



Country group Road Map

Namibia

Content

A. Objective of the group work.....	2
B. Background.....	2
D. Priorities for information systems.....	6
E. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms.....	6
F. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture.....	7
G. Costing/funding issues.....	8
H. Costing / funding issues.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
I. Next steps.....	8

Participants:

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A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans

(Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work)

Namibia has not drafted the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan.

Nafsip not yet drafted

B. Background

The country is at the initial stage of launching of the CAADP process as the wide stakeholders consultation was done March 2013. The country has not officially appointed the CAADP focal point of which should be from the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry and hence the Ministry is already the driving force for the implementation of CAADP process. Furthermore the country has not appointed the technical committee and CAADP country team.

s coming ou could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:

- 0. Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
- 1. Compact design and signature*
- 2. Development of Investment Plan*
- 3. Technical review of Investment Plan*
- 4. Business meeting*
- 5. Implementation*
- 6. M&E / Impact assessment*

You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.

The country team selection was done at a very last stage and Namibia has not appointed a CAADP country team, therefore the selection was done by the lead institution (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry). The selection was wisely done as it includes most of the institution proposed by CAADP for the workshop. Unfortunately one of the key institutions (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) from where the nutrition focal person is host could not make it to the workshop.

The country teams selected for the workshop held one meeting for the team members based in Windhoek only, as some member are based in Rundu and Ongwendiva. The distance was a barrier for all country team members to have a meeting but correspondence was done via e-mail. The meeting was to collectively finalize the Nutrition Country Paper (NCP) for Namibia. The NCP was shared with all country team members for their inputs before forwarding to the workshop organizers.

Process to be launched

C. Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments

1. How can existing food and agriculture programmes be “transformed” to support the achievement of the propose nutrition objectives / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

Guidance: Start by identifying existing programmes and think about what worked / did not work until now. Then identify ways to maximise the nutritional impact of these programmes. Make sure that proposed interventions are adapted to different livelihoods. Make sure that the proposed strategies are:

- *relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified,*
- *feasible given existing capacities*
- *have maximum impact for minimum investments*
- *provide opportunities to create synergies and complementarities with other initiatives*

Programme	Intervention
Green Scheme programme (Cereals and Horticulture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased staple food and decrease dependency on other countries ▪ Promote diversification ▪ Rapid scaling up ▪ Out grower commercial/small scale farming
Dry land Crop Production Program (DCPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversification of the variety of seeds provided to farmers ▪ Rapid scaling up ▪ Promote legume production ▪ Ploughing and weeding using animal draught power to be re-introduced
National Horticultural Development Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaling up products ▪ Enhancement of public/private partnership ▪ Sensitization of consumer high nutrient products
National Strategic Food Reserve (Silos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responding to food shortage ▪ Encourage food production ▪ Decrease dependency on imports ▪ Responds to the need of vulnerable children during the most acute dry period
Kalimbeza Rice Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaling up slow due to environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> constraints ▪ Diversification of staple food
Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversify the source of diet ▪ There is a need to scale-up the program/project
Fish Consumption and Promotion Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting fish consumption ▪ Making fish available and affordable to the Namibian people ▪ Educate people on how to prepare the fish
School Feeding Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeting school with more vulnerable children ▪ Increase consumption of local products ▪ Promoting nutrition education for school children ▪ Increase enrollment, promote regular school attendance and retention
Bull Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of improved livestock breeding material –cattle, goat, pig, poultry and sheep ▪
Beef value chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrade abattoirs and meat processing facilities ▪ Increase abattoir throughput ▪ Promote value addition
Extension of Central Veterinary Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of diagnostic analysis and research services
Health program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV ▪ Family Planning ▪ Adolescent Friendly Health Services ▪ Oral and Dental Health Services ▪ Community-based Health Care ▪ School Health ▪ Antenatal and postnatal care ▪ Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation ▪ Public and Environmental Health ▪ Health Promotion ▪ Epidemiology (Health Information and Disease Surveillance)
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant and Young Child Feeding ▪ Baby and Mother Friendly Initiative ▪ Growth Monitoring and Nutrition Promotion ▪ Maternal Nutrition ▪ Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support (IMAM & FBP) ▪ Nutrition with HIV ▪ Non-communicable diet-related Diseases ▪ Micronutrient Deficiency Diseases Prevention,

2. How can agriculture policies and investments create incentives (for producers, processors, retailers and consumers) to improve nutrition? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

- Awareness creation in investment program, good nutrition;
- Protection of infant industries to encourage local production, processing and consumption of agricultural and fisheries products;
- Market structures- to bring marketing infrastructures within reach of common farmers;
- Expanding marketing structures to complement extension services concerning production diversification; and
- Focus research in livestock, crop, fish, processing and bio fortification concerning product and improving nutrition

3. Should any new interventions be piloted / implemented to complement existing programmes? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

- Bio fortification of crop/legume produce and dairy products
- Piloting new research methods
- Piloting new value addition to local produce
- Support to producer and processing organizations
- Nutritional education in rural communities
- Iodization of salt for animal consumption
- Improvement of water and sanitation hygiene
- Develop WASH communication strategy (promote proper food handling, hygiene and sanitation; particularly elimination of open defecation through increased knowledge, use of safe water and handwashing practices at schools, hostels, early childhood facilities and household).
- Support CSOs, NGOs, donor led projects that are involved in water re-use, water harvesting and sanitation initiatives
- Support agricultural projects e.g. urban and peri-urban horticulture programmes, to ensure the production of micronutrient rich foods, including vegetables and crops rich in vitamin A, e.g. orange flesh sweet potato.
- Research and promote consumption of indigenous and locally produce
- Promote and support adoption of post-harvest handling and storage technologies at household and community levels.
- Provide technical support to food security initiatives being implemented by other line ministries, such as MoE for school gardening
- Promote and support diversified production of drought-resistant crops, including vegetables and raising of small animals tolerant to heat stress at household and community levels.

D. Priorities for information systems

4. **Do existing information systems provide the information you need to adequately plan nutrition and agriculture interventions? If not, how should these be strengthened? What are priority actions for improving food and nutrition security information systems?**
- Address the gap in dissemination of information
 - Frequent and consistent data collection & data analysis
 - Develop work plan based on the outcomes of data collected
 - Raise awareness about importance of food and nutrition security information
 - Review and enhance existing structures & programmes to become nutrition sensitive

E. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

5. **What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?**
- Strengthening of existing coordinating bodies
 - Ensure functional technical working groups to ensure joint planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring as well as appropriate utilization
 - Develop multi-sectoral work plans based on evidence
 - Need to develop a food security index to measure household food security through household surveys
6. **How should existing coordination mechanisms be strengthened to better integrate nutrition in agriculture policies and programmes, and better integrate agriculture in nutrition policies and programmes?**
- National Food Security Council and committees need capacity in coordination, planning and implementing nutritional programs
 - The National Food Security and Nutrition Council should be re-activated and should be under the chairmanship of the Secretary to Cabinet
 - Advocate for food and nutrition security
 - The National Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee should also be re-activated and continue to be under the chairmanship of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
 - The National Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee should establish various Technical Working Groups, i.e. Food Security; Food Fortification; Maternal, Infant & Young Child Nutrition; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene.
 - Each of these groups to report to the Technical Committee, which in turn will report to Council

7. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of agriculture policies and programmes?

- Ministry of Health and Social Services
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
- National Planning Commission (NPC)
- Namibia Alliance for Improved Nutrition/SUN
- FAO
- UNICEF
- WHO
- WFP
- UNFPA
- CDC
- I-tech
- USAID
- Ministry of Education
- University of Namibia
- Polytechnic of Namibia
- National Commission on Research, Science and Technology
- NANGOF
- Namibia Statistics Agency
- Namibia Standards Institute
- Agricultural boards (Namibian Agronomic Board & Meatboard)
- Agro Marketing Trading Agency (AMTA)
- Research institute
- Ministry of Land and Resettlement
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI)

F. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture

8. What are the most critical capacity gaps for achieving the proposed objectives? How would you address these gaps in the short and long term?

Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.

- Coordinating committee need capacity strengthening particularly in monitoring and evaluating progress
- Key ministries particularly Ministry of Agriculture ,Fisheries and Health need capacity in understanding and developing nutrition sensitive approaches
- Introduction of nutrition education in the school curriculum and at community level

G. Costing/funding issues

9. How can you use existing resources to address some of the priorities (in terms of interventions, information systems and capacities) identified above? Where would you need new resources?

- A number of existing program are already supporting identified priority projects, in addition GRN is already allocating resources to Agriculture and nutrition and its expecting that government will support new priorities
- New resources will be required for improved agricultural nutrition coordination
- Private sector contribution
- Develop an investment costed plan for nutrition specific and sensitive interventions
- Develop a financial tracking system for specific nutrition interventions
- Make use of donor funding mechanisms available worldwide

Next steps

Guidance: Think about:

- **How each team member will report back to their individual organization?**
- **How to sensitize/influence decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?**
- **What are the key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions on nutrition (e.g. in the CAADP process; during a SUN meeting; during a national high level meeting, etc.)?**
- **What are your needs for external support/assistance?**
- **Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?**

Action point	Responsible person	Date	Comments (i.e. resources required, potential constraints)
The country team members will write the back to office report with strong recommendation for integration of Nutrition in various project and programme identified. Also include the country road map.	All country team members	31 January 2014	

<p>Most of the country team members are working closely with projects and programme implemented by their respective institution, therefore they can easily make their contribution in various project/programme planning or review.</p>	<p>Vihoroka Kaapehi Festus Negumbo Matheus Ndjodhi Gosbert Hamutenya Suoma Kashima</p>	<p>17 February 2014</p>	
<p>If possible, organise a 1 to 1 conduct session or meeting with project managers and make sensitization on the importance of nutrition and regional/continental target and vision.</p>	<p>Vihoroka Kaapehi Festus Negumbo Matheus Ndjodhi Gosbert Hamutenya Suoma Kashima</p>	<p>28 February 2014</p>	
<p>Namibia has not developed the <i>National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan and there is a great opportunity to mainstream nutrition in this plan and prioritize it.</i></p>	<p>All country team members</p>	<p>30 June 2014</p>	<p>This intervention will depend on the time the country will develop the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan</p>