

ANNEX 2 – PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Persons met in Finland	Date
Ahlberg, Siv, Programme Director, Finnpartnership	15.4.2008
Arlander, Helena, Investment Director, Finnfund	15.4.2008
Eirola, Martti, Counsellor, Development Policy Coordination, Unit for Western Balkans, MFA	16.4.2008
Elomaa, Risto, Finnish Namibian Society	3.4.2008
Fredericks, Dennis, Principal, Dawid Beduizenhout High School, Namibian partner of the Finnish Summer High School Association	18.4.2008
Gebhart, Anne, Director of Namibian Women's Summit 2008	24.4.2008
Halinen, Sanna, Counsellor, MFA	3.4.2008
Hamaluba, Tommia, Gaborone Secondary School, Botswana partner of the Finnish Summer High School Association	18.4.2008
Hiitiö, Ulla, Programme Officer, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Holmström, Anna, International Affairs Coordinator, City Of Vantaa	21.4.2008 24.4.2008
Homanen, Outi, Senior Adviser, Finnvera	15.4.2008
Jokinen-Gavidia, Johanna, Adviser for Good Governance and Democracy, MFA	4.4.2008
Kalliokoski, Seppo, Chairman of the Finnish Namibian Society	3.4.2008
Kangas, Lauri, Ambassador, MFA	28.4.2008
Kangasniemi, Jaakko, Managing Director, CEO, Finnfund	15.4.2008
Karanko, Kari, Ambassador, MFA	28.4.2008
Katila, Marko, Economic Adviser, MFA	5.3.2008 4.4.2008
Kauppinen, Markku, Ambassador, MFA	16.4.2008
Koukku-Ronde, Ritva, Director General, MFA	16.4.2008
Kuoppala, Timo, Head of International Affairs, Finnish Federation of the Visually Impaired	4.6.2008
Laatu, Riikka, Minister Counsellor, FAO, Rome	21.4.2008
Lahtinen, Matti, Chief Administrator, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Lapila, Lauri, Head of International Affairs, City of Vantaa	21.4.2008 24.4.2008
Lassila, Antti, Director, Export Finland, ELTEL	15.4.2008
Lehmuskallio, Paula, Counsellor, City of Vantaa	24.4.2008
Leppävuori, Markku, Senior Consultant, Ramboll	3.4.2008
Loikas, Antti, Senior Adviser, MFA	3.4.2008
Mäenpää, Sirpa, Deputy Director General, Department for Middle East and Africa, MFA	17.4.2008
Nevala, Päivi, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Trade	16.4.2008

and Development, MFA	
Nybergh, Katarina, Programme Coordinator, The Finnish Association of the Deaf	25.4.2008
Olasvirta, Leo, Director, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Otsamo, Riikka, Administrator, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Parviainen, Tuulikki, ex-MFA	17.4.2008
Pasanen Mika, Chief Inspector, Director of Intelligence, Helsinki Police Department	2.6.2008
Paukku, Jorma, Ambassador, MFA	5.3.2008 4.4.2008
Pesonen, Kaija, Internal Administrator, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Piha, Liisa, Programme Officer, MFA	2.4.2008
Pihlatie, Heidi, Counsellor, Senior Evaluator, MFA	5.3.2008 4.4.2008
Pouttu, Eija, Programme Officer, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Reipas, Simo, Mentor-IT	5.6.2008
Rissanen, Raija, Head of Research, Finnvera	15.4.2008
Sallinen, Harri, Counsellor, MFA	2.4.2008
Semi, Ritva, Special Adviser, OAJ	7.4.2008
Sihvonen, Ari, Head of HAUS International	6.6.2008
Silvander, Johanna, Commercial Secretary, Department for External Economic Relations, MFA	15.4.2008
Suvanto, Jorma, Director, Unit for Southern Africa, MFA	3.4.2008
Turunen, Suvi, Programme Assistant, NGO Unit, MFA	17.4.2008
Valtonen-Simao, Tarja, Programme Officer, SASK	31.3.08
Vehnämäki, Mika, Adviser, MFA	16.4.2008
Wanner, Petri, Desk Officer, MFA	3.4.2008 22.4.2008
Yli-Viikari, Katri, Director, Finnish Summer High School Association	18.4.2008

Persons met in Namibia	Date
Aluend, Leonard, Internal Auditor, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Auala, Rehabeam, Prof., Coordinator of International Relations, University of Namibia	23.5.2008
Ausisi, Enys, Chief Control Officer, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Bangola, William, Personal Assistant, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Bensberg, Mark, British High Commissioner, Windhoek	14.5.2008
Bruhns, Peik, Do O.D.	9.5.2008
Damaseb, Lukas, Director, Hello Namibia Safaris	8.5.2008
Dorkas, Phillemon, Chief Administrative, National Society for Human Rights	22.5.2008
Dortea, Andreas, Financial Controller, National Society for	22.5.2008

Human Rights	
Eita, Chris, Mayoral & Internal Affairs Officer, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Elago, Martin, Chief Executive Officer, Ondangwa Municipality	19.5.2008
Elenius, Antti, Programme Coordinator, ELCIN DIC - Windhoek	9.5.2008
Feris, Wessels, Manager: Business Intelligence, Namport, Walvis Bay	16.5.2008
Festus, Pestus, Head of Paralegal Department, National Society for Human Rights	22.5.2008
Fourie, Hennie, CEO, Namibian Manufacturers Association	9.5.2008
Frederik, Fried, Walvis Bay Tour Guides	16.5.2008
Gaomab, Mihe II. Deputy Director: Policy Development and Research. SACU. Windhoek	29.05.08
Gariseb, Leslie, Aadabi Bush Camp & Safaris	15.5.2008
Gebhart, Anne, Director of Namibian Women's Summit 2008	17.5.2008
Haifiku, Libolly, Honorary Consul of Finland	12.5 & 23.5.2008
Hailwa, Joseph, Director of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry	14.5.2008
Haiping, Justina, Capacity Building Officer, ELCIN DIC - Oshakati	20.5.2008
Hangula, Mary Tuyeni, Deputy Director Division Multilateral Programs Directorate of Development Cooperation, National Planning Commission Secretariat	8.5.2008
Harteveld Becker, Melanie, Programme Director; Pambili Association	7.5.2008
Heikkinen, Elise, Programme Officer, Embassy of Finland	12.5&13.5 &20.5&17.5 &23.5.2008
Hellao, Wilbard, Amb, Head of Bilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14.5.2008
Hilokuah, Puye, Director, Kaume Travel	8.5.2008
Hiltunen, Eeva, Counsellor, Embassy of Finland	12.5&13.5 & 20.5&17.5 & 23.5.2008
Hopwood, Graham, Executive Director, Institute for Public Policy Research	8.5.2008
Iipinge, Albertina, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Iita, Immanuel, Legal Assistance Center, Ongwediva	20.5.2008
Inichab, Raymond, Hata-Angu Cultural Tours, Swakopmund	16.5.2008

Joaris, Alain, First Counsellor, EC Delegation	12.5.2008
Julius, Saloma, Ministry of Finance	14.5.2008
Kaanante, Magdalena, Nakambale Museum & Rest Camp, Oshakati	19.5.2008
Kafula, Agnes, Deputy Mayor & Councillor, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Kahona, Simeon, Business Analyst, Development Bank of Namibia	7.5.2008
Kambenge, Cecilia, Forum For the Future, Oshakati	20.5.2008
Kamho, Naita, Assistant Researcher, Labour Research & Resource Institute	22.5.2008
Kandombo, J, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Kanimbi, Nauyoma, Technical Manager, Ondangwa Municipality	19.5.2008
Kashikola, Chief Regional Officer, Ohangwena Regional Council	19.5.2008
Kaura, Uazamo, Climate Change Office, MET/DEA	14.5.2008
Kavishe, Frank, Prof., Founding Dean, Faculty of Engineering & IT, University of Namibia	23.5.2008
Kazapua, Zach, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Namibia	23.5.2008
Keulder, Theunis, Director of Regional Office, Namibia Institute For Democracy	9.5.2008
Kinni-Huttunen, Seija, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Finland	12.5&13.5 & 20.5&17.5 & 23.5.2008
Kober, Gudrun, P.E.A.C.E	7.5.2008
Kohlemainen, Heli, Student nurse, Pohjois Karjala Ammattikorkeakoulu	19.5.2008
Kokkonen, Eija, Student nurse, Pohjois Karjala Ammattikorkeakoulu	19.5.2008
Koskenkangas, Veijo, Green Namibia Eco Centre	20.5.2008
Leskinen, Olli, Senior Consultant, Ramboll Finnconsult Oy	14.5.2008 20.5.2008
Lindström, Ylva, Counsellor, Embassy of Sweden	12.5.2008
Malwondje, Simeon, Deputy Coordinator, Forum For the Future, Oshakati	20.5.2008
Marais, Charles. Managing Director. GENMED cc. Windhoek.	29.05.2008
Mbenzi, John, Chief Inspector, Training Unit, Namibia Police	22.5.2008
Mtuleni, Rev., Administrative Director, Onandjokwe Hospital	19.5.2008
Mbundu, Shetunyenga, Anna, Director, Ministry of Finance	14.5.2008
Munalye, Director Planning and Development Services,	20.5.2008

Oshana Regional Council	
Mutelo, Anne, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14.5.2008
Mutumbulwa, Victor, National Co-ordinator, Namibia Paralegal Association	20.5.2008
Muula, Steven, Paralegal & Human Rights Officer, National Society for Human Rights	22.5.2008
Nangoloh, Phil Ya, Executive Director, National Society for Human Rights	22.5.2008
Ndapewa Eiseb, Helena, Desk Officer for Nordic countries	14.5.2008
Ndasuunje Shikongeni, Papa, Center Director, John Muafangejo Art Center	21.5.2008
Ndinomwene, Joseph, Administrative Secretary, ELCIN DIC - Oshakati	20.5.2008
Ndopu-Lubinda, Regina, Director, Decentralization Co- ordination, Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development	13.5.2008
Nehemia, Abraham, Under-Secretary Department of Water and Forestry	14.5.2008
Nekara, Maurice, Deputy Director Finance, Ohangwena Regional Council	19.5.2008
Nekwiyu, Willem, Deputy Director, Trade Policy, Ministry of Trade and Industry	14.5.2008
Neliwa, Gerson, Project Manager, ELCIN DIC - Windhoek	9.5.2008
Nekwiyu, Willem, Deputy Director, Trade Policy, Ministry of Trade and Industry	14.5.2008
Neliwa, Gerson, Project Manager, ELCIN DIC - Windhoek	9.5.2008
Nesongano, Christine, Capacity building trainer, Mackin	13.5.2008, 17.5.2008
Neveling, Neville, The Bed & Breakfast Association of Namibia	7.5.2008
Nuyoma, David, CEO, Development Bank of Namibia	7.5.2008
Nyman, Christer, Managing Director, Soleco Oy	20.5.2008
Okundenga, Fredrika, Onandjokwe Hospital	19.5.2008
Padousenko, Guennadi. Head: Medical Equipment Management. Ministry of Health and Social Services, Windhoek.	29.05.200 8
Paetzold, Gitta, CEO, Hospitality Association Of Namibia	8.5.2008
Petersen, Gary, Wärtsilä	16.5.2008
Peurala, Pauli, Nokia Siemens Networks	20.5.2008
Philander, Fred, Assitej-Namibia	7.5.2008
Pomoell-Segurola, Jutta, NGO & HIV/Aids Programme Officer, EC Delegation	12.5.2008
Ramothibe, Colin, Manager, Economic Development, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Ronis-Le Moal, Laurent, Counsellor for Cooperation and Cultural Affairs, Embassy of France	22.5.2008
Salminen, Marko, Green Namibia Eco Centre	20.5.2008

Schultz, Herbert, Councillor, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Sckell, Stefan, Counsellor for Development Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany	13.5.2008
Shikongeni, Papa Ndasuunje, Centre Director/Artist, John Muafangejo Art Centre	21.5.2008
Shikongo, Matheus, Mayor and Councillor, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Shikongo, Councillor, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Shikongo, Sgt., HIV Component, Training Unit, Namibia Police	22.5.2008
Shikwedha, Charlotte, Mondesa Township Tours, Swakopmund	16.5.2008
Shimbu, Sgt., Training Unit, Namibia Police	22.5.2008
Shindondola (Mote), Hilma, Director, Labour Research & Resource Institute	22.5.2008
Shomagwe, Andreas, Project Manager, ELCIN DIC – Oshakati	20.5.2008
Sibeya, Ned, Chief Economist, National Planning Commission	8.5.2008
Sinvula, Josephat, Acting Director Finance, Oshana Regional Council	20.5.2008
Starckman, Mauri, Chief Technical Advisor, FiSNDP	9.5.2008
Taapopi, Niilo, Chief Executive Officer, City of Windhoek	21.5.2008
Tasseron, Gustaaf, TA Dept for Development Cooperation, Capacity Building for Development Planning project, National Planning Commission Secretariat	6.5, 8.5, 11.5, 17.5, 21.5.2008
Thude, Shareen, Strategic Executive, Marketing & Research, Namibia Tourism Board	8.5.2008
Titus, Elina, Administrative Coordinator, UNAIDS	22.5.2008
Tjiramba, Edwin, Director of Communications & Marketing, University of Namibia	23.5.2008
Tjiurutue, Edith, Senior Economist, National Planning Commission	8.5.2008
Usiko, Dir. General Services, Finances and Human Resources, Ohangwena Regional Council	19.5.2008
Verlinden, Alex, Chief Technical Advisor, Luxembourg Cooperation, Central Bureau of Statistics, NPC	14.5.2008
Wanner, Petri, Desk Officer, Unit for Southern Africa, MFA Finland	8.5, 12.5, 14.5.2008

ANNEX 3 – LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Arsalo A, Ramazhapa J, January E & Namises C 2007 *Diakonia in the City – Mid-Term Review Report*.

Association of the Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (Kuntaliitto) 2007 *Pohjoisen ja Etelän kuntien yhteistyöohjelman vuosiraportti 2006*.

Bertelsmann Stiftung 2007 *BTI 2008 - Namibia Country Report*. Bertelsmann Transformation Index. Gütersloch: Bertelsmann Stiftung. www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/ (accessed 28.5.2008).

Brolen K, Wilska K, von Bonsdorff M (eds.) 2007 *Aid for trade: from policies to practice. The cases of Mozambique, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia*. ISBN 978-951-724-615-6.

Bruhns P (DO OD) 2008 *Final Evaluation Report of the 14 Fund For Local Cooperation projects* (NAMPOL, NSHR, NTN, Office of the Ombudsman, ORUAANO, P.E.A.C.E, Prison, San Human Rights Programme, Bridge, WNS, Big Issue, CPVTNPA, HRDC, NAMEC).

City of Vantaa, City of Windhoek, City of Espoo, City of Helsinki 2007 North-South Local Authority Co-operation Programme, *Vantaa-Windhoek Cooperation Project, End of Programme Report 2005-2007*.

Department for International Development (UK) web pages <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/namibia.asp> (accessed 9.4.2008).

Department for International Development 2006 *Southern Africa. Regional Plan*.

European Commission Delegation to Namibia webpage <http://www.delnam.ec.europa.eu/cooperation.htm> (accessed 24.4.2008).

European Commission Delegation to Namibia 2007 *A Short Version of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), Namibia Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2008-2013*.

Economist Intelligent Unit: *Country Profile Namibia 2007*.

Education and Training Sector Improvement Programme (ETSIP).
Programme Document: Phase 1 (2006-2011).

Embassy of Finland in Windhoek. Internal LCF reports.

Finnish Support to the Namibian Decentralisation Process (FiSNDP) documents

- Agenda for Supervisory Board meeting 7/5/2008
- Minutes of meetings
- Financial reports
- Annual reports
- Annual work plans
- Progress reports
- Log Frame
- Project Document(s)
- MFA/ALI 43 reports

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development web page, *Namibia - Situation and cooperation.*

<http://www.bmz.de/en/countries/partnercountries/namibia/zusammenarbeit.html> (accessed 25.4.2008).

Government of the Republic of Namibia 2004: *Namibia Vision 2030. Policy Framework for Long Term National Development.* Office of the President ISBN 99916-56-04-9.

Heimstädt H 2005 *Business Opportunities in Namibia. Section 1 – Background Information. Section 2 –Projects.* Embassy of Finland in Namibia.

Institute of Public Policy Research (Namibia) 2007 *NGOs in Namibia – Continuing Crisis or New Beginning?* IPPR Opinion no. 19, January 2007.

Institute of Public Policy Research (Namibia) 2007 *2 BEE or not 2 BEE. An Eclectic Review of Namibia's Black Economic Empowerment Landscape.* IPPR Research Report no. 10, August 2007.

Korkala S 2008 *Kansainvälinen liikkuvuus yliopistoissa ja korkeakouluissa 2007.* CIMO publications.

Leinonen A & Orjala M 2008 *Feasibility study on electricity and pyrolysis oil production from wood chips in Namibia*. VTT Research Report No. VTT-R-07761-07.

Lindeke B and Shejavali N 2007 *How are we doing? Comparative Democratisation and Development between Namibia and Her Peers* Institute of Public Policy Research Briefing Paper No. 23 December 2007.

Melber H (ed.) 2006 *Transitions in Namibia – Which Change for Whom?* Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala. ISBN 978-91-7106-582-7.

Mikkola M & Snellman O 2006 *Evaluation of CIMO North-South Higher Education Network Programme*. Final report. ISBN 951-724-549-1.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2005 *Background memo for the Finnish -Namibian Economic-Commercial Action Plan sector studies*, 17.8.2005.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2005 *Cooperation between Finland and Egypt. Transition Strategy and Action Plan*.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2007 *Evaluation Guidelines. Between Past and Present*. ISBN 978-951-724-624-8.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2007 *Support for International Non-Governmental organisations - Guidelines*.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2007 *Guidelines and Criteria for the Finnish Fund for Local Cooperation*.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2008 *Exporting to Finland*.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2008 *Institutional Cooperation Instrument: Administrative order for development cooperation between Finnish government offices and institutions and their counterparts in developing countries*. June 2008.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 2008 *Kauppaselvitys, Saharan eteläpuolinen Afrikka, Maaliskuu 2008*.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Sweden) 2004 *Country Strategy for Swedish Development Cooperation with Namibia: 2004–2008*, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Information Office, Stockholm.

National Planning Commission 2008 *First draft of the Third National Development Plan (NDP3) 1007/8-2011/12*.

Ondangwa-Lempäälä-Keetmanshoop-Kangasala 2008 *Partnership for Local Democracy & Development and Social Innovation (PLDDSI). Report 2006-2007*. Planning and Implementation phases.

Philander F 2008 *Assitej-Namibia Overview*.

Republic of Namibia, Ministry of Health and Social Services 2007 *United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS). Country Report*.

Somосу O & Mbaziira S 2008 *A Survey of Local Business Community in Keetmanshoop and Ondangwa: Needs, Capacity and Potential of SMEs*.

Swedish International Development Agency 2004 *Country Strategy for Swedish Development Cooperation with Namibia 2004-2008*.

UNDP 2007 *Trends in Human Development and Human Poverty in Namibia*. Background paper to the Namibia Human Development Report, October 2007

<http://www.undp.un.na/Publications/HDI%20Trends%20in%20Human%20Development%20and%20Human%20Poverty%20in%20Namibia%20October%202007.pdf> (accessed 26.6.2008).

Virtanen P, Nikulainen T, Chirawu T & Olivier A 2006 *Mid Term Review of the Finnish Support to the National Decentralisation Process (FiSNDP)*. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

ANNEX 4 – ECONOMIC, POLITICAL & SOCIAL SUMMARY

Namibia is a country with abundant natural resources - a major producer of diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium. Commercial fishing and fish processing and meat processing industries also form the basis of the economy. Tourism in Namibia has huge potential and is currently the fastest growing economic sector. Within the sub-Saharan context, Namibia is a relatively safe and politically stable country with enabling, well developed infrastructure.

As one of the driest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Namibia suffers frequently from drought. Recently, the north-eastern parts were hit by the worst floods since 1958. Some 50,000 people were affected in eastern Caprivi near the Zambezi River. In the north about 10,000 people were displaced and 42 killed when normally dry plains were flooded in February this year. Land degradation in the form of desertification, deforestation, overgrazing of rangeland and changes in the vegetation of pastoral lands are environmental problems that directly jeopardise rural livelihoods resulting in declining agricultural productivity and reduced food security.

When looking at the economic, social and political issues in Namibia, the history of the country must not be overlooked. Namibia's turbulent 20th century development as a colony subservient to Germany followed by apartheid under South African rule left the country with deep social wounds. The relatively high GDP/per head (3,206 US\$ in 2006) hides one of the world's most unequal income distributions. The World Bank (WB) estimates that 2/3 of the population live in absolute poverty and that the wealthiest 5% of the population own 70% of the GDP. As the political and social instability in Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe demonstrates, underlying tensions deriving from racial and social inequality, unequal land distribution as well ethnic and tribal disputes, cannot be ignored.

Namibia's colonial past has left the country with racially skewed land-ownership: a handful of white people own by far the greatest part of the agricultural land. Since the mid-1990s the GRN has pursued a "willing-seller-willing-buyer approach" to land re-distribution, but it has proven to be slow and expensive process and has been criticized for having a negative social impact.

A continuing threat to Namibian society is the HIV/AIDS epidemic, topped with an extremely high HIV & TB co-infection rate (60-70% of HIV+ have TB), which has sent Namibia's human development indicators plummeting. With an adult population estimated to be 20% HIV positive, life-expectancy now at 51 years (2005) and about 170 000 AIDS orphans, Namibia is experiencing a decline in population growth, work productivity and a draining away of effort for socio-economic growth. Despite the relatively extensive efforts of the GRN, Namibia is heavily dependent on donor assistance in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Trade and development issues

Since independence, the Namibian Government has pursued a free market economy aiming at business sector development and job creation for disadvantaged Namibians. The GRN has been working on the BEE (Black Economic Empowerment) policy, which aims to decrease the income inequalities by empowering black people and engaging them in the economic and business life of the country. The programme has been criticized of benefitting the SWAPO-connected black elite only, and local empowerment projects have faced mismanagement and fraud. The BEE policy documents should have been approved by the parliament in the beginning of 2008, but were still not approved by May 2008, because the government recently embarked on policy revision through the Transformation and Economic and Social Empowerment Framework (TESEF). The new policy is aimed at transforming economic and social sectors, by increasing access to financial services and local ownership, offering better procurement possibilities for SMEs, stemming capital outflow and strengthening development. TESEF focuses on skills development and ensuring that emerging enterprises are viable in the long term.

Looking at the evaluation period (2004-2007) Namibia has seen a moderate growth in GDP, with 4.6% projected for 2008. The inflation rate has fluctuated between 2.3 – 6% with rising food prices and transport costs currently adding inflationary pressure. On the other hand, Namibia has benefitted from the construction boom in China and India and the rising price of raw materials.

Owing to Namibia's continuing dependence on South Africa, the country's economy should be studied in a regional framework. Almost 80% of imports come from South Africa, and 30% of exports go there. The importance of the regional framework is enhanced by Namibia's

membership in SADC, SACU as well as in the Common Monetary Area (CMA) through which the NAD is pegged one-to-one to the South African Rand. The Bank of Namibia is closely linked to the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), which has a pivotal role in the inflationary regional environment.

The Namibian economy relies on the mining sector, which provides about 10% of the GDP. In recent years private investment and the increase on diamond production and export has been fuelling economic growth, but the GRN has so far failed to diversify the economic structure of the country, making it vulnerable to rapid changes in the world market prices.

Since 1975 the basis of the ACP-EU development cooperation has been first the Lomé Convention and since 2002 the Cotonou Agreement, which has enabled favourable export conditions to the EU. The Cotonou Agreement expired on the 31st December 2007. After difficult negotiations, GRN initialled the interim EPA agreement on the 12th December 2007 on condition that its concerns will be addressed during the extended EPA negotiations during 2008 (the main concerns have been the MFN treatment, abolition of restrictions on cereal imports from the EU and inadequate infant industry protection).

Having met several key stakeholders during the evaluation mission, it is clear to the Evaluation Team that the GRN will seek alternative ways to access world markets, as there seems to be a common consensus about the impossibility for Namibia to sign the EPA with the current conditions. Namibians are actively mapping out other trading partners, and have started negotiations with the Chinese and the MERCOSUR countries. In addition, the SACU - EFTA Free Trade Agreement entered into force on the 5th of May 2008, opening up opportunities in an economic area where market prices are more favourable than in the EU (EFTA or European Free Trade Association includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).

Namibia has also tried to benefit from the AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) which aims at improving the trade relations between sub-Saharan African countries with the US, providing duty-free access for certain (textile & apparel) products to US markets. Currently SACU countries and the US are negotiating a Trade, Investment and Development Cooperation Agreement, scheduled to be signed in 2008.

Current possibilities and challenges

Namibia prepares its development plans in five year cycles through participation of public sector, trade unions, NGOs, donors, parastatals, academicians and private sector stakeholders - the end-result being a five-year plan and a public sector investment programme. The arduous third National Development Plan (NDP III) planning process began in 2007, involving consultative meetings, workshops and reviews, a cumbersome process of approval at various levels, with dozens of consultants hired. At the time of the evaluation team's visit, it was tabled in Parliament and awaits approval.

There is a growing foreign interest towards Namibia and whereas traditional donor countries seem to be withdrawing, there are new "invasions" by, for instance, the Chinese. The trade between China and Namibia has sky-rocketed in recent years with agreements on economic and technical cooperation (significant aid packages from China). The effect of the growing Chinese presence is rather mixed. Based on the discussions with several GRN representatives, the Chinese are easier to deal with compared to the traditional donor countries. There appears to be less bureaucracy and less "political conditionality" attached regarding the aid package agreements with China. The worry might be with the quality of the products provided by the Chinese concessional and other credits (for instance, train locomotives). Overall, the Chinese impact seems to be more problematic at the micro level, where illegal small businesses, tax avoidance & evasion, disregard for minimum wages and labour laws occurs. The Chinese presence often means devastating competition for local business and the sweeping away of traditional professions like street vendors but, on the other hand, cheap imports become available to the poorer sections of the population.

For favourable future development there are serious obstacles which the GRN has to solve, one of the most acute ones being the current energy crisis. Namibia is 59% self-sufficient in energy production, importing 41% from, mainly, South Africa (ESKOM). Only 30% of the population has access to electricity and this must be seen as a factor impacting on potentials for economic development in not only Namibia but the whole of southern Africa. The energy question must be dealt with in a sustainable way and the GRN has expressed interest in alternative and renewable energy sources (eg. bush utilisation, discussed in chapter 3.4.4).

In addition to an inadequate national energy supply, the Namibians are faced with the fact that the majority of their key export sectors (e.g. gas, diamonds & uranium) are owned by foreign companies which means that,

even with favourable world market prices, capital gains to Namibia may not be very significant.

One of the pressing issues in Namibia is the persistently high unemployment rates (est. 36.7%) characterized by gender (est. 60% of women unemployed) and geographical disparities. There is also a lack of skilled labour and entrepreneurial skills. After independence, job creation was dealt with by bloating the public sector. In 2006/2007 the public-sector payroll represented 15% of the GDP (EIU Country Report). Furthermore, almost all GRN representatives interviewed pointed to the negative impact of the high employee turn-out as educated staff moved up the career ladder, or found employment in the better paid private sector.

Even though Namibia faces serious challenges to achieving the MDGs, and the goals enshrined in the Vision 2030, Namibia has succeeded well in many areas during her first decades of independence. Heavy investment in education has resulted in high rates of educational attainment and gender equality in access to education has been fully achieved. Corruption is relatively low (CPI 4.5) by African standards (Transparency International 2007), guaranteeing a relatively safe investment environment. Having stated this, it is worth noting that the quality of education remains poor, as Namibia's educational outcomes lag behind the regional average. This contributes to the above-mentioned lack of skilled labour force and weakens the productivity performance of the country.

Namibia is a republic with a multi-party democratic system – elections are free and held on a regular basis with no major ballot rigging or irregularities. But, Namibian democracy does face some shortcomings with participation and decision-making. The democratic structures are still young and weak and the dominant Ovambo-rooted SWAPO party has power equivalent to a one-party-system. The civil society and non-state actors are traditionally weak, as state support is almost non-existing. The work and activities of the non-state actors are further jeopardized, as many donor countries are withdrawing, leaving gaps in terms of NGO funding, good governance and local democracy. The combination of weak civil society and a one party system form one of the greatest challenges on Namibia's path to a more diverse, free-market political system.

It is necessary to appreciate that the struggle of the Namibians to free themselves completely from two centuries of outright oppression and establish a fully participatory, grass-root democracy does require a few more years of strengthening and consolidation. Therefore, it would be

advisable to continue support to media and cultural institutions that are educating the public and raising awareness of citizen's democratic rights.

Conclusions:

Officially Namibia is classified as a middle-income country, but in reality marked by an extremely uneven distribution of income as well as widespread absolute poverty, especially among the rural population and women. Low educational outcomes are a great concern and lower the economic performance of Namibia. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS further diminishes the country's capacity to achieve the MDGs or Vision 2030 and Namibia remains dependent on donor assistance in several sectors, including good governance & democracy, primary health and education. Namibia's economy, society and politics are closely tied to South Africa and the neighbouring areas. This opens possibilities for Finland in terms of wider regional cooperation but also poses challenges for sustainable development for Namibia.

ANNEX 5 – ACTIVITIES OF DONOR COUNTRIES

Germany

Like Finland, Germany has maintained a special relationship with Namibia for historical reasons. Since Namibia secured its independence in 1990, Germany has been its largest bilateral donor. In the past Germany's ODA was spread in many areas, but it is now narrowed down to 3 sectors. For the two-year period 2007-2008, Germany committed 40 million Euros. In 2003, the following priority areas were agreed on: protection of natural resources and rural development/land reform; sustainable economic development (mainly SME promotion); and transport (roads, Walvis Bay harbour). There is also a focus on HIV/AIDS. In addition, in November 2007 the Namibian-German Special Initiative was launched (with an additional 20 mEuro available). It is a 'reconciliation initiative' serving to improve the living conditions of those ethnic groups that suffered particularly under German colonial rule (Herero, Nama, Damara and San) as part of German moral responsibility. Germany has 58 experts on the ground in the country and it will remain an active development partner of Namibia in the near future. (German MECD, 2007). Some of the German organisations available for cooperation work are DED, GTZ and KfW

Sweden

During the apartheid era, Sweden gave humanitarian support to the SWAPO resistance movement. Sweden began to give bilateral aid after independence in 1990, through phases of build up, consolidation and exit. It is now in the process of phasing-out bilateral activities, because it regards Namibia as a low-middle income country with adequate resources. A thorough phasing-out strategy for the period 2004-8 examined the current socio-economic and political situation, analysed performance to date of donor-funded initiatives and proposed future actions. Sweden is now in the process of developing a country strategy for the period 2008-2013, due to a recent directive from Stockholm

Sweden is engaged in actor-driven development cooperation, in which it plays a broker role. This is based in the thematic areas of (i) commercial relations; (ii) institutional cooperation; and (iii) civil society core support. Activities have been funded mainly in the areas of education, HIV/AIDS, democracy and human rights, natural resources management, and transport and communications. As of 2007 Swedish Trade Council has an office in Windhoek to promote trade between Namibia and the EU, with the Namibia Trade Forum as the focal point. Other regional cooperation

initiatives are also being explored. Concessional credits are not given at the moment because it is thought not to be applicable to the country as it is close to its limit in the next two years. The Swedish embassy will close in November 2008. The relations between the two countries shall be continued from the Embassy in Pretoria.

European Commission

The 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and National Indicative Programme (NIP) covered the period 2002-2007. Support under the 9th EDF focused on rural poverty reduction and the education sector, in addition to activities in a number of non-focal areas. Following the Mid Term Review (MTR) the amount of programmable resources was increased from €51.13 to €95m. The grant component was increased to €50 million for civil society organisations

Institutional funding was also available via the EU-ACP Water Facility and the Energy Facility. The European Investment Bank has been actively supporting Namibia. Since 1992, the EIB has signed loan commitments for a total of €177m in Namibia, representing one of the highest per capita lending ratios in the ACPs. The majority of these resources were for larger infrastructure projects in the water, power, telecom, port and municipal infrastructure sectors, as well as SME private sector projects. Work has begun with the Namibian government to begin sector-wide approaches, agreed on the basis of NDP III Key Result Areas (hoped to be started with rural development). The EC attempted to support an AfT program in Namibia since 2003, but found it difficult to move forwards (difficulties with finding appropriate programs and partners). The EU was active in the tourism sector in 2005, although its project with NACOBTA was not sustainable. The EU is also pulling out of the health sector, specifically HIV/AIDS funding, this year, as they consider other agencies are adequately covering this (PEPFAR and the Global Fund programme).

UK

Britain began a transition process to end bilateral aid to Namibia four years ago. It maintained a High Commission, but disengaged from development work. DfID has supported rural livelihoods in Namibia with approximately £2,5 million per year. Namibia is also included in DFID Southern Africa's regional work on HIV/AIDS and trade. In addition to its direct spending, DFID contributes about £1 million per year through the EU programme in Namibia, and also contributes to the work of other multilateral agencies, such as UNICEF. (DfID, 2004). It has shifted from bilateral to regional cooperation. Britain does not work directly through SADC, but via the DFID office in Pretoria.

France

French support has been given to health and rural development since independence. It is also supporting the decentralisation process jointly with Finland, and the Embassy is encouraging direct links between Namibian regional councils and French counterparts. The French are also training the national Police and started a new program for the City Police of Windhoek. Bilateral intervention takes place now mainly through AFD loans rather than grant assistance. €110 million will be provided over 5 years for the energy sector. In addition there has been a €35 million loan to upgrade electricity network to buy power from Zambia. The French are supporting cultural diversity through the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre (FNCC) at a budget of €350 000 p.a. There is also a micro-project programme which will have an energy theme in 2008.

France currently holds the rotating chair of the local EU Presidency and the donor coordination forum, and is working on a division of labour between donors. Ideally a lead donor would be identified in each sector to enhance efficiency amongst the donor community. France is also supporting the creation of a Namibian Institute of Public Administration and Management (NIPAM) over 4 years (with €1 million). The French are interested in training senior management and politicians, and would encourage Finland to join with a focus on middle management training. The French are willing to lead the public service and cultural diversity sectors. France has a Trade Promotion Bureau based in Pretoria. It operates separately from the embassy in Windhoek

Spain

The Spanish grant based aid is likely to increase this year. It is re-organising its ODA programmes to Namibia, with a strong focus in the fishing sector, in addition to gender and health. It is currently involved in discussions with the MoF regarding concessional credit for equipment for the health sector

USA

USAID is pulling out of all sectors except HIV/AIDS, which will cover about 80% of overall funding in this sector. There is also the Millennium Challenge Account Corporation with potential funding of up to US\$300 million for mostly infrastructure projects

Other Europeans

Italy has withdrawn from Namibia at short notice in May this year, but was still mentioned by MoF as a potential provider of development loans. The

Netherlands shut their Embassy two years ago. Prior to that, the Dutch funded some joint civil society activities through Finland's LCF. Luxembourg signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with Namibia in 2004 for 14.5 million EUR. This was for vocational training, water and the Mashare agricultural development institute. It also supports Namibia via UNICEF and UNFPA. Currently Luxembourg is supporting the National Census Office via a bilateral project with NPC. It will pull out from Namibia by the end 2010.

Other 'new' potential donor countries

The donor landscape is changing dramatically through the NDP 3 finalization period. While the support from traditional donors is decreasing, some new countries have emerged as potential donor partners, including China, Egypt (both are providing concessional credit, as well as multi- and bilateral aid), India, Russia, Brazil, Indonesia and even Algeria. It is unlikely that these donors will fund civil society projects.

Conclusions:

- Several long term partners have ended grant funding to Namibia, although the scale of support has increased in absolute terms
- The country lacks a good mechanism for coordination of donors, though the remaining donors are working on this
- There is a funding gap in good governance and health, other than HIV/AIDS. Primary health care in particular lacks a major donor
- Namibian NGOs and CBOs are unable to access grant financing offered by EU due to weak institutional capacity, allowing government ministries to monopolise grants. Capacity-building and organisational strengthening at civil society level to meet EC standards is needed
- There is a general reluctance from the Namibian government to take loans for long-term developmental projects, unless it's on a basis of low or interest-free loans. Such loans are becoming increasingly available, in particular from China but also from EU countries such as Germany and France

ANNEX 6 – FOLLOW-UP OF RECOMMENDATIONS - 2004 EVALUATION

2004 Evaluation - Refocusing Finland's Cooperation with Namibia:

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
Implement transition period policies in Namibia, shifting focus from traditional sector projects to new forms of civil society and business community cooperation, supported by existing and new instruments.	Supported by the MFA and Embassy	No transition strategy as such, but activities included in the Action Plan in a wide range of topics and using new and existing instruments
Continue NGO cooperation with emphasis on improved screening of applications, close monitoring, and immediate intervention in case of deviation; secure policy compliance and create a tighter focus based on results of a NGO sector study	• NGO cooperation continues to be supported by the MFA and Embassy • Unclear whether tightened monitoring has taken place, as this is not the direct responsibility of the Embassy, and the NGO Unit doesn't have funds available for monitoring. Embassy assists by visiting projects if requested or if nearby	• NGO cooperation and LCF continue to be main forms of funding now and in the foreseeable future • It is recommended that the NGO Unit discuss all new proposals with the Embassy
Expand the Local Cooperation Fund (LCF) budgets to EUR 2 million by 2006 as planned. Diversify LCF use by	2004 – 1 334 018 Euro 2005 – 1 589 478 Euro 2006 – 2 016 450 Euro	The LCF budget reached 2 mEuro in 2006, and expenditure now is decreasing. There was a clear effort

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
adding new “windows” for short-term advisory services and for the Media and Cultural Facility	2007 – 1 748 936 Euro - or a total of 6 688 882 Euro during the 2004-7 period LCF not used for ST advisory services to date, other than support services to LCF funded organisations (and for some preparatory TA – such as the University of Oulu and the HAUS consultancies). The LCF was diversified during the transition period, in order to support commercial, media and cultural links more strongly.	made to increase the funding and diversify the uses during the transition period. There is now a decision to decrease the fund gradually to a level of approx. 1 million Euro per year after transition period, on the basis that other instruments will be available, and the workload is more sustainable for one person (this was also recommended by the 2006 audit)
Improve information sharing and coordination among NGO and the Local Cooperation Fund (LCF) projects in order to improve effectiveness of project preparation and implementation; establish an “early warning system” and initiate a policy of immediate intervention in crisis situations.	• the evaluation report proposed an annual LCF/NGO forum to share experiences and information – this didn’t happen, but there have been some efforts to link the Finnish NGO and the LCF projects more • Embassy supported annual trips to Finland by the LCF PO to build links with the MFA NGO Unit, Finnish NGOs & others • Roundtables were supported by the Embassy for LCF recipients – this led to better information sharing and some shared activities	• Not clear to the evaluation team what the ‘crisis situation’ referred to might have been (?) • Improved information sharing between LCF recipients • Strengthened financial administration, reporting and management systems in some organisations. In one case the serious difficulties exposed by the evaluation led the organisation to fold • The 2004 evaluation team didn’t understand the Finnish NGO system – it is not easy to direct which NGOs should be funded. In addition, as

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
	• Support services offered to LCF recipients and developmentally-oriented evaluations, led to improvements in administration • the Evaluation also recommended that future support to NGOs should only be with best practice Namibian NGOs and in areas that are likely to get future GRN or private funding – this was not acted on	FNGOs are not sustainable without GoF support, it seems unreasonable to insist that only Namibian NGOs with a chance for future GRN funding (and therefore, only working in ‘approved’ topics) should receive support.
Mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS issues in project management	• Not clear that there has been any mainstreaming of gender or HIV in bilateral projects • LCF projects consider gender and HIV/AIDS, both in selection and implementation (interviews with some beneficiaries indicated that they were clearly aiming for improved gender balance in training courses, for example)	• Appears to have been clear emphasis on gender and HIV/AIDS issues in selection of LCF projects for funding. In other activities it is less clear.
Adopt a policy of pro-active promotion of business community cooperation through the Local Cooperation Fund resources and through the establishment of Namibia Transition Facility; target 3 –	• Namibia Transition Facility not established • Commercial cooperation was promoted via the LCF • Finnish Honorary Consul in Namibia	• MFA has supported Business Promotion seminar in 2007 in Namibia & is also examining potential trade barriers • Finnpartnership and Finnfund

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
5 new Finnish/Namibian business ventures by 2010.	- has actively promoted commercial linkages • During 2008 a Namibian Honorary Consul in Finland will be appointed, which should provide useful support to commercial linkages	- introduced to promote commercial links instead, though only became active during 2007 • Finnfund supporting one activity (mobile phone network) • LCF scope expanded to permit support for commercial activities
Prepare Project Document for Namibia Transition Facility and launch the Facility by June 2005	• Namibia Transition Facility not established	• Finnpartnership and Finnfund introduced to promote commercial links instead
Promote multilateral and regional projects that are in harmony with Finland's development policies, but exceed Finland's financial and management capacity to act alone, such as programmes addressing the HIV/AIDS issue	• Supported by the MFA and Embassy – working through EU and local regional bodies. • Also MFA supporting development of tripartite regional river basin project (Namibia, Angola, SADC) • Finland initiated inclusion of AfT strategy by the EU during the Presidency in 2006	• Included as activities in the Action Plan • Benefits for Namibia via SADC regional activities are limited and slow to arrive
For the proposed concessional credit to finance purchase of medical equipment for Namibian hospitals, (1) require sector reforms as conditionality, (2) eliminate Finnish content requirement, (3) require international bidding	• Concessional credit has proceeded. MOU signed and first credit implemented. • Sector reforms as conditionality? Not apparent. • Finnish content requirement not	• The medical equipment concessional credit has been slow to prepare but once contract was signed, is proceeding ahead of schedule and satisfactorily. • Once all training and distribution is

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
	necessarily applied, however, Finnvera requires Finnish content in order to guarantee the loan - “international” bidding carried out (explaining rules for Finnish content) • The next likely credit could be in the area of rural electrification, but is likely to be more complicated – it combines TA and goods, and there are many stakeholders	completed an evaluation should take place, prior to approval of a second tranche of funding • Other concessional credit has been much more problematic • GRN is satisfied in dealing with Finnish concessional credit – it is flexible and easy to deal with. Disadvantage is the need to pay for the guarantee (6%) • This is an expensive instrument for Finland with questionable commercial benefit.
For the last sector project “Support to the Namibian Decentralization Process”, introduce measurable performance targets and strict monitoring; retain maximum flexibility in project implementation.	• Monitoring and reporting has been weak • Flexibility in implementation was applied as new TA posts introduced and the Trust Fund altered - additional 3.3 M€ moved into the TA budget (total of 6 M€) • Initial decision by MFA that project could not be extended beyond 30.6.2008, but this was subsequently altered and project extended to 3.2009 • The logical framework has been	• FiSNDP has been extended to March 2009 as a lot of budget unspent, and further support needed to achieve some results • During final period considerable tightening of monitoring is needed

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
	modified since the MTR, but strangely it appears to have lost the level of project purpose, skipping straight to result areas. There does not appear to have been a clear link between the indicators mentioned in the log frame and the planned outputs of the key result areas. The recommendations that more attention should be paid to gender and the monitoring should be tightened have not been followed up	
Improve insufficient management systems and monitoring mechanisms at MFA; demystify ‘policy jargon’ and redefine instruments; clarify management tasks by MFA and Embassy; reform management systems, adjust application procedures, and outsource support services	• Finnish presidency of the EU complicated the period throughout 2006 (Embassy held donor coordinating role in Namibia for 12 months) • One staff post in MFA was left vacant for almost two years • Clear management decisions regarding 2004 Evaluation and also 2006 Decentralisation MTR were not passed on to Embassy • Instruments were not available when anticipated	• There have been some difficulties during the transition period due to lack of instructions from the MFA • Slow development of alternative instruments (as bilateral grant aid not possible, and Namibia not eligible for budget support) meant the Namibia transition program stalled
Improve information and	• Many articles published on	• Finnish profile in Namibia has been

Recommendation	Action Taken	Outcome / Reasoning
communication material and services (statistics, country reports, global.finland etc.); consider outsourcing of promotion services.	global.finland during this period • Individual projects and twinning activities have received press coverage in Namibia and Finland – LCF has been a very useful gateway for this • Embassy cultivated a strong relationship with local press, ensuring a public diplomacy • Finnish journalists were supported to visit Namibia	maintained • Still the activities of Finland appear to be insufficiently publicised within Namibia, as some key stakeholders unaware of Finland and possible commercial links. Further publicity is clearly needed • One EU report of donors active in Namibia doesn't include Finland!
At the Windhoek Embassy, achieve and maintain the share of administrative cost at 7 % of aid disbursements by 2007.	• Administrative costs of the LCF ranged from 0,6-3,5% (though not including PO salary) • Operational costs of the Embassy have ranged between 350.000 and 450.000 € p.a. while the aid disbursements have ranged between 3.1 and 4.5 M€ i.e. the percentage has been around 10%	Considerable achievement despite limited staff resources The objective of the transition has been to diversify relations: the Embassy thus has new tasks which in turn may imply new costs.

ANNEX 7 – LCF ACTIVITIES IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Table 1: Finnish Local Cooperation Fund in Namibia
SUPPORT TO NAMIBIA IN 2004

CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
NAMPOL	Rule of Law / Human Rights / Inst. coll. To promote rule of law by training police	Human Rights/Good Governance/Community policing and Institutional capacity training programme
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Human Rights To promote effectiveness of important Human Rights monitor group	Core support, capacity building
Legal Assistance Centre	Civic education / rule of law / democracy To provide access to justice to the poor that will enable them to actively participate in democracy without fear	Community Paralegal Training project
Forum for the Future	Civil Society Development, Democracy / Public participation To promote Namibian civil society	Core funding to conduct civil society advocacy, promotion and civic activity training in all 13 regions
The Rainbow Project (TRP)	Minority Rights Gay and Lesbian Rights	Institutional capacity building + rights advocacy programme
Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in	Indigenous minorities rights To promote human rights of San minorities	Establishment and running of legal unit to combat abuse of San human rights

Southern Africa (WIMSA)		
P.E.A.C.E. Trauma Centre	Human Rights / Reconciliation Trauma treatment for victims of violence	Core support, capacity building
UNAM Human Rights Documentation Centre	HR education + support To involve different stakeholders in human rights training / actions	Training of traditional leaders and others in the Community Courts Act and Good Governance
Institute for Public Policy Research	Democracy / civic education To produce research on political, social and economic issues and disseminate this	Programmes on: democracy and governance, public opinion & public policy analysis
Namibian Men for Change	Gender Equality / Human Rights To create a society where men and women are truly equal, where dignity and integrity of women, children are respected and protected	Training and awareness raising for men and boys to end their violent and abusive behaviour and attitudes against women and children
Polytechnic of Namibia	Media / democracy / Institutional collaboration. To improve training of journalists	In-house training of journalists with focus on community journalism during the elections
Sister Namibia, Nangof, Misa/IPPR, Namibia Institute for Democracy	Democracy / Electoral Support To improve electoral process in Namibia	Promotion of women participation in elections, elections monitoring, media monitoring, publication of Guide to Namibian Politics
Namibia Centre for Women's Leadership	Gender Equality / Women Empowerment To create a platform for women to express themselves	Give women writers and artists + rural and indigenous women a public voice through various activities

SOCIAL EQUALITY / DISABLED (marginalized and vulnerable groups)		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
UNAIDS	HIV/AIDS / Human Rights To promote HIV/AIDS awareness in Namibia and the capacity of civil society	Finnish contribution to the local HIV/AIDS basket fund for community based HIV/AIDS projects
Multi-Purpose Consultancy	HIV/AIDS / Poverty reduction (food security) To empower OVCs and women headed households	Establishment of farmer field and life schools
Arts Development for Different Abled People	To promote the rights and self-esteem of disabled in Namibian	Support to cultural events, arts making workshops for disabled
Omaheke San Trust	Vulnerable groups, indigenous minorities rights	To promote education, social welfare, health and rights of San children
The Bridge	Vulnerable groups, Human rights / rule of law	Juvenile justice program and a half-way house for young criminals in southern Namibia
The Big Issue	Poverty reduction / social welfare/ vulnerable groups	Employment project for homeless and vulnerable groups & production of an advocacy magazine
National Federation of People with Disabilities	Erase social marginalisation of people with disabilities	Capacity building of member organisations, human rights training and small income-generating project
STRENGTHENING LOCAL CULTURAL IDENTITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities

National Theatre of Namibia	To promote Namibian cultural identity	Theatre Zone, costumes management workshop, Reconciliation play & Campaign, Kom Theatre exchange
Oruuno Artists Union	Inst.Coll. + Promote Namibian cultural identity and promote labour rights of artists. Improve Namibian musical education	Capacity building of union. Musical exchange programme with Sibelius Academy and dance production with Vantaa/Whk
National Art Gallery / University of Arts & Design, Helsinki	To promote Namibian cultural identity + Institutional collaboration	Visual arts and hand crafts project that includes Finnish cooperation, training and exhibitions
Assitej-Namibia	To promote Namibian cultural identity + Institutional collaboration	Theatre exchange programme with ASSITEJ-Finland
John Muafangejo Arts Centre	To promote Namibian cultural identity To promote traditional crafts making	Elderly teach younger women in traditional basket making and pottery
National Museum of Namibia	Promotion of Namibian cultural history, institutional collaboration	Uplifting of the National Museum
ELCIN	To promote Namibian/Finnish history	Renovate Old Mission House in Oniipa. Applying for House to be National Monument
TRANSITION PROCESS		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
National Institute for Educational Development	Institutional collaboration, education	Collaboration between Finnish and Namibian schools via internet software programme + visits
Institute for Public Policy Research	Strengthen and support SME sector by strategic intervention	Gap analysis and review of viable financing alternatives in servicing small and medium and micro-enterprises

Professional visits - Finland / Namibia	To strengthen ties between Namibia and Finland	Reciprocal visits by Prisons services, UNAM/ Uni. of Oulu, trips to Finland to promote trade
---	---	--

SUPPORT TO NAMIBIA IN 2005

CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
NAMPOL	Rule of Law / Human Rights / Inst. coll. To promote rule of law by training police	Human Rights/Good Governance/Community policing and Institutional capacity training programme
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Human Rights To promote effectiveness of important Human Rights monitor group	Core support, capacity building
Legal Assistance Centre	Civic education / rule of law / democracy To provide access to justice to the poor that will enable them to actively participate in democracy without fear	Community Paralegal Training project
Forum for the Future	Civil Society Development, Democracy / Public participation To promote Namibian civil society	Core funding to conduct civil society advocacy, promotion and civic activity training in all 13 regions
The Rainbow Project (TRP)	Minority Rights Gay and Lesbian Rights	Institutional capacity building + rights advocacy programme
Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA)	Indigenous minorities rights To promote human rights of San minorities	Establishment and running of legal unit to combat abuse of San human rights
P.E.A.C.E. Trauma Centre	Human Rights / Reconciliation	Core support, capacity building

	Trauma treatment for victims of violence, psychosocial training	
UNAM Human Rights Documentation Centre	HR education + support. To involve different stakeholders in human rights training / actions	Training of traditional leaders and others in the Community Courts Act and Good Governance
Institute for Public Policy Research	Democracy / civic education To produce research on political, social and economic issues and disseminate this	Programmes on: democracy and governance, public opinion & public policy analysis
Namibian Men for Change	Gender Equality / Human Rights To create a society where men and women are truly equal, where dignity and integrity of women, children are respected and protected	Training and awareness raising for men and boys to end their violent and abusive behaviour and attitudes against women and children
Women's Leadership Centre	Women's Rights / Gender Violence To empower	In-house training of journalists with focus on community journalism during the elections
Sister Namibia, Nangof, Misa/IPPR, Namibia Institute for Democracy	Democracy / Electoral Support To improve electoral process in Namibia	Promotion of women participation in elections, elections monitoring, media monitoring, publication of Guide to Namibian Politics
Namibia Centre for Women's Leadership	Gender Equality / Women Empowerment To create a platform for women to express themselves	Give women writers and artists + rural and indigenous women a public voice through various activities
SOCIAL EQUALITY / DISABLED (marginalized and vulnerable groups)		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities

UNAIDS	HIV/AIDS / Human Rights To promote HIV/AIDS awareness in Namibia and the capacity of civil society	Finnish contribution to the local HIV/AIDS basket fund for community based HIV/AIDS projects
Multi-Purpose Consultancy	HIV/AIDS / Poverty reduction (food security) To empower OVCs and women headed households	Establishment of farmer field and life schools
Arts Development for Different Abled People	To promote the rights and self-esteem of disabled in Namibian	Support to cultural events, arts making workshops for disabled
Omaheke San Trust	Vulnerable groups, indigenous minorities rights	To promote education, social welfare, health and rights of San children
The Bridge	Vulnerable groups, Human rights / rule of law	Juvenile justice program and a half-way house for young criminals in southern Namibia
The Big Issue	Poverty reduction / social welfare/ vulnerable groups	Employment project for homeless and vulnerable groups & production of an advocacy magazine
National Federation of People with Disabilities	Erase social marginalisation of people with disabilities	Capacity building of member organisations, human rights training and small income-generating project
STRENGTHENING LOCAL CULTURAL IDENTITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
National Theatre of Namibia	To promote Namibian cultural identity	Theatre Zone, costumes management workshop, Reconciliation play & Campaign, Kom Theatre exchange

Oruuno Artists Union	Institutional Collaboration + Promote Namibian cultural identity and promote labour rights of artists. Improve Namibian musical education	Capacity building of union. Musical exchange programme with Sibelius Academy and dance production with Vantaa/Whk
National Art Gallery / University of Arts & Design, Helsinki	To promote Namibian cultural identity + Institutional collaboration	Visual arts and hand crafts project that includes Finnish cooperation, training and exhibitions
Assitej-Namibia	To promote Namibian cultural identity + Institutional collaboration	Theatre exchange programme with ASSITEJ-Finland
John Muafangejo Arts Centre	To promote Namibian cultural identity To promote traditional crafts making	Elderly teach younger women in traditional basket making and pottery
National Museum of Namibia	Promotion of Namibian cultural history, institutional collaboration	Uplifting of the National Museum
ELCIN	To promote Namibian/Finnish history	Renovate Old Mission House in Oniipa. Applying for House to be National Monument
TRANSITION PROCESS		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
National Institute for Educational Development	Institutional collaboration, education	Collaboration between Finnish and Namibian schools via internet software programme + visits
Institute for Public Policy Research	Strengthen and support SME sector by strategic intervention	Gap analysis and review of viable financing alternatives in servicing small and medium and micro-enterprises
Professional visits - Finland / Namibia	To strengthen ties between Namibia and Finland	Reciprocal visits by Prisons services, UNAM/Uni.of Oulu, trips to Finland to promote

		trade
--	--	-------

SUPPORT TO NAMIBIA IN 2006

CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
NAMPOL / Police College of Finland	Rule of Law / Human Rights / Inst. coll. To promote rule of law by training police	Human Rights/Good Governance/Community policing and Institutional capacity training programme
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Human Rights To promote effectiveness of the most important Human Rights monitor group	Core support, capacity building
Legal Assistance Centre	Civic education / rule of law / democracy To provide access to justice to the poor which will enable them to actively participate in democracy without fear	Community Paralegal Training project
Forum for the Future	Civil Society Development, Democracy / Public participation. To promote Namibian civil society	Core funding to conduct civil society advocacy, promotion and civic activity training in all 13 regions
The Rainbow Project (TRP)/ SETA	Minority Rights Gay and Lesbian Rights	Institutional capacity building + rights advocacy programme/ Institutional Collaboration
P.E.A.C.E. Trauma Centre	Human Rights / Reconciliation Trauma treatment for victims of violence	Core support, capacity building

Namibian Men for Change	Gender Equality / Human Rights To create a society where men and women are truly equal, where dignity and integrity of women, children are respected and protected	Training and awareness raising for men and boys to end their violent and abusive behaviour and attitudes against women and children
Namibia Institute for Democracy	Good Governance/ Anti-Corruption	Advocacy and Training
Women's Leadership Centre	Gender Equality / Women Empowerment	Address the dire gender inequality in Namibia and raise awareness on gender based violence
Women's Solidarity Namibia	Gender Equality / Women Empowerment / Human Rights	Training and support to women affected by gender based violence
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia	Civil Society Development/ Capacity Building for Sustainable Development	Support to developing attitudes, skills and knowledge of future decision makers on environmental issues
Human Rights and Documentation Centre	Civic Education / Human Rights	Training of Traditional Authorities on Human Rights and Namibian Legislation
Ministry of Prisons and Correctional Services / Criminal Sanctions Agency	Strengthen prisons and correctional services in Namibia / Inst. Coll.	Activities to educate personnel and improve community service in Namibia and prisons service in general
Office of the Ombudsman	Good Governance/ Anti-Corruption/ Human Rights	Strengthening of the Office of the Ombudsman/ Establishment of Regional Offices
Institute for Public Policy Research	Democracy / civic education To produce research on political, social and economic issues and disseminate this	Programmes on: democracy and governance, public opinion & public policy analysis
STRENGTHENING LOCAL CULTURAL IDENTITY		
Implementing	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities

Organisation		
National Theatre of Namibia/ KOM Theatre	To promote Namibian cultural identity	Theatre Zone, Kom Theatre exchange, and other activities
Oruuano Artists Union/ Finnish Musicians' Union	Inst.Coll. + Promote Namibian cultural identity and promote labour rights of artists. Improve Namibian arts education	Capacity building of union. Musical exchange with Musicians' Union in Finland and Teaching of Teachers Programme (TETE)
National Art Gallery of Namibia	To promote Namibian Cultural Identity	Staff Capacity Building, Recording of National Heritage and Mobile Art Exhibitions with rural artists' workshops
Assitej-Namibia/ Assitej-Finland	Promote youth theatre in Namibia	Establish Assitej Branches all over the country and organise annual Youth Theatre Festival
National Museum of Namibia / (EVTEK)	Institutional collaboration, promotion of Namibian cultural history	Uplifting of museum and training of Namibians through exchange
Cultural Projects (John Muafangejo Art Centre, Vagina Monologues, Nakambale Museum)	To promote Namibian cultural identity	Cultural activities that promotes culture - also in the regions
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
UNAIDS	HIV/AIDS / Human Rights To promote HIV/AIDS awareness in Namibia and the capacity of civil society	Finnish contribution to the local HIV/AIDS basket fund for community based HIV/AIDS projects
WIMSA	Indigenous minorities rights To promote human rights of San minorities	Civic Education to San-communities on Human Rights
The Bridge	Vulnerable groups, Human rights / rule of law	Juvenile justice program and a half-way house for young offenders in southern Namibia

The Big Issue	Poverty reduction / social welfare/ vulnerable groups	Employment project for homeless and vulnerable groups & production of an advocacy magazine
National Federation of People with Disabilities	Erase social marginalisation of people with disabilities	Advocacy and Civic Education on disabled Human Rights
TRANSITION PROCESS		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
Community Education Computer Society	Promote ICT in Schools	Training of Trainers for ICDL training in schools
Pambili Association	Promote Arts and Crafts design in Namibia and establish Crafts trade linkages in Finland	Capacity building of rural crafts communities and promote local designs in Finland

SUPPORT TO NAMIBIA IN 2007/8

CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
NAMIBIAN POLICE / Finnish Police	<i>Rule of Law / Human Rights / Inst. coll. To promote rule of law by training police</i>	<i>Senior Management Training Programme: Human Rights/Good Governance/ Community policing and Institutional capacity training programme for NAMPOL Senior Officers</i>
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	Human Rights To promote effectiveness of Namibian Human Rights monitor group	Monitoring & Reporting on Human Rights in Namibia: Core support, capacity building

Legal Assistance Centre	Civic education / rule of law / democracy To provide access to justice for the poor which will enable them to actively participate in democracy without fear	Community Paralegal Training project: training & capacity building of community paralegals
Forum for the Future	Civil Society Development, Democracy / Public participation To strengthen Namibian civil society	Economic Justice programme: Conduct civil society advocacy, promotion and civic activity training in all 13 regions
The Rainbow Project (TRP)/ SETA	Human Rights Sexual Minorities' Human Rights	Advocacy & Promotion of Human Rights of Sexual Minorities: Institutional capacity building + rights advocacy programme/ Institutional Collaboration
P.E.A.C.E. Centre	Human Rights / Reconciliation Trauma treatment for victims of violence	Psycho-Social Support to Trauma Survivors: Capacity building of the organisation, training and support to other psycho-social service providers
Electoral Commission of Namibia	Democracy/ Public Participation Training of Voter Education Officers	Voter Education Programme: Workshops and training in democracy, human rights and election process
Namibia Institute for Democracy	Good Governance/ Anti-Corruption Combat Corruption	Zero Tolerance for Corruption Campaign: Advocacy and Training for Local Authorities, school children and civil society organisations
Women's Leadership Centre	Human Rights/ Gender Equality Promotion women's rights	Women's Voices Programme: Address the dire gender inequality in Namibia and raise awareness on gender based violence and harmful traditional practises

Women's Solidarity Namibia	Gender Equality / Women Empowerment / Human Rights Strengthening the Movement against Violence	Movement Against Gender Based Violence: Training and support to women affected by gender based violence
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia	Civil Society Development/ Capacity Building for Sustainable Development Ensuring Sustainable Use of Namibia's Natural Resources	Capacity Building of Future Leaders: Support to developing attitudes, skills and knowledge of future decision makers on environmental issues
University of Namibia Human Rights and Documentation Centre	Civic Education / Human Rights Capacity Building of Traditional Authorities and Ascertainment of Customary Laws	Capacity Building of Traditional Leaders: Training of Traditional Authorities on Human Rights and Namibian Legislation, collection of customary laws
Ministry of Prisons and Correctional Services / Criminal Sanctions Agency	Democracy/ Strengthen prisons and correctional services in Namibia Pilot Project on Community Service Orders / Institutional Collaboration	Community Service Pilot Project: Activities to build the capacity of prison service personnel and piloting community service orders in 4 northern regions of Namibia
Legal Assistance Centre	Democracy/ Capacity Building of Conservancies	Communal Conservancy Support: Workshops and legal support for efficient running of conservancies, support also for stakeholders: local government, MET, service providers
Institute for Public Policy Research	Democracy / civic education To produce research on political, social and economic issues and disseminate this	Programmes on: democracy and governance, public opinion & public policy analysis
STRENGTHENING LOCAL CULTURAL IDENTITY		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities

National Theatre of Namibia/ KOM Theatre	To promote Namibian cultural identity Capacity building of Namibian performing arts	Performing Arts Development Programme: Capacity building and training of theatre professionals. Institutional cooperation with KOM Theatre
Oruuano Artists Union/ Finnish Musicians' Union	Institutional Collaboration + Promote Namibian cultural identity Promote labour rights of artists. Improve Namibian arts education	Capacity building of union: Institutional cooperation with Musicians' Union in Finland and Teaching of Teachers Programme (TETE)
Walvis Bay Contract Labour & Apartheid Museum	To promote Namibian cultural identity / Safe-guarding cultural heritage/ promotion of tourism	Planning and setting up of the Museum in Walvis Bay
Assitej-Namibia/ Assitej-Finland	Promote youth theatre in Namibia	Youth Theatre Development Programme: Establish Assitej Branches all over the country and organise annual Youth Theatre Festivals
National Museum of Namibia / (EVTEK)	Institutional collaboration, promotion of Namibian cultural history	Capacity Building of the Museum: Uplifting of museum and training of Namibians through exchange
Cultural Projects (John Muafangejo Art Centre, Vagina Monologues, Nakambale Museum, Wild Cinema Festival)	To promote Namibian cultural identity	Cultural activities that promotes culture - also in the regions
SOCIAL EQUALITY / DISABLED (marginalized and vulnerable groups)		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities

UNAIDS - HIV/Aids Small Grants Fund	HIV/AIDS / Human Rights To promote HIV/AIDS awareness in Namibia and build the capacity of civil society	HIV/AIDS Small Grants Fund: Finnish contribution to the local HIV/AIDS basket fund for community based HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care projects
Working Group of Indigenous Minority in Southern Africa	Indigenous minorities rights To promote human rights of San minorities	Civic Education to San-communities on Human Rights
The Bridge	Vulnerable groups, Human rights / rule of law Advocacy on juvenile justice rights & Support to young offenders	Juvenile justice program and a half-way house for young offenders in southern Namibia
The Big Issue	Poverty reduction / social welfare/ vulnerable groups Promotion of Income generation opportunities for homeless and jobless	Employment project for homeless and vulnerable groups & production of an advocacy magazine
National Federation of People with Disabilities	Erase social marginalisation of people with disabilities	Information Campaign on The Rights of Disabled: Advocacy and Civic Education on disabled Human Rights
TRANSITION PROCESS		
Implementing Organisation	Aims and Objectives of the Project	Project Activities
Community Education Computer Society	Promote ICT in in Education	Training of Trainers for ICDL in schools
Pambili Association	Promote Arts and Crafts design in Namibia and establish trade linkages in Finland	Namibian Design Development: Capacity building of rural crafts communities, young designers and design development, promotion of local designs in Finland - trade

Namibia Principals Association	Capacity building of principals	Support to NPA educational conference , especially in field of ICT education in Schools
UNAM/ Oulu University	Institutional Collaboration	Support to travel expenses of the Oulu University delegation
Namibia Tourism Board	Support to Tourism/ trade Promotion of Namibian tourism opportunities in Finland	Participation of Matka Travel Fairs 2007 & 2008
NACOBTA	Community Based Tourism Support	Tourism Business Development Programme: Support to community based SME development/ mentoring
Namibia Women Summit/ JCC	Empowerment of women in business	Namibia Women's Summit 2007 and 2008: Support to conference cost & institutional linkages to Finnish women's organisations
Bed & Breakfast Association of Namibia	Tourism/ Empowerment of rural SMEs	IbaseKhaya Magazine: Setting up of an educational trade magazine, Support to printing costs of IBaseKhaya magazine
Mindset Investments	Trade and commerce between Finland and Namibia	Promotion of Trade: Support for fair participation in Namibia to promote business linkages between Finland and Namibia; FinnPartnership
Office of the Prime Minister: Namibia Institute for Public Service Management/ HAUS Finland	Good Governance/ Institutional Cooperation Development of Public Service Management	Development of Middle Management Training Programme

Institute for Public Policy Research	Economic development	Support to publish a book " Guide to Namibian Economy "
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

Table 2: Evaluations/Visits to Organisations Supported by the Local Cooperation Fund

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
NAMPOL / Police College of Finland / Finnish Police	✓	✓	• Relationship has functioned very well. Initially was a 3-way cooperation with the Netherlands (which was more problematic), but now only Finland-Namibia. Main issue has been to develop ways of working together and communicating. Now key stakeholders have excellent relationship, considerable trust and clear expectations. • Aims of the project fit well with Finnish and Namibian policies • Clear impact on human rights and police work (research underway at present demonstrates good progress). Some problems with loss of trained staff from Police, and some not replicating the training regionally. • Future funding would be worthwhile and recommended – difficult to continue with LCF as it is GRN department. ICI would be obvious instrument. • Institutional difficulty at Finnish end, as Finnish Police are more interested in cooperation with neighbouring countries – Namibia is low priority. Current Finnish coordinator mainly works in own free time as volunteer, though trainers are paid from LCF funds. This is no problem now, if in future funding is sought from ICI, institutional backing from Finnish Police will be needed.
National Society for Human Rights (NSHR)	✓	✓	• Important organisation of human rights watchdog that has received institutional support from Finland (and several other donors in the past) – highly relevant

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			• Effective in human rights work. Good databases. Links with LAC/Paralegals, providing them with regional office facilities • Financial sustainability of the organisation will always be problematic – it is unlikely to ever receive funding from the GRN, as it is periodically very critical (and it is important that it maintains independence) • Recommended that they continue to receive some funding from LCF (or apply to KIOS)
Legal Assistance Centre	✓	✓	• Work in recruiting, training and fielding community paralegal workers has been extremely successful. They are responding to a clear gap in access to legal services, particularly in rural areas. The project is highly relevant • Difficulties lie in the lack of institutional support – for instance, paralegals don't receive remuneration or support with communication or transport. They have to use their own resources, or in some case, Regional Council politicians have been supportive (as well as NSHR Regional Offices). In addition, the coordinator's task is too big for one person. • The project is liaising with UNAM to try to get official accreditation for the training of the existing paralegals, and also creation of a new course at UNAM. In addition discussions have begun with the GRN for legal recognition of the paralegals. • Given that this is outreach of the Government services, it would be logical to find some means of funding for paralegals via Legal Aid (although even those funds are inadequate for needs).

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			In the meantime, the evaluation team recommends further funding via LCF. Attention could also be given to exploring institutional links, such as using ICI to fund a link with a Finnish law department and UNAM.
P.E.A.C.E. Trauma Centre	✓	✓	- This organisation is effective in providing psycho-therapy and counselling services – initially for traumatised liberation war victims, but now working more with orphans and vulnerable children, and rape victims. It has an overarching aim to support all people affected by violence and traumatic events. - Centre is efficiently working with GRN social workers and Finnish partners. Current funding will end in July 2009 and a new project proposal has been submitted to the MFA together with a Finnish NGO Psychologists for Social Responsibility (FiPSR) Project is not sustainable without multiple donor support. - The project is in line with goals promoted by MFA, & should continue to receive LCF support.
Forum for the Future		✓	- On the basis of visit in Oshakati, this organisation is struggling (and most regional offices have now shut). The evaluation team received an unclear picture of the work taking place (which was certainly impaired by the floods in 2008). Mainly working on democracy issues and with HIV/AIDS support groups, which are relevant topics, but the outcomes were unclear. Impact is probably limited (at least in the north) - Sustainability is unlikely and funding won't be found from elsewhere, but

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			would need a positive evaluation by Do OD (or other contractor) to be able to recommend continuation of funding
Institute for Public Policy Research		✓	• Only independent important public opinion influential research organisation, still with LCF project support, after Dutch pulled out in 2005. Receive some small funding from the British. • Activities focus on inculcating democratic culture and values. Interested in Finnish research partners. Can become sustainable through commissioned work and joint research with local university.
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia		✓	• Very professional organisation, working on environmental research and education (all educational levels) with a wide network of partners, including the GRN. • Work currently underway on a pilot project of energy production from bush chips – worth closer linking with the TTT-funded Finnish study • Continued funding from the LCF likely (a new project application under work during the evaluation mission) and recommendable.
Namibia Institute for Democracy		✓	• Small organisation carrying out worthwhile research and training on democracy, good governance and anti-corruption issues • Has changed its methods of working now that other donors have moved away and core funding no longer available. Effective and efficient, but quite dependent on LCF. • The only civic education institution encouraging advocacy against

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			corruption as part of a network of 65 groups. Runs a public dialogue centre that provides research and surveys on specific issues. • Biggest donors withdrawing and from September 2008 onwards mainly relying on Finnish support. NID is adding basic consultancy work to the activities for sustainability. LCF funding to NID increased, the Swedes have put the organisation in touch with counterparts at end of funding period. • Deserving of continuing funding from LCF – unlikely to find funding elsewhere, unless matchmaking with a Finnish NGO is successful. Worth applying for KIOS funding?
UNAIDS – HIV/AIDS Small Grants Fund		✓	• Support provided by Finland to basket fund since 2002 in very relevant topic (216 individual projects supported in that time). Finland, Sweden and Netherlands have been main donors – now only Finland likely to continue. Also gained private sponsor recently (Rosen Uranium Mine) – keen to encourage more private donors • Quite efficient way to reach the grassroots beneficiaries (perhaps 90% of Finnish funds) with income generating, awareness-raising, prevention or support group programs. • Some beneficiaries have ‘graduated’ to find other donors • Annual workshop on lessons learned with approx. 80 beneficiaries, to discuss experiences, and receive some training on a topic (eg. gardening, nutrition, HIV latest info) and training on management skills • In the future, when Global Fund and PEPFAR projects run efficiently it may be better to use LCF funds in a different manner, but in the interim there

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			was a gap in grassroots work, which this Fund is filling
Assitej-Namibia / Assitej-Finland		✓	• Small CBO without office infrastructure or transport rolling-out youth theatre and creative writing in 15 centres at high schools. Cooperates with Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, UNESCO and local Bank Windhoek. • Linked up with partners Assitej-Finland and implement successful exchange programme. Project will assist Ministry of Education with curriculum development of lifeskills education. • Activities contribute towards lifeskills development and HIV/AIDs prevention, goals supported by MFA.
John Muafangejo Arts Centre		✓	• the Arts Centre has received Finnish funding over many years for a range of activities, including tours, art and craft workshops, after-school art training for students, exchanges of Finnish artists and tertiary students. The evaluation team also attended the launch of a book of poetry and stories on women, traditional cultural practices and HIV/AIDS at the Centre (resulting from workshops and funded by LCF) • They receive funding from GRN (Ministry of Culture and Sports) • have attended the Roundtable at the Embassy and found it useful. Always found that Finland is a flexible and helpful donor. • The activities seem to be effective and relevant. Funds from other donors are drying up so Finland is becoming more important as a sponsor – however, GRN funds are also available to some extent
Nakambale Museum)		✓	• Historical site of clear relevance to Finland

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			• Staff are looking at means to achieve sustainability, via increasing tourism and providing camping sites, cultural tours, etc. Link made with Pambili via contract on environmentally and culturally appropriate renovation of the site. Eco-energy NGO project staff have also been consulted. • Evaluation team recommends that the guide from Museum is included in any future groups of community tourism operators travelling to Finland for the Matka fair, as the Namibian missionary 'story' is of interest in Finland
Professional visits - Finland / Namibia		✓	• Evaluation team met with several community tourism operators – comments included in main text
Pambili Association		✓	• Basketry & pottery & textile crafts non-profit organisation evolved from a Finnish lead student project in to a Namibian lead Pambili Association, • Pambili has participated in 3 trade fairs in Finland, but found that local designers are protected and large distributors prefer international brands or labels. • LCF provides institutional support to organisation and funding will end in 2009. In future Pambili will focus only on the Habitare fair and hopes to become self-funding with the help of emerging local markets and small scale international trade.
Namibia Principals Association		✓	• Funding came due to application by very active and dedicated school principal, who has link to Finland via NGO Unit funded Summer High School program. These funds supported capacity building and ICT, including training by Finnish visiting trainer

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
			Given that education funding in general isn't possible, funding to capacity building via LCF is a good idea. They also aim for link with Finnish Principals' Association
UNAM/ Oulu University		✓	- Long standing relationship has been funded earlier (and now) via CIMO North-South-South program - These funds were used for a pre-feasibility study on the establishment of new Engineering and IT Faculty and a Medical School at UNAM. Plan is to apply for future ICI funds.
Namibia Tourism Board		✓	- NTB received support from LCF for promotional trips to Finland. Matchmaking still not successful and a website is being developed. The Board needs to understand the tourism market in Finland. - Language barrier and distance prove to be major constraints for potential tourists. Long historical ties also not clearly used in marketing strategies. Cultural tourism needs to be explored to northern Namibia. - A joint venture is needed with the Finnish Tourism Board.
Namibia Women Summit/ JCC		✓	- Evaluation team met with Anne Gebhardt, NWS President, both in Finland and Namibia. Visit to Finland, funded by LCF, was very beneficial, as she was able to involve high profile Finnish politicians and entrepreneurs. Embassy and MFA Africa Unit worked well with other Finnish stakeholders to make this visit beneficial. - Output will be strong Finnish presence at upcoming Namibian Women's Summit, and potential stronger commercial and cultural ties

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
Office of the Prime Minister: Namibia Institute for Public Service Management/ HAUS Finland		✓ (visit to HAUS)	• Middle management training programme, begun in 2006 to address lack of horizontal level leadership and team work. Services of HAUS were purchased by Namibians with LCF funds – HAUS provided ToT training and assistance with curriculum design. Three Namibians visited Finland to familiarize themselves with Finnish Leadership Training, and discuss forms of cooperation and NIPAM. In Namibia HAUS led discussions on the model of strategic leadership, arranging training and held a workshop on performance management • In general, capacity building for middle management is needed in Namibia and this project is relevant. Makes contributions in Finnish value-added areas like competitiveness and good governance. • Potentially could have been funded via ICI as support between HAUS and NIPAM, however it seems likely that HAUS is ineligible. Would provide some chance of sustainability of results of decentralisation project (FiSNDP), via use of training materials. LCF funds should be continued in future to
Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA)	✓		These organisations were not visited by the current evaluation team, but were evaluated under the contract between the Embassy and Do OD during 2007-8. Evaluation reports are available from the Embassy of Finland in Windhoek
UNAM Human Rights Documentation Centre	✓		

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
Namibian Men for Change	✓		
Women's Solidarity Namibia	✓		
Ministry of Prisons and Correctional Services / Criminal Sanctions Agency	✓		
Office of the Ombudsman	✓		
The Bridge	✓		
The Big Issue	✓		
National Theatre of Namibia	✓		
Oruuano Artists Union / Finnish Musicians' Union	✓		
Electoral Commission of Namibia			These organisations were neither visited by the evaluation team, nor evaluated by Do OD. In some cases the support from LCF had already ended prior to 2007.
Women's Leadership Centre			

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
Polytechnic of Namibia			
Sister Namibia, Nangof, Misa-Namibia			
Namibia Centre for Women's Leadership			
Multi-Purpose Consultancy			
Arts Development for Different Abled People			
Omaheke San Trust			
National Federation of People with Disabilities			
Human Rights and Documentation Centre			
National Art Gallery / University of Arts & Design, Helsinki			
National Museum of Namibia / (EVTEK)			
ELCIN			
Walvis Bay Contract			

Implementing Organisation	Evaluated in 2007/8 by Embassy	Visited by Evaluation mission	Comments on effectiveness, impact, sustainability and recommendations
Labour & Apartheid Museum			
Community Education Computer Society			
The Rainbow Project (TRP) / SETA			
Bed & Breakfast Association of Namibia			
Mindset Investments			
National Institute for Educational Development			
NACOBTA			

ANNEX 8 – NGO ACTIVITIES IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Ongoing (2007) Finnish NGO activities in Namibia

	Name of the project and organisation	Sector of Activities	Partner organisation	Size of project (€)	Project period
NAM1	<i>"Improving Basic Education and Life Skills"/</i> Finnish-Namibian Society	Arts, Handicraft and Culture Education	National Institute of Educational Development (NIED, Namibia) Oruano of Namibian Artists Union	10 000€ 20 000€ 29 750€ (29 750€)	2006 2007 2008 2009
NAM2	<i>"Development of Urban Diaconia"/</i> Helsinki Diaconess Institute	Social security and services	Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN)	310 000€ 290 000€ 290 000€ (200000€)	2005-2006 2007 2008 2009
NAM3 (a) support of NNAD (b) sign language book	<i>"The Namibian National Association of the Deaf Organisational Development Project"/</i> The Finnish Association of the Deaf	Enhancing Civil Society	The Namibian National Association of the Deaf (NNAD)	84 094€ 70 000€ (a) 47 191€ (b) 48 700€ 74647€ (73948€) (76929€)	2004 2005 2006-2007 2007 2008 2009 2010
NAM4	<i>"Establishing multilateral summer high school activities between Finland, Namibia and Botswana"/</i> The Summer High School	Secondary school education	Dawid Beduizenhout High School	7 500€ (17 500€) 25 000€	2004 2005 2007

	Association				
NAM5	<i>"Globalisation knowledge for the trade unions"/</i> Trade Union Solidarity Union of Finland	Employment policy and administration	Labour Resource and Research Institute LaRRI National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW)	124 500€ 60 000€	2004-2007 2008
NAM6	<i>"Diversifying the entrepreneurship training by 4H Namibia"/</i> The Finnish 4H Federation	Vocational Education	4H Namibia	50 000€ (22 104€) 76 000€ <u>59 000€</u> 51 000€	2004 2005 2006 <u>2007</u> 2008
NAM7	<i>"Ecoenergy for Owambo"/</i> Tekniikka elämää palvelemaan ry	Renewable energy resources	Namibia Eco Centre (GNEC)	<u>26 000€</u> 26 000€ (18 000€)	<u>2007</u> 2008 2009
NAM8	<i>"Self-regulation of the Namibian media"/</i> Suomen Journalistiliitto/VIKES	Freedom of expression & Independent media	Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Namibia	<u>21 080€</u> 28 430€ 31 620€	<u>2007</u> 2008 2009

NGO projects finished before 2007

NAM9	<i>Finnish Federation for the Visually Impaired</i>	<i>Educational Policy and administration</i>	<i>Namibian Federation for the Visually Impaired</i>		
	a) Development of organisational skills			a) 14800€ (18164€)	2004 2005
	b) Operational Center for the Blind			b) 35000€ (30000)	2004 2005
	c) Rehabilitation of the Blind			c) 12930€	2004

NAM10	<i>The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM)</i> -construction of the Rundu Kindergarten/Preschool	<i>Educational Policy and administration</i>	<i>Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN)</i>	23 300€	2004
-------	---	--	---	---------	------

- In addition, to the above listed NGO projects, there have been some indirect allocations through, e.g. SASK's regional projects (137 000€ in 2004 for support to the public sector trade unions in the SADC region). In addition to the NGO funding, the MFA has supported Namibia -related information activities (tiedotustuki). The main recipient has been the Finnish Namibia Society, but e.g. in 2004 the Geographical Society of Turku received 24 000€ for publishing a Namibia text book.
- The Finnish Cultural Foundation has supported some individual Namibia-related projects during the evaluation period.

ANNEX 9 – NORTH-SOUTH-SOUTH PROGRAMME & OTHER INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES IN NAMIBIA

The following table details the Finnish and Namibian institutions cooperating under the CIMO North-South South Programme. In addition we provide the figures of the numbers of Namibian and Finnish students travelling under the auspices of the programme.

Table 1: CIMO North-South-South Higher Education Network Programme Involving Namibian cooperation 2004-2008

Finnish Partner	Project Title	Namibian Partner
Helsinki University, SSKH (coord) Jyväskylä University Tampere University	North-South Higher Education Network In Journalism Education	University of Namibia
Joensuu University, Tietojenkäsittelytiede	5ARTS-Project	University of Namibia
Oulu University, (coord) Åbo Academy Turku Polytechnic	Triangular Cooperation in Library and Information Studies, between Finland, Namibia and South Africa	University of Namibia
Oulu University, kasvatustieteenlaitos (behavioural science); opettajankoulutus (teacher training faculties)	Capacity building in Teacher Education and Management for Sustainable Development	Windhoek College of Education University of Namibia
Oulun University, Maantiede (Geography faculty)	Higher Education and Management of Sustainable Tourism in Southern Africa	University of Namibia
Pohjois-Karjala Polytechnic (coord) Mikkeli Polytechnic	Omasati Project	Ogongo Agricultural College
University of Helsinki (coord) Åbo Academy	Theology in Service of local Communities, Helsinki Makumira Paulinum Network	United Lutheran Theological College- Paulinum
Diaconia University of Applied Sciences (coord) Helsinki Polytechnic, Stadia	Jocid Network (Journalism for civic involvement, democracy and development)	Polytechnic of Namibia

Table 2: Total Number Students Transferring between Namibian and Finnish Universities and Polytechnics, 2004-2007 CIMO Mobility Data

From Finland				To Finland		
	Polytechnic	University	Total	Polytechnic	University	Total
2007	28	8	36	2	9	11
2006	10	4	14	2	8	10
2005	20	11	31	3	7	10
2004	21	3	24	0	1	1

Other miscellaneous links

In addition to the institutionalised higher education links, North Karelian Polytechnic has established independent links to the Onandjokwe hospital in northern Namibia. Every year 4-5 nurse and social work students complete a 2-3 month work practise in the hospital (total number in 2004-2008 23), with financial support from the MoE of Finland. Even though the experiences are so far positive, the problem with this kind of cooperation is the imbalance of outwards and inwards student mobility – there is no possibility to fund the Namibian side to part-take in a similar training period in Finland. North Karelian Polytechnic participates also in CIMO North – South – South programme, Zambia and Malawi as the partner countries. This means that Namibia will not have a central role in future exchanges. Onandjokwe Hospital hopes to receive support in renovations during 2008-9 from Martinus Foundation – a voluntary organisation in Finland.

An eye clinic has been established in Onandjokwe Hospital by a Finnish individual, with funds raised in Finland (mainly through churches). The general public now have access to eye testing and provision of glasses, at a very low price.

These links and others are usually initiated and promoted by motivated individuals with links to the country, or via missionary connections. While

they do not receive MFA support, it is useful for the Embassy to have a full picture of support.