

The Challenge

As one of the youngest democracies in Africa, Namibia faces formidable development challenges including one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) epidemics, the worst income inequality in the world, severe poverty with half of the country's population living below the poverty line, high unemployment, a low-skilled workforce, and an economy that remains heavily reliant on extractive industries. USAID is improving livelihoods of the rural poor while conserving Namibia's natural resources through its community-based natural resource management program; equipping youth with market-relevant and life skills by improving the quality of primary education; and enhancing the effectiveness of Namibia's democratic governance through support for parliament and civil society. USAID strengthens the capacity of the Namibian National TB Control Program, and provides prevention, care, and treatment for those affected by HIV/AIDS through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Gary Newton

MCA Status: Compact Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Received

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
673-001 Private Sector Support	400	400	0	0	N/A	2.00 Exceeded	0.70
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management	1,514	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
673-006 Basic Education Support	2,713	2,720	3,305	3,338	23.0%	1.15 Exceeded	0.21
673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management	1,210	2,257	3,050	2,100	73.6%	1.00 Met	0.21
673-008 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	11,082	20,667	25,499	25,511	130.2%		0.10
673-009 Democracy and Governance	794	1,225	787	800	0.8%		0.31
Country Total	17,713	27,269	32,641	31,749	79.2%		

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	3,965	796	1,168	1,180	-70.2%
Development Assistance	6,631	6,602	6,179	5,275	-20.4%
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	7,117	19,871	25,294	25,294	255.4%
Total	17,713	27,269	32,641	31,749	79.2%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education DA	2,713	2,720	2,467	2,500	-7.9%
Agriculture and Environment DA	2,724	2,257	2,950	2,000	-26.6%
Economic Growth DA	400	400	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance DA	794	1,225	762	775	-2.4%
HIV / AIDS CSH	3,965	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	7,117	19,871	25,294	25,294	255.4%
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	0	796	1,168	1,180	N/A
Total	17,713	27,269	32,641	31,749	79.2%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	3	5	4	5	66.7%
US Non Direct Hires	2	4	4	4	100.0%
Foreign Nationals	24	25	25	28	16.7%
Total	29	34	33	37	27.6%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	551	575	753	753	36.7%
Travel	111	154	0	0	N/A
Transportation of things	41	43	0	0	N/A
Rent	106	112	121	121	14.2%
Security	69	97	75	75	8.7%
Equipment	15	139	0	0	N/A
ICASS - Operating Expense only	73	99	82	82	12.3%
Other Operating Expense	171	224	98	98	-42.7%
Total OE Budget	1,137	1,443	1,129	1,129	-0.7%
US direct hire salary and benefits	556	481	448	496	-10.8%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				2,123	

Country Total Administrative Budget				3,748
Percent of Bureau OE Total				1.5%

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	5,904	5,454	8,160	6,350
Program per All US (\$000)	3,543	3,030	4,080	3,528
Program per Position (\$000)	611	802	989	858
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				3.6%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				56.6%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				11.8%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: Germany, Sweden, Spain, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, United Kingdom.

Multilateral: United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization, European Community, World Bank.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	3,965	796	1,168	1,180
Development Assistance	6,631	6,602	6,179	5,275
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	7,117	19,871	25,294	25,294
Total Program Funds	17,713	27,269	32,641	31,749

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

673-001 Private Sector Support				
DA	400	400	0	0
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	1,514	0	0	0
673-006 Basic Education Support				
DA	2,713	2,720	2,467	2,500
GHAI	0	0	838	838
673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	1,210	2,257	2,950	2,000
GHAI	0	0	100	100
673-008 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	3,965	796	1,168	1,180
GHAI	7,117	19,871	24,331	24,331
673-009 Democracy and Governance				
DA	794	1,225	762	775
GHAI	0	0	25	25

Mission Director,
Gary Newton

Namibia

The Development Challenge

As one of the youngest democracies in Africa, Namibia faces formidable development challenges including one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) epidemics, the worst income inequality in the world, severe poverty with half of the country's population living below the poverty line, high unemployment, a low-skilled workforce, and an economy that remains heavily reliant on extractive industries. USAID is improving livelihoods of the rural poor while conserving Namibia's natural resources through its community-based natural resource management program; equipping youth with market-relevant and life skills by improving the quality of primary education; and enhancing the effectiveness of Namibia's democratic governance through support for parliament and civil society. USAID strengthens the capacity of the Namibian National TB Control Program, and provides prevention, care, and treatment for those affected by HIV/AIDS through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: Germany, Sweden, Spain, Finland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, United Kingdom.

Multi-Lateral Donors: United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization, European Community, World Bank.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,467,000 DA; \$838,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA; \$838,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Developing job opportunities and promoting equitable economic growth is complicated in Namibia due, in part, to an under-educated and low-skilled workforce. A legacy of under-investment and discriminatory policies under apartheid, and the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, have perpetuated Namibia's low human resource base. While access to education has improved since the country's independence, problems of poor quality and learner retention continue to disadvantage a large portion of the population. USAID's program strengthens the Ministry of Education's (MOE) efforts to improve the quality of basic education in Namibia. The School Improvement Program piloted by USAID has been so successful that the Namibian Government plans to expand it nationwide. USAID is providing critical support to assist with this expansion. Interventions include improving teacher performance, mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector, and helping the MOE with the implementation of national standards that are designed to improve the quality of education. The program continues support for several successful interventions that focus on enhancing the professional development and teaching skills of first through seventh-grade teachers in core subjects (English, math, and science) through improved teaching techniques and continuous assessment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,467,000 DA): USAID works with the MOE to institutionalize the previously developed Learner Performance Assessment Instrument and to use the performance results of fourth graders as a training tool for teachers to promote learner achievement and provide diagnostic information nationwide. USAID is also strengthening and institutionalizing Circuit Support Teams to enhance the professional development of teachers in grades one through seven in the six underserved target regions where USAID's program operates. The Circuit Support Team program will train approximately 3,000 teachers in FY 2006.

A follow-on to the Writing for Kids book series on topics related to HIV/AIDS will be illustrated, translated and published. These will be distributed to schools in target regions and used as training materials for teachers on the instruction of reading and integrating HIV/AIDS topics. The printed materials will form the basis for the implementation of site-based teacher training activities by the National Institute for Educational Development. The 1,500 participating teachers will learn strategies to incorporate the use of supplementary reading materials into classroom instruction based upon the revised curriculum.

USAID works with the MOE to develop instruments that track improvements in the quality of education. A standardized rating scale is being developed to enable teachers and inspectors to assess teacher performance based on classroom effectiveness. Teachers and inspectors will use information from the rating scale and a classroom observation form as guidelines to assess quality of classroom instruction and develop strategies to improve teaching in three core subjects. Training is also provided to teacher educators and student teachers at the four Colleges of Education to improve their comprehension and teaching of three core subjects - English, math, and science. Principal grantee: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget

Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,500,000 DA): USAID will continue to refine and implement the education quality assessment tools that will be developed during FY 2006. Teachers will be trained on methods to increase girls' participation in math and science. Disaggregated data will be collected, analyzed, and used to design more effective interventions to improve learner performance.

Site-based training will be provided to teachers at the circuit level. Additional support materials will be developed. An applied research program will be established to help teachers study and evaluate their teaching skills. Experiences and lessons learned from this program will be published in an education journal to help other teachers enhance their teaching performance.

Assistance will be provided to the MOE to implement key policy decisions such as the adoption of a pro-poor strategy when allocating subsidies to schools. Principal grantee: AED (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: The focus of USAID support to the sector has been on building the Ministry of Education's capacity to implement quality improvement initiatives and to provide direct care and support to orphans and vulnerable children, thereby mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector. In 2005, more than 3,000 teachers were trained, information was collected about the prevalence of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in different education circuits in northern Namibia, and the Circuit Support Team model was adopted by all six target regions.

Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be: 1) improvement in the performance of primary school learners in English, math and science; 2) development of life skills and livelihood knowledge among primary school learners; 3) increased institutional capacity at the regional level; and 4) improved ability to prevent and deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS, including care and support for OVC.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

	DA	GHAI
673-006 Basic Education Support		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	2,713	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	2,713	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,720	0
Expenditures	1,904	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	5,433	0
Expenditures	1,904	0
Unliquidated	3,529	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,467	838
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	2,467	838
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	2,500	838
Future Obligations	4,000	0
Est. Total Cost	14,400	1,676

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,950,000 DA; \$100,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$100,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: More than 70% of Namibians, many of them living in poverty, reside in rural areas and are dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods. USAID's program to improve rural livelihoods through sustainable integrated natural resources management provides training and technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local conservancies. USAID activities protect and increase the assets and livelihoods of rural communities, support democratic local governance and decentralization, and improve the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,700,000 DA): USAID provides institutional support to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to increase its capacity to promote and implement community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) activities. USAID expertise is used to assist the ministry to identify specific needs and to continue implementing a technical support plan. USAID is also assisting the MET to develop approaches for integrating community forest and wildlife activities and establish effective management plans.

USAID will support the improvement and integration of policies and laws that govern the devolution of authority over natural resources to local communities. At the conservancy level, USAID is supporting the improvement of governance approaches that promote increased accountability, improved transparency, greater participation by local residents, and improved gender equity in decision making. USAID provides training in communication and assertiveness skills to female committee members. USAID continues to support the development of regional and national conservancy associations that advocate on behalf of members. USAID will continue to assist at least five community conservancies to develop integrated management plans and is helping conservancies to address HIV/AIDS issues that impact CBNRM efforts. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-U.S. consortium (prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,250,000 DA): USAID is supporting an assessment of the potential for small and medium enterprise development in northeast Namibia, building on opportunities using local natural products and in the game park and tourism industries. USAID assists conservancies in Namibia to develop conservation farming as a means of maintaining forest habitat. The number of joint ventures between conservancies and private tourism operators and businesses is expanding, and USAID is helping conservancies to develop business plans based upon viable business opportunities.

USAID supports the continued development and refinement of wildlife and other resource monitoring systems that assist conservancies and the government in making key management decisions. The focus is on developing and incorporating mechanisms to monitor a broader range of natural resources in addition to wildlife. USAID is supporting the MET and conservancies to develop and agree on quota-setting procedures to enhance sustainable natural resource management. USAID also assists the MET to use Geographical Information Systems technology to enhance and develop databases that underpin decision-making. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-U.S. consortium (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,250,000 DA): USAID will continue institutional strengthening of NGO and community-run conservancies. There will be a strong focus on assisting target conservancies to reach the stage where they can operate with a minimum of outside support. Conservancy associations will be trained in strategic planning. USAID will promote continued policy dialogue and the integration of community-based approaches across resource sectors and will continue to assist in the improvement of governance within conservancies and with the mainstreaming of gender issues. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-U.S. consortium (prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$750,000 DA): Emphasis will be placed on game farming with high-value species that generate high returns to local communities. USAID will continue the scope of its support to small and medium enterprise development to draw in new partners to assist with this development. USAID will provide continued support to increase the number of joint ventures to promote increased tourism and business opportunities within conservancies. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-U.S. consortium (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: This program builds on previous USAID CBNRM activities in Namibia. By the end of FY 2005, 42 conservancies were registered by the government, eight of which are financially sustainable in terms of covering their own operating costs. Roughly 10.5 million hectares of land now are managed by conservancies. The 2005 game count in Northwestern Namibia revealed a 10% to 30% increase across 15 species. Total benefits in 2005 were projected to reach \$2.65 million, positively impacting 119,075 members of impoverished rural communities.

By the end of this program, conservancies will be optimally managing a wide range of local natural resources, and will be carrying out detailed monitoring of biophysical indicators to support their own planning and decision-making. Wildlife populations will continue to recover in most conservancies and will reach their sustainable carrying capacity in others. Other resources, such as fisheries, forests, indigenous plants, grazing land, and water, will also increase in biodiversity and productivity.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management	DA	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	1,162	7,091
Expenditures	306	281
Unliquidated	856	6,810
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	2,340	0
Expenditures	1,636	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	3,502	7,091
Expenditures	1,942	281
Unliquidated	1,560	6,810
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	2,950	100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	2,950	100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	100
Future Obligations	5,000	0
Est. Total Cost	13,452	7,291

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,168,000 CSH; \$24,331,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$71,000 GHAI
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$1,180,000 CSH; \$24,331,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: Namibia has the third highest tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate in the world, with 593 cases per 100,000 people, according to the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) Global TB Report. This situation is further compounded by the fact that Namibia has one of the worst HIV prevalence rates in the world. TB remains the principal cause of morbidity/mortality in people living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV/AIDS is the most common, complicating disease in TB patients. The WHO estimates that 60% of TB patients in Namibia are HIV-positive.

USAID's TB program assists in strengthening Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Strategy (DOTS) efforts at the community level in order to improve treatment success rates, lower default rates, and help reduce the incidence of TB in Namibia. USAID also directly supports the Ministry of Health's (MOH) National Strategic Plan on Tuberculosis to formulate and disseminate national TB and HIV/AIDS guidelines. Furthermore, USAID's program helps TB patients by improving the efficiency and quality of HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing, providing appropriate health educational materials, and providing palliative care and support. The program works closely with ongoing activities funded through the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) in Namibia.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,168,000 CSH): USAID is implementing community-based DOTS activities in Erongo, a region with high HIV prevalence and multi-drug-resistant TB. USAID will help integrate essential TB/HIV services at the community level, while supporting the National TB Control Program (NTCP) to improve supervision, quality assurance, and program management at a national level. USAID continues to strengthen TB/HIV components of the National TB Strategy by promoting the coordination of TB and HIV services among non-governmental organizations that serve TB and HIV patients. USAID also leverages resources from the Global Fund to expand and roll-out community-based DOTS services to other regions. USAID promotes routine counseling and testing efforts, reinforces training of health care providers and home-based care community volunteers, and works closely with the Government of Namibia and other partners to scale up quality services and address human resource constraints. Principal grantee: The Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (KNCV) TB Foundation (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,180,000 CSH): USAID will build upon previous USAID TB control and prevention activities to strengthen and scale up community-based DOTS, particularly in regions with high multi-drug-resistant TB. USAID will improve treatment success rates and ensure close partnerships with community-based organizations to integrate HIV/AIDS and TB care and support services. USAID will also continue to support NTCP capacity to manage the dual TB/HIV epidemic at a national level.

Additionally, USAID will work in collaboration with other partners to support strategies to address human resource development at the national and regional level, improve sustainability of TB program efforts through increased political commitment and advocacy for community-based DOTS, strengthen TB drug management, and support the use of fixed-dose combination of TB drugs. Principal grantee: KNCV TB Foundation (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: USAID began conducting TB activities for the first time in Namibia in 2005. USAID conducted a situational assessment in close collaboration with key stakeholders and partners in order to determine how to most effectively use USAID's resources to address unmet needs. USAID efforts will complement and strengthen the NTCP activities conducted by the Namibian government. USAID prepared a comprehensive work plan for project implementation and established a clear coordination mechanism with the Global Fund to ensure complementarities and scale-up of efforts.

USAID supported the participation of two members of the NTCP in the International Union against TB and Lung Disease meeting who disseminated practical experiences and lessons learned with NTCP colleagues. A technical review committee comprising staff from the Namibia Institute of Pathology, the MOH, and U.S. government partners developed a protocol for a survey of TB resistance to multi-drugs. Once the protocol is approved, a multi-drug-resistant survey will be launched. Additionally, the Namibian Institute of Pathology Laboratory is undergoing quality assurance checks through the South African Research Medical Council. This work will be complemented by a physical laboratory review scheduled for next year. Final recommendations for strengthening existing sputum smear microscopy laboratory coverage and linkages between national and district TB sites will be completed in order to attain internationally accepted laboratory quality assurance standards.

By the end of this program, the NTCP will be better equipped to improve TB treatment success rates in Namibia, community-based DOTS services will be expanded, and TB patients will have better access to essential palliative care, treatment, and support. HIV/AIDS and TB care and support services will be better integrated.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

673-008 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	CSH	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	4,684	7,091
Expenditures	258	281
Unliquidated	4,426	6,810
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	796	19,824
Expenditures	3,947	3,319
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	5,480	26,915
Expenditures	4,205	3,600
Unliquidated	1,275	23,315
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	71
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	1,168	24,331
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	1,168	24,402
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	1,180	24,331
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,828	75,648

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$762,000 DA; \$25,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$775,000 DA; \$25,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Given the relative newness of Namibia's democracy, Namibians have yet to fully utilize all the political processes available to them. USAID's program to strengthen democratic institutions and processes includes technical assistance, training, and grants that target institutions to reinforce the nexus between civil society and selected government institutions. Core activities are designed to build the capacity of parliament (members and staff) and regional councils to increase their constituency outreach capabilities, and to facilitate broad-based participation of Namibians in democratic processes. The program also builds the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to enhance their ability to conduct policy advocacy by strengthening linkages with elected representatives.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$490,000 DA): USAID provides technical assistance, training, and grants to civic groups and community-based media organizations to build capacity to advocate more vigorously and effectively around issues of local concern by utilizing various means of communication available to them. USAID is focusing on enhancing the capacity of CSOs to make use of parliamentary constituency outreach mechanisms. This will facilitate optimal use of parliamentary systems to increase the dialogue on key issues between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry, enabling up to 30 emerging civic groups to voice their concerns more directly with special focus on issues surrounding HIV/AIDS and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$272,000 DA): To create a better functioning and more accessible constituency outreach system, USAID is training newly-elected Members of Parliament, Regional Councilors, and parliamentary staff in the efficient use of committees, public hearings, and informal meetings by strengthening their capacity in a range of procedural, administrative, presentation and communication skills. Principal grantee: NID (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$465,000 DA): USAID will provide advocacy skills training and institutional strengthening to civic groups across the country to enable them to participate more effectively in outreach and advocacy activities, and to increase the range and quality of the submissions made to elected representatives (with continued emphasis on HIV/AIDS- and CBNRM-related issues and policy concerns). Principal grantee: NID (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$310,000 DA): USAID will continue to support parliamentarians and Regional Councilors to acquire the capacity to conduct constituency outreach

activities. Increasingly, training will strengthen their ability to incorporate input from civil society into policy formulation, legislative decision-making, and regional and local planning. Principal grantee: NID (prime).

Performance and Results: The year 2005 was an historic year in Namibia's 15 year old political history. In December 2004, Namibia held elections that brought about the first change in presidential leadership since Namibia's independence and reaffirmed its commitment to democratic processes. The elections also resulted in significant changes in the political and parliamentary leadership as well as a high turnover of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff. While the successful democratic transition within parliament was an extremely positive development, it resulted in relatively low levels of parliamentary activity during the post-election phase. Key stakeholders and program participants were primarily engaged in transition-related activities. Despite delays caused by the post-election political transition, a key benchmark was achieved within USAID's program through the launch of the Namibia Democracy Support Centre (NDSC). The NDSC is a collaborative partnership between the government and civil society organizations that will facilitate the interaction among the partners. The successful launch of the NDSC is a significant achievement, as it is the first indigenous collaborative body of its kind in Namibia. Representatives of the partner institutions form an Executive Committee to strategically guide the NDSC's programs under the leadership of the newly-appointed Executive Director. Participating partners are now poised to commence planned activities.

Major outcomes expected by the end of this program include higher levels of substantive public debate and dialogue; an increase in the frequency and quality of input provided by civic groups on policy issues; and an increase in the rate at which public concerns and input are incorporated into the decision-making processes of elected bodies. These outcomes will be achieved through the increased use of constituency outreach mechanisms by elected officials. As a result, there will be greater trust between government and civil society, public ownership of policies, and stronger checks on executive branch powers.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Namibia

	DA	GHAI
673-009 Democracy and Governance		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	794	0
Expenditures	31	0
Unliquidated	763	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,225	0
Expenditures	384	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	2,019	0
Expenditures	415	0
Unliquidated	1,604	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	762	25
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	762	25
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	775	25
Future Obligations	1,000	0
Est. Total Cost	4,556	50