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ENDORSEMENT MEMO FOR ACTING DIRECTOR OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE HENRIETTA FORE

FROM: CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I. *ERIC BENJAMINSON*

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2008 Operational Plan [and Performance Report on Fiscal Year 2007] for *Namibia*

CONTEXT

I strongly endorse the Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for Namibia. It reflects the cohesive teamwork of colleagues from State, USAID, Peace Corps, CDC and DOD who together, effectively address Namibia's formidable development challenges.

Looked at broadly, Namibia is on a relatively promising track after seventeen years of independence. However, it also faces a number of complex challenges i.e., one of the world's most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics, extreme income inequality, high unemployment, widespread poverty, poor quality education, and nascent (and often struggling) democratic institutions. We want to ensure that Namibia is a stable partner for the U.S., therefore, our foreign policy objectives strive to increase Namibia's chances of achieving long-term stability and prosperity. Our top priorities: fighting HIV/AIDS, strengthening Namibia's immature democracy, and promoting economic development.

The USG plays a prominent role in helping Namibia overcome these challenges. In FY 2007 Namibia received assistance from USAID and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Assistance from the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) may begin later in FY 2008. Through USAID, we have provided over $146 million for basic education, natural resource management and biodiversity, good governance and civil society, and economic growth since Namibia's independence. Support to develop small and medium-sized enterprises ended in 2005.

Under PEPFAR, the USG provided over $216 million to Namibia between FY 2004 and 2007 for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment. Assuming that funding to fight HIV/AIDS continues after FY 2008, we plan to focus on ensuring that Namibia can sustain the services we helped scale-up during the initial phase. All USG agencies at post have collaborated to successfully implement this program.

Our assistance for basic education, natural resource management (including biodiversity), good governance and civil society was slated to continue until FY 2010. However, in connection with the reforms implemented in Washington during the FY 2008 budget process, USAID's Africa Bureau decided to bring to closure our good governance, civil society, and natural resource management programs on June 30, 2008.

In September 2006, the Namibian Government submitted a proposal for MCA funding. Ongoing Compact negotiations are at a very detailed stage, and the existence of some sticking points does not change our hope that the MCC Board will approve the Namibian proposal during this fiscal year. Should the proposal be approved, MCA assistance could increase annual USG development assistance by approximately $60 million per year over five years.

With regard to increased funding, we were pleased to obtain authorization in FY07 to use IMET funding in Namibia. Given Namibia's effective multi-year history of participating in African peacekeeping operations, we will use IMET resources to reinvigorate the English-language lab to improve the effectiveness of military personnel, including those assigned to multinational peacekeeping duties.

Reform of foreign assistance has required tough choices and decisions supported by rapid implementation. I would not have chosen to zero-out the Natural Resource Management, and Civil Society and Good Governance programs in FY08. The cuts undermine some of our priorities as outlined in our Mission Strategic Plan. The foothold of democracy in Namibia is not without threats to its continued existence, and in particular I feel that we might have taken a longer-term perspective to DG assistance. In general, we believe these programs supported the transformational path of democracy, good governance, local empowerment and job creation upon which Namibia has already embarked.

The US Mission in Namibia has a strong track record of teamwork in achieving positive results over a number of years and effectively implementing the successful scale-up of the PEPFAR program. This 2007 Performance Report reflects the hard work and outstanding performance of this dedicated USG team in helping Namibia to overcome some of its most severe development challenges.

Acronym List

ACOTA	- African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AGSP	- Ambassadors' Girls Scholarship Program
BES3	- Basic Education Support (Phase 3)
CB-DOTS	- Community-Based Directly Observed Therapy Short-course
CBNRM	- Community-based Natural Resources Management
DG	- Democracy and Governance
ETSIP	- Education and Training Sector Improvement Plan
IMET	- International Military Education and Training
I-TECH	- International Training and Education Center of HIV/AIDS
MET	- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MDR-TB	- Multi Drug Resistance TB
MOE	- Ministry of Education
MP	- Member of Parliament
NACSO	- Namibia Association of CBRNM Support Organizations
NDF	- Namibia Defense Force
NDSC	- Namibia Democracy Support Centre
NIP	- Namibia Institute of Pathology
NTCP	- National TB Control Program
OVC	- Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	- President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
TBCAP	- TB Control Assistance Program
UN	- United Nations
USG	- United States Government

Namibia 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

The U.S. Government (USG) has provided development assistance to Namibia since its independence in 1990 and currently supports programs to strengthen democracy and governance, community-based natural resource management, basic education, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis prevention and treatment, and peace and security. Achievements under these programs have been significant:

In USAID's Basic Education program, performance of 4th graders continued to show improvement in core subjects (English: 1.5%, math 14.4%, sciences: 8.5%). In FY 2007 the program trained 4,050 in-service and pre-service teachers and 742 school administrators. Through the Ambassador\'s Girls Scholarship Program, 950 disadvantaged primary school girls were provided scholarships.

The Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) program now has 50 registered conservancies with 14.42% of Namibia's landmass under conservancy management. 220,620 previously disadvantaged Namibians are currently benefiting from the program which has created 794 full-time and 5,100 part-time jobs.

Through its Democracy & Governance (DG) programs, USAID strengthened the capacity of Parliamentarians (MPs) to effectively perform their constituency outreach functions and civil society to participate in legislative processes. In FY 2007, 402 persons from 65 civic organizations were trained to increase their advocacy capacity.

Under USAID\'s Tuberculosis program, over 400 health care providers were trained to implement national TB control guidelines to improve detection, management and treatment of TB.

Through the DOD's International Military Education and Training programs, Namibian Defense Force (NDF) instructors received training to enhance English language proficiency and more than 750 officers and enlisted personnel received critical peace keeping training.

While major challenges remain, Namibia has achieved sustained progress in indicators measuring Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth. Given the country's relative success, in accordance with transformational development precepts and priorities, the Africa Bureau decided to end programs in Natural Resources and Biodiversity, and Good Governance and Civil Society in FY 2008, and end USAID/Namibia's Basic Education program in FY 2009. Peace and Security and TB activities will continue for the foreseeable future and PEPFAR implementation will likely continue through FY 2013, the end of the anticipated second five-year phase of PEPFAR.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

Although the benefits of IMET funding to train two Namibia Defence Force (NDF) instructors to conduct advanced English language courses will not be realized until 2008, it is projected that his program will

enhance the NDF's capacity to perform effective international peacekeeping missions which are predominately conducted in English and it will allow better communications between the Namibian and American militaries when participating in bilateral security assistance programs.

Three African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) peacekeeping training sessions will help improve the NDF's readiness to deploy to missions worldwide and may become the foundation of their preparedness for U.N peacekeeping missions in Sudan.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.1 Operations Support

The U.S. African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program completed a Training Strategy Conference in Octover 2007 which facilitated the Namibian Defense Force (NDF) completing their peacekeeping training plan for FY07-09. In accordance to this plan, a 25-member ACOTA training team from the U.S. completed a 6 week training effort in May-July 2007 which: 1) trained and prepared a 37 member NDF training cadre under the "train the trainer" concept to conduct peacekeeping training; 2) trained 13 officers from the NDF 261 Battalion on how to lead peacekeeping operations at the battalion level; and 3) trained 741 officers and enlisted personnel from the 261 Battalion in Rundu, Namibia, on basic soldier skills and peacekeeping operations. In addition, the U.S. ACOTA program delivered over $500K of support equipment to the NDF to support future peacekeeping operations deployments.

The NDF completed their nearly 3-year peacekeeping deployment to Liberia in support of the United Nation's mission called UNMIL with the return of their 650 troop contingent on 5 October 2007.

Two NDF instructors were sent to the Advanced English Language Program (AELP) school at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, in September 2007 and will complete their course in February 2008. These instructors will begin advanced English training to NDF military members in CY2008.

In 2008, the Namibian Air Force will be offered two billets at the Feb-April 2008 U.S. Air Force International Squadron Office School which will provide these officers professional skills in leadership, teamwork, and management. This program was specifically requested by the Namibian Air Force Commander in 2007 and will help to build stronger relations between our two militaries.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance

A strong, maturing democracy in Namibia contributes to regional stability by setting an example of sound political processes. While Namibia's march along a democratic path appears irreversible, its institutions are young and remain vulnerable to poor governance. During the reporting period, USG support continued to focus on the interface between elected representatives and civil society to promote grassroots level participation and good governance.

In FY 2007, all planned activities were conducted and targets set were met and exceeded. The percentage of bills of public interest receiving public input stands at 91% (against a target of 90%). This in the long run will contribute to increased civic participation in legislative processes.

As a result of the planned DG program closure in June 2008, activities had to be compressed into a shorter

time frame (e.g. the development of the Namibia Democracy Support Center (NDSC) and the provision of training and technical assistance to parliamentary staff and MPs). To address these challenges, USAID worked with partners on an accelerated graduation plan focusing on strengthening the nascent NDSC; training parliamentarians and their staff; and consolidating training resources for the Parliamentary Resource Center.

The aim in the remaining period of program implementation is to increase the likelihood of sustainability of key organizations (e.g. NDSC) and activities post-USAID support, by leaving in place stronger institutions; a cohort of well-trained and motivated Namibians (equipped to multiply the effects of their increased capacity, as well as anchoring those abilities in their organizations); a legacy of tested interventions, systems and working relationships; and a store of key tangible resources (training manuals, handbooks, institutional policies and a website).This should substantially contribute to the likelihood of sustaining key activities and organizations post USAID support.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

The Namibian government and civil society are challenged to consolidate and promote democratic governance and accountability. The opposition is fragmented. Many new legislators have limited political experience, jeopardizing the capacity of Parliament to effectively exercise its oversight functions. USAID assistance under the DG program addressed some of these weaknesses by supporting activities designed to build the capacity of parliament (members and staff), to increase their constituency outreach capabilities, and to facilitate participation of Namibians in democratic processes. The activities include the training of representatives of both houses of Parliament on legislative processes; improving elected representatives' responsiveness to constituents; and strengthening the Namibian Democracy Support Center (NDSC) to help meet the organizational development needs of Parliament after USG assistance ends in June 2008. Relevant standing committees, MPs and key staff received extensive training on the incorporation of gender aspects into budget planning and law-making. This greatly enhanced the capacity of MPs to interact with constituents and increased the effectiveness of the visit of the National Council's Women's Caucus to rural communities to consult on new legislation dealing with Combating of Rape and Domestic Violence and Married Person's Equality. All the targets under this element were met or exceeded. The number of visits by parliamentary leaders and bipartisan groups of MPs to rural areas increased substantially (from one trip conducted by the Speaker of the National Assembly in 2005, to five by MPs and staff from both chambers of parliament in 2007) and the rate of contact between citizens and their elected representatives increased dramatically (132 meetings against a target of 120). The percentage of bills of public interest that received citizen input was 91 %, exceeding the target of 90 %. The quality of the responsiveness of elected leaders to the issues raised by their constituents is reflected in the comprehensiveness of the reports compiled by MPs and the follow-up on issues raised by constituents.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Targets were exceeded over the reporting period, because the type and quality of the submissions made to parliamentarians from a range of diverse groups has increased substantially. Women are taking up issues with greater vigor, confidence and competency. Apart from this, the capacity of CSOs in the area of advocacy skills has been greatly enhanced through targeted training in advocacy skills and resulted in greater civic participation in governance. The 2008 target has been revised downward to reflect termination

of the USAID DG activity in June 2008.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society

Through its DG program, the USG supported community-based organizations to interact with their elected representatives and to conduct advocacy activities, thus encouraging civil society participation in political processes and interactions with government.

In FY 2007, all planned activities were conducted and targets exceeded e.g. 65 (against a target of 60) program-supported civic groups engaged in public dialogue around political and social and economic issues of public interest with elected representatives and other selected GRN officials; a total of 132 (against a target of 120) meetings between USAID-assisted groups and elected representatives were held; and the advocacy capacity of supported groups increased to 55.25 points (against a target of 50) out of a possible 80 points on an index comprising eight sub-indicators.

As a result of the DG program closure in June 2008, planned activities had to be compressed into an accelerated implementation plan over a shorter time frame. The accelerated implementation plan focuses on building the capacity of selected civil society organizations to increase civic engagement in political processes and enhancing the Constituency Channel and Namibian Community Radio Network's ability to provide media coverage of parliamentary business. The aim, as we close-out the program, is to increase the sustainability of key programs and organizations post USAID support by leaving in place relatively stronger organizations; a cohort of well-trained and motivated Namibians (equipped to multiply the effects of their increased capacity, as well as integrating these skills into their organizations); a legacy of tested procedures, systems and working relationships; and a store of key tangible resources (training manuals, handbooks, institutional policies and websites).

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

Support for civic participation is critical to effective checks and balances in a system with a majority ruling party, a powerful Executive branch, a fractured opposition and a Legislature that is only gradually emerging to fulfilling its role as collective body representing the people. The USG Democracy and Governance program in Namibia provides technical assistance and training to strengthen civic capacity to interact with Parliament and Regional and Local Authorities. Engaged and capable civil society organizations (CSOs) that interface with elected representatives and, promote transparency and accountability are critical for a just and democratically functioning society. Assistance provided to the Constituency Channel and the Namibian Community Radio Network (NCRN) enabled radio coverage of Parliamentary activities and feedback from communities to national leaders through community radio, video programs, and written materials. All planned activities took place and targets were exceeded. 65 organizations (against a target of 60) engaged in public dialogue on political, social and economic issues of public interest with elected leaders and 132 meetings (against a target of 120) between Namibian citizens and elected representatives took place. The type and quality of community-based advocacy submissions made to parliamentarians from a range of diverse groups increased substantially. Key achievements at the conclusion of USG program implementation in June 2008 will include: 1) increased capacity of CSOs in the area of advocacy skills; 2) greater civic participation in governance, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS, gender, disability and community based natural resource management; and 3) enhanced media coverage of parliamentary business through a strengthened Constituency Channel and NCRN.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

Targets were exceeded over the reporting period due to the increased outreach activities conducted by parliamentary leadership and MPs (from 1 in FY2005 to 5 in FY2007). This has provideda larger number of opportunities for interaction between elected leaders and constituants.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

As a result of the relatively short notice regarding the USAID/Namibia Democracy and Governance Program close-out by June 30, 2008, the DG team is currently using the limited time left to focus on program close-out-related activities that help to consolidate and sustain key program elements. Therefore, in order to reach intended program goals and targets in the short period, resources previously earmarked for evaluation are being freed and moved into program implementation and management

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

Namibia has one of the most severe TB epidemics in the world, with the second highest case notification rate according to the 2006 WHO Global TB report. Last year alone, 15,771 TB cases (all forms) were reported in Namibia. To combat this epidemic, the USG provides technical assistance and support to the National Tuberculosis Control Program through the TB Control Assistance Project. USG support at a national, regional, and local level resulted in improved detection of TB/HIV co-infection, and increased screening of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) for TB. TB remained the number one cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS. This year, 30% of the total number of reported TB patients were tested for HIV – a significant improvement from only 16% tested in 2005. 67% of the tested patients were found to be HIV positive. As a result, patients suffering from TB and HIV could be treated for TB more effectively with cotrimoxizole and/or isoniazid preventive therapy. In addition to increased detection, treatment, and surveillance of dually infected patients, USG contribution to TB control and prevention led to stronger referrals and access to other health care services such as malaria prevention, family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Community mobilization efforts for TB prevention and control led to increased training of community and home based care volunteers in nutritional education and management of TB and HIV patients, as well as improved access to safe drinking water for taking medication.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

The USG Tuberculosis (TB) program supported TB activities through the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TBCAP). In FY07, the program focused on managing multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), improving management of TB/HIV, expanding directly observed therapy (DOTS), and improving human resource capacity through direct training of medical doctors, pharmacists, and nurses to properly identify, manage, and treat TB patients.

98 health care providers were trained to understand and implement National TB Control Guidelines in their respective regions. Quarterly performance review meetings were routinely supported to ensure follow-up training, support, and on-site supervision of 100 health care providers across the country. 19 regional staff

received training through digital video conferencing to understand techniques to conduct and improve regional TB performance reviews. 323 nurses were provided with TB training and mobilized to become part of a future cadre of trainers on decentralized detection, management, and treatment of TB. TBCAP also coordinated with the International Union Against TB and Lung Disease to train the first ever cadre of health care providers in Namibia on clinical management of MDR.

This past year, efforts to implement the national base-line drug resistance survey also continued. Surveillance results will support the National TB Control Program (NTCP) to routinely monitor the extent of multi drug resistance in Namibia, and adjust program implementation efforts. A feasibility assessment for accessing second line drugs through the Green Light Committee was conducted in FY07, and further coordination with the Directorate of Primary Health Care is planned to increase access to other second line drugs options for Namibia. Routine efforts to intensify case-finding for TB in people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) also continued through leveraging of Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and Global Fund resources.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

The case-notification rate of new ss+ patients for Erongo did not decrease as much as anticipated, but when compared to the national average, Erongo did well. Treatment success of ss+ patients increased to 82% in the latest cohort analysis (patients registered in first half of 2006). This demonstrates the effect of the introduction of 5 CB-DOTS points in Erongo, with much stricter patient follow-up and home based care visits by trained volunteers. A total of 98 medical doctors (46), pharmacists (19) and nurses (33) were trained on National TB Guidelines, with emphasis on TB/HIV and MDR-TB by the USG funded TB Control Assistance Program (TBCAP). The training was done in collaboratio with I-TECH, as USG Emergency Plan funded partner. TBCAP supported the training through video conferencing of all 19 regional staff on how to conduct a regional TB performance review meeting, and participated in 4 regional review meetings where a total of 100 persons (estimate) received in-service training on NTCP program management. USG financial assistance to TBCAP thus supported training of 540 persons. TBCAP provided technical assistance to the organization of a national base-line MDR-TB survey, which has not yet been implemented because of capacity problems in NIP and debate about the protocol. The drug resistance survey will enable NTCP to monitor the association between HIV and MDR-TB.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

USG support is enhancing the Ministry of Education's (MOE) capacity to deliver quality education by implementing successful pilot programs in educational reforms. Primary schools in target areas are learning to plan, implement, evaluate and sustain qualitative improvements in basic education (math, science, and English), and in doing so, will better prepare young Namibians to contribute to the Namibian economy.

To assess and evaluate school performance and management, the USG assisted the MOE to introduce National Standards to provide feedback to management for improving performance of schools and quality of teaching and learning. In FY 2007, 75 training sessions were conducted training 742 education administrators in implementing national standards. Implementation of school self-assessment program (an element of National Standards) helped 625 schools to develop School Development Plans.

USAID also supported the MOE to improve its Education Management Information System (EMIS) and its decentralization. This support has enabled all 13 regional education offices to collect and enter data on the

main Annual Education Census database and its transfer electronically to the MOE. The increased capacity at the regional education offices drastically reduced the turn around time for finalizing annual EMIS reports that are required to conduct educational planning and budgeting. USG assistance has thus reduced the EMIS reports production and distribution time from 4 years to one year.

USAID has assisted the MOE in improving in-service and pre-service teacher training. The four teacher training colleges have received technical assistance this year from 5 International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) volunteers funded by the African Education Initiative.

To promote prevention and mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system, the USG is also using PEPFAR funds to support a Work Place Program at the MOE through its HIV/AIDS Management Unit.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

USAID has been building the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MOE) to improve the quality of education in Namibia through implementation of its Education Sector Training Sector Improvement Program (ETSIP). Three basic education goals of the program are: 1) to develop and implement a system to assess the performance of schools against approved national standards; 2); to improve in-service and pre-service teacher skills as well as content knowledge levels in three core subjects of math, science and English; and 3) to implement activities to mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system.

An assessment of schools was completed that rated schools on a scale of 1 – 4 in terms of overall management. The school self assessment showed that the primary schools in the six target regions supported by the USAID-funded Basic Education Support Program (BES III) outperformed schools in the other regions scoring an average of 2.5 compared to a national average of 2.2.

Other outputs in FY 2007 include the in-service and pre-service training of 4,050 teachers and increasing the number of schools that created and implemented school development plans to 625 (against a target of 400). The 742 administrators trained exceeded the target of 500, as the Circuit Support Teams that were trained under the BES project increasingly expanded site-based training of teachers to more circuits and clusters using the MOE's own resources at the Regional Education Offices.

To improve the quality of education the MOE integrated into the national standards several interventions successfully piloted under the BES-III program called the School Improvement Program (SIP) e.g. school self assessment and regional Teacher-Parent-Principal conferences. In addition, to develop the Grade 5 and Grade 8 tests that are mandated under the ETSIP, the MOE is now using best practices and methodologies developed through the Learner Performance Assessment Instrument funded by USAID. USAID assistance helped design and pilot school assessment instruments and train MOE staff on how to analyze the data to identify key areas where teachers and principals need support.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

The number of teachers and administrators trained exceeded the target, as the Circuit Support Teams that were trained under the BES project are increasingly expanding site-based training of teachers to more circuits and clusters, with the MOE's own resources available at the Regional Education Offices. MOE has

also taken over all logistical and operational costs related to facilitating and hosting of various training activities provided under the project. This has enabled to project to reach more circuits and clusters and therefore, more teachers and administrators. The other reason why the training numbers were exceeded is because the MOE is now using best practices identified, experiences gained and the methodologies developed in the development of the Learner Performance Assessment Instrument (LPAI) funded by USAID. USAID assistance has been helping designing and piloting school assessment instruments and training MOE staff on how to analyze the data to identify key areas where teachers and principals need support. MOE in collaboration with various School Boards and parents have used the Parent-Teacher Association Forums as the vehicle to motivate both teachers and learners to highlight the importance of quality education as well as the importance of community participation in managing schools. This fact is clearly demonstrated in the fact that the National Standards are being used to provide feedback to administrators, teachers and education management. Other Education partners, such as IFESH help facilitated wokshops at teacher training colleges and this has contributed to the high numbers.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

More than 70% of Namibians, many living in poverty, reside in rural areas and depend upon natural resources for their livelihoods. USAID helps establish areas called conservancies and works with residents to develop business plans that generate income while conserving wildlife and resources. USAID also works at the national level to support the coordination and integration of national policies and laws governing natural resources.

USG support for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) has enabled Namibia’s rural poor to adopt a sustainable system of natural resource management that enhances biodiversity while also improving rural livelihoods through tourism. National Development Plans, including Namibia\'s Vision 2030 document, recognize the contribution of the Environment Sector in general, and CBNRM in particular, towards poverty reduction. During this past year, cumulative conservancy income increased over US$1.03 million to US$4.128 million. 50 communal conservancies have been registered, involving a population of 220,620 people, which is about 12.8% of the Namibian population. The mobilization of these communities into representative and trained management committees has created a \'grassroots\' democratic process where communities can now advocate for their own needs. A total of 794 full-time and 5,100 part-time jobs have been created through conservancies and their enterprises. The land area under a sustainable system of natural resource management through conservancies has also increased to 11.8 million hectares, which is 14.4% of the total land surface. Biodiversity has also been enhanced through the rapid recovery of game populations in conservancies, i.e. the numbers of Springbok, Oryx and Hartmanns Zebra have increased from less than 1,000 each in 1982 to more than 139,000, 24,500 and 17,700 respectively by 2006. In accordance with transformational development presets and priorities, the USAID Africa Bureau decided to end programs in natural resources and biodiversity in June 2008.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

USG programs strengthen community-based governance mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources. USG support helped 50 conservancies established on communal lands manage wildlife and benefit economically through increased live game and meat sales, trophy hunting, employment and tourism. Joint venture lodge partnerships between conservancies and the private sector is a major contributor to

conservancy benefits, generating a total income of $1,602,391 in 2007 (an increase of $467,703 from 2006) followed by trophy hunting with a total of $907,568 (an increase of $512,324 from the previous year). Cash income to conservancies also doubled from the previous year as 32 conservancies earned a average income of $35,486 to cover the conservancy operational costs and development activities. Assistance helped extend the benefits of natural resource management to individuals and communities, through income generating activities created by increased tourism and by small enterprises utilizing natural resources. In FY 2007, the number of community enterprises increased by 54 to 154. Conservancies monitor biophysical indicators to support their decision-making with regard to the recovery of local wildlife populations and the sustainable use of other natural resources (indigenous plants, forests, fish), thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation. A management-oriented monitoring system, known in Namibia as the 'Event Book' system has been introduced in 44 of the 50 conservancies and provides for systematic data collection and reporting for decisionmaking on resource use options. USG support also helped strengthen inter-ministerial coordination to ensure harmonization of natural resource management policies and interventions, and strengthen governance at the conservancy levels through capacity building of conservancy associations. With regard to gender equity, currently 32 of the 50 registered conservancies have committees where 25% of the members are women. Increasing recognition of conservancy rights by regional and national government is ensured through conservancy participation on Regional Land Boards and, to date, 24 conservancies have submitted their management plans to the Land Boards. USG support provides new opportunities for improving rural livelihoods, promotes effective management of Namibia's natural resources, and strengthens democratic processes at the grassroots level.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

The CBNRM Program\'s results are reported according to the calendar year and not according to the USG fiscal year. Due to the reporting cycle, some of the indicator results will only be available in the 2nd quarter of FY08. Some of the targets for FY08 were revised due to an early program closure in June 30, 2008. Achievements of all indicator results except for number of people receiving training in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation are expected by the end of calendar year 2007, as 10 conservancies are in the process of being registered by the government and 3 policies are still under discussion within Ministry of Environment (MET).

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

The use of local organizations to implement USAID's Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program in Namibia is a fundamental principle of the project. In FY 2007, training for NGOs and government officials increased by 39% due to the growing demand from local communities for conservancy formation and enterprise development. Through the program\'s institutional working group, seven training modules were completed and \"training of trainers\" was provided to equip NGOs and government officials with the necessary tools to respond to the increasing demand of the program in the future.

Under its Democracy and Governance program, the USG helps build the institutional capacity of key partner organizations to increase program sustainability beyond USAID support. In 2007 an assessment of institutional needs for the Namibian Democracy Support Center (NDSC) was conducted. A plan of action was designed and is presently being implemented. Technical assistance includes training on management skills, financial management, leadership, strategic planning, fund-raising and the development of strategic partnerships.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

Under USAID\'s Community-Based Natural Resource Management Program in Namibia, total conservancy income in FY 2007 increased over US$1.03 million to US$4.128 million. The number of community enterprises increased by 21 to 154 and income from these enterprises is helping the members pay for their basic needs such as food, clothing and medicines.. A cumulative total of 794 full-time and about 5,100 part-time jobs were created through conservancies and their enterprises which are ongoing. Out of these, 106 are microenterprises such as campsites, craft outlets, forest and veld products sellers, meat and own-use hunting sales etc.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

Under its Democracy and Governance program, the USG supports the strengthening of community-based civic groups to increase their ability to advocate and represent their interests to elected leaders at the local, regional and national level. Seventeen training-of-trainers workshops were conducted across the country, where 402 persons (211 male, 191 females) from 65 organizations were trained in advocacy skills using a locally-produced manual “Advocacy in Action”. Participants were assessed with regard to improvements in their advocacy skills. Advocacy capacity rating targets have been exceeded (score of 55.25 against a target of 50.00). As a result, rural Namibians have become more effective at utilizing opportunities for interaction with elected representatives during outreach visits and are able to articulate their concerns in a more effective manner. Serious issues (e.g. HIV/AIDS, education, disability and poverty) were taken up by MPs, regional councils and national government. This has resulted in improvements to the lives of marginalized constituents.

Key Issue Performance \ Increasing gender equity

Under its Democracy and Governance program in Namibia, the USG encourages partners to integrate gender perspectives in all activities undertaken with MPs, their staff and civic groups. Members of Parliamentary Standing Committees were trained on gender-related issues and laws. The Women’s Caucus of the National Council was briefed by local gender experts on key gender related legislation. The Child and Women’s Protection unit of the police was trained on improved information-gathering and record-keeping.

The USG-supported Community-Based Natural Resource Management program has also integrated gender issues into its programs and made significant progress in accomplishing gender equity. Of all those employed in conservancy enterprises (e.g. staff, managers and tour guides), 40% are women. Gender equity is also enhanced in the selection of trainees, e.g. during the last year, 687 women participated in CBNRM training events, accounting for 51% of trainees. Currently 32 of the 50 registered conservancies have management committees, where 25% of the members are women participating in decision making. On a national pro-rata basis, women now occupy 37% of the conservancy committee membership.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

The USG supported Community-Based Natural Resource Management program in Namibia has been contributing to increased food security in the conservancies largely through income and employment generation, and making game meat available to conservancy members. 34 conservancies are now making game meat available from trophy and own-use hunting quotas. During the past year, almost 500,000 pounds

of meat, with a cash value of $300,674 was produced in the conservancies. Employment and cash benefits distributed are also helping the members purchase additional food as needed. The effort to diversify food sources includes Conservation Farming, initially started in the Caprivi, which currently involves 980 farmers. Further, 174 people have requested assistance with gardening to increase their food production, primarily for own consumption and selling of surplus food locally.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is one of the key objectives of the USG-supported Community-Based Natural Resource Management program in Namibia. The 50 registered conservancies cover 11.8 million hectares of land (14.4%), which when added to the land covered under national parks and reserves (16.5%), and commercial conservancies (6%), brings the total land area in Namibia under conservation and biodiversity management to 36.9%. Through this expansion of conservation land, conservancies increase the percentage of different vegetation types under conservation, leading to enhanced habitat management. Conservancies adjacent to parks create more connectivity, open systems and corridors for free wildlife movements. Conservancies monitor biophysical indicators to support their decision-making with regard to the recovery of local wildlife populations and the sustainable use of other natural resources (indigenous plants, forests, fish), thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation. A management oriented monitoring system has been introduced in 44 of the 50 conservancies and provides for systematic data collection and reporting for decisionmaking on resource use options. The biodiversity has also been enhanced through the rapid recovery of game populations in conservancies. i.e. the numbers of Springbok, Oryx and Hartmanns Zebra in Northwest Namibia have increased from less than 1,000 each in 1982 to more than 139,000, 24,500 and 17,700 respectively in 2006.

Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

In FY 2007 the USG assisted the Ministry of Education with professional development of 4,050 in-service and pre-service teachers and 742 school administrators and education officials. Under the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) 950 orphaned and/or vulnerable girls were assisted to continue with their education. The implementing partner organizations reported increased self-esteem levels and academic performance among the girls, which resulted in some girls being nominated as best performers in their respective grades. USAID/Namibia is also using Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds to support girls who completed Grade 7 (under AGSP) to continue schooling up to Grade 12. The International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) funded by AEI, complements USAID efforts by providing volunteers to the pre-service teacher training Colleges of Education to help with continuous professional development of student educators.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Namibia

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of Public Forums Resulting from USG Assistance in Which National Legislators and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
109	120	132	130	50

560 chars

2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Targets were exceeded over the reporting period, because the type and quality of the submissions made to parliamentarians from a range of diverse groups has increased substantially. Women are taking up issues with greater vigor, confidence and competency. Apart from this, the capacity of CSOs in the area of advocacy skills has been greatly enhanced through targeted training in advocacy skills and resulted in greater civic participation in governance. The 2008 target has been revised downward to reflect termination of the USAID DG activity in June 2008.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Number of evaluations

					results					impact						
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 chars

2.2.6 Program Support (Governance) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Promote Political Participation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
51	60	65	65	

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of CSO Advocacy Campaigns Supported by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
60	90	65	100	30

278 chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Targets were exceeded over the reporting period due to the increased outreach activities conducted by parliamentary leadership and MPs (from 1 in FY2005 to 5 in FY2007). This has provideda larger number of opportunities for interaction between elected leaders and constituants.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

Number of evaluations

					impact					process						
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

494 chars

2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

As a result of the relatively short notice regarding the USAID/Namibia Democracy and Governance Program close-out by June 30, 2008, the DG team is currently using the limited time left to focus on program close-out-related activities that help to consolidate and sustain key program elements. Therefore, in order to reach intended program goals and targets in the short period, resources previously earmarked for evaluation are being freed and moved into program implementation and management

process			other				
FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

results			other				
FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

3 Investing in People - Namibia

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases in USG-supported areas

					number of women (do not use, do not need to disaggregate)				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
459	425	431	400	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Existence of a multi-drug resistance for TB at the national level

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	2	1	3

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
80	150	540	80	-	53	90	397	55	-	27	60	143	25	-

1398 chars

3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The case-notification rate of new ss+ patients for Erongo did not decrease as much as anticipated, but when compared to the national average, Erongo did well. Treatment success of ss+ patients increased to 82% in the latest cohort analysis (patients registered in first half of 2006). This demonstrates the effect of the introduction of 5 CB-DOTS points in Erongo, with much stricter patient follow-up and home based care visits by trained volunteers. A total of 98 medical doctors (46), pharmacists (19) and nurses (33) were trained on National TB Guidelines, with emphasis on TB/HIV and MDR-TB by the USG funded TB Control Assistance Program (TBCAP). The training was done in collaboratio with I-TECH, as USG Emergency Plan funded partner. TBCAP supported the training through video conferencing of all 19 regional staff on how to conduct a regional TB performance review meeting, and participated in 4 regional review meetings where a total of 100 persons (estimate) received in-service training on NTCP program management. USG financial assistance to TBCAP thus supported training of 540 persons. TBCAP provided technical assistance to the organization of a national base-line MDR-TB survey, which has not yet been implemented because of capacity problems in NIP and debate about the protocol. The drug resistance survey will enable NTCP to monitor the associati

ce survey will enable NTCP to monitor the association between HIV and MDR-TB.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of administrators and officials trained

					number of men					number of women				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
500	550	742	600	900	320	352	359	384	500	180	198	383	216	400

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of institutions that have used USG-Assisted MIS System Information to inform

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	1	1	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of Parent-Teacher Association or similar 'school' governance structures supported

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
445	549	625	600	700

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,885	4,445	6,614	5,000	8,500	1,984	2,267	3,729	2,550	3,500	1,901	2,178	2,885	2,450	5,000

1625 chars

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The number of teachers and administrators trained exceeded the target, as the Circuit Support Teams that were trained under the BES project are increasingly expanding site-based training of teachers to more circuits and clusters, with the MOE's own resources available at the Regional Education Offices. MOE has also taken over all logistical and operational costs related to facilitating and hosting of various training activities provided under the project. This has enabled to project to reach more circuits and clusters and therefore, more teachers and administrators. The other reason why the training numbers were exceeded is because the MOE is now using best practices identified, experiences gained and the methodologies developed in the development of the Learner Performance Assessment Instrument (LPAI) funded by USAID. USAID assistance has been helping designing and piloting school assessment instruments and training MOE staff on how to analyze the data to identify key areas where teachers and principals need support. MOE in collaboration with various School Boards and parents have used the Parent-Teacher Association Forums as the vehicle to motivate both teachers and learners to highlight the importance of quality education as well as the importance of community participation in managing schools. This fact is clearly demonstrated in the fact that the National Standa

This fact is clearly demonstrated in the fact that the National Standards are being used to provide feedback to administrators, teachers and education management. Other Education partners, such as IFESH help facilitated wokshops at teacher training colleges and this has contributed to the high numbers.

4 Economic Growth - Namibia

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance

					terrestrial					marine				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
10,500,000	13,000,000	11,870,400	14,000,000	13,000,000	10,500,000	13,000,000	11,870,400	14,000,000	13,000,000	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,585	956	1,342	637		427	287	-	191	-	1,158	669	-	446	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
211,120	225,560	220,620	240,000	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
58	77	64	80	77

670 chars

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The CBNRM Program's results are reported according to the calendar year and not according to the USG fiscal year. Due to the reporting cycle, some of the indicator results will only be available in the 2nd quarter of FY08. Some of the targets for FY08 were revised due to an early program closure in June 30, 2008. Achievements of all indicator results except for number of people receiving training in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation are expected by the end of calendar year 2007, as 10 conservancies are in the process of being registered by the government and 3 policies are still under discussion within Ministry of Environment (MET).

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Select Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
1.3.1 Operations Support	Number of Namibian military members certified as advanced English language inst	0	2
1.3.1 Operations Support	Number of Namibian military students receiving English language training from IME	0	35
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	Treatment success rate (percentage) in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB	82	85