

**USAID/Namibia**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

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Related document information can be obtained from:  
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106  
Fax: 703-351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

Background: Namibia has emerged as an African success story. Just 12 years into its independence from territorial rule by South Africa, it remains committed to a path of reconciliation, invests heavily in social services for its disadvantaged majority, maintains an open-door policy for trade and investment, and nurtures one of the developing world's most promising democracies. It rates high on a number of international indices in terms of democratic freedom, economic competitiveness and low levels of corruption. Namibia is blessed with extensive mineral and gemstone deposits, maintains impressive port and highway infrastructure, and enjoys the highest fixed line teledensity on the African continent.

At the same time, Namibia faces extreme inequities stemming from years of Apartheid. About 60% of its population is poor or extremely poor, and the wealthiest one percent of the population earns more than the poorest 50%. For the 70% of Namibians who live within 100 kilometers of the Angolan border, poverty is compounded by soaring rates of HIV/AIDS and malaria, and food insecurity resulting from recurrent droughts. High rates of HIV/AIDS also compound poverty in Namibia's two largest cities, its capital, Windhoek, and its major port city, Walvis Bay.

With President Nujoma and others who guided Namibia through its liberation struggle and nursed it through its first years of independence preparing to step aside in the late-2004 elections, Namibia is about to undergo its most critical political transition since independence. Much good can come out of the transition and the corollary emergence of a new generation of leaders, including an injection of greater competition into the political process and a more engaged citizenry.

Economic growth has been steady, but lackluster. GDP growth has ranged from 3-5% annually over the 1997-2001 period, and averages 1.6% on a per capita basis. The rate of growth is related to export earnings from mining, fisheries, animal products and manufacturing. Namibia is one of Africa's safest and most picturesque tourism destinations, though remains largely undiscovered by Europeans and North Americans. This is changing steadily, and numbers of non-regional visitors are expected to climb 10% or more annually during the foreseeable future. The Namibia dollar is tied to the South African Rand, cited as 2002's best performing currency after appreciating about 30% against the U.S. dollar over the past year. While this is good news for consumers, Namibian exports are losing some of their competitiveness gained over the past year.

Namibia is expected to benefit from two U.S. initiatives, the first being the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act, which is increasing exports of textiles, apparel and other manufactured goods. The other is a possible free trade area between the U.S. and Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) countries. USTR has taken a leadership role in this process, and such an agreement would be the first such between U.S. and African countries. Namibia, which is developing Walvis Bay and the Trans-Kalahari Corridor as the trade gateway to Southern Africa, will serve as the SACU secretariat.

The GRN has struggled with budget deficits, which averaged 3.4% of GDP over the 1992-2001 period and which are above its target of 3%. The cumulative effect of this trend is that central government debt as a percentage of GDP has grown from 15.5% in 1993 to 27.2% in 2002, beyond the GRN's recently announced debt target of 25%. As well, the proportion of debt which is foreign has grown to 21%. While total debt stock is manageable by international standards, the GRN will be forced to contain spending if higher rates of economic growth are not achieved.

Some of the deficit spending has allowed high levels of investment in the social sectors, which have attracted 40% of public expenditures annually. Education is largely a public sector undertaking in Namibia, where the government has spent on average 25% annually on the sector since shortly after independence. As a percentage of GNP, Namibia's public education investment is the highest in Southern Africa and twice the average of middle income nations. Namibia's health expenditures are also the highest in Africa, and social spending on the growing problem of orphan care increased ten-fold last year.

With an estimated 23.3% HIV prevalence rate, Namibia is one of the most affected countries in the world. Life expectancy fell from 60 years in 1991 to 47 years in 2000, and 20% of all children under 17 years of age are orphaned. Productivity in key economic and public sectors is now being affected, and the disease is expected to result in annual declines of 1.5% of GDP by the end of the decade. The GRN is beginning to provide anti-retrovirals to pregnant women, and announced in November that coverage for all infected Namibians is a goal. It has also adopted one of the continent's most progressive policies on the care of orphans. Namibia lacks, however, the local capacity to effectively manage the many consequences of the crisis across all sectors.

U.S. Interests and Goals: Namibia, and its neighbors Botswana and South Africa, form a nucleus of stability within Southern Africa, based on their generally liberal economic and democratic policies and traditions. It is in the USG's interests to fortify this anchor in order to deepen the process of democratic consolidation as a hedge against regional instability; promote the spread of good governance and market-led economics in neighboring countries; and ensure that Namibia continues as an active participant in the war against terrorism. Namibia is also a useful intermediary within the SADC community, and among SADC members, enjoys the closest relations with the full range of member nations.

The Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Defense and the Department of Labor are all engaged, with USAID, in programs to reduce the spread and impacts of HIV/AIDS.

Donor Relations: USAID works closely with other donors in every sector of engagement. Other donor partners in the small/medium enterprise development sector include the United Kingdom and Germany. The European Union, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, United Kingdom, Germany, UNICEF and UNDP are engaged in a sector-wide assistance program in support of education, including at the primary level. The United Kingdom also supports the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's community-based natural resource management program, and the World Bank Global Environmental Fund is considering support for the Namibian program. Although USAID is the only donor directly supporting the parliament, the Dutch government joined USAID in FY 2002 in financing the Civil Society Development Program. As well, the governments of the Netherlands and Sweden are partners with USAID in the doctoral support program. A number of donors support the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS and related response programs, including UNICEF, UNAIDS, and the governments of Germany, Finland, Sweden, Netherlands and France.

Challenges: Namibia's most serious challenge is to curb the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. Despite the multi-sectoral approach laid out in the Namibian Development Plan II, little had occurred that addresses program coordination, harmonization and leveraging. Not only will resources need to be sourced and public and private capacity built to respond to demand for services, sector-specific programs will need to be coordinated and related multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will need to be put in place.

The HIV/AIDS crisis is exacerbated by the impact of the 2002 regional drought. Smallholder crop failure in the northern regions will mean food shortages for about 10% of the country's inhabitants, most of whom live in poverty. After careful consideration, the GRN has managed the food relief program from within its own resources. As of December 2002, continued dry weather in northeast Namibia threatens the 2002-2003 harvest as well.

Namibia has one of the highest income disparities in the world and levels of unemployment and underemployment together encompass approximately 60 percent of the population. Like income, land ownership patterns are skewed. Namibia has committed to cautious and legal reform through a "willing seller, willing buyer" approach, with the exception up to this point being the planned forced sale of 92 farms, made possible by a constitutional provision permitting expropriation. Within this context, the EU, Germany and UNFAO are engaged in the reform process, including the agricultural training of disadvantaged Namibians who would assume possession of the sub-divided farms. In 2002, the government initiated a commercial land tax intended to create incentives to putting productive land to use and increasing efficiencies for small farms, and to expand a fund used for farm buy-outs.

With the upcoming 2004 elections, Namibia is about to undergo its most important political transition since independence. Although there is every reason to believe that the transition will be a smooth one, there are no guarantees. Despite Namibia's progress to date in sinking the institutional roots of democracy, the country is still in the nascent stages of political development, and the culture of democracy is still forming. Moreover, its upcoming political transition is in the context of the serious socioeconomic threats described above, i.e. potentially destabilizing levels of HIV/AIDS, unemployment and income disparity, and President Nujoma has not totally put to rest speculation that he will run for a fourth term.

**Key Achievements:** FY 2002 was a year of solid achievement for the overall USAID/Namibia program. All major implementing arrangements are in place and results are being achieved in the Mission's mature portfolios, focused on community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), basic education and democracy/governance program. The newest SO programs, in HIV/AIDS prevention and economic growth, are underway and beginning to demonstrate progress at the output and results levels. This indicates that FY 03 should show greater returns on USAID's investment across all program areas.

1. **Economic Growth:** Under this SO, USAID activities lead to private sector opportunities for historically disadvantaged Namibians (HDN). In support of the Ministry of Trade and Industry's small/medium enterprise (SME) development objectives, USAID's programs and a ministry-based technical advisor are strengthening the delivery of services to HDN-owned businesses. To stimulate conditions for SME growth, USAID partners are at one end of the spectrum identifying domestic and international trade linkages and joint venture partners for Namibian businesses, while at the other end teaching entrepreneurial skills to young Namibians. Conditions are increasingly viable for SME growth given the supportive policy environment, new markets and growing spin-off business opportunities from AGOA, demand for services and goods following stabilization in Angola, and an HDN human capital base that is expanding after years of high GRN spending on basic education. Access to SME credit for start-up and expansion, and underdeveloped business support services are nagging problems, particularly outside Windhoek.

Although full start-up of the program's activities only took place during the past year, the synergies are beginning to show. The work of USAID's Global Technology Network (GTN) and a CBNRM business advisor have led to seven investment and joint venture partnerships in the reporting period. A major cotton gin investment made possible by GTN in 2001 is now being established with technical assistance from USAID's Small/ Medium Enterprise Competitiveness Enhancement Program (SMECEP), and will create substantial formal employment and opportunities for thousands of small farmers. As well, USAID support to the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, GTN's counterpart organization, led to a large growth in membership in 2002 and overall increase in its capacity to provide business services to these enterprises.

2. **Basic Education:** USAID's program directly supports the primary education reform program and decentralization plan of the Ministry of Basic Education, Sports and Culture (MBESC), through activities to strengthen grade 1-4 instructional support; management systems; parental and community involvement; HIV/AIDS impact mitigation; and information/communication technology. Namibia's public investment in education, particularly non-secondary, has been among the highest in the world, and has helped meet pent-up demand for services for the country's disadvantaged majority.

USAID resources have, as a result, partnered well with the GRN's own resources under a committed national leadership, and in FY 2002 led to improved instructional capacity and methodologies; effective and up-to-date management information systems; better delivery of education services through information and communication technology and the guidance of professional advisory teams; enhanced principal leadership demonstrated through implementation of school development plans; greater parental involvement in decisions affecting their children's education; a cadre of ministry leaders completing graduate studies in technical and management studies in education; and increased ability to counter the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

3. Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM): Under this SO, USAID supports the community-based natural resource management program of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). In 2002, MET staffed-up its new CBNRM Sub-Division, which is working closely with its non-governmental partners to provide leadership within the sector. USAID has supported the creation of a conducive policy/legislative framework for CBNRM growth, and has played a key role in fostering the growth and formalization of 15 conservancies on 4.1 million hectares of land through the FY 2002 period. With increasingly diversified sources of conservancy income, benefits have almost doubled in three of the past four years, and four conservancies have achieved financial self-sustainability. Wildlife populations have increased rapidly as a result of the near elimination of poaching, and represent a main attraction to tourists visiting the conservancies. Importantly, conservancies and their management committees, an increasing number of which are made up of women members, are filling a civil society and governance vacuum in rural Namibia.

Over 30 communities are in the process of developing conservancies - four of which have been approved by the ministry and are waiting to be gazetted. With these conservancies joining the movement, the increased economic viability of registered conservancies, and solid prospects for increased visitors to Namibia, USAID expects this SO program to continue to exceed expectations.

4. Legislative Strengthening/Civil Society: USAID support to the Namibian Parliament has been instrumental in transforming the fledgling institution into a crucial arena for democratic interaction. In FY 2002 USAID exceeded its targets for bills tabled that received public input, and for performance on a multi-component indicator that measures the extent that legislative processes represent citizen concerns. MPs and parliamentary staff are more adeptly utilizing the various systems, structures and procedures available to them. They have become competent and confident users of the standing committees, and public hearings draw more effectively on research and contribute to parliamentary proceedings with greater agility and substantive inputs. This has strengthened lawmaking and oversight capacities, improved the quality of the legislative processes, and enhanced the dialogue between policy-makers and civil society. The enlarged focus on constituency outreach mechanisms, that includes electronic means of communication, has resulted in MPs exercising their representative roles more effectively, especially in the outlying, rural, underserved areas of the country.

USAID support for the Civil Society Development Program has increased the capacity of a wide range of groups to advocate for a multiplicity of issues across the country. The program also functions as a highly appropriate counterpart to USAID's parliamentary outreach activities. These efforts, which include integrity-related activities, serve to deepen Namibia's democratic culture, strengthen the linkages between civic groups and government authorities at all levels, and build more effective public management mechanisms. In FY 2002, the program exceeded its targets for numbers of advocacy activities and a multi-dimensional index for capacity and advocacy performance.

5. HIV/AIDS Prevention: USAID's program supports the multi-sectoral emphasis of the GRN's strategy on HIV/AIDS, and targets three major problems, behavioral change, capacity development, and comprehensive care and support for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). The program is being implemented in three regions, representing about 20% of the total population, including five key municipalities. Ultimately, the aim is to create linkages between the activities of youth and labor working with municipalities and local NGOs, and the activities of other community groups and development partners, thereby creating an environment for an integrated community-based approach to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Namibia.

In FY 2002, substantial progress was made in USAID's workplace program, with the number of workers and their family members reached exceeding targets. Numbers of condoms distributed in these workplaces increased over four-fold, an indication of positive behavior change. Other indicators exceeding results included the percentage of OVCs reached with care and support services and numbers of peer educators trained. With USAID support, the GRN's OVC program is the first of 22 country programs to be deemed to meet international standards.

## **Environmental Compliance:** Environmental Compliance

The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

The Environmental Screening Form/Report Form (ESF/RF) is playing a key role in ensuring that Mission activities are compliant with Agency standards. The SO1 SMECEP and GTN programs are using the ESF/RF to screen assistance to small and medium enterprises and matchmaking activities. As well, the SO2 BES Program is using the ESF/RF as part of its small grant guidelines. The SO3 LIFE program has transferred the ESF/RF process to indigenous partners through its cooperative agreement with the Namibia Nature Foundation.

USAID/Namibia is planning a number of FY 2003 events to ensure that environmental standards are maintained across SO activities. An Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Program workshop is planned for Mission partners in the second quarter of FY 2003. A Microenterprise and Environmental workshop is planned for early FY 2003.

Plans for new or amended Initial Environmental Examinations or Environmental Assessments: An SO3 IEE Amendment, related to ESF funding for a WWF bridging (LIFE II) activity, will be carried out in the second quarter FY 2003. The Mission and the REDSO Environmental Officer took an innovative and effective approach to preparing an environmental assessment for the SO3 Cheetah Conservation Fund using Professional Development Fellows with the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment (SAIEA). SO5's participation in Voluntary Counseling and Testing will be limited to supporting the development of a standardized protocol and guidelines for training of counselors; training of counselors; and funding of study tours.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:** N/A

## **D. Results Framework**

### **673-001 Economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians through accelerated private sector growth**

SO Level Indicator: HDNs perception of empowerment

SO Level Indicator: Number of new jobs created by USAID-assisted SMEs

SO Level Indicator: Percentage change in income of individuals (owners, employees) in USAID-assisted SMEs

IR.1.1 Increased numbers of HDNs acquiring enhanced entrepreneurial and management skills

IR.1.2 Sustainable local capacity to deliver quality business support services for SMEs

IR.1.3 New business linkages and markets formed

**Discussion:** No change is anticipated in SO indicators or IRs.

### **673-002 Improved delivery of quality primary education to Namibian learners in grades 1-4 in the most disadvantaged schools**

SO Level Indicator: Number of schools fulfilling School Development Plan activities for the current year

SO Level Indicator: Number of schools with percentage of teachers demonstrating a validated self assessed mastery of at least two CA techniques to assess student learning

SO Level Indicator: Number of schools with the percentage of teachers demonstrating a validated self assessed mastery of at least two Learner Centered Education (LCE) techniques

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of school principals demonstrating leadership behavior based on application of concepts from Continuous Professional Development (CPD) modules

- IR 2.1 Improved quality of primary school teachers in the target and selected schools
- IR 2.2 New, improved lower primary curriculum developed
- IR 2.3 New monitoring and evaluation system in place and operational
- IR 2.4 Improved instructional support systems established and functioning
- IR 2.5 Improved school support and management systems established

**Discussion:** IR 2.1 and IR 2.2 are completed and phased out. No results are reported on these IRs any longer.

### **673-003 Increased benefits received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local management of natural resources**

SO Level Indicator: Number of hectares of land managed by communal area conservancies

SO Level Indicator: The number of individuals in registered conservancies that benefit from program supported CBNRM activities

SO Level Indicator: Total community income from natural resource-based activities

- IR 3.1 Improved policy and legislative environment for integrated CBNRM
- IR 3.2 Conservancies are established, self-financing and well-managed
- IR 3.3 Namibian capacity built to support an integrated national CBNRM program

**Discussion:** No change is anticipated in SO indicators and IRs.

### **673-004 Increased accountability of parliament to all Namibian citizens**

SO Level Indicator: The extent to which the legislative process meets established criteria for representing the concerns of different citizen groups

- IR 4.1 Increased opportunities for citizen participation in the legislative process
- IR 4.2 Increased use by parliamentarians of enhanced skills as legislators and representatives of citizens
- IR 4.3 Increased public advocacy by NGOs and civic groups

**Discussion:** The total index score for the SO-level indicator comprises the scores for the following five sub-indicators:

- a. Citizen input into review of legislation
- b. Citizen input into formulation of legislation
- c. Responsive and deliberative budget process
- d. Responsive and deliberative committee review
- e. Influence of backbenchers

Total index value: 20

### **673-005 Increased Service Utilization and Improved Behavior Related to STDs and HIV/AIDS in Target Communities in Namibia**

SO Level Indicator: Condom use last higher risk sex

SO Level Indicator: Higher risk sex in the last year

SO Level Indicator: OVC care/support services

SO Level Indicator: People receiving HIV/AIDS services

- IR 5.1 Increased quality and availability of information to improve sexual risk behavior in target communities
- IR 5.2 Increased quality and availability of and demand for services to improve sexual risk behavior in target communities
- IR 5.3 Strengthened capacity of institutions to plan and implement HIV/AIDS interventions in target communities
- IR 5.4 Increased community awareness and comprehensive support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in target communities

**Discussion:** SO#5 is reporting against its draft Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that was developed contemporaneously with its program strategy. Originally, it had been expected that some elements (indicators and targets) would be revised after the issuance of the HIV/AIDS Core Indicators by Washington. However, those indicators were not issued until after the end of the current reporting period. The indicators and provisional targets under the draft PMP will be revisited and, as appropriate, revised and adjusted to bring SO#5 in conformance with the Expanded Response Strategy for Monitoring and Reporting on HIV/AIDS Programs. A BSS is planned for Spring of 2003, which will establish a baseline for HIV related behaviors, attitudes and knowledge amongst specific target groups.

## Selected Performance Measures - Namibia

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance</b>			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
673-002 Improved delivery of quality primary education to Namibian learners in grades 1-4 in the most disadvantaged schools	N/A	No significant results were achieved yet, since \$ were allowed only in FY02 - too early to report results.	No data collected yet. Will be reported during the next reporting period.
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	2		Partners for FY02 Alliances: 1. Remote School Education Access (4): Natl. Institute of Education Development (NIED); SchoolNet, USAID, Peace Corps. 2. ICT Content for Education (7): NIED, SchoolNet, USAID, Peace Corps, AFT Education Foundation, Discovery Channel GEF, Center for Excellence in Education.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	2		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	3412392		
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade</b>			
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
673-001 Economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians through accelerated private sector growth	Yes	Business linkages and joint venture promotion activities facilitated significant results achieved. Seven joint venture agreements valued at \$534,000 were realized. Significant progress was made in imparting entrepreneurial skills among the youth. 70 school-going youth were trained on how to start, run and manage a small business.	Data is collected by contractors and grantees (Sigma One, WWF, and Junior Achievement Intl.) - the last review and reporting of data occurred around September 30, 2002.
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

673-002 Improved delivery of quality primary education to Namibian learners in grades 1-4 in the most disadvantaged schools	Yes			Achieving or exceeding targets for classroom teachers in their mastery of Learner Centered Education and Continuous Assessment techniques (50% or more in at least two techniques) generates significant and positive impact on students' ability to master skills, and to perform to expectations on specific competencies designated in the national syllabus.	An annual EMIS school census is conducted for data collection by contractor AED.
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	14,280 Male	13,720 Female	28,000 Total		Data is collected by contractor AED from the EMIS Unit of the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture - on an annual basis.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	24,990 Male	24,010 Female	49,000 Total		Data is collected by AED from the EMIS Unit of the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (MBESC) - on an annual basis.

**USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

673-003 Increased benefits received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local management of natural resources	Yes			SO level result: The numbers of hectares of land managed by communal area conservancies	Collected as conservancies are gazetted by GRN; summarized every 6 months in contractor (World Wildlife Fund) reports.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	4071300				Collected as conservancies are gazetted by the Government of Namibia; summarized every six months in the contractor (WWF) reports.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	7030775				Collected as conservancies are gazetted by the Government of Namibia (GRN); summarized every six months in contractor (WWF) reports.

**Pillar III: Global Health**

**USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			
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**USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	

Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				
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**USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			

**USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
673-005 Increased Service Utilization and Improved Behavior Related to STDs and HIV/AIDS in Target Communities in Namibia	N/A			
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	23%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	17 Male	18 Female	35 Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	68%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	4383			
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	7			
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children	35			
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				

Data Source: Demographic & Health Survey (DHS) 2000 report - data reported by contractor Family Health Intl. (FHI). Frequency of survey determines change in data.

Data Source: DHS 2000 results reported to OU by contractor FHI. Frequency of survey determines change in data.

Data source: DHS 2000 survey.15-19 years - 63.2%; 20-24 years - 73.7%;15-49 years - 67%

Data reported from 7 program activities.

Legal Assistance Center, Catholic AIDS Action, W/Bay Multipurpose Center, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, Philipi, Childline,TKoams.

Reports from FHI sub-grantee Catholic AIDS Action. FHI report to Misison semi-annually.The number indicates villages and/or urban neighborhoods.

Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No			
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	No			
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	60 Male	80 Female	140 Total	Data is collected by NGO sub-grantees and collated by FHI.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	2,191 Male	2,192 Female	4,383 Total	Data reported by NGO subgrantee, and collated by contractor FHI.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	2,410 Male	2,410 Female	4,820 Total	Data will be collected by the NGO subgrantee and reported to Mission by contractor FHI.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

**USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

**Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance**

**USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

673-004 Increased accountability of legislators to all Namibian citizens	Yes			Through the legislative strengthening program, the legislative representation and oversight capacity of Parliamentarians has been demonstrably enhanced. 18 out of 20 score on SO level, multi-component index. Meets set target	Data is collected by grantee (NDI) continuously, presented in semi-annual reports and verified against Parliamentary reports - the last review and reporting of data occurred around September 30, 2002.
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**USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

673-004 Increased accountability of legislators to all Namibian citizens	Yes			Through the legislative strengthening program, the legislative representation and oversight capacity of Parliamentarians has been demonstrably enhanced.	Data is collected by grantee (NDI) continuously, presented in semi-annual reports and verified against parliamentary reports - the last review and reporting of data occurred around September 30, 2002.
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**USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

673-004 Increased accountability of legislators to all Namibian citizens	Yes			Through the Civil Society Development Program, the capacity of civil groups to conduct advocacy activity has increased demonstrably. (104 campaigns/efforts conducted by NGOs and interest or legislative groups to influence pending policy.)Exceeds set target.	Data is collected by grantee Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) continuously, presented in semi-annual reports - the last review and reporting of data occurred around September 30, 2002
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**USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

673-004 Increased accountability of legislators to all Namibian citizens	Yes			Through the Integrity Promotion Program, four key local authorities are presently introducing improved systems.	Data is collected by sub-grantee Namibia Association of Local Authority Officers (NALAO) continuously, presented in semi-annual reports and verified against reports by Management Systems Intl. (MSI) and the NID - the last review and reporting of data occurred around September 30, 2002.
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**USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict**

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	