





NAMIBIA





The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. The Organization's main goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have access to enough highquality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states. FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. The most important objective of the FAO is to help eliminate hunger, food insecurity malnutrition, and to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable and reduce rural poverty. In Namibia, FAO is the lead agency for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development and supports the government in the development of programmes that will lead to a sustainable food achievement and the eradication

FAO Strategic Objectives

Today, countries face an increasing myriad of demands and challenges in agricultural development. To support them, FAO has identified five key priorities in which the Organization can best apply and leverage it's knowledge, expertise and experience. These priorities, or Strategic Objectives represent the main areas of our work to achieve a world without hunger, malnutrition and poverty and to do so in a sustainable manner – contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

- Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Make agriculture forestry and fisheries more sustainable.
- Reducing rural poverty.
- Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural systems.
- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises





FAO Namibia Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2019–2023

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out the four government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and offer support to the Government of the Republic of Namibia – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the period 2019–2023

The CPF seeks to contribute to national aspirations in line with the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) – theme "Working Together Towards Prosperity", recognizing the key role of agriculture, fisheries and related sectors to the development of Namibia. The CPF is aligned to relevant sectoral policies and FAO's contribution to the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) 2019–2023



Priority 1

Strengthened policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition:

- Strengthened capacity of national institutions to formulate inclusive policies, regulations, legal frameworks and sector-sensitive strategic documents on land governance, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food security and nutrition.
- Namibia's capacity strengthened to implement national and international commitments including trade regulations.
- Capacity strengthened for evidence-based and gender disaggregated information generation and robust M&E systems in the agriculture, food security and nutrition sector.



Priority 2

Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened value chains:

- Capacity strengthened in food systems approaches, value chain and agribusiness development.
- Strengthened capacity for improved smallholder farmer productivity and diversification.
- Strengthened capacity for improved food safety and standards.
 Improved capacity for knowledge management in agriculture.



Priority 3

Strengthened capacity for land governance and natural resources management:

- Strengthened capacity for land governance.
- Strengthened capacity for natural resources utilisation and management.



Priority 4

Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation:

- National capacities strengthened to mitigate and respond to disasters, environmental challenges and climate change. Capacity strengthened for transboundary and non-transboundary crop and animal pest disease management.
- Capacity improved for early warning information systems as well as social protection and productive safety nets.



