

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND LAND REFORM





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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

4IR FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION **BSE: BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY CAADP** COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME **CBPP** CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLUROPNEUMONIA **CEO** CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **CFS** CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS **CSOs** CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS **DAPEES** DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, EXTENSION AND ENGINEERING SERVICES **DARD** DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT **DGS** DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SERVICES **DESIRED OUTCOME** DO **DPBD** DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES DVS **DWR** DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT **DWSSC** DIRECTORATE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION CO-ORDINATION ED **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FMD** FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE **FMP** FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN **GRN** GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA **HLS** HIGH-LEVEL STATEMENTS INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY **ICT** INTEGRATED FISHERIES AND DRYLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN IFDMP: **IRLUPs** INTEGRATED REGIONAL LAND USE PLANS INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN **IWRMP** KPI KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR **KEY SUCCESS FACTORS KSFs MAFWLR** MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. WATER & LAND REFORM **MTEF** MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK **MSP** MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREA **NCA** NDI NATIONAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE SIXTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN NDP6 **NGO** NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION **NPC** NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE **NSDI OPM** OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT PA **PESTEL:** POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGAL PMS: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SBU: STRATEGIC BUSINESS UNIT SDI SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE SP STRATEGIC PLAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION PARTY MANIFESTO **SWAPO PM SWOT:** STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS V30: VISION 2030 VETERINARY CORDON FENCE VCF:

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

The Strategic Plan defines long term goals, guides resource allocation and informs decision making across all levels. It serves as a blueprint for transforming Namibia's agriculture sector into a resilient, inclusive and innovation-driven engine of economy growth and food sovereignty.

It aims to improve service delivery and the quality of life for citizens by aligning individual and institutional performance with national development goals such as Vision 2030. Within this framework, public servants are empowered to contribute meaningfully to the country's progress.

As a key requirement of PMS implementation framework, the development of a Strategic Plan that reflects each Ministry's mandate and Vision charting the future of Namibia's Agriculture, Fisheries, Water Management, and Land Reform. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) has consistently complied in adopting performance-based planning and reporting. It's previous Strategic Plan (2017/18–2021/22, extended to 2024/25) guided implementation across the newly merged Ministries and achieved an impressive 80% success rate despite facing policy, legal, and financial constraints.

Building on this foundation, the Ministry has developed a new Strategic Plan (2025/26–2029/30) aligned with key national frameworks, including Vision 2030, NDP6, the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and the SWAPO Party.

Manifesto Implementation Plan (SPMIP) which put emphasis on agriculture as a strategic National Priority and key economic enable central to our efforts to reduce poverty, create jobs, and ensure food sovereignty by reducing import by 80%.

This Strategic Plan focuses on prioritizing and streamlining interventions to ensure sustainable resource management and promote equitable socioeconomic development.

However, challenges remain. Disparities in ownership and access to natural resources continue to reflect historical inequalities. To overcome these, the Ministry emphasizes the need for commitment, institutional accountability, adequate resources allocation, and strong partnerships. Improving service delivery, addressing skill gaps, ensuring policy compliance, and enhancing infrastructure investment are also identified as priorities.



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Sustainable management of Namibia's Land, Water, and Fisheries is central to achieving development objectives. The Strategic Plan must be a living, adaptable tool, translated into real results through effective implementation and monitoring.

The Ministry calls on all staff, stakeholders, and partners to actively support this collective mission to transform the sector and serve the nation better.

Yours in Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform,

Hon. Inge Zaamwani MP

Minister Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The formulation of the Strategic Plan 2025/26 –2029/30 was a complex and demanding process that required the commitment, collaboration, and input of stakeholders across multiple sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform extend its sincere gratitude to all those who contributed to the development of this important document.

We would like to acknowledge the following individuals and institutions for their invaluable support:

- The Honourable Minister and Deputy Minister for their strategic leadership and vision in shaping the direction of the Ministry over the next five years;
- Senior Management, the broader management team, and all staff members of the Ministry for their unwavering dedication and commitment throughout the planning process;
- The Office of the Prime Minister for its resource support and facilitation during the development of this plan;
- Key stakeholders and senior representatives from the Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA), Namibia Agronomic Board, Agricultural Bank of Namibia, Meat Board, NamWater Ltd, Livestock and Livestock Products Board, Swakara Board of Namibia, and the managers of Green Scheme projects including Etunda, Sikondo, Uhvungu Vhungu, Ndonga Linena, ORIP, Farm Kalimbeza, Hardap, and Shadikongoro, for their valuable technical input.

In conclusion, we express our deep appreciation for the collective efforts made during the formulation of this Strategic Plan. We trust that the same level of commitment and collaboration will guide the successful implementation of the strategic priorities outlined in the plan's implementation matrix.

Theofelus Nghitila Executive Director and Accounting Officer Vote 38



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Strategic Plan 2025/26 – 2029/30 outlines the roadmap for achieving the core aims and objectives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) over the next five years. It serves as a unifying framework, guiding all ministerial activities and providing strategic direction across the Ministry's various departments and functions.

This Plan reaffirms the Ministry's mandate: to promote the sustainable and equitable development, management, and utilisation of agriculture, living aquatic, water, and land resources. This mandate defines the Ministry's core service areas and responsibilities to the public and its stakeholders. Guided by this mandate, the Ministry has crafted a mission statement that captures its purpose: to drive inclusive transformation across the agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors to enhance self-reliance, food security, and the well-being of the nation.

In line with this mission, the Ministry has articulated a clear vision for the future: "A prosperous and self-reliant, food-secure nation." To realise this vision, MAFWLR will be anchored in six core values that will guide its operations: Integrity, Equity and Inclusivity, Sustainability, Service Excellence, Innovation, and Collaboration.

To ensure focused implementation, the Strategic Plan is built around three strategic pillars:

- 1. Sustainable Economic Transformation of the agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors;
- 2. Equitable Access to Natural Resources;
- 3. Business Excellence in service delivery and institutional performance.

These pillars are supported by fifteen strategic objectives, each detailing specific outcomes the Ministry must achieve to fulfil its mandate and vision. A performance matrix has been developed to accompany these objectives, incorporating measurable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets that define the expected levels of performance and improvement.

Strategic programmes and projects are aligned with these objectives, and responsibilities have been clearly assigned to specific units. Each initiative has been costed to assess financial requirements and ensure resource alignment.



To drive inclusive transformation across the agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors to enhance self-reliance, food security, and the well-being of the nation.

Furthermore, this Strategic Plan is harmonised with key national and international frameworks, and including. Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), National Development Plan 6 (NDP6), (METF/MTP) Medium Term Expenditure Framework / Medium Term Plans and the SWAPO Party Manifesto the Decentralisation Policy. The Ministry remains committed to delivering efficient, effective, and citizenfocused services, underpinned by critical success factors identified throughout the planning process.

Ndiyakupi Nghituwamata Executive Director and Accounting Officer Vote 37



INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Background

The Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) for the period 2025/26 to 2029/30 sets out the Ministry's strategic priorities, objectives, and interventions to guide the sustainable and inclusive transformation of Namibia's agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors. This plan builds on the achievements and lessons learned from the previous strategic planning cycles, the 2017/18-2021/22 plan and its extended implementation through 2024/25.

The development of this Strategic Plan comes at a time when Namibia is repositioning itself to respond more effectively to complex national challenges such as climate change, food insecurity, land reform, water scarcity, and economic inequality. The planning period coincides with the implementation of the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), Vision 2030, global commitments under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063. As such, the Strategic Plan is fully aligned with these national and international development frameworks to ensure policy coherence and integrated implementation.

The primary objective of this Strategic Plan is to provide a clear, results-oriented roadmap that connects the Ministry's strategic goals with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and enhances performance-based budgeting. This will enable the Ministry to deliver measurable outcomes, improve service delivery, and contribute meaningfully to Namibia's socio-economic transformation agenda.

While previous plans laid important foundations, this Strategic Plan adopts a forward-looking approach that integrates emerging issues such as climate-smart agriculture, digital transformation, sustainable natural resource management, and enhanced governance and accountability. It introduces refined strategic pillars, measurable objectives, and performance indicators to enable effective monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making throughout the implementation period.

The planning process was guided by the Public Service Strategic Planning Framework issued by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). It involved comprehensive internal consultations and a review of national priorities, sectoral policies and institutional

performance. This inclusive approach ensured that the Strategic Plan is both realistic and responsive to the developmental needs of all stakeholders, including farmers, fishers, land users, private sector actors, and rural communities.

Through this Strategic Plan, the Ministry reaffirms its commitment to driving innovation, equity, sustainability, and resilience in Namibia's land-based sectors. It provides a solid foundation upon which the Ministry and its partners can build collaborative solutions to ensure national food and water security, rural development, and sustainable resource governance over the next five years.

1.2 The purpose of a Strategic Plan

The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to strategically position the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) as a high-performing, responsive, and forward-looking institution capable of delivering on its mandate with efficiency, accountability, and innovation. It serves as a guiding framework that articulates the Ministry's contribution to national development priorities, including the National Development Plan 6 (NDP6), and Vision 2030, while aligning with broader public sector transformation and reform goals.

This Plan provides a clear roadmap for the Ministry to translate its vision and mission into actionable outcomes through well-defined strategic objectives, targeted programmes, and measurable performance indicators. It strengthens institutional focus, fosters operational coherence, and ensures that service delivery is impactful across national, regional, and local levels. Furthermore, the Strategic Plan underpins the implementation of the Performance Management System (PMS) by providing a structured foundation for cascading objectives into Annual Work Plan and Performance Agreements, thereby reinforcing accountability, alignment, and results-driven planning.

Byintegrating long-term development goals with annual planning and budgeting processes under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the Strategic Plan enhances the Ministry's capacity to manage resources effectively and to respond proactively to emerging challenges such as climate change, food insecurity, and equitable access to productive assets.

Ultimately, this Plan aims to build a modern, resilient, and service-oriented institution that delivers inclusive and sustainable benefits to all Namibians.

1.3 Major achievements (as per the previous SP Review)

The establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) marks a significant milestone in the Government's efforts to consolidate and streamline natural resource governance for sustainable development. While MAFWLR is a newly established ministry, its mandate and structure are derived from the integration of two previously existing ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). Prior to the merger, both the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) made significant strides in delivering on their respective mandates.

MAWLR achieved notable progress in expanding agricultural production through initiatives such as the Dryland Crop Production Programme and various Green Scheme irrigation projects, which enhanced food production and strengthened household food security in targeted regions. The Ministry also improved access to farming inputs and mechanisation services, particularly benefiting communal farmers. In the area of land reform, 41,326.7 hectares of commercial farmland were acquired and redistributed. Additionally, thousands of land rights were issued under the Communal Land Reform Act, strengthening tenure security for rural communities.

Water infrastructure also received critical investment, with the completion and rehabilitation of rural and peri-urban water supply schemes that expanded access to potable water. In the area of animal and plant health, veterinary and plant protection services were strengthened to prevent and manage outbreaks of transboundary diseases and to facilitate the export of horticultural produce. Furthermore, MAWLR successfully implemented key policy frameworks such as the Namibia Agriculture Policy, the National Resettlement Policy, and the Namibia Water Policy White Paper, while also expanding regional service delivery capacity through decentralisation and the establishment of agricultural development centres.

Simultaneously, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources maintained Namibia's global reputation as a leader in sustainable fisheries management through the continued application of science-based Total Allowable Catch (TAC) systems and effective quota management. The implementation of the Marine Resources Act significantly contributed to the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. The fisheries sector continued to be a major contributor to national GDP and export earnings, generating substantial government revenue through fees, levies, and valueadded processing. The sector also played a pivotal role in job creation and local empowerment, employing thousands of Namibians across the fishing and processing value chain. The development of onshore processing facilities further supported job creation and local value addition. MFMR also prioritized investments in scientific research and marine conservations. Finally, through policies such as the National Aquaculture Policy and the Inland Fisheries Policy, and continued engagement in regional and international fisheries governance platforms, Namibia reinforced its role as a responsible steward of aquatic resources.

These achievements reflect the dedication and effectiveness of both former ministries in delivering on their respective mandates. The merger into MAFWLR offers a unique opportunity to build on this legacy by promoting integrated, efficient, and sustainable management of Namibia's natural resources. The current Strategic Plan builds upon these successes to further drive transformation, equity, and resilience in the agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors.

1.4 The linkage to the High-Level Initiatives

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) Strategic Plan for 2025/26 to 2029/30 is intricately linked to key national and international high-level initiatives that guide Namibia's development trajectory.

The Plan aligns with Vision 2030, which envisions Namibia as a prosperous, industrialized, and environmentally sustainable country. MAFWLR contributes directly to this vision by focusing on sustainable agricultural production, water security, and the equitable management of natural resources. In line with National Development Plan (NDP) 6, the Ministry's initiatives address critical priorities such as food security, poverty alleviation, job creation, and sustainable natural resource management, ensuring alignment with the national goal of inclusive and diversified economic growth.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to zero hunger (SDG 2), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), climate action (SDG 13), and life on land and below water (SDGs 14 & 15), are central to MAFWLR mandate, reinforcing its commitment to achieving global sustainability targets. Furthermore, the SWAPO Manifesto provides a guiding framework for the Ministry, emphasizing rural development, land reform, and the promotion

of agricultural productivity, which MAFWLR seeks to achieve through inclusive and transformative policies. The Ministry also supports the Decentralization Policy, ensuring that development activities are driven at local levels for greater community involvement and service delivery. By aligning with these high-level documents, MAFWLR ensures its strategies are not only responsive to Namibia's immediate development needs but also contribute to regional and global sustainability efforts, fostering a balanced, resilient, and self-reliant economy.





HIGH LEVEL STATEMENTS

2. HIGH LEVEL STATEMENTS



2.1 The Mandate

To promote the sustainable and equitable development, management and utilization of agriculture, living aquatic, water and land resources.



2.2 The Vision

A prosperous, competitive and self-reliant food secure nation.



2.3 The Mission

To drive inclusive transformation across the agricultural, fisheries, water and land sectors for enhancing self-reliant, food security and the well-being of the nation.



2.4 The Core Values

INTEGRITY

Uphold transparency, accountability and ethical conduct in all our actions.

EQUITY AND INCLUSIVITY

We promote fair access and participation for all.

SUSTAINABILITY

We commit to climate resilience practices that preserve natural resources for present and future generations.

• SERVICE EXCELLENCE

We strive for high-quality service delivery that meets the needs for our stakeholders.

INNOVATION

We embrace new ideas, technologies and approaches to improve efficiency and resilience in the sectors we serve.

COLLABORATION

We value partnerships and stakeholders' engagement in achieving shared national goals.



ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS)



3. ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS)

3.1 Introduction

Situation analysis is the systematic collection and evaluation of past and present economic, political, social, legal, environmental, psychological technological data aimed at the identification of internal and external forces that may influence the organisation's performance. And choice of strategies to assess an organisation's current and future strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). Basically, situation analysis is the process of critically evaluating the internal and external conditions that affect an organisation, which is done prior to taking new initiatives. It provides the knowledge and information which help the organisation to identify the current opportunities and threats of the organisation. There are many tools used to do a situation analysis, but the most commonly used are Stakeholder Analysis and the SWOT Analysis.

3.2 Swot Analysis

The SWOT Analysis is a method of situation analysis that examines the Strengths and Weaknesses of an organisation (internal environment), as well as the Opportunities and Threats within the market (external environment). A SWOT analysis looks at both current and future situations, emphasising on the current strengths and weaknesses, whilst at the same time, looking for future opportunities and threats. The goal is to build on strengths as much as possible while reducing weaknesses. A future threat can be a potential weakness, whilst a future opportunity can be a potential strength. This analysis helped the ministry to come up with a plan that keeps it prepared for a number of potential scenarios, depending on emerging opportunities and threats arising from the global environment. From the work done during the strategy development process with senior management and leaders, a SWOT Analysis was conducted. See Table 3.1 below for the SWOT Analysis of the MAFWLR:

TABLE 3.1 SWOT ANALYSIS

STREGHTS	WEAKNESS
 » Responsive Policies, Strategies and Legal Framework in place » Political Will » Effective Processes and Systems » Functional of MAFWLR Institutions » Skilled Personnel » Adequate land, aquatic and agricultural resources » Well organized animal health control system » Cutting-Edge aquatic research infrastructure » Decentralised functions 	Means of Production concentrated in few hands Export of live animals (on hoof) Barriers to market access High costs of agricultural production inputs High cost of agricultural land Artificial barrier to supply of Land Low extension to farmer ratio Cumbersome Procurement Process Inadequate and dilapidated machinery and equipment Slow growth local fish species Poor compliance to Laws and Regulation High staff turnover rate for specialised and professional personnel Low productivity among resettled farmers
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
 Access to markets through the African Continental Free Trade Area Increased investment in food production (Green Schemes) and aqua-culture Ratified International (global, continental and regional) agreements Adoption of precision Farming Technologies Water harvesting- flood plains Opportunity to invest in fertilizer and pharmaceuticals manufacturing in Namibia Value addition of our fresh produce, grains and animal feeds Sea water desalination SOE joint collaborations on projects Peace and stability 	 Climate change Landless Namibian (political instability) Porous borders leading to Illegal fishing Un-dermacated Traditional Authority boundaries Marketing Share Promotion Cyber Threats-Data hacking High Pest infestations Rising US tarrifs and increasing Geo-political tensions Land and soil degradation Over reliance on imports of implements and pharmaceuticals Sea bed mining SOE operating in silos due to lack of collaborations

3.3 Pestel Analysis

PESTLE analysis describes a framework of macroenvironmental factors used in the environmental scanning component of strategic management. It is part of an external analysis usually done when conducting a strategic analysis of the global trends in organisational strategic management. It gives an overview of the different macro-environmental factors to be taken into consideration during strategic planning and in the course of strategic management. See Table 3.2 below for the PESTEL Analysis of the MAFWLR:

Table 3.2 PESTLE ANALYSIS

POLITICAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Political stability/Will	Effectiveness depends on political stability and governance commitment to agriculture, water, fisheries and land reform policies		
International Agreements and Policies	Affects agriculture export and import (tariffs)		
Decentralized Governance	Provide services at regional level		
Land expropriation laws and policies	Access to land to advance national development agenda		
ECONOMICAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Budget Deficit/ recession	Affect the implementation of envisage projects		
Inflation and input costs	Rising fertilizer, fuel and equipment, increase production cost		
Dependence on agriculture & fisheries	Vulnerable to climate shocks		
SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Unemployment	Need for skills development in agri-tech and aquaculture		
Food insecurity	High malnutrition rates in urban informal settlements and in rural areas		
Sanitation and Portable water	Unhygienic practices		
Population growth and Urbanization	Increase food demand and pressure on land		
Traditional Framing practices	Resistance to modern techniques affects productivity		
TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Insufficient IT facilities	Poor internet and IT facilities		
Research and Technology	Underfunded agriculture innovation		
Low Adoption of Agri-Tech	Limited use of precision farming technologies such as monitoring technologies or drones		
LEGAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Land ownership laws	Communal vs Freehold land tensions		
Water Management Regulations	Conflicts over water rights		
Fisheries Quotas & Licensing	None adherence can lead to overexploitation		
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	IMPLICATIONS		
Flood/drought conditions (Climate Change)	Recurring flood/droughts threaten crops and livestock production		
Overfishing and Marine Conservation	Declining fish stocks due to illegal fishing		
Soil Degradation	Overgrazing and poor farming practices reduce arable land		
Pests' invasion	Affect anticipated harvest		
Water scarcity	Over-reliance on erratic rainfall, under-groundwater depleted		



STRATEGIC ISSUES

4. STRATEGIC ISSUES

The strategic issues outlined in this plan were derived from a comprehensive assessment of the Ministry's operational context, informed by stakeholder and an analysis of both internal capacities and external dynamics. Using SWOT analysis, key challenges and opportunities were identified that are critical to the Ministry's success overthe 2025/26–2029/30 planning horizon. These priority issues form the foundation for the strategic direction and interventions articulated in this plan. Here is the Summary of Key Strategic Issues:

- Limited and unequal access to land, water and fisheries resources to enhance livelihoods for all
- Food and nutrition insecurity
- Climate Change Vulnerability

- Low productivity, limited innovation, and underdeveloped value chains in the agricultural sector
- Limited institutional capacity and poor governance system
- Limited access to markets
- Cybersecurity Risks
- Financial Constraint
- Water Insecurity, Inadequate Sanitation, and Environmental Degradation
- Agricultural and Biosecurity Risks





STRATEGIC PILLARS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

5. STRATEGIC PILLARS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

5.1 Pillars

PILLARS		STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE		
1.	Sustainable economic transformation of the agriculture, fisheries, water and land sectors	1.1	Improve water security for domestic consumption, agricultural and industry use	
		1.2	Strengthen sustainable management and utilization of natural resources	
		1.3	Maintain and promote optimal animal and plant health	
		1.4	Enhance productivity and promote food and nutrition security	
		1.5	Promote Innovation, value chain development and market access	
2.	Equitable Access to natural Resources	2.1 Ensure security of land tenure		
		2.2	2.2 Develop National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)	
		2.3 Transform, manage and promote blue economy		
		2.4	2.4 Promote Equitable distribution and access to natural resources	
3.	Operational Excellence	3.1	Adopt climate smart technologies	
		3.2	Enhance research and development	
		3.3	Enhance Cyber security and risk management	
		3.4	Improve Institutional capacity and Governance	
		3.5	Increase revenue generation and collection	
		3.6	Improve efficiency and compliance	

5.2 Strategic objectives linked to Pillars and their definitions

Strategic Objective	Definition
1.1 Improve water security for domestic consumption, agricultural and industry use	Enhance the availability, accessibility, and efficient use of water resources to support agricultural production, industrial processes, and household consumption. This objective contributes to economic transformation by ensuring reliable water supply for key economic activities, particularly in climate-vulnerable and water-scarce regions.
1.2 Strengthen sustainable management and utilization of natural resources	Promote the responsible, equitable, and long-term use of natural resources through integrated planning and regulatory enforcement. This objective aims to balance economic development with environmental protection to ensure that current and future generations benefit from the country's natural assets.
1.3 Maintain and promote optimal animal and plant health	Enhance animal and plant health systems through effective disease surveillance, pest control, and biosecurity measures. A healthy livestock and crop sector is vital to increasing yields, securing exports, and sustaining livelihoods, thereby driving economic transformation across the agriculture and fisheries sectors.
1.4 Enhance productivity and promote food and nutrition security	Increase the productivity of crop, livestock, and fishery systems while ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and affordable food. This objective directly contributes to national food security, poverty reduction, and the sustainable growth of the agricultural economy.
1.5 Promote Innovation, value chain development and market access	Support the adoption of modern technologies, strengthen value chains, and improve market infrastructure and linkages. This drives competitiveness, boosts incomes, reduces post-harvest losses, and ensures smallholder inclusion in local and global markets key elements in transforming the agriculture and natural resource sectors.

Strategic Objective	Definition
2.1 Ensure security of land tenure	To ensure that access is granted to rights to use, control and transfer land as well as associated responsibilities and constraints. Focus on giving individuals and communities legal rights to use, own or access land.
2.2 Develop National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)	To ensure that a modern and reliable Spatial Data Infrastructure, which are anchored on an accurate and homogenous geodetic reference are in place, to facilitate economic development and help attain SDGs.
2.3 Transform, manage and promote blue economy	Develop and sustainably manage marine and freshwater resources to create inclusive economic opportunities, protect ecosystems, and ensure equitable access to benefits from water-based sectors.
2.4 Promote Equitable distribution and access to natural resources	Ensure fair and inclusive allocation of land, water, and fisheries resources to reduce inequality and support the livelihoods of our people.
3.1 Adopt climate smart technologies	Promote the use of innovative, climate-resilient tools and practices to enhance operational efficiency and improve service delivery.
3.2 Enhance research and development	Strengthen research capacity and promote evidence-based solutions to inform policies, improve service delivery, and support innovation across agriculture, fisheries, water, and land sectors.
3.3 Enhance Cyber security and risk management	Improve digital security systems and risk mitigation frameworks to protect data, ensure business continuity, and safeguard critical infrastructure and operations.
3.4 Improve Institutional capacity and Governance	Build skills, streamline systems, and strengthen leadership and accountability structures to enable effective governance and better service delivery.
3.5 Increase revenue generation and collection	Enhance mechanisms for mobilizing and collecting revenues.
3.6 Improve efficiency and compliance	Streamline internal processes, enforce regulations, and strengthen monitoring systems to increase operational efficiency and ensure adherence to policies and laws.



LOGICAL FRAME (LOG FRAME)



LOGICAL FRAME (LOG FRAME)

Responsible Unit		DWRM, DWSSC, NAMWATER	DWSSC	
Develop-	get ('000)	30120612	1263327	
Operational Budget ('000)				
į	Project	Water Security	Rural and urban Water Supply Infrastructure Development	
ė	Programme	Water & Marine Resources		
	Y5	100	97.4	
	Y4	95	96.2	
Targets	Y3	06	95	
	Y2	85	93.8	
	۲1	81	92.6	
əuile	essa	80	91.4	
KPI	Туре	Incremental	Incremental	
	NY Definition	Source of water supply diversified (The measures of the total volume (in Million cubic meters) of water resources that are available to supply to various supply to various supply to various or supply to various or supply to various water including desalination plant) and secured water allocation from shared rivers. Increase from the current volume of 1600 to 2100 Mm3	Increased proportion of rural (within 2.5km) and urban (within premises) households having access to potable water	
Ş	Ž	% increase in available wa- ter resources (Mm3)	% of house- holds with access to potable water	
Strategic	Objectives	1.1 - Improve water security for domestic consumption, agricultural and industrial use		
Strategic	Pillar Pillar			
Desired Outcome		By 2030, Namibia has bulk water infrastructure with an increased capacity from 1050Mm3 to 1775Mm3 for domestic, industrial and agricultural production for social and economic growth	By 2030, Access to potable water at household level has increased from 98% to 99.3 in urban and from 83.5% to 92.4 % in rural areas	

	DWSSC MURD Regional councils Town Council	DWSSC MURD Regional councils Town Council MRAC MRAC
	DWSSC MURD 867261 Regional Town Co	
	8677	1200000 2030
_	_	
	Rural and urban Sanitation Infrastructure Development	Rural and urban Sanitation Infrastructure Development Inland Fisheries Research
		Agriculture
	89	
	66.2	66.2
	49	4
	62	
	60.3	
	59 5.	
_	lncremental	
	Increased proportion of the urban and rural households using safe sanitation facilities at the household level	Increased proportion of the urban and rural households using safe sanitation facilities at the household level Gradual increase the number of wild capture fish stocks assessed to be at biologically sustainable levels (inland and marine).
	% of households using safely managed sanitation services.	% of households using safely managed sanitation services. # of Fish Stocks at biological sustinanable level increased.
Desired Outcome By 2030, Namibia has increased aquatic protected areas from 2.14 to 11.20% towards securing biodiversity and health aquatic ecosystems, while ensuring equitable benefits for all citizens.		

Responsible	Responsible Unit		MAFWLR
Develop-	Development Budget ('000) 60000 31000		31000
Operational	Budget ('000)	30000	
	Project	Water Resource Management	Integrated Land Use Planning
	Programme	Water & Marine Resources	Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land reform
	75	02	4
	47	99	4
Targets	\$	5.5	L h
	42	20	ιn
	7,	45	۲
əuil	Base	40	
KP	Туре	Incremental	əjulozdA
	KPI Definition	The proportion of designated Water Protected Areas managed according to agreed sustainability standards and practices	Natural resources management plans such as Integrated Regional Land Use Plans (IRLUPs), Marine Spatial Plan (MSP), FMP, IFDMP, IWRMP etc., developed.
ΚΡΙ		% of National Water Pro- tected Areas sustainably managed	# of Plans developed.
Strategic Objectives		1.2 - Strengthen sustainable manage -	ment and utilization of natural resources
Strategic	Themes/ Pillar		
Desired Outcome		By 2030 Namibia has established a sustainable water resource management system (regime) that ensures improved access to water of an estimated 1775Mm3/annum from 1050Mm3/annum from 1050Mm3/of appropriate quantity and quality for human consumption, industrial use, and environmental protection.	By 2030, the size of the land acquired for redistribution should increase from 3.6 million hectares to 3.8 million hectares. By 2030 Namibia has established a sustainable water resource management system (regime) that ensures improved access to water of an estimated 1775Mm3/annum from 1050Mm3/annum from 1050Mm3/annum from 1050Mm3/annum in 2024, of appropriate quantity and quality for human consumption, industrial use, and environmental

Responsible	Cnit		DVS	DVS	DPBD, NFCPT
Develop-	get ('000)		677250		93000
Operational	(000,)		153430	18000	230000
	roject		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Anma reatn Management	Fish Consumption Promotion
	202 A			Veterinary Service	Policy Coordination & Support Services
	Y5		80	80	
	Y4		80	08	
Targets	Y3		80	80	19
	Y2		80	80	
	Y1		80	80	
əuila	eseg		62	80	18.4
KPI	Туре		[+] ətulosdA	[+] ətulosdA	[+] əJulosdA
			The cattle that are to be vaccinated annually against FMD and CBPP in the infected and protection as well as Dogs against Rabies.	and plants inspected through survail- lance and control for early detection and response to prevent disease outbreaks as well as to comply with sanitary require- ments	Gradually increase the per capita fish (kg) consumption by Namibians.
ξ	Ž		% of vaccination coverage on targeted animal species.	% of appro- priate levels of protection for animal and plant health maintained.	National fish consumption per capita
Strategic	Strategic Objectives and promote optimal and plant health				
Strategic Themes/ Pillar 1. Sus- trainable economic transfor- transfor- transfor- the agri- culture, fisheries, water sectors					
		By 2030, Namibia has increased aquatic protected areas from 2.14 to 11.20% towards securing biodiversity and health aquatic ecosystems, while ensuring equitable benefits for all citizens.	citizens. By 2030 the production of agricultural foods (cereal, horticulture meat) for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 % to 60 %, and the food insecure people has reduced from 56 % to 30%. By 2030, the contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP has increased from increased from		

	Responsible Unit	DAPEES	DAPEES, DVS	DAPEES	DPBD, DAPEES, AMTA
Develop- ment Bud- get ('000)		324000		200000	300000
Operational Budget ('000)		157000	122762		
	Project	Production Extension Services	Agriculture Extension and DVS	Crop diversification and intensification	National Strategic Food Reserves
	Programme		Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
	Y5	130	123000	06	25900
	47	120	005151	80	42900
Targets	٤	100	120000	70	32900
	72	8	148200	89	
	17	20	149000	63	
ŧ	əniləssB	35	191952	58	22900
	КРІ Туре	[+] əżulosdA	[+] Absolute	Incremental	Absolute [+]
	KPI Definition	Gradually increase the aquaculture (freshwater and marine) production yields within Na- mibian waters.	Farmers trained in crop and horticulture, livestock and fish production, animal and plant health, livestock identification and traceability, One Health approach, Antmicrobial Resistance rangeland management through training, demonstration, field days, community and farm visits.	Percentage of 3890 hectares of undeveloped arable land in the Green Schemes that are installed with irrigation system by 2030	Tonnage (metric tons) added to the National Strategic Food Reserves storage capacity for creeals. (Clarify why Year 1 and 2 does not have targets)
	KPI	Tonnage of aquaculture production increased.	# of farmers trained	% of undevel- oped arable land improved	Tonnage of strategic food reserves stor- age capacity
	Strategic Objectives	1.4 - Enhance productivity and promote food and nutrition security			
Strategic Themes/ Pillar					
	Desired Outcome	By 2030, Namibia has increased aquatic protected areas from 2.14 to 11.20% towards securing biodiversity and health aquatic ecosystems, while ensuring equitable benefits for all citizens.	has increased aquatic protected aquatic protected aquatic protected aquatic protected act of 11.20% towards securing biodiversity and health aquatic ecosystems, while ensuring equitable benefits for all citizens. By 2030 the production of agricultural foods (cereal, horticulture meat) for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 % to 60%, and the food insecure people has reduced from 56 % to 30%.		

		Г			
Responsible	Onit	DPBD DAPEES AMTA	DPBD DAPEES	DRRPI	DLR
Develop- ment Bud- get ('000)		250000	198118	1200	20000
Operational Budget ('000)					
	Project	Construction of Agro Processing Facilities	Agriculture value chain	Registration of Communal Land Rights	Flexible Land Tenure
	Programme	Agro processing Facilities	Agriculture	Land Reform	Land Valuation & Estate Management
	75	4	00026	2000	200
	74	4	0\$896	2000	180
Targets	5	ю	84948	2000	150
	72	2	72435	2000	150
	7,		905309	2000	120
əuil	əseā		SIÞ6Þ	751591	
Ā	Туре	ətulosdA	[+] ətulozdA	ətulosdA	ətulozdA
:	KPI Definition	The number of Agro processing facilities and meat processing plant constructed in all 14 regions	Farming households benefited from subsidized inputs and services under agriculture value chains (horticulture, poultry, dairy, piggery and dryland crop production programme.	Measure the number of customaries, occupational and rights of leasehold registered in communal areas.	Measure the number of land titles issued under Flexible Land Tenure Systems (FLTS)
Ф		# of Agro processing facilities constructed	# of farming households benefited from subsi- dized inputs and services	# of Com- munal Land Rights regis- tered	# of FLTS land titles issued to beneficia- ries
Strategic Objectives			1.5 - Promote Innovation, value chain development and market access		2.1 - Ensure security of land tenure
	Themes/ Pillar				
Desired Outcome		By 2030, Agro Processing con- tribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to has in- creased from 1.74 % to 2.01 %	By 2030 the production of agricultural foods (cereal, horticulture meat) for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 %, and the food insecure people has reduced from 54 % th 30%.		By 2030, Access to basic sanitation at household level has increased from 80% to 85% in urban and from 36% to 47% in rural areas

Responsible	Dit	DDR	DSM	DSM
Develop-	get ('000)		48620	12000
Operational	(,000)	26000		48000
	Project	Registration of Deeds and Preservation of Deeds Documents	Development of Fundamental Geospatial Data Sets/Namibia Cadastral Information System, Nationwide Integrated Geodesy	Delineation of Namibia's Continental Shelf
c	Programme	Land Valuation & Estate Management	NSDI	Blue Economy
	γ5	80	72	80
	Y4	80	89	80
Targets	κ.	8	2	8
	72	80	61	08
	7	80	58	08
əuil	Base	100	55	100
Ā	Туре	[+] Absolute	Incremental	[+] əfulozdA
:	KPI Dennition	Compliant Deeds Documents regis- tered and archived, existing real property rights and deeds documents digitized through Computerized Computerized Deeds Registration System (CDRS).	The percentage of Fundamental Geospatial Data Sets developed and Geodetic Infrastructure modernized	Represent percentage of defence of the claim before the United Nation's Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)
Ę	2	% of Deeds Documents registered, archived and digitized	% of progress towards development advancement of NSDI	% of defence of Namibia's continental shelf claim
Strategic	Objectives		2.2 - Develop National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)	2.3 - Transform, manage and promote blue economy
Strategic	Pillar			
	Desired Outcome	By 2030, the size of the land acquired for redistributions should increase from 3.6 million hectares to 3.8 million hectares		By 2030, the Blue Economy Gover-nance Framework and Management system is fully implemented, with the implementer increasing from 60 percent recorded in 2022 to 100 percent.

Responsible	Unit	FEA	DLR	DRRPI	DAPEES, DGS, DWRM, DVS,NIB,FARMERS UNION, NamWater,
Develop-	ment Bud- get ('000)		1902262	900	51000
Operational	Budget ('000)	009	714000	100	
	Project	Quota allocation mechanism	Land Allocation	Land Allocation	Water and Agriculture Conservation
	Programme	Policy Coordination & Support Services	Land Reform	Land Reform	Agriculture/ Water & Marine Resources
	Y5		68.846.89	23	15
	Y4		68.346.89	23	10
Targets	۲3		68.346.23	23	7
	Y2	100	68.346.23	23	rv
	۲٦	70	39480	14	m
əuila	essa	20	3585949	2025	
KP	Туре	Incremental	[+] ətulozdA	ətulosdA	ətulosdA
	KPI Definition	New fishing quota allocation mecha- nism developed	No. of hectares of agricultural commercial land acquired for National Resettlement Programme, Batswana of Namibian Descent, Generational Farm Workers, Landless Farmers in corridors, Neckarttal dan Irrigation Scheme, Women and Youth	Measure the number of previously disadvantaged landless Namibians resettled (including Generational Farm Workers, people in corridors, Women and Youth	AFWL operations including adoption of SMART Technologies (drones, Al, animal and soil sensors, IoT etc.)
Ę	A.	% progress towards the development of an Equi- table Quota Allocation Mechanism	# of hectares of agricultural land acquired for redistribu- tion	# of previous- ly disadvan- taged landless Namibians resettled	# of Climate SMART Technologies adopted
Strategic	Objectives		2.4 Promote Equitable distribution and access to natural resources		3.1 - Adopt dlimate smart tech- nologies
Strategic	I hemes/ Pillar	2.Equitable Access to natural Resources			
	Desired Outcome	By 2030, the contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP has increased from N\$10.4 to N\$10.8 billion.	By 2030, the size of the land acquired for redistribution should increase from 3.6 million hectares to 3.8 million	hectares	

Responsible	Unit	DARD, DMIFR, DWRM, NUST, UNAM, NAU, NECFU, ILPBN, SASSCAL, UN Agencies, DAPEES, DGS, DWRM, DVS,NIB,FARMERS UNION,	DAPES, DMIFR, DPBD, DARD, DWRM	DGS, DPBD
Develop-	ment Bud- get ('000)	52000		200
Operational	Budget ('000)	302016	0009	2640
	Project	Research and Technology	HABs	ICT infrastructure
	Programme	Agriculture	Agriculture	Policy Coordination & Support Services
	75	1	8	95
	Y4	1	8	06
Targets	Х3	м	8	80
	, A2	11	8	70
	1 7	11	8	09
əuil	Ваѕе			50
Ā	Туре	əfulozdA	ətulosdA	lncremental
	KPI Definition	New technologies that are developed through applied research and released for users in the AFWL sectors. Crops are developed for climate resilience in terms of high yielding, early maturing and drought tolerant. In aquaculture research will be focused on fish feed, growth rate and breeding, while livestock will focus on rangeland restoration and improvement of livestock.	The number of early warning systems enhanced and modernized (automated) to mitigate the risk caused by impending hazards (such as floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, pest)	Percentage of critical ministerial IT infrastructure improved and protected against cyber threats (viruses, intrusion, hacking, theft, etc.)
Š	A M	# of adaptive research technologies developed	# of early warming systems mod- ernized	% of Cyber Security infrastructure improved
Strategic	Objectives	3.2 - Enhance research and development		3.3 - En- hance Cyber security and risk manage- ment
Strategic	Themes/ Pillar			
	Desired Outcome	By 2030, the production of agricultural foods (cereal, horiculture meat) for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 % to 60 %, and the food insecure people has reduced from 56 % to 30%.		

		_		
Responsible	Cait	ОРВО	DAPEES, DWSSC, DGS, DRRPI, DPBD	DGS, DPBD
Develop-	get ('000)			150000
Operational	(000,)	1000	350	200
į	Project	Co-operatives and organisations development	Decentralisation	Construction and renovation
	r Sgramme	Policy Coordination & Support Services	Policy Coordination & Support Services	Policy Coordination & Support Services
	γ5	80		•
	Y4	80	11	4
Targets	Y3	80	11	4
	Y2	80		4
	Υ.	80		4
əuil	essa	75		
KPI	Туре	[+] ətulosdA	ətulosdA	9JulozdA
3	NA Definition	Co-operatives conducting successful business activities (youth, women, etc.)	Number of functions devolved to the Regional Councils Lands and Rural Water supply	Ministerial infrastructure developed, upgraded and maintained towards efficient service delivery. These projects relate to assets such as buildings, etc. Construction of MAFWLR regional head offices in Omuthya, Nkurenkur and Swakopmund, Complettion of ongoing constructions and renovation of building across the country
Ę	2	% of registered cooperatives conducting viable busi-nesses	# of functions devolved	# of Capital Projects Im- plemented
Strategic	Objectives		Section 1	3.4 - Improversional capacity and Governance
Strategic	nemes/ Pillar			
	Desired Outcome			Improved Public Service Delivery; By 2030, Namibia has improved pub- lic service delivery from 54% to 80%, to the satisfaction of citizens

Responsible	Unit	MAFWLR	PMU, DPBD	DVEM	
	ment Bud- get ('000)			25000	
Operational	Budget ('000)	009	12300		
į	Project	Financial Management	PMS	Land Tax Management	
ć	Programme	Policy Coordination & Support Services	Policy Coordination & Support Services	Land Reform	
	75	80	80		
	44	80	80		
Targets	ξ.	8	80		
	72	80	80	100	
	5	80	80	20	
əuila	Base	22	73	50	
ΚP	Туре	[+] Absolute	[+] ətulosdA	Incremental	
	KPI Definition	Percentage in- crass on revenue generated and collected per annum (fishing quotas, las, deeds, water license fees, permits, laboratory fees, etc, by enhancing the process and system of revenue collection.	The percentage compliance to the set target (80 Percentage of minimum performance) in the implementation of ministerial activities (programs, projects, etc.)	Agricultural Commercial Land Valuation Roll is in compliance with the legislation	
ξ	<u> </u>	% of revenue collected	Annual Plan execution rate	% progress towards Development of 2025-2030 Agricultural Commercial Land	
Strategic	Objectives	3.5 - Increase revenue generation and improve revenue collection			
Strategic	Themes/ Pillar	3. Business Excellence			
	Desired Outcome			By 2030, the size of the land acquired for redistribution should increase from 3.6 million hectares to 3.8 million hectares	By 2030, Agro Processing con- tribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to has in- creased from 1.74 % to 2.01 %

Responsible	Cuit	DPBD, DVS, DAPEES, NSI, MOHES, DMIFR, MIRT, MEATCO, LLPBN, NAB		MAFWLR	MAFWLR
Develop-	ment Bud- get ('000)			7000	
Operational	(,000)	0009		20000	
i	Project	Market Development and Diversification		AFWL Compliance Monitoring	Security Risk Management
ć	Programme	Policy Coordination & Support Services		Policy Coordination & Support Services	Policy Coordination & Support Services
	γ5	93		80	85
	Y4	91		80	80
Targets	ү3	06		80	75
	Y2	87		80	70
	Y1	82		80	65
əuile	esea	80		75	09
KPI	Туре	Incremental		[+] ətulozdA	Incremental
2	KPI Demnition	Percentage compliance to non-tariff market requirements (e.g. Sanitary and Phytosanitary SPs, religious Halaal, technical standards and technical regu- lations, etc.).		Percentage compliance and ability to operate effectively and adhere to relevant laws, regulations and internal policies.	Improvement of security status through installations of modern security infrastructure at various premises and the implementation of assessment reports and National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP).
Ę	A.	% compliance to non-tariff market requirements		% compliance to legal instruments	% of MAFWLR assets and resources protected and secured
Strategic	Objectives	-	3.6 - Improve efficiency and compliance		
Strategic	I nemes/ Pillar				
	Desired Outcome	By 2030 the production of agricultral foods (cereal, hortculture meat) for local consumption has increased on aggregate from 40 % to 60 %, and the food insecure people has reduced from 56 % to 30%.	By 2030, the contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP has increased from N\$10.4 to N\$10.8 billion.	Improved Public Service Delivery; By 2030, Namibia	nas improved public service delivery from 54% to 80%, to the satisfaction of citizens

	Strategic	Strategic	Ę	7. 7. 6. 6.7.	KPI	əuile		Ľ	Targets				Operational	Develop-	Responsible
	Pillar Pillar	Objectives	Ž		Туре	Base	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4 Y5	Toggan	Troject	8 (000,)	get ('000)	Cnit
By 2030, the size of the land acquired for redistribution should increase from 3.6 million hectares to 3.8 million hectares			% of Agricultural, Commercial Land, Rating, Valuation and Taxation System developed	Development of Agricultural, Commercial Land, Rating, Valuation and Taxation System in support of rating valuation (CAMA) Land Tax Administration (LTPRS)	Incremental	20	50	75	100		Land Reform	Land Tax Management		36000	DVEM
											Total Budget ('000):	:000)	5,181,298	36,893,350	



RISK **ASSESSMENT**

RISK ASSESSMENT

TABLE 7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK NAME	RISK DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF RISK	CAUSES OF THE RISK	CONSEQUENCES	MITIGATING FACTORS
Aging & Inadequate infrastructure development and maintenance	Poor infrastructure development and maintenance	High	Insufficient funds Lack of maintenance	Dilapidated buildings Loss of assets Interruption of operations Loss of lives	Multiple sources of revenue Donor funding Upgrade infrastructure, include in budget planning, regular maintenance schedules
Climate Change Impacts	Increased frequency of droughts, floods, pests and diseases affecting agriculture	High	Global warming, poor climate adaptation, ecosystem degradation	Crop failure, food insecurity, livestock loss, reduced fisheries yields	Promote climate-smart technologies, strengthen early warning systems, disaster planning
Financial Constraints	Inadequate or delayed funding for strategic programmes	High	Limited national budget, delayed disbursements, donor dependency	Delays in implementation, incomplete projects, reduced public trust	Strengthen budget alignment, diversify funding, pursue donor and PPP opportunities
Non-compliance and Weak Enforcement	Weak enforcement of policies, laws and regulations	Medium	Limited legal capacity, lack of monitoring, low stakeholder awareness	llegal resource use, environmental degradation, undermined reforms	Improve legal training, strengthen enforcement systems, stakeholder awareness campaigns
Cybersecurity Threats	Increased risk of cyberattacks and data breaches	Medium	Weak IT infrastructure, lack of cyber protocols, staff unawareness	Operational disruptions, loss of sensitive data, reputational harm	Implement cybersecurity protocols, regular audits, staff training
Stakeholder Resistance	Resistance to reforms (e.g., land redistribution, fishing quotas)	Medium	Lack of consultation, perceived inequality, political pressure	Legal disputes, project delays, social tension	Deepen stakeholder engagement, inclusive planning, transparent communication
Market Volatility	Unpredictable prices, limited access to local and export markets	Medium	Global price changes, trade barriers, poor infrastructure	Income loss for producers, reduced investments in production	Support market diversification, build local value chains, strengthen cooperatives
Data and Information Gaps	Lack of reliable data for planning and decision-making	Medium	Poor data systems, fragmented information, underinvestment	Poor resource allocation, ineffective planning and monitoring	Develop NSDI, invest in data management tools, train staff in data analysis
Escalating farm prices	High commercial farms prices	High	Demand and supply factors	Fewer hectares acquired, reduced number of resettled beneficiaries, and failure to meet land reform goals	Negotiate land prices, prioritize affordable land, explore alternative land access models



CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS



8. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

Critical Success Factors (CSFs) are those essential areas of activities in which an organisation must perform well in order to ensure the successful execution of its strategy. It is essential that MAFWLR carefully manages the following factors to achieve success in the implementation of programmes and projects:

1. Strong and Inclusive Leadership

Effective execution of this Strategic Plan requires visionary, accountable, and inclusive leadership at all levels. MAFWLR must foster a leadership culture that inspires trust, empowers staff, and builds ownership around shared goals—across all sectors of agriculture, fisheries, water, and land reform.

2. Integrated Teamwork and Collaboration

Given the cross-cutting nature of the Ministry's mandate, success depends on strong internal collaboration and coordinated efforts across directorates. A culture of teamwork must be cultivated, where planning, decision-making, and implementation are carried out jointly for greater impact.

3. Clear and Consistent Communication

Timely, transparent, and effective communication between leadership, staff, and stakeholders is vital. Clear communication enhances understanding of strategic goals, reinforces accountability, and ensures alignment across all departments and regions.

4. Strategic Stakeholder Engagement

Sustained partnerships with communities, private sector, civil society, development partners, and other government agencies are crucial. The Ministry must build and maintain strong relationships with its stakeholders to leverage resources, ensure public trust, and deliver inclusive services.

5. Financial Alignment and Resource Mobilization

The success of strategic initiatives depends on aligning budgetary resources with priorities. MAFWLR must ensure costed plans, advocate for adequate funding, and optimize the use of available resources to achieve maximum results and impact.

6. Capacity Building and Talent Development

A skilled and motivated workforce is essential. The Ministry must invest in continuous training, technical upskilling, and leadership development to improve performance, adapt to innovation, and meet the evolving demands of the sector.

7. Performance-Based Culture and Recognition

To achieve strategic outcomes, the Ministry must foster a culture that values high performance and accountability. Staff contributions should be recognized and rewarded through both financial and non-financial incentives, creating motivation and alignment with organizational goals.

8. Robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

Regular tracking of performance against strategic objectives is key. MAFWLR must strengthen its Monitoring and Evaluation systems to generate timely data, assess progress, identify challenges, and inform decision-making and adaptive learning.

9. Effective Performance Management System (PMS) Implementation

Full implementation of the Performance Management System will drive strategic alignment and accountability. Annual plans, performance agreements, and individual development plans should be linked to strategic objectives and reviewed consistently to support continuous improvement.



STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS/ MATRIX



9. STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS/MATRIX

Stakeholder analysis refers to the process of identifying the individuals and/or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by decisions and actions of the ministry. After identifying the groups, individuals and organisations via stakeholder analysis, they are then

sorted and grouped according to their impact on the action will have on them. See Table 3.3 below for the Stakeholder Analysis of the MAFWLR:

Table 3.3 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS MATRIX

Stakeholders	What do they need from us?	What do we need from them?	What strategies are we going to employ to meet our stakeholders' expectations?
Advisory Bodies	Technical support, Information/ Data and resources Review and formulation	Advise the Minister on sustainable utilization of resources Provide support on land acquisition and redistribution Timely decision making	To ensure that they are capacitated and adequate budget Ensure timely implementation of resolutions
Academic Institutions	Information/Data Internships and field training opportunities Collaborative research Curricula review and alignment	Evidence based research Training of professionals Knowledge and awareness Need based curricula review	MoUs and collaborative research
Development Partners	Clear policy direction Human Resource Bankable Projects proposals	Technical support and collaboration research Financial support Research and innovation support Technical expertise and knowledge transfer	MoUs and Capacity building Strengthen M&E Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements Development Investment Plans Exit Strategies
Financial Institutions	Information and services	Tailor made loans and grants	Operational Strategies MoU
Civil Societies/NGOs/ CBOs,-Law Society	Legal Framework Coordination and support Access to information	Compliance to legal framework Advocacy GRN projects	Strengthen Partnership
Professionals Land Surveyors and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) producers	Collaboration Data and information Land and Mapping Surveying services	Reliable data and records Compliance and regulatory standards Knowledge transfer Collaboration and partnerships	Digitization, Tech upgrades, Collaborations

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS/MATRIX (CONTINUED)

Stakeholders	What do they need from us?	What do we need from them?	What strategies are we going to employ to meet our stakeholders' expectations?
Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) Users (Engineers, Town and Regional Planners, Researchers, Tourists, OMAs (Utilities)) Private Valuers Estate Agents Professional regulatory and accreditation bodies	Accurate data Land and Mapping Surveying services Collaborative research and partnerships Professional and Technical advice Policy directives and regulation Active participation	Compliance to statutory provisions Feedback on data and service quality Collaboration Review laws and policies, Regulate the profession Professional, Fair and transparent accreditation	Automate processes, Leverage technological advancements in the geomatics realm Targeted internships of qualifying graduates, Review of curriculum for alignment to
Farmers	Water, information and services Access to finance Affordable agricultural inputs Reliable extension services Veterinary and Plant Health services Access to land Training and capacity develop Market access and infrastructure Willingness to participate in land	Sustainable agricultural practices Data Compliance to legislations Pest outbreak Prevention and reporting Maximum utilization of the land	Stakeholders' collaboration Invest in capacity building and extension services
Auditors	Financial and operational services information Real Property rights information and registration Adherence to audit requirement	Compliance to regulatory standards Unqualified audit reports	Ensure availability of records and reports on processes To accelerate electronic system by digitizing deeds registration records
Notaries/Conveyancers	Real Property rights information and registration	Compliance to legal standards	To accelerate electronic system by digitizing deeds registration records
Licensing Authorities	Compliance with professional standards	Legal framework	To strengthen law enforcement capacity
Fishing Industries	Equitable and timely allocation resource Timely issuance of licenses Research support	Sustainable fishing practices Compliance and legislation Timely and accurate submission statistics Timely payment of fees and levies Research and Development Products Increase domestics supply of fish	Accelerate the implementation of scorecard Effective communication Market Research Ensure local participation

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS/MATRIX (CONTINUED)

Stakeholders	What do they need from us?	What do we need from them?	What strategies are we going to employ to meet our stakeholders' expectations?
Scientific Associations/ Researchers	Expertise, Continuous professional development, Data/information, professional	Evidence based insight, expertise, data and information, collaboration	Create and strengthen collaborative platforms Ensure protection of data and information Ensure protection of intellectual property rights
Regional Fisheries Management Organisations	support and infrastructure Timely payment of annual subscription fees	Equitable and fair allocation of resources, Reliable stock assessment models, transparency in landings and compliance reporting, Conservation measures	Strengthen regional collaborative platforms
International, Regional Organisations and Conventions	Expertise, Data/information, professional support and infrastructure Timely payment of subscriptions of annual fees Timely reporting Compliance to standards Implementation of obligations Policy alignment and support Provide transparent information to facilitate trade Create conducive legal framework	Expertise Reference for safe trade Transparency in communication Mobilize resources and provide technical support and coordination	Implementation of safe standards to promote safe trade Create structures for communication flow Enforce compliance and promotion of international cooperation Implement and domesticate national management strategies Strengthen collaboration
Cooperatives	Information and registration, Access to production inputs, Education and capacity building, Credit guarantee facilities	Compliance with the cops act Sustainable service Employment provision to members	Promote and development of sustainable and cooperative businesses
Unions and Associations	Information and data Representation Technical support/services	Processed information Cooperation and coordination Compliance Transition belt for information dissemination	Ensure technical support Collaboration Ensure promotion of organized sectors
Local Authorities	Information/data Technical support/service	Provision of land and essential services Participate in decision making process Timely reporting and data provision	Strengthen collaboration Promote urban agriculture Ensure sustainable management of resources Promote local development Ensure proper spatial planning and implement mitigation measures
Traditional Authorities	Technical support Capacity building	Coordination Consent letters for communal land registration/livestock movements and registration	Ensure support, coordination and capacity building of the TAs

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS/MATRIX (CONTINUED)

Stakeholders	What do they need from us?	What do we need from them?	What strategies are we going to employ to meet our stakeholders' expectations?
Small Scale Fisheries	Access to fishing permits Fair access to fishery resources Support services Access to scientific information Recognition	Compliance Data and information	Compliance monitoring Data collection
Investors	Information Incentives Security of tenure Conducive policy environment, peace and stability, Infrastructure	Capital investment Job creation and skills development Compliance Contribution to value addition and food security Social responsibilities Innovation	Compliance monitoring Sustainability Promote PPP Strong collaboration between Ministry and NIPDB Build local capacity
Service Providers Drug manufacturers/ retailers and wholesalers Public Enterprises	Clear TOR and specifications Timely payment Fair competition and transparency Access to information Responsiveness (prompt) Relevant resources' support	Quality and timely service delivery Technical expertise and innovation Compliance with legal framework Delivery of mandate Accountability	Collaboration Compliance monitoring Performance tracking system Create enabling regulatory framework Service level agreements Joint planning and Consultative platforms
in AFWAL Sectors (NamWater)	Data and information Coordination and guidance	Aligned programs and strategies to the national developmental agenda	Create accountability platforms
Political Office Bearers	Information sharing Service delivery Transparency Transformation of political agendas into implementable programs and projects	Compliance Political support Advocacy for approval of budget for projects Policy and law making	Speedy implementation of projects/ programs Stakeholder dialogue
Courts Lands Tribunal Appeal Tribunal High Court	Authentic data/records/ affidavits Compliance review	Adjudication of matters/disputes Appropriate legal advice/ representation Timely delivery of resolutions/ decisions/court orders	Ensure timely implementation of the resolutions and decisions Ensure compliance review and formulation Ensure enforcement of the provisions

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND LAND REFORM

STRATEGIC PLAN

2025/2026 to 2029/2030



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND LAND REFORM