

Namibia

The Development Challenge: Just 13 years after independence from apartheid South Africa, Namibia has emerged as a stable, market-driven, parliamentary democracy. It consistently ranks high on international indices of economic competitiveness, democratic freedom, and good governance. Namibia is also one of the developing world's leaders in public sector investment in education, health and other social sectors. The country is amply blessed with natural resources such as extensive gemstone and mineral deposits, rich offshore stocks of high value fish, and breathtaking scenery and an abundance of wildlife fostering a growing reputation as an attractive tourist destination. Namibia's man-made endowments such as its modern port, network of well-paved highways and its fiber optic communications infrastructure (among the most sophisticated on the continent) are equally impressive, making the country one of the prime gateways into Southern African markets.

Namibia, however, faces continuing challenges related to its long legacy of colonialism and apartheid. An estimated 55% of national income accrues to only 10% of the population. Thus, while Namibia is considered a lower middle income country, almost 35% of Namibians live on less than \$1 per day. Unemployment is estimated at 35%, and 25% of the population is underemployed. Inadequate levels of employment generation are a symptom of economic stagnation, as seen by an annual per capita GDP growth rate that has averaged 1.6% since independence. Until Namibia is able to provide the disadvantaged majority of its citizens with the skills required of a modern workforce, and until it can fully shed the colonial economic model where resources are extracted and exported with little value added, slow economic growth will continue.

Namibia's second challenge is to deepen its nascent democracy. In the 13 years since independence, Namibia has made great progress in realizing its democratic ideals. Multiple free elections have been held; citizens enjoy wide-ranging freedoms, including access to a free press; and relative to other developing countries around the world, the government has performed well in terms of delivering services, respecting human rights, promoting governmental integrity, and abiding by the decisions of the independent judiciary. Nevertheless, the checks and balances that are required for solid democracies are still weak, and the culture of democracy is still taking root. The only president Namibia has ever known has announced his intention to step aside in the late 2004 national elections, and many others from the "liberation generation" also are preparing to move aside. Namibia is about to undergo a watershed period that will test but likely strengthen the country's democracy.

Compounding these challenges, the greatest threat to Namibia's development is the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. Over 22% of sexually active adults are infected with HIV/AIDS, and the rate of disease transmission is still increasing. AIDS already accounts for 50% of the deaths among individuals aged 15-19, and for 75% of all hospitalizations in public facilities. A 2002 report developed by the Ministry of Health and Social Services estimated that in 2003 Namibia will have 114,000 orphans and vulnerable children, of whom over two thirds are attributable to the epidemic. Namibia is one of the most affected countries in the world and, with its small population, it has a limited capacity to absorb the coming losses. Since Namibia is a focus country in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. government plans a major expansion of HIV/AIDS programs, with special attention to care and treatment. Namibia will further benefit from its status as a successful applicant to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Namibia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). All proposed HIV/AIDS activities are being integrated into PEPFAR and are subject to the approval of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

The U.S. national interests in Namibia are based on the desire to deepen Namibia's status as an African success story, to enhance its ability to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent, and to maintain its ongoing support in the war against terror.

The USAID Program: USAID supports five objectives that will accelerate progress toward the economic, social and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians. These programs promote private enterprise development, improve basic education in grades one through seven, increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management, strengthen democracy and governance, and curb the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested here, funding was provided by other USAID offices in FY 2003. USAID's Africa Bureau and the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance provided \$475,500 to help address resettlement issues related to Namibia's land reform efforts. The Namibia program also benefited from \$600,000 in first-year funding under the President's Africa Education Initiative, to broaden in-service training under USAID's basic education program. During this period, USAID's regional Southern Africa program contributed \$880,000 to disseminate lessons-learned from USAID's community-based natural resource management program to similar programs in Southern Africa and to continue transboundary natural resource management efforts.

Namibia is a target country under the PEPFAR initiative and, in FY 2003, received \$5.45 million in initial funding under the Initiative to Prevent Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS. USAID's HIV/AIDS budget has been supplemented by USAID's Regional Urban Development Office, which has supported the efforts of local government authorities to reduce HIV/AIDS impact at the community level through activities such as improved access to home-based care and to voluntary counseling and testing. USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Bureau (EGAT) continues to finance an International Foundation for Education and Self-Help program, where American volunteers are training local teachers and teaching business skills. In FY 2003, EGAT funded a computer-assisted teacher training program in support of USAID's basic education program.

Other Donors: USAID's program is the second largest among bilateral donors, after Germany. 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 by Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, and France. In 2003, an HIV/AIDS Global Fund activity was approved for Namibia, which will be supported by the United States and several other donors. The European Union (EU), Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway, United Kingdom (UK), Spain, and several United Nations agencies are engaged in a sector-wide assistance program in the education sector. The World Bank's Global Environment Facility is planning a capacity building program for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in support of community-based natural resources management, an area also supported by Sweden and the UK, while the EU is designing a major rural development program. The Netherlands parallel finances a civil society support program with USAID and, along with Sweden, partners with USAID in an electoral support activity. Sweden also supports an integrity program with Namibia's Office of the Ombudsman, parallel to USAID's activity in this area. The UK, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Luxembourg, the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations International Labor Organization are engaged in small and medium enterprise development programs, while the EU and Germany support trade and investment development.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Private Enterprise Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$873,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: The aims of USAID's private enterprise development program in Namibia are to inculcate an entrepreneurial culture among youth; strengthen business management skills of existing entrepreneurs; and enhance the competitiveness of expanding businesses. Interventions include the provision of practical business management skills to in- and out-of-school youth groups; training and technical assistance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs); grants to business service organizations (BSOs) to improve their services to SMEs; and development of new domestic and foreign markets for Namibian products through the facilitation of business linkages and joint ventures.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increasing regional trade (\$400,000). An activity, complementing the existing USAID's business development program, will be developed to build the capacity of SMEs to trade and expand their operations, and thus revenues and employment. Namibian SMEs will be provided with access to training and technical assistance in various areas (e.g. marketing, accessing finance, quality standards knowledge and certification) that would make them more competitive regionally. The knowledge gained in trading within the region will increase the SMEs' ability to be active trading partners with the United States under AGOA, and utilize business opportunities that will emanate from the US-Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Free Trade Agreement, as well as other international trade agreements like the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU.

FY 2005 Program:

SME and BSO capacity building (\$473,000): Phase II of USAID's SME development program will be implemented from March 2004. Under this new phase, current business development activities will be extended to additional SMEs, and will be focused increasingly on helping to expand regional and international market opportunities for SMEs as a transition to USAID's new trade and investment strategy scheduled for start-up in FY 2006. The program will complement USAID regional activities aimed at building Southern Africa trade linkages while assisting Namibian companies to benefit from the planned U.S.-Southern Africa Customs Union Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Primary contractor and grantee is: Sigma One Corporation (prime).

Increasing regional trade (\$400,000): USAID's support in this area will be extended to high potential SMEs to enable them to increase trade and expand their operations regionally. SMEs will be provided with more technical assistance and training opportunities to increase their competitiveness in the regional market; as well as exchange opportunities through regional visits and attendance of trade fairs. It is envisaged that businesses will establish joint ventures with other regional players to form co-production partnerships that will ensure generation of sufficient quantities of products to be exported to other markets (e.g. United States under AGOA).

Performance and Results: USAID's investment in the development of Namibia's SME sector showed remarkable results in FY 2003. The program's job creation goal of 22 new jobs in USAID-assisted SMEs

was exceeded, with 47 new jobs created. Thirty-two of these new jobs are permanent, and almost 50% of the direct beneficiaries are women. In addition, 1,100 entrepreneurs completed direct USAID-supported business skills development activities. USAID-assisted BSOs reported that over the past year, 728 new client SMEs received services.

Good progress also has been made in increasing the entrepreneurial potential of Namibian youth. A total of 2,068 students at 23 different high schools, vocational training centers, and colleges received on-the-job training through the establishment and management of small businesses or hands-on vocational training through a local NGO. Both teachers and students reported an indirect benefit by way of improved results in subjects like accounting and business management.

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

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,380,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's support of Namibia's national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program includes technical assistance and training to promote a conducive policy and regulatory framework; improve management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas; strengthen local community governance through formalized community-based organizations for natural resource management called "conservancies"; increase benefits to conservancy members; and protect the endangered cheetah.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Enhanced sustainability of conservancies (\$541,260 DA). In order to increase the number of registered conservancies that are effective, self-sustaining managers of their natural resources, USAID will provide grant support and technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), conservancies, and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. An operational framework, guidelines, and underlying policies and regulations will support conservancy growth to cover over 8.6 million hectares and to benefit over 100,000 communal residents. USAID support to conservancies will improve environmental and biodiversity management, economic and financial management, human resource management (including HIV/AIDS prevention), democratic governance, and monitoring and evaluation. To promote investment in conservancies, USAID, with prior-year ESF funding, will support the Namibia Community Based Tourism Association (NACOBTA), a local NGO. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Strengthen CBNRM institutions (\$838,740 DA). Technical assistance and training will boost government and NGO ability to manage the institutional and technical components of CBNRM. The program will enable conservancies to focus on securing use and management rights over a broader suite of natural resources, increase local governance across a range of structures (conservancy committees, local, regional and traditional authorities, regional land boards), and continue economic and social development of conservancies. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Foundation and Namibia Nature Foundation.

FY 2005 Program:

This program will be completed by the end of FY 2004. Additional CBNRM activities will be implemented under objective 673-007.

Performance and Results: The program has had national level impacts on economic growth and poverty reduction; biodiversity recovery and environmental rehabilitation; and government policy and legislation, as well as local participation and empowerment. The program significantly exceeded key targets, further solidifying gains made in previous years. Income and benefits to CBNRM program participants increased 77%, from \$1.7 million in 2002 to \$2.2 million in 2003. The total number of conservancies increased 93%, from 15 in 2002 to 29 in 2003. Sixteen of the conservancies are receiving cash benefits.

Contributions made to the national economy by CBNRM-assisted enterprises are conservatively estimated at \$5.5 million, including turnover of joint venture lodges, sustainable trophy hunting, thatching

grass, and other direct income sources. These revenues were generated by private sector partners in conservancies, while conservancy income/benefits, estimated at \$1.76 million, represent a 31% increase over last year. Job creation also has expanded, with 542 full-time and 2,933 part-time jobs created in conservancy areas. A total of 95,495 individuals, an increase of 84% over 2002, are now recipients of CBNRM-generated income and other benefits. In some regions, it is estimated that conservancies directly provided 35% of residents' total cash income and 28% of area employment in 2003.

There has been an 81% increase in the number of hectares under conservancy management since 2002. Annual game counts reveal burgeoning growth in wildlife populations, especially high-value species such as roan, sable and buffalo. In the Kunene region alone, gemsbok, springbok and Hartmann's zebra sightings were up by 33%, 16%, and 11%, respectively, from 2002 to 2003. Just as significantly, game is also expanding into new southern tier conservancies.

By the end of the program in 2004, at least 35 conservancies out of a national potential of approximately 90, encompassing 8.6 million hectares, will be under improved wildlife management. Over 100,000 communal area residents will have benefited from increased employment and income, including through 27 partnerships formed between conservancies and the private sector. In addition, these historically disadvantaged residents now have greater voice and control over the decisions and factors that influence their livelihoods.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-006
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,970,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,410,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2010

Summary: USAID supports the basic education reform program of the Ministry of Basic Education, Sports and Culture (MBESC) for grades one to seven students in six northern regions, through strengthened instructional support, more effective management systems, increased parental and community involvement, reduced impacts of HIV and AIDS, and more effective delivery of education services through information and communication technology.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Basic education support (\$1,970,000 DA). This program will begin in FY 2004. Building on a previous USAID program, it will have three objectives. The first is to continue to assist the MBESC in its efforts to improve the quality of learning at the primary level by enhancing the professional development of teachers in language, math, and science; and by further improving the use of learner-centered education and continuous assessment. Assistance will flow to regional staff, including advisory teachers for in-service training and to lecturers at teacher training colleges for pre-service training. The second objective is to support MBESC efforts to decentralize resources and responsibilities to the regional level. USAID will assist MBESC to develop procedures to implement decentralization policies and train regional and school administrators to carry out their new responsibilities. Support for expanded parental and community involvement in school decision-making will also be provided. The third objective is to increase the resilience of the basic education sector to cope with the HIV/AIDS pandemic. USAID will help increase the capacity of the MBESC and its HIV and AIDS Management Unit (HAMU) to implement effective, equitable HIV and AIDS policies and programs, with an emphasis on dealing with coming teacher shortages and significant increases in the numbers of orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will also increase the capacity of the system to reduce administrators', teachers', and learners' risk of HIV and AIDS infection by introducing and expanding workforce prevention and support programs, and by supporting HIV/AIDS and/or life skills training for students. This third objective will be implemented in close coordination with and, where appropriate, funding from USAID's HIV/AIDS program. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Basic education support (\$2,410,000 DA). In its second year, the program will expand support to the MBESC as it targets quality of learning, regionalizes new systems, and strengthens its capacity to confront the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The program will help develop an index of classroom quality criteria that advisory teachers and other evaluators can utilize to assess teacher performance. Distance learning methodologies will be extended to upgrade teachers' skills in classroom teaching. USAID will also support MBESC efforts to build on existing policies and plans to develop and carry out decentralization training for regional and school management officials. The program will help expand the ministry's capacity to capture and analyze information needed for decentralized information management. USAID will assist with incorporating HIV/AIDS information into the curriculum of all primary level classes. Assistance will be provided to the MBESC for the analysis of alternative methods of dealing with lengthy teacher absences related to illness or care of family members suffering from HIV and AIDS. The development of a system to

collect and analyze the school attendance of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV and AIDS-related issues will be initiated. Support will be given to the MBESC's HAMU and Regional AIDS Education Committee teams for the development of management systems and practices to design, implement and evaluate education-related HIV/AIDS interventions. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes expected at the end of this program are: 1) an increase in achievement levels in language, math, and science by primary school students; 2) development of life skills and livelihood knowledge among primary school students; 3) increased institutional capacity at the regional level; and 4) an improved ability to prevent and deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-007
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,176,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2010

Summary: USAID's program to improve rural livelihoods includes training and technical assistance to promote a regulatory framework and policy conducive to expanded conservancy management of natural resources; improve management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas; strengthen local community governance through formalized conservancies; and increase benefits to conservancy members.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Phase III start-up (\$1,176,000 DA). The new Phase III program, which builds upon the previously-funded Phase II CBNRM program (673-003), will begin implementation in FY 2005. This new program will support and extend USAID's involvement in "second generation" CBNRM activities that include devolving rights over a broader range of natural resources, greater economic and financial benefits, and improved governance. FY 2004 DA funds will be used to competitively award a new cooperative agreement for program implementation. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Strengthen institutional capacity (\$600,000 DA). USAID will fund training and technical assistance to strengthen management and technical capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, service providers, and conservancies. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Increase economic growth (\$700,000 DA). USAID will fund training and technical assistance to improve conservancies' business management skills; increase tourism revenues accrued by community-based organizations; promote the development of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises; and develop workforce skills of conservancy members. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Improve natural resource policy and governance (\$600,000 DA). USAID will fund training and technical assistance to harmonize and reform government policies and legal instruments to enhance rural development; strengthen conflict management skills, coordination, and collaboration between conservancies, government, non-governmental organizations, and traditional authorities; enable conservancies to proactively engage the Namibian government in decentralization of land use decisions; and increase the capacity of conservancies and community-based organizations to advocate, negotiate, and plan. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Enhance recovery and sustainability of natural resources (\$600,000 DA). USAID will fund training and technical assistance to improve community-based natural resource management organization and service provider integration and cooperation; harmonize and increase the capacity of government and community-based natural resource management organizations to utilize natural resource management and land use planning information and tools; and apply improved technologies and practices for increased productivity of the natural resources base. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: This is a new program beginning in FY 2004. However, while specific results and indicators are still being developed, activities being planned are expected to build in the direction and on the successes of the expiring natural resources objective (673-003). Expected results are improved rural incomes and livelihoods through improved and expanded conservancy management of the natural resource base; an improved regulatory framework for conservation; and established, self-financing and well-managed conservancies with benefits accruing to their membership.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-008
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,150,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,150,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2010

Summary: USAID, in collaboration with its USG partners under PEPFAR, will expand its support to Namibia's efforts to reduce the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS. The expanded program will build comprehensive, integrated, community and faith-based responses to the epidemic by providing a full range of prevention, care, support, and treatment programs for vulnerable groups infected and affected by the epidemic, including some high risk groups. These programs will support behavior change and reduction of high risk behaviors; provide voluntary counseling and testing (VCT); prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV; provide treatment at faith-based and government-supported hospitals and other government-designated health facilities; and increase the availability and quality of services for orphans, vulnerable children, and people living with HIV/AIDS.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS prevention activities (\$1,000,000 CSH). Within the context of the PEPFAR country strategy, HIV/AIDS funds will be used to expand behavior change intervention and communication programs to reach a significantly larger number of people in high prevalence regions. Nongovernmental and faith-based organizations (NGOs and FBOs) will implement integrated community-based programs to increase understanding of HIV/AIDS and promote healthy lifestyles and life skills for responsible decision making by youth, young adults and their families. The workplace prevention and care program will be expanded to include additional companies, local government authorities, and high-risk groups, such as truckers. A network of health facility and community-based voluntary counseling and testing centers will be established. These activities will be supported by a national center for HIV/AIDS communications and research. The program will support the government's efforts to establish a national mother-to-child prevention program. USAID will work with faith-based and government-supported health facilities and their affiliates to offer a broad range of pre-and post-natal services, VCT services, provision of anti-retroviral drugs for mothers and children, and scaling-up of training programs to increase the numbers of skilled health care providers and counselors. The capacity of central and regional medical stores to procure, manage and distribute pharmaceuticals and commodities to health facilities will be strengthened. Principal contractors/grantees: Family Health International (FHI); Population Services International (PSI); Johns Hopkins University Health Communications Partnership (JHU-HCP).

Orphans and vulnerable children (\$1,000,000 CSH). As part of PEPFAR, USAID will use HIV/AIDS funds to expand faith- and community-based programs that provide comprehensive material, psychosocial, and legal support to children and families affected by HIV and AIDS. Ensuring that orphans and vulnerable children remain in school is a priority. Support will be provided to the government to assure that appropriate coordination, standards and administrative processes are in place to support the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Trust Fund, including its establishment as a legal entity. Principal contractor/grantee: FHI.

Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance (\$150,000 CSH). USAID will invest funds in training and technical assistance to assure that behavior and other surveillance data are available for all partners in order to assist with program monitoring and evaluation. Principal contractor/grantee: JHU-HCP.

FY 2005 Program:

Namibia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

HIV/AIDS prevention (\$1,000,000 CSH). Consistent with PEPFAR objectives, USAID will utilize funding to strengthen and improve community-based prevention programs, work-place prevention programs, and VCT services. The procurement, supply chain, and education activities supporting the management of pharmaceuticals and commodities will continue. A larger number of faith-based and government-supported hospitals, their health facilities and community-based affiliated centers will have the capacity to offer services and drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Work will continue on upgrading the capacity of central and regional medical stores. Principal contractor or grantee: To be determined.

Orphans and vulnerable children (\$1,000,000 CSH). As part of the USG PEPFAR country team in Namibia, USAID will continue training and service provision on a national scale in its faith- and community-based programs to provide comprehensive support to children and families affected by HIV and AIDS. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance (\$150,000 CSH). Efforts will continue to upgrade the capacity of FBOs and NGOs to monitor program implementation and measure the impact of their work. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

Performance and Results: By the end of the program, it is expected that 23,000 Namibians will have received anti-retroviral treatment; 115,000 orphans, vulnerable children, and persons living with HIV and AIDS will have received comprehensive care and support; and 71,951 HIV infections will have been averted.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-009
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$775,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2010

Summary: USAID's program reinforces the nexus between civil society and selected government institutions by providing technical assistance to staff and elected representatives in Parliament, regional councils, and municipalities. The program will build the organizational and advocacy capacity of civil society groups to facilitate broad-based participation in Namibia's democratic processes and the full utilization of constituency outreach mechanisms.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthened interaction between civil society and selected government institutions (\$800,000 DA). USAID plans to initiate a new program in FY 2004 to strengthen activities in support of a better functioning, more accessible constituency outreach system. This improved system will facilitate more optimal usage of parliamentary structures and mechanisms and will generate more responsive interaction between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry on key issues. Principal grantee: To be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Strengthened interaction between civil society and selected government institutions (\$775,000 DA). Continued support will be provided to Parliamentarians and regional and local councilors to conduct constituency outreach activities and incorporate input from civil society in policy formulation, legislative decision-making, and regional and local planning. Technical assistance on advocacy skills training and institutional strengthening to civic groups will enable them to participate in such outreach activities more effectively. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program will be higher levels of substantive public debate; an increase in the frequency and quality of input on policy issues; and an increase in the rate of incorporating submissions from the public into the legislative decision-making process. This will be effected through the improved usage of linking mechanisms between the citizenry and its elected leadership at all levels. As a result, there will be greater trust between government and civil society, and stronger checks on executive branch power.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,850	7,601	2,150	2,150
Development Assistance	8,183	4,851	5,726	6,558
Economic Support Fund	700	1,200	0	0
Total Program Funds	10,733	13,652	7,876	8,708

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
673-001 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	1,475	1,361	400	873
ESF	0	300	0	0
673-002 Basic Education Support				
CSH	350	0	0	0
DA	4,184	1,350	0	0
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	2,224	1,837	1,380	0
ESF	0	200	0	0
673-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	300	303	0	0
ESF	700	700	0	0
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communiti				
CSH	1,500	7,601	0	0
673-006 Basic Education Support				
DA	0	0	1,970	2,410
673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	0	0	1,176	2,500
673-008 Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	0	2,150	2,150
673-009 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	800	775

Mission Director,
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