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1 SUMMARY
1.1 Current Political and Socio-economic Conditions

- Namibia is a small market and heavily dependent on international trade. It is among the countries with the worst income disparities in the world (a Gini coefficient index of 59.1 in 2015, according to the World Bank). Despite high unemployment, there is a critical shortage of skilled labour.

- Agriculture is one of Namibia's most important sectors, with most of the population depending directly or indirectly on the sector for their livelihoods. However, agriculture's contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) (excluding fishing) has been slightly over four percent over the last five years (2016-2021).

- Livestock farming comprises approximately two-thirds of agricultural production, with crop farming and forestry making up the remaining third. Livestock's contribution to the nominal GDP rose to 3.5 percent in 2020, compared to 3 percent in 2019. In addition, meat processing (which the Namibian Government accounts for under manufacturing) contributes to another 0.2 - 0.4 percent of GDP.

- However, recurrent droughts have highlighted the vulnerability of Namibia's agri-food sector to the impacts of climate change. In communal areas, in particular, agricultural production is still largely characterised by the following:
  - subsistence farming practices with low crop yields,
  - a high dependency on rainfall,
  - limited water access,
  - significant post-harvest losses and
  - poor rangeland management practices.

- The sector also lacks processing capacities and marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers in rural areas are limited.

- The impacts of the recent drought in 2018/19 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 revealed the need to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses towards external shocks. This improvement would ensure sustainable livelihoods in both rural and urban areas.

1.2 Priorities and Resources for Innovators in the WEF Nexus

- Only a third of all Namibians have access to electricity. More than half of the population rely on traditional biomass for cooking, which perpetuates a disproportionate burden on women for fuelwood collection. This prevents women's participation in productive economic activities or self-development. Namibia has the world's second-highest solar irradiation regime, high wind power potential, and geothermal and bioenergy developments. Renewable energy is viewed as a means to provide electricity to the people who need it the most, while also contributing to gender equity. To this end, the country has developed the Namibia National Renewable Energy Policy to ensure that energy is accessible to its people.

- The Namibia National Renewable Energy Policy guides economic actors in working together with the government and scaling up the Renewable Energy sector. The policy details how the Namibian Government will ensure a Regulatory regime for large- and small-scale renewable energy generation projects for off-grid and on-grid systems in urban and rural areas.
Namibia's renewable energy sector allows independent power producers to come into the sector and produce clean energy, primarily through solar and wind. Namibia, which has abundantly available land and a relatively small population of 2.6-million people, has potential sites for the development of large-scale wind-power projects.

The state-run utility, Namibia Power, plans to build four plants powered by renewable energy over the next five years. Namibia seeks to guarantee local supplies and cut its use of fossil fuels. About 40 percent of Namibia’s power comes from South African coal-fired power plants. With these new power projects, Namibia will export clean energy to South Africa, assisting the Southern African region to reduce its reliance on coal as a source of energy.

Namibia has stated the intent to become the renewable energy hub of the African continent and is committed to illustrating how environmentally sustainable business practices can be profitable and transformative.

This forward-leaning policy stance and the current conditions for innovation and entrepreneurship in Namibia are inadequate to spur rapid growth in the nascent ecosystem. Additionally, digitalization provides excellent opportunities for job creation and economic development, if innovators can integrate their digital innovations into traditional industries. Congruent with this is recognising the importance of the start-up ecosystem in the Harambee Prosperity Plan I, which established a holistic National Micro and Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) Fund towards a coordinated enterprise value chain development.

2 MACRO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
2.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Despite its small contribution to the country’s GDP, the agriculture sector remains the backbone of Namibia’s economy and a source of prosperity, jobs, and livelihoods for many citizens.

The export of live animals (primarily cattle and sheep) has historically contributed to about two-thirds of agricultural exports by value. In 2019, Namibia exported about 12,400 metric tons of meat. Most meat exports are destined for the United States, Europe, South Africa, and China. In March 2020, Namibia became the first and only African country to export beef to the United States. Namibia is also the second African country, after South Africa, to meet the stringent U.S. beef import conditions. Livestock farming remains an important foreign exchange earner for Namibia. Between February 2020 and January 2021, Namibia’s state-owned meat processing and marketing entity, Meatco, slaughtered a record low of 36,074 cattle compared to 116,304 cattle in the previous year. This was because farmers rushed to market most of their livestock following a five-year drought that peaked in 2019.

In recent years, the export of crops, vegetables, fruits, and forestry products has grown by value. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform (MAWLR) have two initiatives, the Green Scheme and the National Horticulture Development Initiative (NHDI), increasing local agricultural production. The Green Scheme encourages the development of irrigated agronomic output with a target of reaching approximately

---

1 The plants, generating a combined 220 MW, would cost $338 million. As it stands, the country currently imports about 60 percent of its energy needs, mostly from South Africa.
27,000 hectares along the perennial rivers bordering Namibia. However, it has not met many of its initial goals: less than 9,000 hectares are under irrigation and several of the Green Scheme projects struggle financially.

- Under the NHDI, the Government aims to increase local production and facilitate the marketing of fruit, vegetables, livestock fodder, and other horticultural products. One element of the NHDI is an import substitution program dubbed the Namibian Market Share Promotion (NMSP). The NMSP program insists that importers of fresh horticulture produce source a minimum percentage of their products from Namibian producers before qualifying for an import permit. The NMSP threshold currently stands at 47 percent.

- According to the Namibian Agronomic Board, due to the NHDI (and other initiatives), local horticulture production has grown by 52 percent since 2005. In further support of the NHDI, the Government set up the Fresh Produce Hub in the northern region, intending to increase food production while preserving produce freshness.

### 2.2 Labour Force and Unemployment

- Around 70 per cent of its population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, while one-third of the workforce is employed by agricultural enterprises.

- Namibia ranks second behind South Africa with one of the highest unemployment rates in Africa at 33.4 percent. Figure 3 shows that the unemployment rate has been fluctuating from 2010 to 2021, with a sharp increase between 2014 and 2016. From 2018, the rate of unemployment has shown a steady increase until 2021.

- On the other hand, the rate of employment in the services sector has been increasing steadily over the years of analysis (as depicted in Figure 4). In the industry sector, the employment rate has been stable, while in the agriculture sector it has been consistently declining. In 2019, 21.85 percent of the employees in Namibia were active in the agricultural sector, 16.4 percent in industry and 61.75 percent in the service sector. This shows that Namibia is a service-driven economy and so is the employment sector.

### 2.3 Doing Business in Namibia

- Namibia scored 61 points in the ease of doing business index in 2020 and was ranked 104th out of 190 countries. The country’s attractiveness was high specifically in terms of getting electricity and paying taxes, which obtained a respective score of 78 and 75 index points.

- On the other hand, it was considerably more challenging for companies to resolve insolvency and register property.

- The online business registration process is a challenge in the country and the ease of this is considered crucial in aiding entrepreneurs to participate in the formal market. According to the country’s Business and Intellectual Property Authority (BIPA), it still takes about 10 days to register a business in the country, and it is not done at one office.
Although there is generally no local participation requirement for foreign investments (except in some sectors like mining and fishing), the government actively encourages partnerships with historically disadvantaged Namibians. Due to ongoing government land reform efforts, foreigners are generally prohibited from purchasing agricultural land. Employers often cite productivity as one of their major challenges. The process for obtaining work permits for foreign employees is bureaucratically burdensome and time-consuming.

The already sluggish exports (see Figure 7) have an impact on economic growth and are also exacerbated by the unstable foreign direct investment inflows. Inflationary pressures are expected to rise in 2021 and 2022, mainly driven by the anticipated increases in prices of housing, utilities, and food and non-alcoholic beverages. Furthermore, Namibia has been experiencing negative net exports throughout the years of the analysis, which weighs on aggregate demand. Also, the steady depreciation of the Namibian dollar is more likely to cause more harm to the economy (depicted in Figure 5).

3 COVID-19 MITIGATION MEASURES AND RESPONSE

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and accompanying lockdown measures led to job cuts and reduced wages, devastating Namibia's labour market as well as the BoP demographic. Industry data indicated that the unemployment rate hit 40 percent in 2021, Namibia's worst-ever performance.

As a result, the total number of poor people increased to a record high of 1.6 million using the upper-middle-income poverty line definition of $5.50 per day per person.

The COVID-19 pandemic struck the Namibian agricultural sector when it was recovering from a three-year drought that left close to 744,000 Namibians food insecure. Due to COVID-19, Namibia's GDP contracted by 7.4 percent year on year, and economic growth prospects remain uncertain due to the possibility of continued COVID-19 related restrictions.

In 2020, Namibia's fiscal deficit widened from 4.9 percent (2019) to 12.5 percent (2020), and public debt-to-GDP was expected to increase as a result. On the other hand, an improved regional and global economic outlook will likely contribute to Namibia's economic growth by 2.6 percent in 2021 and 3.3 percent in 2022. However, critical sectors like agriculture and tourism may display sluggish recovery.
• The Namibian Government developed its National Agricultural Policy which set the vision, policies, and strategic directives for developing the agriculture sector. The overall goal of the National Agricultural Policy is to increase and sustain the levels of agricultural productivity, real farm incomes and national and household food security within the context of Namibia’s fragile ecosystem.

• Additionally, Namibia plans to establish a Sovereign Wealth Fund to contribute toward socio-economic development.

4 TAXATION STRUCTURE
• Namibia has a source-based tax system; that is, income from a source within Namibia or deemed to be within Namibia will be subject to tax in Namibia unless a specific exemption is available.

• Namibia’s standard (non-mining) corporate tax on earnings is 32 percent, in line with tax rates charged by other countries in the region. Special provisions in some sectors may reduce this tax rate. For mining, the corporate tax rate remains 37.5 percent for all but diamonds, for which the rate is 55 percent.

• Income earned by foreign companies from a source within or deemed within Namibia will be subject to tax in Namibia. In such cases, the foreign entity must determine whether it is obligated to register a local entity or branch. A foreign company must register a local company (local subsidiary) or an external company if it has established a place of business in Namibia.

• In the event that Namibia has entered into a double tax agreement (DTA) with the country where the foreign company resides, such entity will only be taxable in Namibia if it has established a permanent establishment (PE) in Namibia. If a PE exists, only the portion of income attributable to the PE will be subject to tax in Namibia.

• The agriculture sector is ring-fenced, and expenditure on movable assets used in farming gets deducted over three consecutive years. Farmers face a similar tax regime to companies.

• Through the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), companies that export outside the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) can receive up to 75 percent of their training costs through grants.

• The export of locally produced goods (except meat and fish products) qualifies for an 80 percent abatement of taxable income directly related to such exports. Finally, value added tax (VAT) is levied at 15 percent.

5 SMEs AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
• In Namibia, an estimated 33,700 SMEs provide some form of employment and income to 160,000 Namibian citizens, which is about one-third of the nation’s labor force and contributes approximately 12 percent of Namibia’s GDP.

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2 Namibia has Double Tax Agreements (DTA) with Botswana, France, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mauritius, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
SMEs in Namibia are particularly constrained by a lack of access to adequate finance, land, reliable and affordable utilities, lack of entrepreneurial skills, informality causing high crime, global competition, and access to technology, research and development.

6 POLICIES AND TRENDS IN THE WATER-ENERGY-FOOD (WEF) NEXUS

6.1 Agricultural Context

To protect local farmers, encourage the production of grain products, and meet Namibia's food security goals, the Government (via the Agronomic Board) established policies to control the trade of certain commodities. These include white maize, wheat, pearl millet, and products derived from these three grains. Controlled grain crops can only be imported or exported with permits issued by the Agronomic Board and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. For each controlled grain, there are specific restrictions, but restrictions do not include price controls.

In March 2020, the African Development Bank (AfDB) approved a loan of US$ 121.7 million and an additional grant of €3 million from the AfDB's Rural Water Supply Sanitation Initiative Trust Fund to support Namibia's water sector. The program aims to facilitate sustainable production, improve access to potable water for agricultural and industrial use, enhance the sanitation in rural areas, and enrich institutional capacity for sustainable management and utilisation of Namibia's water resources. The five-year program entails constructing and rehabilitating bulk water infrastructure (including a possible desalination plant) and climate-resilient sanitation and hygiene facilities. At its completion in 2024, the interventions aim to benefit an estimated one million people directly.

In January 2021, Namibia's largest dam, the Neckatal dam in the south of the country, reached 100 percent capacity. Nicknamed the "Desert Dragon," the dam cost more than US$ 300 million to construct and can hold up to 857,000,000m³. The dam's primary purpose is to irrigate 5,000 hectares of high-value crop plantations, including palm dates, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables for the export market.

6.2 Water and Energy Use in Agriculture

The 2019 drought led to a sharp decline in agricultural productivity. In addition, it further constrained the country's water and electricity generation capacity.

As in much of southern Africa, the electricity demand outstrips domestic supply. To date, Namibia has escaped any large-scale power outages or load-shedding, but the country remains heavily reliant on buying electricity from South Africa. Nonetheless, Namibia has the potential to become energy self-sufficient via renewables and could become a net exporter of power to the rest of the southern African region.

Namibia has two significant rivers (Kunene and Orange rivers) for which hydropower generation is subject to bilateral negotiations with neighbouring countries. As mentioned earlier, Namibia has vast potential for solar energy generation due to its high average direct insolation, particularly in the northern and southern parts of the country.

As part of its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), Namibia plans to increase the share of renewable energy in its electricity generation to 70 percent by 2030.
6.3 Investment and End-user Finance

- In 2020, Namibia received hybrid finance (loan & grant) amounting to US$124.7 million from the African Development Bank to support sustainable production and access to potable water for agricultural, industrial, and household use. The facility stands to benefit one million Namibians by 2024.

- The Namibian Government is soliciting private sector investments in the Neckatral dam irrigation programme to generate irrigation capacity for 5 000 hectares of high-value crop plantations.

- The Namibian economy is highly dependent on mineral extraction investments. The economy is still struggling to fully recover from the 2016 recession, mainly caused by unstable commodity prices.

6.4 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Considerations

- Namibia leverages its natural resources to attract foreign investments to help its energy transition. During the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), Namibia promised to reduce its emissions by 91 percent within the next five years.

- As stated earlier, with Namibia's land area of 824 000 km² against a population of only 2.5 million people, there is potential for developing renewable energy systems like wind and solar on a large scale. Its solar and onshore wind capacity factors are above 30 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

- Through the Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI), Namibia possesses the vast potential to develop its renewable energy and green hydrogen ammonia infrastructure. The Namibian Port Authority (NAMPORT) signed an MoU with the Port of Rotterdam to develop infrastructure to export clean fuels from Namibia to Europe.

- As recognised in the Harambee Prosperity Plan II, Namibia's economic, social and environmental future rests on the Government's ability to place people at the centre of decision-making and development. To this end, governance is identified as a Pillar of the Harambee Prosperity Plan II.

- The focus is on entrenching governance measures that aim to improve accountability & transparency, strengthening the national anti-corruption mechanisms, enhancing performance & service delivery, enhancing citizen participation & engagement, and security & the rule of law.

- In implementing the Harambee Prosperity Plan I, Namibia made significant gains to strengthen its Governance Architecture. Notable achievements include the introduction of Performance Agreements for Public Office Bearers to enhance performance and accountability; the rollout of online e-governance functions; and the implementation of the 2015 Public Procurement Act.

7 AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT POTENTIAL AND MARKET GROWTH

- Despite Namibia's classification as an upper-middle-income economy, more than one million citizens have no access to reliable and affordable electricity, especially in rural areas. This poses considerable challenges to the country's plan of providing near-universal access to electricity for its citizens by 2030.
• Therefore, there is a massive opportunity for Namibia to develop renewable energy projects in remote rural areas, small towns, and peri-urban areas including from solar, wind, and biomass sources. This opportunity will help revive economic activities in these areas, creating much-needed jobs, thus reducing the rate of rural-urban migration.

• The government has affirmed a commitment to promoting renewable energy to complement conventional electricity supplies and added more renewable energy generation sources to its grid. The country aims to add 220\(^{13}\) megawatts (MW) of new domestic power generation capacity by 2023 and has put in place the necessary structures and enabling environment for private sector participation. Namibia has the potential to become energy self-sufficient via renewables and could become a net exporter of power to the rest of the southern African region.

• The National Statistics Agency (NSA) recently announced that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector recorded a 3.9 percent increase in real value-added during the third quarter of 2021, compared to a decrease of 11 percent during the third quarter of 2020\(^{14}\) (depicted in Figure 2).

![Figure 2. GDP and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector Growth Rates in Percentage (National Statistics Agency (NSA), 2021)](image)

7.1 End-user Access

• The Government of Namibia opened up the energy sector space to private sector players in 2019 when they adopted the Modified Single Buyer market model that allowed independent power producers to provide 30 percent of the country's electricity.

• To mitigate against the fluctuating economic outlook of South Africa that poses risks to the country's capacity to export electricity, Namibia's national power utility NAMPower has entered into power purchase agreements with regional utility companies from Zimbabwe, Botswana, DRC, and Mozambique.\(^{15}\) Diversifying the country's import energy sources alleviates domestic shortages and access to electricity. Local renewable energy sources augment this.
7.2 Scale-up and Expansion Support

- In collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other partners the Government of Namibia have implemented the Namibia Water Sector Support Program (NWSSP) that aims to address both short- and long-term water and sanitation challenges.

- The expectation is that the NWSSP will generate 25 projects. In addition, the African Development Bank expects Namibia’s implementing agencies in this program to address downstream impacts following the bank’s sustainable development requirements.

- The NWSSP is comprised of four main components: i) Climate-resilient bulk water infrastructure, ii) Wastewater treatment and reclamation, iii) Rural water supply and sanitation, and iv) Institutional capacity building and program management.

- To scale up and expand its energy capacity, the Namibian Government resolved to include its renewable energy resources in its short- to long-term energy development planning.

- The Government established numerous comprehensive regulations and acts that include the Namibia Energy Regulatory Framework, a Renewable Energy Act, and an overall Energy Efficiency Act.

8 GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN THE WEF NEXUS

- Namibia is ranked 6 out of 156 on the Gender Inequality Index with a score of 0.809 and 19 out of 156 in the Economic Participation and Opportunity category with a score of 0.794.

- Namibia ranks sixth in the Global Gender Gap Report of 2021, the highest-ranked African country for bridging the gap between women and men in economic opportunity, educational attainment, health and political empowerment measure.

- In addition, Namibia has two national documents that guide gender policy: the National Gender Policy (NGP) and the National Gender Plan of Action (NGPA).

- The Married Persons Equality Act became law in 1996. The act allows women to sign contracts, register a property in their name and act as directors of companies. Women in Namibia also hold about 44 percent of the managerial professions.

- In the year 2013, Namibia’s ruling party, the Southwest Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO), implemented a 50/50 gender policy that requires equal representation of men and women in parliament. At the time of the policy creation, women filled only a 25 percent of the positions in parliament.

- Currently, women occupy 44 percent of the seats in parliament, proving that the gender policy has been effective in adding more women to work in government roles.

- In Namibia, females head 44 percent of rural households.

- Most female landowners are widows who inherited the land from their husbands, followed by women who obtained land through divorce or inheritance from families.

- Since the commencement of the Communal Land Reform Act in 2003, single women can register their land without the consent of family members.
• 41.5 percent of women are registered with secure land-use rights under the Communal Land Reform Act (July 2013).
ANNEX 1: FIGURES

Figure 3. The GDP Annual Growth and Unemployment (percentage) for Namibia from 1991 – to 2021 (World Bank, 2022)

Figure 4. The employment rate (percent) in 3 main economic sectors in Namibia between 1991 - 2019 (World Bank, 2022)
Figure 5. The average interest rate of loans given by the commercial banks in Botswana percent (Namibia Central Bank, 2022)

Figure 6. The average exchange rate (US Dollar to Namibian dollar) (Xe Currency Data API, 2022)

Table 1. Export and Imports of products by Subsectors in Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>2020Q1</th>
<th>2021Q1</th>
<th>Trade balance</th>
<th>Contribution percent</th>
<th>Annual percent change Q1:2021</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Import</td>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Import</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Forestry</td>
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<td>Fishery</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>49.4</td>
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<td>Total Agriculture, forestry &amp; fisheries</td>
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<td>773.1</td>
<td>531.2</td>
<td>762.7</td>
<td>-197.2</td>
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Table 2. Trade by Partners for Namibia in 2021, Quarter 1- Percentage Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports markets</th>
<th>Q1: 2021 Percentage share percent</th>
<th>Imports markets</th>
<th>Q1: 2021 Percentage share percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trade by Partners for Agricultural commodities- Percentage Share</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Main Trade Partners for Fertilizers and Pesticides - percent Share for Q1:2021</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
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<td>Top trade partners for Animal Feeds-Percentage share</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Top Trade Partners for Wood Charcoal- Percentage Share</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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Figure 7. Demonstration of exports and imports (percent of GDP), recorded by Namibia from 1990 to 2020 (World Bank, 2022)
## ANNEX 2: WE4F NEXUS RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS & ENTITIES

**Table 3. Active Stakeholders in the WE4F Nexus in Namibia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relevance to WE4F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water-Energy-Food nexus</strong></td>
<td><strong>INGOS/NGOs/CSOs or Policy Advocacy Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Water-Energy-Food nexus</td>
<td><strong>FAO</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | ● Implementation of several projects to support the agricultural sector under three priority areas:  
| | | o Resilience and restoration of agricultural livelihoods  
| | | o Restoration of degraded agricultural land and higher productivity of water resources in agriculture.  
<p>| | | o Increased sustainable smallholder agricultural productivity for improved food security and nutrition. |
| | Water-Energy-Food nexus | <strong>WFP</strong> |
| | | ● WFP helps to enhance the food security of vulnerable people through restoring or creating key community assets such as irrigation and orchards, and work opportunities such as on climate change mitigation projects. |
| | Development | <strong>UNDP</strong> |
| | | ● Implements several projects in food security, climate change, water resources, rehabilitation of ecosystems and supporting livelihoods |
| | WaSH | <strong>UNICEF</strong> |
| | | ● Has a dedicated WaSH program to support water and sanitation infrastructure and awareness projects |
| | Development | <strong>AfDB</strong> |
| | | ● GCA and the AfDB are embarking on a project concerning climate-smart upscaling digital technologies around climate change adaptation |
| | Development | <strong>GIZ</strong> |
| | | ● Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government and private sector actors including waste, energy, and agribusinesses. |
| | Development | <strong>World Bank</strong> |
| | | ● Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and climate change |
| | Development &amp; Cooperation | <strong>USAID</strong> |
| | | ● Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with government including water, energy, and agriculture that fall under their &quot;Stabilization&quot; goal. |
| | Development &amp; Cooperation | <strong>SIDA</strong> (Swedish Embassy) |
| | | ● Funding multi-sectoral programs in collaboration with international NGOs providing access water, sanitation, and livelihood including agriculture. |
| | Development | <strong>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)</strong> |
| | | ● Research, policy development, capacity strengthening |
| | Development | <strong>Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)</strong> |
| | | ● Research, policy development |</p>
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<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Land Reform</td>
<td>- To ensure that Namibia's land resource is equitably allocated, efficiently managed, administered and sustainably used for the benefit of all Namibians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry</td>
<td>- Promote, develop, manage and utilize Agriculture, Water and Forestry resources. - Improve food security and champion agricultural development - Establishment of agricultural-based poverty eradication projects. - Water supply networks infrastructure management and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)</td>
<td>- Attract private investment in resources exploration and development through the provision of geoscientific information on minerals and energy resources, - Management of equitable and secure title systems for the mining, petroleum and geothermal industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water-Energy-Food nexus</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Urban-Rural Development</td>
<td>- To ensure sufficient land is available for housing and infrastructure development - To improve the level of household food security and nutrition nationally - To improve rural income at both national and household levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td>Namibia Meteorological Service</td>
<td>- Promote the application of meteorology to aviation, maritime operations, water resources, agriculture, health, energy, tourism, environment and other sectors of the national economy. - To acquire and preserve Namibia's national climate data for use by the present and future generations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank</strong></td>
<td>Agribank of Namibia</td>
<td>- Provide the legal framework for regulating the business of the bank and to expand the business operations to be responsive to the changing environment. - Advance money to persons or financial intermediaries to promote agriculture and activities related to agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank</strong></td>
<td>SME Bank of Namibia</td>
<td>- Provide superior, well designed, targeted banking products and services to small, medium, micro and informal enterprises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td>The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM)</td>
<td>- Research - Water supply networks infrastructure management and maintenance - Regulation of water projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)</td>
<td>- Investment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENDNOTES


