

Namibia

The Development Challenge: Namibia has emerged as an African success story just 12 years into its independence from South Africa. It remains committed to a path of reconciliation, maintains an open-door policy for trade and investment, and nurtures a promising parliamentary democracy. It rates high on a number of international indices in terms of democratic freedom, economic competitiveness and governmental integrity. Namibia is blessed with extensive mineral and gemstone deposits, impressive port and highway infrastructure, and Africa's best telecommunications systems.

At the same time, Namibia faces extreme inequalities stemming from years of colonialism and apartheid. The wealthiest 1% of the population earns more than the poorest 50%. Unemployment is estimated at 35%, and 25% of the population is underemployed. The inability to generate adequate levels of employment is a symptom of economic stagnation, as evidenced by the annual per capita GDP growth rate averaging 1.6% since independence. Slow economic growth will continue until Namibia is able to fully shed the colonial economic model whereby resources are extracted and exported with little value added.

Compounding these historical challenges is the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. With an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 23.3%, AIDS deaths have reduced life expectancy from 60 years in 1991 to 47 years in 2000. The disease is cutting into the ranks of teachers and other key professionals. The epidemic is expected to result in 118,000 orphans by 2006 and a 20% reduction in gross domestic product by 2010.

The U.S. national interests in Namibia are based on the desire to maintain and deepen Namibia's status as an African success story and to enhance its ability to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent. Namibia is also a strong partner with the U.S. in the war on terrorism.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting funds to support five objectives intended to accelerate progress toward the economic, social and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians. These programs promote private enterprise development, improve education in grades one through four, increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management, strengthen democracy, and curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. All FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used to finance ongoing strategic objective programs.

Other Program Elements: In FY 2002, ESF funding totaling \$700,000 enabled USAID to continue its parliamentary strengthening program for another year and to initiate an electoral support program in coordination with the Government of Namibia and other donors.

With funding totaling \$3.1 million during FYs 2000-2002, the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative has supported USAID's bilateral programs, including the introduction of information technology to accelerate development, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship, and assistance for the education and social needs of children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS crisis. In FY 2001, USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) contributed \$1,000,000 to help support the achievement of objectives under the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program. RCSA is considering an additional contribution to the program in FY 2003.

Namibia is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. USAID's HIV/AIDS budget has been supplemented by USAID's Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO), which has supported the efforts of local government authorities to reduce HIV/AIDS impacts at the community level. USAID's Office of Women in Development provided FY 2002 funding for a study of the role of gender in HIV/AIDS transmission. RHUDO and USAID's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) Bureau have funded short-term assistance and studies for the democracy program. With funding from the Leland Initiative and USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau's DOT.COM program, USAID designed a cross-cutting information and communication technology (ICT) strategy in FY 2002. The Africa Bureau provided \$1.5 million in FY

2002 public-private partnership funding to initiate two inter-related alliances to extend ICT technology and educational content to rural schools. Over the FY 2001-2003 period, the EGAT Bureau is financing a program in which six American volunteers are training local teachers and teaching business skills. In FY 2002, Africa Bureau funding supported two grants to assist vulnerable children, as well as an anti-corruption program.

Other Donors: Despite its relatively modest size, USAID's program is the second largest among bilateral donors, after Germany, and is visible, strategic, and results-oriented. USAID works actively with other donors in every area of engagement to ensure complementarity. United Nations agencies have begun to play an important role in catalyzing a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, supported also by Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands and France. The European Union, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are engaged in a sector-wide assistance program in the education sector. The World Bank Global Environmental Fund is considering assistance to Namibia for community-based natural resource management, an area also supported by the United Kingdom. The Netherlands parallel finances a civil society support program with USAID, and with Sweden, are partners with USAID in an electoral support activity. The United Kingdom and Germany are engaged in small and medium enterprise development programs.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,383	1,850	1,900	2,500
Development Assistance	5,498	8,183	5,080	4,932
Economic Support Fund	0	700	0	0
Total Program Funds	9,881	10,733	6,980	7,432

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
673-001 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	0	1,475	1,400	0
673-002 Basic Education Support				
CSH	1,998	350	0	0
DA	0	4,184	1,800	1,576
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	3,800	2,224	1,880	2,556
673-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,698	300	0	800
ESF	0	700	0	0
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities				
CSH	2,385	1,500	1,900	2,500

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Private Enterprise Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	September 30, 2005

Summary: USAID's private sector growth program creates employment and income for historically disadvantaged Namibians through training, technical assistance and sub-grants which increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs); strengthen business service organizations (BSOs); promote information and communication technology (ICT) use by SMEs; develop domestic and foreign markets for Namibian products; and facilitate business linkages and joint ventures between SMEs and larger private sector companies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

SME and BSO strengthening (\$945,000 DA). USAID training, technical assistance and commodities will enable 50 SMEs within a limited set of business clusters to increase competitiveness, create more jobs and raise incomes. USAID will also provide sub-grant support and technical assistance to BSOs to strengthen their service delivery capacities to the SME sector. Principal contractor: Sigma One Corporation.

Develop business linkages and joint venture partnerships (\$355,000 DA). USAID technical assistance will promote business linkages and joint venture partnerships between foreign companies and Namibian businesses, particularly emerging medium-sized enterprises, through the Global Technology Network business match-making service. Assistance will be provided to conservancies to establish joint venture partnerships with private developers to establish upscale lodges for tourism on communal lands. Business consultations to enterprises in the areas of business plan development, product sourcing, and marketing will be provided to SMEs. Principal contractors: Sigma One Corporation, International Executive Service Corps (prime) and Guru Investments (sub).

Enabling environment for SME development (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue to finance long-term technical assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. This expertise will help government address sector policy issues in order to create a more conducive environment for SME development, and to reduce the need for government intervention in the SME sector. Principal contractor: a U.S. citizen SME development specialist.

FY 2004 Program:

No new funding is planned in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: USAID's business linkages and joint venture activities in FY 2002 contributed to increased income and job creation. The program supported the formation of seven joint ventures, versus a target of five, and which are valued at \$534,300. Another significant milestone was achieved with a cotton ginning project initiated in FY 2001, when financing was obtained to begin construction. When operational in FY 2003, the project is expected to create 50 jobs and a market for an estimated 6,000 smallholders and communal farmers. Under USAID's program to instill entrepreneurial skills in youth, a total of 70 young people in secondary and tertiary institutions were trained in the establishment

and management of small businesses. Program assistance enabled 40 men and women to participate in business development programs and trade fairs in the U.S. and other countries. In FY 2002, USAID played a pivotal role in marketing a concept for a risk capital fund, which will address a major constraint for medium-sized enterprises related to unavailability of credit. Program assistance also led to 30 new members joining the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and enabled the organization to carry out a comprehensive study of investment opportunities in Angola, and to mobilize GRN and business leaders to undertake two trade missions to that country.

By the end of the program in 2005, the activity will have met its goals of strengthening a core group of 50 SMEs in five key business clusters. In turn, the program will have contributed to the creation of 500 new jobs, increased income levels of assisted entrepreneurs by 20% from current levels, and generated over \$2 million in local and offshore direct investment.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

	DA	DFA	ESF
673-001 Private Enterprise Development			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	12,876	5,748	2,151
Expenditures	5,904	5,748	2,151
Unliquidated	6,972	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,350	0	0
Expenditures	1,324	0	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	14,226	5,748	2,151
Expenditures	7,228	5,748	2,151
Unliquidated	6,998	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,400	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	1,400	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	15,626	5,748	2,151

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,576,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	September 30, 2004

Summary: USAID supports the Ministry of Basic Education, Sports and Culture's (MBESC) basic education reform program through activities at the primary education level that result in strengthened instructional support, more effective management systems, increased parental and community involvement, reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS and more effective delivery of education services through information and communication technology.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve Instructional Leadership in Schools (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance, training and commodities to expand the School Improvement Program by strengthening teams of lower primary advisory teachers, circuit inspectors, and resource teachers in the target districts in the four northern education regions. Additional professional development expertise will be transferred from this team to teachers, principals and parents. Prime contractor: Academy for Educational Development (AED).

Strengthen School Leadership Component (\$500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to finalize four management training modules and to disseminate and ensure the effective use of all 12 modules in target schools. USAID will provide technical support to the MBESC to ensure sustainability of the school leadership component. Prime contractor: AED.

Increased Parental Involvement in the Education of Learners (\$100,000 DA). USAID will provide sub-grants to finance school board training to increase meaningful parental involvement in the education of their children. Additional school boards will be mobilized to participate in creating new development plans for improving schools. Specific technical assistance will be provided to schools on grant proposal preparation and program management. Prime contractor: AED.

Reduced Impacts of HIV/AIDS (\$200,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to MBESC's HIV/AIDS Unit to address the challenges identified in a USAID-supported assessment of HIV/AIDS impacts on the education system. USAID will strengthen MBESC regional HIV/AIDS committees to better capture data at the regional and school level. USAID will also provide commodities and technical assistance to the education management information unit within the MBESC to strengthen its data capture capacity. Prime contractor: AED.

FY 2004 Program:

Preparing Tomorrow's Workforce (\$1,576,000 DA). USAID plans to initiate a new program that will support Namibia's objective of ensuring that graduates and school leavers acquire the core skills, including science and technology, required of a 21st century workforce. Principal contractor: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID support in FY 2002 led to improved instructional systems in 162 of Namibia's most disadvantaged schools. This support resulted in better teaching practices in the classroom, expanded parental involvement in their children's schools, as well as increased quality data and information service for essential policy reforms and strategic planning. USAID-supported circuit support teams introduced the School Improvement Program in targeted districts in the four northern education regions, which resulted in improvement in education quality. Principals at 162 schools established and began implementing school development plans. With USAID support, four computer centers and trained staff are now serving the education system. Sixteen MBESC senior officials completed their graduate degree training in the final year of the USAID activity, bringing the total number of graduates to 28. USAID supported an HIV/AIDS impact assessment on the education system, which led to the establishment of an HIV/AIDS unit within the two education ministries and a revised five-year strategy for containing the effects of the pandemic.

By the end of the program in 2004, the program will have benefited 180,000 learners through the increased involvement of their parents in school development, the improved quality of teaching and learning in 725 of Namibia's most disadvantaged schools, the provision of professional development programs for over 1,000 teachers and 3,000 school administrators, and the mitigation of HIV/AIDS impacts in the education sector through training and curriculum development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-002 Basic Education Support	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	10,650	3,300	15,250
Expenditures	4,147	2,097	14,636
Unliquidated	6,503	1,203	614
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	350	4,180	0
Expenditures	3,458	179	91
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	11,000	7,480	15,250
Expenditures	7,605	2,276	14,727
Unliquidated	3,395	5,204	523
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,800	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	1,800	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,576	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	11,000	10,856	15,250

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,880,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,556,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID supports Namibia's national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program through activities that promote a conducive policy and regulatory framework; improved management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas, strengthened local community governance through formalized conservancies; and increased benefits to conservancy members. USAID also supports a program to protect the endangered cheetah through activities to improve its habitat.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increased Number of Sustainable Conservancies (\$1,180,000 DA). USAID will provide grant support and technical assistance to CBNRM, NGOs and nature conservancies in order to increase the number of registered conservancies from 15 to 24, and expand the number of financially self-sustaining conservancies from four to seven. With new conservancies registered, a total of 10,000,000 hectares will be managed by communities dedicated to improved wildlife and other natural resource management. Over 90,000 communal area residents will directly benefit through increased employment and income. CBNRM NGOs will increase their capacity to train conservancies in basic management and advocacy skills. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Strengthening of CBNRM Institutions (\$600,000 DA). Using DA funding, technical assistance and training will boost governmental and non-governmental organizations' (NGO) ability to manage the institutional components of CBNRM. Six upscale joint venture lodges will be developed which will result in an additional 600 part time and 120 full time jobs. With prior year ESF funding, the program will support a more open political environment for an integrated national CBNRM program, strengthened natural resources management system for conservancies, and trans-boundary protected area activities with Zambia and Botswana. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Foundation (prime) and Rossing Foundation (sub).

Phase III Design (\$100,000 DA). Technical assistance will assess USAID efforts to date and design a follow on program to include the integrated management of a broader range of natural resources than just wildlife under the government's decentralization program. The new program is expected to accelerate private sector engagement in conservancy development, notably joint venture lodges; the marketing and translocation of conservancy game; and expanded institutional support for CBNRM support institutions. Principal contractor: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased Benefits to Communities (\$1,600,000 DA). In FY 2004, USAID will launch activities to assist communities to more comprehensively manage conservancy resources and to increase financial benefits being realized. This will entail adoption of an integrated rural development strategy; enhanced skill development; identification of new job opportunities; and formation of a stronger empowerment base from which issues can be addressed and resolved. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Fund and another to be determined.

Support to Government and Non-Governmental Institutions (\$800,000 DA). USAID funding for the training of CBNRM NGOs and government field staff is planned in order to enhance their ability to provide services to registered and emerging conservancies, particularly as these entities mature and require greater technical guidance and advocacy support on critical issues. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Support of Best Land Use Practices (\$156,000 DA). Namibia's arid environment limits the number of viable land use practices that will support rural development and poverty reduction. This funding would help disseminate new practices, including improved water and livestock management, as well as wildlife management and tourism ventures already successfully developed under the current CBNRM program, to provide a better living for rural people in Namibia. Principal grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's program in CBNRM achieved significant results in 2002. Benefits and income generated by the CBNRM Program amounted to \$1,113,000, which is an 82% improvement over the prior year's financial benefits. This marks the third time in the last four years that programmatic benefits have almost doubled over the previous year. Namibia has successfully diversified income generation activities among community-based tourism enterprises and campsites; trophy hunting and off-take of game for consumption; joint venture tourism; thatching grass sales; and other activities. These activities have resulted in sustainable employment of 374 full-time and 3,136 part-time employees.

Currently, 15 conservancies covering some 4,071,300 hectares have been registered and gazetted, with five other conservancies of 721,629 hectares poised for registration. Wildlife is the major resource base on which conservancy tourism is based. With community monitoring, increased wildlife numbers have attracted photographic and hunting safaris, as well as off-take for translocation or food for the community. A game census of more than 5,000,000 hectares in northwest Namibia found massive increases for most wildlife populations, with some species such as oryx, springbok and kudu having increased by 20% or more over the past year. The census indicates that the asset value of five plains species has increased from \$7,400,000 last year to \$9,500,000 in 2002. With support from USAID, and an innovative tender process, two conservancies were assisted in identifying appropriate lodge sites on conservancy lands.

Leadership of the national movement has shifted to the newly formed CBNRM Sub-Division of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which was fully staffed in 2002, as well as to an association of 11 NGO support organizations working in the CBNRM sector.

By the end of the program in 2004, at least 24 conservancies, encompassing 10,000,000 hectares, will be under improved wildlife management. Over 100,000 communal area residents will be benefiting from increased employment and income, including through 27 partnerships formed between conservancies and the private sector.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	10,504	14,310	0
Expenditures	6,502	14,310	0
Unliquidated	4,002	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	2,349	0	0
Expenditures	1,628	0	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	12,853	14,310	0
Expenditures	8,130	14,310	0
Unliquidated	4,723	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	300
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,880	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	1,880	0	300
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	2,556	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	17,289	14,310	300

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program strengthens the capacity of the Namibian Parliament to perform its lawmaking, oversight, and representative roles through training and technical assistance to staff and parliamentarians; builds the organizational and advocacy capacity of civil society groups to facilitate broad-based participation in Namibia's democratic processes and full utilization of parliamentary constituency outreach mechanisms; supports government anti-corruption efforts; and promotes broad-based citizen participation in electoral processes.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

No funding is planned for obligation in FY 2003. During the fiscal year, USAID will continue to implement its parliamentary support program using already obligated prior year funding to broaden the democratic participation of rural Namibians, and strengthen the efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in carrying out advocacy campaigns.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening Parliamentary/Civil Society Linkage Program (\$800,000 DA). USAID anticipates initiating a new program in FY 2004 to deepen activities in support of a better functioning, more accessible constituency outreach system that facilitates more optimal usage of parliamentary structures and mechanisms and facilitates more effective interaction between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry. Principal grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: With USAID assistance, the Namibian Parliament continues to increase its ability to conduct key parliamentary business. It has new capacity to adopt and revise rules and orders; run a functioning committee system; hold public hearings at the parliamentary and regional levels; maintain a well-used parliamentary research center and an interactive website [www.parliament.gov.na]; and train both members and staff in key areas such as reviewing the national budget, analyzing legislation and constituency outreach. As a result, the national budget process is more transparent and inclusive and there is an increase in the level and rigor of debate in both houses of Parliament. Parliamentarians are more adroit at procedural and technical means to challenge executive dominance and over contentious issues, new parliamentary divisions have opened along new fault lines, indicating a more issues-based, independent-minded approach. Standing committees function effectively (with 88%, against a target of 80%, of bills of public interest receiving public comment); parliamentary modifications of bills proposed by the executive branch are increasingly substantive; and instances of interaction between informed citizens and their parliament that result in changes to proposed pieces of legislation, are on the rise (with 104, against a target of 50, campaigns/efforts conducted by NGOs and interest groups that influence pending policy or legislation).

Under the Constituency Outreach Program, an innovative and successful computer-equipped mobile training unit has traveled into the furthest outlying areas in the country. Over 2000 local officials, citizens and students have received training on how to interface with the parliament through conventional and

electronic means, and have participated in broad ranging discussions on democracy and civic responsibility in Namibia.

Through the Civil Society Development Program, civic groups are provided with organizational capacity strengthening support, advocacy skills training and grants to conduct advocacy activities (groups that completed their activities rate an average 23% improvement, against a target of 20%, on a multiple-actor institutional capacity index). USAID has also begun to work with a network of governmental and non-governmental partners at the local and regional level to maintain and improve upon Namibia's status as one of the least corrupt countries in the developing world. Four key municipalities are now implementing integrity systems improvement programs based on self-assessed vulnerability analyses.

By program completion, legislators will more optimally fulfill their oversight, representative and legislative roles and make full use of all the structures, procedures and mechanisms that have been put in place over the course of the USAID program. Parliamentarians will link and communicate with Namibian citizens more effectively and consistently. Citizens will avail themselves of all the existing opportunities for approaching governmental bodies, raising their concerns, affecting the legislative process and holding their elected representatives more accountable.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-004 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	7,025	1,700	0
Expenditures	4,532	1,700	0
Unliquidated	2,493	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	300	0	700
Expenditures	1,537	0	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	7,325	1,700	700
Expenditures	6,069	1,700	0
Unliquidated	1,256	0	700
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	800	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,125	1,700	700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,900,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID will support Namibian efforts in three target regions to build effective, community-based responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through behavioral change among Namibia's sexually active population. These efforts include capacity development of Namibian institutions to respond to the increased demand for information on safe sex and HIV/AIDS prevention; voluntary testing services; condoms; voluntary counseling and testing (VCT); and support mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Primary HIV/AIDS Prevention (\$750,000 CSH). USAID will utilize CSH funding to broaden its workplace prevention program to outlying communities and to reach more medium and small enterprises. The youth program, which emphasizes delay of sexual debut and abstinence among 8-14 year olds, will be strengthened through activities with faith-based organizations and churches and by training teachers and parents in age appropriate communication skills. A youth radio program on HIV/AIDS and lifestyles will be taken to national scale in partnership with public and private local partners. With prior year ESF, the multi-purpose center (MPC) model for HIV/AIDS prevention and testing services will be replicated in five additional municipalities. ESF will also finance prevention, care and support activities for disadvantaged communities in rural conservancies. Principal grantees: Family Health International (prime) and Johns Hopkins University (prime).

Care and Support (\$750,000 CSH). USAID will finance with CSH funding the development of a comprehensive and standardized counseling training program for the national VCT program and to meet community and orphan and vulnerable children program needs. USAID will also support the establishment of VCT programs in MPCs and the scale-up of current workplace prevention programs to include counseling, care and support components and, as appropriate, VCT. Principal grantees: Family Health International (prime) and Population Services International (prime).

Orphans and Vulnerable Children (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen its program of community outreach to needy orphans and vulnerable children to guarantee access to education, elimination of stigma and discrimination, and to provide psychosocial support. USAID will further extend its support to OVC in its target regions. Principal grantee: Family Health International (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Primary HIV/AIDS Prevention (\$900,000 CSH). USAID plans to support the expansion of workplace prevention and care/support activities to all regions with a significant commercial sector, develop a program that specifically addresses the needs of out-of-school youth in at least the three target regions, and continue to expand development of MPCs and their prevention programs. Principal grantees: Family Health International and Johns Hopkins University.

Care and Support (\$900,000 CSH). USAID anticipates that it will accelerate its support for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Namibia is one of 14 Presidential Initiative Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) countries. USAID will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in implementing this initiative. FY 2004 funds will be used to provide comprehensive counseling training, counselors and VCT in the workplace, at the municipal level and for tertiary educational institutions in all three target regions which USAID proposes to support. Principal grantees: Family Health International and Population Services International.

OVC (\$700,000). USAID anticipates that it will utilize these CSH funds to broaden its partnership with the Government of the Republic of Namibia and local partners in order to bring the OVC care and support program to national scale. Principal grantee: Family Health International.

Performance and Results: With an estimated 23.3% HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, Namibia is one of the countries most affected by the pandemic. USAID's workplace program has achieved early results, and has expanded its reach to workers, family members and communities. More and larger companies are requesting technical assistance for the development of workplace policies and comprehensive prevention, care and support programs. Through the efforts of USAID's three workplace coalition partners, 12,326 workers and their family members have received HIV/AIDS services such as information, education, and condom distribution in the last year, representing more than a 100% increase over 2001. In the last year, the partners have added nine leading large and medium enterprise companies, thus increasing their reach to an additional 5,540 workers. The coalition has trained more than 594 new peer educators and conducted refresher courses for 150 peer educators.

USAID-supported and trained volunteers made over 7,000 visits to 4,383 OVC and their caregivers in their respective communities, providing psychosocial and other support. A major advocacy campaign was undertaken to educate community leaders, volunteers, and caregivers about the rights of all children to attend school. This resulted in 59 schools in two of USAID's target regions agreeing to waive school fees for 2,000 OVC. USAID support has been instrumental in enabling Namibia to be the only country that is meeting all five criteria identified in the Lusaka Guiding Principles required for a coordinated and responsive country approach to the growing problems of OVC.

Principle outcomes at the end of the program will be a 10% reduction in the number of partners of the sexually active population, a 10% increase in condom use by men with non-cohabitating partners, and a 30% increase in the number of OVC receiving psychosocial support.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

	CSH	ESF
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	2,675	0
Expenditures	272	0
Unliquidated	2,403	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	1,500	0
Expenditures	1,029	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	4,175	0
Expenditures	1,301	0
Unliquidated	2,874	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	400
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	1,900	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,900	400
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,575	400