizing that the problems of food insecurity and malnutrition are interdisciplinary and crosscutting in nature, the GRN concluded that it would be inappropriate to put the mandate of addressing food security issues under one single ministry. It, therefore, initiated a multi-sectoral institutional framework to facilitate and oversee the country’s food security and nutrition objectives. This 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 comprised of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council at the top level, a Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee to support the council, and a Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat to support the Technical Committee and the Council. The Secretariat was initially located within the Directorate of Planning in the Division of Rural Development at the Ministry of Agriculture, however, in 2003/4, the Division of Rural Development was transferred to the MRLGH&RD. Following government restructuring in 2005-2006, the Secretariat has ceased to exist.

In 2010, the Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition (NAFIN) was established as the multi-sector, multi-stakeholder platform to tackle nutrition and high levels of stunting in Namibia. Although the institutional set-up includes a Food and Nutrition Security Task Force, the focus of NAFIN is on nutrition issues for children under five years old. One possibility would be for FAO to assist in the establishment of a coordination mechanism for FNS, which is based on lessons learned from the previous multi-sectoral institutional framework and responds to present and future needs.

Weak access to agricultural data by policy makers and farmers: Structural data on agriculture in Namibia is very old. The last census was held in 1994/95, therefore there is a lack of up to date quality data on the structure of agriculture for policy makers. The GRN has decided to carry out an Agricultural Census in 2013/2014, but the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) does not currently have sufficient number of staff and adequate profile with the required technical capacity needed to conduct the census. FAO is supporting the Government with technical expertise and capacity development to prepare for this census; but further support, in the areas of statistical methodology, survey skills, IT and cartography, will be needed to carry out the census, as well as the ensuing annual agricultural surveys. In addition, the carrying capacity maps are outdated and appropriate agro-ecological zone maps need to be developed, amongst others, to ensure fair application of the taxation system and land use planning.

Farmers in Namibia have a problem in accessing a wide range of information, related not only to production technologies but also to postharvest processes, access to remunerative markets, price information, credit services and business development. However, despite GRN's recognition of the importance of agricultural extension in Namibia, the coverage and content of such services is inadequate. Government's extension programs, extension services of the national agricultural research system, and non-governmental extension programs have a very limited outreach (low extension to farmer ratio also due to large distances) and the content of the extension provided is often not aligned to farmer needs. In addition, MAWF is organized such that research and extension activities are under two separate directorates: The Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services (DEES) and the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Training (DART). These offices are managed by different directors or managers making the research-extension linkage less evident and coordination of programs more difficult.

Low crop productivity: Over 50% of the people of Namibia live in rural areas and many of them depend on smallholder crop production for their survival. However, their livelihood is threatened by intrinsic poor soil fertility and seasons with sporadic rainfall causing low production or even crop failures. Low or variable production levels can also be attributed to inappropriate farm practices and management. These include mono-cropping without adequate soil nutrient replenishment, the burning or removal of crop residues and the frequent disturbance of the topsoil by plugging, disking or hoeing.

Conservation Agriculture (CA) is one of the improved agricultural practices with the potential to address many of the problems now faced by both communal and commercial farmers in Namibia. CA aims at mimicking plant growth in nature, whereby the soil surface remains largely undisturbed and nutrients are re-cycled. A few localized experiments in CA-related practices have been carried out in the past often with conflicting results. In addition, there are no CA packages or technologies which fit all agro-ecological zones and types of crop producers in the country which adds on to the many uncertainties. The GRN wishes to up-scale CA practices within the framework of a Comprehensive CA Program, starting with multi-stakeholder on-farm research, technology adaptation and development, training and advocacy and consequent roll out.

Constraints in sustainable rangeland management: Limited quantitative data exist on the condition and productivity of rangelands in Namibia. However, Mendelsohn et al. (2002) states that "Overstocked areas occur mainly in north-central Namibia, along the Okavango River, on the eastern floodplains in Caprivi, and typically

around large settlements. Overstocking in these areas is due to the presence of large numbers of large-stock (cattle, donkies) and small-stock (sheep, goats), and wildlife in conservation areas. In total, about 3.7% (excluding protected areas) is overstocked at levels that are roughly double the accepted grazing capacity of the land". The current unplanned livestock management approach in the NCAs results in continued re-grazing of perennial grass plants in the growing season, before they have a chance to recover. The root reserves become depleted, they are more easily pulled out by livestock, and they then fail to regenerate. The result is bare soils, often with mature capping, and over-rested perennial grass plants far from existing water points; and near water points, over trampling of commonly used paths, resulting in erosion and gully formation. Rangeland conditions in eastern communal areas, as well as commercial farmland, are in most cases, equally poor. This has a negative effect on the livelihoods of a large portion of the Namibia nation.

Interventions to address this challenge include: increasing access to inputs and water infrastructure (water points), improving the capacity of extension staff and farmers in improved animal husbandry (animal breeding, cattle selection, cattle grading, poultry and goat management) and improving the capacity of extension staff and farmers in animal disease control, particularly for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and contagious bovine pleura-pneumonia (CBPP).

Livestock health issues: MAWF has been working to improve animal health services in the Northern Communal Area (NCA), with the aim to move the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) to the border with Angola, thereby allowing NCA farmers to also access markets and improve their livelihoods. The VCF, established in 1964 under South African rule, was constructed to prevent the movement of animals and animal products from the NCA to the South, thereby curbing the spread of animal diseases, such as foot and mouth disease and contagious bovine pleura-pneumonia. With the construction of the fence, the area south of the fence was declared a disease-free zone, allowing farmers from this area to market their produce within Namibia and internationally.

The GRN's and donors' assistance in improving veterinary services was bolstered with a fresh injection of resources from the MCA into veterinary infrastructure support and the development of a livestock traceability system. Namibia has so far achieved success in implementing animal identification, by ear tagging >90% of its livestock, although identifying animals in the communal area with porous border in the north has been a challenge. Currently, the FAO's assistance is sought to provide support in a number of complementary areas, including building basic diagnostic capacity at veterinary district level to improve disease surveillance and residue control, developing, implementing and maintaining a sustainable system of community based animal disease surveillance and information feedback using (but not limited to) mobile technology and improving village poultry management and marketing.

Low in-land fish production: Although Namibians are traditionally cattle farmers, with a preference for beef and beef production, the existence of large farm ponds in rural areas means there is an important potential for aquaculture development to meet the existing market for fresh water fish. Despite challenging conditions, such as inadequate water, Namibia has developed laws and regulations that provide a favourable environment for aquaculture development. However, the Directorate of Aquaculture (DoA) of the MFMR is understaffed and lacks capacity in a number of technical areas including fish hatchery management, fish farm production management, application of aquaculture technologies and detection and management of fish health issues. In

addition, aquaculture research and extension services are weak and there is limited private sector development. In order to address these challenges, the GRN has signed an agreement with FAO and Vietnam, under the South-South Cooperation Program, to ensure a transfer of skills from Vietnamese experts to DoA staff in these areas.

Inadequate land use plans: While the National Land Policy (1998) assigns the mandate to coordinate land use planning to the MLR; in practice, weaknesses in the structured planning system, together with weak harmonization of policies, regulations and responsibilities, results in existing plans not being integrated (and indeed sometimes even being in conflict with each other). Integrated Land Use Planning (ILUP) is seen as the appropriate mechanism to ensure conceptual harmonization and collaborative implementation of different land use schemes. The GRN has developed guidelines for ILUP formulation and is in the process of developing integrated land use plans at the regional level. Support to MLR is, therefore, required in the development of local land use plans. It is to be noted that even when regional and local plans have been developed the challenge of establishing a system to enforce those plans still remains.

Inadequate capacity in land valuation: The commercial farmland market is strongly dependent on the GRN and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AgriBank) valuations. Both Government and AgriBank rely upon valuations which are rarely professionally challenged. The valuation profession in Namibia is not well developed, with farmers in particular receiving little, if any, professional advice. The Directorate of Valuation and Estate Management (DVEM) in MLR is under-strengthened, and there is no uniform valuation methodology or standards to which farmers, GRN or AgriBank subscribe. The GRN has requested FAO to provide support to DVEM in a number of areas, including development of Namibia Property Valuation Standards to harmonize evaluation approaches, improvement in valuation capacity and refinement of the Land Taxation model to reflect geographical location of the land and the value of economic activities on the farm.

Constraints in post-settlement support services to farmers on re-settled land: Following the adoption of the willing-seller willing-buyer principle in the Land Reform Act (1995), the GRN has embarked upon acquisition of land for resettlement purposes. However, no comprehensive evaluation of the performance of resettled farms has yet been made. Constraints on post-settlement support services, such as extension services, credit and marketing, and slow pace of implementation remain as key challenges in empowering resettled farmers, which requires strengthened collaboration among the MLR, MAWF and MET in the pre- during and post- resettlement phases, as well as the concerted efforts of GRN, private sector and development partners.

Constraints in sustainable forestry management: Approximately 9% of Namibia's land area is forested and a further 10% is woodland. Since 1990, Namibia has lost over 12% of its forest cover and the rate of deforestation has increased in recent years; between 2000 and 2005, deforestation occurred at a rate of 0.93% per year. Many people in Namibia are dependent on forests for food and fuel wood and the continuing destruction of forests threatens livelihoods. Community forestry is one of the core programmes of the Directorate of Forestry (DoF). The programme aims at establishment of community forests and the transfer of forest resource management rights to local communities in accordance with the Forest Act of 2001. DoF needs further support in improving value addition, processing and marketing of Non-timber Forest Products (e.g. Mopani worms, plum birds (*Berchimia bicolor*) and wood carving products).

Constraints in sustainable water resources management: Scarcity of fresh water is a major threat to development in Namibia. Groundwater is the single largest natural source of water, accounting for 40% of the freshwater. Perennial and ephemeral rivers provide roughly 30%, and reclaimed water provides 1% of the freshwater. The agricultural sector is the major user of water in Namibia, consuming about 75% of the total. Furthermore, population growth, increased economic activity and improved standards of living have led to increased competition for, and conflicts over, the limited freshwater resource. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), where all the different users of water are considered together, has been identified as essential for the management of the water sector in Namibia. The IWRM Plan for Namibia was approved by Cabinet in 2012 and MAWF has requested FAO to provide support in implementing some of its activities. It has also requested technical support to develop regulations of the Water Resources Management Act pertaining to ground water and irrigation water.

Weak capacity in processing, marketing and applying quality/safety standards for crop, horticulture and livestock products: Diversification of subsistence farming into producing cash crops of industrial and export value remains one of the key agricultural policies adopted by GRN in 1995. Accordingly, MAWF has been encouraging smallholders to cultivate, among others, locally marketable horticultural crops in rain fed areas and by setting-up small irrigated gardens. Farmers have positively responded to the Ministry's encouragement and have been producing varieties of fruits and vegetables. However, producers have been encountering difficulties in marketing their produce, mainly due to strong competition from South African fresh produce distribution and marketing channels.

To overcome this marketing problem, MAWF is implementing the Horticulture Marketing Infrastructure Development Project (HMIDP) with the aim of building a nation-wide wholesale facility with hubs in strategic urban centers. In these hubs, fresh produce, including livestock and fish products, will be collected and stored and later on supplied to retailers upon request. So far, two hubs in Rundu and Ongwediva have been inaugurated, and plans are underway to develop a third hub in Windhoek. MAWF has established the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) to manage these hubs and be responsible for the marketing, processing and value addition of Namibian products. There is a need for technical assistance in support of developing local capacities in processing, marketing and applying quality/safety standards, as well as training of small-scale farmers and traders in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

Regarding marketing of livestock products, GRN aims to support livestock producers in communal areas through improving animal disease control, establishing a cold storage and meat processing facility in Katima Mulilo and training livestock farmers and MAWF staff in marketing and applying quality/safety standards for accessing local and international markets (Chinese and other).

Vulnerability to threats and crises: Chronically poor Namibian households, living in rural urban and peri-urban areas, are vulnerable to a number of threats. The country experienced severe droughts on a national scale that required state interventions 6 times in the period from 1992 to 2013. Flooding has also become a common phenomenon. The Caprivi, Kavango, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, Karas, Erongo, Kunene and Hardap regions have experienced severe floods over the last ten years, causing structural damage, loss of life

and negative impacts on farm productive resources, such as livestock, irrigation systems, crop fields and machinery.

The HIV/Aids epidemic is one of the most serious challenges faced by Namibia. In 2010/11, HIV prevalence in the general population among people aged 15 to 49 years was estimated at 13.5%, resulting in around 4,500 AIDS related deaths in 2010/11 which amounts to approximately 18% of all deaths in Namibia¹⁰. However, no recent assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture has been carried out. Forest and veld fires, which have important environmental and economic impacts, thereby affecting household food security, also constitute a serious problem. Finally, trans-boundary plants' pests and diseases, such as armyworms, fruit flies and quelea quelea birds, and trans-boundary animal diseases, such as foot and mouth disease, have a direct economic impact by reducing or eliminating crop and livestock products.

To address these issues, the GRN has developed a National Policy for Disaster Risk Management (2009)¹¹ as well as response plans specific to HIV/AIDS. The DDRM has requested support for the development of an integrated food and nutrition early warning system to better monitor multiple threats and inform decision making in preparedness and response, policy, advocacy and planning.

Gender inequalities in the agriculture sector: The Gender Needs Assessment and Gender Strategy for the MAWF (2013) identify a number of challenges including: i) gender disparities and unequal access to and control over resources such as agriculture support services, including appropriate technology (for example, 0.9% of females in rural areas own tractors in comparison with 2.6% of males (NHIES 2009/10)); ii) rural women's workload (family welfare and subsistence agriculture functions) has increased due to rural-urban migration of men; iii) Inadequate representation in structures of decision making, both at national and community levels (for example, only 10% of women head traditional authorities in comparison with 90% of men); and iv) Namibia has an estimated 44% of female headed households, mostly in rural areas and they are amongst the poorest. Recognizing the above problems, GRN adopted the National Gender Policy in 2010.

Previously, in the early 1990s, GRN adopted the FAO Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis approach, including the development of case studies and handbooks on the role of men and women in agriculture and their specific constraints, which were adopted by extension staff and development planners. However, due to restructuring, the rural division in MAWF, which had the mandate to mainstream gender into agriculture activities, was transferred to MRLGHRD. The gender mainstreaming function in MAWF then remained with a Gender Focal Point, who, however, neither have planned (and budgeted) activities nor sufficient time to address the high volume of work. Furthermore, there are internal capacity gaps in agriculture extension and planning in terms of gender skills and knowledge to conduct gender analysis, gender research and gender mainstreaming within policies and programmes. Finally, although MAWF collects agriculture statistics, they are not disaggregated by sex and in many cases not analyzed from a gender perspective.

¹⁰ Global Aids Response Progress Reporting. 2012

¹¹ See description of policy in Annex 1.

3. FAO's Comparative Advantage

3.1 Development Partners

There are a number of key development partners operating in Namibia within the FAO mandate areas. Notably these are:

- **MCA:** The Government of the United States of America provides grant funding for public investments in the Namibian Education, Tourism and Agriculture (livestock and indigenous natural products) sectors through the MCA Compact since 2008. The goal is to reduce poverty through economic growth in the Education, Tourism and Agriculture sectors by increasing incomes of the poor Namibians through increasing the competence of the Namibian workforce (knowledge, skills and attitude), and by increasing the productivity of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises in rural areas.
- **GIZ:** Based on the agreement reached between the German and Namibian Governments, GIZ's activities focus on the management of natural resources, support to land reform, strengthening of road transport sector, water resource management, the promotion of vocational training including agriculture, and economic growth and social development. In addition to the programmes and projects being implemented in these priority areas, GIZ provides project advice in the field of basic education and health (HIV/AIDS).
- **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA):** Technical support through JICA is concentrated on rural development, sustainable agriculture production including the introduction of rice culture, and climate change adaptation.
- **European (EU) Delegation:** Being Namibia's largest donor, the EU Delegation support focusses on rural development and education sectors through the 10th European Development Fund envelope. Key areas targeted in support of Namibia's attainment of the MDGs include sustainable natural resource management, support for economic and institutional reforms, water and energy, rural development and food security, employment, human development, good governance and democracy.
- **The World Bank (WB):** GRN efforts to increase the country's resilience to natural disasters are the focus of the WB in a variety of ways, including through analytical work and technical assistance under the Namibian Cost Conservation and Management project.
- **Spanish Cooperation:** In addition to the Tripartite aquaculture development through SSC modality under FAO implementation, the Spanish Government also provide direct support in strengthening aquaculture development in Namibia. Within the fisheries sector, technical support is also provided in marine research and stock assessment. Other technical and budgetary support areas include rural water sanitation, gender equality, capacity building in microfinance, upgrading of health facilities, and improvement of rural development and livelihood initiatives.
- **African Development Bank (ADB):** Following the establishment of the Namibian Statistics Agency (NSA) in 2011, the ADB is providing support to statistical capacity building. Pipeline programmes include the aquaculture sector support for increased food security, and agro-industry development through the northern communal infrastructure development project. The later specific objective is to improve agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers in Kavango, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati,

and Oshikoto regions through the (i) provision of agricultural infrastructure including marketing and post-harvest management facilities; (ii) improve agricultural water management of small scale and commercial irrigated areas; and the (iii) development of technology centers for servicing agro equipment.

- **People's Republic of China (PRC):** Building on existing political and economic cooperation arrangements with China, Namibia is formulating the SSC programme to strengthen food security through interventions in veterinary management, rice production, horticulture development, and flood water management. Technical support is being provided through capacity building initiatives in key areas of agricultural management.
- **UN Country Team (UNCT):** The UNPAF is the vehicle for strategic partnership and resource planning, which will drive the programmes through which the UNCT will support Namibia in the implementation of NDP 4 and the realization of its development goals under Vision 2030. The UNPAF focuses on supporting the development of capacities of national institutions; fostering multi-disciplinary approaches to development; strengthening knowledge generation and management; promoting standards, norms and accountability mechanisms; and providing high quality technical expertise and policy advice under the pillars of Institutional Environment and Monitoring and Evaluation; Education and Skills; Health; and Reducing Extreme Poverty. The UNPAF states that the UN will at the same time support limited downstream activities that are deemed critical in addressing development needs and incubating ideas for wider replication. The CFP will contribute directly to Outcome 9 of the UNPAF stating that "By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which ensure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for food and nutrition security and sustainable income generation". The CFP will also serve to identify specific outputs and key annual results of the UNPAF Action Plan, which will be developed in 2014.

3.2 FAO's Capacity

The FAO's comparative advantage stems from its capacity in the following areas:

Deploying technical expertise to the field: FAO has the capacity, wherewithal and global network connections to draw technical expertise in any field of agriculture (agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, biotechnologists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals that collect, analyze and disseminate data that aid development planning) from the international pool and deploy same to areas of critical need. FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations to help themselves.

Sharing policy expertise: FAO has capacity and experience in supporting the setting of development goals, supporting evidence-based decision making, identifying and formulating policy options for sustainable development, food security and inclusive growth, reform of research and extension systems, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation, integrating gender equality in agricultural programming, and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals.

Supporting Government and IFIs to design/formulate and implement investment programmes for improved FNS, the development of the agricultural sector and sustainable management of natural resources.

Provision of agricultural information: FAO has the most extensive agricultural databases and other information that cuts across issues of research, development, trade, consumer protection, food safety etc.

Rallying point for stakeholders: Policy-makers, agricultural experts, extension agencies, NGOs, and farmer organizations look up to the FAO on all aspects of agriculture, food security, environmental management, forestry, etc. As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting through which stakeholders can build common understanding and provide assistance to multiple beneficiaries through various projects.

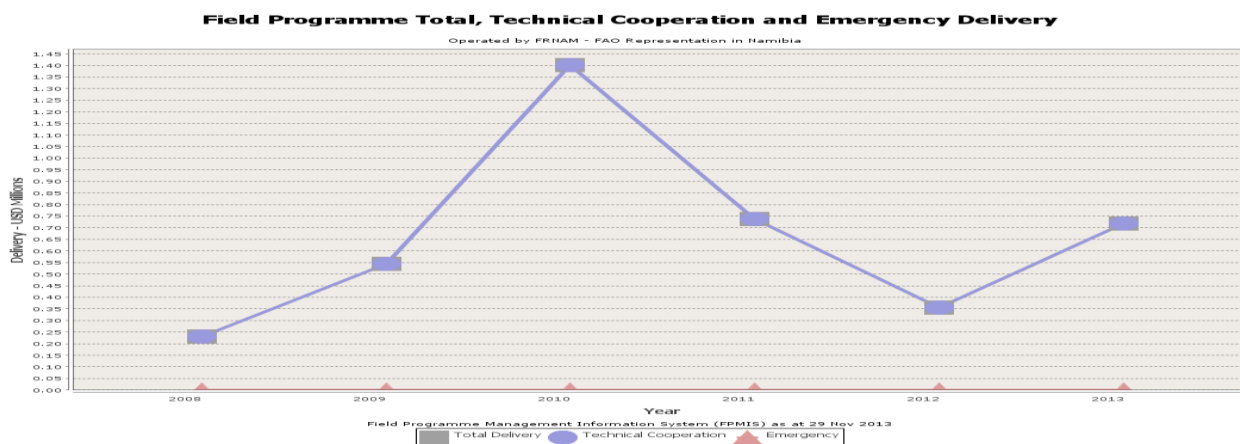
In particular, FAO's technical assistance extended to Namibia since 1990 has contributed to:

- Bringing food security and nutrition to the top of the country's development agenda in the first years after independence (1990). This was achieved through critical technical assistance for the preparation of the Region-specific Food Security Action Plans, and the establishment of the Food Security Council and its governance structures. Another critical contribution was the preparation of the chapter on Food Security and Nutrition of the First National Development Plan (NDP1);
- Completing the National Agriculture Policy, 1995;
- Designing and establishing a functional Namibian Early Warning and Food Information System (NEWFIS) as a multi-sector coordinated system;
- Establishing the Fisheries Management and Information System (FMIS) in addition to playing advisory role in the establishment of several fisheries institutions;
- Establishing of date palm as a commercial crop and contributor to export earnings;
- Conducting the Land Taxation Study;
- Promoting South-South Cooperation programmes notably between Namibia-Vietnam in aquaculture development and Namibia-China in various agriculture disciplines.

FAO's Delivery Capacity

The estimated resource requirements for this CPF amount to USD 3,288 million over 4-year period (USD 0,822 million on average per year).

According to FPMIS, the total field programme delivery between 2009 and 2013 was USD 3,756 million (on average USD 0,75 million /year).



From this evidence, it is clear that FAO has the annual delivery capacity for implementing the CPF, with the required resource mobilization efforts.

For further information, please see the table presented in annex 2 with all projects delivered by FAO in the last 5 years in the country, with some of them still on-going.

Lessons Learned

A number of lessons have been learned by the FAO Namibia office during the implementation of the preceding Country Programme (National Medium-Term Priority Framework, 2007 – 2009). Firstly, since Namibia is an upper middle-income country there has been increasing difficulty to mobilize resources from traditional donors. However, new opportunities for funding of technical assistance in agricultural areas have come from the FAO South-South Cooperation Programme modality. Secondly, a medium to long term approach to address main challenges afflicting the agriculture sector, including forestry, fisheries and land, is required to achieve desired outcomes and ensure sustainability of interventions.

The ten-year Date Palm Development Project (from an experimental to a commercial-export oriented crop, attracting foreign investment) is a good example of where the long term approach paid off. Thirdly, in line with UN Country Team (UNCT) policy, there is a need for a transition of FAO's support, from implementation to a progressive engagement to more upstream interventions, such as improving institutional capacities, support to the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies, coordination and the alignment of programmes to government priorities.

Furthermore, Government's commitment at cross-sectoral level is critical for sustainability and replication of community empowerment initiatives aimed at improving food and nutrition security at all levels. As such, structured coordination within and among line ministries are much needed to ensure sustainability of interventions. Finally, partnerships, particularly at Government interagency level, are critical to overcome capacity and resource constraints amongst conventional service providers to constructively and decisively reduce poverty.

4. Priority Areas of Intervention

Based on the challenges to food and nutrition security and agriculture in Namibia, as well as the comparative advantages of FAO presented above, this section defines the priority areas of FAO intervention from 2014 to 2018 to support GRN in achieving its goals of improving food and nutrition security and agricultural development in this period. For each Priority Area, outcomes, outputs, indicators, means of verification and assumptions are detailed in the CPF Results Matrix in *Annex 4*.

4.1 Enabling policy, legal and institutional environment for food and nutrition security and agricultural development

Under this pillar, FAO will support the GRN in the review of dated policy and legal frameworks (e.g. Agricultural Policy of 1995 and Cooperative Act (1996)), development of new policy and legal frameworks (e.g. the Horticulture Policy) and preparation of policy implementation plans by providing technical assistance for agricultural policy development. It will also foster coordination between government agencies on FNS and agricultural development. Furthermore, FAO will strengthen the capacity of MAWF in information collection and analysis, and appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural policies and programmes.

4.2 Sustainable agricultural production

GRN recognizes that the most effective way to reduce poverty and improve food security is to raise the productivity of its agricultural resources on which poor people depend for their livelihood. Under this pillar, FAO and GRN will focus on medium- and small-scale producers in the crop, horticulture, aquaculture and livestock sub-sectors to enhance their productive capacity. Under the Crop and Horticulture component, FAO will support GRN in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme on Conservation Agriculture, strengthen the National Seed Production System, promote up-scaling of small-scale horticulture production and further develop rice production in Kavango and Caprivi Regions. Under the Livestock component, it will strengthen capacity in animal production and health by training researchers, extension staff and farmers in animal breeding, nutrition and reproduction and training veterinary officials and community health workers in animal disease surveillance. In the aquaculture development area, it will enhance capacity of DoA staff in fish hatchery management, fish farm production management and integration of aquaculture with other on-farm activities. Under the Land and Water Resources component, the focus will be on strengthening the capacity of MLR in land use planning and geospatial data management systems, designing and implementing a system of valuation of agricultural land and to support the implementation of the IWRM Plan. A particular emphasis will be put on the empowerment of women and youth in all activities.

Throughout, FAO support is requested in the form of secondment of experts who can provide staff on-the-job training, development of training packages (materials and methodologies) for training of extension staff and lead farmers and strengthening applied research.

4.3 *Linking farmers to markets*

Under this pillar, FAO aims to support the increase of crop, horticultural and livestock producers' equitable access to local and international markets. Cooperatives, AMTA staff, MAWF staff, entrepreneurs and traders will be trained in processing, value addition, marketing, applying safety and quality assurance standards of staple, horticultural, livestock, fish and forestry products.

4.4 *Improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises*

In order to support GRN timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition security, FAO will assist government to strengthen their capacity in delivering regular information on potential threats through the establishment of an Integrated Early Warning System, housed in the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management, and strengthen capacity in disaster preparedness through support to development of contingency plans at every administrative level.

5. Resource Requirements and Mobilization Strategy

Annex 5 outlines the required funds to deliver CPF outputs, assesses existing funds from on-going projects and identifies the funding gap, or in other words, the CPF resource mobilization target. This target can be achieved through a mixture of three main funding modalities: i) the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme, which funds small technical assistance projects (up to a maximum of USD 500,000) that have historically served to pilot initiatives subsequently scaled-up with Government or donor funding; ii) the Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) mechanism, through which activities are funded by the GRN itself; and iii) the Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) modality under which a resource partner entrusts funds to FAO for the provision of technical assistance services to the GRN. FAO can also partake in UN Joint Programmes, multi-donor funding mechanisms that are set up where UN agencies, with national partners and donors, see clear gains in effectiveness and efficiency from combining their efforts and resources in a common work plan and budget. Finally, under the SSC Programme, the GRN will benefit from the medium to long-term fielding of a number of experts and technicians from China and Vietnam, in the fields of aquaculture development, enhancement of irrigated horticultural production, livestock health improvement, agricultural market development, and the development of the rice-subsector.

A Resource Mobilization Action Plan, defining activities, roles and a timeframe, will be developed with the GRN to leverage funds for CPF implementation.

6. Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the CPF

The FAO Representative in Namibia will be responsible for the implementation of the CPF, in partnership with Government ministries, donors, research institutions, and other national and international organizations. Selection of implementing partners will be guided by criteria which include institutional and technical capability; comparative advantage; sound financial management and accountability and past experience in

implementing similar programmes and projects. Whenever synergies allow, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programme initiatives.

7. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

A monitoring framework, indicating means and sources of verification, methodology, frequency and responsibility for collecting data for each of the indicators at outcome and output level, will be developed in the first six months of CPF implementation.

An annual review will be carried out by FAO Namibia in consultation with participating partners, to assess the progress towards delivering the CPF outputs.

A mid-term review will be jointly carried out by FAO and the Government to assess progress related to delivery of CPF outputs and achievement of outcomes. Findings of the review will be included in a mid-term progress report.

An evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO's support to the country will be included in a CPF final completion report, to serve as a basis of lessons learnt for the formulation of the CPF for the subsequent period.

Annex 1: Main Agricultural and FSN Policies

The **1995 National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP)** aims 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 to (1) improve the quantity and quality of food consumed by the population with the aim of ensuring an adequate diet for all, (2) empower households to use the resources available to them to improve childcare, feeding practices and their environmental sanitation, and (3) provide an adequate level of social and supporting services. It identifies three key areas which must be addressed to purposefully and meaningfully address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Namibia: (1) improving household level resources, (2) improving knowledge, attitudes and practices, and (3) improving social and supporting services.

The **1995 National Agricultural Policy (NAP)** aims to (1) ensure food security and improve nutritional status, (2) create and sustain viable livelihood and employment opportunities in rural areas, and (3) 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.

The **Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No.6 of 1995** provides the legislative basis for the acquisition of land by the State for the purposes of resettling Namibian citizens who do not have any or adequate agricultural land and who have been socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory practices. The Act is an important prerequisite for food and nutrition security for many rural families.

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.

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

Land Valuation and Taxation Regulations as provided by the **Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995** set out the basis for Land Valuation and Taxation for Commercial Agricultural Land in Namibia. It provides for the valuation of unimproved site value of commercial farm land, factors to be taken into consideration during valuation, the appeal process and the sitting of the valuation court. The regulations are in support of the overall land reform programme in terms of additional revenue collection from commercial farm land tax.

Property Valuers Profession Act (Act 7 of 2012), provides for the establishment of the Namibian Property Valuers Profession Council. The envisaged Council will oversee the registration of valuation professionals and set-up standards in line with international acceptable norms. The Namibian valuation profession has to conform to certain valuation principles, standards and best practices which are internationally accepted.

The **Cooperative Act of 1996** mandates the MAWF to promote the 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.

The **National Horticulture Development Initiative (2002)** promotes increased local production and marketing of fruit and vegetables and other horticultural products. The *Mahangu and Sorghum Action Plans*, updated in 2004, have similar objectives of promoting commercial production and marketing.

The **Green Scheme Policy (2008)** aims to increase Namibia's food production capacity for both domestic and export market through irrigation on both commercial and communal land. The Policy promotes an increased synergy between Government and the Private sector for investment in agro-projects. In addition, it focuses on development of cereals storage infrastructure for strategic food reserves and cold storage facilities to stimulate the production of fruits and vegetables for domestic and export markets. In recognizing the need to improve access to finance for agricultural production, the Policy also supports the reform of the existing finance scheme. Finally, the Policy states that GRN will continue to strengthen capacity building programmes through the provision of training and extension services to ensure that the MAWF employs the best technologies and farming practices that will make Namibia's agriculture sector productive, competitive and sustainable.

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, to ensure agricultural value-adding and improved balance of trade.

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 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)** which provides for the establishment, administration and conduct of aquaculture in water and on land.

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.

The **Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (2008)** pledge to ensure availability of essential water supply and sanitation services to all Namibians at affordable costs.

The National Water Policy White Paper (2000) provides for a policy framework for equitable, efficient and sustainable water resources management and water services, towards integrated management of Namibia's water resources with participation of all Namibians.

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

The objective of the ***Environmental Management Act (2007)*** is to prevent and mitigate the significant effects of activities on the environment by: (i) ensuring that the significant effects of activities on the environment are considered in time and carefully; (ii) ensuring that there are opportunities for timely participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and (iii) ensuring that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities. 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.

The ***Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy (2009)*** sets out the National Disaster Risk Management System for Namibia comprised of the National Disaster Risk Management Committee, the DDRM of OPM, Regional Disaster Management Committees and Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committees and the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee. The DRM Policy sets out four key performance areas in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005), namely, establishing functional legal and institutional capacity for DRM, improving disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring mechanisms, improving disaster risk mitigation and management and strengthening disaster preparedness for effective emergency response.

The overarching goal of the ***National Gender Policy (2010-20)*** is to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of both female and male persons in Namibia. To that end, the policy framework aims to serve the following purposes: i) provide mechanisms and guidelines for all sectors and other stakeholders for planning, implementing and monitoring gender equality strategies and programmes in order to ensure effective strategies for gender equality and women's empowerment; ii) create an enabling environment for the empowerment of women in order to ensure their full participation in socio-economic and decision-making processes in all sectors and at all levels; iii) define mechanisms and structures for institutional frameworks that can coordinate and guide implementation of gender equality programmes amongst partners and in the society, and to monitor and evaluate gender programming.

The eight objectives of the new ***Drought Policy (2010)*** are to: i) ensure that household food security is not compromised by drought; ii) encourage and support farmers to adopt self-reliant approaches to drought risk; iii) preserve adequate reproductive capacity in livestock herds in affected areas during drought periods; iv) ensure the continuous supply of potable water to communities, and particularly to their livestock, their schools and their clinics; v) minimize the degradation of the natural resource base during droughts; vi) enable rural inhabitants and the agricultural sector to recover quickly following drought; vii) ensure that the health status of all Namibians is not threatened by the effects of drought; viii) finance drought relief programmes efficiently and effectively by establishing an independent and permanent National Drought Fund.

The policy aims to shift responsibility for managing drought risk from government to the farmer, with financial assistance and food security interventions only being considered in the event of an extreme or 'disaster' drought being declared. The thrust of the policy is a move away from regular financial assistance to large

numbers of private-tenure and communal-tenure farmers to measures that support the on-farm management of risk. The Government's involvement with drought will move beyond an exclusive focus on emergency drought programmes to a broader, longer term perspective.

Annex 2: FAO Projects in Namibia

Project Code	Project Title	Time Frame	USD
TCP/NAM/3402	Preparatory Assistance to the 2013/2014 Census of Agriculture	2013-2015	478,000
TCP/NAM/3404	Management of the Asian Fruit Fly, <i>Bactrocera invadens</i> (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Namibia	2014-2015	204,000
TCP/NAM/3403	Emergency support to vulnerable farmers affected by drought and resilience-building in Northern Namibia	2013-2014	500,000
TCP/NAM/3401 BABY02	Support to CPF Formulation	2013	60,608
TCP/NAM/3401 BABY01	Support for the planning and preparation of the Agriculture Census of Namibia	2012-2013	35,734
TCP/NAM/3401 BABY03	Support Horticulture Investment Programme Development	2012-2013	30,096
TCP/NAM/3302	Emergency support to vulnerable farmers affected by the devastating Floods in April 2011 in Northern Namibia	2011 - 2012	500,000
GCP /NAM/014/SPA	South-South Cooperation Technical Assistance Programme between Namibia and Vietnam	2010-2015	1,824,649
TCP/NAM/3301 BABY01	Development of a national strategic food reserve management system and a rural finance scheme	2010-2011	56,849
TCP/NAM/3301 BABY02	Dairy industry programme assessment and design for the Northern Regions of Namibia	2010-2011	55,950
TCP/NAM/3301 BABY03	Agricultural Land Prices Investigation	2010-2011	30,070
TCP/NAM/3301 BABY04	Preparation of a Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme for Namibia	2010-2011	57,122
UNJP/NAM/013/SPA	Setting things right -towards equality and equity (MDGF-1710)	2009-2012	1,997,504
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY01	Review of the structures of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)	2008-2009	66,714
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY02	Assistance to Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) for the formulation of the strategic and implementation plans for the National Development Plan III (NDP III)	2008-2009	46,813
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY03	Technical Support to the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) to finalize the formulation of their Strategic and Implementation Plans	2008-2009	30,067
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY04	Harmonizing Methods and Building Consensus on Crop Forecasts and Estimates	2008-2009	58,595
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY05	Assistance to improve agricultural statistics in Namibia	2008-2009	46,117
TCP/NAM/3201 BABY06	Formulation of a TCP in response to Request from HE President of Namibia	2008-2009	14,980
UTF /NAM/004/NAM	Support to the Date Production Programme, Namibia - Introduction of Date Palm Cultivation into Communal Farming and Hardap Settlement (Phase II)	1998-2014	3,026,961

Data extracted from FPMIS, March 2014

Annex 3: CPF Priority Matrix

CPF priority areas	Relevant National Sector priorities	Relevant UNPAF (2014-2018) priorities	FAO Strategic Framework
Enabling policy and institutional environment for food and nutrition security and agricultural development	Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) (2012/13-2016/17): -Enhance household food security -Assure value chain finance for agricultural production	Outcome 8: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which assure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for income generation and food and nutrition security	Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty
Sustainable agriculture production	Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) (2012/13-2016/17): -Enhance Namibia's capacity to produce food -Increase livestock production (increase national herd) -Provide cash transfers, subsidies and credit guarantee to subsistence farmers -Encourage and conduct de-bushing activities -Decrease land degradation - Carry out research on livestock fit to arid conditions -Carry out research on drought-resistant crops -Encourage the use of drought-resistance livestock - Encourage the use of drought-resistance livestock	Outcome 8: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which assure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for income generation and food and nutrition security	Strategic Objective 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

	-Promote conservation agriculture and protect and conserve forests -Expand the Green Scheme (production under irrigation by private and public farms) -Implement de-bushing program as per agreed target -Enhance research and promote drought- and frost- resistant tree species -Encourage value addition on forest products		
Linking farmers to markets	Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) (2012/13-2016/17): - Improve access to markets for all livestock NVCF -Improve access to markets for all timber and non-timber forest products	Outcome 8: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which assure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for income generation and food and nutrition security	Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels
Improved preparedness to agricultural threats and crises	Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy (2009): -Establish functional legal and institutional capacity for DRM -Improve disaster risk identification, assessing and monitoring mechanisms -Improve disaster risk mitigation and management -Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective emergency response	Outcome 8: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which assure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for income generation and food and nutrition security	Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

Annex 4: CPF Results Matrix

NDP 4 outcomes: 1) Agriculture experiences average real growth of 4% over the NDP 4 period (2013-2017); 2) By 2017, the proportion of severely poor individuals has dropped from 15.8 % in 2009/10 to below 10%

UNPAF outcome: By 2018, Namibia has adopted and is implementing policies and strategies which ensure that severely poor and vulnerable households are accessing and utilizing productive resources and services for food and nutrition security and income generation

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
PRIORITY AREA A: Enabling Policy and Institutional Environment for Food and Nutrition Security and Agricultural Development					
Outcome 1: By 2018, national authorities adopt improved agriculture development and FNS policies and laws	Number of policies and laws reflecting FNS issues adopted by GRN	0	Five policies and laws reflecting FNS issues adopted by GRN	Government gazette	Government and partner agencies are committed to improve policy frameworks and information management systems
Output 1.1 Agricultural and aquaculture development policies, laws and sector strategies mainstream FSN issues and international commitments	Number and type of policy document ¹² and laws ¹³ revised and updated reflecting emerging food and nutrition security issues and mainstreaming gender	Five policies are outdated or old, as bellow: Agricultural Policy (2012), -Aquaculture Policy (2001), -Inland Fisheries Resources Policy (2004), -Compensation Legislation of Animal Health Act (2011), -Co-operatives Act (1996)	By 2015, the below policies (five) are revised and updated: -Agricultural Policy (2012), -Aquaculture Policy (2001), -Inland Fisheries Resources Policy (2004), -Compensation Legislation of Animal Health Act (2011), -Co-operatives Act (1996)	FAO/MAWF/MFMR terminal reports Adopted policy documents in place	Policy makers commit to ensure adequate financial and human resource support for policy development and implementation
	Number of new policies and regulatory	0	One policy (National	MAWF/MLR/FAO	

¹² Policies to be reviewed / updated: Draft Agricultural Policy (2012), National co-operative Policy (1996), Aquaculture Policy (2001), Inland Fisheries Resources policy (2004).

¹³ Laws to be reviewed / updated: Draft Land Bill (2013) aligned to "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests", Compensation legislation of Animal Health Act (2011), Co-operatives Act (1996).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
	frameworks informing the horticulture development initiative and the land tenure agenda developed		Horticulture Policy) and two regulations (IWRM Act and Flexible Land Tenure Bill) are developed by 2018	policy briefs New policy and regulation documents in place	
Output 1.2 Capacity of national institutions providing agricultural statistics, and appraisal of evidence-based agricultural policies and programmes strengthened	Existence of the framework and related technologies for undertaking agriculture sector census and survey	0	CAPI tools introduced to/ adopted by NSA and census frame completed for 2013/14 Census and 2016 Agriculture Survey 20 staff trained by 2016	Preliminary Agriculture Census Report	Adequate financial and human resources are made available for the census and agriculture sector surveys
	Number of staff trained on agriculture sector census, survey methodologies and data processing	0		FAO/NSA Terminal Reports	
	Number of MAWF staff who have acquired skills in using appraisal protocols and M&E of agricultural programmes and policies*	0	11 staff by 2016	MAWF Programme Appraisal Sheets/Reports KAPS Report	Protocols and M&E system remain useful despite staff turn-over and financial resources constraints
PRIORITY AREA B: Sustainable Agriculture Production					
Outcome 2: Government, relevant stakeholders and producers adopt sustainable production systems	Difference between average yields of staple crops, horticultural products of farmers using adopted sustainable practices and farmers not adopting sustainable practices	TBD (2014)	TBD (2014)	Farmer group surveys	Fluctuation of input prices remain within acceptable levels Government remains committed to promote agricultural competitiveness and growth
	National Seed Certification Scheme adopted by the Government	One Mahangu Seed Growers Scheme	National Seed Certification Scheme adopted by the Government by 2018	MAWF Reports	
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual (researchers, extensionists and farmers) capacities enhanced in the adoption of new agricultural practices for improved crop production	Number of researchers*, extensionists* and lead farmers* who have acquired skills in CA	3 researchers, 24 extensionists and 15 lead farmers	3 researchers, 30 extensionists, and 1000 lead farmers	Dry Land Crop Production Programme Reports	Adequate human and financial resources
	Number of researchers*, extension staff and farmers* that have acquired skills in improved rice production	2 researchers, 0 extension staff, and 13 small scale farmers	2 Research and 8 extension staff, and 20 farmers by 2016	SSC China Reports KAPS Report	
	Existence of a National seed certification scheme	1 Mahangu Seed Growers Scheme	Seed Certification Scheme developed by 2018	MAWF/FAO reports	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Output 2.2 Strengthened capacity in livestock production and health	Number of MAWF officials* and community health workers* who have acquired animal breeding, nutrition and disease surveillance skills	0	15 MAWF officials (6 researchers in breeding, 4 researchers in nutrition, 5 researchers in reproduction) 9 community health workers by 2018	KAPS Report	Adequate human and financial resources
	Existence of impact assessment study related to animal health policies and practices	0	One impact assessment study related to animal health policies and practices	MAWF/FAO reports	
Output 2.3 Capacity of MFMR in implementing the Aquaculture Master Plan enhanced	Number of DoA staff that have acquired skills in fish hatchery management, fish farm management and integration of aquaculture with other on-farm activities*	5 staff with limited capacity	5 staff with acquired skills by 2016	Vietnam SSC project reports Stock Assessment reports	Trained staff and producers use skills attained and support sector development
Outcome 3: Strengthened governance for natural resources management	Namibia property valuation standards adopted by the Government	None	Property valuation Standards developed and adopted by 2015	FAO/MLR documents	Water Resources Management Bill enacted
	Existence of a functional national M&E system on IWRM	0	1 M&E system by 2015	MAWF Reports	
	Number of hectares with rangeland management incentives implemented at a national scale	None	1000 hectares by 2018	MAWF Reports	
Output 3.1 Strengthened capacity of GRN in land use planning and property appraisal standards development.	Number of MLR staff* have acquired skills in Participatory Land Use Planning and Geospatial Data Management Systems	0	25 MLR staff by 2014	KAPS Report	Relevant Government agencies and users collaborate in developing land use plans and valuation standards
	Agricultural land tax model refined to reflect emerging issues	Existing land tax model	Tax model refined by 2014	MLR documents	
	Namibia Property Valuation Standards developed	None	Standards developed by 2014	FAO/MLR documents	
	Existence of an Impact assessment study related to land resettlement	0	Study conducted by 2016	FAO/MLR reports	
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff in implementing IWRM Plan strengthened	Existence of IWRM M&E system	0	M&E system developed by 2014	MAWF reports	Restructuring of Directorate of Resources implemented
	Number of MAWF staff* have acquired	0	5 Staff with acquired skills	KAPS	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
	skills in water quality analysis		by 2016		
Output 3.3 Government capacity in de-bushing and rangeland management incentives strengthened	Existence of de-bushing and rangeland management incentive scheme	National policy requiring incentives scheme	Incentives scheme available by 2015	MAWF/FAO reports	Adequate human and financial resources
PRIORITY AREA C: LINKING FARMERS TO MARKETS					
Outcome 4: Conducive agro-food chains developed for producers' increased access to local and international markets with reduced food losses and waste	Number of farmers/traders marketing through fresh produce hubs	0	100 farmers / traders, including 10 youth by 2018	AMTA annual reports	Government remains committed to promote agricultural competitiveness and growth
	Number of international standards on food safety applied	TBD (2014)	TBD (2014)	MAWF/MFMR/NSI reports	
	Number of stakeholders applying new skills in reduction of food losses and waste	5 stakeholders with limited capacity	5 stakeholders capacitated and applying the new skills by 2017	OPM/MAWF/NAB reports	
Output 4.1 Strengthened capacity in postharvest handling and marketing of staple and horticulture products	Number of cooperatives, AMTA staff, and traders who have acquired skills in processing, marketing, safety standards, and quality assurance of staple and horticultural products	TBD (2014)	2 cooperatives, 5 AMTA staff, and 20 traders by 2016	KAPS Report	Fluctuation of input prices remain within acceptable levels
	Number of MAWF agricultural lab staff who have acquired skills in GMO detection for laboratory accreditation	2 lab staff	6 lab staff by 2016	GMO training certification	
Output 4.2 Strengthened capacity in processing, value addition, marketing, safety standards and quality assurance of livestock and fish products	Number of value chain actors have acquired skills in processing, marketing, safety standards, and quality assurance livestock and fish products	0	25 actors by 2016	KAPS Report	Adequate human and financial resources
	Existence of a new aquaculture extension service strategy	0	A new aquaculture extension service strategy developed by 2016	Extension strategy document	
Output 4.3 Public awareness and capacity of selected communities enhanced in value addition, quality assurance and marketing of forest products	Number of communities with increased awareness and enhanced capacities for development of forest product-based enterprises (e.g. Mopani worms, bird plums, wood carving, etc).	3 forest communities with limited capacities	3 forest communities capacitated by 2016	FAO/MAWF reports	
PRIORITY AREA D: IMPROVED PREPAREDNESS TO AGRICULTURAL THREATS AND CRISES					
Outcome 5:	Number of contingency plans adopted by	4 regional	Contingency plans available	Regional contingency	Relevant Government

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats on agriculture, food and nutrition implemented	regional authorities	contingency plans	for all 14 regions by 2018	plans documents	agencies and partners maintain effective collaboration
Output 5.1 Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against threats to agriculture, food and nutrition	Number of farmers* and relevant stakeholders who have acquired skills in detecting, analyzing, monitoring and disseminating animal diseases and crop pests	25	55 farmers and 3 stakeholders (GRN, NNFU, NAU) by 2017	KAPS report	
Output 5.2 Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders to apply prevention and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crises	Number of draft contingency plans available at national and regional level	1 National and 4/14 regional contingency plans	Responsive contingency plans available for all 14 regions by 2018	Contingency plans available for all 14 regions by 2018	
	Number of farmers* with enhanced capacities in farm-level drought mitigation practices	TBD (2014)	50 farmers capacities enhanced by 2016	KAPS report	

**Indicators disaggregated by gender, HIV/Aids people, age group*

Annex 5: Table of Resources in US\$ (1 US\$ = 10 NAD)

CPF Results	Total resources required	Available funding	Resource Gap	Resource Partners
Outcome 1: By 2018, national authorities adopt improved agriculture development and FNS policies and laws	703,000	478,000	225,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 1.1 Agricultural and aquaculture development policies, laws and sector strategies mainstream FSN issues and international commitments	175,000	0	175,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 1.2 Capacity of national institutions providing agricultural statistics, and appraisal of evidence-based agricultural policies and programmes strengthened	528,000	478,000	50,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Outcome 2: Government, relevant stakeholders and Producers adopt sustainable production systems	695,000	560,000	135,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual (researchers, extensionists and farmers) capacities in the adoption of new agricultural practices for improved crop production	185,000	150,000	35,000	FAO, GRN, EU, PRC
Output 2.2 Strengthened capacity in livestock production and health	360,000	360,000	0	GRN, PRC
Output 2.3 Capacity of MFMR in implementing the Aquaculture Master Plan enhanced	150,000	50,000	100,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Outcome 3: Strengthened governance for natural resources management	345,000	0	345,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 3.1 Strengthened capacity of GRN in land use planning and property valuation standards development	240,000	0	240,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff in implementing IWRM Plan strengthened	65,000	0	65,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 3.3 Government capacity in de-bushing and rangeland management incentives strengthened	40,000	0	40,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Outcome 4: Conducive agro-food chains developed for producers' increased access to local and	855,000	80,000	775,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral

CPF Results	Total resources required	Available funding	Resource Gap	Resource Partners
international markets with reduced food losses and waste				Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 4.1 Strengthened capacity in postharvest handling and marketing of staple and horticulture products	215,000	15,000	200,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 4.2 Strengthened capacity in processing, value addition, marketing, safety standards and quality assurance of livestock and fish products	565,000	65,000	500,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 4.3 Public awareness and capacity of selected communities enhanced in value addition, quality assurance and marketing of forest products	75,000	0	75,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Outcome 5: Timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats on agriculture, food and nutrition implemented	700,000	0	700,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 5.1 Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against threats to agriculture, food and nutrition	340,000	0	340,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
Output 5.2 Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders to apply prevention and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crises	360,000	0	360,000	FAO, GRN, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
TOTAL	3,298,000	1,118,000	2,180,000	

Annex 6: Five Year Plan

5 year plan for technical support	Responsible and other concerned FAO units*	CPF programming cycle - Calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Outcome 1: By 2018, national authorities adopt improved agriculture development and FNS policies and laws						
Output 1.1 Agricultural and aquaculture development policies, laws and sector strategies mainstream FSN issues and international commitments	FIP/FOE/NRC	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.2 Capacity of national institutions providing agricultural statistics, and appraisal of evidence-based agricultural policies and programmes strengthened	ESS/ESW	X	X	X		
Outcome 2: Government, relevant stakeholders and Producers adopt sustainable production systems						
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual (researchers, extensionists and farmers) capacities in the adoption of new agricultural practices for improved crop production	AGE/AGP/TCI	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2.2 Strengthened capacity in livestock production and health	AGA/TCS	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2.3 Capacity of MFMR in implementing the Aquaculture Master Plan enhanced	FIP/FIR/TCS	X	X	X		
Outcome 3: Strengthened governance for natural resources management						
Output 3.1 Strengthened capacity of GRN in land use planning and property valuation standards development	NRC/NRL	X	X	X		
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff in implementing IWRM Plan strengthened	NRL	X	X	X		
Output 3.3 Government capacity in de-bushing and rangeland management incentives strengthened	AGA/FOM/NRL	X	X	X		
Outcome 4: Conducive agro-food chains developed for producers' increased access to local and international markets with reduced food losses and waste						
Output 4.1 Strengthened capacity in postharvest handling and marketing of staple and horticulture products	AGP/AGS/ESN/TCS	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.2 Strengthened capacity in processing, value addition, marketing, safety standards and quality assurance of livestock and fish products	AGA/AGS/ESN/TCS	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.3 Public awareness and capacity of selected communities enhanced in value addition, quality assurance and marketing of forest products	AGS/ESN/FOE	X	X	X	X	
Outcome 5: Timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats on agriculture, food and nutrition implemented						
Output 5.1 Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against threats to agriculture, food and nutrition	AGA/AGP/TCE	X	X	X	X	
Output 5.2 Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders to apply prevention and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crises	AGA/AGP/TCE	X	X	X	X	X

* The technical expertise may be provided from Sub-regional, Regional or Headquarters technical units.

Annex 7: One Year Plan

1 year plan for technical support	Responsible and other concerned FAO units*	Calendar			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Outcome 1: By 2018, national authorities adopt improved agriculture development and FNS policies and laws					
Output 1.1 Agricultural and aquaculture development policies, laws and sector strategies mainstream FSN issues and international commitments	FIP/FOE/NRC		X	X	X
Output 1.2 Capacity of national institutions providing agricultural statistics, and appraisal of evidence-based agricultural policies and programmes strengthened	ESS/ESW	X	X	X	X
Outcome 2: Government, relevant stakeholders and Producers adopt sustainable production systems					
Output 2.1 Institutional and individual (researchers, extensionists and farmers) capacities in the adoption of new agricultural practices for improved crop production	AGE/AGP/TCI		X	X	X
Output 2.2 Strengthened capacity in livestock production and health	AGA/TCS			X	X
Output 2.3 Capacity of MFMR in implementing the Aquaculture Master Plan enhanced	FIP/FIR/TCS		X	X	X
Outcome 3: Strengthened governance for natural resources management					
Output 3.1 Strengthened capacity of GRN in land use planning and property valuation standards development	NRC/NRL	X	X	X	X
Output 3.2 Capacity of staff in implementing IWRM Plan strengthened	NRL		X	X	X
Output 3.3 Government capacity in de-bushing and rangeland management incentives strengthened	AGA/FOM/NRL		X	X	X
Outcome 4: Conductive agro-food chains developed for producers' increased access to local and international markets					
Output 4.1 Strengthened capacity in postharvest handling and marketing of staple and horticulture products	AGP/AGS/ESN/TCS		X	X	X
Output 4.2 Strengthened capacity in processing, value addition, marketing, safety standards and quality assurance of livestock and fish products	AGA/AGS/ESN/TCS		X	X	X
Output 4.3 Public awareness and capacity of selected communities enhanced in value addition, quality assurance and marketing of forest products	AGS/ESN/FOE		X	X	X
Outcome 5: Timely actions on potential, known and emerging threats on agriculture, food and nutrition implemented					
Output 5.1 Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against threats to agriculture, food and nutrition	AGA/AGP/TCE			X	X
Output 5.2 Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders to apply prevention and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crises	AGA/AGP/TCE	X	X		

* The technical expertise may be provided from Sub-regional, Regional or Headquarters technical units.