



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Namibia 2019–2023



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Acronyms

AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zones
AgriBusDev	Agriculture Business Development Agency
AMTA	Agro Marketing Trade Agency
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CA	Conservation agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CoP21	Conference of the Parties 21
CPF	Country Programming Framework
DAPEES	Directorate of Animal Production, Extension and Engineering Services
DARD	Directorate of Agricultural Research and Development
DDRM	Directorate of Disaster Risk Management
DPBD	Directorate of Planning and Business Development
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FAMEWS	FAW Monitoring and Early Warning Systems
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGWI	Great Green Wall Initiative
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
HACCIADEP	Harambee Comprehensively Coordinated and Integrated Agricultural Development Programme
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IUU	Illegal Unreported and Unregulated
LDN	Land Degradation
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MITSMED	Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development
MLR	Ministry of Land Reform
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MPESW	Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
MSYNSS	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service
MURD	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NamVAC	Namibian Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NAP	Namibia Agricultural Policy

NCRST	National Commission on Research Science & Technology
NDP5	Fifth National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSI	Namibia Standards Institute
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
NUST	Namibia University of Science & Technology
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPARS	Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SWAPO	South West African People's Organisation
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TIP	Technical Information Papers
UNAM	University of Namibia
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Foreword

Since setting up office in Namibia in 1991, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has worked closely with the Government of the Republic of Namibia, supporting the country’s development aspirations in the Agriculture, Land, Fisheries, Forestry, Water and Environmental sector.

I am pleased to note that this current version of the Country Programming Framework (CPF) covering the period 2019-2023, cements this partnership. Furthermore, it is aligned to the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5; the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP), as well as several sector level policy frameworks – among these, the Harambee Comprehensively Coordinated and Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (HACCIADep) and other ministerial policy documents.



I welcome FAO’s focus on four priorities - strengthening policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition; improving agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened nutrition sensitive value chains; strengthening capacity for natural resource management and land governance; and strengthening capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation. I believe that if fully implemented, and taking into account efforts by the Government and other stakeholders, these four priorities will contribute meaningfully to Namibia’s development aspirations in the spirit of “leaving no one behind”.

I endorse this Country Programming Framework and reaffirm continued engagement by the Government of Namibia in its implementation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alpheus G! Naruseb'.

Alpheus G! Naruseb, MP
Minister



FAO Representative Statement

It is my pleasure to present the Country Programme Framework (CPF) for the period 2019-2023. This CPF outlines the development priorities for collaboration between FAO and the Government of the Republic of Namibia. The CPF seeks to contribute to national aspirations as espoused in the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) - whose theme is “Working Together Towards Prosperity”; recognising the key role of agriculture, fisheries and related sectors to the development of the country. The CPF is also aligned to relevant sectoral policies and is FAO’s contribution to the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) 2019-2023.



The CPF focuses on four inter-related priorities - strengthening policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition; improving agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened nutrition sensitive value chains; strengthening capacity for natural resource management and land governance; and strengthening capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

An underlying theme across the four priorities is strengthened partnerships – FAO is committed to deepening existing ones, while expanding the partnership base during the process of implementing the CPF.

This CPF was developed through a consultative process with active participation of the Namibian Government and non-state actors. I therefore wish to thank our various partners particularly the Government of the Republic of Namibia for your active role in the formulation of the CPF. In conclusion, I would like to invite all our stakeholders to jointly implement the priorities highlighted in this framework.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Farayi Zimudzi'.



Farayi Zimudzi

FAO Representative in Namibia

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide FAO partnership with, and 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 next five years from 2019 to 2023.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with a large number of Government Ministries, Offices and Agencies, several non-state actors, civil society stakeholders and the UN Country Team. In alphabetical order, the Government Ministries and non-state stakeholders consulted were:

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Land Reform; Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service; Ministry of Urban and Rural Development; Namibia National Farmers' Union; Namibia Standards Institution; Namibia Statistics Agency; Namibia University of Science and Technology; National Commission on Research, Science and Technology; National Planning Commission; Office of the Prime Minister and the University of Namibia.



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I. Country context and priorities

Namibia's long-range developmental aspirations are espoused in the Vision 2030 document which seeks to transform Namibia into a healthy and food-secure nation; as well as promote the creation of a diversified, open market economy, with a resource-based industrial sector and commercial agriculture, placing great emphasis on skills development. In addition, the Harambee Prosperity Plan is an acceleration plan aimed at uplifting the standards of all Namibians by setting out national level priorities of the current political leadership. It adds much more detailed numerical targets to the NDP5 on issues such as social progression, the reduction of hunger and poverty, and to economic transformation, for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20.

The CPF is informed by the nationally defined developmental priorities and objectives expressed in the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) (2017/18 - 2021/22). The NDP5 identifies four pillars of development: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability and good governance. Furthermore, the NDP5 identifies five key "game changers", three of which are addressed in the CPF – namely: increasing the productivity of smallholder farmers; investing in quality technical skills development and improving value addition in natural resources. The four pillars are aligned to Namibia's commitment to eradicate poverty and inequality as outlined in Vision 2030, the Harambee Prosperity Plan and the 2014 Manifesto of the ruling SWAPO Party. The four pillars are also aligned to global and continental developmental frameworks – namely, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement (CoP21), African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

Of these four pillars, the most important for the CPF are economic progression (NDP5 Pillar 1) and environmental sustainability pillars (NDP5 Pillar 3). These two Pillars guide the development of the

agricultural and water sectors, food security, rural economic development, fisheries and the Blue Economy, research and innovation; and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, environmental management and climate change, respectively. To some degree, the CPF will also contribute to the other two pillars on Social Transformation (NDP5 Pillar 2), whose goal is to build capable and healthy human resources; as well as the Good Governance Pillar, whose goal is to promote good governance through effective institutions.

In terms of the agricultural sector, the NDP5 aims to increase the production of cereals, horticulture and livestock so that by 2022/23, food production is increased by 30%, the number of food insecure people is decreased to 12% (from 25%) and the number of children stunted by inadequate nutrition is decreased to 12.1% (from 24.1%). Specifically, it aims to increase communal and smallholder farmer’s productivity; promote the planting of drought-resistant varieties so that the national food storage capacity has to be increased to 39 400 mt (from 22 900 mt), enhance animal health, livestock production and the preparedness and recovery response to environmental disasters and to develop agro-processing industries.

Concerning natural resources, environmental management and climate change, Namibia aims to transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy through addressing challenges of energy and water insecurity. Furthermore, there is an aspiration to aggressively seek multi-lateral financing mechanisms such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as well as to explore partnerships through South-South Cooperation including the private sector.

At the sectoral level, the Namibia Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 2015 that contains very specific policy statements and strategies for production, processing, financing and capacity building guides the CPF. The Harambee Comprehensively Coordinated and Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (HACCIADep) of 2017 is another key strategic document that emphasises the development of agricultural value chains. The National Rural Development Strategy (2013-2018) provided valuable guidance as did the Disaster Risk Management Policy of 2009. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources’ Strategic Plan (2017-2022) provided details of how the Blue Economy is to be implemented, whereas the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism spelled out how Namibia plans to implement the three Rio Conventions (UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC) in the period. Furthermore, the National Policy on Climate Change (2011) and the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2013-2020) spell out how national capacities are to be strengthened to reduce climate change risk and build resilience. The National Strategy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Development Planning (2017-2021) is another key document relevant to defining the priorities for the CPF. This CPF also drew on the resolutions of the Second National Land Conference to define priorities on Land Tenure and Governance. In addition, the CPF also considered the Zero Hunger Roadmap which outlines how Namibia planned to eradicate hunger by 2020.

These national and sectoral development policies and strategies are aligned to a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - specifically SDG1 on ending poverty including promoting conducive policy frameworks (1b) and mainstreaming of gender issues (1.5), SDG2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, SDG13 on climate change actions, SDG14 on responsible use of ocean resources, SDG15 on the responsible utilisation of terrestrial ecosystems, and SDG17 on the implementation of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The CPF priority areas contribute directly to FAO Strategic Objectives and its three Regional Initiatives for Africa, namely; i) Africa’s Commitment to End Hunger by 2025, ii) Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa; and iii) Building Resilience in Africa’s Drylands.





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II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The CPF will build on FAO's competence, comparative advantage as well as experience in order to contribute to the four priority areas expressed by the Government in its NDP5, as indicated on the previous page. The CPF will be FAO's contribution to the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) (2019-2023). The CPF has identified four priorities, namely:

1. Strengthened policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition.
2. Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened nutrition sensitive value chains.
3. Strengthened capacity for natural resource management and land governance.
4. Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Priority 1: Strengthened policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition.

In response to the desire by the Government to strengthen its policy, legal and institutional framework for agriculture, fisheries, forestry and nutrition, FAO will focus action on achieving the following results:

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 Namibia's capacity strengthened to implement national and international commitments including trade regulations.
- 1.3 Capacity strengthened for evidence-based and gender disaggregated information generation and robust M&E systems for agriculture, food security and nutrition.

In line with the UNPAF, supporting the implementation of existing national policies and strategic frameworks will be a key aspect under this Priority.

Priority 2: Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened value chains.

Despite employing a third of the formal work force and being the source of livelihood for 70 % of the population, agriculture and forestry contribute only 4.1%¹ to GDP – which is expected to decline further. Furthermore, extension and other support services are limited in capacity, smallholder farmers are poorly organized and productivity in the sector is very low. There have been a number of food safety related challenges and FAO was requested to provide support in this area. In line with the main strategic directions in the sector which focus on developing sustainable value chains, increasing production and productivity in key commodities; as well as strengthening the key services to farmers, FAO will pursue the achievement of the following results:

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

Priority 3: Strengthened capacity for land governance and natural resources management

This priority is in response to capacity limitations with respect to land governance, and building on prior investments by the Organization in this area. Furthermore, in view of Namibia's aridity – the country is the driest country in Sub-Saharan Africa - the need for sustainable utilization and optimizing the use of the available water resources for agricultural production is imperative. Much of the work foreseen will focus on providing a sound analytical basis through feasibility studies and technical support to enable sound decision making on the use of water and other natural resources. FAO will focus on the achievement of the following results:

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

Priority 4: Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation

While Namibia is prone to climate related hazards - notably floods and droughts, their frequency and intensity are increasing; with significant damages and losses at landscape, household and national levels. New threats from notorious pests including the Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) are causing significant damage to crops and grazing areas. Furthermore, being a major livestock producing and exporting country, the need to control livestock diseases is among key priorities. Support is also sought to support strengthening frameworks for social protection in the agriculture sector. FAO will focus on the attainment of the following results:

- 4.1 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 and disease management,
- 4.2 Capacity improved for early warning information systems as well as social protection and productive safety nets.

The main themes cutting across these outputs are the mainstreaming of gender issues and due consideration of the rights of marginalised people and communities, and of the youth.

¹This figure excludes fishing and processing which contribute a further 3% to GDP.



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III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The total resources required to implement this CPF amount to USD 11 028 500. Of this amount, USD 1 570 500 (15%) is available; while USD 9 300 000 (85%) will need to be mobilised. It is envisaged that USD 1 250 000 of the resources required to implement the CPF will be from FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme during the CPF implementation period.

Of the amount to be mobilised, USD 1 400 000 will be derived from South-South Cooperation . A total of USD 6 150 000 will need to be mobilised through voluntary contributions. Despite the challenges of being an upper middle income country, FAO Namibia is on a resource mobilisation drive through exploring partnerships with the Government of Namibia itself; as well as other funding opportunities such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF); the Adaptation Fund; regional projects; as well as partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Furthermore, the need to partner with other agencies of the United Nations is a key aspect of achieving the results indicated in the CPF. To this end, the UN Development System in Namibia has prioritised an area-based programming approach, as well as joint resource mobilisation as key drivers to address government priorities.

Partnerships with civil society, farmers' unions, academia and the private sector are a key part of FAO Namibia's strategy to achieve and sustain results.

²Under the FAO-China Trust Fund Programme, FAO Namibia will receive a total of USD 1 400 000 with the aim of strengthening the technical capacities of MAWF and MFMR, local technical personnel and farmers to enhance sustainable agricultural, livestock and fishery production and productivity, market access and value addition through South-South Cooperation.

Monitoring and evaluation of the CPF will be in accordance with the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plan agreed upon by FAO and the Government. CPF reporting will be done annually and fed into the corporate system and the UNPAF to show progress on implementation. Implementation partners will provide periodic reports on progress, achievements and results in accordance with a format established by the Government and FAO. Mid-term and final reviews of the CPF will also be done.

Major changes in country circumstances or context will be considered and addressed through a CPF revision as and when needed.



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Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix,

Annex 2: UN-system linkages,

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline.

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Government Priority 1: Strengthened policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition

Country Outcome Indicator: Achieve inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth (NDP5 goal 1); Promote good governance through effective institutions (NDP5 goal 4)

Related UNPAF Outcome: By 2023, Institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups

Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 1): Africa's commitment to end hunger by 2025

Output and Indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement with FAO support	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
			Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
Output 1.1: Capacity of national institutions strengthened to formulate inclusive policies, regulations and legal frameworks on land (governance) agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food security and nutrition and develop sector-sensitive strategic documents, ensuring gender mainstreaming	By 2023, the extension and advisory services policy, plant protection policy and related institutional capacity are developed, including gender and nutrition mainstreaming in extension services and rural development <i>Corporate output Indicator 1.1.1</i>	1 750 000	1 500 000	100 000	100 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Directorate of Animal Production, Extension and Engineering Services (MAWF: DAPEES)
<i>SDG Target 2, 17, 14, 1B</i>	By 2022, the Forestry Act, Environmental Management Act, Namibia Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy harmonized to manage and maintain quality of grazing land <i>Corporate output indicators 1.1.1; 2.2.1</i>					Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, NGOs
	By 2023, the Strategy and Implementation Plan for the Blue Economy/ Blue Growth is developed <i>Corporate output indicator 2.2.1</i>					Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR); other Ministries and partners
	Namibian Land Valuation Act and regulations revised & two technical manuals developed by 2020 <i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.1, 1.1.2</i>					Ministry of Land Reform (MLR)
	By 2020, negotiation skills within Government strengthened for Access and Benefit-Sharing					MAWF: Directorate of Planning and Business Development

	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry: Directorate of Planning and Business Development (MAWF: DPBD)</p>
	<p>MAWF: DARD</p>
	<p>MAWF; Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS); Agro Marketing Trade Agency (AMTA) & Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)</p>
	<p>MAWF; Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS); Agro Marketing Trade Agency (AMTA) & Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)</p>
	<p>Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD)</p>
	<p>FAO, MET, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2</i></p>	<p>By 2021, technical support is provided for the formulation of National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) in line with Malabo declaration.</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.1</i></p>	<p>Regulations for Seed and Seed Variety bill, Plant Breeders and Farmers Rights bill developed by 2023</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.2.1</i></p>	<p>By 2021, the Food Safety Bill is reviewed with FAO support.</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.2</i></p>	<p>By 2023, the Rural Development Policy & Strategy is reviewed to make it more inclusive, relevant and current</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.1</i></p>	<p>By 2019, local capacity is strengthened to conduct African Union Commission (AUC) compliant Biannual Review of CAADP implementation in Namibia (one biannual review completed)</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 1.3.2</i></p>	<p>By 2023, Namibia is complying with commitments pertaining to climate change (UNFCCC), biodiversity (UNCBD), desertification (UNCCD), land degradation (LDN), and Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI)</p>
<p><i>Corporate output indicator 1.2.1; 2.3.1</i></p>	

<p>Output 1.2: Namibia's capacity strengthened to implement national and international commitments including trade regulations</p> <p><i>SDG Target 15.3, 17</i></p>	<p>By 2023, a functional regulatory framework for an improved Vessel Monitoring System to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in line with the Port State Measures Agreement is in place. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.3.2</i></p>	1 050 000	50 000	1 000 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	MFMR
	<p>By 2020, trade-related issues are profiled and the negotiation skills of GRN and NNFU are improved <i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i></p>							FAO, Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU), MAWF: DPBD, Bilateral Donors, Multilateral Organizations
	<p>By 2023, a gender disaggregated Strategic Plan for Agricultural & Rural Statistics (SPARS) developed <i>Corporate output indicator 1.3.1; 2.4.2</i></p>							FAO, MAWF: DPBD, NSA
	<p>By 2019, Cost of Hunger Assessment conducted <i>Corporate output indicator 1.3.1</i></p>							National Planning Commission (NPC), MAWF: DARD, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & World Health Organisation (WHO)
<p>Output 1.3: Capacity for evidence-based and gender disaggregated information generation and robust M&E systems in the agriculture, food security and nutrition sector supported</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.3</i></p>	<p>By 2022, key domestic policies, regulations, schemes and key agricultural institutions are profiled and reviewed. <i>Corporate output indicator 1.3.1</i></p>	600 000	250 000	350 000				MAWF: DPBD, NNFU
	<p>By 2023, capacity to monitor and evaluate GRN programmes (e.g. Rural Development, Land Reform, Food Security and Nutrition, Extension, Green Scheme Projects, Youth in Agriculture) strengthened and at least one M&E cycle completed. <i>Corporate output indicator 1.3.2</i></p>							MLR, MURD, MAWF: DAPEES & MAWF: DPBD, AgriBusDev, NPC
<p>Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 1</p>		3 400 000	350 000	2 850 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	

Government Priority 2: Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened value chains

Country Outcome Indicator: Achieve inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth (NDP5 goal 1)

Related UNPAF Outcome: By 2023, Institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups

Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 2): Sustainable production intensification and value chain development in Africa

Output and Indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement with FAO support	Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)			Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions	
Output 2.1: Capacity strengthened in food systems approaches, value chain and agribusiness development SDG Target 2.3	By 2021, training and demonstrations in small-scale poultry and related feed production and formulation technologies conducted by 2 technicians through SSC <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i>	1 178 500	78 500	1 000 000	100 000	MAWF; DAPEES, DARD Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED); Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service	
	By 2023, at least two innovations in nutrition sensitive value addition supported and one knowledge sharing platform on food systems approaches developed <i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1</i>						
	By 2023, capacity development activities in nutrition sensitive food systems approaches, analysis and development conducted for national stakeholders (dairy, fisheries, hides and skins) <i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1</i>					MAWF; Directorate of Agricultural Research and Development (DARD); MITSMED; NNFU; MURD	
Output 2.2: Capacity strengthened for improved smallholder farmer productivity (particularly women and youth) SDG target 15.1	By 2022, implementation of production and nutrition sensitive value-addition projects (indigenous green leafy vegetables; One Region, One Project, etc) is supported through FAO technical assistance <i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.2; 4.3.1</i>					MAWF; Directorate of Agricultural Research and Development (DARD); DAPEES; Ministry of Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MPESW); MITSMED	
	By 2023, the capacity of 100 extension staff and 4,000 farmers in post-harvest crop losses and relevant nutrition sensitive value chains is strengthened <i>Corporate output indicator 4.3.1;</i>	1 550 000	250 000	1 200 000	100 000	MAWF; DAPEES; DARD.	

<p>Output 2.3: Capacity strengthened for improved food safety and standards</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.1</i></p>	<p>By 2023, aquaculture and inland fisheries potential of Neckartal Dam investigated</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2</i></p>						MFMR
	<p>By 2023, Non-crop producing communal and resettlement farmers (at least 35% are women) have acquired knowledge in diversified crop production through extension technical advice</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						MAWF: DAPEES; Ministry of Land Reform
	<p>Productivity of resettlement farmers & farms evaluated and improved by 2023</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.4.2; 3.4.2</i></p>						MLR, MAWF: DAPEES, MAWF: DBDP
	<p>By 2023, technical support provided (for) the development of mariculture and freshwater aquaculture</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p>						MFMR
	<p>By 2023, capacity of 50 extension staff in concepts of farmer field schools (farmer-to-farmer extension) and use of communication media strengthened for management of transboundary plant pest and diseases</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2; 5.2.1</i></p>						MAWF: DAPEES & DARD
<p>Output 2.4: Capacity improved for knowledge management in agriculture</p> <p><i>SDG Target 1.5</i></p>	<p>By 2023, technical support provided for food safety risk assessment framework development</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.1</i></p>	800 000	800 000	800 000			AMTA; Namibia Standards Institute (NSI); National Commission on Research Science & Technology (NCRST) & Agriculture Business Development (AgriBusDev)
	<p>By 2020, AMR National Action Plan developed and implemented</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.2.1</i></p>						MAWF: DVS, DARD; MFMR; MHSS
	<p>By 2023, technical and analytical capacity of food testing laboratory staff improved</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 4.1.2</i></p>						AMTA; NSI; NCRST; AgriBusDev
	<p>By 2019, at least 150 agricultural technicians and 2,000 farmers (at least 35% women) trained in conservation agriculture (CA) and complementary good agricultural practices (GAPs)</p> <p><i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2; 3.1.2</i></p>	750 000	50 000	500 000	200 000		MAWF: DAPEES

	Capacity of extension staff to utilize all media forms from print to audio-visual and electronic/digital improved by 2023. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2</i>						MAWF: DAPEES; MAWF: DARD; University of Namibia (UNAM) & Namibia University of Science & Technology (NUST)
	Capacity of farmers' associations and groups, unions and cooperatives improved at local, regional and national level improved by 2022. <i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.1; 3.1.2</i>						MAWF: DAPEES; DARD DPBD
	Technology and analytical skills in food, feed, soil and biotechnology transferred to analytical services by 2023 <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i>						MAWF: DARD, Namibia Standards Institute (NSI)
	Agricultural training and research capacity of institutions of higher learning (RUFORUM) enhanced by 2023 <i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.2</i>						UNAM & NUST
	Vocational Education and Training in Agriculture in Namibia targeting women and youth strengthened by 2023 <i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.2; 3.2.1</i>						MAWF: DARD, Namibia Training Authority (NTA)
<i>Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 2</i>		4 278 500	378 500	2 500 000	1 100 000	300 000	

Government Priority 3: Strengthened Capacity for Natural Resource Management and Land Governance

Country Outcome Indicator: Ensure sustainable environment and enhance resilience (NDP5 goal 3)

Related UNPAF Outcome: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate changes effects and benefit from natural resources management

Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 2): Sustainable production intensification and value chain development in Africa/Building resilience in Africa's drylands

Output and Indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement with FAO support	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
		Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions		
Output 3.1: Strengthened capacity for land governance <i>SDG Target 1.4</i>	<p>Induction Training of 15 Council and staff members of the Namibian Council for Property Valuers Profession completed by 2019 <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2</i></p> <p>30 staff members (including at least 40% women) of the Ministry of Land Reform and Namibia Statistics Agency trained on Agricultural Land Price Index, including exposure and benchmarking visit to country with model property index by 2020 <i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.2; 2.1.2</i></p> <p>Follow-up support on development and operationalization of Namibia Valuation Standards and five Technical Information Papers (TIP) provided by 2021 <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1</i></p> <p>30 Directorate of Valuation and Estate Management staff members (at least 40% women) trained by 2020 <i>Corporate output indicator 1.4.2; 2.1.2</i></p>	300 000	100 000	200 000	MLR, Municipalities, Estate Agency Council	MLR, NSA, NAU, NNFU, Agricultural Bank of Namibia
Output 3.2: Capacity strengthened for natural resources utilization and management <i>SDG Target 1.4</i>	<p>By 2023, feasibility studies conducted on water transfers, flood water harvesting and deepening/rehabilitation of natural water channels in/from Cuvelai and Etosha Basin to support small scale irrigation development <i>Corporate output indicator 2.4.1</i></p>	400 000	100 000	300 000	MLR, Bank of Namibia, Estate Agency Council, Municipalities, Namibia University of Science and Technology.	MLR, NUST
						MAWF: Directorate of Resource Management

	By 2021, two projects formulated to support smallholder farmers adapt to climate change impact on natural resources under GEF-7 and GCF <i>Corporate output indicator 2.3.1</i>							MET, MAWF, Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), CSOs and NGOs
	Technical assistance and capacity building of MAWF and MLR for the review of agro-ecological zones (AEZ) and determination of carrying capacity of livestock (CC) provided by 2019. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.4.1; 2.4.2</i>							MLR, MAWF, RCMRD
	By 2023, at least one study on the management of human-wildlife conflict conducted <i>Corporate output indicator 2.4.1</i>							MET, MLR
Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 3		700 000	0	0	0	200 000	500 000	

Government Priority 4: Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation

Country Outcome Indicator: Ensure sustainable environment and enhance resilience (NDP5 goal 3); Build capable and healthy human resources (NDP5 goal 2)

Related UNPAF Outcome: By 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate changes effects and benefit from natural resources management

Regional Priority (Regional Initiative 3): Building resilience in Africa's drylands

Output and Indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement with FAO support	Indicative Resource Requirement (USD)				Implementing partners (Government actors and others)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (USD)		
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other partnerships	TCP/Assessed contributions
Output 4.1: National capacities strengthened to mitigate and respond to disasters, environmental challenges and climate change <i>SDG Target 13.1; 13.2</i>	By 2023, development and implementation of Agriculture Sector Risk Reduction Strategy and Drought Management Policy and Strategy supported <i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.1</i>	1 150 000	650 000		500 000	
	Preparedness and response to El Nino-induced food security threats improved by 2020 <i>Corporate output indicator 5.4.1; 5.4.2</i>					
	By 2023, 5,000 farmers capacitated in Climate Smart Agricultural practices					
Output 4.2: Capacity strengthened for transboundary and other crop and animal pest and disease management <i>SDG Target 1.5, 13.1</i>	By 2020, 260 agricultural extension workers (at least 50% women) and up to 3,000 farmers (at least 60% women) trained in FAW monitoring and early warning system (FAMEWS) and control management practices of Fall Army Worm (FAW), fruit fly, <i>Tuta absoluta</i> (tomato leaf miner) and other pests <i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.1</i>	350 000		150 000		200 000
	By 2021, technical support provided (including plant clinics) and MAMF staff trained on early pest and disease identification, the application of environmentally sustainable pest control measures (IPM) and GAPs. <i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.1</i>					
	By 2022, National Pest List and Pest Surveillance Plan developed <i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.1</i>					

<p>Output 4.3: Capacity improved for early warning information systems as well as social protection and productive safety nets</p> <p><i>SDG Target 2.4</i></p>	<p>By 2020, One Health Strategy developed to control zoonotic diseases. <i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.1</i></p>						MAWF; MFMR; MHSS
	<p>By 2022, Review Strategy and Implementation Plan for Achieving Foot and Mouth Disease and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Freedom in the Northern Communal Areas of Namibia <i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.1</i></p>						MAWF; DVS
	<p>By 2023, technical support provided to Namibian Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NamVAC) <i>Corporate output indicator 5.2.2; 5.1.2</i></p>	1 150 000	1 000 000	150 000			OPM; Directorate of Disaster Risk Management (DDRM), MAWF, WFP
	<p>By 2020, support to a well-functioning, integrated multi-hazard early warning system (incl. meteorological services) provided. <i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.2; 5.2.1</i></p>						MAWF; DDRM; MPESW
	<p>40 regional Agricultural Technicians and 200 village level FAW forecasters (at least 25% should be women) trained in collecting data on FAW for monitoring and early warning by 2020. <i>Corporate output indicator 5.3.1; 5.3.2</i></p>						MAWF; DAPEES
	<p>By 2023, feasibility study and implementation plan developed for social protection programmes in the agriculture sector, e.g. backyard vegetable garden, soup kitchens, etc. <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.1; 5.3.2</i></p>						MPESW, MAWF; DARD, MAWF; DAPEES
<p>Food Bank graduation framework formulated by 2023 <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.1; 5.3.2</i></p>						MPESW, MAWF; DAPEES	
<p>Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 4</p>		2 650 000	1 150 000	500 000	350 000		

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

Namibia has been a Delivering as One country since 2009. For the period, 2019-2023, the United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework (UNPAF) has been developed to guide the work of the UN agencies in the country. The UNPAF outlines the UN 's support to the Government of the Republic of Namibia to the realization of the country's Vision 2030 through the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) 2017/2018-2021/2022, the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and the Blueprint for Wealth Redistribution and Poverty Eradication.

FAO has actively participated in the development of the UNPAF (2019-2023) – starting in February 2017 and culminating in its completion in July 2018. In addition, FAO has been actively engaged in the Common Country Assessment which preceded the development of the UNPAF.

As chair of the Economic Progression Pillar, co-Chair of the Environmental Sustainability Pillar of the UNPAF, FAO plays a strong leadership and strategic role in guiding the work of the UN System in Namibia in support of the development agenda of the Government. The aim of the Economic Progression Pillar is that, “By 2023, institutions implement policies for inclusive development and poverty reduction for vulnerable groups”. Key interventions under this Pillar are: i. Support the production of reliable economic data for targeting; ii. Mainstreaming employment and decent work in infrastructure development; iii. Promote technological and sustainable businesses for the production of innovative products; iv. Strengthen the capacity of government at all levels to improve agricultural productivity, value chain development, food loss management and water resources management.

Under the Environmental Sustainability Pillar, the UN in Namibia aims to ensure that by 2023, vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas and biodiversity sensitive areas are resilient to shocks and climate change effects, and are able to benefit from effective natural resource management. Key interventions under this Pillar are: i. vulnerability and baseline assessments to identify populations vulnerable to climate change and disasters, with a particular focus on agriculture-dependent households; ii. Adoption of technology for sustainable utilisation of natural resources; iii. Support integrated, multi-hazard risk information management across various sectors, including agriculture and food security; iv. Mainstreaming DRM and climate change mitigation and adaptation in all sectors; v. management of wildlife resources, including reduction of human-wildlife conflict; vi. Capacity strengthening for the prevention, preparation, response to and recovery from disasters.

Both the CPF and the UNPAF will be implemented within the same period – from 2019 to 2023. There is therefore good possibilities for joint programming with other agencies. Furthermore, there is also good congruence with the NDP5, which is implemented from 2017/2018 to 2021/2022. Plans are at an advanced stage to pilot an area-based programming approach that would ensure geographic focus by all the resident UN agencies.



Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline 2019-2023

Country						
Namibia						
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2019	Month January	End: Year 2023	Month December		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2019	Month January	End: Year 2023	Month December		
Ref. to CPF priority and output	TCP contribution to CPF result			Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government Institution/ partner
	Title or Thematic Area (TCP and TCP facility)					
Priority 1: Strengthened policy, legal, strategic and institutional frameworks for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security and nutrition						
Output 1.1: Capacity of national institutions strengthened to formulate policies, regulations and legal frameworks on land (governance) agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food security and nutrition and develop sector-sensitive strategic documents, ensuring gender mainstreaming	Objective: Support the formulation of Namibia's National Agriculture Investment Programme (NAIP) in line with Malabo Declaration.			2020-2021	100 000	Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry; Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
Output 1.3: Capacity for evidence-based information generation and robust M&E systems in the agriculture, food security and nutrition sector supported	Objective: Support the Government develop its Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS)			2022-2023	200 000	MAWF; Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)
Priority 2: Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened value chains	Objective: Support the design and conduct of an evaluation on the Green Scheme Programme			2020-2021	50 000	National Planning Commission (NPC) & MAWF
Priority 2: Improved agricultural production, productivity, food safety and strengthened value chains						
Output 2.1: Capacity strengthened in value chain and agribusiness development	Objective: Strengthen youth engagement in value chains and agribusiness			2022-2023	100 000	Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service; MAWF; Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED)
Output 2.3: Capacity strengthened for improved food safety and standards	Objective: Strengthen capacity in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approaches at institutional and community level			2022-2023	200 000	MAWF; Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU); Communities.
Priority 3: Strengthened Capacity for Natural Resource Management and Land Governance						
Output 3.1: Strengthened capacity for land governance	Objective: Institutional capacity for land governance strengthened			2020-2021	150 000	MLR, NSA, NAU, NNFU, Agricultural Bank of Namibia; Municipalities, Estate Agency Council;

<p>Output 3.2: Capacity strengthened for natural resource utilization and management</p>	<p>Objective: Provide technical assistance and build capacity of MAWF and MLR for the review of agro-ecological zones (AEZ) and determination of carrying capacity of livestock (CC)</p>	2020-2021	200 000	MAWF; MLR
	<p>Objective: Support the formulation of GEF-7 and GCF project proposals</p>	2018-2019	200 000	MAWF; Ministry of Environment & Tourism
<p>Priority 4: Strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate change adaptation and mitigation</p>				
<p>Output 4.2: Capacity strengthened for transboundary and other crop and animal pest and disease management</p>	<p>Objective: Develop institutional and farmer capacity for FAW monitoring and early warning systems (FAMEWS)</p>	Under review as TCP (Emergency)	200 000	MAWF; Farmers

THE FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



**HELP ELIMINATE HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY
AND MALNUTRITION**



**MAKE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
MORE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE**



REDUCE RURAL POVERTY



**ENABLE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT
AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS**



**INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS
FROM DISASTERS**

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