

European Union - Republic of Namibia
National Indicative Programme 2014 – 2020

GENERAL CLAUSES

The European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Namibia hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The European Commission, (represented by Raul Fuentes Milani, Head of EU Delegation to the Republic of Namibia) and the Government of the Republic of Namibia, (represented by Tom Alweendo, Minister in the Presidency in charge of Economic Planning and Director General of the National Planning Commission) hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014-20.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of the Republic of Namibia and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.

The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the European Union envisages to make available to the Republic of Namibia for the period 2014-20, an amount of EUR 68 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which the Republic of Namibia benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of the Republic of Namibia within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document under the condition that sufficient financial resources are available in the transitional measures ("Bridging Facility") composed of uncommitted balances from the previous EDFs and from funds de-committed from projects or programmes under those EDFs. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10th

EDF until the entry into force of the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

Done at Windhoek on 12 May 2015 in two original copies in the English language.

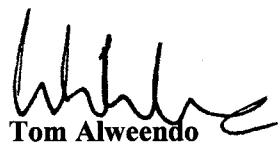
For the European Commission

**For the Government of the
Republic of Namibia**



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**Minister in the Presidency
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NAMIBIA – Summary of the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP)

Independent since 1990, Namibia continues to enjoy peace and a stable political situation dominated by the SWAPO party. Macro-economic conditions are sound, exports are based on mining, fisheries, tourism and meat and agriculture provides livelihood for the majority of the population. Namibia became an Upper Middle Income Country in 2009. It enjoys a basic social safety net that plays an important role in alleviating poverty. However, in spite of undeniable progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the country still faces many challenges related to widespread poverty (29% of the population is classified as poor or severely poor), severe income inequality (Gini 0.58), high unemployment (33.8% unemployment), the HIV/AIDS pandemic and climate change vulnerability.

The programming exercise for the 11th EDF has been guided by aid effectiveness principles, the EU Agenda for Change and the National Development Plan (NDP4), which contributes to the overall Vision 2030 and sets out three over-arching goals, namely higher economic growth, job creation and increased income equality. Namibia's commitment to basic development principles is fully in line with EU orientations. In this regard the Agenda for Change and NDP4 are to a large extent congruent. In line with the objective to enhance the effectiveness and impact of European development cooperation, the EU partners present in Namibia, have agreed in March 2013 on a Joint EU Response Strategy. The priority areas identified for support by EU development partners are fully aligned to NDP4.

The **indicative allocation for the 11th EDF envelope is of EUR 68 million**. The NIP will focus on two **focal sectors, Education and Skills, and Agriculture**. They have been identified based on Namibia's needs, and own resources, and on the EU's comparative advantage and experience.

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Indicative allocation, EUR</i>	<i>% NIP</i>
1. Education and Skills	36 million	53%
2. Agriculture	20 million	29%
Other measures/ support to civil society	6 million	9%
Support measures	6 million	9%
<i>Total</i>	68 million	

Education and Skills has been chosen as a focal sector to promote a well-educated and skilled population, which is a critical enabler for Namibia's transition to a globally competitive country (NDP4). Notwithstanding substantial progress towards universal primary education, the repetition rates are not decreasing. Furthermore, the vocational education system is currently facing challenges to equip the workers skills required by the labour market. Consequently, the **objective** of the EU will be to improve social skills and competences of children entering primary education, and to bring to the Namibian labour market more and better qualified workers to meet its specific demands. As for **Agriculture**, it is noteworthy that poverty in Namibia is still mainly a rural issue. A key factor of underperformance of the agricultural sector is the weak link of the rural sector to available markets. The need of integrating the rural economic actors into the formal market is identified by the NDP4 as a priority for economic growth. The overall **objective** is to improve the wealth created from the natural resource based sectors in a sustainable manner in order to address issues of poverty and unemployment and to explore a possible transition to a "green economy".

Indicators are in line with the NDP4 goals and will be drawn mostly from the main strategic and policy documents of the government. Missing baselines and targets will be developed during the formulation phase. **Aid modalities**, will be specified during implementation. Sector Reform Contracts could be combined with Project approach. There is possible room as well for

contribution or delegation agreements with other key donors in the focal sectors. Potential for blending with EIB loans is to be explored.

An indicative amount of EUR 6 million may be set aside to **support the capacity of civil society organisations** to engage as an effective partner. An indicative amount of maximum EUR 1.5 million will be set aside for a **Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)**, and EUR 4.5. million in **support to the Office of the National Authorising Officer**.

National Indicative Programme 2014 – 2020

European Union - Republic of Namibia

1. EU Response

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

Namibia is classified as an Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) and is one of the more stable and prosperous countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, this status does not reflect a number of challenges, not least substantial inequalities in terms of distribution of wealth and access to employment, the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the necessary structural adjustments to transform the nation's economy from its primary sector dominance to a more balanced economy where value addition takes place and reduces the dependence on export of raw materials.

Namibia's commitment to basic development principles is fully in line with EU orientations such as upholding the Constitution, good governance, empowerment of women, environmental sustainability and respect for human rights. The country's present National Development Plan (NDP4) which contributes to the overall Vision 2030 sets out three over-arching goals, namely **higher economic growth, job creation and increased income equality**. In this regard the European development policy "Agenda for Change" and NDP4 are to a large extent congruent. For example, NDP4's emphasis on the need to invest in drivers of inclusive and sustainable economic growth in order to act as the backbone for reducing poverty is completely in line with the recommendations of the EU Agenda for Change¹. NDP4's ultimate goals of economic growth, job creation and increased income equality resonate well with the Agenda for Change's focus on inclusive and sustainable growth that is facilitated by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation. The Agenda's proposed foundations for growth - social protection, health and education - are also all included as basic enablers in NDP4. Additionally, the Plan prioritises improving the institutional and business environment which is once again among the key drivers identified in the Agenda. Finally sustainable agriculture, highlighted in the Agenda as a sector with strong multiplier impact on the economy and contribution to the environmental protection and climate change prevention and adaptation is recognised as economic priority in NDP4. The Government of the Republic of Namibia has furthermore stressed the importance of women's empowerment and of the environment which are similarly fundamental to European Policy.

The National Climate Change Policy² recognises that Namibia's climate is highly variable. Climate change is expected to worsen the variability and amplify adverse impacts. As the economy of Namibia is highly dependent on its endowment of natural resources these adverse impacts of climate change predicted for Namibia pose a threat to the economy and sustainable development and the attainment of Vision 2030. Under the 10th EDF a call for proposals for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, addressing livestock and crop production, was launched in 2014 and its actions are expected to be complementary to the actions to be financed

¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change", Brussels, 13.10.2011, http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/documents/agenda_for_change_en.pdf

² Government of Namibia- National Policy on Climate Change (2010)

from the 11th EDF. ECHO has been supporting activities aiming at strengthening of disaster preparedness and management capacity on local and national level.

The Government of Namibia remains committed to its Public Finance Management reform programme and has agreed to carry out a PEFA self-assessment in 2014/15 with technical support to be provided by the African Development Bank.

The macroeconomic situation in Namibia is reasonably stable, as confirmed by recent IMF reports. The challenge is to maintain this stability and to ensure that economic growth becomes more inclusive so as to stimulate employment and a more equal distribution of wealth.

NDP4's focus on areas with a direct link to economic growth, employment creation and income equality is an effective strategy for addressing poverty and unemployment. On this basis the EU and Member States with a presence in Namibia, and in consultation with the Government of Namibia and Civil Society Organisations, have prepared a "Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia" which was adopted in November 2013. The selection of sectors in this National Indicative Programme (NIP) is guided by this Joint EU Response Strategy.

Gender equality is analysed as a cross-cutting issue in the Joint EU Response Strategy. European development partners agreed to the first joint EU Gender Action Plan in 2010 (annex 3 to the Joint EU response strategy). The action plan enhances the accountability on gender and ensures regular reporting, dialogue and participation to national gender platforms. Mainstreaming gender aspects in their development cooperation programmes is an important component of the Action Plan. Namibia's National Gender Policy (2010-2020) reinforces policy and programmes to achieve gender equality as well as promotion of women's empowerment. It guides the integration of gender in priority areas. The two focal sectors of the NIP are covered under the priority areas Education and Economic Empowerments.

The NIP also takes into account the most recent evaluation of the European Commission's co-operation with Namibia³. The lessons learned and the continuous need for strategically targeted capacity development as well as the need for a strengthened policy dialogue will be taken into consideration when identifying and formulating programmes and projects. Furthermore, in line with the recommendations of the evaluation, the NIP continues to address rural poverty. The sector programme on agriculture is expected to benefit from the 10th EDF Communal Land Development Programme which started in 2014 and amongst others supports the registration of communal land rights.

According to the principle of differentiation, the country's 11th EDF allocation is substantially reduced in comparison to the previous. Moreover, other bilateral development partners have reduced or phased out their financial assistance to Namibia or will do so in the near future. This is mainly as a result of Namibia's "Upper Middle Income Status" classification which limits the country to access pure grant funding or concessional loan funding. Of all EU Member States, only Germany continues to offer a sizeable cooperation programme to Namibia (cf. Joint EU Response Strategy).

1.2. Choice of sector

In line with the principals of concentration and division of labour, and in an effort to maximise impact and value for money of the EU's cooperation programme, it has been agreed to focus EU support in two sectors only. These two sectors are **Education and Skills Development** and **Agriculture**. They have been identified based on Namibia's needs, and

³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2009/1272_docs_en.htm

own resources, on the EU's comparative advantage and experience and wide-ranging consultations with other development partners and national stakeholders. The universal right of access to education is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; moreover education plays a critical role in reducing poverty and fostering social inclusion.

In addition to these two sectors of concentration, a small amount is set aside to support Civil Society in Namibia in order to strengthen its role in holding the Government accountable and advocating for the most disadvantaged and poorest of the society, including building their resilience. CSOs play a critical role in educating citizens about rights and services to which they are entitled and thereby help to foster the demand side of rights holders, which is crucial to ensuring Government accountability.

Further a small amount is set aside to support crosscutting tasks through a Technical Cooperation Facility and Capacity Development in Government institutions that are key for implementing the cooperation programme.

Sector 1 – Education and Skills

A well-educated and appropriately skilled population is a critical enabler for Namibia's transition to an industrialised nation led by its human resources. However, despite the extensive investment and advancements in education and training under previous National Development Plans, the education and training system is acknowledged to still be below par when compared to other countries.

In 2006, Namibia launched the Education and Training Sector Improvement Programme (ETSIP), a roadmap that would guide the development of the education and training sector over the next 15 years (2006-2020). The programme represents the education and training sector's response to the call for equitable social development in Namibia. The programme has made progress since its inception including the definition of a plan, which will ensure that pre-primary education is integrated into the formal education system. In the area of teaching and learning ETSIP's achievements are the implementations of an early grade reading assessment (EGRA) in lower primary as well as the introduction of national standardised achievement tests in upper primary schools. Moreover, adult and lifelong learning has been prioritised by the government and access to this sub-sector has been increasing consistently during these last years. In May 2013, the Ministry of Education launched its five year strategic plan (2012-2017). The strategic themes featured in the plan are: quality teaching and learning, improving leadership and management, a sound regulatory framework, adequate infrastructure and beneficial stakeholders' relations.

Namibia has made substantial progress towards universal primary education. By 2012, the net primary enrolment rate (grade 1-7) has reached 99.6% (see Annex 1, MDG table). However while there has been consistent increase in access and retention, the repetition rates have been on an upward trend thereby increasing the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in primary considerably; in the last three years, GER for Grades 1-7 has risen from 107% to 113%. The increasing GER suggests that the primary school system is becoming less efficient with lower quality of teaching and learning. This is especially true for grade 1 where more than 20% of the enrolled learners are repeaters.

Namibia has a progressive Early Childhood Development (ECD) policy in place that reflects its commitment to promoting a multi-sectoral community-based approach to ECD, involving parents, the family and their community organisations. Access to ECD facilities has improved since independence and is currently under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare

(MGECW). ECD will be progressively transferred to the Ministry of Education (MoE) in order to allow better coherence and management of the overall sector.

Pre-Primary Education (PPE) is under the Ministry of Education since 2006. After setting up the management and delivery system of PPE, norms and standards were defined and a coherent capacity development programme was developed and implemented to improve the quality of teaching in existing primary schools.

Early childhood development and pre-primary education are recognised as having a significant impact on the subsequent performance of children in basic education programmes; they lay the foundation for acquiring basic literacy and numeracy skills and, when well-managed, generate a predisposition towards learning and school attendance. The Government of the Republic of Namibia is aware of the need to improve the response of the education system to the early stages of children's development. This is particularly relevant to the Namibian context, considering the current high repetition rate in Grade 1. The Government of Namibia requested support in these two sub-sectors as they face resource challenges in a number of areas.

Vision 2030 anticipates the transformation of the Namibian economy into an industrialised and knowledge-based economy challenging the country to implement an efficient and effective Vocational Education and Training (VET) system that is able to equip the youth with the necessary skills required by the labour market.

Since independence, enrolment in Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) has substantially increased to approximately 12,500 trainees in 2013. Currently there are approximately 30 registered vocational training providers in the country. In addition, community skills development centres (COSDECs) have been established in nine locations to provide non-formal short-term training for youth and adults. A teacher training programme has been established at the Polytechnic of Namibia (PoN) in order to upgrade the quality of trainers and teachers. Responsibility to regulate and administer the VET sub-sector lies with the National Training Authority (NTA), which is accountable to the Ministry of Education.

However, the lack of skilled labour together with a high unemployment rate have been identified as a major obstacles to business development and growth for small, medium and large businesses in Namibia. Moreover the VET sub sector still faces many challenges: (i) the training offer needs to be more demand driven; (ii) there is a strong need to decentralise public skills provision to respond better to local requirements and stimulate local economic development; and (iii) the need to offer and deliver training of good quality and relevance. The recently adopted NTA strategic plan clearly identifies the role that the private sector in this context (see chapter 3.1.4).

The EU has been involved under the 9th and 10th EDFs in the support of ETSIP, a comprehensive plan to modernise the Namibian education sector. Gender issues are also discussed in the context of Education sector policy dialogue and this will continue under the 11th EDF. NDP4 now clearly identifies the areas of education and skills development as core basic enablers for the achievement of the three overarching national goals. Under the 11th EDF, EU support will focus on two key areas of the education sector:

- Improving cognitive, linguistic, social and emotional development of children entering primary education by enhancing access, efficiency, resource management and quality during early childhood development and pre-primary education.
- Providing support to the Vocational Education and Training sub-sector by improving the quality of VET provision as well as access.

Sector 2 – Agriculture

Poverty in Namibia is still mainly a rural issue with 41% of the rural population classified as poor as opposed to 14% in the urban centres⁴. The agricultural sector provides employment and/or sustenance for the majority of the population as well as supplies raw materials and inputs for the manufacturing sector. Next to a well-developed commercial agricultural sector on freehold land, the majority of Namibian farmers are based in communal areas, with half of them being considered subsistence farmers.

Despite its economic potential, agriculture in the communal areas has been underperforming as result of constraints affecting production, including environmental and climatic constraints further exacerbated by climate change, as well as weak linkages to markets. Therefore the contribution to GDP and formal employment is limited. Agriculture contributed 4.2% to GDP in 2011 with livestock being the most important sector, contributing 76% to total agricultural output. However, although the majority of animals can be found in the communal areas, it only contributes 6% of the formal agricultural output, with the remaining 70% from commercial areas¹.

The number of animals sold in formal markets in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) is limited. Constraints affecting productivity of livestock in the NCA include overstocking and overgrazing. This negatively affects the natural resource base, with soil degradation and invader bush encroachment as possible further perils to productivity. Communal farmers' links to markets have been weak, considered partly as a result of the veterinary zoning of the country which erects obstacles for livestock producers outside the Foot & Mouth Disease free zone⁵ and partly as private sector actors are far less well articulated in the communal areas as compared to the commercial areas of Namibia. Many farmers consider the prices offered by formal markets as low. Other factors include the access of producers to animal health services or improved genetic material while some communities may need support in small-scale infrastructures to support commercial production and marketing (like water- or cattle collection points, feedlots).

Currently Namibia is divided in 3 distinct veterinary zones whereby the southern part, mainly but not exclusively characterised by commercial producers on freehold land, is recognised as Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) free by the World Organisation for Animal Health OIE. The FMD Protected Zone, which is situated north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, has been FMD free for decades. Towards the East, is the FMD Infected Zone in the Zambezi Region (former "Caprivi Strip"), where FMD outbreaks are occasionally recorded caused by roaming wild Buffalos. Unlike the FMD free zone, chilled meat from the other two zones has no direct access to the European market. The Government of Namibia therefore is pursuing the upgrading of the status of the protection zone to allow direct exports of chilled beef from NCA to Europe and other lucrative world markets. At the same time the Government of Namibia wants to explore and support the linking of NCA producers to additional lucrative markets and stimulate the development of value added products from NCA meat to target these markets.

For livestock producers to commercialize successfully, it is important that their products meet market demand. The elevation of the veterinary status of the FMD Protected Zone within the NCA will bring immediate trade benefits to those farmers in the NCA that already meet the demands of chilled meat export markets and produce higher grade quality animals. The opportunities that the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement will in that case provide

⁴ NDP4 (2012)

⁵ NDP4 (2012)

need to be fully explored. The exploration and opening up of additional markets and stimulation of local value addition will create opportunities for other livestock producers to engage in production for the market as well. Particular attention shall be paid to inclusion of women.

For the strengthening of rural value chains the engagement of the private sector is crucial as it will identify and unlock economic opportunities, stimulate local value-addition and create employment opportunities. This engagement can be further promoted by supporting private-sector investment and entrepreneurship in the communal areas.

The need of integrating the rural economic actors into formal markets, addressing issues of poverty and unemployment, is therefore identified by the NDP4 as a priority for economic growth and fits with Namibia's ambition to promote the green economy. The EU will support actions helping a paradigm shift from production to a market driven livestock sector in the NCA. To improve the wealth created from the natural resource based sectors in a sustainable and commercially viable manner, the EU support will seek linking rural primary producers to markets through support for sustainable productivity adapted to climate change, the development of rural-based value chains and the enhancement of the business environment for rural entrepreneurs.

2. Financial overview (Indicative amounts)

Sectors	Indicative allocation (EUR million)	Percentage
Sector "Education and Skills"	36	53%
Sub-sector "Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education"	27	40%
Sub-sector "Vocational Education and Training"	9	13%
Sector "Agriculture"	20	29%
Measures in favour of civil society	6	9%
Support measures	6	9%
TCF	1.5	2%
NAO Support	4.5	7%
Total	68	100%

3. EU support per sector

3.1. Education and Skills (EUR 36 million)

3.1.1. Overall and specific objectives to be pursued

The **overall objective** is to contribute to a well-educated and skilled society in Namibia, which plays an active role in the social and economic development of the country.

The **specific objectives** are:

Specific Objective 1: To improve equitable access and quality in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Pre-Primary Education (PPE) sub-sectors.

Specific Objective 2: To increase equitable access to and completion of quality Vocational Education and Training.

3.1.2. For each of the specific objectives, the **expected results** and **indicators** are:

Result 1.1: Increased equitable access to ECD and Pre-Primary education facilities

Result 1.2: Increased quality of teaching in Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Pre-Primary Education (PPE).

Result 1.3: Improved management and institutional frameworks for ECD and PPE in place.

The main **indicators** for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Attachment 3.

Result 2.1: Increased access to and completion of Vocational Education and Training.

Result 2.2: Increased quality of vocational education and training that provides labour market-oriented skills and competences.

The main **indicators** for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Attachment 3.

Information regarding the indicators will be derived from various sources, prominently from the Governments Education Management Information System (EMIS). For the VET component, Namibia is developing a new system (VETMIS) for automating data collection. This should feed in missing data for result 2.1 and 2.2. As regards ECD and PPE the Ministry of Education will submit annually a results framework with all relevant data. A results framework for vocational training is still to be developed by the National Training Authority and will also be submitted on an annual basis.

Where possible, indicators will be disaggregated by gender, geographic location and other specific vulnerable groups according to country context.

3.1.3. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue**

In an effort to enhance the effectiveness and impact of European development cooperation, the EU partners, representing the largest providers of aid to Namibia, have agreed in March 2013 on a Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia.

The priority areas identified for support by EU development partners are fully aligned to NDP4. Consequently education and skills will be primarily supported by the EU and Germany while France, Portugal and Spain will continue to provide support to culture and language programmes.

The EU will intervene in the areas of early childhood development / pre-primary education and vocational education and training while Germany will focus on building the capacity of the formal vocational training sector.

The UN, through the United Nations Partnership Framework, will also provide support in the education sector during the next years. However, it is not yet clear in which sub-sectors this will be.

The US Millennium Challenge Account has been supporting the education sector in general and the vocational education and training sub-sector in particular, but this support is coming to an end in 2014.

3.1.4. The Government's **financial and policy commitments**

The Government's annual education sector budgets represent approximately 23% of the total annual national budgets over the period of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2014/15 to 2016/17.

The budget allocations for the education sector and the sub-sectors selected for EU support are as follows:

All figures in NAD	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Education	13,068,166,000	14,129,637,000	14,906,331,000
Pre-primary Education	339,248,749	360,969,000	384,267,000
Early Childhood Development	16,858,000	11,602,000	15,952,000
Vocational Education and Training	509,471,000	591,976,000	577,536,040

Source: Medium Term Plan presented in Parliament on the 19th February 2014

The Ministry of Education's present Strategic Plan outlines the Ministry's strategies and plans for the period until 2017. The strategic plan focuses attention on the following:

- providing equitable access to quality education,
- creating an environment for staff members to perform to the best of their abilities,
- accelerating the pace of developing and maintaining the physical infrastructure,
- developing laws, policies and regulations that outline the legal requirements to render quality education and training,
- establishing strategic alliances and relationships with key stakeholders in pursuit of goals and objectives.

While the Ministry of Education has the core mandate for developing the country's education sector policy, Industry, Civil Society, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and the National Training Authority have important roles to play in enhancing education and training standards in the country. The National Training Authority is engaged in a dialogue with the private sector in order to better define needs of industry and companies and their contributions to vocational training and skills development, e.g. through a training levy. In this context ten Sector Skills Committees have been set up, all of which include private sector representatives. The task of these committees is to outline the skills needed in the country and to work towards a better match of supply and demand of skills.

3.1.5. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Sector/sub-sector financing – LOW RISK - The Education sector is receiving the largest yearly budget of all sectors, reflecting its importance for the Government. As the Government will change after the November 2014 presidential and parliamentary elections, there is a very small risk that this would change.	- At present, all indications are that the importance given to this sector will remain as high as it is now beyond 2014. - Appropriate funding for the sector and sub-sectors will be an item of discussion in the framework of the sector policy dialogue - The EU has supported Ministry of Education with audit of human resources for primary and secondary schools. Systems inefficiencies are being rectified to ensure rationalization of spending. This could be applied to other sectors in the future
MEDIUM RISK - Despite the large overall budget allocation for the education sector, the sub-sectors selected for EU support may continue to face resource challenges in a number of areas, particularly in view of the ambitious targets set by the Government in the NDP4 and the Vision 2030.	

Sector Spending MEDIUM RISK Underspending constitutes yet another risk, due to capacity constraints within the management and in sector institutions.	The EU intends to address this latter risk through continued capacity development in the sector.
Implementation Risk MEDIUM RISK There is a risk related to the limited availability of qualified educators in the sector.	- The Government is addressing this risk through an attractive salary structure for educators and a relaxed work permit policy for foreign teachers. - quality of the education sectors targeted will be a specific result of the programmes implemented under the NIP.
Legal and institutional framework LOW RISK Lastly, there might be delays in revising the legal and institutional framework, which might impact on the efficiency of the sector management.	Discussion in the framework of the sector policy dialogue will ensure adequate follow up of this point

3.2 Agriculture (indicative amount EUR 20 million)

3.2.1 Overall and specific objectives to be pursued

The overall objective is the linking of rural primary producers to markets by supporting their sustainable productivity and adaptation to climate change, the development of rural-based value chains and the enhancement of the business environment for rural entrepreneurs.

The specific objectives are:

Specific Objective 1: A strengthened livestock value chain in communal areas of Namibia will improve sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities for primary producers and other actors in the chain.

Specific Objective 2: Support for entrepreneurship will stimulate engagement in value chains and private sector employment.

3.2.2. For each of the specific objectives the **expected results and indicators** are:

To strengthen livestock value chain (SO1) in the communal areas of Namibia an inclusive approach will need to achieve the following results:

Result 1.1 Improved Veterinary Services will provide access to animal health services for communal producers and be in support of the elevation of the veterinary status of the NCA

Result 1.2 Domestic and foreign markets for chilled meat and value added products explored, linked and market information provided

Result 1.3 Communities are enabled to engage in market driven livestock production through support for productive- and market investments in a context of sustainable rangeland management

The main **indicators** for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Attachment 3⁶.

Support for **entrepreneurship** (SO2) seeks to achieve the following results

Result 2.1 Business advisory services enhance capacity and entrepreneurship, in particular of start-ups

During implementation, attention will also be paid at strengthening Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) to improve the regional business and investment climate and allows addressing constraints affecting business development in the region. More specific actions in this area are still under discussion with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and will be clarified during (identification and) formulation, but should amongst others take into account the opportunities for SMEs under the recently concluded EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement.

The main **indicators** for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Attachment 3. Focus on cross-cutting issues such as gender, environmental and climate change, as indicated in the key policy documents, will be reflected in the indicators when appropriate.

Another element to support entrepreneurship is access to credit for SMEs. Although provision of credit cannot be part of 11th EDF financing, options to complement EDF funding through credit instruments of the European Investment Bank including value chain financing and guarantee schemes, will be explored. Blending might in that case be possible with grant funds being used for business advisory or other supporting services.

3.2.3. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

The US Government through the Millennium Challenge Account is providing support to Community Based Rangeland and Livestock Management and to livestock registration. However this support will end in mid-2014 with the US phasing out of Development Cooperation. Germany is the other donor active in the sector and the division of labour has been defined in the Joint Response Strategy. Where the EU support under the 11th EDF targets communal livestock producers, Germany sets out to provide support to increasing agricultural productivity for new farmers under both the resettlement as well as the Small Scale Commercial Farm programme. Additionally, Germany will cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Namibia to fight bush encroachment aiming at increasing productivity of the rangeland and utilisation of the biomass, e.g. for electricity production. The coordination between the EU and Germany is assured through the monthly Heads of Cooperation meeting, chaired by the EU, as well as through joint dialogue with Government through NPC.

⁶ These indicators are drawn from the following main sources: Government of Namibia – Agriculture and Forestry Execution Plan 2013-2017, National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy – Restoring Namibia's Rangelands, (2012) – Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and National Rural Development Strategy 2013/14- 2017/18.

3.2.4. The Government's **financial and policy commitments**

The EU programme is based on the NDP4 (2012), draft Agriculture and Forestry Execution Plan 2013-2017, Namibia's Rural Development Strategy (2013), Meat Board's NCA cattle and beef Master Plan (2012) and the National Rangeland Management Policy and Strategy (2012).

Over the NDP4 period the Government plans to invest NAD 9.5 billion (EUR 630 million) in the livestock sub-sector. For development of the Beef Value Chain in the NCA the Government sets out to invest NAD 180 million (EUR 12 million) while NAD 15 million (EUR 1 million) is planned for community rangeland capacity. Other commitments are not yet specified for the NCA region although it is foreseen that a proportional part of the following measures will be invested in the NCA: animal health improvement (NAD 1800 million – EUR 120 million), rangeland and market development (NAD 1420 million – EUR 95 million) and livestock improvement (NAD 30 million – EUR 2 million).⁷

3.2.5. Assessment of the need for **environmental assessment**

The agriculture programme is considered a category C programme with minor or no negative environmental impact.

The programme will contribute to the EU ambition to use 20% of its budget for climate relevant projects. The interventions will assist in the adaptation of livestock farming systems to climate change, promoting climate smart agriculture. It will address the current practice of overstocking and overgrazing resulting in soil degradation, invader bush encroachment, loss of biodiversity and increasing demand on underground water resources. As the market demands quality rather than quantity the programme is expected to contribute to reducing the herd size, while being better aligned to the carrying capacity of the land. The private sector will play an important role in this process while also a component of supporting entrepreneurs to engage in the livestock value chain is foreseen; both will contribute to the drive for a green economy.

3.2.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Implementation risks EPAs - LOW RISK Negotiations on the Economic Partnership Agreement with the SADC EPA Group concluded in July 2014, with the initialling of the text. Once fully ratified, this guarantees Namibia's uninterrupted duty and quota free access to the EU market. This is essential for the commercial beef sector which would have been severely affected in case no trade agreement was reached without alternative markets. The primary processing which currently takes place in commercial beef exports is, according to the sector themselves, only possible on the basis of the high prices paid in European markets. The EPA is expected to support long term investments in the formal beef sector. Northern Communal Area recognition – MEDIUM RISK Same considerations as for the EPA hold true for the recognition of the NCA as an FMD free zone by the OIE and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The emphasis of the programme on sustainably improving the quality of animals for slaughter and the linking to markets will mitigate the impact in the unlikely event of a change in the conditions to access EU markets.- The measures, in particular the veterinary component, are expected to be in support of the recognition of OIE. Although it might take several years to achieve this recognition, in the meantime, the measures foreseen under the project are expected to improve livelihoods of the livestock producers in the NCA.- As regional markets could be a viable option for the meat produced in the North, possibility to trade at regional level will

⁷ Financial commitments based on draft 5 year Agriculture and Forestry Execution Plan 2013-2017

subsequently by the EU.	also be explored.
Institutional issues LOW RISK It is not entirely clear if the restructuring of the Directorate of Veterinary Services and the recruitment of additional staff will go through.	Adequate follow up will be ensured during implementation, when modalities to work with livestock producers are defined.

4. Measures in favour of civil society (EUR 6 million)

An indicative amount of EUR 6 million is set aside for support to civil society.

The EU has actively supported civil society in Namibia since 2007. The focus of the support has been on capacity building of civil society and strengthening their contribution to sustainable development and socio-economic justice in Namibia. Improvements can be measured over the years. There is, however, room for consolidation and expansion as CSOs are facing several challenges including lack of financial resources to ensure sustainability, limited capacity and restricted influence on national development strategies and policies.

The EU will continue their support to increase the capacity of CSOs in their vital role as development actors. In addition, the EUD will focus on promoting an enabling environment for CSOs in Namibia; the constructive participation of CSOs in public policy processes and in policy dialogues; and encouraging their role in domestic accountability and oversight functions.

Besides the planned EDF support, EU intends to provide support to CSOs through thematic programmes to be financed from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). In 2015 and 2017 a call for proposals under the EIDHR is planned, and in 2014 and 2016 a call for proposals under the DCI's thematic programmes is envisaged. The EU will strive for complementarity of its thematic programmes with the selected sectors of concentration and the envisaged 11th EDF CSOs' support programme as well as with the Development Partners' Human Rights Strategy for the country.

Under this heading the EU may also provide complementary support to the Parliament and/or the Ombudsman.

5. B-Allocation

No B-allocation is set aside

6. Support measures (EUR 6 million)

6.1. Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions

An indicative amount of EUR 1.5 million is set aside for a Technical Cooperation Facility, which may be used to support or accompany a possible revision of the programming, or the preparation or implementation of actions.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer

An indicative amount of EUR 4.5 million is set aside for support to the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and professional enhancement of staff in the NAO office and other offices that are key for EU – Namibia cooperation.

Annex 1 Namibia, the country at a glance (2013)

Namibia is an **upper middle income country** that has made considerable socio-economic progress since it gained independence from South Africa in 1990. Namibia has a well-functioning physical infrastructure, a market economy, is endowed with rich natural resources, and has a relatively strong public administration. Namibia's **per capita income of USD 5,656** is the 7th highest in Africa.

While Namibia has made significant progress in addressing many development challenges and has established **social safety nets**, a large proportion (29%⁸) of its inhabitants still live **below the poverty line**. With a Gini coefficient of 0.5971⁹ Namibia's **income distribution** is still among the most unequal in the world, despite improvements since independence. But, the rate at which inequality has declined has slowed down: whereas the Gini coefficient declined from 0.70 in 1993/94 to 0.60 in 2003/04, it declined only to 0.59 in 2009/10.

Compared with many other countries, Namibia's economy remained relatively resilient to the recent global economic and financial crisis. Namibia has had **four consecutive years of solid growth** following the recession in 2008/2009. GDP for 2013 rose by 4.9% year on year.

The country's economy is heavily dependent on the **extraction and processing of minerals for export**. Mining accounts for 8% of GDP, only 3% of employment, but provides more than 50% of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Rich alluvial diamond deposits make Namibia a primary source of gem-quality diamonds. Namibia is the fourth largest producer of uranium. It also produces large quantities of zinc and is a small producer of gold, copper and other metals and minerals. Namibia imports a large proportion of its food requirements and in drought years food insecurity is a major problem in rural areas.

The Namibian economy is closely linked to South Africa with the **Namibian Dollar pegged one-to-one to the South African Rand**. Namibia draws approximately 30% its budget revenues from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

Prospecting of oil deposits in recent years has not yet led to the discovery of economically viable oil fields. An off-shore gas field off the country's southern coast is in the process of being developed. Once operational it will provide increased energy security in Namibia and is likely to generate sufficient energy for export as well.

As regards **human development**, Namibia is ranked 127 out of 187 countries surveyed in 2013¹⁰ and is thereby in the third of 4 groups of countries, classified as a country with medium human development, below the world's average.

Namibia has made relatively good progress towards achieving the **Millennium Development Goals**. The table below, Appendix A, shows which goals have already been achieved, and which are "on target" or "not on target". The health indicators are presently under review by the Namibia Ministry of Health.

Namibia's economically active population is estimated to be 980,000¹¹, which represents 46.1% of the country's total population. The **unemployment rate** stands at 29.6 in 2013, up from 27.4% in 2012, which compares very favourably with the 51.2% unemployment rate in 2008¹². Lack of relevant

⁸ Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2009/2010

⁹ Namibia Household Income & Expenditure Survey 2009/2010

¹⁰ UN Human Development Report 2014

¹¹ Namibia Labour Force Survey 2013 Report

¹² The calculation method changed between the 2008 and the 2012 survey

employment skills in the Namibian labour force is often cited as the main cause for the high unemployment. The Government is increasingly addressing this through its education sector policies.

Consumer price **inflation** has been rather stable over the last years. At present it stands at 6.1%. Inflation is mainly driven by food and beverage prices as well as by prices for housing, water and electricity. Namibia maintains the middle position within SACU regarding price increases.

In the first month of 2014, the Namibian Dollar lost further value against the Euro, US Dollar, and the British Pound, after an already substantial depreciation in 2012 and 2013. The depreciation is largely caused by industrial action in South Africa and the resultant fall in economic output, exports and foreign exchange earnings.

Namibia's Foreign Exchange reserves reached an all-time high of an amount equivalent to approximately EUR 1.35 billion in early 2013

Namibia's **trade deficit** was minimal between 2004 and 2008, but started widening from 2009 to 2012. It amounted to NAD 17 billion (approximately EUR 1.6 billion) in 2012 compared to NAD 11 billion (approximately EUR 1.0 billion) recorded in the preceding year. The relative steep increase of the trade deficit from 2011 to 2012 is mainly explained by a substantially increased import bill for mineral fuels and vehicles.

Mineral exports - mainly diamonds, uranium and its ores - continue to be Namibia's **main export items**, with a combined export value of NAD 19.8 billion (EUR 1.9 billion) or close to 50% of all exports in 2012. The fishing sector contributed approximately NAD 5.7 billion (EUR 0.5 billion) to total exports. Manufactured exports - although recording an increase of 19.2% - remain minimal, with an export value of around NAD 2 billion (EUR 0.19 billion) in 2012.

Mineral fuels, vehicles, machinery as well as mechanical and electrical appliances account for approximately 40% of all imports. Other important import products are food and beverages, ships and boats, iron and steel articles as well as pharmaceutical and chemical products.

Namibia's total **trade volume** with the rest of the world is almost EUR 10 billion¹³. 5.7 billion of this accounts for imports, which renders Namibia's trade balance negative. Namibia's **trade balance** with the EU is, however, positive with more than 30% of its exports going to the European Union and only 5% of its imports coming from the European Union.

Negotiations on the **Economic Partnership Agreement** with the SADC EPA Group concluded in July 2014, when the following countries initialled the text: Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. This guarantees **Namibia's uninterrupted duty and quota free access to the EU market** and reduces considerably trade balance risks and loss of foreign exchange earnings. The EPA is carefully designed to be compatible with the operation of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), in particular fully harmonising its import trade regime. There will be a single external tariff schedule and quota arrangements applied to imports from the EU.

Namibia follows policies to increase the share of secondary sector industries in order to diversify its economy, to reduce the country's dependency on the production and export of raw materials and to increase employment opportunities.

¹³ Annual Trade Statistics Bulletin 2012, issued by the Namibia Statistics Agency

Appendix A to Annex 1: MDG Status at a glance - 2013

GOALS AND INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS	TARGET (2015)	TARGET/ GOAL ACHIEVABLE?
MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER				
Halve the proportion of individuals classified as poor (consumption expenditure on food and non-food items of N\$377.96 per adult equivalent per month)	69.3% (1993/94)	28.7% (2009/10)	34.7%	
Halve the proportion of individuals classified as severely poor (consumption expenditure on food and non-food items of N\$277.96 per adult equivalent per month)	58.9% (1993/94)	15.3% (2009/10)	29.5%	
Gini coefficient	0.7 (2003/04)	0.5971 (2009/10)	0.5	
Halve the poverty gap ratio (%) - Poor	37.7% (1993/94)	8.8% (2009/10)	4.5%	
Halve the poverty gap ratio (%) - Severely Poor	28.1% (1993/94)	4.2% (2009/10)	4.5%	
Employment to population ratio	43.1 (1997)	47.9 (2009/10)	-	No target set
Growth rate of GDP per person employed (N\$)				No target set
Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment	7.7 (1997)	10.9		No target set
GDP growth (p.a.)	3.6 (1993)	5 (2012)	6.3	
Double the share of poorest decile in national consumption	1.07 (2003/04)	2.4 (2009/10)	5 (MDG+)	
Children under five stunted, in % of all children under five	28.4% (1992)	29% (2006/07)	14.2%	
MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	89% (1992)	99.6% (2012)	100%	
Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach last grade of primary (survival to Grade 8) (%)	59% (1992)	86% (2012)	100%	
Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds, women and men (%)	76% (1991)	94% (2011)	100%	On target
MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN				
Ratio of females to males in:				
• Primary education (girls per 100 boys)	102 (1992)	96.4 (2012)	100	On target
• Secondary education (girls per 100 boys)	124 (1992)	112.3 (2012)	100	
• Tertiary education (females per 100 males)	162 (1992)	85.25 (2011)	100	
• Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years)	110 (1991)	103 (2011)	100	
• Pre-primary education (girls per 100 boys)	87.6 (2008)	101.2 (2012)	100	
Share of women in wage employment in the non- agricultural sector (%)	39 (1991) 49 (1997)	48 (LFS 2008) 35 (LFS 2012)	50	On target
Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament (%)	5.7 (1990-1995)	25.0 (2010-2013)	50	
MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)	56.6 (1992)	46 (2006/07)	19	
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)	83.2 (1992)	69 (2006/07)	28	
Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles	75.7 (1992)	78 (2006/07)	85	On target
MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Maternal health				
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths in 100 000 live births)	225 (1992)	449 (2006/07)	56	
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68 (1992)	94.6 (2006/07)	95	
Universal access to reproductive health				
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	23 (1992)	46.6 (2006/07)	100	
Adolescent birth rate reduced by 100%	2 (1992)	15 (2006/07)	0	
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) (%)	56 (1992)	72 (2006/07)	100	
Unmet need for family planning (zero % unmet need)	24 (1992)	7(2006/07)	0	On target

MDG 6: COMBAT HIV AND AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES				
HIV and AIDS				
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)	8.2% (2006)	8.9% (2012)	5%	
Condom use at last high-risk sex for 15-49 years age group				
Women (%)	-	62.1% (2006/07)	85%	Lack of data
Men (%)	-	78.4% (2006)	90%	Lack of data
Alternative indicator Condom use with non-cohabiting partner (15-49 years)				
Women (%)	51% (2000)	62.1% (2006/07)	n/a	No target set
Men (%)	66% (2000)	78.4 (2006/07)	n/a	No target set
Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS				
Women (%)	38.9% (2000)	64.9% (2006)	90%	On target
Men (%)	50.7% (2000)	61.9% (2006)	90%	
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	0.92(2000)	1.02 (2006)	0	
Proportion of population (adults and children) with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV drugs (%)				
Adults (%)	56% (2006/07)	81.5% (2011)	100%	On target
Children (%)	88% (2006/07)	83.9% (2011)	95%	
MALARIA				
Malaria mortality per 100 000 population	31 (1996)	0.4 (2012)	Halt and begin to reverse	On target
Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	10% (2000)	34% (2009)	Universal coverage by 2010	
Incidence of Malaria in 1 000 population	207 (1996)	1.4 (2012)	Halt and begin to reverse	
TUBERCULOSIS				
TB cases notified per 100 000 population	657 (1997)	545 (2011)	<300	
% TB cases treated successfully	58 (1996)	85 (2010)	85	
Death rates (%) associated with TB	7 (2000)	4 (2010)	<5	
MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Areas protected to maintain biological diversity as percentage of all land				
State protected areas	12.5% (1995)	18.3% (2011)	20.0%	On track
Communal conservancies	0.0% (1995)	19.4% (2013)	15.0%	
Freehold land conservancies	5.0% (1990)	6.0% (2012)	10.0%	
Community forests	0.0% (2003)	4.0% (2012)	5.0%	On track
Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (%)				
Urban	99% (2003)	99% (2010)	100%	
Rural	78% (2003)	90% (2010)	87%	
Proportion of households with access to basic sanitation (%)				
Urban	59% (2003)	57% (2010)	98%	
Rural	14% (2003)	17% (2010)	65%	
MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT				
Official development assistance to Namibia (US\$ per capita)	89(1990)	131 (2011)	90	
Internet users, percent of population	15% (2010)	36% (2013)	20%	
Cell phone subscribers, percent of population	31% (2006)	115% (2013)	61%	
Telephone lines, percent of households	6.8% (2006)	8.1% (2013)	8%	

Annex 2 - Donor matrix

Indicative Sector Allocations in Support of NDP4 in Million Euro									
		EU	Germany	Finland	France	Portugal	Spain	UK	Total
Basic Enablers	Institutional Environment		46.0						46.0
	Education and Skills	36.0	22.6		0.9	0.8	0.2		60.5
	Public Infrastructure		61.0						61.0
Economic Priorities	Agriculture	20.0	17.0						37.0
	Tourism		12.0					0.1	12.1
Cross Cutting	Capacity Enhancement	6.0	4.0	6.0					16.0
	Civil Society	6.0		6.0					12.0
	HIV/Aids Prevention		3.0						3.0
Total		68.0	165.6	12.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	247.6

Under the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) an amount of USD 79.5 Million has been allocated for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18. This is in support of Health, Education, and institutional strengthening.

Financial support from the US Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is coming to an end in September 2014. Over the last 5 years the MCA provided USD 304 Million to Namibia in support of the tourism, agriculture and education sectors.

The United States President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR) provided approximately USD 30 million to Namibia over the last 3 years. Support is scheduled to continue until 2015/16

Annex 3 - Sector intervention framework and performance indicators

(Where not already identified), baseline will be included in Action documents at the latest

Sector 1	Education	
Specific Objective 1:	To improve equitable access and quality in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Pre-Primary Education (PPE) sub-sectors.	
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>
R1.1 Increased equitable access to ECD and Pre-Primary education facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children enrolled in Government supported ECD centres (from 35,000 in 2013 to 42,000 in 2017) • Number of children enrolled in pre-primary classes (from 17,572 in 2012 to 31,970 in 2017) 	EMIS
R1.2 Increased quality of teaching in Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Pre-Primary Education (PPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ECD educators and PPE teachers trained and certified by institutions accredited by the Namibia Qualifications Authority (NQA). • Decreased repetition rate in Grade 1 (from 20.3% in 2012 to 12.5% in 2017) 	EMIS
R1.3 Improved management and institutional frameworks for ECD and PPE in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation status of frameworks for ECD and PPE <p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised Education Act is adopted. - Education Policy, including ECD and PPE, is implemented. 	Government Gazette and reports by MoE

Specific Objective 2:	To increase equitable access to and completion of quality Vocational Education and Training.	
R2.1 Increased access to and completion of Vocational Education and Training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment rate in VET programs (from 11,515 in 2013 to 24,944 in 2017) • Number of VET graduates (from 5,486 in 2013 to 19,200 in 2017) 	EMIS
R2.2 Increased quality of vocational education and training that provides labour market-oriented skills and competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trained and certified teachers: target to be defined • Implementation status of the NTA Strategy 2013-2017: Milestones to be defined with NTA • Number of competency based curricula revised or developed (new emerging professions): target to be defined 	EMIS
Sector 2:	Agriculture	
Specific Objective 1:	A strengthened livestock value chain in communal areas of Namibia will improve livelihoods and employment opportunities for primary producers and other actors in the chain	
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>
R1.1 Improved Veterinary Services will provide access to animal health services for communal producers and be in support of the elevation of the veterinary status of the NCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance rate with animal identification and traceability requirements estimated for the NCA (at 55% in 2012 will have increased to 98% in 2017) • Number of regions certified free of Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) (from 0 in 2013, 7 by 2017) 	MAWF – Directorate of Veterinary Services NAMLITS database

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regions certified free of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) (from 0 in 2013 to 8 by 2017) 	
R1.2 Domestic and foreign markets for chilled meat and value added products explored, linked and market information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of livestock marketed through official marketing channels in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA) (from average of 9.000 in 2012 to 27.000 in 2017) 	Records Meat Board of Namibia - MAWF
R1.3 Communities are enabled to engage in market driven livestock production through support for productive- and market investments in a context of sustainable rangeland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off take rate in the NCA increased (from 3% in 2012 to 6% in 2017) Rangeland restored/protected as per the criteria defined in the National Rangeland Policy allow carrying capacity from 1 Large stock unit (LSU) per 20-30Ha in 2012 to 1 LSU per 15Ha in 2017 	Records Meat Board – Meat processing Industry – MAWF/NAMLITS National Housing and Income Survey – Agricultural census
Specific Objective 2:	Support for entrepreneurship will stimulate engagement in value chains and private sector employment	
<u>Expected Results</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>
R2.1 Business advisory services enhance capacity and entrepreneurship, in particular of start-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional businesses becoming active in rural value chains (baseline and target to be identified during project identification) 	Ministry of Trade and Industry

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

Annex 4 - Indicative timetables for commitment and disbursement of funds

Indicative timetable for commitments - All figures in Million Euro	Indicative allocations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sector 1 - Education and Skills	36.00							
SPSP Education - Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education			27.00					
Vocational Education and Training			9.00					
Sector 2 - Agriculture	20.00							
Rural value chain development				20.00				
Other Measures	6.00							
CSO Support				6.00				
Support Measures	6.00							
TCF			1.50					
NAO support			4.50					
Total Commitments	68.00	0.00	42.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicative timetable for disbursements - All figures in Million Euro	Indicative disbursements	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sector 1 - Education and Skills								
SPSP Education - Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education	27.00			9.00	9.00	9.00		
Vocational Education and Training	9.00			2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	
Sector 2 - Agriculture								
Rural value chain development	20.00				4.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
Other Measures								
CSO Support	6.00				1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Support Measures								
TCF	1.50			0.20	0.30	0.70	0.30	
NAO support	4.50			1.00	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.25
Total Disbursements	68.00	0.00	0.00	12.20	18.55	20.95	10.05	6.25

Annex 5 - List of acronyms

CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
COSDEC	Community Skills Development Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDF	European Development Fund
EGRA	Early Grade Reading Assessment
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPA	European Partnership Agreement
ETSIP	Education and Training Sector Improvement Programme
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LSU	Large Stock Unit
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGE CW	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
MoE	Ministry of Education
NAD	Namibian Dollar
NAMLITS	Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NCA	Northern Communal Areas
NDP4	National Development Plan 4
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NPC	National Planning Commission
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (United States)
PoN	Polytechnic of Namibia
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
PPE	Pre-Primary Education
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility
UMIC	Upper Middle Income Country
UN	United Nations
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
US	United States

USD	United States Dollar
VETMIS	Vocational Educational Training Management Information System
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
VET	Vocational Education and Training