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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 in favour of the Republic of Namibia to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for "Enhancing Participatory Democracy in Namibia" (EPDN)

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	"Enhancing Participatory Democracy in Namibia" (EPDN) CRIS number NA/FED/038-484 Financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Namibia. The action shall be carried out at the following location: nationwide.			
3. Programming document	11 th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 and Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia 2014-16/17			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Government and Civil Society	DEV. Aid: YES ¹		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 6 625 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 6 000 000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 625 000.			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Indirect management with the Government of the Republic of Namibia			
7. DAC code(s)	150 - Government and Civil Society			
b) Main delivery channel	b) Project approach			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

	governance			
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Not Applicable			
10. SDGs	Main SDG Goal 16 and Secondary SDG Goals 1, 4, 6.			

SUMMARY

Greater progress in the achievement of national development goals requires mutually-reinforcing efforts of the Government, the bi-cameral Parliament and the citizenry through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). This requires more effective interaction between these stakeholders. Strengthening the oversight function of Parliament and the capacity of CSOs to provide effective support to the Government in the implementation and monitoring of public policies are important components of such improved interaction, but improving interaction mechanisms themselves between Parliament, the Government and Civil Society is an equally important challenge that is to be met in the years ahead.

The **overall objective** (OO) is to contribute to the achievement of national development goals for education and skills and rural development.

The **specific objective** (SO) is to enhanced participatory democracy in Namibia.

The **outputs** (O) envisaged under the programme are:

1. CSOs have increased capacity to interact and cooperate with Parliament in the national development process.
2. CSOs involvement in policy implementation in the education and skills and in the rural development sectors delivers improved outputs.

This programme contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Goal 16 and secondarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goals 1, 4, 6.

This document has been prepared jointly by the National Planning Commission in its role as National Authorising Office (NAO) and the Delegation of the European Union. Key stakeholders have been involved in the preparation of the action, including Parliament and relevant line

Ministries. Relevant CSOs have been consulted and EU Member States have been informed about this programme.

1. CONTEXT

1.1. Sector/Country

Namibia is classified by the World Bank as an upper middle-income country with a Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of USD 5 630². However, this figure hides considerable disparities, as reflected by a Gini Coefficient of 0.61³. Despite poverty alleviation programmes, poverty and inequality remain prominent features of the Namibian society, especially in rural communal areas where most of Namibia's population resides. The gap between rural and urban incomes fuels migration to the country's capital city and major towns, which in turn increases urban poverty. Faster progress in the achievement of national development goals will require mutually-reinforcing efforts of the Government, the bi-cameral Parliament and the citizenry through CSOs. This requires more effective interaction and cooperation between these stakeholders and strengthening the oversight function of Parliament and the capacity of CSOs to provide effective support to the Government in the implementation and monitoring of public policies. Since independence in 1990, Civil Society and CSOs have grown substantially. Whilst the total number of registered CSOs in Namibia is approximately 570⁴, many are small or inactive. The number of national-level CSOs with active and sustained programs, full-time staff, and functional organisations is estimated to number only about 20 to 40. Furthermore this number is decreasing due to lack of funding. Many of these CSOs lack proper project and financial management skills, relying on the capacity of a few individuals whose departures could leave organisations severely weakened. Most CSOs are service-oriented and involved in development related activities in areas such as education, health, environment and Rural Development. Only a handful of CSOs in Namibia are active in the field of advocacy and public accountability, carrying out independent surveys, monitoring and reporting on public policies and actions. Structurally, there are various opportunities for interaction between CSOs and elected leaders but in reality the involvement of CSOs in policy formulation in Namibia is quite limited. There is, however, informal and mostly ad-hoc collaboration on policy formulation and implementation between line ministries and some CSOs.

1.1.1. Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Namibian development policies:

Namibian Vision 2030 establishes a long-term planning system for Namibia. It offers a systematic process for developing and implementing consistent long-term development strategies, based on the active participation of all stakeholders at each stage of the process, and linking long-term perspectives to existing medium and short-term planning tools. One of the major principles upon which Vision 2030 is based is "partnerships" between Government, communities and Civil Society, partnership between different branches of Government, with the private sector, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and the

² 2014 World Bank Data - <http://data.worldbank.org/country/namibia>

³ 2014 UNDP - Human Development Index

⁴ 2014 Civil Society Foundation of Namibia – Action for a Fairer Society

international community, partnership between urban and rural societies and, ultimately between all members of the Namibian society.

The five-year **National Development Plans (NDPs)** are the primary implementation tools for Vision 2030. The NDP4 (2012/3-2016/7) sets out three over-arching goals for the country, namely higher economic growth, job creation and increased income equality. NDP4, despite making no specific references to Civil Society and CSOs, recognises the importance of partnerships. Despite the efforts to fast track implementation and to improve monitoring and evaluation, there are still some priority areas facing challenges. If lessons are to be learned for the formulation and implementation of NDP5, these include the need for participatory engagement to ensure buy-in and commitment from stakeholders; the need to enhance structural consultation to ensure ownership; the need to address developmental imbalances among the regions as well as focussing on Rural Development and transform rural areas from being subsistence economies. In comparison with NDP4, the White Paper on Drafting the Fifth National Development Plan - NDP5⁵ acknowledges the need for a coalition between state, private sector and Civil Society and the comparative advantage of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in activities related to poverty reduction and understanding the needs of the poor. A coalition with NGOs is seen as helping to free them from other agencies such as those of 'donor countries and foreign assistance priorities and prevent them from becoming forces of destabilisation'.

The **Harambee Plan for Prosperity (HPP)** of April 2016 is a targeted action plan to accelerate development by targeting bottlenecks, removing implementation challenges and accelerating development in clearly defined priority areas with greater urgency. Key stakeholders such as CSOs, communities, farmers, workers unions, media, the business community and the youth, were involved in consultations for the preparation of this plan. The HPP is aligned to the budget provisions of Government.

The Government of Namibia launched the **Civic Organisations Partnership Policy (COPP)** in June 2006, which aimed at creating a clear policy framework for co-operation between Government and Civil Society. The policy calls for an improved environment for public-private partnerships, closing the gap between Government and the people and strengthening the capacity of Civil Society. The policy has four objectives: a) to create a greater commitment for civic participation through the promotion and encouragement of active citizenship; b) to enhance the environment for civic participation and partnership; c) to bring the Government closer to the people and create partnership opportunities and d) to enhance the capacity of partners to enter into partnerships and jointly respond to development challenges and opportunities in an efficient, effective and sustainable fashion. The National Planning Commission (NPC) is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the policy. To date the credibility of the COPP with CSOs has been undermined by the non-implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the NGO Umbrella Organisation (NANGOF Trust) and suspicion/resistance from some CSOs to voluntary registration as per the formal partnership registration system included in the COPP, which is seen as a control mechanism. The COPP is likely to require revision and this action will provide support as one of the activities under result area 1.

The Parliament of Namibia as part of its mandate of enhancing public understanding of the Parliamentary process and increasing public participation in the law-making process designed the **Parliament Outreach Programme**, which includes two types of outreach programs to achieve

⁵ Page 9: White Paper on Drafting the Fifth National Development Plan-NDP5: *Big Push Towards Prosperity* Republic of Namibia, Office of the President, National Planning Commission (undated but presented by NPC to Development Partners on 24/05/2016).

its objectives: a) “Taking Parliament to the People” and b) Civic Education, “Imparting Parliamentary Knowledge”. In practise, the Parliament has not been able to effectively implement the Outreach Programme and has requested external support to launch the exercise. This action will provide support as one of the activities under result area 4.

Concerning the policies related to the sectors to which the programme will dedicate particular attention: **The Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Education 2012-2017** provides an implementation framework and identifies the strategic interventions necessary to improve the education system. This programme will target three of the five strategic priorities: a) Teaching and learning; b) Leadership and management; c) Stakeholders' relations. Given the focus of SDG 4 on quality, all education programmes and future strategies will focus on quality of education. This action will provide support in this area by providing funding to and increasing capacity of CSOs working in this sector. This will contribute to result area 3.

The Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002 is the guiding law that allows for every Namibian citizen to register existing and new communal land rights in order to acquire tenure security over the given piece of land, so as to promote economic growth and reduce income inequalities and poverty. There have been considerable achievements in communal land reform, including putting in place a unique Namibian Communal Land Administration System and capacitating key stakeholders, such as the Communal Land Boards and Traditional Authorities. This action will provide support mainly to farmers, farmers' associations and unions by providing funding and increasing their capacities, contributing to result area 3.

The Water Supply & Sanitation policy (2018) and the National Sanitation Strategy (NSS) 2010-2015 have ensured that most households in urban areas (98%) have access to an improved water source, compared to 76% in rural areas. However, available data suggest that sanitation coverage has remained almost stagnant over the past five years, in terms of both availability and quality of sanitation infrastructure and services, meaning that Namibia did not meet the Millennium Development Goal's 7c target on improving access to sanitation facilities. The proportion of rural households with proper toilet facility has only marginally improved over the last years, while access by urban population has actually decreased. This action will provide support in this area by providing funding to and increasing capacity of CSOs working in this sector. This will contribute to result area 3.

The **National Policy on Community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) 2016** provides a framework that promotes the wise and sustainable use of natural resources on state land outside protected areas as well as the promotion of integrated land and natural resource planning and decision making that considers the most appropriate land uses based on land capability, optimum economic return, environmental and human needs. Whilst 82 conservancies and 32 community forest have been established, a number of challenges could undermine the long-term viability of conservancies and community forests. In February 2016, the Namibia National CBNRM Sustainability Strategy was formulated to guide the strategic alignment and financing of the CBNRM programme. Support for the implementation of the programme and sustainability strategy will be provided with this action by providing funding to and increasing capacity of CSOs working in this sector. This will contribute to result area 3. This support is in line with the EU framework on biodiversity and ecosystems.

EU Strategies for Namibia:

In response to requests from the Government of Namibia, the priority areas identified for support by EU development partners have been included in the **Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia 2014-16/17**. They are drawn from among NDP4's priority sectors and basic enablers.

The EU will address the economic priorities of education and skills and Rural Development and will support capacity development and the specific role of Civil Society in strengthening democracy. The **National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020** includes indicative financial resources amounting to EUR 68 000 000 and focuses on two focal sectors, Education and Skills and Rural Development. The NIP also includes support to capacity development, Civil Society and Parliament. The **EU-Namibia Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society 2014-2017**, adopted in April 2015 by the EU Heads of Mission, identified 3 pillars for EU support: a) Enabling environment for CSOs, b) Meaningful participation in policy development, and c) Strengthened capacity of CSOs. Support for these pillars in the two focal sectors will be provided with this action.

1.1.2. Stakeholder analysis

The final beneficiaries of the action are the citizens of Namibia, specifically those living in the communities where the activities funded under this action will take place. These will include vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities living in some of the most disadvantaged regions in Namibia. The direct beneficiaries and stakeholders of the programme are:

Civil Society Organisations: CSOs, umbrellas and networks working in the sectors targeted by this programme have been identified as potential beneficiaries with capacity to implement and deliver results:

(i) Life skills / (ii) Social accountability and school governance: a limited number of NGOs, sometimes under the coordination of UN agencies, are working in this sector. Some of these NGOs have experience in working with the Ministry of Education and with the Ministry of Health in these areas and others have benefited from EU grants in the past. All the NGOs interviewed have proved to have technical capacity and expertise in this area. (iii) Land reform/development: the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) is a national federation of regional farmers with twelve affiliated regional farmers associations. They work closely with the Ministry of Land and Resettlement, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Poverty and National Planning Commission. It is the largest association of communal land farmers in the country. They have received direct EU support in the past and are currently in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on an EU funded project. They have also received Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) funding, among others; (iv) Water & Sanitation: there is a Water & Sanitation forum composed by representatives from Government, Development Partners and NGOs. Some of these NGOs have worked with the Government, have benefited from EU grants and have proved to have technical capacity and expertise in this area; (v) Natural Resources: the Namibian Association of Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (NACSO) is an association comprising 9 NGOs and the University of Namibia. This association and its members work in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment. Some of the NACSO members have benefited from EU grants and have proved to have the technical capacity required to work in this area. Despite overall technical capacity, CSOs suffer from the following constraints that compromise their credibility and capacity to effectively interact and cooperate with Government and Parliament: (i) Lack of a clear mission or mandate; (ii) Poor understanding of the role of governing boards and lack of clarity regarding accountability; (iii) Weak Civil Society interest aggregation; (iv) Difficulties to find and retain qualified staff; (v) Weaknesses in financial management. A more detailed mapping study and capacity needs assessment of the CSOs

operating in these sectors will be undertaken in the programme implementation phase in order to align the capacity development plan to the needs of the beneficiaries.

Parliament: A key actor in the democratic decision-making process and the only actor directly invested with the authority of the people of Namibia by elections. The National Assembly is the primary legislative body, with the National Council playing more of an advisory role. In order to exercise their oversight function several Standing committees have been set up in each chamber to review legislation, investigate conditions, gain input from society, and examine public and private sector performance. The Parliamentary Standing Committees that would be directly involved in this programme are those with an oversight function, i.e. (i) Public Accounts; (ii) Constitutional and Legal Affairs; (iii) Gender Equality, Social Development and Family Affairs; (iv) Information, Communication, Technology and Innovation; (v) International Office under the Speakers Division; (vi) Human Resources and Community Development, (vii) Namibia Conservation Parliamentary Caucus; (viii) Natural Resources.

Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Ministry of Land and Resettlement (MLR), Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD): The relevant line ministries will be involved in the programme by contributing to the preparation of the guidelines for the Call for Proposals, participating in the evaluation of the Call for Proposals, and participating in the governance structures of the programme. This will ensure complementarity with other programmes, ownership and effective implementation of this programme.

Regional, Local, Traditional Authorities: in their role of policy makers at the regional and local levels, working in complementarity with Civil Society in the development of communities and with Government in the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies.

National Planning Commission (NPC) / National Authorising Office (NAO): NPC is primarily responsible for developing and monitoring National Development Plans. Under the Civic Organisations Partnership, a Help Desk for CSOs was established within the NPC, however, since its creation, the interaction with Civil Society has been limited. In its role as NAO, it is the Contracting Authority for the 10th EDF Namibia Civil Society Support Programme (NCSSP) and the Parliamentary Support Programme (PSP) and will be the contracting authority for the 11th EDF Civil Society Support Programme.

1.1.3. Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia contains a number of provisions that guarantee the space for CSOs to operate. In principle CSOs can be legally constituted, operate freely and express themselves openly. However, in practise there is insufficient trust and cooperation between Civil Society/Government/Parliament to interact and coordinate efforts to achieve national development goals. The main reasons and priority areas for support under this programme are:

Insufficient implementation of the Civic Organisations Partnership Policy (COPP): The implementation of the COPP has been undermined by the resistance of some CSOs to formally register with Government to partner in the implementation of public programmes and the failure to execute a MoU between NPC and the CSOs Umbrella, NANGOFT Trust, which would enable the allocation of funds to CSOs to implement public actions. This situation could be improved by revising and fostering the implementation of the COPP. In the revision of the COPP special attention will be paid to mainstreaming gender and establishing a stakeholders' forum with representatives of Civil Society/Government/Parliament for improved coordination and interaction in the national development process.

Limited capacity of CSOs/Parliament/Government to interact and cooperate in the national development process: (i) insufficient capacity of CSOs to engage with Government/Parliament; (ii) absence of capacity development / needs assessments for relevant CSOs/Parliament/Government in this area; (iii) insufficient knowledge and capacity of CSOs/Parliament on their oversight role; (iv) insufficient knowledge and capacity on the budget process, public finance, national and development budget, value-for money audit and gender budgeting; and (v) insufficient knowledge and capacity of CSOs on Project Cycle Management and accountability.

Limited participation of Civil Society in the law-making process and of Parliament/Civil Society in policy monitoring: (i) insufficient oversight by Parliament over the national development agenda; (ii) insufficient involvement of Civil Society, with special attention to women and minorities, in the budget development process and its publication/dissemination at national and regional levels (iii) insufficient cultivation of young leaders; (iv) insufficient involvement of rural women in policy dialogue. Sector specific problems are: 1) Rural Development: (v) inability to undertake a national water and sanitation stewardship and sustainable wildlife management campaign; 2) Education and Skills: (iv) inability to ensure gender equality, tackle gender-based and domestic violence; (vi) ineffective oversight of the enforcement of community and school disaster management; (vii) ineffective oversight of the quality of education and child nutrition; (viii) ineffective oversight of sexually productive health and rights, reduction of teenage pregnancies and child marriages.

Limited engagement of CSOs in public policy and programme implementation and monitoring in the focal sector of Education and Skills: the main problems to be addressed are how to enhance the contribution of CSOs in the implementation of Life Skills programmes, social accountability and schools governance at regional and local levels. The (sub) problems in relation to **Life Skills** are: (i) insufficient quality training manuals and learning and training materials for comprehensive sexual education, gender equality, gender-based violence education, environmental awareness; (ii) inadequate training of teachers in the areas of comprehensive sexual education, gender equality, gender-based violence, environmental awareness; (iii) insufficient evidence based advocacy for the institutionalisation of Life Skills subjects in the teachers' career; (iv) insufficient implementation of Life Skills programmes for out of school children in the most disadvantaged regions. The (sub) problems in relation to **social accountability and schools governance** are (i) limited development and application of social accountability tools with school communities within the overall framework of the National Education Standards; (ii) limited capacity of regional and national education officers in respect of social mobilisation activities, promoting the right to education, monitoring educational performance and social accountability tools; (iii) weak capacity of principals, teachers, school boards, parents, traditional authorities and other interested community members for social mobilisation, implement a rights-based approach education, monitor educational performance, and the development and use of social accountability tools; (iv) insufficient development and dissemination of educational materials to support social mobilisation and public information on children's rights, civic responsibility and of education purposes, policies and practices; and (v) insufficient documentation of the process including challenges, opportunities and functioning linkages and sharing of results with relevant stakeholders.

Limited engagement of CSOs in public policy and programme implementation and monitoring in the focal sector of Rural Development: the main problem in relation to **Land Reform/development** is insufficient quality and level of participation at regional and local levels

of cooperatives, farmers associations and farmers unions to accelerate the implementation of the Land Reform and land development in the communal areas. The (sub) problems in this area are (i) insufficient awareness within farmers' communities of the advantages of being engaged in the communal land reform process, (ii) insufficient capacity of local farmers' communities to comply with legal requirement for obtaining the leasehold of communal land. The main problems in relation to **Water and Sanitation** are (i) the quality and level of participation of CSOs and CBOs to improve the implementation of the Government's Water Supply & Sanitation (WATSAN) public policies and programmes at regional and local levels; (ii) ineffective monitoring of the progress in water and sanitation strategies by central and regional authorities; (iii) ineffective implementation of the communication strategy for eliminating open defecation in Namibia; (iv) inappropriate design and implementation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) approach for Namibia; (v) insufficient capacity of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in assisting beneficiaries' communities in the management and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. The main problem in relation to **community-based natural resource management** is the lack of capacity of CSOs to improve the implementation of the community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programme. The (sub) problems in this area are (i) Weak organisational capacity of the umbrella organisation NACSO and its working groups; (ii) insufficient governance capacity of the conservancies; (iii) insufficient promotion and enhancement of the role of women in conservancies governance structures; (iv) ineffective implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP); (v) lack of co-funding agreements with conservancies to improve their financial sustainability.

1.2. Other areas of assessment

Not applicable.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Lack of political will of Parliament/ Government to engage with Civil Society and vice-versa.	M	Policy dialogue with Parliament and Government. Promotion of inclusive dialogue on all development areas, starting with the focal sectors: Education-Skills and Rural Development. Build upon achievements of 10 th EDF Parliamentary Support Programme. Technical Assistance (TA) support integrated into programme design.
Mistrust and suspicion clouds relations between Civil Society and Parliament/Government.	L-M	Regular, open and transparent dialogue to build trust and identify common ground for collaboration.
Lack of capacity of CSOs/CSOs-Umbrellas to engage with Parliament/Government.	M	Identify capacity development needs and provide training in these areas within this programme.

Targeted CSOs can absorb the funding and capacity building support envisaged in the design of the programme.	L-M	Capacity assessment of target CSOs will be carried out prior to the design of the Call for Proposals.
Targeted CSOs have the capacity to access and effectively implement grant actions in line with the respective regulations.	L-M	Orientation and training courses on the eligibility criteria and application process will be carried out prior to the launch of the Call for Proposals.
Insufficient capacity on the part of NPC to coordinate the implementation of the programme	L-M	TA support via Project Support Unit based in NPC. TA support to NPC in role of NAO.
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/Parliament continues to facilitate supportive environment for CSOs in Namibia. • The Government will advocate for budgetary provisions for the implementation of the COPP. • The Parliament will advocate for budgetary provisions for the implementation of the Outreach Programme. • Government/Parliament are open and responsive to involvement of Civil Society in policy dialogue, implementation and monitoring at national levels and regional levels. • Critical mass of CSOs is willing and able to engage with Government/Parliament. • Government/CSOs/Development Partners are willing to establish and participate in Coordination Forum in the sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development. • All stakeholders have/will acquire the capacity and commitment to interact and cooperate in the national development process during and beyond the implementation period of the programme. 		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1. Lessons learnt

The implementation of the 10th EDF Namibia Civil Society Support Programme (NCSSP) ended in May 2016 and the Parliamentary Support Programme (PSP) will end in November 2016. Final evaluations of both programmes are foreseen but dates are not confirmed yet. However, the NCSSP mid-term review (December 2014), the results-oriented monitoring (ROM) for both programmes (July 2015), the EU-Namibia Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society (April 2015) and its 2015 implementation report (December 2015) have already captured important lessons.

The 10th NCSSP and the PSP were found highly relevant to Namibian National Development Plan (NDP4). Future support to Civil Society must ensure that CSOs in rural areas and without easy access to communication technologies and with capacity constraints are reached. Efforts must be made to ensure that these organisations are strengthened and engaged in development dialogue. Due to capacity constraints it has been generally difficult to award small grants to smaller and community based organisations. Some possible solutions are to a) increase both the overall limit and time frame of the grants, b) encourage partnerships between larger CSO applicants and smaller community based organisations, c) design and implement a capacity

development programme for CSOs, including proposal writing, project cycle management, financial management and reporting.

The implementation modality for the NCSSP (two direct grant awards and a service contract) did not result in sufficient ownership, cooperation and coordination with the National Planning Commission. The mid-term review identified limited progress in the component implemented by the NANGOF Trust due mainly to weak project cycle management capacity, including weak financial management. The evaluation report recommended to revise the project and to increase the regularity of monitoring meetings but also recommended to revise the organisational structure of NANGOF and to strengthen the human resources capacity in project cycle management. Despite initial efforts to revise the project and recruit adequate staff, structural, management and financial problems impeded NANGOF to restructure and achieve the objectives and results envisaged. With regard to CSFN, the evaluation concluded that they were in the right track to achieve the objectives, however, it highlighted that the independence of CSFN from EU funding was not yet ensured posing a significant challenge for the organisational and operational sustainability of CSFN after the programme. Despite the good implementation rate, financial management problems become apparent causing difficulties in the final phase of project implementation. Regarding Finnish Consulting Group (FCG), the conclusions of the evaluation were positive for the technical assistance provided, mainly to CSFN, and for the management of the small grants under the PE. According to a meta-analysis conducted by FCG, the grants reached over 66 000 of some of the most vulnerable people living in some of the remotest parts of the country.

The implementation modality chosen to support the Parliament was found to be adequate (service contract for technical assistance). Overall the PSP is on track to achieve its objectives and results, however, the activity that has proved to be more challenging to implement has been the one related to the interaction between Parliament and Civil Society. The PSP should be viewed as the beginning of a longer-term association with Parliament. Additional support would be needed to strengthen Standing Committees' oversight function and its interaction with Civil Society.

The support provided under the 10th EDF to the Education and Skills sector, specifically to social accountability and school governance, was implemented as a pilot in some regions and even if the final evaluation has not been undertaken yet there is positive feedback from the Ministry of Education, key stakeholders and beneficiaries on the need to replicate the programme in other regions. The support provided on water and sanitation has proved to be very relevant but further efforts are needed to reach the global goals on sanitation. In this regard a cultural change is needed and therefore it would be important to support a national information campaign that reaches communities in all regions to achieve a behavioural change on the use of sanitation facilities.

3.2. Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The support in the **Education** sector, specifically the support to the Life Skills Programme, will be complementary to the 11th EDF "Education Sector Reform Contract" (ESRC) that will support the Government to improve cognitive, linguistic, social and emotional development of all the children entering primary education and the "Support to Vocational Education and Training" which overall objective is to contribute to a well-educated and skilled society in Namibia that plays an active role in the social and economic development of the country. The programme will try to find synergies with other projects funded under European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (**EIDHR**), where projects, to be signed before the end of 2017, will have a strong gender focus, in line with the areas to be supporter under the Life Skills programme on gender

equality and gender based violence. The support to **Rural Development**, specifically the support to the implementation of the Land Reform and land development, will be complementary to the 10th EDF "Communal Land Development Project" which main objective is to enhance sustainable land management practices and to improve productivity and market-orientation, including formalisation of land rights, the development of integrated regional land use plans, the development of infrastructure on communal farms as well as improved access to advisory farming services. It will also be complementary to the 11th EDF "Livestock Support Programme" which overall objective is to promote the entrepreneurship and enhance the livelihood of northern communal areas livestock farming communities in a sustainable way. The programme will try to find synergies with other projects funded under the **CSO-LA thematic programme**, specifically the project "Action to becoming a credible CSO in Namibian Communities" which implementation has started in April 2016. The grant contracts under the 10th EDF Climate Change Programme will be complementary to the projects to be support under the Community-based Natural Resources Management component.

The sectors and areas covered by this programme are fully aligned with the **Joint EU Response Strategy for Namibia 2014-16/17** as the support to Civil Society will include capacity development and a specific focus on the EU focal sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development. The programme will also support the three pillars of the EU Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society 2014-2017, namely a) To enhance efforts to promote a conducive environment for CSOs in Namibia; b) meaningful participation in policy development and c) strengthened capacity of CSOs. During this period, Germany will continue supporting Civil Society through German foundations, church organisations and private actors as well as German CSOs that usually partner with Namibian counterparts. Finland will continue supporting joint development projects between Namibian and Finnish CSOs that contribute to the achievement of Namibia's development goals, including those in the areas of human rights, gender, democracy and good governance, green economy that creates employment and culture and development.

The **National Planning Commission** is responsible for monitoring the implementation of NDPs and coordinating ODA and is also the Contracting Authority for this programme. Therefore, NPC will also ensure complementarity and avoid duplication with other programmes and projects implemented in the sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development by the Government or by other development partners, through their role in the Programme Steering Committee and their execution of programme coordination and Programme Coordinator roles. The NAO will benefit from the 11th EDF NAO/NPC support programme which includes technical assistance to manage the implementation of EDF funded programmes and projects.

3.3. Cross-cutting issues

Overall the programme will directly address the cross-cutting issues of gender, environment & climate change and rights-based approach. Indirectly human rights and good governance are also addressed. **Gender:** Programme activities with a stronger gender dimension cut across all the components of the programme and include: mainstreaming of gender in manuals and training provided to CSOs/Parliament/Government; gender budgeting, life skills training related to gender equality and gender-based violence; enhancing the role of women in conservancies and community forests, ensuring the participation of women in policy dialogue mechanisms; support to the establishment and launch of the Rural Women's Parliament and ensuring women's participation in the governance structures of the programme. Where possible, gender disaggregated indicators will be identified. **Environment and climate change:** The support to Rural Development will promote human, economic and social rights through access to basic

services such as water, sanitation and hygiene and access to land. It will also promote a more sustainable use of natural resources that will enhance the resilience of rural households to drought and other climate change related events. The support to the Life skills programme will include training on environment awareness. **Rights-based approach:** The support to education and skills will promote human rights, particularly for women and children rights, and access to and accountability in education. Through the support to Education and Skills and Rural Development, priority will be given to reach the most vulnerable people in the most disadvantage regions. The requirement to mainstream these cross-cutting issues and to use the rights based approach will be included in the Guidelines for the Call for Proposals under the grant component and in the tender for Technical Assistance.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1. Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels" specifically to sub-goal 16.7. "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels" but also promotes progress towards:

- Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" specifically to sub-goal 1.4. "By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance";
- Goal 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" specifically to sub-goal 4.7. "By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development";
- Goal 6 "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" specifically to sub-goal 6.2. "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations".

This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

The **overall objective** (OO) is to contribute to the achievement of national development goals for education and skills and rural development.

The **specific objective** (SO) is to enhanced participatory democracy in Namibia.

The **outputs** (O) envisaged under the programme are:

1. CSOs have increased capacity to interact and cooperate with Parliament in the national development process.
2. CSOs involvement in policy implementation in the education and skills and in the rural development sectors delivers improved outputs.

4.2. Main activities

Indicative list of activities to achieve the outputs envisaged under the programme:

Activities to achieve Outputs 1 and 2

- Undertake a mapping study and capacity needs assessment of the CSOs operating in the sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development.
- Design and implement a Capacity Development Plan based on needs assessments for relevant CSOs/Parliament/Government involved in the programme.

Activities to achieve Output 1

- Improve dialogue and collaboration between Civil Society and Parliament, with special attention to women and minorities, on policy oversight at national and regional level, i.e.:
 - Develop oversight manual/handbook and provide training to CSOs/Parliament on their oversight role.
 - Support the establishment and implementation of Constituency Weeks to interact with the communities in the regions, to identify developmental issues of concern, to visit development projects.
 - Facilitate dialogue and collaboration between Civil Society and Parliament to oversee the implementation of public policies and programmes in the areas of Education and Skills (gender equality, gender-based violence, domestic violence, community and school disaster management, quality of education and child nutrition, sexual reproductive health and rights, teenage pregnancies, child marriages) and Rural Development (water and sanitation, wildlife management).
- Increase involvement of Civil Society, with special attention to women and minorities, in the budget development process at national and regional level through enhanced engagement with Parliament, i.e.:
 - Develop manuals and provide training to CSOs/Parliament on the budget process, public finance, national and development budget, value-for money audit and gender budgeting, among others, particular attention will be given to budgeting process in the two focal areas of education and Rural Development.
 - Support the organisation of pre-budget hearings in response to a Government's budget perspectives document.
 - Support the publication of the National Development Budget into simplified electronic version and disseminate it at national and regional levels.
- Enhance public awareness of and access to Parliamentary activities and policy debates, with special attention to youth, women and minorities, at national and regional level, i.e.:
 - Support the establishment and launch of the Young leaders' Parliament to enhance participation of the youth in the legislative process and in the work of Parliament to mentor them to become future leaders.
 - Support the establishment and launch of the Rural women's Parliament with males as partners to enhance public participation of men and women in the legislative process in rural areas.

Activities to achieve Output 2

- Assist Government in the revision and implementation of the Civic Organisations Partnership Policy, including the establishment and facilitation of the Government/CSOs/Development Partners Coordination Forum in the areas of Education and Skills and Rural Development, with participation of women/gender organisations.

- Develop manuals and provide training to CSOs on Project Cycle Management, including mainstreaming of gender, environment-climate change and right based approach.
- Implementation of Life Skills programmes at regional and local levels which contribute to the objectives set in Government's Life Skills Policy, with special attention to the areas of comprehensive sexual education, gender equality, gender-based violence, environmental awareness, by enhancing the participation and cooperation of CSOs at regional and local levels, i.e.:
 - Training of teachers in the areas of comprehensive sexual education, gender equality, gender-based violence, environmental awareness.
 - Inventory and development of training manuals and learning and training materials for comprehensive sexual education, gender equality, gender-based violence education, environmental awareness.
 - Evidence based advocacy for the institutionalisation of Life Skills subjects in the teachers' career.
 - Implementation of Life Skills programmes for out of school children in the most disadvantaged regions.
- Enhance social accountability and schools' governance by enhancing the participation and cooperation of CSOs at regional and local levels, i.e.:
 - Deliver training of school board members using the manual developed and approved by the Ministry of Education;
 - Develop social accountability and school governance tools within the overall framework of the National Education Standards;
 - Implementation of social mobilisation activities which promote better monitoring of educational performance in schools;
 - Awareness and information campaigns to principals, teachers, school boards' members, children, parents, traditional authorities and other interested community members on social accountability, the right to education, children's rights and the purpose of education policies and programmes.
 - Documentation of the tools, materials, campaigns, strategies, and other initiatives developed, including identification of challenges, opportunities and functioning linkages, in order to share results with all relevant stakeholders.
- Facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform and land development in the communal areas by enhancing participation at regional and local levels of cooperatives, farmers' associations and farmers' unions, i.e.:
 - Support to Civil Society in promoting awareness within farmers' communities, including women, of the advantages of being engaged in the communal land reform process.
 - Support to Civil Society in building the capacities of local farmers' communities, including women, to comply with legal requirement for obtaining the leasehold of communal land.
- Improve the implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Water, Supply & Sanitation (WATSAN) policies and programmes at regional and local levels as a conducive environment for Rural Development, by enhancing participation of CSOs, i.e.:
 - Support to the relevant central and regional authorities in monitoring the progress in water and sanitation strategies.

- Complement the Ministry’s efforts on the implementation of the communication strategy for eliminating open defecation in Namibia.
- Design and implement the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) approach/strategy for Namibia.
- Improve the capacity of CBOs in assisting beneficiaries’ communities in the management and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.
- Support to the implementation of the Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programme by strengthening the umbrella organisation NACSO, its members and the conservancies, i.e.:
 - Strengthen the organisational set up and capacity of NACSO.
 - Improve governance of the conservancies, including administrative and financial management systems, establishment of a system for improved transparency in the development of Conservancies and Community Forests (Cs/CFs), etc.
 - Promotion and enhancement of the role of women in Cs/CFs governance structures.
 - Strengthen the cooperation between CSOs and Ministry of Environment and Tourism, i.e. on the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
 - Support the development and establishment of co-funding agreements with Cs/CFs to improve their financial sustainability.
 - Support the development and launch of the Annual State of Community Conservation in Namibia.

4.3. Intervention logic

NDP4 recognises the importance of partnerships and therefore of ensuring a conducive environment for Civil Society to interact and engage with Parliament and the Government in the national development process. This programme is designed to support and strengthen this process through interaction and cooperation within a more enabling environment for Civil Society. It is based on the assumption that the Government and the Parliament continue to support a facilitative environment for CSOs in Namibia and will take concrete steps to implement the COPP and Parliament's Outreach Programme and that CSOs will respond to this opportunity.

The problem analysis indicates that the core problem to be addressed through EU support is the insufficient participation of civil society in policy and programme development, implementation and monitoring. The effects of this are (i) insufficient interaction between Civil Society and Parliament in the national development process and (ii) insufficient involvement of Civil Society in the implementation of public programmes in order to achieve national development goals.

In line with the assessment in the EU Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society, the priority areas of action to tackle these problems are: 1) enhancing efforts to promote a conducive environment for CSOs in partner countries; 2) promoting a meaningful and structured participation of CSOs in domestic policies of partner countries, in the EU programming cycle and in international processes; and 3) increasing local CSOs' capacity to perform their roles as independent development actors more effectively. These three priority areas included in the Roadmap will be addressed with this programme and will be captured in outputs 1 and 2. Priority areas 1) and 2) will be supported primarily through technical assistance and will contribute to the achievement of outputs 1 and 2, whilst priority area 3 will be supported through a call for proposals accompanied by appropriate training and orientation to be provided with technical assistance, and will contribute to output 2.

The programme will have a particular focus on the sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development. These sectors will allow alignment and complementarity with the other interventions under the National Indicative Programme. They will offer an entry point to tackle the main sectorial issues and societal implications in particular at the level of local communities. The final objective is to contribute to the achievement of national development goals for education and skills and rural development.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2. Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3. Implementation of the budget support component

Not applicable.

5.4. Implementation modalities

5.4.1. Indirect management with the partner country

This action with the objective of contributing to the achievement of national development goals set in the National Development Plans by enhancing participatory democracy in Namibia, may be implemented in indirect management with the Republic of Namibia in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323 according to the following modalities.

The partner country will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement and grant procedures. Payments are executed by the Commission.

In accordance with Article 190(2) (b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 36 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323 and Article 19c (1) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the partner country shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323, will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the partner country.

5.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1) (b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6. Indicative budget

Indicative Budget	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in EUR
5.4.1. Indirect management with the Republic of Namibia composed of	5 600 000	625 000
Tender for service contract (Results 1, 2) out of which	3 100 000	0
<i>5.11 Communication and Visibility</i>	<i>100 000</i>	<i>0</i>
Call for proposals for grant contracts on Education-Skills & Rural Development (4.2 Activities to achieve Output 2)	2 500 000	625 000
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 - Audit	200 000	0
Contingencies	200 000	0
Total	6 000 000	625 000

5.7. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The action will be implemented under the supervision of the National Planning Commission in its role as National Authorising Officer (NAO).

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the NAO or their representative and made up of representatives of relevant line ministries (Education, Agriculture, Land and Environment, Urban and Rural Development), European Union Delegation (with observer status), CSOs and other relevant stakeholders, will oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the programme.

A Programme Support Unit (PSU) will potentially be established in the National Planning Commission and will be responsible for promoting technical and operational dialogue between Civil Society and the line ministries and between Civil Society and Parliament, in order to make the Action better accountable to a large audience of stakeholders, strengthen coordination and synergies amongst all players and boost the common vision for the development of the Civil Society sector in Namibia.

External support from a Technical Assistance Team (TAT) will be contracted through a service contract to provide technical and administrative support for the implementation of the action. The TAT will be in charge of gathering the data necessary for the monitoring and reporting of the programme from various sources, mainly from national official sources when available and from studies and surveys performed or procured by the TAT when data is not available.

5.8. Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logical framework matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

During the inception phase a survey/study will be performed or procured by the technical assistance to determine the baseline data and targets for the programme in order to complete the logical framework and revise it if necessary. Towards the end of the implementation period a similar survey/study will be produced in order to assess the outputs of the programme.

During the inception phase the technical assistance will undertake or procure a mapping study and capacity needs assessment of the CSOs operating in the sectors of Education and Skills and Rural Development in Namibia as well as design a Capacity Development Plan based on needs assessments for relevant CSOs/Parliament/Government involved in the programme.

5.9. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and the final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in years 3 and 6.

5.10. Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, two contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in years 3 and 6.

5.11. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action will be implemented through dedicated activities carried out by the technical assistance team that will be hired to support the Government in the management and administration of the Action in coordination with the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the action.

6. PRE-CONDITIONS

Not applicable.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The inputs, the expected direct and induced outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the list of result indicators are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The table with the indicative list of result indicators will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new columns will be added for intermediary targets (milestones), when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines 2016	Targets 2022/3	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			To be verified during the inception phase of implementation	To be verified during the inception phase of implementation		
Overall Objective (Impact)	OO1. To contribute to the achievement of national development goals for education and skills and rural development.	1. Increased retention rate (disaggregated by gender) in primary and secondary in the regions targeted by the Programme. 2. Reduced rural unemployment (disaggregated by gender) in the regions targeted by the Programme.	1. To be defined during the inception phase when regions to be targeted are defined. 2. To be defined during the inception phase when regions to be targeted are defined.	1. To be defined during the inception phase when regions to be targeted are defined. 2. To be defined during the inception phase when regions to be targeted are defined.	1. Education Management Information System (EMIS) report produced by the Ministry of Education every 5 years (latest in 2012) and programme reports produced by programme TA. 2. The Namibia Labour force survey report	

					produced by the National Statistics Agency annually and project reports produced by programme TA.	
Specific Objectives (Outcomes)	SO1. Enhanced participatory democracy in Namibia.	1.1. Civil Organisations Partnership Policy revised (in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including gender/women organisations at national and regional levels) and implemented. 1.2. Parliament's Outreach Programme implemented at national and regional level.	1.1.0 1.2.0	1.1.1 1.2.1	1.1. COPP implementation reports and database to be produced by the National Planning Commission with support from the programme TA. 1.2. Outreach Programme implementation reports to be produced by the Standing Committees with support from the programme TA.	- The National Planning Commission will advocate for budgetary provisions for the implementation of the COPP. - The Parliament will advocate for budgetary provisions for the implementation of the Outreach Programme.
Outputs	O1. CSOs have increased capacity to interact and cooperate with	1.1.1. No of meetings on policy development and monitoring between Parliament and	1.1.1.0 1.1.2.0 1.1.3.0	1.1.1. To be defined during the inception phase by the programme TA.	1.1.1. Programme reports produced by the TA every 6 months.	- National Assembly and National Council are open and responsive to

	<p>Parliament in the national development process.</p>	<p>Civil Society, including women and minorities, at national and regional level per year as a result of the support of this programme.</p> <p>1.1.2. No of Committee reports with recommendations tabled in Parliament in which input from Civil Society, including women/gender organisations, has been provided within the programme per year.</p> <p>1.1.3. No of pre-budget hearings with input from Civil Society, including women and minorities, at national and regional level per year as a result of</p>		<p>1.1.2. To be defined during the inception phase by the programme TA.</p> <p>1.1.3. To be defined during the inception phase by the programme TA.</p>	<p>1.1.2. Committee reports and programme reports produced by programme TA every 6 months.</p> <p>1.1.3. Committee reports and programme reports produced by programme TA every 6 months.</p>	<p>involvement of civil society in policy dialogue and monitoring at national and regional level.</p>
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		the support of this programme.				
	O2. CSOs involvement in policy implementation in the education and skills and in the rural development sectors delivers improved outputs.	<u>Education and Skills:</u> 2.1.1. No of school and out of school children benefiting from the Life Skills programmes provided as a result of the support of this programme. 2.1.2. % of schools targeted by the programme with functional school governance bodies (school boards) with active participation from teachers, parents, students. <u>Rural development:</u> 2.1.3. Requests received by Government from local cooperatives or farmers' associations to obtain the leasehold of communal land	<u>Education:</u> 2.1.1. 0 2.1.2. 0 <u>Rural Development:</u> 2.1.3. Info currently not available. To be defined during the inception phase. Baseline to be prepared by the programme TA. 2.1.4. 45% 2.1.5. 0	<u>Education:</u> 2.1.1. To be defined during the inception phase. Targets to be prepared by the programme TA. 2.1.2. 90% (To be confirmed during the inception phase by the programme TA) <u>Rural Development:</u> 2.1.3. To be defined during the inception phase. Targets to be prepared by the programme TA. 2.1.4. 60% 2.1.5. For CSOs 1, For Cs/Cf 90% (To be confirmed during the inception phase	<u>Education:</u> 2.1.1. Education Management Information System (EMIS) report produced by the Ministry of Education every 5 years (latest in 2012) and programme reports produced by programme TA. 2.1.2. Programme reports produced by the TA every 6 months. <u>Rural Development:</u> 2.1.3. Ministry of Land reports produced with support from the programme TA. 2.1.4. Ministry of Agriculture Water and	- National Planning Commission and relevant line ministries are open and responsive to involvement of civil society in policy dialogue, implementation and monitoring at national and regional level.

		<p>in the areas targeted by the programme.</p> <p>2.1.4. Access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas.</p> <p>2.1.5. No of CSOs and % conservancies (Cs) /community forests (Cf) with improved governance, accountability and sustainability in the areas targeted by the programme.</p>		<p>by the programme TA).</p>	<p>Forestry annual report and Water and Sewerage Authority Joint Annual Review (WASA JAR) report.</p> <p>2.1.5. Capacity assessment before and after programme intervention prepared by the programme TA.</p>	
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