



THE MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS & NAMIBIA'S 3RD BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT

Presenter: Mr. M. Mulunga/Mr. P. Uushona/ Mr S. Stephanus
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND LAND REFORM
(MAWLR)**

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1. About the CAADP Biennial Review Report

- Main mutual accountability tool to track the progress of the African Union (AU) Member States in implementing the Malabo Declaration
- The Malabo Declaration (2014, Equatorial Genuine) is all about “Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”.
 1. Recommitment to the **principles and values of the CAADP process**.
 2. Commitment to **enhancing investment finance in agriculture**.
 3. Commitment to **ending hunger in Africa by 2025**.
 4. Commitment to **halving poverty by the year 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation**.
 5. Commitment to **boosting Intra-African trade** in agricultural commodities & services.
 6. Commitment to **enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems** to climate variability and other related risks.
 7. Commitment to **mutual accountability** to actions and results.
- Three Biennial Review Reports produced
 - 2017 - 42 countries
 - 2019 - 49 countries
 - 2021 - 51 countries
- Reports endorsed by the assembly of African Heads of State and Government during Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government (3rd Biennial Review endorsed February 2022).

2. Implementation of the Malabo Declaration in Namibia

- Malabo Declaration provides the direction for Africa's agricultural transformation for the period 2015 - 2025:
 - Within the Framework of the CAADP as a vehicle to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the First Ten-year Implementation Plan of Africa's Agenda 2063.
- Progress made in Namibia
 - 2017 scored 4.11, benchmark 3.94/10 - On tract
 - 2019 scored 3.38, benchmark 6.66/10 - Not on tract
 - 2021 scored 4.08, benchmark 7.28/10 not on tract

PERFORMANCE AND SCORECARDS

7A. Individual Member States Performance Score Cards

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

Against the 2021 benchmark of 7.28 out of 10, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, countries whose score appears in "blue" are **PROGRESSING WELL** (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK**. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the second (2019) and the third (2021) biennial review cycles.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Algeria | Angola | Benin | Botswana |
| | 1.47 | 3.77 ↓-21 % | 4.78 ↓-17 % | 4.95 ↑ 48 % |
| | Burkina Faso | Burundi | Cabo Verde | Cameroon |
| | 5.20 ↓-2 % | 5.63 ↓-3 % | 4.55 ↓-6 % | 4.58 ↑ 9 % |
| Central African Rep. | Chad | Comoros | Congo | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 2.61 ↓-41 % | 3.88 ↓-0.3 % | 1.50 | 3.32 ↓-4 % | 4.62 ↓-4 % |
| Djibouti | DR Congo | Egypt | | |
| 4.00 ↑ 42 % | 4.46 ↑ 34 % | 6.52 | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | Eritrea | Eswatini | Ethiopia | Gabon |
| 2.82 ↑ 15 % | 3.17 ↓-19 % | 5.73 ↑ 37 % | 6.03 ↑ 14 % | 4.98 ↑ 25 % |
| Gambia | Ghana | Guinea | | |
| 5.56 ↑ 12 % | 6.61 ↓-1 % | 4.02 ↓-9 % | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | Kenya | Lesotho | Liberia | Libya |
| 2.18 ↓-12 % | 5.62 ↑ 15 % | 3.98 ↑ 22 % | 3.93 ↑ 29 % | 1.14 |
| Madagascar | Malawi | Mali | | |
| 4.37 ↓-11 % | 5.33 ↑ 11 % | 6.66 ↓-2 % | | |
| Mauritania | Mauritius | Morocco | Mozambique | Namibia |
| 5.40 ↑ 1 % | n.a | 6.89 ↓-1 % | 4.14 ↑ 2 % | 4.08 ↑ 21 % |
| Niger | Nigeria | Rep. A. Saharawi | | |
| 3.64 ↓-11 % | 5.42 ↑ 5 % | n.a | | |
| Rwanda | São Tome & Príncipe | Senegal | Seychelles | Sierra Leone |
| 7.43 ↑ 3 % | n.a | 5.07 ↓-2 % | 4.92 ↑ 9 % | 4.33 ↓-19 % |
| Somalia | South Africa | South Sudan | | |
| n.a | 4.05 ↑ 41 % | 2.88 ↓-0.3 % | | |
| Sudan | Tanzania | Togo | Tunisia | Uganda |
| 3.32 ↓-0.3 % | 6.14 ↑ 21 % | 4.67 ↓-9 % | 6.28 ↑ 1 % | 5.89 ↑ 4 % |
| Zambia | Zimbabwe | 2021 Benchmark | | |
| 5.55 ↑ 9 % | 5.17 ↑ 13 % | 7.28 | | |

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:

113.1%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

45.5%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

100.0%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

5.5%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

19.1%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

42.9%

for CAADP Process Completion.

50.0%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

58.3%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Country Name

Namibia

| Malabo Commitments Areas (T) | | | | | Commitments Categories (C) | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| No. | Item | T-score out of 10 | Minimum for 2021 | T-Progress | No. | Item | C-score out of 10 | Minimum for 2021 | C-Progress |
| 1 | Commitment to CAADP Process | 6.43 | 10.00 | Not on track | PC 1.1 | Country CAADP Process | 4.29 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 1.2 | CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance | 10.00 | 10.00 | On track |
| | | | | | PC 1.3 | CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support | 5.00 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| 2 | Investment Finance in Agriculture | 2.47 | 7.50 | Not on track | PC 2.1 | Public Expenditures to Agriculture | 9.81 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 2.2 | Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 2.3 | Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 2.4 | Access to finance | 0.06 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| 3 | Ending Hunger | 2.90 | 6.32 | Not on track | PC 3.1 | Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies | 3.55 | 7.92 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 3.2 | Agricultural Productivity | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 3.3 | Post-Harvest Loss | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 3.4 | Social Protection | 9.88 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 3.5 | Food security and Nutrition | 0.80 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 3.6 | Food Safety | 3.15 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| 4 | Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture | 0.47 | 5.81 | Not on track | PC 4.1 | Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction | 0.00 | 6.25 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 4.2 | Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 4.3 | Youth job in agriculture | 1.82 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 4.4 | Women participation in Agri-business | 0.06 | 7.00 | Not on track |
| 5 | Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services | 3.00 | 5.00 | Not on track | PC 5.1 | Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 5.2 | Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions | 6.01 | 5.00 | On track |
| 6 | Resilience to Climate Variability | 8.33 | 8.00 | On track | PC 6.1 | Resilience to climate related risks | 10.00 | 6.00 | On track |
| | | | | | PC 6.2 | Investment in resilience building | 6.67 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| 7 | Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results | 4.94 | 8.33 | Not on track | PC 7.1 | Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E | 0.00 | 5.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 7.2 | Peer Review and Mutual Accountability | 5.83 | 10.00 | Not on track |
| | | | | | PC 7.3 | Biennial Agriculture Review Process | 9.00 | 10.00 | Not on track |

Overall Country Score

4.08

Overall Progress

Not on track

The 2021 Benchmark is

7.28

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

Key Interventions for Commitments

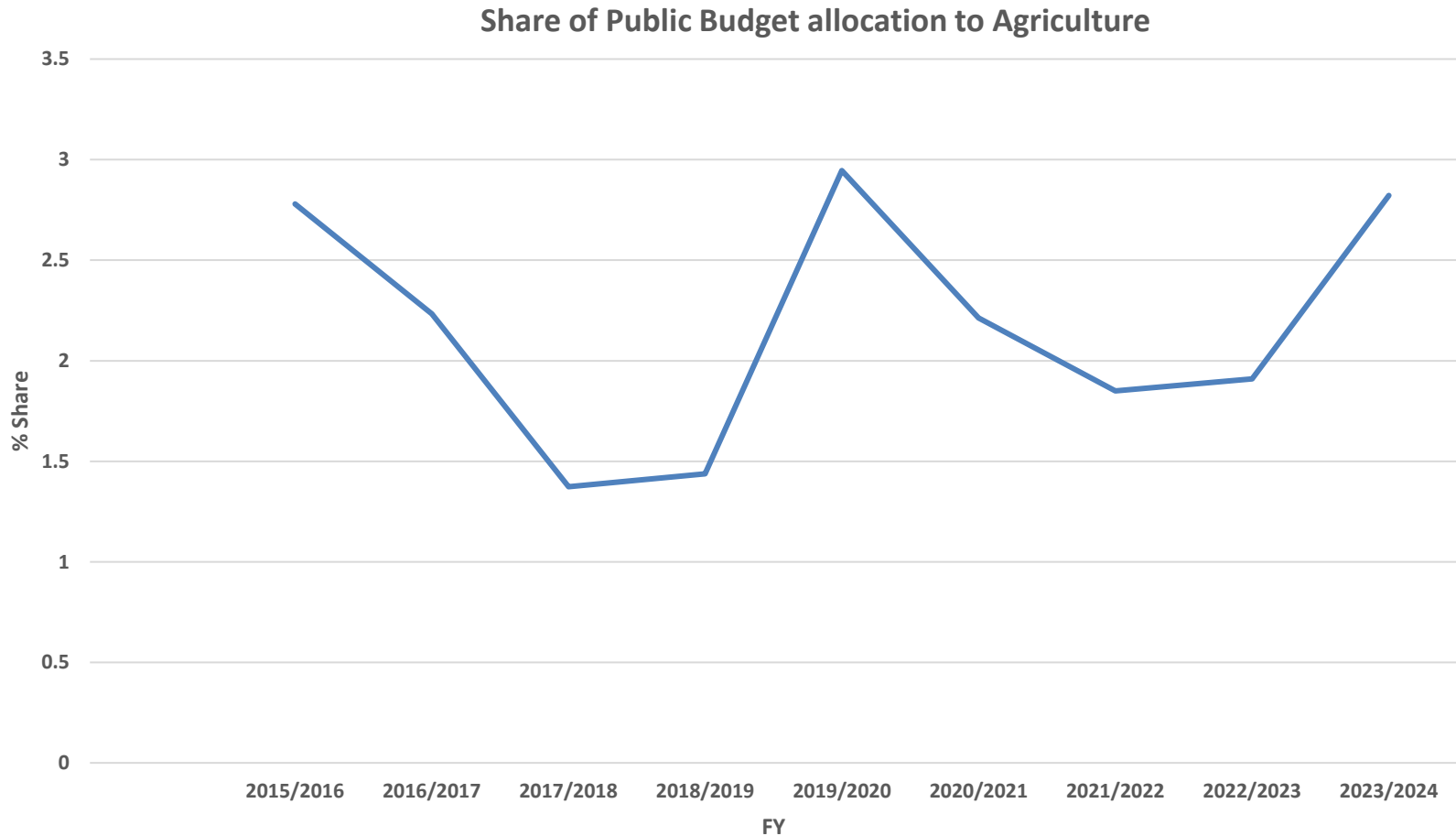
1. Recommitment to the **principles and values of the CAADP process**.

- The pursuit of agriculture-led growth as a main strategy to achieve targets on food and nutrition security and shared prosperity;
 1. Existing strategies and policy instruments includes: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Vision 2030, National Development Plans (NDP5), Strategic Plans, Sectoral Policies etc.
 2. Formulation of the National Investment Agriculture Plan (NAIP), which will be the Agriculture chapter of the NDP6 (2024/2025-2029/2030).

2. Commitment to **enhancing investment finance in agriculture**.

- Leaders committed to enhance investment finance, both public and private, to agriculture (10% of public expenditure to agriculture)
- to create and enhance necessary appropriate policy and institutional conditions and support systems for facilitation of private investment in agriculture, agri-business and agro-industries, by giving priority to local investors

3. Namibia's share of Public Expenditure Allocation to the Agriculture Sector, 2016-2022



Key Interventions for Commitments cont.

3. Commitment to **ending hunger in Africa by 2025**.

- Acceleration of agricultural growth, addressing Post-Harvest Losses, Social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups and the elimination of child under nutrition.
 - Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare
 - Social grants (vulnerability, old age, disability etc.)
 - School feeding programs
 - Green scheme Policy
 - Food Bank etc

4. Commitment to **halving poverty by the year 2025**, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation.

- to sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%; create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;
 - Agriculture Sector sustains about 70% of livelihood (Direct and Industry)
 - Employs about 15.3% of total employment as at the last count in 2018 (Namibia Labour force 2018),
 - contribution to GDP (excluding fishing) over the last five years has been over 4%, in 2019 contributed over 6.6%.
 - **MAWLR Value Chain Development Schemes:**
 - Dry Land Crop Production Programme
 - Horticulture Support Programme
 - Livestock Support Programme
 - Namibia Mechanization and Seed Improvement Project (NAMSIP) etc..

Key Interventions for Commitments cont..

5. Commitment to **boosting Intra-African trade** in agricultural commodities & services.
 - to triple, by the year 2025, intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services; to create and enhance policies and institutional conditions and support systems: and transition to a continental Common External Tariff (CET) scheme
 - Namibia ratified AfCTA instruments in 2019
 - SACU Tariff offer not only submitted in Feb 2023 now under Technical Verification by AfCTA
 - Once concluded Namibia will be ready to trade.
6. Commitment to **enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems** to climate variability and other related risks.
 - ensure that, by the year 2025, at least 30% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related risks;
 - Disaster Risk Management Strategy
 - Comprehensive Conservation Agriculture Programme 2015-2020
 - Disaster Risk Profiling
 - Crop and household Food security assessment (3 reports/ annum) etc..
7. Commitment to **mutual accountability** to actions and results.
 - conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on progress
 - strengthen national and regional institutional capacities for knowledge and data generation and management that support evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

NAMIBIA DRAFT ROAD MAP _ 4RD BR Processes.

| Activity | Expected Deliverable | Timeline | Lead / Participants | Expected steps | Resources required |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Official communication to all National Stakeholders for the 4rd BR Data Collection | National Stakeholders informed on 4rd eBR | 01 April 2023 | Technical Team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify stakeholders per indicator, ... Letter to National Stakeholders -> in-house 2. Follow-ups 3. Nomination of data focal point person per stakeholder | No |
| Sensitization workshop | National 4BR stakeholder sensitization workshop | 01 April 2023 | Technical Team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invitation to a sensitization workshop 2. Ask foreign affairs for assistance -> Refer to Mr. Uushona | N\$ 100 000-00 |
| Data Collection | Quality Data Collected per Indicator | 4/1/2023 to 30 May 2023 | Technical team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging focal persons on data collection 2. Data Verification 3. Data compilation | No |
| Data Capturing | Populating the eBR Reporting template | 4/1/2023 to 30 May 2023 | Technical team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data Entering | No |
| Presentation of 4BR collected information/data to MAWLR management | Management endorsement of the 4BR report -Including the Minister | 01 July 2023 | Technical team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize a workshop @ head office to present progress of the 4BR activities for management inputs | No |
| Validation Workshop | Data validated | 02 - 05 August 2023 | Technical team | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hosting of National Stakeholder Data validation workshops outside Windhoek | N\$ 200,000.00 for hosting of National Data Validation Workshop outside Windhoek |
| Submission of the Third National Report to the Rec FOR Review and validation | eBR populated and report submitted | 08 -12 August 2023 | Technical team | 4rd BR Submission | No |

Conclusion

- Namibia continues to make strides in the implementation of Malabo Commitments.
- The country is on course to meeting the Malabo commitment targets in 4th Biennial review.
- Namibia Agriculture Investment Plan will be the Agriculture chapter of the NDP6.
- Nam-CAADP Compact together with Namibia's NAIP will strengthen the implementation of Malabo commitments during Namibia's NDP6 period.

Recommendations

1. The share of total public expenditure allocated for agriculture expenditure is relatively small (1.4%). This will affect investments in productivity enhancing technologies and institutional development needed to furnish a resilient food system. There is need to increase the public allocation to agriculture to boost agricultural growth and transformation
2. The country needs to increase public expenditure on agriculture by allocating a significant proportion of the earnings from agricultural value added.
3. The growth rate of the proportion of women that meets the minimum dietary diversity score and the proportion of the total population that are food insecure are very low at 7.5% and 13.9% respectively. This has huge implications on women and maternal health as well as on the overall health and productivity of the population. There is a need for the government to promote policy and reforms to address food and nutritional insecurity.



Thank you

