



# Policy performance and stakeholders' perspectives on achieving sustainable food production in Namibia



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## Introduction

- Namibia adopted the 2030 sustainable development global agenda in 2018 and guaranteed comprehensive implementation.
- Sustainable Food Production (SFP) is an important element in developing Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) to achieve SDGs.
- This study identifies and analysis Namibia's primary policies supporting SFP, reveals stakeholders' response to policy performance, and recommends strategies to achieve SFP targets.**

## Definitions in this study's context

- SFP** is a set of viable practices to meet human food needs with a balanced linkage of four frameworks: food supply, agrobiodiversity, biodiversity to human well-being, and social value-addition distribution to gender, youth, and indigenous people.
- Policy performance** is an assessment of how public policies influence the effective achievement of SFP targets in harmony with economic, environmental, and social dimensions.
- Primary policies** are national policies with the most significant context within the SFP frameworks to achieve national SFP targets.
- Key enablers** are acts, strategic plans, or guidelines amplifying the accomplishment of policy targets on SFP.

## Results 1: Stakeholders' assessment of policy documents' relevance to support SFP

- Revealed **2 primary policies and 7 key enablers** supporting SFP.
- NAP 2015** is considered more relevant to SFP relative to **NSP 2013**: primary policies.
- Contrary, **NDP5 2018** is considered more relevant to SFP than **HPP II 2021**: key enablers.

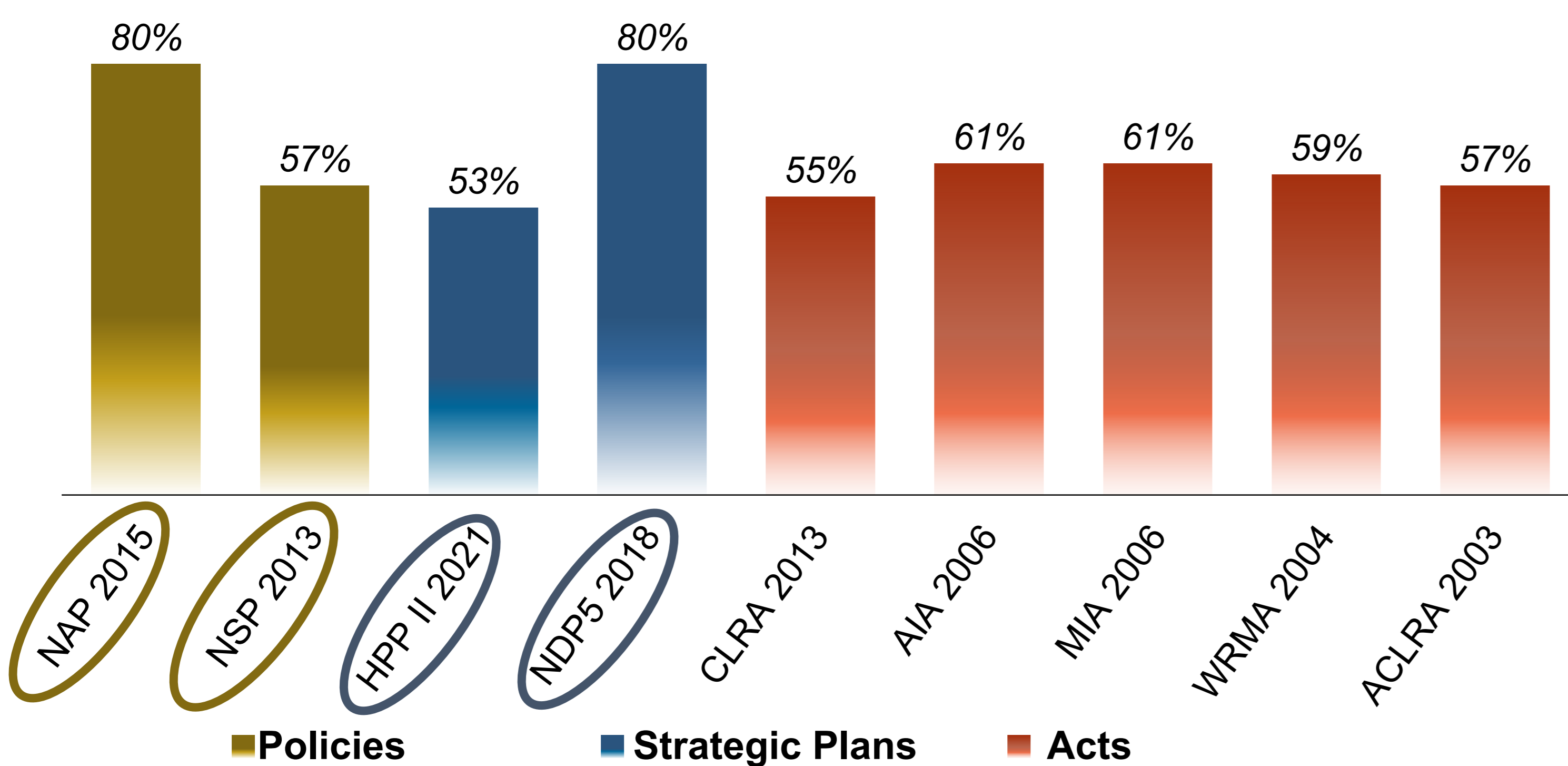


Fig. 1: Policy documents' degree of relevance to support SFP in %

## Results 2: Stakeholders' opinion on policy documents' performance to achieve SFP

- Revealed the **Meat Industry Act 2006** as the **most successful key enabler** in achieving SFP.
- Key enablers** were considered **more successful** than national policies in achieving SFP.

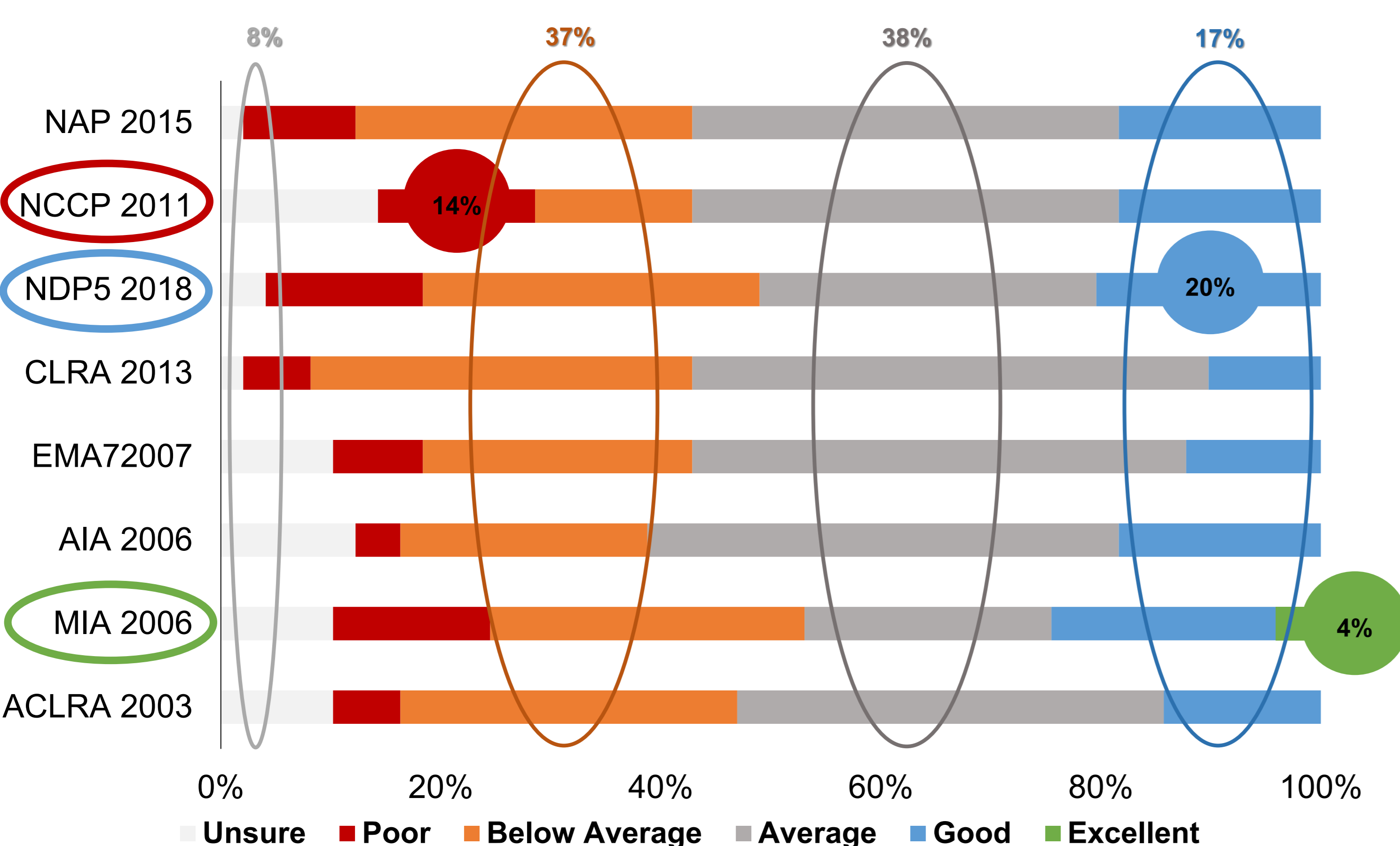


Fig. 2: Policy documents' degree of success in achieving SFP in %

- On average, 17% of stakeholders considered policy documents successful in achieving SFP, 38% reflected moderate performance, 37% revealed below-average/poor performance, and 8% were unsure of policy success.

## Materials and Methods

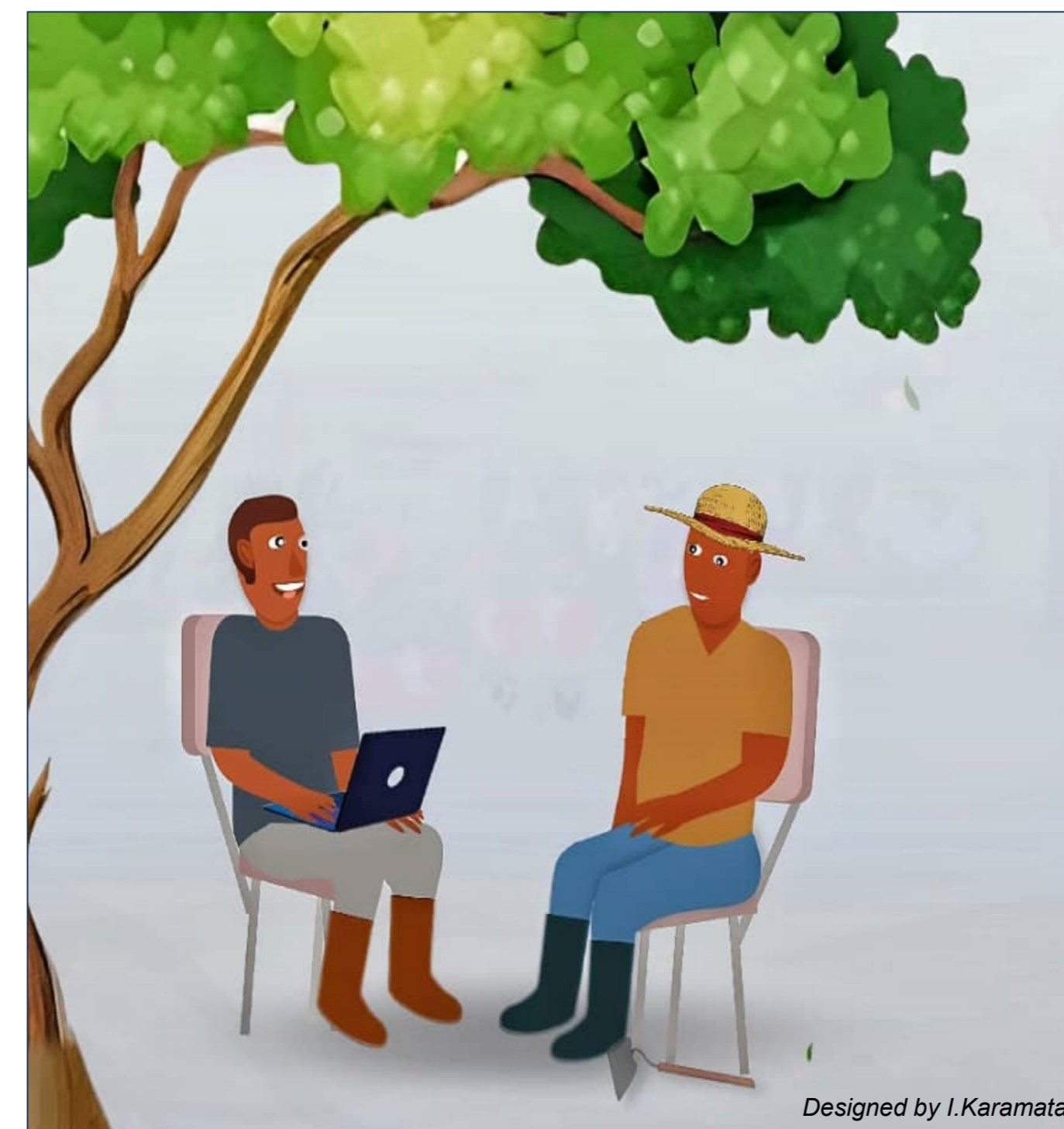


Fig. 3: In-depth face-to-face interviews



Fig. 4: Frame-critical policy analysis

- Based on SFP definition, a set of **24 policy documents** was selected for **stakeholders' survey and frame-critical policy analysis**.
- Interviewed 49 stakeholders** representing academia, civil society, private sector, and state-owned enterprises in Namibia between March – April 2023.

## Results 3: Frame-critical policy analysis

- Revealed **9 primary policies and 6 key enablers** supporting SFP.
- Fig. 5 elucidates the four most aligned policy documents to support SFP by context count.

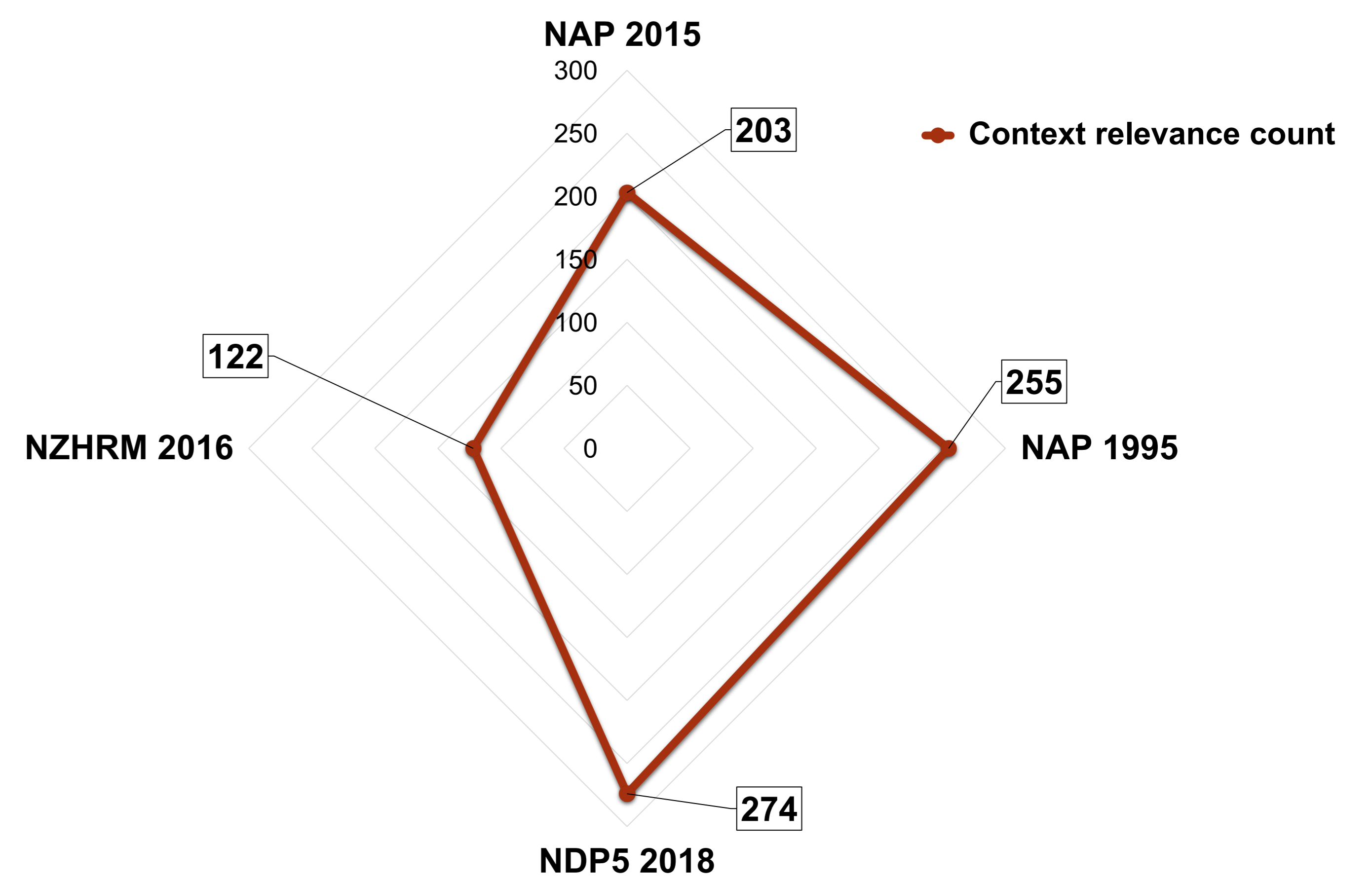


Fig. 5: Most aligned policy documents to achieve SFP

### KEY:

- AIA – Agronomic Industry Act 2006
- ACLRA – Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act 2003
- CLRA – Communal Land Reform Act 2013
- EMA – Environmental Management Act 2007
- HPP II – Harambee Prosperity Plan II 2021
- MIA – Meat Industry Act 2006
- NAP – National Agricultural Policy
- NCCP – Namibia Climate Change Policy 2011
- NDP5 – National Development Plan 5 of 2018
- NSP – National Seed Policy 2013
- NZHRM – Namibia Zero Hunger Road Map 2016
- WRMA – Water Resource Management Act 2004

## Conclusion

- NAP and NDP5 were identified by both stakeholders' response and frame-critical policy analysis** as primary policy documents supporting SFP in Namibia.
- Majority of reviewed policies prioritise social protection programs, employment creation, and biodiversity conservation without addressing SFP.
- SFP framework was inadequately reflected in the analysed policy documents.
- For a harmonised and enhanced strategy to achieve SFP, **Namibia should develop an interdisciplinary national SFP action plan and interact SFP framework components for a holistic approach to SFP.**
- Consider cross-sectoral policy integration and multi-stakeholder alliance to improve responsible investments in agriculture and food systems and spur policy success for a plethora of achievements in a complex web of SFS.

## Acknowledgments

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