NamPPF
Namibia Public-Private Forum

NAMIBIA PUBLIC-PRIVATE FORUM ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Working Group 1: Agriculture, Water and Fisheries

23 November 2026

1. Overview of the Working Group

The Agriculture, Water and Fisheries Working Group was established to identify key sectoral challenges and propose practical solutions to enhance private-sector participation, investment, productivity and job creation.

The Working Group's mandate is anchored on the strengthening of agricultural production, water security, fisheries development and value addition. These focus areas are intended to support national objectives relating to food security, rural development and sustainable economic growth.

As presented by the Working Group, the sector contributes approximately 7.3 percent to Namibia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for 16.1 percent of national employment. This underscores the sector's strategic importance to the national economy, livelihoods and inclusive growth, particularly in rural communities.

2. Ideal Situation of the sector

A productive, competitive and sustainable agriculture, water and fisheries sector that attracts investment, creates decent jobs, strengthens food security and promotes rural industrialisation.

3. Summary of Challenges and Root Causes

The Working Group identified five major challenges constraining the performance, competitiveness and growth potential of the agriculture, water and fisheries sectors. These challenges are outlined below.

3.1 Challenge 1: Limited participation of the younger generation in agriculture and inadequate access to sufficient water for agricultural purposes

<u>Root causes and contributing factors:</u>

- Limited attractiveness and perceived economic viability of agriculture as a career and business opportunity for younger generation.
- Inadequate access to essential productive resources, particularly reliable water, suitable infrastructure and affordable agricultural inputs.
- High operational costs, including water and electricity tariffs, which affect the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises.

- Limited access to appropriate agricultural financing, skills development and extension support.
- Inadequate rural infrastructure, including roads and electricity connections, which constrains investment and productive activities.
- Limited incentives and support mechanisms to stimulate local production of grains, fruits, vegetables and animal feed.

Implications:

These constraints limit entry into agriculture, weaken the sector's potential to absorb unemployed persons and constrain the development of viable rural enterprises. They also reinforce the concentration of economic opportunities in urban areas.

3.2 Challenge 2: Lack of well-developed agricultural value chains addressing unproductive land

Root causes and contributing factors:

- Underdevelopment of agricultural value chains, including insufficient linkages between primary producers, processors, buyers and distribution networks.
- Inadequate development and allocation of high-potential agricultural land with access to water.
- Limited availability of affordable start-up capital and suitable financing for agricultural production and processing investments.
- Insufficient incentives for newly developed agricultural land and processing facilities.
- Limited domestic markets and insufficient mechanisms to increase the consumption of Namibian agricultural and marine products.
- Gaps in technical skills, entrepreneurship, training, extension services and industry-responsive curricula.
- Limited capacity to analyses production and trade challenges and to negotiate effectively in international trade agreements.

Implications:

Agricultural production potential is not fully translated into commercial output, value addition, employment and export opportunities. Producers may face difficulties accessing markets, while opportunities to establish rural processing industries and strengthen domestic supply chains remain underutilised.

Proposed interventions:

The Working Group proposes investment in high-potential land, public-private partnerships for Green Schemes, subsidised financing, local procurement and agricultural skills development as interventions to address these constraints.

3.3 Challenge 3: Resource conflict and management: Uranium mining in the Stampriet Aquifer and human-wildlife conflict Namibia

Root causes and contributing factors:

- Competing demands on land and natural resources, particularly where mining activities intersect with strategic water resources and agricultural livelihoods.
- Concerns about the potential environmental and agricultural impacts of uranium mining in the Stampriet Aquifer.
- Insufficient coordination and evidence-based decision-making concerning shared or strategic aquifers.
- Human-wildlife conflict affecting farming communities and agricultural production.
- Inadequate or insufficiently funded mitigation measures, including electric fencing and water management within parks.
- Limited conservancy planning, buffer zones and compensation arrangements for losses associated with wildlife.

Implications:

Resource-use conflicts create uncertainty for investors and communities, increase the costs of agricultural production and threaten livelihoods and the sustainability of strategic water resources.

Proposed interventions:

The Working Group proposes a transboundary environmental and agricultural impact study under the SADC Water Protocol, a review of the licensing position pending the outcome of the study, parliamentary oversight of mining in strategic and shared aquifers, and strengthened management of human-wildlife conflict.

Note on the Working Group's position:

These proposals reflect the position of the Working Group. They are not findings that mining has caused contamination of the aquifer.

3.4 Challenge 4: *Regulatory burden and rising costs of compliance*

The Working Group identifies frequent, reactive and inconsistently implemented regulatory changes, coupled with inadequate coordination among regulatory authorities, as key factors contributing to regulatory uncertainty, administrative inefficiencies and delays across the value chain.

Root causes identified or implied by the presentation:

- Fragmented institutional coordination among relevant ministries and regulatory and other public institutions responsible for regulatory oversight and implementation.
- Frequent and reactive policy and regulatory changes, often introduced without adequate advance consultation, stakeholder engagement or regulatory impact assessments.
- Inconsistent interpretation, application and enforcement of regulatory requirements and administrative procedures across relevant institutions.
- Duplicative, complex and burdensome administrative processes relating to licensing, inspections, certification and border clearance.
- Limited institutionalised mechanisms for structured engagement, consultation and information-sharing between regulatory authorities and private sector stakeholders.
- Inadequate coordination and responsiveness at regional level in addressing regulatory bottlenecks and facilitating business operations.

- Inefficient licensing and approval arrangements for locally produced products and extracts, as illustrated by the challenges associated with licensing seaweed extract.

Implications:

Regulatory uncertainty and the associated costs of compliance can discourage private sector investment, delay business operations, increase the cost of doing business, weaken competitiveness and undermine value-chain participation and create barriers for producers and processors seeking to access domestic, regional and international market. These constraints may also undermine the growth and expansion of enterprises, limit value-chain participation and reduce the attractiveness of Namibia's investment environment.

Proposed interventions:

The Working Group proposes an integrated coordination mechanisms to regulatory reform and institutional strengthening, a central online application platform, regulatory impact assessments prior to the introduction or amendment of policies and regulations, risk-based inspections, regulatory liaison officers, structured public-private engagement mechanisms and a One-Stop Border Post model. (Presentation, page 11).

3.5 Challenge *5: Fisheries resource recovery and an underdeveloped aquaculture sector as an alternative*

Root causes and contributing factors:

- Inadequate recovery, conservation and sustainable management of fisheries resources.
- Illegal fishing activities and weaknesses in enforcement capacity, including patrolling.
- Insufficient coordination and collaboration between Government and industry stakeholders in the development and implementation of seasonal fishing closures and fisheries management arrangements.

- Gaps in the review and management of harvesting arrangements, including seal harvesting practices and the determination of Total Allowable Catch (TAC), to ensure that harvesting levels are aligned with resource availability and sustainability considerations.
- Underdeveloped aquaculture programmes and insufficient public support limited institutional support including insufficient public investment and support to develop aquaculture as an alternative economic activity and diversify the fisheries sector.

Implications:

These challenges constrain investment, employment creation, production diversification and value addition, highlighting the need to balance fisheries sector growth with sustainable management and conservation of marine resources.

Proposed interventions:

The Working Group recommends strengthening sustainable fisheries management and sector developments, including seal harvesting practices, reviewing Total Allowable Catch (TAC) levels, strengthening enforcement and surveillance against illegal fishing, strengthening Government-industry coordination on seasonal closures and increasing Government support and investment in aquaculture programmes. Scientific assessments and evidence of resource availability should inform the amendment of harvesting levels.

4. Progress on the implementation of Presidential Directives

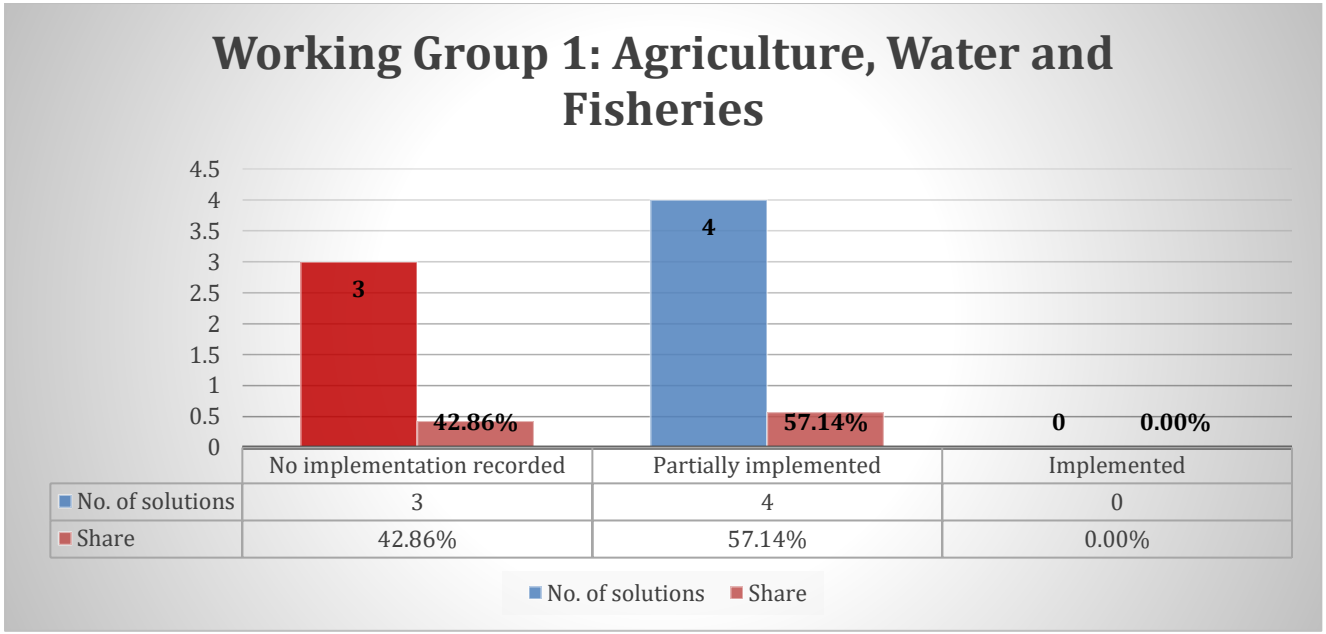
RED — No implementation recorded	AMBER — Partially implemented	GREEN — Implemented

No.	Aligned Presidential Directive	Presidential Directive Progress Update	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	RAG STATUS
1	3.5: Reduce Input Cost Constraints through Energy, Logistics and Water Efficiency Reforms	No commitment to Water Efficiency Reforms	MoF, MIME, MAFWLR	**No implementation recorded**
2	3.5.1: The Electricity Control Board (ECB) to urgently gazette preferential agricultural and manufacturing electricity tariffs and present a binding framework to accelerate Independent Power Producer (IPP) integration, including raising the direct-sale limit.	• MIME in consultation with the ECB is leading discussions on the development of sector-specific preferential tariffs, with various options and recommendations currently under consideration. IPP: Progressively liberalise access to IPP-generated electricity • Through the MSB, all transmission-connected customers and large distribution-connected customers with a capacity above 1 MVA may procure up to 30% of their electricity from IPPs.	MURD, MIME, MWT, MAFWLR	**Partially implemented**
3	3.3.2: The Ministry of Finance (through the PPP unit) to urgently approve a prioritised PPP pipeline and fast-track restructuring and PPP conversions for strategic entities and sectors, explicitly targeting Green Schemes, TransNamib, Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR), NamWater, NamPower partnerships, as well as underutilised rail, water, housing, agricultural production and irrigation shemes and logistics assets.	Promotion of PPPs for Green Schemes • The Ministry is pursuing a leasing and investment arrangement tope Green Scheme Irrigation Project, Katima-Liselo Green Scheme Irrigation Project, Uhungu-Vhungu Dairy Project • An Expression of Interest (EOI) was advertised to attract potential investors interested in developing and leasing the projects. Presentations by interested proponents are ongoing, with the process scheduled to conclude by the end of October 2026, followed	MoF, MAFWLR	**Partially implemented**

No.	Aligned Presidential Directive	Presidential Directive Progress Update	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	RAG STATUS
		by evaluation of proposals and recommendations for possible award to a suitable investor. • The development of an EOI is in progress, for the leasing of Neckartal Irrigation Project, Shadikongoro GSIP & Kalimbeza GSIP.		
4	3.4.1: The Ministry of Finance urgently amend the Procurement Act and related regulations to simplify and shorten procurement processes, reduce unnecessary procedural rigidity, and widen SME access to public contracting opportunities. This includes introducing procurement of 'software as a service (SaaS)' as an addition to procurement of goods and services.	MOF advised that the procurement act and architercture are to be modernised. No concrete plan presented.	MoF (Procurement), MAFWLR, NAB	**No implementation recorded**
5	3.1.7: Ministry of Justice and Labour Relations to urgently convene tripartite engagement between the various agriculture sector unions, e.g. NAU, NALF, NAFWU, and the Ministry to design an agricultural wage framework that recognises in-kind benefits at fair market value, introduces a differentiated entry-level wage tier, and establishes a transparent escalation formula.	MOLJR engaged agricultural-sectoral representatives on 07.08.26 in Omaheke to discuss the wage framework: payment of applicable min wage; workers' accommodation and food rations; employment contracts and payslips; registration with SSC; and access to benefits (incl pension and med aid). NOTE at 29 Oct 2026 ERTF meeting: NUNW has joined the discussion.	MAFWLR, MIME	**Partially implemented**
6	3.2.1: The Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), in collaboration with BIPA and relevant licensing and permitting authorities, to establish and operationalise a unified digital one-stop licensing and permitting system.	BIPA operationalised One Stop Service Centre on 29 November 2025 - 13 institutions in the OSC by March 2026. Clients served to date 13,000+	BIPA, NIPB	**No implementation recorded**

No.	Aligned Presidential Directive	Presidential Directive Progress Update	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	RAG STATUS
7	3.2.2: Immediate integration of agriculture, tourism, mining, ICT, and construction licensing under a single digital platform with binding turnaround times of 24 to 72 hours for basic approvals.	Wish to resolve pending matter and streamline licencing. OPM e-Gov/ IT related policies are in draft, reviewed and submitted to cabinet for approval. Yet to confirm progress on legislation.	OPM	**Partially implemented**

5. IMPLEMENTATION SCORECARD FOR PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES



6. Scorecard Summary for Presidential Directives

RAG status		Share	Interpretation
RED	3	42.86%	No implementation progress update recorded
AMBER	4	57.14%	Implementation activity / partial progress reported
GREEN	0	0.00%	Marked complete in the report
Total	**7**	**100.00%**	

7. Progress on the implementation of NAMPPF Working proposed solutions

RED — No implementation recorded	AMBER — Partially implemented	GREEN — Implemented

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
1	**1. Lack of new participation of the younger generation into Agriculture and access to sufficient water for agricultural purposes**	Zero VAT on agricultural implements and equipment	MoF, MAFWLR	NAB conducted research study on impact of VAT on consumer prices for fresh fruits and vegetables in Namibia. MoF is finalising a draft Bill for presentation to CCL that proposes zero-rating the import of certain agricultural inputs. The zero-rated food basket is also being expanded. Amendments to VAT Act and Customs and Excise Act have commenced.	**Partially implemented**
2		Prompt VAT and income tax refunds by NamRA	MoF, NamRA	NamRA indicated that the VAT refund cycle will be reduced to 60 days as an incentive for compliant taxpayers. Ongoing tax administration reforms.	**Partially implemented**
3		Abolish ring fencing on agricultural enterprises and/or farming businesses	MoF, NamRA, MAFWLR	Further research required on the proposals. Namibia's ring-fencing provision is not out of sync with peers. It is an anti-abuse instrument used globally to protect the fiscus.	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				The Ministry is subsidizing farmers through ploughing services under the DCPP.	
4		A simple method to implement discounted/subsidized diesel prices for farmers.	MoF, MIME, MAFWLR	Further research required on the proposals. As an energy-importing country, the subsidy needs to be funded, and who carries the subsidy must still be resolved.	**Partially implemented**
5		Address the animal health status in the NCA's by introducing well managed vaccination programs and restricting free movement of livestock across borders	MAFWLR	The Ministry is implementing ongoing annual animal health vaccination campaigns for priority diseases (FMD, CBPP and Rabies) in the NCA to improve animal health and market access. This is also supported by the Namibia Livestock Traceability system (Namlits) for effective animal movement control. The Ministry has also renovated Veterinary infrastructure such as quarantines, crush pens, abattoirs and clinics. To date NCA remains as the only zone in Namibia with a recognised status with a controlled program. Feasibility study on the proposed water provision along the Northern Borders: an inception report was received, however, a consultancy was put on hold due non-performance of contractor.	**Partially implemented**
6		Budgetary allocations for improved road infrastructure, provision of electricity to rural communities and agricultural enterprises at a reduced or subsidized cost.	MURD, MIME, MWT, MAFWLR	A Task force was created as per the Presidential directive on high electricity cost at green scheme chaired by the ECB and prepared a report on the findings and made some recommendations for implementation by the steering committee comprising ECB, MAFWLR, MIME, NORED.	**Partially implemented**
7		Introduce government incentive schemes to produce grains, fruits, vegetables and animal feeds (fodder production) locally.	MIRT, MAFWLR, MoF, NAB	MIRT is not a policy holder for incentives, as that policy lies with the line Ministries such a MoF and Agriculture. Dry land crop production Scheme: Through this programme, Government provides subsidy to cereal producer on inputs and tillage mechanized services to	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				enhance grain production. Horticulture value chain and development scheme: Through this scheme Government provide (financial) subsidy to horticulture producers on inputs, irrigation material, solar pump systems and processing to enhance fruit, vegetable and fodder production. The Namibia Agronomic Board has rolled out the fruit and cereal (1 farmer 1 Center pivot) development incentive. MAFWLR received two Expressions of Interest (EOIs) from private individuals for a fertiliser mixing plant; acknowledgement and support letters provided. The Namibia Agronomic Board (NAB) has rolled out the Fruit Development Incentive Scheme, which is currently ongoing. The incentive scheme for grain irrigation has also recently been approved, alongside incentives targeting vegetable production, particularly potatoes. All these incentive schemes will run until 2030. In addition, NAB is conducting a needs assessment to inform the development of an Agro-processing Development Scheme aimed at supporting farmers in value addition and promoting agro-processing within the crop sector.	
8		Revive and appropriate budget allocation for effective agricultural extension service throughout the country	MoF, MAFWLR	Training of Extension Scientific Officers / Agricultural Technicians: 9 full-time, 19 part-time, 6 distance. 2 PhD, 11 Master's and 21 Honours/Bachelor's degrees ongoing. Short courses: irrigation design, crop production, livestock production, climate change adaptation, natural resource management, conservation agriculture, effective plant protection, sustainable agriculture.	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				10 positions advertised and in the process of recruitment; 63 positions vacant.	
9		Introduce a rural development program, promoting investment in industries, processing plants and rural development projects to transform rural areas into primary production centers and processing hubs.	MURD	Ongoing projects include self-help initiatives, such as the One Region, One Initiative project. In addition, Rural Development Centres at Okashana, Ongwediva and Ben Hur are fully operational. Two additional centres, located at Billy Mwaningange and Rupara, are currently under development and are expected to become operational soon. Reported output: 3 Rural Development Centres operational; 2 under development.	**Partially implemented**
10		A focused approach is needed to provide access to sustainable water usage in communal areas and resettlement farms where sub-divisions and restricted land allocations per family were made	MURD, MAFWLR	13 short pipelines constructed; 2 short pipelines rehabilitated (Zambezi); 11 water points rehabilitated; 1 borehole cleaned (Hardap); 37 boreholes drilled; 22 boreholes installed; 832 private off-takes connected (Oshana 17, Oshikoto 203, Omusati 192, Ohangwena 420); 1 traditional well modernised (Omusati); 2 earth dams constructed (Oshana, Ohangwena). Borehole drilling on rural & resettlement farms also charted. Reported output: 2,108 households with access to potable water. Omafo–Eenhana (Ohangwena II Wellfield) Water Supply Scheme: Bulk water: project complete and inaugurated in November 2025. Rundu Extension Phase 2: Bulk water: major civil works completed. Oshakati Purification Plant Extension: Bulk water: construction progressing. Ruacana South Water Supply Scheme (Phase 1): Rural water: tender advertised. Otjombinde Water Supply Scheme: Rural water: tender evaluation submitted to AfDB. Katima–Kongola Water Supply Scheme (Phase 3): Rural	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				water: designs over 90% complete. King Kauluma–Omutsegwonime Water Supply Scheme: Rural water: designs over 90% complete; consultant reappointed. Katima Mulilo–Ngoma Phase 3: Rural water: contract awarded and site handed over. Katima Mulilo–Ngoma Phase 4: Rural water: contract awarded and site handed over. Katima Mulilo–Ngoma Reservoir: Rural water: bid process completed. Iitapa–Okeeholongo Water Supply Scheme (Phase 2): Rural water: construction underway. Calueque Permanent Pump Station Commissioning: Strategic infrastructure: critical rehabilitation activities progressing. Multi-Disciplinary Consultant for WSSP 2 Projects: Strategic infrastructure (Omundaungilo–Omutsegwonime and Oshakati–Ondangwa–Oshali–Omuthiya–Omutsegwonime pipelines): ToR and REOI finalised and submitted to KfW. Oshakati–Ondangwa–Oshali–Omuthiya–Omutsegwonime Pipeline: Strategic infrastructure: pre-implementation; consultant procurement initiated. Augmentation of the CAN from Okavango River (Okavango Link): Strategic infrastructure: ESIA and designs at advanced stage of finalisation. Waterberg Water Supply Area Scheme Upgrade and Extension: Strategic infrastructure: consultant procurement initiated for geohydrological work.	
11		Introduce water saving and harvesting technologies to be employed in the agriculture sector	MAFWLR	Coastal Desalination Plant – Erongo: EPC bid evaluation concluded; preferred bidder identified. Reported output: Preferred EPC bidder identified. Lüderitz Desalination Plant – //Karas: Request for proposal	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
		(desalination, water holding capacity of soil)		issued for bathymetric surveying and salinity dispersion modelling of the proposed SWRO desalination site. Kunene Desalination Plant – technical studies and designs: Project implementation team established; ToR and EOI under preparation. Kunene Multipurpose Water Catchment, Storage & Livelihood Enhancement (Purros Dam): Project team established; consultancy bid evaluation ongoing.	
12	**2. Lack of well-developed agricultural value chains addressing unproductive land**	A concerted effort by government to fully develop and allocate high potential land with access to water.	MAFWLR	The Ministry have carried out a feasibility study for the development of Necktal irrigation scheme. The Consultant have submitted a draft feasibility report. The next phase of the study is to work on the demarcation of the plots for leasing on build operate and transfer. The Feasibility study equally included the private farms around the irrigation scheme.	**Partially implemented**
13		Implement transparent Public-Private Partnerships for Green Schemes and high-potential land with water access	MoF, MAFWLR	Green Scheme PPPs – Zone, Tandjieskoppe, Katima–Liselo Green Schemes and Uvhungu-Vhungu Dairy: EOI advertised to attract investors to develop and lease the projects. Proponent presentations ongoing (16 Oct 2026); final presentation scheduled for 28 Oct 2026; evaluation of proposals and award recommendation to follow. Reported output: EOI issued; investor presentations under way. Green Scheme PPPs – Neckartal Irrigation Project, Shadikongoro and Kalimbeza GSIPs: Development of an EOI for leasing is in progress. **PPP Unit observations (Public Sector Engagement, 26 Oct 2026):** • Aligned to Presidential Directive 3.3.2, which names Green Schemes as a priority for the PPP pipeline.	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				• Green Scheme projects are not yet reflected in the PPP pipeline or register. • On 5 Aug 2026, MAFWLR (DAPPEES) agreed to profile the Green Schemes and submit them to the PPP Unit for screening via the Project Information Template. No progress update since. • MAFWLR cited funding constraints as the reason for seeking private investment.	
14		Ministry of Finance to award infancy status to newly developed land and processing plants (Agriculture and Fisheries)	MoF	The SACU Treaty provides for the protection of infant industries. Accordingly, processing enterprises in the agricultural and fisheries sectors seeking such protection should present their requests through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade (MIRT) for consideration under the SACU provisions.	**Partially implemented**
15		Availing startup capital at subsidized interest rates and soft loans through institutions such as the Development Bank of Namibia and Agribank with government guarantees.	MoF, DBN, Agribank	DBN and Agribank have loan instruments whose rates are lower than those of normal commercial banks. In addition, the Government has put in place a Credit Guarantee Scheme run by NASRIA	**Partially implemented**
16		To establish and build capacity within the government to understand challenges facing Namibian production and exports/imports to negotiate on behalf of Namibia on international trade agreements and treaties, with respect to all different sectors and industries.	MIRT	Challenges facing Namibian exporters: - Ability to meet the demand of the buyers in the target market, e.g. Glen Moringa Organic Farming, at Otavi, have received supply requests / orders from China but lack production capacity - Ability to identify reliable distributor in the target market, e.g. Rudy Agritatic Machines, Windhoek, can only export small quantity to individual persons in neighboring country because there is no formal distributor in the target market.	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				- Ability to meet SPS requirements of the target country, e.g. Blue Berry (and other fruits such as grapes) export to China is facing stringent requirements which could negatively affect the profitability of the product - Ability to enter target market due to high tariff rate, e.g. Mpact Corrugated (PTY) Ltd, at Walvis Bay, withdrew its exports to Angola due to introduction of unfavorable tariff rates. - Ability to compete in terms of price in the global market, e.g. Namibian Ohorongo Cement was kicked out of DRC market due to cheaper imports from Zambia. This is due to high operational costs, that indicate that Namibia needs to make significant investments in energy, water, railway, input production (or supply routes), skilled labor. - Ability to compete in terms of quality, e.g. Rotomold Plastics (PTY) Ltd and Okahandja Plastic Manufacturer are having a manual-labor-based technology, rather than a high-tech manufacturing technology, which compromise quality of the products and reduce competitiveness for exports. When you visit the production site you will see thousands of water tanks surrounding the Company, and those are the rejects, products with defects that could not be sold into the market. They need high-tech manufacturing technology that product large scale and is automated / computerized to control production temperature, heating time, mixing of ingredients to get the best product quality. Therefore, they chose to focus on employment creation and compromise quality and economy of scale; we need to choose the technology with discretion. - Ability to meet customer preferences in the target market, e.g. Namibian Horse Mackerel Suppliers can only	

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
				produce large size of 18+ and 20+ fish, which is more expensive, meanwhile the customers in the Republic of Congo requires small size of 16+ and 14+. - Ability to find a market that can offer reasonable better prices in the export markets, e.g. Mariental Farmers Market was not able to get better export prices that could allow them to make profit. As a result, they closed end of September 2026 due to lack of profitability, they were running a loss of N$ 29 million annually for 4 years.	
17		Promote increased consumption of Namibian produce by introducing Namibian produced foods and by-products by government hostels, NWR, prisons, hospitals, police force, military, Navy, etc, as well as developing local markets for general consumption (agricultural produce, marine products and value-added products from these industries).	MoF (Procurement), MAFWLR, NAB	NAB has ongoing activities linking farmers to the markets and promoting local brands through the "buy local initiative".	**Partially implemented**
18		Enhance agricultural skills and entrepreneurship by increasing budgets for training, leveraging on already existing research farms/stations, engaging local industry trainers, updating curricula to accommodate current industry needs, providing	MAFWLR, MIME	The Ministry is in the process to re-active training centers to offer Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Agriculture and commenced with revamping training infrastructures. The Ministry has also signed an MOU with UNAM and NUSt that will facilitate and enhance research capacity for pilot demonstrations, field trials, technology testing, and applied research interventions aimed at generating practical solutions for sectoral challenges.	**Partially implemented**

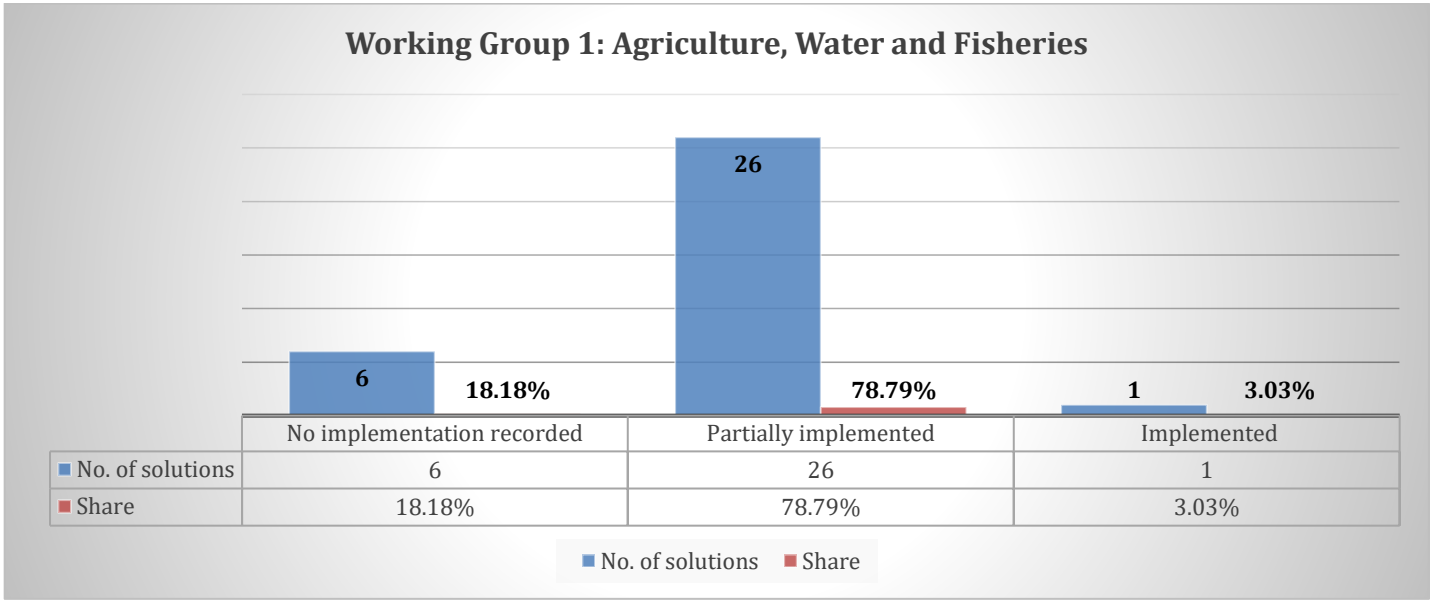
No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
		bursaries and scholarships for short courses, certificates and diploma training, reskilling farmers, mobilizing extension services, and implementing wage schemes for youth employed in agriculture.			
19	**3. Resource conflict and management: Uranium mining in the Stampriet Aquifer and human-wildlife conflict**	Conduct a Transboundary Environmental and Agricultural Impact Study under the SADC Water Protocol.	MAFWLR	MAFWLR is carrying out an independent investigation to provide guidance, direction and response to the media and the private company with interest in the feasibility of uranium exploration activities around the Stampriet Aquifer (50 km radius).	**Partially implemented**
20		Retract and put on hold all licenses issued until the outcome of the impact study is finalized and considered by all stakeholders	MAFWLR, MIME	The previously withdrawn license remains on hold. Following consideration of the key findings and proposed regulatory approach arising from the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Independent Technical Review of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plans for the proposed Wings pilot in-situ leaching (ISL) project, MAFWLR issued a conditional borehole drilling license to Headspring Investment, restricted to Farm Tripoli in the Omaheke Region. The license authorizes drilling for hydrogeological monitoring and exploration control, subject to confirmation that the existing boreholes are insufficient to meet the required monitoring and control needs. Furthermore, MAFWLR is carrying out an independent investigation to provide guidance, direction and response to the media and the private company with interest in the feasibility of uranium exploration activities around the Stampriet Aquifer (50kmr adius).	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
21		Require Parliamentary oversight for mining in shared or strategic aquifers.	MAFWLR, MIME, Parliament	Policy and institutional matter requiring engagement between MAFWLR, the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy, and Parliament.	**No implementation recorded**
22		The population of destructive wild animals need to be managed (buffer zones, conservancy planning and water management within parks). The compensation needs to be market related. Stronger budget allocation to mitigation measures (electric fencing)	MEFT, MAFWLR	MEFT to provide inputs	**No implementation recorded**
23	**4. Regulatory burden and rising cost of compliance**	Establish an integrated regulatory coordination mechanism across relevant ministries, supported by a central online platform for uniform applications.	BIPA, NIPDB	No progress update	**No implementation recorded**
24		Introduce mandatory impact assessments before policy changes and adopt risk-based inspection systems to reduce red tape for compliant importers while focusing oversight on higher-risk activities.	MJLR, NamRA	NamRA has upgraded ASYCUDAWorld platform, and the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme. These measures facilitate faster clearance for compliant traders, reduce red tape, strengthen supply-chain security, and allow enforcement resources to be focused on higher-risk consignments and activities.	**Partially implemented**
25		Establish structured public–private engagements and introduce a formal communication protocol	NPC, NIPDB	NAMPPF is fully institutionalized	**Implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
26		Appoint Regulatory Liaison Officers at regional level to improve responsiveness	Not assigned	No progress update.	**No implementation recorded**
27		Fast-track a One-Stop Border Post model for joint inspections and improved coordination	NamRA	Completion of the One-Stop Border Post at Buitepos and the signing of an MoU between Namibia and Angola during the Ministerial National Commission in October 2026 to advance the development of the Oshikango One-Stop Border Post.	**Partially implemented**
28		Improved efficiency of licensing on locally produced products and extracts to be sold locally (Seaweed extract).	MAFWLR	No progress update.	**No implementation recorded**
29	**5. Fisheries resources recovery and an undeveloped aquacultural sector as an alternative**	Implement sustainable seal harvesting	MAFWLR	Seal harvesting – fishing rights criteria: Developed criteria for the calling of fishing rights (seals). Reported output: Criteria developed.	**Partially implemented**
30		Increase their Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for economic viability	MAFWLR	Maximise returns – auction of fishing quotas: About N$224.65 million raised from auction of hake, horse mackerel and monk. Reported output: N$224.65 million raised. Landed value and bycatch measures: Reviewed the landed value and developed bycatch measures; submitted to legal drafters.	**Partially implemented**
31		Enhance patrolling to prevent illegal fishing	MAFWLR, MHAISS	Combat IUU fishing – patrols: Two patrol vessels permanently stationed (on rotation) in strategic areas prone to illegal fishing; 2,327 of 3,039 planned patrols undertaken (period ending March 2026). Reported output: 2,327 patrols undertaken. Combat IUU fishing – port inspections: All foreign-flagged vessels using Namibian ports to land fish were assessed and inspected (100% coverage). Reported output: 100% inspection coverage.	**Partially implemented**

No.	Challenge / problem area	Proposed solution	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG STATUS
32		Collaborate with the industry on seasonal closures	MAFWLR	Marine Resources Policy evaluation: Marine Resources Policy evaluated in coordination with NPC . Fisheries regulations: Draft regulations submitted to Directorate of Legislative Drafting. Target date: 1 April 2027. 200 m depth exclusive zone: Gazetting of 200 m depth exclusive zone at an advanced stage. Fish protected areas: Gazetting of 7 new fish protected areas in the Zambezi, Kavango and Chobe rivers (26 in total). Reported output: 7 new protected areas (26 total).	**Partially implemented**
33		Boost government support and investment in aquaculture programs.	MAFWLR, MoF	No separate tax incentive for aquaculture in current MTEF. Tax reforms in the pipeline to benefit all sectors.	**No implementation recorded**

8. IMPLEMENTATION SCORECARD FOR NAMPPF WORKING PROPOSED SOLUTIONS



9. Scorecard Summary for NAMPPF Working proposed solutions

RAG status		Share	Interpretation
RED	6	18.18%	No implementation progress update recorded
AMBER	26	78.79%	Implementation activity / partial progress reported
GREEN	1	3.03%	Marked complete in the report
Total	**33**	**100.00%**	