Vision

“To be recognized as the leading contributor to food security, agro-product competitiveness, increased and equitable access to our natural resources for improved livelihood, wellbeing and wealth for all.”

Mission

“To promote and manage the sustainable utilization and development of agricultural, water and forestry resources for a prosperous Namibia through stakeholder partnerships.”

Mandate

“To promote, develop, manage and utilize agriculture, water and forestry resources.”
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### ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

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<td>Agricultural Development Centres</td>
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<td>AMESD</td>
<td>African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>AMIS</td>
<td>Agricultural Management Information System</td>
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<td>BSE</td>
<td>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</td>
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<td>BMCs</td>
<td>Basin Management Committees</td>
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<td>BRAHMS</td>
<td>Botanical Research and Herbarium Management System</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
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<td>CBMMP</td>
<td>Co-operative Business Management Mentorship Programme</td>
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<td>CBPP</td>
<td>Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia</td>
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<td>CEB</td>
<td>Cuvelai- Etosha Basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVL</td>
<td>Central Veterinary Laboratory</td>
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<td>DAT</td>
<td>Division of Agricultural Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCPP</td>
<td>Dry Land Crop Production Programme</td>
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<td>DCD</td>
<td>Division of Co-operative Development</td>
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<td>DEES</td>
<td>Directorate of Extensions and Engineering Services</td>
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<td>DOP</td>
<td>Directorate of Planning</td>
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<td>DSA</td>
<td>Daily Subsistence Allowance</td>
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<td>DVS</td>
<td>Directorate of Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>DWSSC</td>
<td>Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>ELISA</td>
<td>Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<td>FVO</td>
<td>Food and Veterinary Office</td>
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<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>ICEIDA</td>
<td>Iceland International Development Agency</td>
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<td>IFMS</td>
<td>Integrated Information Management System</td>
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<td>IPP</td>
<td>Indigenous Plants Products</td>
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<td>IWRM</td>
<td>Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
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<td>LDC</td>
<td>Livestock Development Center</td>
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<td>MADI</td>
<td>Mashare Agricultural Development Institute</td>
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<td>MAWF</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCA-N</td>
<td>Millennium Challenge Account – Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>MLR</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands and Resettlement</td>
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<td>MMDP</td>
<td>Middle Management Development Programme</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MT</td>
<td>Metric Tons</td>
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<td>MTEF</td>
<td>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</td>
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<td>NAB</td>
<td>Namibian Agronomic Board</td>
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<td>NAMRES</td>
<td>National Integrated Monitoring Report and Evaluating System</td>
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<td>NamWater</td>
<td>Namibia Water Corporation</td>
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<td>NamLITS</td>
<td>Namibia Livestock Identification and Traceability System</td>
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<td>NAWASA</td>
<td>Namibia Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBRI</td>
<td>National Botanical Research Institute</td>
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<td>NBG</td>
<td>National Botanic Garden</td>
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<td>NCAs</td>
<td>Northern Communal Areas</td>
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<td>NCS</td>
<td>Namibia Custom Smelter</td>
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<td>NDP 4</td>
<td>Fourth National Development Plan</td>
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<td>NDT</td>
<td>National Development Trust</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>NMS</td>
<td>Namibia Meteorological Services</td>
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<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Planning Commission</td>
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<td>NPGRC</td>
<td>National Plant Genetic Resources Centre</td>
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<td>NRA</td>
<td>Natural Resources Accounts</td>
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<td>NRMPS</td>
<td>National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy</td>
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<td>NRSC</td>
<td>National Remote Sensing Centre</td>
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<td>NYS</td>
<td>National Youth Service</td>
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<td>OBSC</td>
<td>Okavango River Basin Steering Committee</td>
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<td>OKACOM</td>
<td>Okavango River Basin Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORASECOM</td>
<td>Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission</td>
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<td>ORIP</td>
<td>Orange River Project</td>
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<td>PJTC</td>
<td>Permanent Joint Technical Committee</td>
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<td>PPD</td>
<td>Plant Product Development</td>
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<td>PPR</td>
<td>Peste Des Petites Ruminantes</td>
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<td>PWC</td>
<td>Permanent Water Commission</td>
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<td>RAEIN-AFRICA</td>
<td>Regional Agricultural and Environment Initiative Network-Africa</td>
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<td>RPRP</td>
<td>Rural Poverty Reduction Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTPCR</td>
<td>Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SADCAS</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services</td>
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<td>SASSCAL</td>
<td>Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management</td>
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<td>SAREP</td>
<td>Southern Africa Regional Environment Programme</td>
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<td>SAT</td>
<td>Southern African Territories</td>
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<td>SCA</td>
<td>Saving and Credit Associations</td>
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<td>SMDP</td>
<td>Senior Management Development Programme</td>
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<td>SSBPSP</td>
<td>Small Stock Bee Production Support Project</td>
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<td>TAZAC</td>
<td>Tsumis Arid Zone Agricultural Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDA</td>
<td>Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>UNAM</td>
<td>University of Namibia</td>
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<td>VCF</td>
<td>Veterinary Cordon Fence</td>
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<td>WAQIS</td>
<td>Water Quality Information System</td>
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<td>WARSCO</td>
<td>Windhoek Artificial Recharge Steering Committee</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Supply, Sanitation and Health</td>
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<td>WATSAN</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
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<td>WCA</td>
<td>Water Controlled Areas</td>
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<td>ZAMCOM</td>
<td>Zambezi River Basin Commission</td>
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FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

Policy and Legal Framework
To create an enabling environment to develop, manage and sustainably utilize agricultural, water and forest resources for socio-economic development.

Agricultural Development
To develop, promote and facilitate management of the agricultural sector through the application of modern techniques, science and appropriate technology.

Extension Services
To provide extension services in the form of information, advice and training to farmers, agro-based industries and other stakeholders and to promote technology development, adaptation and adoption.

Inspection/conformity Services
To formulate regulations and policies, create awareness and ensure conformity to regulations and policies on plant-animal health and agro-chemical quality and safety.

Engineering Services
To plan, design and develop agricultural, water and forestry infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of programmes and projects on irrigation, livestock, agro-industry, dry land production, horticulture, marketing, and storage of agricultural products.

Research and Development
To undertake research and development in all Ministerial sectors in order to enhance growth and increase productivity in a sustainable manner.

Economic Planning and Business Development
To undertake feasibility studies on potential and economically viable projects and products; and to also undertake market research for drafting policy papers on agriculture, water and forestry for decision-makers and other role-players in the private and public sectors.

Rural Water Supply
To ensure the development of rural water supply infrastructure and access to portable water by rural communities for human consumption, livestock and income generating activities, on a cost recovery basis.

Water Resource Management
To assess and evaluate the national water resources and ensure sustainable management and utilization thereof.

Bulk Water Infrastructure Development
To ensure the sustainable development of bulk water supply infrastructure for urban domestic use, as well as for industrial, mining and irrigation development.

Forestry Management
To develop, manage and facilitate the economic and sustainable utilization of forest resources.

Co-operative Development
To promote and support the establishment and growth of co-operatives for socio-economic development.

Corporate Governance
To establish and maintain an effective and efficient administrative system to manage human and financial resources, assets and Information Technology in support of the mandate of MAWF.

International Co-operation
To ensure participation in meetings of the organizations and institutions of which Namibia is a member; to adhere to the bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation agreements and international treaties that promote the advancement of knowledge, skills and technologies for the agriculture, water and forestry sectors; as well as for regional and international integration and benefit-sharing.
Institutional Development
To develop an appropriate institutional framework to undertake specialized functions for agriculture, water and forestry, and to constantly develop, review and ensure the responsiveness of such institutions and structures to the mandate of MAWF.

Co-operation with Stakeholders and Industrial Organizations
To create a conducive and enabling environment for the growth of businesses, for information exchange on issues of mutual interest, for consultation on major policy decisions and new developmental initiatives, and for implementation of programs and projects based on the principle of Public Private Partnership.

Veterinary Services
To provide veterinary services to ensure animal and public health, and to comply with requirements for national and international trade.

Plant health and Bio-security
To provide plant health services to ensure bio-security for enhanced production and marketing through the establishment of policy and legal instruments, thus ensuring conformity to international phyto-sanitary standards.

Conservation of Genetic Material
To develop and/or conserve plant and livestock genetic material for future use.

Laboratory Services
To provide analysis of water, animal, plant and soil samples for the purposes of screening, identification, diagnosis, quality assurance, documentation and advisory services.

Soil Management
To develop and promote sustainable soil management practices in the agriculture, water and forestry sectors through appropriate policy and legal instruments.
FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Strategic Plan for the period 2008/9 to 2012/2013 has come to an end, the Ministry is confident that it has met its targets as outlined in the strategic plan. I am happy to note that we made extra efforts in meeting our subsector NDP 3 goals. During the period under review, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in collaboration with the Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) successfully hosted the first ever Water Investment Conference during the month of September 2012 in Windhoek. The conference was conducted under the theme: “Water for Development” while the slogan was aptly entitled: “No Water, No Life”. The aim of this conference was to set a platform where all the stakeholders in the water sector could collectively address Water and Sanitation Sector development issues.

In order to further enhance the marketing of horticultural produce, the Ministry completed the construction of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs in Ongwediva and Rundu respectively. These facilities were officially inaugurated on the 1st and 4th of March 2013, by His Excellency, President, Hifikepunye Pohamba. To increase food production in the country, the Dryland Crop Production Programme was implemented in the following regions; Kavango, Zambezi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke regions, Farmers were assisted with subsidized farm inputs and services.

The Government continues to fulfill its mandate of ensuring food security for its citizens, during 2012/2013 period, the Ministry continued to ensure the development, expansion and management of its Green Scheme Projects country wide. The construction of Sikondo irrigation Project was completed. Similarly, the construction of a logistics center at the project was also completed. In addition, various equipments that were purchased for the Green Scheme Projects were delivered and commissioned.

The Ministry completed the construction of the bulk water services for Etunda Phases 7 and 8 while the construction of the logistic centre, staff and medium scale farmers’ accommodation as well as the pump and access road are planned for the next financial year. It is also worth noting that a 2 x 700 tons rice Silo at Katima Mulilo (Zambezi region) was completed and commissioned in February, 2013.

The Ministry officially inaugurated the Genetically Modified Organisms’ (GMO) Testing facilities of the Analytical Laboratory in May 2013. The facilities will enhance the testing and regulation of plant and food materials produced at the Government’s Green Schemes. The much awaited National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategies were completed and officially launched. The Policy will serve as a framework and guideline towards implementing methods that will enable rangeland users and managers to manage their rangelands in such a way that productivity and biodiversity are restored and maintained. Meanwhile, the project for the construction of the Oshaambelo Livestock Development Centre was successfully completed.

In area of Natural Resource Management, in order to enhance the development and implementation of collaborative research, the Joint Declaration establishing SASSCAL was signed by Ministers and/or their alternates from all six participating countries namely: Angola, Botswana, Germany, Namibia and Zambia on 17 April 2012 in Windhoek. The above achievements not withstanding, the year 2012/2013 also experienced a number of challenges. The 2012/2013 rainy season was extremely poor throughout the country. The condition of livestock began to deteriorate rapidly as pastures and water availability were in short supply in many parts of the country. The situation was more severe in communal areas with Northern Kunene and Omusati regions being worst affected.
In the area of Forestry, The Community Forestry tender supported by the German Government was advertised. Ten Tenderers submitted their bids. Pre-qualification was done and five consulting companies shortlisted and were requested to submit their financial proposals for the implementation of the community forestry project. The evaluation for both technical and financial proposal was done and the directorate is at the final stage to award the tender to a winning company that will implement the project. In tandem with the aforesaid, KfW (German Bank) supporting community forestry programme signed a Separate Agreement with the Namibian Government through MAWF for supporting the implementation.

Incidences of illegal harvesting and transporting of forest products are still high and several meetings were held to outline procedures on how to get forest permits. Despite the intensification of patrols and awareness campaigns, illegal harvesting and logging of trees in the forests remain a challenge in the country.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the MAWF staff for their continued commitment, hardwork and undeterred support towards the achievement of our organizational objectives. Going forward, I would also like to urge the staff to redouble their efforts in ensuring that Government policies and programmes are timeously implemented for the benefit of our people. I would like further to thank the development partners, industry players and the public for their continued support and contribution towards the achievement of our set goals.

John Mutorwa, MP
Minister
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry continued to implement and monitor its development activities and projects that were undertaken during the 2012/13 financial year. Despite constant challenges, the reported period was marked by credible achievements.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry completed Phase 1 of the Construction of the Regional Head Quarters at Outapi (Omusati Region). This phase consisted of the construction of a new office complex for the Directorate of Forestry as well as the Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services respectively, construction of the access road and parking area as well as the construction of a Board room for the Directorate of Veterinary Services. In addition, the construction of Phase 1 of the Regional Head Quarters at Eenhana (Ohangwena Region) was also completed. This phase consisted of the construction of a new office complex for the Directorate of Forestry; the construction of a Water Tower for the supply of water to MAWF buildings; construction of access road and parking; and upgrading of the office complex for the Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services was also completed.

The Ministry has recruited a total of 271 staff, of which include 170 Children of the Liberation Struggle. A total of three thousand five hundred and forty farmers received training in various agricultural topics covering amongst others: poultry production, animal and crop husbandry, rangeland management and horticulture. In order to promote food production, farmers received subsidized inputs and services from the Ministry. A total of seventy five tractors, thirty five working tractors, 71 disc harrows, thirty three Mould board ploughs, forty five rippers, seventy six planters, ten mobile units and five threshers were procured. 600 metric tons of millet grains and 4700 metric tons of maize grains from the National Strategic Food Reserves was sold to the Emergency Management Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister. In addition a total of 70 metric tons of millet grains and over 1 000 metric tons of maize grains from the same reserves was sold to small scale farmers.

During the period under review, the Ministry continued to develop, manage and expand the Green Scheme Irrigation Projects to realize food production at national level. To this end, the construction of a logistics center at Sikondo Irrigation Project and bulk water services at Etunda Phases 7 and 8 were completed respectively. Further to this, consultants were appointed for project and tender design at Uhvungu-Uvungu, Ndonga-Linen, Musese, Mashare, Shadikongoro and Orange Irrigation Projects. Meanwhile, the construction of the Technology Centre at Rundu is fifty percent complete whereas land for the construction of a similar facility was secured at Ongwediva.

Lung sickness continues to pose a threat to the livestock population in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA). In 2012; in order to combat this, a total number of 1 242 308 cattle against a target of 1 330 675 were vaccinated against Lungsickness, thus representing a 93% coverage. In addition, a total of 312 776 Food and Mouth disease (FMD) vaccinations were carried out which was 88% of the targeted number of 356 394 inoculations. The second phase of the Namibia Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS) which was implemented in 2012 saw 580 067 cattle tagged and registered in the NCA, the third phase will be implemented in 2013.

The Ministry facilitated an increase of the Market Share Promotion initiative of locally produced horticultural products from 37.5% to 39%. Additionally, the Ministry finalised the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Policy as well as the Strategy for establishing the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency in line with Cabinet decision. This policy will be launched in the next financial year.
For the purpose of monitoring the crop and food security situation, as well as the availability of Agricultural inputs at household level, three agro-assessments in six crop producing regions were conducted during the period under review. The Ministry continues to promote bilateral and multilateral co-operations in the field of agriculture, water and forestry. During the period under review, the Ministry concluded two bilateral agreements namely; Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Argentina and Namibia as well as between Namibia and the State of Palestine. Equally, during the period under review seven new co-operatives were provisionally registered and these co-operatives full registration is under review.

In order to capacitate its workshop both at professional level, the Ministry has successfully supported and coordinated the sponsorship of one hundred and one Ministry’s staff members as well as out of school young Namibians from outside the Ministry to pursue studies in critical areas of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors at a cost of N$ 4 million. The Ministry in collaboration with the Regional Agricultural and Environmental Initiative Network-Africa established three community based artificial insemination centers for cows at Erindi, Okatjana and Otjikova in the Otjine Constituency. A total of 82 cows were inseminated during the 1st trials and the rates 0%, 22% and 75% for respective centers were achieved.

In terms of water resource management, three replacement monitoring boreholes were drilled to replace previously defunct borehole. Additionally, two boreholes were drilled near the Oshivelo area. Drilling work in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin was conducted and the investigation of the deep seated Ohangwena II Aquifer continued under the year in review. A rural water supply subsidy strategy and Operational Plan was submitted and approved by the Cabinet during the period under review. The Cabinet decided to subsidise poor households in both urban and rural households. This process will be finalized after the assessment on their availability and water supply scheme.

Construction of the following projects were completed, Katima Mulilo – Ngoma Water Supply Phase 1, Katima Mulilo – Kongola Water Supply Scheme Phase 1, Eiseb Water Supply scheme and Soutputs Water Supply Scheme. The final design and planning report for the Otjimbingwe Water Supply Scheme and the pipeline to displaced Communities in Kavango Region commenced. A number of water points have been rehabilitated and new ones drilled as had been identified by all regions. 30 Water points were installed, 190 Water were rehabilitated, 45 Boreholes drilled, 20 Water Points were cleaned and pump tested, 5 Extension pipelines were constructed and 350 Engines were repaired. In the area of forestry, regional forestry staff held various meetings and workshops to sensitize communities on the importance and protection of forest resources and the procedures to obtain permits.

A total of nineteen (19) community forests were gazetted in March 2013, and are distributed in six different regions namely; Kunene (6), Otjozondjupa (1), Ohangwena (1), Oshikoto (2), Kavango (7) and Caprivi (2) with a total surface area of 2,555 554 million ha and hosting 45, 950 beneficiaries. The Ministry was able to achieve all these because all stakeholders untiring involvement. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the entire staff of the Ministry, the private sector as well as development partners for their commitment in serving the Namibian people in the sectors of agriculture, water and forestry towards the realization of the Ministry’s endeavours.

Joseph S. Iita
PERMANENT SECRETARY
DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

• To render an effective and efficient administration and supportive services.
• To administer an effective human resource development and management.
• To promote and manage sound financial administration with special emphasis on effective and efficient financial systems.
• To render and maintain an efficient and effective information technology system for the Ministry.
• To effectively manage and control the Ministerial vehicle fleet.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

AUXILLIARY SERVICES DIVISION
During the period under review, official buildings and houses of the Ministry were renovated and upgraded through the Capital Projects Programme: Infrastructure Development as follows:

Completed Phase 1 of the Construction of the Regional Head Quarters at Outapi (Omusati Region), which consists of the construction of a new office complex for the Directorate of Forestry as well as the Directorate of Engineering and Extension Services respectively. Completed the construction of access road and parking area as well as the construction of a Board room for the Directorate of Veterinary Services.

Further to this, Completed Phase 1 of the Construction of the Regional Head Quarters at Eenhana (Ohangwena Region). This phase consists of:
• the construction of new office complex for the Directorate of Forestry;
• the construction of a Water Tower for the supply of water to MAWF buildings;
• construction of access road and parking area;
• and upgrading of the office complex of the Directorate of Engineering and Extension Services

The subdivision Public Relations coordinated the Ministry’s events as well as the compilation and printing of MAWF quarterly newsletters and annual report.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
During the period under review, 100 percent (%) of Human Resources Staff members were trained in English Writing course. In addition, Ten (10) out of the 15 cases reported, which represents 67% of disciplinary hearings were conducted while five (5) are in progress. A total of 273 out of 541 budgeted vacant posts were filled, whereby 170 of those were filled by the Children of the Liberation Struggle. Furthermore, the Retirement of 35 staff members was administered, of which two (2) were discharged on medical grounds, one (1) went on early retirement while the remaining 32 went on normal retirement.

FINANCE DIVISION
During the reviewed period, the Finance Subdivision prepared and submitted the budget forward plan on time. In addition, funds for the financial year 2012/2013 were released as per cash flow statements for both operational and development budgets. Employees’ salaries and allowances were updated in line with the 8% general salary increment from April 2012, while the difference on bonuses and overtime was paid to staff members as per the 8% general salary increment as from April 2012. Meanwhile, all revenue collected was deposited as stipulated in the Treasury instructions.
The division updated the debit balance list at the end of the 2012-2013 financial year, and the Ministry recovered the necessary amount from the staff members owing the Ministry. The DSA Office processed 15,419 claims and 7,477 advances for the period under review and also implemented a register system for incoming documents and mail (Debt Office).

Access to the IFMS System (Payroll) to view and print personnel debts was conducted, in addition, creditors payments were transferred electronically which led to the drastic decrease in suppliers having to queue to collect cheque’s from our offices. Meanwhile, the creditors section continued to adhere to the policy of payment within 30 days’ time frame. During the reviewed period, the division managed to maintain an up to date filling system which makes it very convenient for audit queries, and any other enquiries.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

- Provide Agricultural Extension Services in the form of communication, advisory and training services;
- Promote technology development, adaptation, adoption and information dissemination in the agricultural sector;
- Identification and implementation of technological needs and requirements in the areas of agronomy, mechanisation, irrigation, animal husbandry, soil conservation, water supply and agricultural structures;
- Contribute to the implementation of relevant national policies;
- Contribute to increased food production and household food security;
- To Plan, design and develop agricultural, water and forestry infrastructure and equipment for the implementation of programmes and projects on irrigation, livestock, agro-industry, dry-land crop production, horticulture, marketing, and storage of agricultural products;
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ministry provided extension services to the agricultural sector in the form of information dissemination, training, communications, and advice throughout the country using a participatory approach that places responsibilities of the development process in the hands of rural communities. Detailed information is presented per topic covered during the reporting period.

a) Farmers Advice and Training

A total of 137 training sessions were conducted in collaboration and assistance from donor funded projects, NGOs and other stakeholders. A total of three thousand five hundred and forty six (3,546), (1,921 male and 1,625 female) farmers received training in various agricultural topics covering amongst others: poultry production, crop husbandry, horticulture, production, fertilizer application, climate change adaptation, test, animal husbandry practices, rangeland management, basic financial management, record keeping and HIV & AIDS impact on agricultural productivity.

b) On-farm Trials and Demonstrations

Two hundred and eighty two (282) trials and demonstrations were hosted in all 13 regions and one thousand two hundred and twenty two (1,222) farmers attended.

The demonstrations and on-farm trials covered the following areas:

- Land preparation using different implements (ripper, disc harrow, plough and fertilizer applicators).
- Chemical fertilizers and kraal manure applications.
- Rice and sunflower production.
- Weeding with animal drawn cultivators.
- Drip irrigation techniques.
- Crop and animal husbandry.
- Handling of veterinary remedies and tools.
- Vaccination of animals.
- Rangeland management.
- Carrying capacity determination.

c) Dry land Crop Production Programme

The Dry Land Crop Production Programme (DCPP) was implemented in the following regions; Kavango, Caprivi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke to increase food production in the country. Farmers were assisted with subsidized farm inputs and services. Detailed information is contained in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Tractors</th>
<th>Working Tractors</th>
<th>Planters</th>
<th>Disc Harrows</th>
<th>Mouldboard Ploughs</th>
<th>Rippers</th>
<th>Mobile Units</th>
<th>Threshers</th>
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<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Omusati</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Region</td>
<td>Quantity of bags (50 Kg)</td>
<td>Type of Fertiliser</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katima Mulilo, Caprivi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onayena, Oshikoto</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Nitrogen Phosphate Potassium (NPK = 2:3:2) 37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eenhana, Ohangwena</td>
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<td>Nitrogen Phosphate Potassium (NPK = 2:3:2) 37%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outapi, Omusati</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP = 0.7% Zinc)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Okahao, Omusati</td>
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<td>Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP = 0.7% Zinc)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobabis, Omaheke</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate (21% Nitrogen)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grootfontein, Otjozondjupa</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile 30, Kavango</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Urea (46% Nitrogen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uukwangula, Oshana</td>
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<td>Nitrogen Phosphate Potassium (NPK = 2:3:2) 37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onayena, Oshikoto</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Nitrogen Phosphate Potassium (NPK = 2:3:2) 37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outapi, Omusati</td>
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<td>Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP = 0.7% Zinc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okahao, Omusati</td>
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<td>Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP = 0.7% Zinc)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Outapi, Omusati</td>
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<td>Limestone Ammonium Nitrogen (LAN = 28% Nitrogen)</td>
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<td>Mile 30, Kavango</td>
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</table>
Three thousand four hundred and fifty one (3,451) farmers procured fertilizers during the 2011/2012 cropping season. This showed an increase of 43% as compared to one thousand nine hundred and fifty (1,950) farmers during the 2010/11 cropping season.

d) Seed Distribution
During the 2012/2013 cropping season a total of sixteen thousand three hundred and forty eight (16,348) farmers’ procured one hundred and forty nine (149t) tons of seeds (maize, pearl millet, sorghum and cowpeas). This showed an increase of 39% of seed procured and 34% of farmers as compared to ninety one tons (91t) and ten thousand eight hundred and sixty eight (10 868) farmers in 2010/11 cropping season respectively.

e) Ploughing Services
To date, the Ministry has recruited and trained seventy five (75) contractual tractor drivers to provide ploughing services in the crop growing regions. During the 2012/2013 cropping season, eleven thousand five hundred and thirty two (11,532) ha were ploughed which showed an increase of 41% compared to six thousand six hundred (6,600) ha during 2010/11 cropping season. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty eight (6,738) farmers benefited from ploughing services. This showed an increase of 42 % compared to three thousand nine hundred and sixteen (3,916) farmers in 2010/11 cropping season.

f) Weeding Services
During the 2011/2012 cropping season a total number of four thousand seven hundred and twelve (4,712) ha were weeded benefiting two thousand two hundred and ninety nine (2,299) farmers. There was an increase of 23% of fields weeded and 33% increase for farmers who benefited compared to 3,637 ha and 1,530 farmers in 2010/11 cropping season respectively.

g) Crop Production
Efforts were made to strengthen farmers’ capacity in the use of appropriate farming methods and practices in order to increase food productivity and improve food security in the country. One farmer from Okongo constituency in Ohangwena Region was crowned as the overall winner of the National Mahangu Championship for the 2012/13 cropping season during Oshipe Mahangu Festival held in Eenhana. The farmer produced 46.3 tons of mahangu on a 15.6 hectare field. Other regional winners from Caprivi, Kavango, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati and Otjozondjupa were also awarded with prizes in category 2.

600MT of millet grains and 4700MT of maize grains from the National Strategic Food Reserves was sold to the Emergency Management Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister. Meanwhile, 70MT of millet grains and over 1000MT of maize grains from the same reserves was sold to small scale millers. In monetary terms, this translates to a total value of eighteen million Namibian Dollars (N$18 million). Six thousand five hundred and Ninety two metric tons (6592MT) of maize grains and five hundred and sixty five metric tons (565MT) of millet grains were procured from the Green Scheme Projects and National Youth Service for storage in the National Strategic Food Reserves.

h) Livestock Production and Marketing
The Ministry facilitated several auctions, permit days, contract sales and individual marketing of livestock. In that regard, 16,233 livestock comprising of 15066 goats, 8473 sheep and 6254 cattle were sold throughout the country.

i) Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
The Ministry assisted existing Community Based Organizations in planning, implementing and reviewing their organizational activities which are geared towards community development. The Ministry facilitated the establishment of ten (10) farmers associations in North Central Division. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the already existing (CBOs) through the provision of training, planning and management of their organizational activities which are geared towards community development as well as to formulate their by-laws. A total of sixty seven (67) CBOs in Omaheke, Karas and Hardap Regions were assisted
with planning and reviewing of their activities. During the period under review, DEES assisted Tulongeni Twahangana Producers in the Ohangwena Region with its restructuring to become a legal entity as a Tulongeni Twahangana Cooperative Ltd. This cooperative harvests and markets *Ximenia Americana* which is one of the indigenous plant resources.

**j) Farm Visits**

Three hundred and eighty one (381) farm visits were undertaken by field extension staff with a total number of three thousand eight hundred and eighty five (3,885) farmers attending.

**k) Emerging Commercial Farmers**

Technical advice and support was provided to ninety four (94) resettled farming units on the application of drilling boreholes, grazing monitoring, feed mixing, improvement of infrastructures and facilities, animal husbandry, prevention of veld fires, rangeland management and horticulture production.

**l) Exposure Trips**

Fifty one (51) farmers from Omaheke and Kunene regions together with extension staff undertook visits to marketing facilities in Karas and Hardap regions and Etunda and Etaka irrigation projects in Omusati Region to gain knowledge, inspiration, courage and techniques on farmers on how to optimally use resources (water and land) to produce more food.

**m) Support to Urban and Peri-urban Horticulture**

In a quest to contribute to increased food production, improved household food security and employment creation, the Ministry continued to support the existing gardens and establishment of new gardens in urban and peri-urban localities. A total of eleven (11) new gardens were established in Gibeon and Hoachanas in Hardap Region and Okongo in Ohangwena Region. Strengthening and provision of advice of the seventy one (71) already established gardens in Oshana, Hardap and Karas continued.

**n) Mass and Print Media**

The Ministry disseminated information on the agricultural sector through agricultural publications to farmers’ countrywide. A total of 3142 copies of agricultural newsletters, 1427 calendars and booklets and 2532 leaflets and pamphlets were produced, translated into local languages and distributed to the farmers. The information ranging from Boer goat management, animal husbandry, crop husbandry, chicken farming, gardening, conservation agriculture, fertilizer application, Fan meat standard and climate change adaptation.

**o) Farmer’s Information Days**

One hundred and eighty one (181) information days were held for farmers across the country in collaboration with stakeholders such as Meatco, Farmers Unions, Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) and Meat Board. Four thousand nine hundred and forty two (4,942) farmers participated, of which two thousand six hundred and forty seven (2,647) were male and two thousand two hundred and ninety five (2,295) female.

The following topics were covered:
- Weeding with a cultivator,
- Dry Land Crop Production Programme,
- Crop Management
- Double ear tagging,
- Lick feeding programs,
- Livestock management
- De-bushing and fire management
- Livestock breeding cycles
p) Phytosanitary Services
The Ministry continued to carry out phytosanitary inspections on farms that are exporting crops to ensure that production procedures are conforming to international standards. The Law Enforcement subdivision has successfully addressed plant health and phytosanitary matters in a coordinated manner by different stakeholders. To this end, it has formulated a series of legislative pieces of phytosanitary importance. The series consists of administrative rules, normative and services instructions that regulate the programs, so as to ensure comprehensive attention to plant health and phytosanitary services. Among legislative pieces prepared is the Livestock Improvement Draft Bill that was approved by Cabinet and the Agricultural Enhancement Agents Bill to be tabled before the fifth parliament.

The Agricultural Enhancement Agent Bill is a major tool for carrying out initiatives in the field of agricultural enhancements and seeks to establish guidelines and define institutional responsibilities pertaining to the registration of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilizing plants and pest control operators. In addition, local inspections, surveillance programmes, registration of agricultural remedies, fertilizers, farm feeds and stock remedies, renewals, inspections of retailers and manufacturers, continue unabated.

The Subdivision is further contemplating the introduction of a computerized system (the paperless initiative project) for issuing all biosecurity related certificates to our clients. This system allows the Law Enforcement subdivision to meet increasing demand thereby ensuring both the effectiveness and sustainability of the biosecurity system. The subdivision also continues to facilitate the promotion of livestock off-take from previously disadvantage areas through auction kraals. Following the budget allocation of about N$ 22 million for the establishment of Plant Health and Biosecurity Laboratory in 2015/16, in the meantime the Law Enforcement subdivision will focus on searching for a suitable site as well as conducting a feasibility study.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS
During the period under review the division facilitated preliminary investigations, feasibility studies, surveys, planning and design, tender preparation, construction supervision and assisted with the management and operation of the following Green Scheme irrigation Projects, namely: Sikondo, Shadikongoro, Uhvungu-vhungu, Ndonga Linena, Musese, Mashare Irrigation Training Centre, Etunda, Hardap, Tandjeskopje, Kalimbeza, and Orange River irrigation Project (ORIP).

In addition, the Division facilitated the planning and design of silos at Omuthiya (Oshikoto Region) and supervised the construction of the silo for rice at Katima Mulilo (Caprivi Region) respectively. Similarly, the Division completed the construction of the Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs in Ongwediva and Rundu respectively. Further to this, the construction of the Agricultural Technology Centres at Rundu commenced during the period under review. Equally, the Division completed the construction of Sikondo Irrigation Project. Various equipments that were purchased for the Green Scheme Projects were delivered and commissioned.

ONGOING CAPITAL PROJECTS

3.1 CONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (ADCs)
During the period under review, construction of several infrastructures was completed at the following places:

- Kamanjab office building plus one staff house in Kunene Region.
- Aroab office complex plus two staff houses in Karas Region.
- Okau-Kamasheshe office building plus one staff house in Oshana Region.
- King Kauluma office complex plus one staff house in Oshikoto Region.
- Oshikundu office building plus one staff house in Ongwediva Region.
- and; Onawa office building plus one staff house were completed during the reporting period.
SUPPORT TO LIVESTOCK MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMUNAL FARMERS

Construction of Oshifo auction facility in Omusati Region was completed while the construction of the auction facility at Opuwo in Kunene region commenced during the reporting period.

GREEN SCHEME PROJECT

During the reporting period construction of a logistics center at Sikondo Irrigation Project was completed. Similarly, construction of the bulk water services at Etunda Phases 7 and 8 was completed while a tender for the construction of the logistic center, staff and medium scale farmers’ accommodation as well as the pump station and an access road was advertised. Unfortunately no eligible tenders were received, therefore it was re-advertised. The new tender was advertised, evaluated and awarded. It is expected that construction will started in the new financial year.

Consultants for Uhvungu-Vhungu Dairy Project were appointed and the designs for the project were done. Tenders for different portions of the project were advertised. While a tender for the fencing of the project was awarded and construction is underway. Consultants for Ndonga Linena were appointed. The design and tender documents were done for the fencing, silos, pump stations, electrical distribution, main supply line and irrigation works were completed and advertised. The construction of the fencing will start shortly.

Consultants for Musese were appointed and a survey was done to enable them to prepare the designs and tender documents for the expansion of the project to place 10 Medium scale farmers at the project. A pump station, main supply line, irrigation works and houses for the farmers have to be constructed together with some other infrastructure. Consultants were appointed for the expansion of Mashare Irrigation Training Centre. An aerial survey was done and an inception report written. Preliminary designs are underway. A pump station, main supply line, irrigation works, silos and a logistics center will be constructed. The electrical distribution network also needs to be upgraded.

A design was made for a new pump station, advertised and evaluated and construction will start soon at Shadikongoro Irrigation Project. Consultants were appointed for the designs and supervision of the expansion of the irrigation area at the Orange Irrigation Project as well as for the designs for a potable water system and the accommodation of the permanent staff at the project.

DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING OF SILOS

The design and tender documents were completed for the construction of the silo at Omuthiya and advertised.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRESH PRODUCE MARKETING HUBS

The Fresh Produce Marketing Hubs at Rundu and Ongwediva were completed and inaugurated on the 1st and 4th of March 2013 by His Excellency, the President, Hifikepunye Pohamba. The issue regarding the location of the Fresh Produce Hub in Windhoek is finally solved.

3.6 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRES

During the period under review the construction of the Technology Centres at Rundu is 50% completed. While the land for the construction of the Ongwediva Technology Centre was secured.

3.7 KALIMBEZA RICE IRRIGATION PROJECT

The construction of 6 x 3 and 10 x 2 bedrooms staff houses have started. The construction of 2 x 700 tons rice silo at Katima Mulilo were completed and commissioned. The construction of an office block and the processing facilities has started. New equipment for the production and processing of rice were purchased and delivered.
DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES

The mandate of the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) is to maintain and promote animal health, reproduction and to assure safe and orderly marketing of animals and animal products through animal disease control, veterinary surveillance, epidemiology, extension, diagnostic services and veterinary public health services.

Objectives

- To implement the development of regulatory activities in accordance with legislation and directives related to the livestock industry.
- To maintain the integrity which the Namibia Veterinary Services has established, ensuring livestock/meat exports, as well as regional and international co-operation.
- To ensure that good co-operation with the farming community is maintained so as to benefit the health of the nation livestock.
- To maintain and improve the diagnostic facilities of the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL), and enhance investigations and research with the view to control and eradicate animal diseases.

With its staff compliment of 737 and a network of countrywide veterinary infrastructure and guided by its customer charter the directorate worked hard to ensure that its mission was fulfilled.

The livestock population

Annual livestock census conducted in 2012 showed that the number of cattle had significantly increased in the country from 2.3 million in 2006 to 2.9 million in 2012. Most of the increase was in the NCA where the number grew from 1.26 million to 1.47 million. There were also significant increases in the southern areas. In Karas and Hardap Regions, the cattle population increased from 80 000 to 147 000 which was a 54 % increase. The table below present detailed information of livestock population during the reporting period.

Table 3: Livestock Census Summary for 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>2,904,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2,677,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>1,933,103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>46,643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>174,946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>69,430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>940,765</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>142,795</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camels</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ostriches</td>
<td>5,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2012/2013 rainy season was extremely poor throughout the country. The condition of livestock began to deteriorate rapidly as pastures and water availability were in short supply in many parts of the country. The situation was more severe in communal areas with Northern Kunene and Omusati Regions being worst affected.

Disease Surveillance

Animal disease surveillance is a major activity of DVS. Routine active and passive surveillance activities such as farm inspections, community visits, ante- and post-mortem inspections at abattoirs, supervision of livestock auctions, export certification and inspection of imported animals and animal products were carried out during the year with relatively favorable results as no major events were observed.
The International Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recognized Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free zone status, where vaccination does not take place, was maintained in areas south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF). The FMD protection zone which consists of much of the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) stretching from west of Ndiyona Constituency in the Kavango Region to Kunene North, did not experience any outbreak of the disease. No outbreak was detected in the FMD infected zone.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) which occurred at Masikili village (24.7500°E 17.8833°S) in Kabbe Constituency of the Zambezi Region on 26th of November 2011 was eventually declared over on 15 July 2012.

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) which is commonly called lungsickness was diagnosed in one herd at Otjiyandja Crushpen in Kunene North in April 2012. Six animals died and 18 clinical cases were examined in a herd of 121 cattle. The disease was also diagnosed in Kavango Region at Shighuru Crushpen in February 2013. The outbreak was caused by the illegal importation of an infected ox from Angola in December 2012. The disease caused 18 clinical cases from a herd of 33 cattle. This was a significant occurrence, as CBPP had not occurred in Kavango Region since 1999. The situation was addressed through slaughtering of clinically affected animals, mass vaccination, movement control, community awareness and intensified surveillance.

Of great animal and human health concern is the unrelenting upward trend in the occurrence of Rabies in the country. In 2012, the Ministry of Health and Social Services reported that 18 people were confirmed to have died of Rabies. During the period under review, 272 foci of rabies were recorded in animals. The monthly trends are plotted in the graph below while the spatial and species distribution of the disease are illustrated in the map below.

![Cartographer: Nambahu H.N
Epidemiology Section: DV5-MAWF](image)

*Fig 1: Distribution of CBPP outbreaks in April 2012 to March 2013.*
Fig 2: Number of Rabies Foci by Month April 2012 to March 2013

Fig 3: Distribution of Rabies Foci by Species April 2012 to March 2013
The figures show that there was a slight increase in rabies over the period under review. The map above shows that there were clusters of rabies which are pronounced in the North Central Communal Areas (affecting mostly dogs and cattle) and in the central regions particularly in Erongo Region, affecting mostly kudu and cattle. There were smaller clusters in Zambezi, Kavango, Kunene, and Khomas Regions. A rabies strategy was formulated in August 2012 which will be used to guide DVS’ rabies control activities into the future.

Anthrax, a disease that affects humans occurred during the reporting period. Anthrax was reported in Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Etosha National Park. In Oshikoto, 2 people died after consuming infected cattle meat at Omadhiya Village in Omuthiya Constituency. Sixty-three animals died of the diseases at the 8 foci where 239 cattle were at risk of contracting the disease. Mass vaccination and public awareness were carried out to contain the outbreaks. A number of other diseases were also reported during the period under review and these include: African Horse Sickness, African Swine Fever, Bovine and Ovine Brucellosis, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, Trichomoniasis, Black Quarter, Botulism, Bovine Cysticercosis, Dourine, Pulpy Kidney, Fowl Pox, Newcastle Disease, Mange, Blue Tongue, Enzootic Bovine Leukosis, Hydatidosis, Lumpyskin Disease, Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Pasteurellosis and Sheep Scab.

During 2012, 6 012 farm inspections were carried out in which 877 149 cattle, 1 989 633 sheep and 548 862 goats were inspected. In communal areas, 1 466 community visits were carried out. Community visits are undertaken in order to provide the farmers with a platform to interact with veterinary officials, receive awareness and training on various issues affecting their livestock. Veterinary officials supervised all livestock auctions and during 2012, 363011 cattle, 364 130 sheep and 374 848 goats were inspected at auctions and no significant disease conditions were detected.

Lungsickness poses a major threat to the livestock population in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) and every year the population of cattle in that area above six months of age is vaccinated against the disease. In 2012, 1 242 308 cattle were vaccinated against Lungsickness against a target of 1 330 675 representing 93% coverage. This was above the minimum acceptable coverage of 80%.
FMD vaccinations are currently conducted tri-annually in the eastern parts Caprivi where there is a high density of free roaming African Buffaloes (which are carriers of the virus that causes FMD) and bi-annually in the western parts of Caprivi as well as the two eastern constituencies of Ndiyona and Mukwe in the Kavango Region. A total of 312 776 vaccinations were carried out which was 88% of the targeted number of 356 394 inoculations. The population of animals in the FMD vaccinated areas is 167 221 cattle. A total of 129 018 cattle, 813 117 sheep and 12 472 game animals were slaughtered at 8 export abattoirs under veterinary supervision. Included in the figure for cattle were 10128 cattle slaughtered at the two abattoirs (Meatco Oshakati and Katima Mulilo). No remarkable findings were detected during ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

Namibia Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS) which was extended to the NCA in 2011 resulted in the ear-tagging and registration of 826 611 cattle in 2011. The second phase which was implemented in in 2012 saw 580 067 cattle tagged and registered in the NCA. The third and final phase will be implemented in 2013. The implementation of NamLITS received financial support from the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia, which is funded by the United States Government. A major statistical based sero-survey to provide evidence that there is no FMD virus circulating in the FMD protection zone was conducted during the year under review. 1 845 blood samples were tested from 117 crush-pens located along the Namibia-Angolan border. All the samples yielded negative results. Other major surveys carried out during the period under review include Bovine Spongiform Encephalomyelitis (BSE), post FMD vaccination sero-monitoring carried out in Kavango Region, *Brucella abortus* in dairy cattle, *Brucella melitensis* in small stock and Campylobacteriosis and Trichomonas testing in breeding bulls among others.

### Capital Projects

During the period under review, DVS carried out four capital projects with a total budget allocation of N$ 67,612,00. The projects come under three broad categories which included the construction of veterinary clinics, offices and accommodation where N$25 612 000 was budgeted; Animal Health Border Inspection Check Points (N$8 000 000); improvement of Animal Health and Marketing Services in the NCA, (7 000 000); extension of the CVL and the planned construction of Eenhana Veterinary Research Laboratory (N$27 000 000).

Significant progress was made in most of the projects that were underway. Construction of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Centres at main ports of entry was over 80% complete at Noordoewer, Ariamsvlei, Buitepos and Oshikango. Construction of Veterinary Clinics, Offices and Accommodation was completed or nearly complete at Mururani, Nama-Pan, Palmfontein and Kamdescha. Extension of the Central Veterinary Laboratory was due for completion by May 2013. Beef Value Chain Project for the NCA which includes the upgrading of five government owned abattoirs in the NCA namely: Eenhana; Outapi; Rundu; Kunene and Katima Mulilo; expansion of cold storage facilities and the setting up of a meat processing facility in the Zambezi Region were underway. Currently the funding of this project is from other sister Directorates of Planning and General Services.

With assistance from Millennium Challenge Account Namibia, the construction of 5 new state veterinary offices were underway at Eenhana, Epukiro, Okakarara, Omuthiya and Outapi.

### Trade, Bilateral and Multilateral Engagements

The country continued to access export markets for animal and animal products including game in the European Union, South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. From 28 January to 01 February 2013, an audit was carried out by the Food Safety Inspection Services arm of the United States of America’s Department of Agriculture with a view to formalize exports of meat from Namibia to the United States. Corrective measures to audit findings have been submitted and DVS is awaiting the final stages of the equivalence process, which is expected to lead to the legislative process that would enable Namibia to export meat to the US.

The European Union Food and Veterinary Office (EU FVO) conducted an Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health audit from 19 February to 01 March 2013 with favourable results. However, one export approved abattoir had to submit a action plan to EU to show that adequate corrective measures were taken to address non-compliances. Issues concerning 40/90 day residency compliance for animals destined for slaughter to the EU beef market become an area of contention for both industry and DVS.
The Ministry of Environment and Tourism with the assistance of DVS successfully exported game animals to Cuba in November 2012, which included buffaloes, kudu, springbok, lions, vultures and eland. Namibia was expecting to get feedback from Russia, Iran, Egypt and Israel where similar delegation have been in the country to conduct audits with a view to importing Namibian meat products. Successful bilateral meetings with South African, Botswana and Angolan veterinary authorities were held during the year to discuss bilateral trade issues as well as the control of trans-boundary animal diseases. Namibia also participated in international meetings at SADC, African Union and OIE levels.

**Foot and Mouth Disease and Lungsickness Freedom Project**

The project in which MAWF will revise a agreed plan of action for the eradication of CBPP and FMD in the NCA, finally kick started in June 2012 with the financial assistance of Millennium Challenge Account Namibia released funds to the tune of N$9.89 million. In order to implement the project DVS engaged the services of consultants from two companies (AusVet of Australia and SATOTO Livestock Projects) who were tasked to investigate and prepare strategies, road map, implementation plans and documentation to declare selected areas of the NCA free of FMD and CBPP. Significant groundwork was covered during the period under review.

**DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To contribute to the creation of a conducive policy environment for the agricultural, water, forestry and co-operative sub-sectors through regular policy review and development;
- To acquire market access for agricultural products through negotiating favorable trade agreements and provide market information and agricultural statistics and data to the agriculture industry;
- To improve local communities livelihoods by empowering them through the development of co-operatives and facilitate rural development through introduction of income-generating activities, agro business development and value addition and;
- To conduct project appraisals, monitoring and evaluation of the Ministry’s programmes as well as impact assessments;
- To collect and disseminate agricultural statistics.

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS**

The Directorate of Planning (DoP) continued to carry out policy analysis, coordinate the strategic planning processes, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. To that effect, the Directorate has started the process of reviewing the National Agricultural Policy (1995), and this process will be finalized during the 2013/14 financial year.

The Directorate compiled and submitted the 2012/13 Annual Capital Projects Progress Report to the National Planning Commission (NPC). The report contains information on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the Ministry’s capital projects and also highlights the projects expenditure during the period under review. The Directorate also coordinated and compiled the Technical Paper and the Budget Motivation which was discussed in Parliament on the 18 April 2013. Moreover, the DoP coordinated the Development Budget process and entered all capital projects information for the 2013/14-2015/16 financial years into the National Integrated Monitoring, Report and Evaluating System (NIMRES). NIMRES is a computerized based system designed for the purpose of monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of National Development Programmes.

The development budget information was forwarded to the National Planning Commission through the Financial Advisors and the Accounting Officer. The Directorate continued to coordinate the planning for the agriculture, water and forestry sub-sectors at large. During the period under review, the Directorate facilitated the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Strategic Plan for 2012/13-2016/17.
To that effect, the draft Strategic Plan document was forwarded to the Office of the Prime Minister for final scrutiny. The Fourth National Development Plan (NDP4) calls for the execution of all projects and programmes that have high potential to contribute to the sector’s desired goals and subsequently to the overall national goals.

In an effort to bring the agriculture, water and forestry stakeholders together, the Directorate coordinated a one week consultation workshop which was held during the week of the 4th-8th March 2013 in Walvis Bay. The purpose was to formulate the agriculture & forestry and water & sanitation 5 Years- Sectoral Execution Plans (2012/13-2016-17) as well as 2013/14 Annual Sectoral Execution Plans. The process will be finalized during the 2013/14 financial year together with NPC.

The Directorate continued to play a key supportive role in the preparation and advancement of the national negotiation positions at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels for the agriculture sector in trade and economic cooperation negotiations, under the leadership of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The European Union Economic Partnership Negotiations are subject to the deadline of 1 October 2014, whereas the Tripartite Negotiations are expected to be concluded in 2014. In order to improve the domestic policy environment and support the establishment and operation of domestic agricultural industries, the Directorate participated in the meetings of the Meat Board of Namibia, Karakul Board of Namibia, the National Trade Forum, Namibia Agronomic Board, National Horticulture Task Team and Silo Management Committee.

The Directorate supported the implementation of the Mahangu Marketing Plan which aims at promoting consumption of Mahangu in Namibia. The Directorate supported an increase of the Market Share Promotion initiative of locally produced horticultural products from 37.5% to 39%. The Directorate continued to implement Southern African Customs Union rebate quota facility through issuing of rebate permits to importers for the duty-free importation of wheat, cheese, butter, skimmed and whole milk powder. The Directorate finalized the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Policy and Strategy as well as the Strategy for establishing the Agricultural Marketing and Trade Agency in line with Cabinet Decisions. The policy will be launched during the 2013/14 financial year. The finalization of the modalities for establishing of the Agricultural Trade bureau was coordinated and approved by the Cabinet.

The MAFW intranet/Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS) portal was successfully upgraded from 2007 to 2010 Microsoft packages. This would enable the Ministry to view multiple dashboards for analysis and reporting. The AMIS Central Data Warehouse currently contains data at national level on agricultural production, prices and agro-trade. During the period under review, the Directorate prepared and set up tools and equipment for conducting the pilot Agricultural Census. The outcome was very successful and will form the basis for the 2013/14 Agricultural Census Survey which is scheduled to take place towards the end of 2013/14 financial year. The Directorate successfully extracted the list of households engaged in agriculture from 2011 Population and Housing Census. Furthermore, the Data was cleared and processed to suit the Ministry uses.

The Directorate, together with its cooperating partners, continued with its objective of monitoring the crop and food security situation as well as the availability of agricultural inputs at household level. Three agro-assessments in six crop growing regions were conducted during the period under review. The main crop assessment was done in May/June 2012 at the end of 2011/12 cropping season. The assessment concluded that poor cereal harvest is expected in the north east and part of the north central communal crop growing regions due to poor rainfall performance experienced during the season. Household food security conditions in the north eastern regions were expected to tighten up by October 2012.

The Agricultural Inputs and Household Food Security Assessment was carried out in November 2012 to determine the agricultural inputs availability at household and regional levels and to find out the preparedness of farmers to 2012/13 cropping season. The 2012/2013 cropping season noted a slight delay in the onset of the rainfall season. The Crop Prospects and Household Food Security Assessment were conducted in February/March 2013. This assessment was aimed at providing an overview that will assist in estimating the production and planted area. Harvest Prospects for 2012/2013 cropping season indicate extremely below average production as drought conditions intensify.

The Directorate continued to promote bilateral and multilateral co-operations in the field of agriculture, water and forestry. During the period under review, the Ministry concluded two (2) bilateral agreements namely; Memorandum of Understanding between Argentina and Namibia as well as Namibia and the State of Palestine.
The Division of Co-operative Development (DCD) continued to administer the Co-operatives Act, 23 of 1996 and created an enabling environment for Co-operative development in Namibia. The division is responsible for facilitating the development of Co-operatives and Co-operative activities in all the economic sectors in Namibia.

During the period under review, Co-operative businesses were involved in economic activities such as livestock marketing, sewing and tailoring, savings and credit, building construction, small mining of tin and tantalite, marketing of semi-precious stones, arts and crafts, karakul carpet weaving, Mahangu marketing, seed multiplication and certification, provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and ploughing services, first level processing of indigenous fruits such as marula kernels and melon seed, as well as in the provision of services such as event management, modelling and business development support services.

The vital role played by co-operatives in improving the livelihoods of many people within the Namibian economy, especially the rural people cannot be over-emphasized. Co-operatives have managed to bring services closer to the people, provide access to credit and provide farming input in many rural communities, provide employment and income generating opportunities to many households.

During the period under review, seven (7) new co-operatives were provisionally registered. These are:
1. Guinaxasib Farmers Co-operative Ltd
2. Belle Ragazze Co-operative Ltd
3. Atushe Multi-purpose Co-operative Ltd
4. /Oanob Hotsping Farmers Co-operative Ltd
5. Ada Khaima Co-operative Ltd
6. Okandjira 66 Co-operative Ltd
7. Peacock Fusion Co-operative Ltd

In addition to the provisionally registered co-operatives, six (6) co-operatives handed in their business plans to DCD for full registration.
1. Pamwe Farmers Co-operative Ltd,
2. Northern Namibia Farmers Seed Growers’ Co-operative (NNFSGC) Ltd,
3. Onankali Mahangu Paper Making Co-operative Ltd,
4. Katima Farmers Seed Producers Co-operative (KAFASePCO) Ltd,
5. Dorkambo Teppiche Co-operative Ltd and
6. Omkhaibasen Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd

These co-operatives have been provisionally registered for some years and their full registration is still under review. These co-operatives were assisted through the Co-operative Business Management Mentorship Programme (CBMMP) of the Rural Poverty Reduction Programme (RPRP) which was implemented by the Namibia Development Trust (NDT) that came to end in November 2009.

The Co-operative College is established to provide training to co-operative members and stakeholders and offer assistance for co-operatives development. During the period under review, co-operative college conducted five (5) Co-operative member education courses which were attended by 78 members from 18 different co-operatives. The course enhanced co-operative members’ understanding on the Concept and Principles of co-operatives and empowered members to take ownership of their co-operative business by demanding transparency and accountability. It also looked at the members’ rights and obligation.

The DCD continued to provide accounting and audit services to registered co-operatives as “Auditor of last resort” during the year under review. This was necessitated by the fact that most of the registered co-operatives are still in the developing stage, and are therefore not in the position to afford the accounting and audit services of professional audit firms which are becoming increasingly expensive. During the period under review, completion of books and audit sessions were conducted at Caprivi/Kavango, Khomas and Omaheke Regions, and a total number of thirteen 13 co-operatives were assisted. This is a crucial intervention since it provides an indication of the financial performance of the business and allows co-operatives to properly evaluate their business activities and plan for the future.
The Directorate continues to give support to Savings and Credit Associations (SCAs) and during the period under review, the SCAs received support in the form of completion of books and audit services. The SCAs operate under co-operatives in the North Central Regions and there are approximately 103 SCAs.

The Division facilitated two loan guarantee funds. The first fund is with Bank Windhoek for none-agricultural co-operatives. The second loan guarantee fund is administered by Agribank for agricultural co-operatives. The purpose of the loan guarantee funds is to enable viable co-operative businesses in need of funding to access credit. During the period under review, three (3) co-operatives were able to access credit through these loans guarantee funds.

The liquidation and winding-up of non-complying and dormant co-operatives continues. During the year under review, forty-four (44) co-operatives were liquidated, including Agra co-operative Ltd who wants to convert into a company. The winding-up process for these co-operatives was finalized during the 2012/2013 financial year. The winding-up and deregistration of co-operatives is done in accordance with Part XII (Sections 77 – 83) of the Co-operatives Act, (Act No. 23 of 1996).

ONGOING CAPITAL PROJECTS

Agricultural Feasibility Studies & Survey Project

The project was established in order to enable the Ministry, farmers, Co-operatives and potential investors in the agricultural sector to undertake feasibility studies and surveys. The rationale is to encourage investments in the agricultural, water and forestry sectors and to determine the viability of agricultural projects before implementation. During the reporting period, funds were spent on the following feasibility studies and surveys:

- Study on effective management of MAWF Plant and Fleet;
- MAWF Restructuring;
- Agro-production Financing Scheme;
- MAWF Investment Conference;
- Value addition studies in agriculture and forestry resources;
- the Agriculture Marketing, Trade Policy and Strategy.

It is important to note that the Agriculture Feasibility Studies and Survey capital project will no longer be a capital project and the activities under the project will be recorded under recurrent activities as well as the budgeting.

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

OBJECTIVES

- To render specialized services of acceptable quality to external and internal customers;
- To support the development of adequate, well-trained human resources required for the sustainable development of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors;
- To implement research agendas and priorities in line with the needs and demands of farmers in both communal and commercial farmers;
- To improve the management of research plans, programmes and projects at all levels;
- To facilitate adequate access of appropriate information and technology to all stakeholders and customers;
- To facilitate and coordinate the development and management of all our ministerial human resources that will enable the Ministry to meet strategic and business objectives and;
- To support the non-formal training of farmers and farm labourers.
ACHIEVEMENTS

AGRONOMY AND HORTICULTURE

The Sub-division of Agronomy and Horticulture continue to undertake research in the areas of crop improvement; crop diversification and plant-soil nutrients management. The Sub-division produced 79 tons of foundation and certified seeds of improved varieties at Okashana, Omahenene, Mannheim and Bagani Agricultural Research Stations and Etunda, Sikondo and Shadikongoro Irrigation Projects during the last rainy season. Low rainfall during the last cultivation season resulted in low quantity and quality of harvested seeds. Maize seeds and cowpea were severely affected, and as a result no harvest was recorded.

The sub-division continues to provide technical back stopping to registered seed growers for foundation seeds and certified seeds, of which their numbers drops to ten. Only two seed growers have contributed to seed production with minimal amount. The low contribution of certified seed from seed growers is attributed to low rainfall. The Sub-division acquired a Centre Pivot of ten hectares for Mannheim Research Station. The Centre Pivot is already installed and is functional. This will enhance the production of seeds during off season. During the year under review, the 28 field research activities of different crops were conducted at Research Stations and on Farmers fields.

During the reporting period, the Sub-division received a donation of two cool rooms from IAEA for the preservation of seeds of Mutation Breeding program. 19 tons of rice was produced at Kalimbeza Research Station. The low quantity is attributed to the flood which destroyed the crops during the growing period.

NATIONAL BOTANICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In the efforts to accomplish its mission; to promote the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of Namibian plants for the benefit of all; the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) boasts a number of achievements during the period under review.

The continuous updating and maintenance of the database system, BRAHMS, used by the National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND) enabled the generation and publication of “A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants”. During annual field work conducted by the herbarium a total of three new species (Chlorophytum sp., Oxalis sp. & Carissa sp.) as well as two new records (Hermannia sp. & Commicarpus helenae var. helenae) were discovered in Namibia. As part of the ongoing Flora of Namibia project, a taxonomic treatment of the family Nyctaginaceae was undertaken. Curatorial tasks of the national reference collection are continuing. Furthermore, the documentation service provided by WIND boasts a total of 1,812 identifications during the period under review. A total of 24 information requests were processed as well as 28 institutional tours provided to various visitors.

The MAWF Weather Observation Network was expanded with a total of seven new weather stations erected during the period under review at the Tsumis Arid Zone Agricultural Centre, Kalahari, Okomumbonde, John Pandeni, Mannheim, Hamoye and Bagani Research Stations. The data is made available to the public on an hourly basis on the website http://www.biota-africa.org/weather/.

The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) accession register currently holds a total of 3,983 records with the addition of 66 new accessions of wild species, accredited to the Millennium Seed Bank Project. A total of 36 accessions, mostly wild species, were distributed for research purposes both at national and international level. During the period under review germination tests of 86, Pennisetum glaucum accessions was conducted to ensure safe keeping of quality seeds in the genebank. The Plant Product Development (PPD) section continued its support to indigenous plant product development and plant genetic resources management & use.

SUPPORT TO INDEGENIOUS PLANT DEVELOPMENT:

The PPD section continues to promote and support the development of products from indigenous plants by co-ordinating and implementing activities under the project 20/04/27, “Support to Processing of Indigenous Plants and Mahangu”, largely through the action plan of the Indigenous Plants Task Team. Support is provided along the entire supply chain from the resource base to the final product on the market.
The PPD section continues to collaborate with the MCA-N Indigenous Natural Products Activity (INP), as the Ministry’s contact point to link their activities to those of the INP sector’s wider development strategy, and maintains links to other INP stakeholders in Namibia and internationally to mobilize and enhance the limited expertise and resources in this field in order to promote the development of indigenous plant resources.

The number of indigenous plant species under development supported by the PPD section is increasing and includes among others hibiscus, marula, ximenia, devil’s claw, commiphora, mopane, melon seed, moringa, marama bean. A number of these resources are already commercially available mainly as ingredients for cosmetic formulations, essential oil, certain medicinal applications, foods and beverages. The PPD section, with support from MCA-N, collects and compiles relevant scientific and economic data and information on indigenous plants, and makes this data available to third parties through publications and the NBRI website.

**SUPPORT TO PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND USE:**

The PPD section continues to participate in national initiatives to manage and establish processes for the access and sustainable use of plant genetic resources to ensure that benefits can accrue to Namibia from the use of these resources.

The National Botanic Garden (NBG) continued with general maintenance of the garden which included the eradication of the alien invasive Opuntia’s. Documentation of plants in the garden continued with five new species recorded, one voucher specimen collected and six species photographically documented. Activities related to the live plant collection included the admission and processing of fifty-four new accessions; four live plants were identified, photographically documented and pressed for incorporation in to the herbarium collection. The transfer of the Live Plant Collection database was transferred into BRAHMS as well.

As part of the plant propagation and relocation function of the garden seeds of 11 species were collected, 27 species were grown from seeds, 68 cuttings were taken and 1880 seedlings were transplanted. The NBG received a donation of 75 rare and protected plant species (*Aloe asperifolia* and *Commiphora saxicola*) from the Husab Mine. A relocation trial of *Lithops gracilidelineata* and *Commiphora saxicola* was undertaken at Husab Mine. Whole plants, cuttings and seeds were collected and subsequently a propagation protocol was compiled for *Commiphora oblanceolata*.

**ANALYTICAL SERVICES**

**SOIL AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS**

During the period under review Soil and Nutrition Section had analyzed the total 2994 samples some samples are received from the research stations while others are from farmers and individuals. In addition, the soil section has been involved in mapping and surveying Namibian natural resources mostly soils and terrain. The Analytical Service acquired two machines CHN 628 Element Analysis Package and PARR 6200 Calorimeter for its Agricultural Laboratory use in Windhoek.

**BIOTECHNOLOGY SECTION:**

Biotechnology Section: The Honorable John Mutorwa, Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry inaugurated the GMO laboratory on the 28 May 2013. Since then, samples were analyzed using the RTPCR

**LIVESTOCK RESEARCH**

The Division of Livestock Research has successfully completed the construction of Oshaambelo Livestock Development Centre, in Omusati Region. An Afrikaner herd is running on the Centre. In order to keep away undesirable elements such as elephants, the major part of the border fence has been electrified.
The much awaited National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategies (NRMPS) was completed and officially launched by Hon. John Mutorwa, Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) in September 2012. It will be rolled out during the following financial year.

The Division continues to conduct research and development in small stock, large stock and rangeland management. The research project on reproductive and productive parameters of the Namibian indigenous goats at John A. Pandeni Research Station has been completed. The data does not show significant differences between these goat ecotypes.

A research project on *Opuntia ficus indica* (prickly pears) as an alternative feedstuff for Damara sheep was completed. The Division in collaboration with the Regional Agricultural and Environmental Initiative Network-Africa (RAEIN-AFRICA) has established three community based artificial insemination centers for cows at Erindi, Okatjana and Otjikova in Otjinene Constituency. A total of 82 cows were inseminated during the 1st trials and the rates of 0%, 22% and 75% for respective centers were achieved. During the second trials only one community based center (Otjikova) was used to maximize on improved management and a total of 30 cows were inseminated because of limited capacity. A conception rate of 95% (29/30) was achieved.

The conservation efforts of the hardy and well adapted livestock breeds such as Swakara sheep, Damara sheep, Boer goats, Namibian Indigenous goats, Sanga, Afrikaner and Simentaler cattle, continued very well. The number of Gellapper sheep ewes has increased to 800. The Division is aiming to reach 1000 good quality Gellaper ewes before the animals are availed to farming communities. Already 18 Gellapper rams have been sold to the farming community at public auctions. In support of the beef industry, the Division assisted farmers in collecting and processing data on Livestock Performing Testing (Phase A, B, and D). Performance testing is a very important livestock improvement tool which aims to promote economically and biologically efficient beef production. To this end, 1677 bulls of various breeds (Bonsmara, Bradford, Nguni, Braunvieh, Afrikaner and Hereford) participated in the Phase D test.

In our effort to continually improve the quality of livestock north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, the Division auctioned seven (7) pure-bred Sanga bulls and 25 pure-bred Sanga cows at Alex Muranda LDC in the Kavango Region.

The study on dairy production in selected communal areas namely: Oshikoto Region (Omuthiya and Onamutuni Gate), Erongo Region (Omatjete), Otjozondjupa Region (Ovitoto), Zambezi Region (Kongola) Hardap Region (Gibeon) and Omusati Region (Omakange) has been completed and the document is available for implementation.

**AGRICULTURAL TRAINING**

The Ministry has successfully supported and coordinated the sponsorship of 101 Ministry’s staff members as well as young Namibians from outside the Ministry to pursue studies in critical areas of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors at a cost of N$ 4 000 000.00. The detailed information is presented in the table below indicating, number of bursary holders, level of study and status of study.

Table 4: Field of Study and Status of Bursaries Awarded during 2012/13 Financial Year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Field</th>
<th>Number of Bursaries Holders</th>
<th>Level of Study</th>
<th>Status of Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bachelor of Science</td>
<td>4 completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 changed to Bachelor of Animal Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Nutrition</td>
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<td>Bachelor of Science</td>
<td>In progress</td>
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<td>Horticulture</td>
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<td>Master of Science</td>
<td>In progress</td>
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<td>In progress</td>
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<td>Information Systems</td>
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<td>Business Computing</td>
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<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
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<td>In progress</td>
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<td>Biomedical Sciences</td>
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<td>Agronomy and Grassland Sciences</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>In progress</td>
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<td>Animal Physiology</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Master of Science</td>
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<td>Doctor of Philosophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Engineering</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Information Systems</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Honors</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, five (5) staff members have secured financial assistance from external sources and are pursuing their studies in the following fields:

- 1x Doctor of Philosophy (Botany) at the University of Hamburg,
- 1x Doctor of Philosophy (Botany) at the Swedish University of Agricultural Science,
- 1x Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Seed Ecology at the University of Pretoria,
- 1x Advance Diploma in management through the Management College of South Africa (MANCOSA) the Polytechnic of Namibia, and
- 1x Doctor of Philosophy (Dairy Nutrition) at the Kwame Nkurumah University.

The Ministry supported professional and technical skills development to the staff members where 212 staff members attended courses on a variety of fields which included the following:

- Scientific Writing Skills
- Beef Pro Software
- Poultry Production & Health
- Government Procurement
- New Technologies for Agricultural Products Processing
- Public Administration for Civil Servant
- Geographical Information System and Geographical Positioning System
- Sustainable Development and Environmental Management
- Statistical Method Validation for Test Laboratories
- Boer goat Judging
- Creative Cooperate Magazine Journalism
- Edible Mushroom Technology for Developing Countries
- Female Capacity Building for Developing Countries
- Post-harvest Technology for Developing Countries
- Rainwater Harvesting and Utilization
- New Technology Popularizing of Agriculture Mechanization
- Certificate of Proficiency in English Communication
- Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases
- Post-harvest Technology
- Protected Cultivation Technology
- Sustainable Agricultural Strategies for Rural Development
- Writing Skills for Public Sectors
- Genetics Bioinformatics
- Training of Trainers (ToT) on Improving Efficiency of Participation of African Nations in Activities of WTO SPS Committees and International Standard Setting Organization VET-GOV and SPSA Project
- SADCAS ISO/IEC17025 Requirement Internal Audit
- Lister Engine for Technical Trainers
- Hospitality
• Poultry Management
• Tractor Operator Drivers Driving
• Hoof Trimming and Grooming
• Practical Auditing and Forensic Auditing
• Dissemination of Seed Health Testing
• PhytoTrade Africa
• Flooding Modelling
• Soil and Water Management and Crop Nutrition
• Soybean Processing and Utilization
• Utilizing Indigenous Food resources for Food Security
• Tuberculosis Contagious Abortion (TB/CA)
• Minute Writing Skills
• Sprint Rapid Protein Analyzer Machine
• Diagnosis of Haemoparasites
• Verification and Reconciliation of Accounting Transactions
• Entrepreneurship Development in Food Processing Sector
• Information Technology Auditing
• Rice Production
• International Financial Reporting
• Standard (IFRS) and Cooperate Governance
• Strategies for Chemical Management
• Cleaning Skills
• HIV and AIDS
• Finance for Engineers Master Class
• Protocol
• Middle Management Development Programme (MMDP)
• Senior Management Development Programme (SMDP)
INTRODUCTION
The Directorate of Resource Management is one of the three Directorates in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. The directorate is guided by the following legislation and policy, Water Act of 1954 while awaiting the enactment of Water Resources Management Bill which is in its final stage. The National Water Policy White Paper 2000 is a supporting decision making tool which assist the directorate in performing its duties.

MISSION
To promote and facilitate the environmentally sustainable development, management and utilization of water as a scarce resource to achieve, on behalf of and with all the citizens of the nation based on sound socio-economic development in Namibia.

OBJECTIVES
The main objective of the Directorate is to promote sustainable socio-economic development of water resources, securing and ascertain equitable access by all stakeholders.

Specific Objectives:
- To promote sustainable socio-economic development through sustainable development of water resources and securing equitable access of water resources and securing equitable access of water to all sectors of the Namibian population;
- To act as guardian over the water resources of Namibia, administrating water legislation, controlling water abstraction and facilitating the equitable allocation of water resources to all users;
- To assume the responsibility for determining the potential of the water resources of Namibia;
- To implement measures to ensure the protection and sustainable utilization of the water resources of the country; and
- To execute strategic water resource development planning as well as regulating and controlling of activities in the water sector.
GEOHYDROLOGY

4.1 Borehole Water Levels

Some regions experienced a drop in groundwater levels while others experienced an increase due to high rainfall, (1) Hardap Region between -0.24m and 1.49m, (2) Kunene and Otjozondjupa Regions between -3m and 16m, (3) Omaheke Region, between 0.98m and 9.88m, (4) Oshikoto Region, between 2.3m and 13m, (5) Caprivi Region, between 0 and 150m, (6) Ohangwena Region, of the nine boreholes visited, five a decline in water level, with maximum decline difference of -0.84m, while the other four boreholes showed increase in water levels with a maximum positive change of 0.6m, (7) Erongo Region, along Kuiseb River, the maximum rise of water level was recorded at 14.12m. Khan River, the average water level change for all the boreholes was by 3.61m. (8) Oshikoto Region, few of the boreholes recorded a significant rise of water level from 0.5m.

Rehabilitation and Replacement of Monitoring Boreholes

Three replacement monitoring boreholes were drilled to replace previously defunct boreholes.

Licensing and compliance checking

The licensing sub-section of Division compiled a list of all groundwater irrigation users within Namibia’s current Water Controlled Areas (WCA) in order to assess the groundwater abstraction within these areas. A tender was advertised and awarded for the rehabilitation/reparation of the casings, screens and well head construction of the 110 monitoring boreholes.

Groundwater Support to DWSSC and other Agencies

Two boreholes were drilled near the Oshivelio area (Quarantine Gate). Additionally, drilling work in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin Project was conducted.

Groundwater Investigation and Management in the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin

The investigation of the deep seated Ohangwena II aquifer continued under the year in review. The drilling tender (F-tender) with ministerial funding for additional deep investigation of boreholes in the CEB area (4 boreholes, max depth 400m; Oshana - 1 borehole, max depth 400m; Omusati - 5 boreholes, max depth 400m; Oshivelo - 2 boreholes, max depth 250m.) has been completed and awarded.

HYDROLOGY

Hydro meteorological extremes namely drought and floods characterized the 2012/13 rainy season in Namibia and the surrounding border areas. Rainfall was below normal during this rainy season and drought conditions are still persevering and worsening country wide. An estimated 330,925 people have now been classified as food insecure that amount comprises 14 per cent of Namibia’s total population of 2.324 million.

FLOOD AND RAINFALL

The North-eastern part of the country namely the Zambezi Region experienced heavy floods as a result of heavy rains in its upper catchment. The Zambezi River was above its maximum flood level of 5.5 m from February to March 2013.

The floods displaced close to 1 000 villagers in the Kabbe Constituency in the Zambezi Region and were evacuated to a safer areas. Over 5 000 people were displaced by floods and relocated to various relocation camps in the same constituency. Total estimates of 20,000 people were affected and 12.000 had been displaced by March 2013.
Rainfall was mainly confined to the north eastern, northern and central parts of the country. The Southern parts of the country were largely hot and dry with only isolated rainfall occurrences below normal (Figure 2). As from January 2013 very dry conditions dominated the greater part of Namibia, with the South and the capital recorded their lowest rainfall for the past 17 years. Crop and grazing conditions in most parts of the country, with the exception of the northeast remain of great concern.

Figure 4. Indicates one of the abandoned flooded villages in the eastern Zambezi Region. (courtesy of Namibia Red Cross Society).

Figure 5. Namibia Relative Comparative Rainfall Chart - October 2012 to April 2013 (by courtesy of NMS)
Expansion on hydrological network
Observer-read gauges were installed at Nkasa Island, Linyanti Swamps and Nunda Lodge, Kavango River (Figure 3). NamWater installed two telemetry stations in the Kuiseb area (Gaub Pass and Kuiseb Pass).

![Image of people preparing for installation of gauge plates at Nunda Lodge](December 2012)

The Blouputs Weir is nearly 75% **complete**, and provided that river flow remains low (no floods), **expected month of completion** is November 2013 (**Figure 4**).

The Sendelingsdrift weir is nearly 75% completed on the Namibian Side. Mapping of the Fish River at Mariental was completed as well as clearing of reeds and deepening of the channel.

Foreign support projects for capacity building
Namibia is participating in European Space Agency (ESA)'s Earth Observation Technologies project with other African countries.

**LAW ADMINISTRATION**

Permits Issuing
A total of 99 permits were issued in the year of review for water abstraction and waste water disposal (Table 6). In 2011/12 less permits were issued as compared to 2009/10 and 2010/11. As can be noted, there has been a fluctuation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Activities</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for boreholes and wells</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation permits issued</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for local authorities, NamWater and mines for water supply and mining purposes, respectively</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste water disposal permits issued</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boreholes leased/alienated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for abstraction of seawater</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legislation
The Water Resources Management Bill is expected to be tabled by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Honourable John Mutorwa on the 25 June 2013 in parliament for the first reading.

STRATEGIC WATER PLANNING

NamWater
The performance and governance agreement for NamWater was finalised and given to DoP which coordinating the performance and governance agreements for State-Owned Enterprises under MAWF.

The Natural Resources Accounts (NRA)
The technical report for NamWater erongo is completed with back dated data from 2002-10 and the outstanding information for electricity cost and water quality for the regional schemes as well as countrywide expenditure were received from NamWater Head Office.

Operational costs have been rising over the years especially for electricity and based on the schemes whose costs were provided for electricity, in 2000, the cost was N$ 4,736,925.00, by 2011 it had risen to N$ 20,413,503.00. The cost excludes other cost such as operational and capital. Some schemes like Karibib have been experiencing water quality problems. The total client debt for all regions from 2002 to 2011 amounted to N$ 167,198,695.94 and revenue generated totalled N$ 660,315,505.40, for both treated and untreated water countrywide.

Environmental Impact Assessment
The division is currently assisting Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services (DeES) with preliminary impact assessments for the following Green Scheme Projects, Musese and Uvhungu-Vungu Dairy Farm in Kavango Region, Katima/Liselo in Zambezi Region and Tandjieskoppe in Karas Region. Four (4) unemployed graduates were appointed through the Green Scheme Project on temporary basis to assist with the data collection and report compilation.

WATER ENVIRONMENT

Water quality and wetlands resources investigations
Wetlands and Water Resources Quality Protection and Monitoring were carried out in the Swakopmund port Dam, Ugab River, Orange River and Zambezi River. The ecological status of those wetlands is at this moment in acceptable condition with seasonal fluctuation.

Water quality samples collected from places and water points throughout the country were analysed at a contracted laboratory until such time that the Water Quality Laboratory is equipped and operational. The Water Quality information system (WAQIS) was handed over to the Division. Individual training will be provided to the users as need arises.
Namibia Customs Smelter (NCS) and surrounding areas are monitored annually on quarterly basis, to assess the impact of smelter activities on the drinking water. The quality of water around NCS and Tsumeb town is still within Namibia drinking water quality guidelines.

**Protection of Water Resources, Efficient Use and Awareness**

Pollution control and compliance monitoring continued throughout the year. Capacity to operate and maintain wastewater treatment facilities remains a challenge in most part of the countries, including large industries like Namibia Poultry Industry. With some institutions (health, education and works), there are still uncertainties as who is responsible for what and unaware of the impact pollution can cause on the environment.

The MAWF in collaboration with the Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) successfully hosted the first ever Water Investment Conference from 12 – 14 September 2012 at the Safari Hotel and Conference Centre. The conference was conducted under the theme: “Water for Development” and the slogan: “No Water, No Life”. The aim of this conference was to set a platform where all the stakeholders could collectively address issues concerning Water and Sanitation Sector development. The World Wetlands / Water Day 2013 Commemoration took place in Oranjemund from 26-27 March 2013. This awareness campaign was conducted under the themes for Wetlands Day – “Wetlands for Water Management” and World Water Day, which was dedicated to the International Year of Water Cooperation 2013, shared the theme of “Water Cooperation”.

**BASIN MANAGEMENT IN NAMIBIA**

**Integrated Water Resources Management and Planning at basin and national level**

Divisions provided technical support and coordination of basin plans and project water resources related activities in the Okavango, Cuvelai-Etosha, Kunene, Orange-Fish, Omaruru basins. Regional Awareness Creation Workshops for the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan were carried out in order to create awareness about the IWRM Plan content and proposed activities to the stakeholders and discuss implementation modalities and framework.

**INTERNATIONAL RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS**

Namibia has a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries with which she shares Transboundary Rivers.

**OKAVANGO RIVER BASIN COMMISSION (OKACOM)**

The Okavango River Basin Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) study was launched during OKACOM week in May 2012 in Luanda, Angola. A draft annual operation plan for FY 2012/2013 of the NAP is in place.

**ORANGE-SENQU RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS (PWC and ORASECOM)**

Namibia and South Africa started the development of principles of cooperation towards a water sharing agreement based on the principle of reasonable and equitable allocation from shared Orange River. In the meantime, South Africa, Lesotho and Botswana water Ministers, at their last Ministers’ meeting, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to look at the possibility of drawing water from the Lesotho Highlands to address acute water shortages being faced by Botswana for socio-economic purposes.

Several interventions towards integrated water resources management in the basin, supported by UNDP GEF are progressing well. The TDA is finalised and countries are embarking upon given inputs in the development of National Action Plans and Strategic Action Program for the Orange-Senqu Basin. Phase 3 of the IWRM Plan consolidation supported by GIZ, UKAID and AUSAID has been given to a joint venture headed by a French company BRLI Consulting Engineers. They will use previous reports and other project data to consolidate and finalise the ORASECOM IWRM Plan.
KUNENE RIVER PERMANENT JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (PJTC)

After the Angola and Namibia Minister of Water’s meeting in March 2012, a draft agreement to establish the Cuvelai basin Commission between Angola and Namibia has been drafted and translated in Portuguese. Negotiation to finalise the document and establish the Commission have started and it is expected to be in place by end of next year.

ZAMBEZI RIVER BASIN COMMISSION (ZAMCOM)

ZAMCOM through SARDC is drafting a follow document on Zambezi Outlook. the project is in its initial stage and is sponsored by GIZ.

The first ZAMCOM Technical Committee (ZAMTEC) meeting was held at Gaborone Sun Hotel, in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana on 1st November 2012. The technical committee had to select a country to host ZAMCOM.

SADC

SADC technical and ordinary meetings were attended during the course of the year.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Staff shortage in some of the divisions within the Directorate of Resources Management has been a major problem especially in rare or scarce fields like engineering, chemistry and geo-hydrology. Staff members continued to be trained through shared water commissions and SADC to name a few, while others are involved in qualifying courses. The Ministerial Training Committee (MTC) approved short course as well as qualifying training for staff members within the directorate.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Strategic Planning Workshop for MAWF

The Strategic Planning Workshop for the Ministry was attended at Sea Side Hotel in Swakopmund on 22-26 October 2012.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

An African Development Bank meeting was attended on 4th December 2012. One of the major projects identified was the Windhoek Artificial Water Recharge which is listed as an infrastructure project under the SADC Regional Infrastructure Master Plan document.

NDP 4 Launching and Sectoral Planning Workshop

NDP4 was launched at NamPower Convention Centre on the 19th of July 2012. The document has now five enablers, which are; (i) Institutional Environment, (ii) Education and Skills Development, (iii) Healthy Population, (iv) Reducing extreme poverty and (v) Infrastructure.

DIRECTORATE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION COORDINATION

OBJECTIVES

The Objectives of this Directorate are:

- To provide access to potable water supply.
- To improve rural sanitation services.
- To coordinate urban and rural sanitation services.
ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Activities

Private Water Connection

During the period under review, two thousand five hundred thirty four (2534) private connections were added to the existing ten thousand three hundred and one (10 301) private off takes in Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana, Omusati and Otjozondjupa Regions. These connections are for household existing pipeline schemes. This brings the total private off takes to twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty five (12 835) to date.

Human Resources

The Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC) personnel structure consists of 917 posts, of which 821 were filled for the financial year in review, representing an occupancy rate of 90%, whereas the previous financial year’s post occupancy rate was 87%. This represents an improvement of 3%.

Community Training:

The implementation sanitation implementation plan was operationalized during the year under review. 482 toilet facilities were constructed in the Ohangwena Region for individual households. Sanitation facilities for schools in rural areas of the Zambezi Region were constructed by the Regional Council, where the Directorate assisted with technical, financial and social advice. Awareness raising materials were developed and tested for the purpose of improving the communication and education programme on improved health and sanitation practices in the rural areas of Namibia.

Rural Water Supply Subsidy Investigation:

A subsidy strategy and Operational Plan was submitted and approved by the Cabinet during the year under review. The Cabinet decided to subsidise poor households in both urban and rural households, after the assessment on their availability and water supply scheme where they should be linked are finalized. A recommended amount of 15 litres of water per person per day as lifeline requirement should be implemented as a subsidy measure.

Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The development of the first aggregated WATSAN Sector MTEF commenced in February 2012 with technical assistance provided by the EC.

The National MTEF is a three year rolling budget that is implemented in the form of annual budgeting for public expenditure across all Government activities. The National MTEF does not disaggregate development and recurrent expenditure within the WATSAN sector and there is no overall budget and expenditure estimate within the WATSAN sector.

Performance Monitoring Systems (PMS)

In March 2010, under the Sector Capacity Building Plan Programme supported through EC technical assistance, the existing performance monitoring systems used in the WATSAN Sector were examined and a harmonised set of WATSAN indicators proposed.

In February 2012 and in support of the MTEF initiative, further PMS development work was carried out also using technical assistance provided by the EC.

A proposed set of baseline and target performance indicators were developed in consultation with key stakeholders for testing throughout the WATSAN sector.
The Capital Budget:
The expenditure on the different votes was as follows: 85.7% of the Community Based Management vote allocation, 86.4% of the Rural Water Supply Coverage vote allocation, 73.8% of the Implementation of Decentralization, Constituency Office Construction vote allocation, 21.6% of Construction of Large Dams vote allocation; 23.6% of the Construction of Dams, Traditional Wells and Pans vote allocation and 90% of the Rural & Urban Sanitation vote allocation.

The Recurrent Budget
An overall expenditure of 82% has been achieved, which is outside the required 2% under, or over expenditure. The expenditures per vote at the end of the financial year were as follows: Vote 021 (DSA) 88%, Vote 022 (Materials & Supplies) 71%, Vote 023 (GRN Transport) 100%, Vote 024 (Utilities) 63%, Vote 025 (Maintenance Expenses) 44%, Vote 027 (Other Services and Expenses) 52%, Vote 101 (Furniture & Office Supplies) 30%, and Vote 103 (Operational (incl. Water Supply) Equipment) 81%.

Development Activities
Construction of the following projects were completed; Katima Mulilo – Ngoma Water Supply Scheme Phase 1, Katima Mulilo – Kongola Water Supply Scheme Phase 1, Eiseb Water Supply scheme and Sourputs Water Supply Scheme. The final design and planning report for the Otjimbingwe Water Supply Scheme and the pipeline to Displaced Communities in Kavango Region commenced during the reporting period.

A number of water points have been rehabilitated and new boreholes drilled as had been identified by all regions. 30 Water points were installed, 190 Water Points were rehabilitated, 45 Boreholes drilled, 20 Water Points were cleaned and pump tested, 5 Extension pipelines were constructed and 350 Engines were repaired.

The construction of Mukwe Rural Water Extension Centres (RVEC) in the Kavango East Region commenced. The renovation of the RVEC in Omuthiya in the Oshikoto Region and the RVEC in Otjituuo in the Otjozondjupa Region commenced.

The tender for construction of Neckertal dam was postponed due to unforeseen circumstances.

The construction of dry sanitation in rural areas in Ohangwena region and ablution blocks at five (5) schools in the Zambezi region were completed.

Special Projects
Namibian Red Cross
The four year water supply and sanitation project commenced in 1 May 2011 and focuses on improved sanitation and hygiene practices, rehabilitation of existing or construction of new water points and establishment of Water Point Committees to ensure ownership and sustainability in Kunene, Ohangwena and Kavango.

The total value of the project is N$52,523,483.10 of which the EC contribution is N$34,099,819.49 with the two International Red Cross partner organisations (Swedish and Flemish Red Cross) pledging the remaining N$ 18,404,861.35.

European Commission (EC)
The Namibian Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme (NAWASA), has been established nationally over a long period of time. The current funding is a 5 year programme that is part of the EDF 10 agreement and will be finalised in FY 2015/2016.

The EC support to NAWASA is provided to the Ministry of Finance as Sector Budget Support upto a total amount of N$ 490,581,720.63 million which includes a sum of N$ 19,078,133.62 million for technical assistance. The total amount of annual disbursement tranches is dependent on meeting agreed performance targets for both Water Supply and Sanitation. The EC also supports one other project, namely the development of water services in Keetmanshoop Municipality.
Spanish Development Cooperation
A three year agreement with the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency was signed in 2011. There were two parts to the agreement. The first was to provide Sub Sector Budget Support to the Ministry of Finance initially for an amount of €1 million (FY 2012/13) to improve sanitation services in rural communal areas throughout Namibia. The second was to provide technical assistance for capacity development in the Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) Sector over a three year period commencing in May 2012.

USAID
The Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme (SAREP) is a technical support programme operating under a USAID-SADC collaboration agreement and focusing on the Okavango Delta and also looking at biodiversity and flood preparedness in the Zambezi Region. The programme is expected to continue until the early 2015.

SAREP’s approach balances three pillars: biodiversity; water supply and sanitation; and livelihoods. The approach is based on the premise that poverty and a lack of education are linked and generally seen to be indirect causes of limited livelihood strategies in marginalised rural communities. The three programmes aim to introduce strategies, tools and management and monitoring mechanisms to address these critical issues.

United Nations
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has provided technical assistance on various rural programmes particularly for Water Supply, Sanitation and Health (WASH) related issues such as community health hygiene promotion, school health and hand washing and the commencement of an open defecation free campaign.

Government of Finland
Since 2011, the Government of Finland has been supporting the sustainable use of Namibia’s natural resources through its e-CAP programme in the Hardap and Karas Regions.

One component focused on support given to rural decision makers to improve their own water supply and sanitation management. Based on the experiences gained during the first year of implementation of the programme, the focus for the second year was on the assessment, viability and acceptance of different dry sanitation systems in rural areas.

Another component aimed to strengthen the ability of local authorities to provide water supply and sanitation services to all their customers. This included water demand management interventions including addressing the choice of sanitation technologies that minimise the impact on water supply security.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)
Through the financial support of MCA and in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE), Community Management Support Services and Training Division (CMSST) of DWSSC has provided technical and development advice through all phases of the project to introduce WASH facilities at a number of schools in Oshana, Omusati, Ohangweha, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto and Kunene Regions under the 47 schools infrastructure programme.

DWSSC Assistance to other Institutions

Assistance to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement
The provision of water supply services to resettlement farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR). The Rural Water Development and Planning Division (RWD&P) of the Directorate Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC) continues to assist MLR with the preparation of the design, specification and contract award and supervision the rehabilitation of existing water supply systems and where required to develop new systems.
Assistance to the Namibian/German Special Initiative Programme

The provision of water supply services under the Namibian/German Special Initiative is supported by the Rural Water Development and Planning Division (RWD&P) of DWSSC under a memorandum of understanding.

The programme provides social and development support through local community committees that were disadvantaged during German Colonial times.

Assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Services

CMSST Division of DWSSC continues to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) on all aspects of the national school health programme (particularly the WASH component) which MoHSS carried out in partnership with the MoE.

Fig 7: Reservoirs on the Katima Mulilo-Kongola Water Supply Scheme.
DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Directorate of Forestry may be categorized into the following:

- To establish, manage, utilize and conserve forests, including woodlands, for human benefit;
- To provide forestry extension services in the form of communication, advisory and training services.
- To provide robust scientific support to manage and develop the potential of Namibia’s forest resources.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Project 1: Development and implementation of Forest policies and legislations

Various meetings and workshops were held by regional Forestry staff to sensitise communities on the importance and protection of forest resources and the procedures to obtain permits. 17,004 permits were issued for utilizing forest products, while 112 fines were issued to persons illegally transporting or harvesting forest products. A total of 260 roadblocks, 364 resource inspections and 440 patrols were conducted.

One storage site with 2575 planks was discovered next to the Rundu-Divundu main road near the Andara junction.

About 38,285.8 tonnes of firewood; 78,923.5 tonnes of charcoal; 97.9 m³ of timber; 427,055 droppers; 120,599 poles and 52,363 pieces of woodcarvings were legally removed from the forests. 330 Tons of firewood; 90 m³ timber; 8,353 droppers; 5,761 poles and 205 pieces of woodcarvings were confiscated from people as a result of not having supporting documentation for means of legal use of forest resources. In one operation, a South African was arrested for cutting kiaat trees in the Mukwe Constituency without a permit and 2,575 planks, 7 bundles of unprocessed planks, 23 logs and Woodmizer LT 40 sawmill were confiscated and forfeit to the state.

The Joint Declaration establishing SASSCAL was signed in Windhoek on 17 April 2012. The event was attended by Ministers and/or their alternates from all six participating countries. The Honourable Minister of MAWF hosted the event. A significant amount of time went into the logistical arrangements for this event. The signing event was followed by an Interim Committee meeting in Windhoek on 18 April, attended by Mr Nehemia and Dr Maggs-Kölling. An extraordinary IC meeting was held in Pretoria on 06–07 June, attended by Dr Maggs-Kölling, to plan for the interim phase. The negotiations to set up SASSCAL as a Section 21 Company under Namibian law are far advanced. Once this arrangement has been approved and signed, and the Board established, full implementation of the activities can start. Several possible facilities for the Regional Secretariat have been assessed, and Namibia will need to report on progress on this regard at the next IC meeting.
Monthly meetings at regional level were attended by staff members. These meetings aimed at reporting achievements, establishing ways of developing teamwork in the regions and also for planning activities. National Arbor Day was celebrated in all regions across the country. The Tree of the Year, *Acacia tortilis*, more commonly known as the Haak en Steek, was promoted with the theme “Plant trees for many uses”. The events were highlighted by tree planting activities that took place at various locations. In addition, World AIDS Day, World Environment Day, World Habitat Day, World Food Day and World Earth Day were also celebrated by the Directorate during the year. The Earth Day was celebrated in Windhoek; the PS of MAWF delivered an inspiring speech at Olof PALME Primary School. The Directorate also took part in promotional exhibitions such as Ongwediva Annual Trade Fair, Windhoek Show, and the Olufuko Festivals.

**Project 2: Community Forestry**

19 Community forests were gazetted on the 8th March 2013 in Government Gazette of the Republic of Namibia No. 5145 of 2013. These 19 Community Forests are distributed in six different regions of Namibia as follow: Kunene (6), Otjozondjupa (1), Ohangwena (1), Oshikoto (2), Kavango (7) and Zambezi (2) with a total surface area of 2,555 554 million ha and hosting 45,950 beneficiaries. The Management bodies managed forests and generated income from various activities namely sale of firewood, management of curious shop, timber sale, camping site, beekeeping, sale of seedlings, sale of fruits from orchards.

Forest Management Bodies conducted various training within each community forest. The committees of various community forests were provided with block permits to sustainably harvest forest products over a period of three months. Several meetings and indirect interactions were done to monitor the process. Monthly auditing of financial statements was also conducted.

Awareness campaigns on forest fired were conducted in all community forests across the country.

Communities received training on community basic inventory; law enforcement; tree marking; bookkeeping; fire management, and permit applications to enhance community capacity to manage forest resources.

The Community Forestry tender supported by German Government was advertised. Ten Tenderers submitted their bids. Pre-qualification was done and five consulting companies shortlisted and were requested to submit their financial proposals for the implementation of community forestry project. The evaluation for both technical and financial proposal was done and the directorate is at the final stage to award the tender to a winning company that will implement the project. While the tender is progressing, KfW (German Bank) supporting community forestry programme signed a Separate Agreement with MAWF for supporting the implementation.
The Sustainable Management of Namibia’s Forested Land (NAFOLA)-Project supported by Global Environmental Funds was launched to implement community forestry programme. In effort to manage the forested land of Namibia. The project started with the preparatory phase of collecting baseline information to produce the project document. Forest management committees issued 262 permits to utilize forest resources and law enforcement operations were carried out in the respective community forests. A total of 1 575 poles were confiscated during the law enforcement activities. Omufituwekuta CF harvested 20 L of honey from the apiary. The incubator at Okongo CF is in full operation and a total of 374 chicks hatched from the 1,418 eggs that were initially put in the incubator. The low turnout of hatchlings is mainly due to the power cuts that cause the eggs to be spoiled.

**Project 3: Tree Planting and Orchard Development**

The overall objective of tree planting is to investigate the viability of planting trees as well as the establishment of orchards in the country. This will increase the availability of good nutrition through fruit production, while reducing poverty and creating an opportunity for industrial development through agro-processing for example fruit juice-making, fruit drying, canning and others.

The Directorate collected 605.3 kg of seeds of various tree species. A total of 175,980 seedlings were produced of which 45,591 were sold and 26,611 were donated to government ministries, churches, schools, community projects, non-profitable organisations, as well as communal and resettlement farmers. 28 195 seedlings were planted in 63.1 ha by DoF in existing and new orchards country wide.

The final draft of the Strategy for Orchard and Woodland Development has been compiled and circulated to Management for inputs.

Existing woodlots and orchards maintained and the following operations were carried out namely pruning, ploughing, and spot weeding, watering and pest control. Ngoma Forestry Office did an inventory of the Eucalyptus plantation. There are currently 50,338 trees. A borehole at Kanovlei Forestry Research Office was drilled. No information on the borehole and water has been provided to the office. The next step is to install the water pump. 34 Awareness campaigns were conducted on the importance of planting fruit trees and also to make community aware of the orchards established in their areas for job opportunities, management and protection.

![Fig 10: Part of Etunda Orchards planted with oranges, lemons and mangoes](image)
Project 4: Forest Protection and Conservation

A total of 89 days were spent on fire awareness campaigns these campaigns are aimed at educating communities on fire prevention, protection and control, and also to sensitise communities on management of forest/veld fires. They also serve to encourage communities to participate in clearing of fire breaks.

Fire incidences occurred and destroyed a total area of 6.9 million ha. Fire suppression training and education remains a high priority in the regions. Combined efforts from DoF officials, Regional Councils, Namibian Police, Veterinary Services, Namibian Defense Force as well as community members made timely fire suppression possible immediately after it occurs.

Fire breaks have been constructed in most fire prune areas in order to control the spreading of wild fires. Various firefighting equipment and tools were purchased for use in fire suppression, namely face shields, GPSs, pressure fire pumps, fire beaters, firefighting protection overalls, gloves, safety boots and knapsacks. About 5,623 km of firebreaks were constructed at a cost of N$ 9,504,100. This operation involved 414 women and 1,942 men.

A total of 375 days were spent on the removal of problematic bees. These bees were either transferred to various apiaries or were set free in the wild.

![Figure 11: Forest Research staff fighting fire in the Eucalyptus plantation](image)

Project 5: Forest Research

Existing forest research projects continue to be implemented according to respective protocols. These include contributions to resource assessment of various economically important tree species; and the maintenance and data collection from the fire ecology trial sites. The facilities at three forest research stations were maintained while planning for the expansion of activities at these stations was undertaken. Inventory assessments are ongoing and demand-driven. Community members from proposed Community Forests received training on inventory techniques. Inventory reports were finalised for various community forest areas.

Maps for gazetting of community forests were produced by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). Reports regarding monthly active fires in 2012 were received, processed and the results were disseminated. In-house GPS/GIS training was offered to Regional Office staff members.
Project 6: Wood Industry Promotion

The construction of firewood marketing outlets at Keetmanshoop is completed. The outlet has been equipped with the necessary equipment and names for training on its operation have been submitted for consideration. The site for the same facility at Mariental was secured. To this end, plans for its construction were submitted to the Municipality for approval.

De-bushing programme: The programme was initiated with the aim of increasing agricultural productivity and accessibility to the Ministry’s infrastructure while at the same time contributing to employment creation opportunities especially for the youth. A total of 1775.6 ha was cleared, in the following government farms (Sandveld – 40 ha, Okomumbonde – 339.6 ha, John A. Pandeni – 336 ha and 514- 700 ha, Mashare – 15 ha, Bagani – 14.2 ha; Kalimbeza – 14 ha and Tsumis - 316.8 ha). During the debushing exercise 53 women and 352 men were employed at a cost of N$ 4,000,000.00

Project 7: Human Resource Development and Organisational Effectiveness

The Directorate continues to represent MAWF in various, relevant international fora and notably attended the following sessions: SADC Regional Workshop on REDD+, Training Workshop for African Experts on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHG-I), 18TH Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 8TH Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP*);Capacity Development Workshop on Community based Forest Management in Sub-Sahara Africa;

DEVELOPMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS

An architectural plan for a tissue culture laboratory at NFRC was designed. The plan makes provision for the tissue culture laboratory and some extra offices as well as parking bays for vehicles. Construction for fencing infrastructure has started and some of the completed buildings include the following: Kanovlei office, Staff flats at Okahandja, Tsumkwe and Onankali fire truck shelter, Nursery store room at Otjiwarongo, Office building and accommodation for staff at Iheke yaNakele, Engombe and Onamishu.

Fig 12: Engombe MAWF Office housing DoF, DEES, DVS, DWSSC in Oshana region
The Ministry continues to experience a number of challenges in the various sectors with regard to the implementation of its policies and programmes. The 2012/2013 financial year was characterised by heavy floods in the North-eastern part of the country, especially in the Zambezi Region whereby 20 000 people were affected by the floods, 12 000 had been displaced towards the end of the financial year. The other major concern was the rainfall which was below normal during the reviewed period. Consequently, persistent drought conditions worsened both the crop production, animal and pasture countrywide.

Despite the precautionary measures put in place, of great and animal human health concern is the unrelenting upward trends in the occurrence of Rabies in the country. In 2012, the Ministry of Health and Social Services reported that 18 people were confirmed to have died of Rabies. During the period under review, 272 foci of rabies were recorded in animals.

Illegal harvesting and transporting of forest products are still high. Several meetings were held to discuss procedures on how to obtain permits. Despite the intensification of patrols and awareness campaigns, illegal harvesting and logging of trees in the forests remain a challenge in the country. However, 17,004 Permits were issued for utilizing forest products, while 112 fines were issued to persons illegally transporting or harvesting forest products.

Despite the above mentioned challenges, the Ministry continue to persevere in implementing its objectives and has made significant progress in some of the agriculture, water and forestry sectors.

During the period under review, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in collaboration with the Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) successfully hosted the first ever Water Investment Conference during the month of September 2013 in Windhoek. The conference was conducted under the: “Water for Development” and the slogan: “No Water, No Life”. The aim of this conference was to set a platform where all the stakeholders could collectively address issues concerning Water and Sanitation Sector development.

The much awaited National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategies was completed and officially launched. The Policy will serve as a framework and guideline towards implementing strategies that will enable rangeland users and managers to manage their rangelands in such a way that productivity and biodiversity are restored and maintained.

In terms of staff development, the Ministry continues to capacitate its staff members through professional, technical and competency training. During the period under review, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry through the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Training, successfully supported and coordinated the sponsorship of 101 staff members as well as out of school young Namibians to pursue studies in critical areas of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors at a cost of N$ 4 million.