Vision

“To be recognised 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 sustainably.”
# TABLE OF CONTENT

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS .................................................................................................................. 1

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY ................................. 3

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER ........................................................................................................ 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY .......................................................... 7

ORGANOGRAM .................................................................................................................................... 10

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, EXTENSION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES .......................................................................................................................... 12

DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES .......................................................................................... 23

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ............................................. 33

## DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ........................................................................ 42

DIRECTORATE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION COORDINATION .......................................... 50

DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY .................................................................................................................. 59

## DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, MARKETING AND ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ....................................................... 83

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SERVICES ............................................................................................. 88
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADCs</td>
<td>Agricultural Development Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMESD</td>
<td>African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIS</td>
<td>Agricultural Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE</td>
<td>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMCs</td>
<td>Basin Management Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHMS</td>
<td>Botanical Research and Herbarium Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBMMP</td>
<td>Co-operative Business Management Mentorship Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPP</td>
<td>Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEB</td>
<td>Cuvelai- Etosha Basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL</td>
<td>Central Veterinary Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>Division of Agricultural Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCPP</td>
<td>Dry Land Crop Production Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>Division of Co-operative Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPEES</td>
<td>Directorate of Agricultural Production Extensions and Engineering Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPBD</td>
<td>Directorate of Planning and Business Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSA</td>
<td>Daily Subsistence Allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVS</td>
<td>Directorate of Veterinary Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWSSC</td>
<td>Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>Enzyme-linked Immuno Sorbent Assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVO</td>
<td>Food and Veterinary Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICEIDA</td>
<td>Iceland International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFMS</td>
<td>Integrated Information Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>Indigenous Plants Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRM</td>
<td>Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDC</td>
<td>Livestock Development Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADI</td>
<td>Mashare Agricultural Development Institute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PPR  Peste Des Petites Ruminantes
PWC  Permanent Water Commission
RAEIN-AFRICA  Regional Agricultural and Environment Initiative Network-Africa
RPRP  Rural Poverty Reduction Programme
RTPCR  Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction
SADC  Southern African Development Community
SADCAS  Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services
SASSCAL  Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management
SAREP  Southern Africa Regional Environment Programme
SAT  Southern African Territories
SCA  Saving and Credit Associations
SMDP  Senior Management Development Programme
SSBPSP  Small Stock Bee Production Support Project
TAZAC  Tsumis Arid Zone Agricultural Centre
TDA  Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
ToR  Terms of Reference
UNAM  University of Namibia
VCF  Veterinary Cordon Fence
WAQIS  Water Quality Information System
WARSCO  Windhoek Artificial Recharge Steering Committee
WASH  Water Supply, Sanitation and Health
WATSAN  Water Supply and Sanitation
WCA  Water Controlled Areas
ZAMCOM  Zambezi River Basin Commission
WATER AND FORESTRY

Policy and Legal Framework
To create an able 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 in order to ensure conformity to regulations and policies on plant and animal health quality and safety, including the use of agro-chemical.

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 potentially 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 and livestock consumption 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 the use of urban domestic, industrial, mining and irrigation development.
Forestry Management
To develop, manage and facilitate the economic and sustainable utilisation 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 organisations 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 Organisations
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 programmes 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.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry launched its Strategic Plan for 2012/13-2016/17 in August 2014. The Ministry is confident that it will meet its targets as outlined in the Strategic Plan.

During the period under review, the Ministry finalised the Namibia Food Safety Policy, which will ensure food safety for all consumers in the Republic of Namibia, and provide sufficient food safety guarantees on all food products traded nationally, or exported to other countries.

Meanwhile, the Ministry gazetted the Agro Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) as an Agent to assist the Namibian Agronomic Board in matters pertaining to marketing, processing and distribution of agronomic products in line with the Agronomic Industry Act 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992) on 1st August 2014. In addition, the Ministry gazetted the change in agronomic levies on production, retail and imports. Furthermore, the Agronomic Industry Bill was submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration, in May 2015.

To increase food production in the country, the Dryland Crop Production Programme was implemented in the following Regions: Kavango East, Kavango West, Zambezi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene North and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omaheke to increase food production. Through this programme farmers were assisted with subsidized farm inputs (fertilizers and improved seeds) and agricultural services (ploughing and weeding services).
The National agricultural census was carried out in 2014. The census, which is held every ten years, was implemented by the National Statistical Agency, which falls under the National Planning Commission with assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

Furthermore, a series of official inaugurations of state veterinary clinics, offices and accommodation were carried out at Noordoewer, Epukiro, Okakarara, Outapi, Eenhana and Omuthiya, this was done by the Ministry with the support from the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA – Namibia).

In the area of Water Resource Management, the annual World Water and Wetlands Day Commemorations took place from 25 - 26 March 2015 at Kamutyonga Inland Fisheries Institute in Kavango East Region. The event was held under the theme: Wetlands and Water for Sustainable Development. Field excursions were conducted to the Shadikongoro Irrigation Scheme, Frans Dimbare Youth Development Centre, Popa falls and Mahango Game Park.

The 2012/13 and 2013/2014 rainfall seasons in Namibia were very poor which resulted in serious drought conditions being experienced in most regions. This had a major impact in some of the NamWater operational areas such as the Cuvelai. This affected both community drinking water and livestock water supplies. Considerable efforts were made such as re – drilling of boreholes, installation of boreholes and water tanker delivery to ensure that water was available at all times for the affected communities.

The year 2014/2015 also experienced a number of challenges. Incidences of illegal harvesting and transporting of forest products are still high. Several meetings were held to discuss procedures on how to improve the permit system. Despite the intensification of patrols and awareness campaigns, illegal harvesting and logging of trees in the forests remain a challenge in the country. A total of 18,816 permits were issued for utilizing forest products, while 89 fines were issued to persons illegally transporting or harvesting forest products. A total of 436 roadblocks, 685 resource inspections and 468 patrols were conducted.

In the area of Forestry, the National Arbor Day was celebrated in all regions countrywide. The Tree of the Year, Diospyros lycioides, commonly known as the blue-bush, was promoted with the theme “Plant trees that promote indigenous knowledge,” for healthy teeth, plant blue-bush”. The events were highlighted by tree planting activities that took place at various locations.

In addition, the de-bushing programme was initiated with the aim to increase agricultural land productivity and contribute to employment creation opportunities especially for the youth. A total of 2650 hectares of land was cleared, costing N$7, 5 million on the government owned farms. The following farms were de-bushed during the reporting period; Omashare Research Station, Okomumbonde Breeding Station, Gemsbok Pan, Kopano Quarantine Farm, Tsumkwe Breeding Station, Omatjenne Research Station, Sachinga LDC, Sanop Research Station, Alex Muranda LDC, Sandveld Research Station, Oshaambelo LDC, John A. Pandeni Research Station and Okapya LDC.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all the MAWF staff members for their continuous commitment, hard work and full support towards the achievement of our organizational objectives. I therefore, would
like to urge the staff members to redouble their efforts in ensuring that government policies and programmes are timeously implemented for the benefit of the Namibian people. I would like as well to thank the development partners, captains of the industries and the public for their continuously 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 planned for the 2014/15 financial year. Despite constant challenges, the reported period was marked by credible advancement.

During the period under review, the Agricultural Inputs and Household Food Security Monitoring Assessment was carried out in November 2014 to determine the availability of agricultural inputs at household and regional levels and to find out the preparedness of farmers for the 2014/15 cropping season. The result of this assessment indicated that inputs and services were in place and reasonably adequate, despite a slight delay in the onset of the rainfall season.

In addition, the Crop Prospects and Household Food Security Assessments were conducted in February/March 2015. This assessment was aimed at providing an overview and provisional estimates of production and planted area. The results of this assessment indicated that, the country was experiencing severe drought conditions. To this effect, it was noted that crop estimates indicated that, all the dry land crop producing regions (both commercial and communal sectors) are expecting poor crop harvest which is below average and lower than the 2013/2014 season’s harvest.

During the reporting period, a total of thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty seven (13,227) claims for livestock marketing incentive scheme were received and processed of which two thousand four hundred and ninety seven (2,497) were from the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) and ten thousand seven hundred and thirty (10,730) from South of the Veterinarian Cordon Fence (SVCF), this represents a combined off-take value of 899,078 livestock from the land. The total claims were worth N$ 106,390,873.

In addition, a total of six hundred and forty (640) claims to transport livestock from areas with limited grazing to areas with grazing, were received and processed. The value of the above mentioned claims amounted to N$4,927,658.72.

During the 2014/2015 cropping season, the FAO through the Government subsidy scheme availed fifty six (56) tons of free maize seeds which were distributed to farmers in the Northern Communal Crop Growing Regions. Meanwhile, farmers in Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West were provided with ten (10) tons of free maize seeds. The Government
procured additional forty six (46) tons of maize seed which were distributed through the subsidy scheme in the above mentioned regions. Furthermore, a total of one hundred and thirty (130) tones of pearl millet (mahangu) and sorghum seeds were also distributed through the Government subsidy scheme to farmers in the crop growing regions.

A total of 389 farmers benefited from the household food security incentive scheme in the following regions: Khomas, Erongo, //Kharas and Omaheke region. In that regard, 9,112 chicks were procured and distributed to the various beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, one auction kraal at Lusese in Zambezi region has been constructed and handed over to the Local Farmers Association. Two additional auction kraals at Ncaute in the Kavango region and Otjokavare in Kunene region were also constructed by MCA – Namibia under the CBRLM project and handed over to the Ministry and are currently in use.

The Ministry is currently undertaking investments in capital projects throughout the country which are related to Veterinary Services. These projects included the construction of veterinary clinics, offices, accommodations, check points along the Veterinary Cordon Fence, the Animal Health Border Inspection check points, beef value chain development in the Northern Communal Areas, the improvement of Animal Health and Marketing Services in the NCA, extension of the Central Veterinary Lab and the planned construction of Ondangwa Veterinary Laboratory and State Veterinary Office. In addition, the strategy and implementation plan documents to achieve FMD and CBPP freedom in the NCA were finalized and endorsed by Cabinet.

The Ministry continued to promote bilateral and multilateral co-operations in the field of agriculture, water and forestry. During the period under review, the Ministry signed the following bilateral agreements: Memorandum of Understanding between Namibia and Serbia on cooperation in the field of agriculture and water resources management and the Tripartite Agreement on South-South Cooperation between Namibia, China and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

The implementation of these agreements is expected to contribute to the growth of the Namibian economy in general, in particular to the development of the agricultural sector.

During the reporting period, eleven (11) new co-operatives were registered while four (4) co-operatives were able to access credit through the loan guarantee fund for agricultural co-operatives. The loan guarantee fund for agricultural co-operatives was used to guarantee production loans advanced by Agribank to small scale farmers at the Green Schemes.

The Ministry further provided financial support to professional and technical skills development of the staff members whereby a total number of 347 staff members have attended courses in a variety of fields while 10 new bursaries were awarded to MAWF staff members.

Meanwhile, MAWF through the Division of Crop Research and Production produced 168 tons of certified seeds to improve varieties at Research Stations and Green Scheme Projects. However, due to low rainfall during the last cultivation season resulted in low quantity and quality of harvested seeds. The Ministry has also produced 35 tons of foundation
seeds at Crop Research Stations; 18 research projects were conducted at the five (5) Crop Research Stations on crop improvement, soil fertility improvement, crop diversification and variety evaluation.

In terms of water supply and resource management, over one hundred and ninety eight (198) boreholes in rural areas have been drilled by the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Co-ordination during the 2014/15 financial year. In addition, the maintenance of more than five thousand (5000) existing communal water points were carried out countrywide.

Meanwhile, the four year water supply and sanitation project which commenced in 2011 continued to be implemented in the following regions Kunene, Ohangwena and Kavango East and Kavango West Regions. It focused to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in rural communities and schools.

During the period under review, the construction of the Katima Mulilo – Ngoma Water Supply Scheme Phase 2 continued, while the Onambutu Water Supply Scheme Phase 6 was completed. In addition, Construction of the following Water Supply Schemes commenced: Otjimbingwe Water Supply Project, Katima Mulilo – Kongola Water Supply Project Phase 2, Omuntele pipeline extension and Water supply pipeline to communities in Kavango East Region. The feasibility studies for the Itapa - Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme, King Kauluma - Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme, Ondangwa and Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme were completed. In addition, Eighty two (82) Water Points were rehabilitated and one hundred and three (103) Boreholes were installed as identified by the regions.

The construction of Tses Rural Water Extension Centre (RWEC) in the //Kharas Region is ongoing. The renovation of the RWECs in Aminius and Tallismanus in the Omaheke Region were both completed. The renovation of 3 staff houses, ministerial flat stores, offices and a new car bay construction were completed in Kunene Region. During the period under review, a total of 583 sanitation facilities were constructed in 11 regions. These sanitation facilities continue to contribute to the development in different regions.

I therefore would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the entire staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, the private sectors and all development partners for their commitment in serving the Namibian people.

Abraham Nehemia
ACTING PERMANENT SECRETARY
ORGANOGRAM

Top Management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry

on. John Mutorwa
Minister, MP

Hon. Theo Diergaardt
Deputy Minister, MP

Hon. Anna. Shiweda
Deputy Minister, MP

Mr. Abaraham Nehemia
Acting Permanent Secretary

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION
EXTENSION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

Objectives
The main objectives of Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services are to:

- 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
- 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.

The Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services is comprised of two divisions namely: Agricultural
Extension Services, and Engineering Services. The major achievements of the two divisions are highlighted in the report below.

1. Division Of Agricultural Extension Services

Major Achievements

*The Ministry continued to provide extension services to the agricultural sector in the form of information dissemination, training, communication and advice throughout the country using a participatory approach that places responsibilities of the development process in the hands of rural communities.*

1.2 Dry Land Crop Production Programme (DCPP)

The Dry Land Crop Production Programme continues in the regions of Kavango East and West, Zambezi, Oshikoto, Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kunene North and partly in Otjozondjupa and Omahake to increase food production. Through this programme farmers were assisted with subsidized farm inputs (fertilizers and improved seeds) and agricultural services (ploughing and weeding services).

1.2.1 Fertilizers Distribution

- A total of five hundred and forty two (542) tonnes of different type of fertilisers [NPK 2:3:2 (37%), MAP (0.7% Zinc), ammonium sulphate (21%nitrogen), LAN (28%Nitrogen), Urea (46%), superphosphate (18-21% Ca) were acquired by MAWF and distributed in the crop growing regions as part of government subsidy during 2014/2015 cropping season.
- A total of two thousand two hundred and thirty nine (2 239), (1002 male and 1237 female) farmers benefited from the fertiliser subsidy.

1.2.2 Seed Distribution

- During the 2014/2015 cropping season, the FAO through the Government provided fifty six (56) tons of free maize seeds which were distribution to farmers in NCRs of the crop growing regions. Meanwhile, resettled farmers in Zambezi and Kavango East and West were provided with ten (10) tons of free maize seeds.
- Government procured additional forty-six (46) tons of maize seed which were distribution through Government subsidy in the above mentioned regions.
- Furthermore, a total of one hundred and thirty (130) tonnes of pearl millet (mahangu) and sorghum seeds were also distributed through government subsidy to farmers in those regions during 2014/2015 cropping season.
- During the cropping season of 2013/2014, twelve thousand six hundred and ninety eight (12 698),
(4 870 male & 7 828 female) farmers in the crop growing regions benefited from improved seeds distributed through government subsidy. This represents an increase of 7.9% compared to eleven thousand six hundred and ninety five (11,695) farmers who benefited during 2012/2013.

• During the same year, sixty two thousand nine hundred and ten (62,910), (25,145 male & 37,765) farmers benefited from free improved pearl millet and maize seeds in the Northern Communal Areas (NCAs). This is an indication that seeds distribution through government subsidy need to be increased by allocating more funds to the programme to ensure all communal farmers benefit from the provision of subsidized improved quality seeds for better yields.

1.2.2 Ploughing Services

• Government procured fifty (50) additional tractors and implements of which twenty (20) tractors were delivered and deployed to the various regions. The remaining thirty tractors were still to be cleared by Customs and Excise agency of the Ministry of Finance. That will bring the total number of tractors to one hundred and twenty five (125) procured for the DCPP.

• One hundred and seventy two (172) contractual tractor drivers and sixty seven (67) DAPEES staff members (operator drivers and extension field staff) were trained in basic tractor mechanics tractor and implement repair and maintenance, field measurement, recording of data and filling of log books, use of mobile workshops and blacksmithing at Uvunghu-Uvungu Irrigation Project and Mashare Agricultural Development Institute during the period under review.

• During the 2013/14 cropping season, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty two (11,332), (5,654 male & 5,678 female) farmers benefited from the ploughing services. This represents an increase of about 26% compared to eight thousand four hundred and thirty four (8,434) farmers that benefited during 2012/2013 cropping season.

• There was an increase by 38 percent for the hectares ploughed from 2013/14. A total of twenty thousand and seventy two hectares (20,072 ha) were ploughed during the year under review. Twelve thousand three hundred and seventy two hectares (12,372) ha were ploughed in 2012/2013. The increase in hectares ploughed was a result of the additional thirty tractors procured by GRN.

• A total of three hundred and seventy eight (378) temporary jobs were created through the employment of private tractor and draught animal power owners and Government contractual tractor drivers who rendered ploughing services to farmers through Government subsidy alongside GRN tractors.

• The Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture document for the DCPP which was jointly developed by MAWF and FAO was with the printers at the time of reporting.
1.2.3 Weeding Services

- As we are improving on our service delivery, the weeding coverage to farmers also increased in 2013/14 whereby 772 more farmers benefited. Therefore the year saw total number of two thousand eight hundred and ninety one (2 891), (1 167 male & 1 724 female) farmers benefited from the weeding services. This showed an increase of 38 percent for the hectares ploughed in 2013/14 from 12 372 ha in 2012/13 to 20 072 ha. This was owing to the additional tractors procured by government.

- Similar, more hectares were weeded which translated into five thousand three hundred and five hectares (5 305 ha) of farmers fields were weeded. This represents an increase of 17.5 % compared to four thousand three hundred and seventy eight (4378) hectares during 2012/2013 cropping season. The weeding services to farmers created two thousand four hundred and ninety temporally jobs for unemployed youth.

1.3 Horticulture Production

1.3.1 Support to Urban and Peri-urban Horticulture

- In the quest to contribute to increased food production, improved household food security and employment creation, DAPEES continues to support the existing gardens and the newly established gardens by providing training and technical advice to farmers and communities in all of the regions. This extension support is very important to encourage farmers and communities to assure them of the support they need to produce food for their livelihood and also for income generating. In that regard, seven hundred and seventy four (774) existing backyard and community gardens were visited to assess progress and to provide information and training regarding crop husbandry, horticultural production and marketing. Six (6) new gardens were established.

- This particular activity provided services to two thousand five hundred and five (2 505) farmers and communities.

1.3 Migrant pest management

- There were no pests or diseases outbreaks reported in the regions during the period under review.

1.5 Cereal Production

1.5.1 Mahangu Championship

- The overall Grand Mahangu Champion for 2014 was Pinehas Nambandi from Oshikoto region. Meanwhile the overall Grand Maize Champion for 2014 was Fred Mwambi from Zambezi region.
The Master Agronomist Dry Land (commercial / large scale) was Andre Compion from Otjozondjupa region.

1.6 Livestock Production

1.6.1 MAWF Ram and Bull Support Scheme

• During the reporting period, there were no bulls and rams distributed to the regions because the breeding stock needed to be increased at the research stations first. However, in some of the regions, beneficiaries were identified and training is in progress.

1.6.2 Swakara Scheme

• Likewise, the Swakara scheme was also put on hold with the aim to multiply production flock to ensure that more farmers could benefit in the 2015/16 financial year when the scheme resumes.

1.6.3 Poultry distribution and development of small scale farmers

• In North Western and Southern Divisions of Khomas, Erongo, //Kharas and Omaheke regions, a total of three hundred and eighty nine (389) farmers benefited from the household food security incentive scheme. In that regard, nine thousand one hundred and twenty two (9,122) chicks were transported and distributed to the beneficiaries.

1.7 Livestock Marketing

1.7.1 Auction Events

• Fifteen (15) livestock auctions took place in NCD and NED where more than eight hundred and eighty seven (887) cattle were sold with a turnover of more than N$1.5 million while ninety two (92) goats generated a total turnover of N$82,800.00.

1.7.2 Drought marketing incentives schemes for both large stock and small stock

• As Namibia was still severely affected by the drought, the drought marketing incentive scheme, the lease of grazing incentive scheme and the transportation of livestock incentive scheme were put in place by government to assist both communal and commercial farmers whose livestock were affected by drought. Farmers were assisted to market their animals through the scheme, to lease grazing areas and transportation of their livestock to better grazing areas identified by them.

• A total of thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty seven (13,227) claims were received and processed of which two thousand four hundred and ninety seven (2,497) were from the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) and ten thousand seven hundred and thirty (10 730) were from south of the Veterinarian Cordon
Fence (SVCF). The value of these claims that were paid out to farmers stood at N$ 106,390,873. It represents a combined off-take of 899,078 animals from the land of which six million five hundred and ninety seven thousand and fifty two (6, 597, 52) were small stock units and two million three hundred and ninety three thousand and twenty six (2, 393, 26) were large stock units.

- In addition, a total of two hundred and thirty nine (239) claims for transport hire and four hundred and one (401) claims were all processed for both NCA and SVCF. The value of the above-mentioned claims amounted to N$1,049,145.58 and N$3,878,513.14 respectively.

1.8 Farmers Advice and Training

- Provision of continuous training and advice to farmers is to enhance their capacity so that they are better equipped to increase production and healthier crops and increase yields in order to reduce food imports and also ensure food security. As such, a total of five thousand eight hundred and ninety five (5895) farmers were provided with service training in various short causes by field extension staff in collaboration with other stakeholders in the regions. Farmers were trained in various topics like best agricultural practice in crop and animal husbandry, horticulture production, land preparation, soil fertility, draught animal power, rangeland management, bush encroachment, record keeping and livestock marketing amongst others.

1.9 Training of DAPEES staff in technical and managerial fields

- In order for DAPEES to ensure a well trained and competent team of field extension staff in the country, staff members received in-service training courses nationally and abroad to equip themselves with the necessary skills and knowledge to be able to address the need of the farmers effectively.

- A total of three hundred and twelve (312) extension staff received training in agricultural production processing technology, transport management, Swakara pelts production, project management, dry land crop production and production economics.

1.10 On-farm Trials and Demonstrations

- On-farm demonstrations for both livestock and crops serve as one of the most effective extension method to train and show farmers how to perform manipulative operations and getting them to learn by doing.

- Consequently, a total of one hundred and twenty (120) on-farm demonstrations for both livestock and crops were conducted in all regions in the country with five thousand three hundred and fifty seven (5357) farmers attending.

- The demonstrations focused on livestock and crop husbandry, drug administration, fodder production, crop production, land preparation, irrigation system, weed control, vegetation species identification, horticulture production, fertilizer application, pelt preparation and vaccination amongst others.
1.11 Community Based Organisations

- Community Based Organizations play an important role in providing services at a local level and are also an integral part of government’s community service delivery system to improve communities’ livelihoods. During the period under review, thirty seven (37) CBOs, farmers associations and cooperatives, farmers unions, individual farmers and miners were strengthened and provided with moral, material and financial support by NGOs such as NNF, Navachab Gold mine, Governor of Erongo region and police officers in Kunene region.

- DAPEES provided them with technical advisory services, facilitation and organizational skills for their agricultural shows and meetings. They were trained how to organize mini shows and permit days, development of their action plans, marketing of their crop and livestock, writing project proposals, develop and implement their livestock calendars, how to obtain mining licenses, the use and maintenance of auction kraals in the regions.

- Two (2) livestock marketing farmers’ cooperatives and one farmers’ union were established in North Central Division with a total number of five hundred and twelve members registered.

1.12 Farm Visits

- Two thousand five hundred and seven (2 507) farms were visited by DAPEES field staff in the regions reaching a total number of four thousand and eighteen (4 018) farmers.

- One thousand seven hundred and seventy four (1 774) villages were also visited and two thousand and fourteen (2014) farmers were reached during those visits. The main purpose of these visits were to provide advisory services, disseminate information and monitor and assess progress on projects implementation and farming activities of the Affirmative Action Loan Scheme farmers (AALS), communal and commercial farmers and villages in the regions.

- Amongst others, information and advice was provided in the following subject matters; farm planning, grazing evaluation, animal and crop husbandry, marketing of livestock, drought coping mechanisms, conservation agriculture, drought relief incentive schemes, agricultural inputs and services, Agribank loan scheme, vaccination campaign, record keeping, budgeting, and bush encroachment to the villages.

1.13 Farmer visits to Agricultural Development Centers

- Farmers in the regions took their own initiative to visit MAWF Agricultural Development Centers (ADCs) and our Agricultural Regional Offices to get information and advice and for the provision of agricultural inputs and services.

- A total of seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy seven (17677) farmers including emerging and commercial farmers visited the Agricultural Development Centers (ADCs) seeking for information
and services which were mainly on agricultural inputs and services, drought incentive schemes, livestock import permits, Agribank loan scheme, phytosanitary certificates issuance, livestock improvement permits, drought mitigation strategies, crop and animal husbandry, livestock disease treatment and prevention, animal vaccination campaign, gardening, livestock supplements and marketing of both crop and livestock.

### 1.14 Emerging Commercial Farmers

- Technical support and advice were rendered to one hundred and nineteen one (191) livestock owners who benefited from the bull scheme through mentorship program and emerging commercial farmers. The type of support rendered included farm planning, bush encroachment mitigation, rangeland management, horticulture production, control of veld fires, selection of breeding animals, drought mitigation strategies and farm finances.

### 1.15 Exposure Trips

- Twenty two (22) exposure trips were conducted for farmers by DAPEES field extension staff in the regions. A total of six hundred and sixty three (663) farmers were exposed to charcoal production, animal feeds production, livestock marketing, Swakara production, tannery and feedlot, crop production, fruits and vegetable production, MEATCO, Sachinga Livestock Development Center. The purposes of these visits are for farmers to familiarize themselves with other farming practices, what other agricultural institutions are doing to learn and gain experiences through observing.

### 1.16 Mass and Print Media

- The regions disseminated information through radio, agricultural newsletters, pamphlets and leaflets in the regions. The information disseminated to farmers was on the agricultural activities such as Swakara training, livestock diseases, livestock marketing, effects of drought to livestock, predators control, drenching small stock, vaccination program, rangeland management, bush encroachment, safe handling of pesticides, livestock branding, agricultural cooperatives, gardening, lick supplements and livestock management calendar.

- Forty three (43) radio programmes were developed and broadcast in local languages while two (2) newsletters were developed and one thousand copies were distributed to farmers and stakeholders. In addition, ten (10) pamphlets and leaflets were also developed and a total of three hundred and six (306) copies were distributed to farmers.

### 1.17 Farmers’ Information Days

- Three hundred and fifty one (351) information days were organized by extension field staff in collaboration with other stakeholders to sensitize farmers on various agricultural practices in the regions.
• Eight thousand nine hundred and two (8902) farmers attended these field days. The topics covered were on veld evaluation, planting of grass fodder, lick supplementation, rangeland management, government drought incentive schemes, fish farming, conservation agriculture, boar goat management, Swakara farming system, livestock marketing, agricultural inputs and services and Agribank loan scheme.

1.18 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.

• Three thousand five hundred and forty four (3,544.00) phytosanitary certificates were issued for the exportation of plant and plant products. An amount of five hundred and thirty one thousand six hundred Namibia dollars (N$531 600.00) was generated from the issuance of phytosanitary certificates, import and in-transit permits in line with the Plant Quarantine Act 8 of 2008.

• Border inspections and surveillance programmes continued uninterrupted.

• A project funded by FAO on the management of the Asian fruit fly, *Bactrocera invadens* in Namibia was implemented in 2014 and the inception workshop was held in Livingstone, Zambia. Under this project 71 fruit fly traps were deployed in the project area (Zambezi Region), and more traps will be deployed in 2015. In country National inception meeting was launched with 18 various stakeholders (Public & Private) present. Under this project, training of NPPO personnel will take place next year at ICIPE in Kenya. For sustainability, after the external ToT at ICIPE; to ensure there is ongoing in-country training for other NPPO personnel as well as non NPPO personnel for total buy-in and ownership from the targeted beneficiaries.

• The duration of this project will be for two years. In addition to the current project, another project funded by FAO on strengthening controls of food safety threats, plant and animal pests and diseases for agricultural productivity and trade in Southern Africa will be implemented as off 2015. Detection surveys are underway throughout the country to determine the presence and distribution of the Asian fruit fly. MAWF has deployed 335 national serviced traps as part of control measures against the pest and monitoring is ongoing every sixth weeks.

• One hundred and fifty (150) applications for the sub-division of agricultural land under Act 5 of 1081? were received and processed during the 2014/15 financial year.

• Three hundred (300) new registrations were for fertilisers, farm feeds and agricultural remedies and two thousand renewals (2 000) were completed. An amount of (N$587 950) was generated from registration and renewal of fertilizer, farm feeds and agricultural remedies in line with Act 36 of 1947.

• Twenty (20) inspections of retailers and manufacturers were conducted in all 13 regions in order to determine if the products on sale are registered with the Ministry.
• One hundred and twenty (120) fruit fly surveillance visits were conducted in Otjozondjupa, Omusati, Oshikoto, Oshana, Zambezi, Kavango East & West, Hardap and //Karas regions.

• Five hundred and fifty two (552) export permits were issued for the exportation of breeding animals. An amount of fifty five thousand and two hundred (N$55 200) were generated. Five hundred and nineteen (519) import permits were issued generating fifty one thousand nine hundred Namibian dollars (N$ 51 900).

• One hundred and seven thousand and one hundred (N$ 107 100) Namibian dollars were generated from the issuance of import/ export permits.
2. DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

Major Achievements

- Construction of five hundred (500) ha of phase II at Ndonga Linena is completed.
- Construction of the Rundu Agricultural Technology Centre was complete and inaugurated on 29 January 2015.
- Construction of the boundary fence, pump station, irrigation system, road and bulk earth works and bulk water pipeline were completed at Uvhungu-Vhungu dairy farm.
- Feasibility study and development of sunflower oil processing plant at Rundu, Kavango East region was finalised.
- The construction of Sikondo irrigation project platform alteration drainage is completed.
- The replacement of five centre pivots and construction of electrical reticulation of Etunda phase 7 and 8 are completed.
3.1 Capital Projects

3.1.1 Construction of ADCs

- Completion of Bukalo ADC in Zambezi Region,
- Completion of Edundja ADC in Omusati Region,

3.1.2 Development of Agricultural Technology Centers

3.1.3 Green Scheme

- 95% AGRIBUSDEV manage to fill 95% of its employment structure
- A five year strategic and business plan was produced for the period
- Nine medium scale farmers were placed at Sikondo Green Scheme
- Five small scale farmers were placed at Kalimbeza green scheme project
- Kalimbeza Rice branding is 90% completed
- Key internal policies of AGRIBUSDEV are completed
- AGRIBUSDEV has created a large network with its external stakeholders
- A harmonized book keeping system at four green scheme projects was installed.
- AGRIBUSDEV developed an implementation manual for the green scheme programme

3.1.4 Integrated Grain Storage

- The management of Rundu silo was under the management of Kavango Mills and management of this facility has now been transferred to AMTA with effect from 1 April 2014.
- AMTA through MAWF has acquired 4,3213 ha of portion Farm Rundu Town lands No. 1329 piece of land for the expansion of the Rundu grain storage facility.
- AMTA has so far purchased grain grading equipments to the value of NS 141,613.65 to maintain he grain quality in the silo.
- AMTA commenced with purchasing of maize grain in May 2014 in order to replenish the silos, which were depleted due to the drought situation experienced in 2013. The first load was delivered to the Rundu silos on 5th May 2014, which was full at the time of printing of this document.
- The purchasing of pearl millet also started in June 2014 and twelve thousand three hundred and nineteen (12,319) metric tonnes (MT) of maize was purchased. The nine hundred and seventy four (974) MT of maize were a surplus from subsistence farmers in Zambezi region and four hundred and
eighty six (486) MT were pearl millet. So far, a total of N$ 42 546 263.16 has been spent on grain procurement and related issues such as grain transportation, levies, and casuals.

- During 2014/2015 financial year, a total of one thousand two hundred and thirty four (1234) MT grains of which 9.6 MT is pearl millet has been released and sold from the silos. A total of six hundred and forty two (642) MT is sold to private millers and five hundred and ninety two (592) MT is released to Etunda Irrigation Project by the request from the OPM to be used by Kunene Regional Council for distribution to drought victims in that region. The sale/release of this quantity has generated a total of N$ 4 141 981.53.

3.1.5 National Horticultural Development Initiative

- A Fresh-Mark Trading system was installed to create a well regulated and transparent trading system for the producers and buyers.
- The two hubs were operationalized / launched for trading and a total amount of about one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight (1928) tones of fresh produce and to the tune of about N$ 6.7 million has been moved through the hubs by agents.
- Some 80% of the farmers have been clustered for the purpose of training and crop planning in terms Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP). About 60% of the farmer’s country wide has been trained with Phase 1 GAP training in conjunction with the Technical Advisor.
- Capacity building of MAWF, AGRIBUSDEV, AMTA staff and agents training in GAP and HACCP is ongoing and is to be completed in 3 years.
- The Fresh Produce Business Hubs Operations Manual was developed.
- AMTA has been mandated through GRN Notice 268 of December 2014 which was implemented on 01 January 2015 to collect special levies including import levies as an agent of NAB. A special account has been opened for levies charged and collected.
- AMTA has carried out product conformity assessment on table grapes at Aussenkher Valley during the packing season of 2014 (November to December) together with the Perishable Product Export Control Board, a South African government agency, contracted by Namibian grape producers. The purpose of AMTA to carry out a joint conformity inspection with PPECB is to prepare AMTA to take over the function process for table grapes, which is a statutory assessment and generate revenue.
- The AMTA border inspectorate unit has recruited 26 inspectors, that were deployed to all borders on 15 December 2014 as it was announced by Honourable John Mutowa, Minister of Agriculture, Water
and Forestry to carried out product inspection for Import and export at the border by documentation verification for fresh and grain produce consignments that cross the Namibian border.

- AMTA issued over two hundred (200) in transit permits and one thousand (1\,000) permits for grain and fresh produce importers.

3.1.6 Construction of Marketing Facilities (Auction kraals)

- One auction kraal at Lusese in Zambezi has been constructed and is in use. Two auction kraals at Ncaute in Kavango region and Otjokavare in Kunene region were also constructed by MCA – Namibia under the CBRLM project and handed over to the Ministry and are fully operational.
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.
DVS successfully carried out its mission during the year under review. Existing markets for livestock and livestock products were maintained and new ones were explored. The severe drought conditions experienced across the country caused many livestock losses.

1. Animal Health Status

The strategy and implementation plan documents for achieving FMD and CBPP freedom in the NCA were finalised and submitted to MAWF management for onward transmission to Cabinet which was subsequently endorsed. In the meantime, DVS has submitted the same documents to the OIE together as part of dossiers for the application for endorsement of the official control programmes for FMD and CBPP in August and September 2014, respectively. Concerning Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR), Namibia submitted a dossier to the OIE in October 2014 in order to gain historical freedom from the disease.

2. Restructuring

Restructuring of DVS was finally approved with effect from 1 August 2014. The new structure will result in the number of veterinarians increasing from 61 to 85, Animal Health Technicians (AHT) from 121 to 211 and Veterinary Hygiene Inspectors (VHI) from 73 to 116. In order to strengthen bio-security measures and ensure sanitary and phyto-sanitary conditions are met at ports of entry into Namibia, the new structure introduces 87 posts of Agricultural Inspectors. In order to strengthen management at the top level, the Division Research and Diagnostics and Animal Disease Control will have two Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers. The total number of staff increased from 737 to 1174. Recruitment of personnel into posts created by the restructuring exercise will be done over the next three financial years.

3. Infrastructural development

DVS is currently undertaking massive and ambitious investments in capital projects throughout the country. Eighty government funded capital construction projects are underway and five are funded by the Millennium Challenge Account Namibia. These projects come under five broad categories:

(i) The construction of veterinary clinics, offices and accommodation including that of check points along the veterinary cordon fence

(ii) The Animal Health Border Inspection check points

(iii) Beef value chain development in the Northern Communal Areas

(iv) The improvement of Animal Health and Marketing Services in the NCA,

(v) Extension of the CVL and the planned construction of Ondangwa Veterinary Laboratory and State Veterinary Office
Progress was as follows:
Renovations of the old wing and construction of the new post mortem facility at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) was completed in April 2014. Extension of the Central Veterinary Laboratory is still underway. Construction of the Biosecurity Level 3 laboratory is still to be completed. A ceremony was held for the construction of the Veterinary Laboratory in Ondangwa. Meanwhile provisional plans were prepared for the construction of the Eenhana Research Laboratory. The site for its construction has been identified and fenced-off. The site for the construction of the Ondangwa regional veterinary laboratory and state veterinary office was also identified. The architectural plans were completed and the tender process is underway.

The Beef Value Chain Project for the NCA which includes the upgrading of four government owned abattoirs in the NCA namely Eenhana, Outapi, Rundu and Opuwo, development of cold storage and processing facilities at Ongwediva and construction of a small abattoir, cold storage and meat processing facility at Bukalo in the Zambezi Region are underway.

A tender for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Bukalo project is with Ministry of Works and Transport. The bulk earthwork for the cold storage and processing facility at Ongwediva and the de-assembling and demolishing of Rundu abattoir are ongoing. The tender advertisement for both projects was published and the tender was awarded beginning of 2015.

A series of official opening inaugurations of the completed projects were carried out at Noordoewer, Epukiro, Okakarara, Outapi and Eenhana.

4. FMD and CBPP Freedom Project

The strategy and implementation plan documents for achieving FMD and CBPP freedom in the NCA were finalized and submitted to MAWF management for onward transmission to Cabinet. In the meantime, DVS has submitted the same documents to the OIE together as part of dossiers for the application for endorsement of the official control programmes for FMD and CBPP in August and September 2014, respectively. Concerning PPR Namibia will be submitting a dossier to meet the deadline of 1 November 2014 in order to gain historical freedom from the disease.

5. Bilateral Cooperation and Trade

Namibian animal and animal products (including game) continue to have export market access to the European Union, South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. A series of audits were conducted by current and potential trading partners. The increasingly stringent sanitary demands by our trading partners and the diversification of markets are putting a strain on our directorate.
Republic of South Africa

The Republic of South Africa imposed new import requirements, which involve pre-export medical treatment of animal, vaccinations, isolation and testing of animals for a number of diseases like brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis as well as individual identification of livestock including small stock with effect from 1 May 2014. These requirements proved to be impractical and difficult to meet. A temporary respite came when the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic of South Africa revised the conditions effect from 26 August 2014.

The temporary lifting of the restrictions was partly because of a series of high-level meetings between the two countries. We are informed that the conditions are still being revised and we can expect new conditions in the not too distant future.

USA

An inspector from the United States Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) was in the country to conduct an on-site audit of Namibia’s meat inspection system from 13 to 21 August 2014. The scope of the audit included verification of corrective action plans that were submitted by Namibia addressing findings identified during 2013 on-site audit and the Shiga Toxin Producing E. coli (STEC) programme. During the audit, emphasis was placed within 6 equivalence components namely- government oversight, statutory authority and food safety regulations, sanitation, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System (HACCP), chemical residues and microbiological testing programs. The audit was highly successful as no faults were detected. What remains is the policy making process by the US government, which will lead to opening of exports of meat to that country.

European Union Audit

DVS will be expecting an audit from the European Union early next year and all necessary preparations are underway. Follow-up negotiations on the dossier in which Namibia requested for the export of bone-in-lamb from the FMD free zone submitted to the EU on August 2013 are still underway.

China

A delegation of Chinese veterinary experts paid a visit from 15 to 26 June 2014 to examine the effectiveness of our FMD control systems with a view to import meat from Namibia. At the conclusion of their visit, the delegation expressed its satisfaction with the measures Namibia implements to control FMD. They were particularly satisfied with animal health laws and how they are enforced; veterinary infrastructure and animal movement controls but suggested that there was a need to increase DVS workforce in order to strengthen animal disease surveillance.
Subsequently, in July 2014, China published the lifting of a ban on Namibia concerning FMD. Our minister has since written to the Chinese Embassy in Namibia requesting guidance on the way forward concerning exportation of meat to China. A response on the matter is still awaited. The General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of China is reportedly developing a protocol for export of meat to that country.

**Hong-Kong**

Namibia has submitted all the documentation requested by Hong Kong for the export of beef to that country. We were thus awaiting an audit team from Hong Kong in the first week of September 2014. This was, however, postponed until further notice due to the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa.

**Russia**

Namibia has been approved to export beef and lamb to the Russian Federation. Consignment of exports awaits Russia’s approval of model export certificates with special security features that we have developed.

**Angola**

Namibia and Angola veterinary authorities met in Swakopmund from 26-28 March 2014, to discuss areas of cooperation along the common border concerning disease control and cross border trade. The two countries agreed to form a sub-committee to implement provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries in April 2013 in which the two countries agreed to work together to eradicate transboundary animal diseases in the transfrontier areas. Various protocols have been developed for the movement of commodities across the common border.

**6. Internal Audits**

All export abattoirs were audited internally with no delistings for export to the markets they are listed for. One abattoir applied for beef exports to Europe, but due to several shortcomings and slow corrections, the process was delayed. The NamLITS office conducted a series of internal audits countrywide.

**7. The livestock population**

Annual livestock census conducted in 2014 showed that sheep declined from 2013 to 2014. The possible reason for this decline in this species was the drought, which caused many farmers to destock. The increase in the poultry census is attributed to the inclusion of poultry from Namib Poultry Farm, which was excluded from the previous year’s figures. The changes are highlighted in the table below.
Table 1: Livestock Census Summary for 2013 and 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>2634418</td>
<td>2882489</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2188758</td>
<td>2044156</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>1693145</td>
<td>1892439</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>40265</td>
<td>55241</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>124120</td>
<td>159028</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>67054</td>
<td>68710</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>659033</td>
<td>34364301</td>
<td>421%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>119931</td>
<td>135549</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Includes Namib Poultry Farm in Windhoek –not reported in 2013

8. 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 favourable results as no major events were observed. The International Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recognized FMD Free Zone without vaccination was maintained in areas south of the VCF. The FMD protection zone which consists of much of the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) stretching from west of Mukwe Constituency in the Kavango Region to Kunene North, did not experience an outbreak of FMD.

DVS finalised the development of an integrated disease surveillance and response manual. It is a comprehensive document for use by Animal Health Technicians and State Veterinarians. The manual has been hosted in a Wiki on the Ministry Server and available via internet. A hard copy will be printed for field use.

Following the development of NamLITS 2, the Animal Health Declaration database has been upgraded. A new form, which was under development, was deployed. The form is now integrated with the FAN meat questionnaire.
The National Agricultural Census was carried out in 2014. The census, which is held every ten years, was implemented by the National Statistical Agency, which falls under the National Planning Commission with assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

The crossover from NamLITS Version 1 to version 2 was implemented on 4 October 2014. Many challenges were faced after the crossover for example duplication of establishments but most of these challenges have been addressed. Updates are being done continuously on the database to correct and modify areas that are not working well. An awareness radio TV campaign was carried out in seven local languages for 3 months in 2014. Two Good Morning live broadcasts and two pre-recording Green Horizon broadcast were done on national TV in the period under review. NamLITS posters, flyers, pamphlets on NamLITS awareness were printed in seven local languages. A radio advertising campaign on NamLITS was run for 3 months on national radio. This NamLITS campaign was made possible by MCA funding.

The NamLITS team conducted training on livestock identification and traceability both in the NCA and the VCF in 9 sessions. Two hundred and eleven DVS staff members of all ranks below the level of Chief Veterinarian were trained.

During 2014, 3 078 community visits were done and 5 310 farms inspected as shown in Table 2 and Table 3 respectively. Mass vaccinations of animals in infected zone only against diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease), anthrax (Zambezi Region), lung sickness and rabies were carried out during the year. A total of 175 007 cattle were vaccinated against FMD in the infected zone with coverage of 90%. Cattle in the eastern parts of Zambezi Region are vaccinated three times a year, whereas those in the western parts of the region and in Mukwe and Ndiyona constituencies of Kavango East Region are vaccinated twice per year. Meanwhile 984 205 cattle were vaccinated in the NCA against lungsickness. A population of 1 368 557 was targeted for vaccination against lungsickness. Overall vaccination coverage of 72% was achieved. A total of 105 756 cattle were vaccinated against anthrax in the Zambezi and Omusati Regions.
Table 2: Summary of Community Visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SV District</th>
<th>Total no. of communities in Communal area</th>
<th>Communities visited (December)</th>
<th>Running Annual to Date</th>
<th>% Visited to Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zambezi</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>274%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavango</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grootfontein</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>264%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshikoto</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohangwena</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshana</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otupi</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opuwo</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaruru</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walvis-Bay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobabis</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjinene</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>254%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariental</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>223%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keetmanshoop</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3553</strong></td>
<td><strong>156</strong></td>
<td><strong>3078</strong></td>
<td><strong>87%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Number of Farm Inspections Conducted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Vet District</th>
<th>Total no. of farms</th>
<th>Farms inspected in December</th>
<th>Running Annual Inspected</th>
<th>Farms not Inspected to Date</th>
<th>% Inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grootfontein</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okahandja</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otavi</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outjo</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaruru</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walvis Bay</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobabis</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariental</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keetmanshoop</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6745</strong></td>
<td><strong>118</strong></td>
<td><strong>5310</strong></td>
<td><strong>1435</strong></td>
<td><strong>77%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, 219 024 cattle, 539 951 sheep and 4 602 game were slaughtered under veterinary supervision at eight export abattoirs. The trends in the number of cattle and sheep slaughtered at export abattoirs are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively.
Major animal disease events reported in the period under review include foot-and-mouth disease, lungsickness, anthrax and rabies.

**Foot and Mouth Disease**
Zambezi Region experienced an FMD outbreak in cattle at Muketela, Linyanti, Kikiya and Sabelo crushpen areas from 1 December 2014. Samples were collected and submitted to Onderstepoorte Veterinary Institute (OVI), where SAT2 was confirmed.

Kavango East Region experienced a FMD outbreak in cattle at Mwitjiku village, located east of Kavango River and west of Bwabwata Veterinary Fence in the Mukwe Constituency. The disease was reported to the office on 26 December 2014. Samples were collected and submitted OVI where SAT2 was confirmed.

The two outbreaks were rapidly brought under control through establishment of 40km containment zones, movement controls and two vaccination campaigns.
**Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) (Lungsickness)**

Ten suspected cases of lungsickness were detected in Kavango East Region at Karangana Village. The disease was confirmed from samples submitted to the Central Veterinary Laboratory. Subsequently, 120 cattle in the area were given booster vaccination in response to the incident. The incidence of lungsickness is on the decline as shown in Figure 4.

![Figure 4: Lungsickness trend from 1986 to 2014](image)

**Anthrax**

A total of 13 outbreaks with 44 deaths due to anthrax were detected in veterinary districts of Outjo, Gobabis, Mariental and Katima Mulilo. A vaccination campaign was launched following the outbreak in Zambezi Region where 103,830 cattle were vaccinated.

There is a need for concerted community awareness raising by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and the Ministry of Health and Social Services on food safety issues. In the commercial farming areas, farmers were advised to vaccinate their domestic livestock following the outbreaks in wildlife.

**Rabies**

Rabies continues to pose a serious health risk to the public. Three hundred and eighty-two cases were reported countrywide during the period under review and this represents an increase of 8% on last year’s figure. The highest number of cases was reported in the Ondangwa State Veterinary district. Figures 5 and 6 show the distribution of rabies cases by state veterinary districts and species.
Other Reported Diseases

Other economically important diseases reported during the year under review included African horse sickness, dourine, ovine brucellosis, sheep scab, orf, bovine campylobacteriosis, bovine trichomoniasis, lumpy skin disease, bovine brucellosis, malignant catarrh and bovine cysticercosis. A number of physical, metabolic, toxic and reproductive disorders were also reported.
Objectives

- To conduct agricultural research through need-driven, basic, adaptive and strategic research in the communal and commercial farming areas of Namibia.
- To develop and conserve plant and livestock genetic material for future use.
- To support the development of adequate, well-trained human resources required for the sustainable development of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors in Namibia.
Achievements

Crop Production Research

- MAWF through the Division of Crop Research and Production produced 168 tons of certified seeds of improved varieties at research stations and green scheme projects. However, low rainfall during the last cultivation season resulted in low quantity and quality of harvested seed. The ministry has also produced 35 tons of foundation seed at crop research stations;

- Crop research stations conducted 18 research projects in the areas of crop improvement, soil fertility improvement, crop diversification and variety evaluation;

- 25 hectares of land was de-bushed at Liselo in the Zambezi Region for research activities and seed production;

- Mutation breeding with local crop varieties continued in collaboration or with technical assistance from the IAEA.

- Maintenance of released crop varieties of pearl millet, sorghum, cowpea and other crops continued.

- The Ministry continues to provide technical back stopping to registered seed growers for certified seed. However, only 23 tonnes of seed were received from seed growers, as many seed has been rejected due spoilage by the late rainfall during the last rain season; and

- Propagation of citrus and mangoes in order to increase fruit production at research stations as well as to avail to communities.

Analytical Services and Product Development (ASPD)

- A total of 800 soil samples were received and 11648 tests for various soil nutrients content and advice provided to clients;

- A total of 281 soil samples were received, 81 from Agricultural Laboratory Association for Southern Africa (Agri–LASA) and 200 from six (6) agricultural research stations analysed and results provided;

- A total of 682 samples plant tissue and feed lick received 2448 analysed and results provided to clients;

- Ten (10) staff members have successfully completed an ISO/IEC 17025 requirement, implementation and internal auditing of agricultural laboratories;

- The agricultural laboratory with training of laboratory staff on the use of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and analysing nutritional value of local indigenous plant resources using this equipment;
• The agricultural laboratory continued with the provision of analytical services (of feed-lick composition to facilitate registration of the licks; plant, soil and manure samples) with results interpretation and fertilisers recommendations;

• The Agricultural Laboratory with inventory of natural resources (soil surveys, mapping, characterization, classification, geographical information system services, research and advisory services on agro-climatology, climate variability and climate change, use of fertilisers and soil ameliorants;

• The agricultural laboratory continued with proficiency testing, training of its staff members on ISO 17025 requirement for the laboratory quality assurance process;

• The agricultural laboratory continued testing and research based recommendations to support sustainable resource management and analyse chemical and nutritional composition of value added products;

• The agricultural laboratory continued to test presence of GMO in seed, food and feed and improve capacity to detect presence of genetically modified organism (GMO); and

• The form for request soil testing and analysis and agricultural laboratory leaflet has been reviewed.

• The agricultural laboratory generated income revenue of N$113,693.75.

• A training manual for use by agricultural technicians on Cattle Manure Handling and Use Options has been compiled and ready for technical editing.

• The subdivision participated in the proficiency testing scheme that is managed by Agricultural Laboratory Association of Southern Africa (AGRI – LASA), through the THISTLE QA which is the proficiency testing body in Johannesburg, as part of the laboratory accreditation process;

• The subdivision had been preparing to develop the Laboratory Management System for the “implementation of quality System/ISO 17025: 2005 Accreditation

**Preservation and Conservation of Plant Genetic Material**

• Currently, the national collection in the herbarium stands at 96 322 specimens of which 756 specimens were identified for use by scientists, students and the general public;

• As part of the ongoing flora of Namibia project, a taxonomic treatment of the family Nyctaginaceae, Nyctaginaceae: a taxonomic treatment for the Flora of Namibia, have been submitted for publication to the peer reviewed journal Phytotaxa;

• The *Sarcocaulon herrei*, was collected as a new record and possibly a new *Petalidium species*. The number of specimens stored within the collection for the species *Pelargonium vinaceum* has been updated with one more record, amounting to a total of three specimen;
• The NBRI website has been revamped and expanded to host information resulting from the MCA-Namibia collaboration (see http://www.nbri.org.na)

• The book ‘Indigenous Plant Products in Namibia’ an output from the MCA-Namibia was launched;

• Germinations tests of 11, *Pennisetum glaucum*, seed accessions were conducted while 83 seed accessions were processed. Thirty nine seed requests were received and distributed;

• Seed characterisation of *Citrullus lanatus* accessions was conducted at the Sandveld Research Station;

• The National Botanic Garden (NBGN) received a total of 1 683 visitors (960 Namibian, 723 tourists). 22 guided walks took place for 709 learners/students from various schools; and

• Twenty (20) new plant accessions were processed, while 537 seedlings were transplanted.

**Rangeland Management and Pasture Research**

• Phase 2 of the bush encroachment mapping project in south-western Namibia was completed after phase 1 (south-eastern Namibia) with a map produced in 2013;

• The research project to determine browse capacities for Northern Communal grazing lands took place in Omusati, Oshana, Kavango East and Kavango West Regions; and

• The grazing capacity map was also completed. Which is based on prediction of plant biomass a regression model with rainfall as the independent variable and corrected with existing bush encroachment data.

**Large Stock Research**

• The data collection on urban and peri-urban agriculture in Windhoek was completed in order to investigate its contribution to people’s livelihood.

**Small Stock Research**

• The research project on the Namibian Indigenous goat has been concluded at John Pandeni Research Station.

• Conservation of Namibian Indigenous goat and the Swakara sheep at John Pandeni and Gellap-Ost Research Stations has been very successful.

**Livestock Support Services**

• Two-hundred and-fifteen (215) young bulls were tested under Phase D performance testing scheme

• Five out of the planned 20 testing units of the Phase C facilities at Omatjenne Research Station have
been installed and they are currently being tested and adjusted for commissioning.

- Performance Testing Scheme (Phase D) has been implemented at all livestock research stations.

### Mannheim Research Station

- Completed feasibility study for the construction of a tissues culture laboratory;
- Paid retention fees for the construction of shed and cool room for storing seed during 2013/2014 financial year;
- Procured 2 x rippers; 2 x 4-row cultivators; and 3 x reversible discs for MADI, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Acquired 7 x John Deere tractors for TAZAC, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Procured 2 x 6-row pearl millet planters for Omahenene and Mannheim R/S;
- Procured 3 x 4-row pearl millet planters for MADI, Omahenene and Mannheim R/S;
- Procured 3 x Quail II Eccentric Seed pre-cleaners for TAZAC, Bagani, Mannheim and Omahenene R/S;
- Procured 2 x Toyota fork lifts for Mannheim and Omahenene R/S; and
- Procured 2x Jon Deere 359 Rectangular twine balers for MADI and TAZAC

### National Research Botanical Institute:

- The feasibility study for the expansion of the NBRI was completed

### Kalahari Research Station:

- The renovation of sheds and 16 houses has been completed

### Bagani Research Station:

- The design of electrification and expansion for office block has been completed;
- The construction for the expansion of the office block commenced
- A submersible water pump has been installed

### Gellap-Ost Research Station:

- Tender for the construction of 2 x 2 bedroom houses has been advertised.
Mashare Agricultural Development Institute:

- A feasibility for the upgrading and expansion of the slaughter house has been completed and payment of professional fees was done;
- A feasibility for the upgrading of the former CATO house into a guest house was completed and payment of professional fees was done; and
- Renovations, alterations and additions to existing building to form new grain storage at MITC have been completed and building was ready for official handover to MITC.

Alex Muranda Livestock Development Centre:

- Construction of 2 x2 bedroom houses with garage has commenced and work was completed.

Tsumis Arid Zone Agricultural Centre:

- Upgrading of hostel block completed;
- Conversion of the former workshop class room into two (2) offices and installation of air conditioners in newly upgraded offices have been completed;
- Repainting and tiling of the administration block including computer room and the two (2) class rooms has been completed;
- Construction of an additional classroom also completed;
- Installed a new air conditioner power point at the reception in the main administration block completed;
- Procured butchery equipment for the slaughter house and awaiting installation thereof; and
- Completed renovation of slaughter house;

Omahenene Research Station:

- Completed the instruction of a ware houses with store rooms for grain and seed.

Okapya Livestock Development Centre:

- Commenced with the construction of 25 KVA power line to Okapya LDC by NORED.

Okashana Research Station:

- Completed the alteration, upgrading and improvement on the existing warehouse to create working space for mushroom production.

Omatjenne Research Station:

- Completed the renovation of the Phase C facilities.
Division Agricultural Training

Due to budgetary constraints, the Ministry could not advertise bursaries to the public but opted rather to continue supporting the current bursary holders and staff members for studies in critical areas of the agricultural, water and forestry sectors.

Table 1: 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</th>
<th>Level of Study</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Education and Community Development Holders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Chemistry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Physiology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Mathematics and Statistics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Medical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Health</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B. Honours</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Economics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>1 In progress and 1 Discontinued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology and Business Computing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B. Honours</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Post Graduate Diploma</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Due to complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangeland Management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B. Honours</td>
<td>1 in progress and 1 completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Quality Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>4 completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, eight (8) staff members have secured financial assistance and are pursuing their studies in the following fields:

- 1x Advance Diploma in Business Project Management at the University of Cape Town, South Africa;
- 1 x Diploma in Animal Health at the University of Namibia;
• 1 x MSc in Horticulture at Cornivus University of Budapest, Hungary;
• 1 x Post graduate Diploma in Forest Science at University of Stellenbosch, South Africa;
• 1 x MSc Natural Resources Management at the Polytechnic of Namibia,
• 1 x MSc in Crop Science at Kinki University, Japan;
• 2 x MSc in Applied Field Epidemiology/Laboratory Management (FELTP) at the University of Namibia;
• 2 x MSc in Animal Nutrition at the University of Namibia

The following new bursaries were awarded to MAWF staff members:

• 1 x MSc Forest Science
• 1 x BSc Biotechnology
• 1 x BSc Agricultural Management
• 3 x BSc Forestry
• 1 x Bachelor of Business Admin
• 1 x Diploma in Office Administration
• 1 x Bachelor of Logistic and Supply Chain Management
• 1 x BSc Hons in Communication Network

The Ministry further provided financial support for professional and technical skills development of the staff members whereby 347 staff members attended courses in a variety of fields as listed here below:

• 21st East and Southern Africa Association of Accountant-General Annual International Conference;
• 5th Annual International Law and Trans-boundary Fresh Water;
• Agricultural Biotechnology Application;
• Attitude and Behavioural Change at Workplace;
• Business Planning;
• Combating Desertification;
• Confidence, Self-esteem, Protocol and Diplomacy for Senior Secretaries;
• Contaminants and Residues in Food Environment;
• Cooperatives for Government Officials and Cooperative Leaders and Managers;
• Diagnosis of Trans-boundary Animal Disease: Pathogens Typing Using Molecular Techniques;
• Dissemination of Methodologies for Sampling of Consignment According ISPM #31;
- Draft Aripo Protocol for Protection of New Varieties of Plants;
- Effective Use of Industrial Water and Technology for Re-use of Waste Water;
- FIDIC Standards;
- Food Safety Inspection Technology;
- Glass Reinforced Plastic Pipes;
- Governance and Risk-based Internal Audit;
- Implementation of Quality Systems/ISO 17025 Accreditation;
- International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Financial Management;
- Irrigation and Drainage through Integrated Water Management;
- Laboratory Quality Managers and Assessor;
- Leadership Development for Enhanced Public Service Delivery;
- Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion for Executive Officer in Africa;
- Mitigating Climate Change in Africa through Social Forestry;
- Mixed Farming for Small Scale Farmers in Africa;
- Office Administration, Communication and Customer Care;
- Defensive Driving for Operator Drivers;
- Project management;
- Sustainable Animal Agriculture for Rural Development;
- Sustainably Improving Rice-Value Chain and Capacity; Development and Hybrid Rice Development in Africa;
- Technologies of Agricultural Products Processing;
- Water Negotiations and Governance;
- Water Quality Management and Monitoring;

In its quest to register the Mashare Agricultural Development Institute and Tsumis Aid Zone Agricultural Centre as training providers for the competence based education and training (CBET) programme in agriculture, the Ministry, through the Division of Product Development, Training and Quality Assurance (DPDTQA) has accomplished the following:

- The Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Training Authority (NTA);
- Seven (7) DAT staff members have successfully completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) in CBET.
and received their Certificates in National Certificate in Occupationally Directed Education, Training and Development during the graduation ceremony held on 30 October 2014. Meanwhile, another five (5) staff members have completed the same course and are due to graduate in February 2015;

- Draft curricula were developed for the National Certificates in Livestock and Crop Husbandry with assistance from NTA and will be presented to the stakeholders at a workshop planned for October for their inputs;

- A draft business plan has been completed and is awaiting inputs from the Provision of Vocational Education and Training (ProVET) team of NTA;

- TAZAC has provided 3 Bonsmara bulls, 2 Brown Swiss bulls, 1 boar, and 6 Damara rams to the Bull and Ram Scheme;

- TAZAC participated in the Rehoboth Agricultural show with 28 Boer goats and Kalahari Reds;

- Nineteen (19) tractor drivers from the Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services (DAPEES) were trained at TAZAC;

- DPDTQA through MADI has produced 43 tons of maize and are transported to the MAWF silos in Katima Mulilo;

- To date 105 students from different tertiary institutions both local and abroad were approved for their industrial attachment at the Ministry at the cost of N$49,500.00; and,

- The Ministry through DPDTQA continues with the sponsorship of 76 students both staff members and young people from the public for studies in identified critical fields in the agriculture, water and forestry sectors.
Mission

“To promote and manage the sustainable development, management and utilization of water resources for a prosperous Namibia through stakeholders’ partnerships.”

Objectives

The objectives of the Directorate are:

- To promote sustainable socio-economic development through effective management, control and use 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 and to implement measures to ensure the protection and sustainable utilization of the water resources of the country.
- To execute strategic water resource development planning as well as regulating and controlling of activities in the water sector.
Achievements

Geohydrology

Borehole Water Levels And Quality

Long-term, systematic measurements of water levels provide essential data needed to evaluate changes in the resource over time, to develop ground-water models and forecast trends, and to design, implement, and monitor the effectiveness of ground-water management and protection programs.

Some 670 monitoring boreholes were monitored for ground water level twice in the financial year 2014/15 and the data are stored in the GROWAS II database. The measurements were conducted in the following regions such; Zambezi, Ohangwena and Omusati which have boreholes installed with digital loggers while Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Khomas, Erongo, Omaheke, Hardap, and //Karas Regions consists of borehole measured manually and some installed with digital recorders. Two monitoring boreholes in Zambezi region that were taken by communities for private use were returned back after the Ministry drilled production boreholes for them. A total of six new digital loggers were installed in the Kuiseb River and one digital logger in Aikab underground cave in Etosha National Park. Four monitoring borehole were rehabilitated in Otjozondjupa region and two in Kunene region. One monitoring borehole was installed by the Ministry of Lands and Rehabilitation in the Karst area for resettlement purposes with consulting the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

A water quality sampling campaign was done by the Geohydrology staffs in conjunction with Water Environment staff in Tsumeb smelter area, Osire, Stampriet area, Zambezi Region and in the Uranium province region (Erongo Region). The testing on water quality samples were done on all the new DWSSC boreholes that were drilled in the financial year 2014/15.

Licensing and compliance checking

Ninety (90) licensed irrigation farms in the Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Khomas, Omaheke and Hardap Regions where visited in an effort of creating awareness on the rules and regulations of pertaining to irrigation permits. Permit holder contact details where renewed, permit renewals were encouraged where necessary and borehole coordinates taken to upgrade the current borehole database of the Geohydrology Division. Illegally irrigating farms where observed and they were reminded of their misconduct; they were however encouraged to apply for irrigation permit formally. Registered groundwater user lists in the field of irrigation where updated and new staff is currently in training to support the manpower in this field.
Groundwater Support to DWSSC and other Agencies

Over 300 boreholes have been drilled for the Directorate of Water Supply Sanitation and Coordination during the 2013/14 financial year. The large numbers of boreholes are as a result of drought during the last financial year. Over ninety (90) boreholes have been drilled for other agencies, such as for MLR, OPM, MSS, MET, and ME. Similarly, over 70 boreholes were rehabilitated in various regions. Groundwater Investigation and Management in the Cuvelai- Etosha Basin.

The investigation of the Ohangwena aquifer system is still continuing to further determine the groundwater flow, detailed hydro-chemical condition and sustainable yield, especially for the deeper seated fresh water aquifer Ohangwena II (KOH II). Monitoring network and groundwater sampling to estimate the groundwater quality and groundwater systems vulnerability has started. Pump tests have been carried out at several boreholes and to determine the long-term minimum yield at Eenhana. The establishment of a major well field in the Omundaungilo area with pipeline connection to Omafo will establish the aquifers’ sustainable potential on a larger scale. Such a well field could serve as a back-up supply for the area supplied by Calueque water. Funds are still required for this scheme.

Hydrology

Namibia recorded one of its driest seasons this year and droughts and dry spells characterised the 2014/15 rainy season. The onset of rain during this rainy season was very late. Isolated sporadic, scattered showers were recorded across the country. River levels recorded below normal and dams plunged to lowest levels in 10 years. Rainfall performance was below average during this rainy season and drought conditions are still persisting country wide

Development of flood management plans

The development of the operational Okavango flood forecasting model was made possible through European Space Agency (ESA)’s TigerNet Water Observation Information Systems (WOIS), forecasting 7 days ahead of time, thus giving communities and affected businesses ample time to respond to changing water levels accordingly. This is an ongoing collaborative effort between ESA and DWA Hydrology Division.

Through the good cooperation between DWA NHS and ESA, NHS became a beneficiary of the first few images taken by ESA’s Sentinel-1A satellite with radar capability, clearly mapping the 2014 Zambezi flood, even at times and in places difficult to detect such waters by humans or optical images which would not have detected flood waters when the sky is overcast as is usually the case over that region. The first Zambezi Flood map was developed as a result of this product.
The National Hydrological Services continue its ongoing collaboration with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) through the Namibia Flood /Drought early warning pilot project. Since 2012, scientists from the University of Oklahoma and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have partnered with the Government of Namibia to improve flood and drought forecasting and monitoring. Namibia is the driest country in sub-Saharan Africa and is comprised almost entirely of arid and semi-arid climates that experience highly variable annual rainfall, making the country susceptible to economically devastating droughts and floods.

Daily flood and drought bulletin was disseminated on the Namibia Flood Dashboard
http://matsu-namibiaflood.opensciencedatacloud.org/

NHS hydrologists, UNAM and NAMWATER staff received training to use the EF5’s predecessor, the Coupled Routing and Excess Storage (CREST) model by the Oklahoma University and NASA.

Evaluation for professional services for the Fish River Catchment flood and hydrological analysis for flood risk mitigation was done and Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI) was appointed to commence with the works. First stakeholder consultation meeting with MAWF management and MFTF was done in February 2015. Data collection and Helicopter inspection was done on Hardap Fish river catchment for this project.

Upgrading and Expansion of Hydrological monitoring network throughout Namibia:

The reconstruction of Grass Sud Weir on the Fish River was completed in last quarter of 2014/15. NamWater Engineers did inspections and approved the pumping of concrete & building of Grass Sud Weir, while Hydrology Division oversaw the project.

NHS acquired additional equipment in order to complete the programming, repair and installation of rain-gauges. Ten Automatic rain gauges and 54 manual rain gauges were installed in the Cuvelai Etosha basin, Otjizondjupa Region and Zambezi Regions respectively. In total for the Manual rain gauges the following were installed: Cuvelai 22; Zambezi-16 & Otjozondjupa-16, mostly at Agricultural Development Centers (ADC).

Ongoing operational activities such as hydrological station maintenance and upgrade continued HYCOS DCP were installed at Blouputs, upstream of the Orange River from Noordoewer. Tses and Nkurenkuru infrastructure upgraded to HYCOS DCP. This will assist in floodwarning for Rundu, which is downstream of Nkurenkuru.
The utilisation of the country’s water resources was controlled and managed in accordance with existing water legislation and policy. Applications for abstraction of water, excavation of sand and gravel from riverbeds, dams and other works in rivers were investigated, evaluated and recommendations were given. Approximately 20 recommendations for permits and 5 investigations were done during this financial year. Handling applications for sand mining and investigations sand mining activities was the majority.

The upgraded computerized surface water resources information system (HYDSTRA) was upgraded from version 10.03 to 10.04 and seven (7) staff members were capacitated on the system. Requests for data were received from NamWater, UNAM, Polytechnic, Botswana, Angola, consultants/researchers, line ministries, Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC in Germany) and students.

**Law Administration**

**Permits Issuing**

The directorate issued permits for borehole drilling, groundwater and surface water abstraction as well as wastewater discharge throughout the year in accordance with the water law.

**Legislation**

The legal drafter was hired to assist technical staff with the drafting of regulations. Most of the guidelines are completed and the highly technical regulations outsourced.

**Strategic Water Planning**

**Water Supply Augmentation to the Central Areas of Namibia and Cuvelai**

The Feasibility study of the augmentation of water supply to the central area of Namibia and the Cuvelai is in its final stages. Phase 1 on the assessment of water resources and demands have been completed. Short term and long term scenarios has been developed for the central areas of Namibia and Cuvelai. Phase 3 will look into suitable scenarios and costing.

**The Natural Resources Accounts for Water**

A field trip to collect data for the NRA was taken to Erongo, whereby varies mines, municipalities and town councils were visited with the purpose to update the current data and to formulate good relationships with stakeholders.

**Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)**

An environmental auditing for the Sikondo green scheme project was conducted and a report compiled as required by the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007. It was however found that the project did not have a water abstraction permit, and the manager was advised to apply through MAWF.
A preliminary environmental report for the Otjituuo Green Scheme Initiative was compiled and submitted to the Department of Planning within the Ministry.

**Water Environment**

**Water quality and wetlands resources investigations**

The Division continued with monitoring and management of ecological and environmental aspects of water resources in the country. Wetlands and Water Resources Quality Protection and Monitoring were carried out in the Swakoppoort Dam, Ugab River, skeleton coast wetlands, Kavango and Zambezi River. Wetlands and water resources quality in these wetlands remain general good.

The infestation of Kariba weed (Salvinia molesta) in eastern Zambezi wetlands remains under control. Regulations on Use of Wetlands Resources, Control of the Aquatic Invasive Species and Protection of the Riparian Zones have been drafted and were forwarded to the legal drafter.

The analyses of collected water samples continued throughout the year. The outsourcing of water analyses to laboratories will continue until the ministerial Water Quality Laboratory is fully upgraded. Important instruments for the Laboratory have been bought and process to operationalize the laboratory ongoing. The Water Quality Information System (WAQIS) consultant effected changes to the system requested by Division.

The analyses of collected water samples continued throughout the year. The outsourcing of water analyses to local laboratories will continue until the Ministerial Water Quality Laboratory is fully upgraded. Important instruments for the laboratory have been bought and the processes to operationalize the laboratory are ongoing. So far, bench tops have been replaced; and glass doors and cabinets have been installed.

The impact assessment of agrochemicals on ground water quality and quantity in the Karst and Stampriet aquifers continues. So far, no impacts have been observed.

Data and information on water demand management has been collected from different municipalities and service providers; and is yet to be analysed. A study on water demand management indicators in Keetmanshoop was completed by the division. The results indicate high non-revenue water (38.4%) in that municipality.

Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb (DPM-T) Smelter and surrounding areas continued to be monitored on quarterly basis to assess the impact of smelter activities on drinking water. Additional to the sites around the tailing dams, new monitoring sites have been established, two upstream and three downstream of the hazardous waste disposal. It has been confirmed that boreholes in the mine area are polluted and water flow patterns were done to identify aquifer connectivity.
Preliminary results showed no visible connectivity and the exercise will be repeated during the next rainy season. The Technical Committee for the Dundee Precious Metals-Tsumeb will continue to meet and discuss issues related to the operations of the Smelter and monitor progress with regards to the Cabinet decisions. The acid plant has been completed with a water and waste water treatment facility. The plan for surface water management in the mine area has been developed for implementation in the financial year.

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

Pollution control surveys and compliance monitoring continued throughout the year in all fourteen (14) regions. Capacity to operate and maintain wastewater treatment facilities remains a challenge for most local authorities and some industries. There is also no clarity on who is responsible for wastewater treatment facilities falling under some institutions such as (health, education and works) after decentralisation, which makes pollution control and compliance challenging. This dilemma needs to be addressed to prevent pollution.

The annual World Water and Wetlands Day Commemorations took place from 25 - 26 March 2015 at Kamutyonga Inland Fisheries Institute, Kavango East Region. The awareness creation event was held under the theme: Wetlands and Water for Sustainable Development.

Field excursions were conducted to the Shandikongolo Irrigation Scheme, Frans Dimbare Youth Development Centre, Popa falls and Mahango Game Park. Dr Samuel Mbambo, Honoroubale Governor for Kavango East Region delivered the keynote address on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry.

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

Divisional staff continued to be involved in the implementation of national and international river basins projects in the Okavango, Cuvelai-Etosha, Kunene, Orange-Fish, Omaruru, Zambezi and Upper Swakop. These include technical support and coordination of basin plans and project activities.

The division will continue to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

**Basin Management In Namibia**

Integrated Water Resources Management and Planning at basin and national level

For the purpose of IWRM implementation at basin level, during the 2013/2014 financial year, the established basin management committees (currently 8; lishana, Olushandja, Niipele and Tsumeb sub-basins, Okavango, Omaruru, and Orange-Fish basins) carried out functions as mandated in the Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2013. These functions were performed with financial and technical support of MAWF and these
include basin support office operations, awareness raising and promotion-see, waste management, pollution control and sanitation, etc.

The ministry hosted the annual basin management coordination and information sharing workshop at Out of Nature Country Lodge between 11 and 12 December 2013. Olushandja sub basin committee, co-hosted the World Wetland / Water Day 2014 in Outapi. No additional new BMCs were established during this financial year, however the Upper-Swakop basin management committee is to be accepted in the next financial year.

**International River Basin Commissions**

Namibia has a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries it shares rivers with.

**Orange – Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM)**

Namibia hosted and attended the ORASECOM Technical, Council and Ministers’ Meeting in Windhoek, where the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) was endorsed by the Ministers. Phase 3 of the development of an IWRM plan is completed and the final reports are available as hard copy and on the ORASECOM website (www.orasecom.org). Issues relating to the finance of ORASECOM were dealt with and budget approved. Namibia’s contribution to the operations of ORASECOM Secretariat to amount of N$ 500,000 was paid. The council meeting approved in principle the increase in country contributions based on the secretariat operational budget.

**Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM)**

Key activities of ZAMCOM for the period under review included various ZAMTEC meetings that were held in Harare, Zimbabwe and the appointment of ZAMCOM Executive Secretary. Other achievements were the advertisement and appointment of the Secretariat’s Programme Managers (Strategic Planning Manager; Information, and Communication Manager; Water Information and Knowledge Management System Manager and Finance, Administration and Human Resource Officer. The ZAMCOM Secretariat Headquarters were permanently re-located to Harare, Zimbabwe. ZAMCOM operational plan and a budget was prepared and approved. The National Stakeholder Coordination Committee was launched at Katima Mulilo.

**The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM)**

Various meetings were held in the Namibia. Organised and hosted the OKACOM Week and the 20th Anniversary for OKACOM. The OKACOM Human Resources & Operational Manual, Finance & Administration Manual, Procurement & Asset Disposal Manual were reviewed. The OKACOM 1994, OBSC Rules of Procedures and the 1997 Organisational structure were reviewed. OKACOM budgets were compiled and approved by commissioners.
Permanent Water Commission (PWC)

The Memorandum of Understanding on the principles of cooperation towards a water sharing agreement based on the principle of reasonable and equitable allocation from shared Lower Orange River still need to be considered by the two countries for signature.

The joint feasibility study for Noordoewer was advertised in newspapers in Namibia and South Africa. The tenders were evaluated and appointment done. The project consultants are expected to sign contracts in the next financial year.

Kunene River Permanent Joint Technical Committee (PJTC)

Several technical meetings were held to discuss technical issues around the Calueque Dam rehabilitation by Angola, upon request of the PJTC and following the misunderstanding with regards to how the rehabilitation project was carried out. This contention also impacted on the progress of the Kunene Transboundary Water Project. The Task Force Calueque developed proposal with regards to both projects, which will be submit to the PJTC Council for approval.

Cuvelai Watercourse Commission (CUVECOM)

The Agreement to establish a Cuvelai Watercourse Commission (CUVECOM) between Angola and Namibia has been finalised and is available in both English and Portuguese. The agreement is expected to be signed by the two Water Ministers during 2014/15 financial year.

Southern Africa Development Community SADC

SADC Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC) meetings were attended during the course of the year.

UNESCO IHP (International Hydrological Programme)

Namibia was elected on the council of the UNESCO-IHP. Currently there are 6 sub-Saharan African countries that are council members to the IHP (Namibia, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar and Mali). Namibia is in the vice chairmanship of the UNESCO IHP Finance Committee representing Africa. As vice-chair, Namibia has access to first-hand information and is well informed of the IHP Council and Programme activities and at better chances of negotiating for capacity building initiatives for their countries.

A Cabinet decision to implement the UNESCO Namibia Water Sector support Project was made in October 2015. The Namibian water sector support project commenced with the aim to build capacity in the water sector and development of an integrated flood and drought management for the Cuvelai-Etosha basin. The project came as a result of the 2010 UNESCO Road Map for Namibia to mitigate agent’s flood and drought disasters.

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. At the same time staff members continued to be trained through shared water commissions and SADC while others are involved in qualifying courses.

**Budget**

The total budget allocation for the fiscal year 2014/15 was N$ 90,797,000.00 and N$ 75,027,523.00 was spent. Development budget accounted for N$34,838,000 of which N$ 28,990,079.00 was spent; and operational budget allocation was N$ 55,959,000.00 and N$46,037,473.00 was spent. All together there was underspending of roughly 17%.
Objectives

To provide access to potable water supply and improved sanitation services in rural communal areas.
To coordinate urban and rural water supply and sanitation services.
To support the Office of the Prime Minister to provide water supply and sanitation services nationally, at times of flooding and drought.

Achievements

Coordination Activities

Four National Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) forum meetings were held and three Regional WATSAN Forums were established, namely; Erongo, Kavango West and Zambezi Regions. A Southern African Regional Conference was held on Community – Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
Operational Activities

Maintenance of Water infrastructures

The maintenance of more than 5 000 existing communal water points were carried out countrywide.

Private Water Connections

During the period under review, two thousand six hundred and five (2605) private connections were added to the existing fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty nine (15 396) private off takes in Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Oshana and Omusati regions. These connections are for households on existing pipeline schemes. This brings the total private off takes to seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy four (17 974) to date.

Human Resources and Staff Training

One hundred and sixty Rural Water and Sanitation Officers were trained in CLTS in all regions following the training of trainers.

Community Development and Training:

Communities triggered with CLTS in Ohangwena, Kavango East and Zambezi Regions. (Hanging Sentence) Community awareness arising on Sanitation health and hygiene education through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach was conducted in 13 regions. What does this mean?

Water Supply Subsidy Implementation:

It was observed during 2013 by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry that the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development was already working on its own policy on subsidising poor households in urban areas.

Discussions were held between officials of the two abovementioned ministries to discuss the origination of the different submissions to Cabinet by the two line ministries. The meetings were attended by the Director: Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination of Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry and the Director of Local and Regional Government Coordination in the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. It appeared that the submissions were drafted from different perspectives and that both originated from different Cabinet decisions. The meeting decided to put a task team of staff members from both ministries plus NAMWATER in order to consider the different submissions to Cabinet and to consolidate it into a proposed national policy on subsidy for water supply and other essential services for poor households in both urban and rural areas in Namibia.
The following actions were undertaken by the task Team: meetings were held during the year, a TOR was compiled and approved and Poverty profile documents of the National Planning Commission were studied, to determine the criteria on poor household definition.

It was decided to stand by the criteria as approved in submission from Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development to be applied in urban areas. All households with an income of less than N$1 200 will be subsidised by supplying 10 kilolitres per month free of charge.

Decision on criteria to be applied for rural households is still pending.

The Capital Budget:

The DWSSC 2014/15 appropriated capital budget was N$ 798,147,000 of which N$ 763, 131, 674 was spent. The breakdown against different cost centres was as follows:

- 92.4% of the Community Based Management vote allocation;
- 104.3% of the Rural Water Supply Coverage vote allocation;
- 97% of the Implementation of Decentralisation, Constituency Office Construction vote allocation;
- 96% of Construction of Large Dams vote allocation;
- 85% of the Desalination Bulk Water Supply to the Mines at the Coast vote allocation;
- 99% of the Construction of Dams, Traditional Wells and Pans vote allocation;
- and 96.3% of the Rural and Urban Sanitation vote allocation.

The Recurrent Budget

The DWSSC 2014/15 appropriated recurrent budget was N$ 176,791,000 of which N$ 169, 842,962. An overall expenditure for the DWSSC 2014/15 recurrent budget of 96% has been achieved, which is just outside the required 2% under, or over expenditure.

The expenditure per subdivision at the end of the financial year was as follows:

- Subdivision 001 (Remuneration) 90%;
- Subdivision 021 (DSA) 126%;
- Subdivision 022 (Materials and Supplies) 77%;
- Subdivision 023 (GRN Transport) 100%;
- Subdivision 024 (Utilities) 49%;
- Subdivision 025 (Maintenance Expenses) 72%;
- Subdivision 027 (Other Services and Expenses) 97%;
• Subdivision 101 (Furniture & Office Supplies) 75%;
• and subdivision 103 (Operational (incl. Water Supply) Equipment) 80%.

Development Activities

Construction of the Katima Mulilo – Ngoma Water Supply Scheme Phase 2 continued and the Onambutu Water Supply Scheme phase 6 was completed. Construction of the following water supply schemes commenced; Otjimbingwe Water Supply Project, Katima Mulilo – Kongola Water Supply Project phase 2, Omuntele pipeline extension and water supply pipeline to displaced communities in Kavango East Region.
Feasibility studies for the Iitapa - Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme, King Kauluma - Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme, Ondangwa and Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme have been completed.

Eighty two (82) water points were rehabilitated and one hundred and three (103) Boreholes installed as had been identified by all regions.
The construction of Tses Rural Water Extension Centre (RWEC) in the //Kharas Region is ongoing. The renovation of the RWECs in Aminius and Tallismanus in the Omaheke Region were both completed. Renovation of 3 staff houses, ministerial flats store and office, and new car bay construction was completed in Kunene Region.

The construction of sanitation facilities continues to contribute enormously to the development of sanitation infrastructure in different regions of the country. A total of 583 sanitation facilities were constructed in 11 regions during the period under review.

Twelve (12) earth dams constructed in 12 regions.

The Directorate is in the proses of procuring the Erongo Desalination from Areva for the supply of water to the mines and coastal towns.
Neckartal Dam

The establishment activities continued to take place during the year under review. These include the construction of temporary access roads, establishment of the quarry, excavation of the dam wall foundation and erection of plant. The temporary access roads are completed.

The establishment of the quarry is 95% complete and mining is in progress. Erection of plant both at the quarry and dam site is 80% complete. Excavation for the dam wall foundation is 70% complete, and this includes the left bank, right bank and river bed excavations. The clearing and grubbing of the area at the abstraction works is 60% complete.

Drought relief

The 2012/13 and 2013/2014 rainfall seasons in Namibia were very poor which resulted in serious drought conditions being experienced in most regions. This had a major impact in some of the NamWater operational areas such as the Cuvelai area. This impacted on both community drinking water and also livestock water supplies. Considerable efforts were made such as re-drilling of boreholes, installation of boreholes and water tanker delivery to ensure that water was available at all times.

In support of the Office of the Prime Minister, drought relief measures budgeted at over N$ 170 million were implemented by DWSSC in the following regions:
**RE – DRILLS OF THE DROUGHT RELIEF**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Dry Bhs</th>
<th>Successful Bhs</th>
<th>Total Drilled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erongo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardap</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunene</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohangwena</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaheke</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omusati</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otjozondjupa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oshikoto</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambezi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>153</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Projects**

**Namibian Red Cross**

The four year water supply and sanitation project which commenced in 1 May 2011 continued to be implemented in Kunene, Ohangwena and Kavango East and West Regions. It focuses on improved sanitation and hygiene practices in rural communities and schools, rehabilitation of existing or construction of new water points and establishment of Water Point Committees to ensure ownership and sustainability.

The total value of the project is € 3,850,000 of which the EC contribution is € 2,500,000 with the two International Red Cross partner organisations (Swedish and Flemish Red Cross) paid the remaining € 1,350,000.

**European Commission (EC)**

The 5 year Namibian Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme (NAWASA) 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 up to a total amount of € 36 million which includes a sum of € 1.4 million for technical assistance. The total amount of disbursement to the Ministry of Finance for the present financial year for both Water Supply and Sanitation was € 9 million.

In October 2013, under NAWASA, a technical assistance programme to support sanitation implementation in DWSSC commenced. The programme is due to be completed by April 2015.
Apart from the Namibian Red Cross programme, in 2013/14, the EC also supported two other projects, namely the development of water services in Keetmanshoop Municipality and the development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on sanitation and basic hygiene practices linked to the development of Communications Strategy to eliminate Open Defecation in Namibia funded by UNICEF.

**Spanish Development Cooperation**

A three-year agreement to provide sub sector budget support to improve sanitation services in rural communal areas with the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECID) was terminated prematurely by mutual agreement in 2013.

AECID also provided technical assistance for capacity development in the Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) Sector which will continue until May 2015. Implementation of the Sector Capacity Building Plan is well advanced to support coordination at national and regional levels, standards and qualifications development.

**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 and Kavango East and West regions. The programme is expected to continue until early 2015.

SAREP’s approach balances three pillars: biodiversity; water supply and sanitation; and marginalised rural livelihoods. The water supply and sanitation programme has been very active as follows:

- Improving water supplies in six villages in collaboration with the Denner Foundation and NamWater;
- Integrated regional WATSAN planning in Kavango East and West;
- Introduction of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in seven target communities in Zambezi and Kavango East regions;
- Practical Rural Water Information System (RUWIS) training in Kavango Region.

In general, the overall aim has been 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 to the WATSAN Sector in various rural programmes particularly for water supply, sanitation and health (WASH) related issues such as community health hygiene promotion, school health and hand washing promotion.
Technical assistance to DWSSC focused primarily on developing a communication strategy to eliminate open defecation (OD) throughout Namibia. Media resources were developed to support the OD campaign. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has also been supporting the WATSAN Sector on a school asset management infrastructure programme.

**Government of Finland**

Since 2011, the Government of Finland has supported the sustainable use of Namibia’s natural resources including WATSAN through its Fund for Local Cooperation Programme in Hardap and Karas. This included the assessment, viability and acceptance of different dry sanitation systems in rural areas and to strengthen the ability of local authorities to provide water supply and sanitation services to all their customers.

**Federal Republic of Germany**

The CuveWaters project has completed the testing of small-scale desalination facilities at two villages - Amarika and Akutsima in Omusati Region. The two plants have been donated to Government (MAWF) for operations and maintenance. The project has also constructed community sanitation, sewerage and treatment facilities in the informal settlement of Outapi town.

**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, Ohangwena, Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Oshikoto, Kavango and Kunene Regions under the 47 schools infrastructure programme.

Through the WASH Interventions in Schools (WinS) project a culture of WASH practices at schools has been developed through learners acting as agents for change that has already had a significant, measurable impact.

**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. Under phase I of the project, 129 resettlement farms have been rehabilitated country wide through the utilization of consultants under the supervision of RWD&P.
Assistance to the Namibian/German Special Initiative Programme

The provision of water supply services under the Namibian/German Special Initiative is supported by (RWD&P of DWSSC based upon a memorandum of understanding. The programme provides social and development support through local community committees that were disadvantaged during German Colonial times. They are located in 24 constituencies of the 7 regions of Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa.

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 its national school health programme (particularly the WASH component) which MoHSS is also carrying out in partnership with the MoE. This has included the following activities:

- The Global School Health Survey;
- Development of an Integrated School Health Development Policy and Strategy
- Strengthening the School Health Programme in Namibia. A three year project supported by the Government of Finland
OBJECTIVES

Core Functions

The core functions of the Directorate of Forestry may be categorised into the following:
- To establish, manage, utilise 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.

439 Awareness 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. The regional staff conducted farms inspection especial in commercial farms for those applied for permits to harvest wood for charcoal, firewood, poles and droppers production. A total of 355 farms were inspected and given permits for harvesting those products requested. Some of the areas visited in Omaheke area Onderombapa, Okomukaru, Otjiungukua, Otjorukune, Corridors 1-13 and Otjomungwendi Villages in Aminius Constituency.
In the Khomas Region, the district forestry officials conducted farm inspections at Farm Dubis, Number 556 and Farm Blumfelde, Number 95 because the owners intend to produce charcoal from Acacia mellifera species which encroached the farmland, while in Hardap, farm inspections at Hatsamas #92, Naruchas #254, Hohewarte #82, Kransneus #219, Nauasspoort, Arovlei, Kowas, Garib #28, farm inspections at Autabib #880, Rooiwal-west #383, Ghobab-east #381, Uitkoms #348 and Mooiplaas #2976. In //Karas District Forestry Office conducted farm inspections at Nonah, Waldsee #91 and Mooifontein #50 in Bethanie, Blydewerwaght, Rooi Koppe and Goedgevonden in Karasburg area.

A total of 18,816 permits were issued for utilising forest products, while 89 fines were issued to persons illegally transporting or harvesting forest products. A total of 436 roadblocks, 685 resource inspections and 468 patrols were conducted.

About 57,686.9 tons of firewood; 108,737 tons of charcoal; 11 m3 of timber; 399,568 droppers; 110,103 poles, Planks m3, 756 woodcarving pieces and 20 tons of Mopane roots were legally removed from the forests. While 1,246.1 tons of firewood; 2,863 droppers; 3,849, 1,080 tons of charcoals, 304 m3 of planks and 275 woodcarving pieces were confiscated from people as a result of not having legal supporting documentations, therefore contravened the Forest Act.

Fig. 3 Confiscated poles at Omakange, Opuwo district
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. Regional staff members attended several inter-sectoral meetings. A total of 33 RDCC, CDC and CACOC meetings were attended in the region to discuss issues at regional levels including the meeting by Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) aimed at explaining corruption practices that might be encountered within Departments or offices and to differentiate Labour cases from the ACC cases.

National Arbor Day was celebrated in all regions across the country. The Tree of the Year, Diospyros lycioides, commonly known as the blue-bush, was promoted with the theme “Plant trees that promote indigenous knowledge,” for healthy teeth, plant blue-bush”. The events were highlighted by tree planting activities that took place at various locations. The Directorate also took part in promotional exhibitions such as Windhoek Agricultural Show, Rundu trade fair, Okahandja Tourism Expo, Ongwediva Annual Trade Fair and the Olufuko Festivals.

**Project 2: Community Forestry**

Community-based forest management is of paramount importance to the forest management in communal area where forest resources are shared by inhabitant. In carrying out such mandate, the regions were engaged in preparation and implementing milestones as indicated in the community forestry guidelines namely developing Constitutions, integrated management plans, by-laws and consulted Legal Assistance Centre for inputs on legal issues. The community forests such as Ondjou was assisted in developing the constitutions and by-laws, while M’Kata, Nyae –Nyae and N#aqna were assisted to develop the operational plans to ensure transparency and accountability.

In the same vain, the community forests held their annual general meetings. During these meetings, achievements and constraints were highlighted.

Three Community Based Forest Management Units were established and trained in fire management at Gamm, N#agna and Nyae Nyae area. The Ondjou CF and M’kata CF management committees were then trained on the roles and responsibilities. Moreover, a collaborative meeting was held with community forest committees covered in the community forestry project operation area at Tsumkwe. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the donor funded projects to the public, find ways of collaboration in order to avoid the implementation of overlapping activities being by different projects such as NNDF, Nam Parks, MET and CFNII.

Directorate has assisted the M’kata community forest with the transportation of the Acacia pods to Grootfontein for marketing in an effort of promoting income generation to communities. The M’kata community forest office is also now operational and the call interested companies or individuals to harvest firewood from the community forest was published in the newspapers and evaluation completed.

The Namibia Forested Land project started in December 2014 to support community based forest management in the 13 hotspots in Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, Kunene, Omusati, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Oshana region
and started with inception workshops and meetings. The 13 hotspots were supported with quart bikes for the fast tracking of the implementation of the activities.

Okongo Community forestry FMC held their Annual General Meeting at Omauni camp site to report previous year achievements and FY 2015/16 workplan to community and other stakeholders. A meeting was conducted with headmen of Okongo/Omufituwekuta community forest area and stakeholders discussed illegal expansion of farms and new fields in community forests.

The meeting agreed that there is a great need to protect and manage community forest for grazing and conservation of natural resource to improve community livelihoods. The other meeting with village headmen residing in Okongo community forest discussed the decision taken by traditional authority to put on hold issuing customary land right certificates to villages residing in Okongo Community Forest (CF). The meeting also discussed grazing management and forest fire prevention.

Various community forests, forest management committee (FMC) together with technical staff from Kavango West and East and Zambezi region were supported and took exposure trip to Okongo Community Forest to learn more on farming with guinea fowls. The FMCs mobilized the communities to participate in clearing of fire cut lines as income generating activities (total amount of N$702 750.00 was paid in Kavango east).

The communities were provided with firefighting equipment to fight fire in case it occurred. 19 Gazettement certificates were handed over to gazettement community forests of 2012. The block permits to harvest timber, firewood were issued to community forests such as Ncumucara, Ncamangoro and Mbeyo while the Katope was given a provisional permission to harvest firewood and was supported with machine to process firewood to generate income for community. Forest management Committee were trained in their role and responsibly, Devil’s claw post harvesting and monitoring training, fire management and beekeeping.

The community forest management committee generated income from various income generating activities namely from devil claws, selling of poles and droppers, firewood, issuing of permits, thatch grasses, craft shop (wood carvings), fire cut lines a total of N$1,596,835.00.

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

The purpose of this project is to investigate the viability of planting trees and establishment of orchards in the country so as to increase good nutrition through fruit production, poverty reduction and create an opportunity for industrial development through agro-processing for example fruit juice-making, fruit drying, canning and others. The Division has raised 22 251 seedlings and collected 318.88 kg of seeds during the reporting period.

The tender No A1/18/1-24/2014 for supply and delivery of planting materials for tree seedlings production was prepare, approved by ministerial tender committee, advertise, evaluated and sent to the Tender Board for approval and award, was sent back for re-evaluation; awaiting approval and award by tender board.

The Directorate collected 908.68 kg of seeds of various tree species and mostly mangoes.
A total of 173,791 seedlings were produced of which 67,645 were sold and 25,527 were donated to government ministries, churches, schools, community projects, non-profitable organizations, as well as communal and resettlement farmers, while 12,915 seedlings were planted in 32.3 ha by DoF in existing and new orchards country wide. 19.8 mangoes, papaya, guava and citrus were harvested in orchards and 13.3 sold and generated N$98,097.00 income for the state.

Arbor Day as a national event was celebrated throughout the country and District Forestry offices organised the event. In Khomas regions the Windhoek District Forestry Office has celebrated Arbor Day at Khomastura Secondary School, where 24 teachers, 400 learners and 20 DoF staff attended. The special advisor to the Governor delivered keynote speech on behalf of the Khomas Governor.
Tree planting was led by the Special Advisor to the Governor of Khomas region shown in the photo below left and the School Principal in the photo on the right.

Fig. 6 Special advisor to the Governor of Khomas Region and the Principal of the Khomastura School planting a tree, from left to right.

Existing woodlots and orchards of 490 ha were maintained and the following operations were carried out namely pruning, ploughing, and spot weeding, watering and pest control.

Fig 7  (a) Orchard at Soutput in //Karas region                              (b) M’Kata Community Forest orchard
Project 4: Forest Protection and Conservation

A total of 89 days were spent on fire awareness campaigns to educate communities on fire prevention, protection and control, and also to sensitise communities on management of forest/veld fires and encourage them to participate in clearing of fire breaks.

Fire incidences occurred and destroyed a total area of 4.8 million b.v. 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 make it possible to respond to fire outbreaks and the suppression thereof within sufficient time of its occurrence.

![Fig. 8 Cutline cleared at Opuwo](image)

Fire breaks have been constructed in most fire prone areas in order to control the spreading of wild fires. Various firefighting equipment and tools were purchased to be used in fire suppression, namely face shields, GPSs, pressure fire pumps, fire beaters, firefighting protection overalls, gloves, safety boots, knap sacks and 10 firefighting LDV vehicles fitted with accessories and water tanks and tools were purchased to assist in firefighting in the regions at a cost of N$6.5 million. A Tender F1/18/1-53/2014 for the supply and delivery of firefighting equipment and protective clothing was prepare, approved and awarded. The ministry engaged local people to clear fire break in fire prone areas and about 3,602 km of firebreaks cleared, means 36,020,000ha protected against fire and were constructed at a cost of N$ 5,326,040.00 involving 1,362 people (243 women and 1,119men).

State Forest in Zambezi Region was inventoried and the report is available and will be used to prepare the management plan of the forest.
A total of 241 days were spent on the removal of problematic bees. 179 Swarm or bee colonies were relocated various departmental and community apiaries. 15 DoF staff members and private people (Telecom and Regional Council staff) were trained on beekeeping in Hardap region. Katima Mulilo harvested honey of about 47,8 litres from departmental apiary, bottled and sold to public generated N$6,140.00.

Fig. 9. Otjiwarongo departmental apiary

Project 5: Wood Industry Promotion

The tender to lease firewood marketing outlets prepared and approved by Ministerial tender committee waiting approval to award by Tender Board.

Project 6 De-bushing programme

The programme was initiated with the aim to increase agricultural land productivity and accessibility to the Ministry’s infrastructure and contribute to employment creation opportunities especially for the youth. A total of 2 650 ha cleared, costing N$7, 5 million in the government owned farms involving 1 026 people.
Project 7: Forest Research

Research trials:

The Subdivision Forest Research has managed to maintain and apply treatments to all its field-based research trials. These trials are the Makambu and Kanovlei fire trials, Terminalia coppicing trial, Ziziphus mauritiana (Chinee apple / Indian plum) species trial, Marula germplasm multiplication trial, and Phenological studies of Annona senegalensis (Africa custard apple).

The main aim of the Makambu and Kanovlei fire trials is to test the effect of different fire regimes (fire applied at different times if the year) on the tree and shrub as well as grass growth patterns. For the Terminalia coppicing trial, the main aim of this trial is to test the coppicing ability of Terminalia sericea by applying different pruning methods.

For the Ziziphus mauritiana species trial, the main aim is to test the ability of this species (original from Malawi) to grow under our climatic conditions. The trial was planted at Eunda in Omusati region. In the case of the Marula germplasm multiplication trial, the main aim of this trial is to determine the ability of marula to be propagated through grafting.

In addition to the above-mentioned trials, two new trials were established in the northern and southern parts of Namibia. They are the baseline survey and vegetative propagation of Strychnos cocculoides in the Kavango West and Ohangwena regions, and the frost and drought resistant species trial in the Hardap and Karas regions. The aim of the Strychnos cocculoides trial was to determine the best mother trees in consultation with the community members. These mother trees were then used for vegetation propagation. In the case of the drought and frost resistant species trial, the main aim is to identify tree species of specific value that can survive the harsh environmental conditions in Namibia. 432 Seedlings were planted during this exercise consisting of Salt bush, Kei Apple, Anna Tree, Orange, Naartjie and Real Olive.

Forest Monitoring and Mapping

In the case of the Subdivision Forest Monitoring and Mapping, all monthly burnt area reports as well as the daily fire bulletins were produced as scheduled and distributed. These maps give a clear indication where veld fires occurred. All other maps such as the State forest vegetation map for Caprivi State Forest, Community Forest zone maps and Fire cutline priority area maps were produced. With regards to GPS/GIS training to regional staff members, the training was conducted at Ongwediva, Epukiro and Otjiwarongo district office where 24 staff members were trained all together.

The Directorate of Forestry has attended the UNFCCC twentieth session of the conference of the parties (COP 20) and tenth session of the conference of the parties, 30 November to 13 December 2014, Lima, Peru.

National Forest Inventory
The Section National Forest Inventory has carried out forest inventories in the Caprivi State Forest and also conducted Forest Inventory training at Rundu and Ongwediva District offices involving 19 trainees. The section also successfully carried out a forest assessment of carbon emissions on Mopane Forests/Woodlands in North Western Namibia.

**Project 8: Human Resource Development and Organisational Effectiveness**

After the new structure came into effect from 01 August 2014, the Division Forest Research has undergone a substantive change in that the Section National Forest Inventory has been transferred to the Divisions Forest Management Northern Regions and Central and South Regions. The Subdivision National Botanical Research Institute was transferred to this Division from the Directorate of Agriculture Research and Training.

A fifth research station was added to the Subdivision Forest Research after Iiheke yaNakele was transferred from the Division Forest Management. While Division Forest Management was divided into two divisions: Northern regions with six new sub-section and one subdivision and Division Central South regions with eleven sub-stations and one subdivision.
### 1.8 Effective human resource development

#### 1.8.1 Recruitment, promotion, transfers, retirement and losses

*Table 1. Staff members recruited, promoted and transferred*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Member</th>
<th>Recruitment</th>
<th>Promotion</th>
<th>Transfer</th>
<th>Duty station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feliciana Haiduwa</td>
<td>Senior Forester</td>
<td>Gobabis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Kandume</td>
<td>Senior Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek NFI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natanael Amadhila</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes S. Niipale</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisias Tjaveondja</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>Okahandja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulus Shikongo</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esmerialda Strauss</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>NBRI- Windhoek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreas Nikodemus</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek NFI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Shikomba</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek NFI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia Shinyala</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek NFI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmi Auala</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirjam N. Kaholongo</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Ongwediva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justina Shilulu</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Outapi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elikana Popyeninawa</td>
<td>Forester</td>
<td>Eenhana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicia Kayofa</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennety Mapenzi</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Okongo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josenia Wedeinge</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Okahandja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasarus Gregorious</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Onesi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krekensia Kamati</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Tsandi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M Nghiilewanga</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Okahao</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennie Kakondo</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Okangwati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebby Mutanekelwa</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Ongwediva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Banda</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Ongwediva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristofina Kambala</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Eenhana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Petrus</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Ongha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Kasera</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Siya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivian Tabo</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Sibbinda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirjam Likando</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Grootfontein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucia Haufiku</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Outjo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottile Nghipangelwa</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Omaruru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulus Ambinga</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Karasburg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Shilunga</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthia Sitwala</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Rehoboth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendrick Vissage</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Mariental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Ferdinant</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Keetmanshoop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavetuna Akhas</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Okahandja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hileni Heita</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Hamoye</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Muyenga</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td>Kanovlei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Staff Member Recruitment Promotion Transfer Duty station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Member</th>
<th>Recruitment</th>
<th>Promotion</th>
<th>Transfer</th>
<th>Duty station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magdalena Andreas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onayena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Ausiku</td>
<td>F/Ranger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongwediva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immanuel Kauluma</td>
<td>F/Ranger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keetmanshoop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celestine Mukoya</td>
<td>F/Ranger</td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nkurenkuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Amutenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iiheke yaNakele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Simataa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Technician</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ngoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abel Aushona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snr F/Tech</td>
<td>Eenhana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Siseho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snr F/Tech</td>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Otsub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C/Forester</td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Songoro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Mushaukwa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Safety and Security</td>
<td></td>
<td>Labourer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floriana Paulus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iiheke yaNakele</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Valombola</td>
<td>F/Technician</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DARD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Staff members Losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff member</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Retired</th>
<th>Deceased</th>
<th>Duty station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magdalena yaKasita</td>
<td>Chief Forester</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markus L. Hamusira</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Siya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aina Filippus</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Engombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonas Ndago</td>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Katjiputu</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Talismans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesag Ananias</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Otjiwarongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mateus Maxita</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frans Ndalengelwe</td>
<td>Workhand</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onankali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrus Eliakim</td>
<td>Watchman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Onankali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Nelundu</td>
<td>Watchman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outapi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.8.2 Training/Human resource development

- Ms Lea Iipinge completed her study (BSc forestry) at Muzuzu University in Malawi
- Mr Fillemom Kayofa completed MSc. For Forest science at University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.
- Ms Laimi Mwiikinghi, Mr Karupu and Mr Ngheedekwa continuing with their study at Sokoine University in Tanzania, BSc. Degree in Forestry.
- Ms Lisao continuing with her study a Master of Science in Tree Breeding at University of Pretoria, South Africa.
- Mr Junias Endjala was awarded a scholarship to study, BSc in Forestry at University of Copper belt, Zambia
- Ms Selma Elago was awarded a scholarship to study MSc. In Forestry at University of Stellenbosch.
- Ms Hileni Heita was awarded a scholarship to study towards B. Hon in Forestry
• Mr Mubita Chaka (Chief Forest Technician) has enrolled with Polytechnic of Namibia for a part-time MSc.
• Ms W. Sechogele (Administrative Assistant), still continuing with their studies – Diploma in Forestry at University of Namibia, Ogongo campus.
• Various short courses and in-service training were conducted and attended by forestry staff, namely beekeeping, fire management, stock control, revenue collection, financial management, forest inventory, GPS, and nursery management techniques
• Training on report writing was attended by DoF staff at NIPAM for five days.
• Training on Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa through Social Forestry was attended in Kenya.

1.8.3 Meetings and workshops

• Lisias Tjaveondja, was on a high-level delegation with our Honourable Deputy Minister and Director of Forestry, where he presented some research findings at the “International Symposium on Sustainable Forest Management “(SIMFOR 2014), in Pinar del Rio, Cuba
• Forester- Selma Elago, attended the IUFRO, World Congress, at Salt Lake City, USA, and do a presentation on the socio-economic importance of indigenous fruit trees in Namibia.
• Fire management meeting attended at Swakopmund
• A workshop on cooperate governance and risk management attended at Swakopmund and Otjiwarongo respectively.
• Staff attended Annual planning meetings
• Workshop on the popularization of the Africa public Service Charter attended
• Annual Sectoral Execution Planning workshop attended.

1.9.4. Effective asset management

The Directorate purchased 10 LDV vehicles to be used in firefighting and fitted with accessories. Vehicle log summaries were completed monthly and submitted in time.
1.9.5 Revenue collected and banked

Table 3: Revenue generated from seedlings sales, permits, forest products, honey and fruits sales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seedlings</td>
<td>76,796.00</td>
<td>117,877.00</td>
<td>159,857.00</td>
<td>163,069.00</td>
<td>517,599.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits</td>
<td>605,967.00</td>
<td>210,396.00</td>
<td>246,151.00</td>
<td>339,538.00</td>
<td>1,402,052.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>30,721.00</td>
<td>37,589.00</td>
<td>30,609.00</td>
<td>233,786.00</td>
<td>332,705.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>713,484.00</td>
<td>365,862.00</td>
<td>436,617.00</td>
<td>736,393.00</td>
<td>2,252,356.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.0 Developmental Achievements

1. Gobabis Forestry Office completed and final payment done.
2. Onankali Security Guard office completed
3. Outjo Security Guard office completed
4. Staff accommodation at Bukalo, Sibbinda and Siya completed
5. Extension of Sibbinda office and storeroom completed
6. Two units bachelor flats at Mukwe completed.
7. Renovation of staff accommodation at Onayena 100% completed
8. Office construction and staff accommodation at Onesi completed
9. Construction of one unit flats at Onankali completed
10. Ongha twin house staff house at 90% completed
11. Extension of Okakarara office, outside toilets and twin house at Okakarara completed.
12. Opuwo twin house completed.
13. Drawing plans for Onankali and Omafo office architectural drawing plans 100% completed
14. New nursery established at Sibbinda (Fig.), Karasburg Forestry Office, Gobabis forestry Office, Onesi Forestry Office completed and functional.
15. Six houses (Figure 1) were completed at Kanovlei Forestry Research Station. One truck shelter completed at Kanovlei Forestry Research Station.
16. The office building at Hamoye Forestry Research station was extended to accommodate more office staff.
17. Ablution facilities were constructed for staff members residing at the national Forestry Research Centre in Okahandja. They used to share one set of facilities.
18. Five staff houses in Okahandja have been renovated during this financial year of which two were financed by the Directorate of general Services.
19. Three water tank stands with 10 000L tanks each (Figure 3) were erected at Kanovlei Forestry Research station to relieve the issue of water shortage in the absence of electricity.
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, MARKETING AND ADMINISTRATION
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 and Business Development (DPBD) continued to carry out policy review, coordinate the strategic planning processes, monitor and evaluate development programmes for the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) as well as coordinate sectoral planning. To that effect, the Directorate has finalised the review of the National Agricultural Policy (1995) and submitted the Draft Namibia Agriculture Policy to Cabinet for consideration and approval.

The Directorate compiled and submitted the 2014/15 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. In addition to this reporting, the Directorate Monitored and Evaluated (M&E) 11 Capital Projects as well as the Rain-fed Crop Production Programme. The purpose of internal Ministerial M&E is to verify progress against information provided for in capital project progress report and NDP4 bi-annual report.

The directorate also coordinated and compiled the technical paper and the budget motivation which was discussed in Parliament on the 5 May 2015. Moreover, the DPBD coordinated the Ministerial Development Budget process and submitted the capital projects information for the 2015/16-2017/18 financial years to the National Planning Commission. The Development Budget contains information on planned activities for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as well as their budgeted amount and reporting on the past achievements.

The directorate continued to coordinate the planning for the agriculture, water and forestry sub-sectors at large. During the period under review, the directorate finalised and launched the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Strategic Plan for 2012/13-2016/17 on 1 August 2014. 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 outcomes and subsequently to the overall NDP4 goals. In an effort to facilitate the planning and reporting of the agriculture and forestry as well as water and sanitation sectors, the Directorate coordinated a three day stakeholder’s consultation workshop in Windhoek.

The purpose was to formulate agriculture & forestry and water & sanitation, annual sectoral execution plans (ASEP) for 2015/16 as well as reporting on the second bi-annual for the 2014/15 ASEP for the abovementioned sectors. The ASEP plan and report was submitted to National Planning Commission as per NDP4 reporting guideline and subsequently to Cabinet for discussion. The directorate also coordinated and compiled the first bi-annual report of the 2014/15 ASEP for the Agriculture and Forestry as well as Water and Sanitation sectors.

The Ministry finalised the Namibia Food Safety Policy, which will ensure food safety for all consumers in the Republic of Namibia, and provide sufficient food safety guarantees on all food products traded nationally, or exported to other countries.
The Ministry gazetted Agro Marketing and Trade Agency as an Agent to assist the Namibian Agronomic Board in matters pertaining to marketing, processing and distribution of agronomic products in line with the Agronomic Industry Act 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992) on 1st August 2014. In addition, the Ministry gazetted the change in agronomic levies on production, retail and imports. The Agronomic Industry Bill was submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration.

The directorate appointed consultants to carry out the feasibility studies in piggery production and value addition in meat.

The ministry continued to review the Meat Industry Act 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981) in order to align it to the current policy intentions of Government to develop the livestock industry to the benefit of all stakeholders. Specific amendments to the Act were submitted to the Secretariat for Cabinet Committee on Legislation for consideration.

In addition, the ministry is reviewing the regulatory framework for the livestock and livestock products in Namibia. Standards compliance and coordinated marketing facilitation are essential to successful livestock production and trade, as we have learnt from the current beef export subsector. Implementation of these systems requires a facilitative regulatory framework, which ensures all role players do their part, and assures Namibia’s trading partners’ of food safety. In this regard, this project has been designed to review current regulatory framework, particularly of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry as well as the State-Owned Enterprises currently involved in facilitating animal production and marketing, and propose changes necessary to facilitate the whole animal production sector.

The Draft Bill of the Meat Company of Namibia as well as Draft By-Laws of the sui generis Cooperative, the Livestock Producers’ Co-operative was discussed by the Cabinet Committee on Legislation and was referred to the Legislative Drafters for further inputs and legal scrubbing. If successful, Government will be able to effectively monitor the operations of the Meat Company of Namibia. In addition, livestock producers, especially communal farmers, will have a fair share from the sale of their livestock through their cooperative as a shareholder in the Meat Company of Namibia.

The ministry continues to administer the rebate facilities for wheat and dairy products through issuing import permits for such products. The rebate facility allows limited quantities of dairy products and wheat to be imported into Namibia from outside SACU duty free. The quotas allocated to Namibia are from time to time determined according to the national demand of the commodities imported under the rebate facility. One of the conditions is that all rebated commodities should not be re-exported into the SACU member countries. SACU has allocated to Namibia a quota of 80,000 tons (t) (wheat), 400 t (Butter), 300 t (Cheese), 700 t (Skimmed Milk Powder) as well as 400 t (Whole Milk Powder). Utilisation of this quota by the grain and dairy industries has been satisfactory.
The ministry participated in various national and SACU consultation meetings in preparation for the Tripartite Free Trade Area trade negotiations between 26 Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – East African Community (EAC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade, Rules of Origin, among others. Namibia has adopted regional integration as a long term political and economic strategy. Therefore, Namibia took a lead to be among the countries that signed the TFTA Agreement during the 3rd Tripartite Summit in Sharm-El Sheikh, Egypt although there are still some outstanding elements that will be concluded within a period of 12 months before the agreement is operationalized. The TFTA Agreement will provide market access to 600 million consumers. The TFTA is expected to be a building block towards the Continental Free Trade Area by the indicative year 2017.

The ministry continued to participate in trade negotiations regarding the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the European Union (EU) and the SADC EPA Group. The SADC-EPA Group and the European Union focused on Agricultural Market Access, Rules of Origin, and Services and Investment. Namibia has made commendable progress in successfully negotiating the SADC – EU EPA and safeguarding Namibia’s developmental policy space. Furthermore, the Agreement has been initialed, marking the formal end of the negotiations and freezing the text. Hereafter, the 750 pages long Agreement is being legally checked and verified by technical officials assisted by the legal experts.

The ministry attended SADC Council of Ministers and preceding meetings which discussed the strategy and roadmap for industrialization in the Region. The strategy roadmap will assist the region to accelerate industrialization and achieve socio-economic transformation through value addition and beneficiation of its adverse natural resources. The Council and preceding meetings will review progress made in implementing the summit decisions on industrialisation and also to consider key issues emanating from the interim report especially trade liberalisation in Africa and the region as well as the flood situation which has bearing on agriculture development and trade in the SADC Region.

The ministry facilitated the implementation of the Livestock Marketing Incentive Scheme for the Northern Communal Areas. During the period under review N$ 12 million was transferred to Meatco, which was paid out to 3 504 farmers.

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 the following agreements:

- Memorandum of Understanding between Namibia and Serbia on cooperation in the field of agriculture and water resources management.
- Tripartite Agreement on South-South Cooperation between Namibia and China and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.
The implementation of these agreements is expected to contribute the growth of the Namibian economy in general, but in particular to development of the agricultural sector.

As part of the AMIS implementation program, the Directorate in collaboration with the Information Technology (IT) Division have successfully completed the AMIS awareness campaign within MAWF. This campaign was arranged in the forms of providing information about AMIS as well as conduct refresher trainings to the focal persons in the regions.

The DPBD in conjunction with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) completed the 2013/2014 Agricultural Census, covering the communal and commercial sectors in the country. The report of this census (both communal and commercial sectors) is expected to be released during the next financial year (2015/2016). The Directorate with its cooperating partners in food security monitoring assessments, continued with its objective of assessing the crop and food security situation as well as the availability of agricultural inputs at regional and household levels.

Three agro-assessments in six crop growing regions were successfully conducted during the period under review. The main crop assessment was done in May/June 2014. The assessment noted that crop estimates for the year under review showed an improvement better than the previous season, but still below average for the communal producing areas, while commercial areas recorded a bumper harvest. It was further reported that, the household food security had improved following a better harvest received, but was expected to weaken by end of December 2014.

The Agricultural Inputs and Household Food Security Monitoring Assessment was carried out in November 2014 to determine the availability of agricultural inputs at household and regional levels and to find out the preparedness of farmers for the 2014/15 cropping season. The result of this assessment indicated that, basis inputs and services were in place and reasonably adequate, despite a slight delay in the onset of the rainfall season.

The Crop Prospects and Household Food Security Assessment was conducted in February/March 2015. This assessment was aimed at providing an overview and provisional estimates of production and planted area. The results of this assessment indicated that, the country was experiencing severe drought conditions. To this effect, it was noted that crop estimates indicated that, all the dry land crop producing regions (both commercial and communal sectors) are expecting poor crop harvest which is below average and lower than the 2013/2014 season’s harvest.

The DPBD through the Division of Co-operative Development and Regulation (DCDR) continued to administer the Co-operatives Act 1996, (Act 23 of 1996) and created an enabling environment for Co-operatives development in Namibia. The division is responsible for facilitating the development of Co-operatives and Co-operative activities in all the economic sectors of the country.
During the period under review, Co-operative businesses were involved in economic activities such as livestock marketing, crop production, sewing and tailoring, savings and credit, small mining, 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 oil processing from indigenous plants such as Marula, Kalahari melon and Ximenia.

The vital role played by cooperatives in improving the livelihoods of many people within the Namibian economy, especially the rural people cannot be over-emphasized. Co-operative businesses, wherever they exist have managed to bring marketing and supply services closer to their members as well as non-members in various communities.

They are also the catalysts for the provision of access to savings and credit facilities to their members, farming input and implements in many rural communities, as well as employment and income generating opportunities to many households.

During the period under review, Twelve (11) new co-operatives were provisionally registered. These are:

- Warmbad Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- Lyetu Nalitungwe Namibia Co-operative Ltd.
- Mashingangombe Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- #Eseb Prosopis Co-operative Ltd.
- Nguti Co-operative Ltd.
- Witvlei Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- Ohama-yongwe Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- Onghalulu Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- #Eseb Youth Bakery Co-operative Ltd.
- Mashandilo Co-operative Ltd.
-

The business plans of the following five (5) cooperatives were received for review by the DCDR. The finalization of these plans would enable the Co-operatives to apply for full registration:

- Nderura Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
- !Haib Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
• Puika Mo Farmers’ Co-operative Ltd.
• Ondoneno Top-Breeders Co-operative Ltd.
• NANTU- Likwafela Co-operative Ltd.

The Co-operative College, which is a set of courses offered by the DCDR, is established to provide education and training to co-operative members, employees and stakeholders in co-operative development. During the period under review, the co-operative college conducted foundation bookkeeping training for Savings and Credit Association (SCAs) operating under co-operatives in the North Central Regions. A total of sixty four (64) members representing fifty six (56) SCAs were trained.

The DCDR, as part of its communication strategy conducted awareness creation meetings on the co-operative concept and principles. The awareness creation meetings were conducted with the assistance of the respective Regional Council offices, in the Hardap, //Kharas, Omaheke, Caprivi, Erongo, Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Omusati, Oshana and Ohangwena Regions. In addition, the DCDR also facilitated networking workshops for Co-operatives which took place in Rundu, Gobabis, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Ongwediva and Keetmanshoop.

The DCDR continued to provide accounting and audit services to registered co-operatives as “auditor of last resort” during the year under review. These services are provided to co-operatives that are not in a position to afford the highly priced accounting and audit services of professional audit firms. During the period under review, completion of books and audit sessions were conducted in //Kharas, Kavango and the North Central Regions, and a total number of fourteen (14) Co-operatives were assisted.

The DCDR facilitates two loan guarantee funds. These are administered by Agribank and Bank Windhoek for agricultural and non-agricultural co-operatives respectively. The purpose of the loan guarantee funds is to enable viable co-operative businesses in need of funding but without collateral to access credit from these two (2) financial institutions.

During the period under review, four (4) co-operatives were able to access credit through the loan guarantee fund for agricultural co-operatives. The loan guarantee fund for agricultural co-operatives is also used to guarantee production loans advanced by Agribank to small scale farmers at the Green Schemes.
1. Objective

The main objective of the Directorate of General Services is to provide corporate support services to the other directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) of which the specific objectives are to:

- Ensure effective Ministerial Financial Management;
- Ensure efficient Internal Audit Services;
- Ensure efficient provision of Auxiliary Services;
- Administer Human Resources efficiently and effectively;
- Ensure efficient Ministerial Information Communication Technology Services;
- Efficiently mainstream Employee Wellness, HIV & AIDS.

2. Operational Activities

The operational activities which fall under the Directorate of General Services are:

- Finance
• Internal Audit
• Public Relations
• Human Resources
• Auxiliary Services
• Information Technology (IT)
• Employee Wellness & HIV/AIDS Programme

2.1 Major Achievements During The Period Of 2014/2015

2.1.1 Finance

• During the period under review, the Finance Division facilitated the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) of Daily Subsistence and Travelling allowance (DSA), Accounts Payable and Payroll payments successfully.
• Money for restructured new posts were transferred promptly.
• The total overall budget expenditure rates for both operational and capital budget during the 2014/15 financial year are 93.63%.

2.1.2 Internal Audit

• Financial and administration audits were successfully conducted at all MAWF offices in the 14 regions, with the exception of Hardap region.
• Sub-receivers of revenue for the Ministry in all 14 regions were trained to mitigate the risk of cash losses and to improve compliances with policies, rules and regulations and procedures.
• 80% Compliance with policies within MAWF.
• 85% of management members and Middle management as well as supervisors were trained to implement Enterprise Based Risk Management in the Ministry.
• During the period under review, the Ministry managed to reduce the claim against the State resulting from vehicle accident paid out to one.
• The Advisory Committee for Loss Control successfully finalized 76.14% of reported cases during the period of 2014/15.

2.1.3 Public Relations

• The Public Relations Sub-division co-ordinated the ministry’s events as well as the compilation and printing of MAWF quarterly newsletters and annual report.
2.1.4 Human Resource (HR)

- The Ministry successfully finalised the restructuring process to the right-size for efficient and effective execution of its mandate and was implemented from 01 August 2014.
- Human Resources division continues to administrate the conditions of service which include; remuneration system, leaves, retirement and GIPF claims of deceased staff members.
- Budgeted vacant posts were filled.
- Public service reforms through the implementation of training on performance management system for staff members at all levels were facilitated.
- The implementation of the (three) 3 year Ministerial Affirmative Action Plan in compliance with the Affirmative Action Act was facilitated and the ACC Report. Affirmative Action Sensitization staff meetings were also conducted in eight regions.

2.1.5 Auxiliary Services

- Utility services were rendered to 212 ministerial offices in all 14 regions.
- Security services at 212, MAWF offices country wide were provided during the period under review.
- 48 tenders were approved through the Tender Board of Namibia to procure goods and services for the Ministry.
- 103 new vehicles were acquired to provide transport for ministerial operations.
- Quarterly ministerial newsletters and annual reports were successfully published.
- Responses to the media on ministerial related issues as well as press releases were promptly dealt with.
- Livestock stock takings were conducted at all 13 research stations that keep livestock as well as stock taking at all ministerial offices in the 14 regions

2.1.6 Information Technology (IT)

- 18 offices in different regions were provided with computer network infrastructure to enable access to Ministerial internet and intranet system.
- New computer software licenses for the Ministry were acquired.
- Staff training on share point to staff members that populate the ministerial website was conducted successfully.
2.1.7 Employee Wellness & HIV/AIDS Programme

- Fresh “N” Fit employee wellness programme has been rolled out to the remaining (two) 2 regions.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials and condoms were distributed to regional offices quarterly as planned.
- Quarterly awareness creation sessions on HIV/AIDS and wellness issues (Cancer, Blood pressure, Cholesterol and Diabetics) were conducted.
- The Strategic Plan for Agriculture, Water and Forestry Sector response on HIV/AIDS was finalized and launched on the World Aids Day Commemoration, held on the 05 December 2014.
- Technical and financial assistance for programme implementation were received from GIZ especially on the sector response.

2.2. Challenges Experienced During Of 2014/2015

2.2.1 Finance

- Delays in acquisition of supplier codes for EFT payments to suppliers for goods and services delivered.
- Budgetary provision to implement the restructuring.

2.2.2 Internal Audit

- Delays in completion of legal cases.

2.2.3 Human Resource (HR)

- Difficulty to recruit staff members/persons to fill posts in the scarce job categories and OPM delays.
- Prescribe time lines composition in disciplinary hearings in misconduct cases.

2.2.4 Auxiliary Services

- The tariff adjustment of the Local Authorities does not coincide with the budget period and the increases are higher than the budgeted increase.
- Unexpected statutory tariff adjustment of the security services.
- Delays in acquiring programme developer to update the outdated computerized Fleet Management System.
- Delays in delivering of new vehicle especially trucks needed for drought experience in regions, that results in price increases.
2.2.5 Information Technology (IT)

- Delays from Service providers to install trunking (networking infrastructure) timeously.

3 Development Projects

The development projects that fall under the Directorate of General Services are:

- Renovation of MAWF Buildings
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters
- Construction of Additional New Office Complex and Warehouses
- Expansion of Intranet and Implementation of E-Governance for MAWF

3.1 Major Achievements During The Period Of 2014/2015

3.1.1 Renovation of MAWF Buildings

- During the period under review, Ministerial staff houses were renovated at the following regions:
  1 x Kunene Region;
  2 x Hardap Region;
  5 x Otjozondjupa Region;
  4 x Zambezi Region;
  3 x //Kharas Region;
  5 x Omusati Region;
  1 x Oshikoto Region.

3.1.2 Construction of Regional Head Quarters –

- Regional Head Quarters in the Omusati Region, Outapi has been completed.
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Ohangwena Region, Eenhana is 30% completed.
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Zambezi Region, Katima Mulilo is 36% completed.
- Construction of Regional Head Quarters in Kavango East Region, Rundu is 80% completed.

3.1.3 Construction of Additional New Office Complex and Warehouses

- Khomas Regional Office (Government Office Park East Wing) construction project 10%. 
3.1.4 Expansion of Intranet and Implementation of E-Governance for MAWF

- During the 2014/2015 financial year, MAWF have managed to do structure cabling at 16 remote offices in 9 regions under the project: Expansion of MAWF Intranet and the implementation of E-Governance capital project. These offices are connected to MAWF intranet information system aiming at improving staff member’s performance by giving access information timely besides providing internet access for research purposes.

3.2 Challenges Experienced During The Period Of 2014/2015

3.2.1 Construction of Regional Head Quarters

- The completion of construction of the Regional Headquarters Phase 1 at Ohangwena Region at Eenhana was delayed due to a management problem experienced by the appointed contractor in that Project Managers were resigning from services of the said contractor.

3.2.2 Expansion of Intranet and Implementation of E-Governance for MAWF

- Delays from Telecom to install trunking (networking infrastructure) at the Ministry’s remote offices timeously.

In conclusion, the overall performance of the Directorate of General Services during the 2014/15 financial year has been good.
Challenges And Conclusions

The ministry continues to experience a number of challenges in the various sectors with regard to the implementation of its policies and programmes.

Despite the precautionary measures put in place, of great and animal human health concern is the occurrence of Food and Mouth Disease in the country. Zambezi Region experienced an FMD outbreak in cattle at Muketela, Linyanti, Kikiya and Sabelo crushpen areas from 1 December 2014. Samples were collected and submitted to Onderstepoorte Veterinary Institute (OVI), where SAT2 was confirmed.

Kavango East Region experienced a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in cattle at Mwitjiku village, located east of Kavango River and west of Bwabwata Veterinary Fence in the Mukwe Constituency. The disease was reported to the office on 26 December 2014. Samples were collected and submitted OVI, where SAT2 was confirmed. The two outbreaks were rapidly brought under control through establishment of 40km containment zones, movement controls and two vaccination campaigns.

Rabies continues to pose a serious health risk to the public. Three hundred and eighty-two (382) cases were reported countrywide during the period under review and this represents an increase of 8% on last year’s figure. The highest number of cases was reported in the Ondangwa state veterinary district.
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, a total of 18,816 permits were issued for utilizing forest products, while 89 fines were issued to persons illegally transporting or harvesting forest products. A total of 436 roadblocks, 685 resource inspections and 468 patrols were conducted. Despite the above mentioned challenges, the ministry continues 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 through the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Co-ordination drilled in total over 300 boreholes, the large numbers of boreholes are as a result of drought during the reporting period. Over ninety (90) boreholes have been drilled for other agencies and institutions. Similarly, over 70 boreholes were rehabilitated in various regions, whereby these works were done in house as well as through consultants and contractors.

During the period under review, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry finalised the Namibia Food Safety Policy, which will ensure food safety for all consumers in the Republic of Namibia, and provide sufficient food safety guarantees on all food products traded nationally, or exported to other countries.

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 provided financial support for professional and technical skills development of the staff members whereby 347 staff members attended courses in a variety of fields and 10 new bursaries were awarded to MAWF staff members.