



GREEN SCHEME POLICY

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Table of Contents

FOREWORD	ii
Definitions	iii
1. BACKGROUND	1
2. GREEN SCHEME OBJECTIVES	4
3. GREEN SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES	5
4. TARGET GROUP/BENEFICIARIES	6
4.1. Investors and Irrigation Expertise	6
4.2. Emerging Commercial Irrigation Farmers	6
4.3. Rural Communities	6
4.4. Individuals with Legal Entitlement to Land	6
5. FARMING MODELS	7
5.1. Private Development in Communal Areas	7
5.2. Private Development in Commercial Areas (On Land with Title Deed)	7
5.3. State Development in Communal Areas	7
5.4. State Development in Commercial Areas (On Land with Title Deed)	8
5.5. Commercial Irrigation Development in Communal Areas	8
6. FARM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES	11
6.1. Lease Agreement: Government Owned Property	11
6.2. Lease Agreement: Part of Property belongs to Government and Part belongs to Private Investor	11
6.3. Management of the Government - Owned Agro Project	11
6.4. Profit Sharing Agreement	11
7. AGRO MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	13
8. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS	14
8.1. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)	14
8.2. Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR)	15
8.3. Ministry of Finance (MoF)	15
8.4. Traditional Authorities	15
8.5. Regional Councils	15
8.6. Land Boards	15
8.7. Commercial Financial Institutions	16
8.8. Agricultural Bank	16
8.9. State-Owned Bulk Service Suppliers	16
8.10. Ministry of Education (MoE) and National Educational Institutions	16
9. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM	17
9.1. Institutional Arrangements & Management	17
9.2. Green Scheme Implementation Unit	17

Table of Contents





Foreword

The revised Green Scheme Policy presents yet another milestone in the Government's commitment to increase agriculture production including agribusiness. The Policy, as per cabinet decision No. 22nd/25.08/003, was critically reviewed during the year 2008 following the identification of shortcomings within the then existing Green Scheme Policy. The revised Policy thus addresses these shortcomings and is intended to ultimately increase Namibia's food production capacity for both domestic and export markets.

The farming models identified will create an enabling environment for increased food production through irrigation on both commercial and communal land. The policy also seeks to support individuals with access to irrigation water to increase output through special incentives.

The revised Policy defines specific farming structures, based on Public – Private Partnership, with regard to the State developed agro- projects, and it is hoped that through such a model, Namibia will see an increased synergy between Government and Private Sector for investments in agro- projects.

In addition, cereals storage infrastructure has been developed for strategic food reserves. These facilities will assist in making cereal markets readily available to farmers. In the process of implementing the Policy, the Government will put in place cold storage facilities to stimulate the production of fruits and vegetables for domestic and export markets. The cold storage and marketing infrastructure will include sorting, packaging, processing, branding and distribution networks. The implementation of these programmes also creates opportunities for private sector participation.

In recognising the need to improve access to finance for agricultural production and in so doing ensure the success of the Green Scheme Programme, the Government will continue with the reform of the existing finance scheme. At the same time, the Government will continue to engage private sector and development partners in creating a viable and self sustaining agricultural financing scheme.

Finally, the Government will continue to strengthen capacity building programmes through the provision of training and extension services to ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry employs the best technologies and farming practices that will make Namibia's agriculture sector productive, competitive and sustainable.

John Mutorwa, MP
Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry



Definitions

“Agro - Project” means any irrigation project consisting of an irrigation farming enterprise with or without small-scale irrigation farmers’ units.

“Approved Irrigation Project” is a project approved by MAWF for qualification as a Green Scheme Project.

“Cabinet Decision on the Institutional and Management Model for State owned Irrigation Projects” refers to Cabinet decision no. 12/28.05.02/005.

“Commercial Irrigation Farming Enterprise” refers to a farming enterprise engaged in irrigation with or without a small farmer’s component.

“Communal Land” is an area governed by the Communal Land Reform Act, Act No. 5 of 2002.

“Control or Regulating Body” refers to the relevant regulatory body, for instance (but not limited to) the water or electricity control board, established under a relevant Act of Parliament.

“Dryland Crop Production Project” – is a rainfed farming support project through which production inputs, weeding and plowing services are supported by Government.

“Emerging Irrigation Farmer” is a farmer who has own land and capital but interested in benefiting from the Government incentives earmarked for the Green Scheme Programme.

“Financial Agreement” refers to the loan agreement between a financial institution and the irrigation farmer for the provision of finance.

“Government” means Government of the Republic of Namibia

“Government Irrigation Scheme” is an irrigation scheme developed or partially developed by the Government.

“Green Scheme” is the Government programme aimed at increasing food production through irrigation production.

“Green Scheme Implementation Unit” is the designated unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) responsible for the implementation of the Green Scheme Policy.



“Incentive Agreement” refers to the agreement between any irrigation farmer who qualifies for registration under the Green Scheme and the MAWF, which stipulates the terms and conditions for any allocation of Government incentives to the applicant.

“Irrigation Farmer” is any farmer participating under the Green Scheme within a State or private project.

“Land under Freehold Title” is land governed by the Commercial Land Reform Act of 1995, Act No. 6 and the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act of 1970, Act N. 70.

“Leasehold Agreement” refers to the agreement between the relevant institution and an irrigation farmer for a specific farming unit, which includes the rules and guidelines for the irrigation project determined by the Government through the Implementation Unit.

“Leasehold Rights” are the established leasehold rights under the Communal Land Reform Act.

“Ministry” means Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

“National Horticulture Programme” – is a programme that is promoting the production, processing and marketing of horticultural produce to domestic and international markets.

“Project Manager” refers to the on-farm manager of the commercial farming enterprise or state irrigation project.

“Service Provider” is an individual or farming enterprise contracted to provide services to the small-scale irrigation farmers or emerging farmer either by a Government agro - project or an agro project of another agency or individual.

“Small - Scale Irrigation Farmer” refers to the irrigation farmer utilising a farming unit within the state agro project. It also refers to a farmer who entered in an agreement with a commercial farmer for service or independent enterprise or individual engaged in horticulture or crop production under irrigation.

“Traditional Authorities Act” refers to the Traditional Authorities Act 25 of 2000.

“Water Board or Agency” is the relevant Board or Agency to be established under the National Water Policy.



1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Government of the Republic of Namibia is guided by long-term development objectives as outlined in National Development Plans (NDPs) and Vision 2030 strategy. The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry is the promotion, development, management and utilisation of agricultural, water and forestry resources. It is, therefore, the objective of the Government to ensure agriculture productivity and food security in line with Vision 2030 strategy.
- 1.2. Namibia's agricultural sector consists of two specific types of land ownership: the commercial farming sector, which is based on freehold titles, and the communal sector, wherein the state is the owner of the land, in non-title deed areas. The commercial sector covers about 44 per cent of the total land, though it accommodates only 10 per cent of the population, while the communal sector covers 41 per cent of the total land area and accommodates about 60 per cent of the population. Agricultural production – and subsequently income – is low in the subsistence sector for a number of reasons, including limited access to markets.
- 1.3. The agricultural sector accounted for 5.9 per cent of GDP in 2007, almost equally shared among livestock farming crop farming and forestry. Previously, the National Accounts distinguished between commercial and subsistence farming, where commercial farming contributed about two-thirds to the total output of the agricultural sector. In addition to the sector's direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it also induces processing activities, such as meat processing, and food and beverage production (including milling) that adds a further 5 per cent to GDP.
- 1.4. The sector's economic relevance is further demonstrated by the employment it creates. In 2004, the sector provided more than 102,000 jobs in the subsistence and commercial sectors making it the most employment-intensive sector in the country. Moreover it contributes to employment creation in other sectors such as construction, transport, services, maintenance, repairs and investment. In 2007, N\$ 540 million was invested in the agricultural sector, accounting for 4.3 per cent of total Gross Fixed Capital Formation.
- 1.5. Exports of livestock and crops were valued at N\$ 1.1 billion in 2007, accounting for about 4 per cent of total exports of goods and services. Horticultural produce (particularly grapes, but also watermelon and other produce) play an increasingly important role in exports. There is further, as yet, unleashed po-



tential to increase production exports and employment opportunities in the sector, as a recently released study undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers for the Namibia Agronomic Board revealed.

- 1.6. The formulation of this policy is also guided by Namibia's regional and international commitments. These include instruments such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development.
- 1.7. Among the commitments are: (i) creation of public – private partnerships for the development and management of basic infrastructure for irrigation and promotion of private sector investment in agriculture. (ii) development of the enabling legal environment for access to and use of agricultural land that will encourage long term investment; and (iii) create national programmes to enhance small-scale irrigation management. It was further agreed that Governments promote and invest in roads, storage facilities, markets and marketing infrastructure, packaging and handling systems, and input supply networks to raise the competitiveness of local production in the local, regional and international markets. The African Union Summit of 2003 in Maputo adopted a resolution to increase national budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget.
- 1.8. The 2008 World Bank Report emphasised a need for developing countries to use the opportunities provided by agriculture in order to reduce poverty as an engine of economic growth. The challenge lies in pursuing a smallholder-driven approach to agricultural growth that reconciles the economic, social and environmental functions of agriculture. The report highlights the opportunities to invest in irrigation development, in order to increase agricultural output.
- 1.9. Furthermore, the World Bank Report noted that investment in infrastructure (irrigation, roads, transport, power and telecommunications) is critical to the promotion of smallholder farmers in terms of access to markets, finance and research. For agriculture to respond to the call of enhanced food production and efficiency, the country needs to improve access to financing through bankable leases. Broader access to financial services will expand farmers' opportunities for efficient technology adoption and resource allocation.
- 1.10. During the 1996 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) World Food Summit, commitments were made to increase investment in Africa's agricultural sector. However, during the 2002 FAO World Food Summit in Rome, a review of the actual results indicated that investment in Africa's agricultural sector had de-



clined over the past decade. As a result, a regional meeting of African Ministers of Agriculture was convened in Rome where a decision to “Expand Irrigation by Investing in Irrigation Infrastructure” was adopted.

- 1.11. Against this background, the Cabinet of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, in terms of Decision No. 18th/06.08.02/004, approved the program of investment and promotion of increased food production through irrigation. Government recognises that the most effective way to reduce poverty and improve food security is to raise the productivity of its agricultural resources on which poor people depend for their livelihood. Through irrigation development, Government aims to bring the private sector to remote and underdeveloped areas, thereby building local capacity in terms of production, marketing management and general development.
- 1.12. During the past years, the Ministry, through Namibia Development Corporation (NDC) has developed and managed several agro projects in both non-titled and titled areas. From that experience it has become evident that opportunities exist resulting from access to productive land in communal areas by commercial farmers; creation of synergies between large and small-scale farmers; creation of opportunities for emerging farmers to participate; and injection of capital into the rural economy through the public private partnership.
- 1.13. The Green Scheme is designed to maximise irrigation opportunities along the maize triangle (Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Otavi) as well as in the North Central and North Eastern regions using the Kunene, Kavango and Zambezi rivers as well as the promotion of agro projects in the South using Orange River and dams such as Naute and Hardap. This policy aims at harnessing the resources of Government and other stakeholders in order to increase agriculture productivity and social development as envisaged in NDP III and Vision 2030 strategy.



2. GREEN SCHEME OBJECTIVES

2.1. The Green Scheme is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- 2.1.1. To increase agriculture production and sector contribution to GDP;
- 2.1.2. To promote investment in food production and agro industry;
- 2.1.3. To mobilize private and public capital for investment in agriculture;
- 2.1.4. To promote food security at national and household levels;
- 2.1.5. To diversify agricultural production and products for the domestic and export markets;
- 2.1.6. To promote research and adaptation of technology to increase productivity;
- 2.1.7. To promote value addition and job creation; and
- 2.1.8. To promote skills development and transfer of technology.





3. GREEN SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

3.1. The objectives of this policy are to be achieved through the following:

- 3.1.1. Increasing the existing irrigated agricultural areas to full potential;
- 3.1.2. Identification of potential areas for agricultural irrigation;
- 3.1.3. Development of agro-projects at identified areas for irrigation;
- 3.1.4. Development of storage facilities and marketing infrastructure;
- 3.1.5. Mobilization of public and private capital;
- 3.1.6. Capacity building to ensure productivity and competitiveness;
- 3.1.7. Research and development, technology transfer and adaptation;
- 3.1.8. Implementation of Good Agricultural Practices;
- 3.1.9. Promotion of the efficient utilisation of agricultural land and water resources; and
- 3.1.10. Diversification of agricultural crops and export promotion.



4. TARGET GROUP/BENEFICIARIES

4.1. Investors and Irrigation Expertise

The aim is to attract private investment and irrigation expertise to assist the Government in achieving its objectives of increased food production and skills transfer to emerging irrigation farmers.

4.2. Emerging Commercial Irrigation Farmers

Whilst the purpose of the Green Scheme is to increase food production in Namibia, the main beneficiaries will be rural farming communities that are willing to venture into new agricultural activities. This demands deliberate State intervention and support.

4.3. Rural Communities

As far as employment and job creation are concerned, preference will be given to rural communities residing near the projects. The aim is to stimulate the rural economy and subsequently increase its attractiveness to investors and employees alike.

4.4. Individuals with Legal Entitlement to Land

The aim of this policy is to encourage existing farmland owners with access to irrigation water to assist Government in its drive to develop irrigation agriculture for enhanced food security and the diversification of agricultural production.



5. FARMING MODELS

The process of implementing the policy will combine several farming models through which a given farmer may choose to qualify for Government support. This takes cognisance of the various categories of farmers that could benefit from the policy and incentives, as well as their specific needs.

5.1. Private Development in Communal Areas

- 5.1.1. The private investor obtains the land through the Land Board in terms of Leasehold and develops the land according to an approved business plan. The private investor is not obliged to (but could) support small – scale irrigation farmers and may qualify for incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.1.2. Where a small-scale irrigation farmer component is included, the small-scale farmer will either utilize the land under a contract agreement with the private investor, or obtain Leasehold from the Land Board on the recommendation of the private investor and the Ministry. In this case the private investor qualifies for additional incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.1.3. Small scale irrigation farmers outside State agro projects will be assisted and supported based on the economic units of their plots and varieties of crops in order to be more productive and to access markets.

5.2. Private Development in Commercial Areas (On Land with Title Deed)

- 5.2.1. When a private investor develops new or additional irrigation land in commercial areas, he/she qualifies for incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.2.2. Where a small-scale irrigation farmer component is included, the small-scale farmer will either utilize the land under a contract agreement with the private investor, or buy the land from the private investor. In this case, the private investor qualifies for additional incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.2.3. Small scale irrigation farmers outside State agro projects will be assisted and supported based on the economic units of their plots and varieties of crops in order to be more productive and to access markets



5.3. State Development in Communal Areas

5.3.1. The Ministry obtains the land through the Land Board in terms of Leasehold or Occupational Land Right, develops the land itself or jointly with a private investor, and the land is utilized by irrigation farmers under lease or profit-sharing agreements with the Ministry. A small-scale irrigation farmer component will be included on irrigation land developed by the State, and the commercial enterprise qualifies for incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.

5.3.2. Under this arrangement, the commercial irrigation farmer or commercial enterprise is obliged to render services to the small-scale irrigation farmer component as a service provider.

5.3.3. Small scale irrigation farmers who excelled in farming in the State agro projects at the expiry of their contracts will be assisted and supported to acquire their own land for farming. Such farmers who qualify will be assisted in accessing finance for agricultural inputs, plant, machinery and marketing.

5.4. State Development in Commercial Area (On Land with Title Deed)

5.4.1. The Ministry obtains commercial farm land, develops it alone or jointly with a private investor, and the land is utilized by farmers with contract agreements with the Ministry. A small-holder component will be included on irrigation land developed by the State, and the commercial enterprise qualifies for incentives as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.

5.4.2. Under this arrangement, the commercial irrigation farmer or commercial enterprise is obliged to render services to the small-scale irrigation farmer component as a service provider.

5.4.3. Small scale irrigation farmers who excelled in farming at the expiry of their contracts will be assisted and supported to acquire their own land for farming. Such farmers who qualify will be assisted in accessing finance for agricultural inputs, marketing, plant and machinery.

5.5. Commercial Irrigation Development in Communal Areas

5.5.1. This option is for farmers who have land allocated to them by the Traditional Authority and who wish to engage in irrigation commercial farming. Before any development on this land can commence, the Green Scheme Implementa-



tion Unit needs to assist the farmer to apply for Leasehold from the local Land Board, as per Act 5 of 2002.

- 5.5.2. Irrigation farmers who wish to develop more than 30 hectares under irrigation fall under category 5.1 and qualify for benefits as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.5.3. Irrigation farmers who want to develop between 20 hectares and 30 hectares will be assisted in terms of the Green Scheme with the provision of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and marketing as described in the Green Scheme Incentive Brochure.
- 5.5.4. Irrigation farmers who develop less than 20 hectares will not be assisted under the Green Scheme, but would be assisted under the National Horticultural Programme or any other programme rendered by the Ministry.
- 5.5.5. Small scale irrigation farmers who excelled in farming in the State-owned agro projects at the expiry of their contracts, will be assisted and supported to acquire their own land for farming. Such farmers who qualify will be assisted in accessing finance for agricultural inputs, plant and machinery including marketing.



6. FARM MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The Government considers the following management structures as ideal in support of the Green Scheme Policy objectives:

6.1. Lease Agreement: Government Owned Property

- 6.1.1. Government developed and owned project where all assets belong to Government. This may apply to the existing or a new project.
- 6.1.2. Access to this type of arrangement - leasing - will be based on a public tender on a basis of which the Government will receive the lease amount based on a reasonable proportion of the anticipated profit margin of the leased project.
- 6.1.3. The Government as the owner of assets will be responsible for replacement, upgrading and expansion of the project. The lessee will carry all maintenance of all assets and operational expenses. Interests on loans are part of operational expenses.
- 6.1.4. The Parties will sign a Lease Agreement regulating the relationship between the parties including, but not limited to the operations, maintenance, the duration of lease, exit or extension, lease amount and due date of the lease.

6.2. Lease Agreement: Part of Property belongs to Government and Part belongs to Private Investor

- 6.2.1. The property is leased to a Private Investor "as is" (voetstoots) with or without any movable assets, while the Private Investor provides or invests in further fixed and all movable assets as required to farm the project effectively.
- 6.2.2. Projects of this nature include existing or new projects based on Public/Private Partnership or Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT).
- 6.2.3. Access to these projects will be made through public tender for the management and operation of existing projects. The tender will include the utilization of existing movable assets. For the undeveloped land, access will be based on a viable business plan and project proposal acceptable to Government.
- 6.2.4. The Government is responsible for the replacement and upgrading of all its fixed assets on an existing project, while the Private Investor is responsible for the operational costs, replacement and upgrading of property provided by the investor until the end of the agreement.



- 6.2.5. The Parties will enter into an agreement regulating the relationship between the parties including, but not limited to the operations, maintenance, the duration of lease, exit or extension, lease amount and due date of the lease.
- 6.2.6. The agreement will also define the process of recouping the investment made by the Parties during the tenure of the agreement or in the event of termination of the agreement by either party.

6.3. Management of the Government - Owned Agro Project

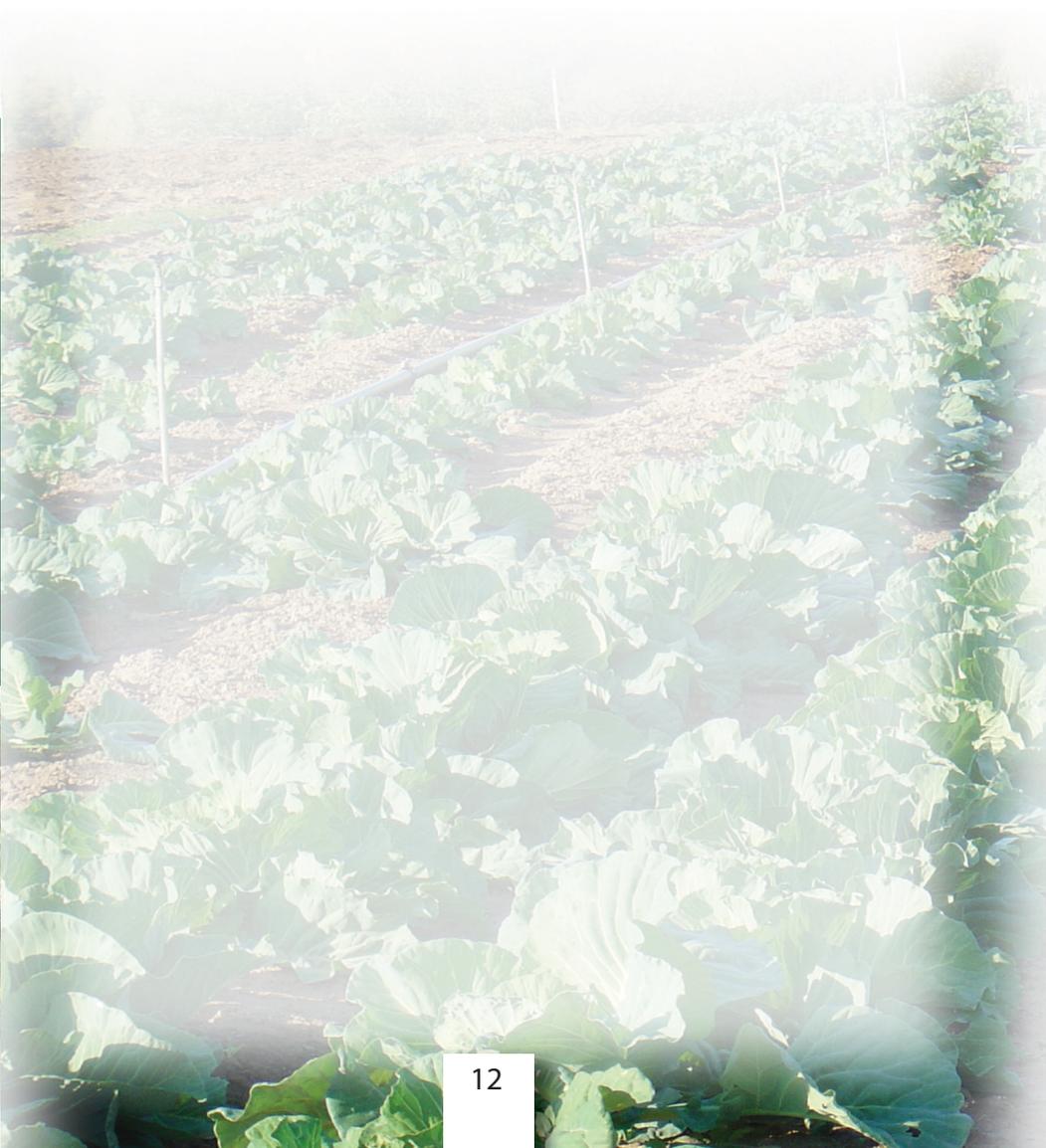
- 6.3.1. The project is developed and owned by Government including all assets. It is then offered to an individual or enterprise for management through open tender.
- 6.3.2. The Management Company or individual is then given a performance contract setting the targets to be met, operation of the farm, the termination or extension of the contract and all the relevant requirements for the operation and management of an agro-project.
- 6.3.3. The management company or individual will be expected to provide a Business Plan and Annual Budget indicating the operational and capital budget for approval by Government. Based on the performance and the meeting of set targets, a bonus may be paid from the profit. The parties will agree on a percentage of such bonus from the profit.
- 6.3.4. The Management Company or individual will be expected to provide annual financial statement and audit reports.

6.4. Profit Sharing Agreement

- 6.4.1. The Government developed agro project will be put on tender for investors to present a business plan for the management and operation for such a project through a Public Private Partnership. The investor will be expected to cover the operational costs and is then expected to share in the profit generated.
- 6.4.2. The Government, under this arrangement, will be responsible for the replacement, upgrading and expansion of the project. Where the investor contributes to the expansion, plant and equipment, the modality to recoup such investment and compensation at the end of the contract is to be agreed and defined in the profit sharing agreement.



- 6.4.3. The Parties will conclude a profit sharing agreement defining the relationship, percentage share of each party and other conditions affecting the operation of the project.
- 6.4.4. Part of the profit generated is to be placed in a reserve fund earmarked for replacement of the assets.





7. AGRO MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1. In order to stimulate production for both grain and horticultural produce, the Government will implement and support programmes towards the construction and development of grain storage and cold storage facilities and marketing infrastructure. The domestic marketing infrastructure will be composed of a chain of collection points and distribution network within the domestic market so as to increase the share of locally produced products. Promotion will also be made for processing and value addition so as to create a diverse range of products in line with the market demand.
- 7.2. In order to effectively compete within the domestic, regional and international markets, the Ministry will promote the highest degree of quality and standards in the production, processing, packaging, branding, labelling and handling of the agricultural produce.
- 7.3. This policy calls for the promotion of diversification of products in order to meet the needs and requirements of the domestic, regional and international markets.
- 7.4. Government procurement will also be utilised in promoting agro marketing development and where appropriate, the Government will apply safeguard measures provided for within the regional and international trading instruments.



8. ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

This Policy is initiated by the Government, however the successful implementation of the programmes will depend on the role of various stakeholders such as Offices/Ministries/Agencies and the other stakeholders in the private sector, farmers and workers organisations. The following major stakeholders are critical to the successful implementation of this policy:

8.1. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF)

- 8.1.1. MAWF is responsible for the overall implementation, monitoring and prepare periodic progress reports to the Cabinet on the pace of implementation. The Ministry is also responsible for coordination and consultation with the relevant stakeholders involved with the implementation of this Policy.
- 8.1.2. MAWF will create and promote the necessary framework and enabling environment for the implementation of the Green Scheme in order to achieve the desired objectives.
- 8.1.3. MAWF will support and facilitate access to water rights and permits through the relevant institutions responsible.
- 8.1.4. MAWF will administer the support, assistance and incentives earmarked for the implementation of this policy. The Ministry will also support the programme through market research to find domestic and export markets for the products produced through this programme.
- 8.1.5. MAWF will promote investment in the Green Scheme by the private sector and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance will promote the development of the financing scheme for crop and horticultural production including agro-processing.
- 8.1.6. MAWF will promote research and development, agricultural best practices, the innovative technology, adaptation of technology, technology transfer, skills development, the effective and productive farming practices.
- 8.1.7. MAWF will promote the development and establishment of agro and horticultural storage facilities, processing, marketing and distribution infrastructure.
- 8.1.8. MAWF will facilitate agronomic and irrigation tailored educational programmes, in association with the relevant institutions responsible for education and vo-



cational training to ensure adequate skills development within the agricultural sector at national level.

8.2. Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR)

- 8.2.1. MLR will facilitate the process of access to land for the Green Scheme development through Leaseholds, in close consultation with the Land Boards and Traditional Authorities and in line with the provisions of the Communal Land Reform Act where applicable.
- 8.2.2. MLR will grant approval to the Regional Land Board for the issuing of leaseholds in the communal areas for areas exceeding 50 ha.
- 8.2.3. MLR will facilitate the development of a leasehold instrument to access capital from the financial institutions for irrigation development and operation, especially in communal areas.

8.3. Ministry of Finance (MoF)

- 8.3.1. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) will promote the Green Scheme through the allocation of financial resources through the annual budget and will in collaboration with MAWF promote investment in agriculture and the development of the financing scheme for crop and horticultural production including agro-processing.

8.4. Traditional Authorities

- 8.4.1. The Traditional Authorities will facilitate access to land not exceeding 50 ha and will also support application for the land rights beyond 50 ha through the relevant institutions in line with applicable legislations.

8.5. Regional Councils

- 8.5.1. In line with the applicable laws and regulations the Regional Councils will support access to land for the purpose of implementing the Green Scheme.

8.6. Land Boards

- 8.6.1. The Land Board will consider applications for land use in line with the applicable laws and regulations for the purpose of recommending to the Minister responsible for Land for the issuance of leasehold land rights in the areas under their jurisdiction.



8.7. Commercial Financial Institutions

- 8.7.1. For the purpose of implementing this policy, the Government will welcome the role of Commercial Financial Institutions by developing an agricultural financing scheme for crop production, agro-processing and infrastructural development.
- 8.7.2. The financing schemes may be developed by the financial institutions alone or in partnership with the Government. The terms and conditions of such partnership will be mutually agreed by the parties.
- 8.7.3. The loans disbursed under these schemes will be administered on terms and conditions of the respective financial institutions.

8.8. Agricultural Bank

- 8.8.1. The Agricultural Bank will make production and capital loan facilities available to farmers supported by MAWF under this policy.

8.9. State-Owned Bulk Service Suppliers

- 8.9.1. The utilities such as those that are responsible for water, power, communication, roads and other services will provide the support and assistance needed for the implementation of this Policy. To that effect, MAWF will be pro-active in providing the plan of action for the development of either State or private agro-projects implemented under this Policy.

8.10. Ministry of Education (MoE) and National Educational Institutions

- 8.10.1. The Ministry of Education in the development of educational curriculum, programmes, skills development and vocational training will take into consideration the human resources requirements for agriculture and in particular, the successful implementation of this programme.
- 8.10.2. In the approval of qualifications by the National Qualifications Authority, consideration will be given to the accreditation of the specialized training programmes offered by MAWF Training Centres and the recognition of qualifications obtained abroad through the training programmes supported by MAWF in fields not obtainable in Namibia.



9. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The implementation of this Policy will take into account the laws and regulations affecting the utilization of natural resources and agricultural production.

9.1. Institutional Arrangements and Management

- 9.1.1. MAWF as the implementing agent will be responsible for the organization and coordination of the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The Ministry will further provide regular progress report to Cabinet on the implementation of the Green Scheme.
- 9.1.2. For the purpose of consultation and coordination, the Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of MAWF, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Lands and Resettlement, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Education will be established which will meet twice a year.
- 9.1.3. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will review the progress made in the implementation of this policy and will recommend relevant remedial measures for consideration by MAWF and Cabinet as the need arise.
- 9.1.4. The Inter-Ministerial Committee may invite other stakeholders such as the Private Sector, Research Institutions, Workers Organizations, Farmers Unions and Regional Councils in order to strengthen the public – private sector linkages.

9.2. Green Scheme Implementation Unit

- 9.2.1. MAWF will establish an agro-production unit within the Department of Agriculture, which will be charged with the responsibility of the day-to-day management of the Green Scheme.
- 9.2.2. The Unit will be staffed with professionals specialized in the relevant fields for the implementation of the policy and who are civil servants. Professional services outside the public service will be procured within the Government procurement laws and regulations.
- 9.2.3. MAWF will engage the Namibia Development Corporation (NDC) and other Government Agencies for the physical implementation, infrastructure development and management of the Green Scheme.
- 9.2.4. The Unit will prepare an implementation manual, and will amend and update the manual as required with the approval of the Minister responsible for agriculture.

