

**National Impact Level Result: Namibia Human Development Index (HDI) is improved from 0.542 in 2008 to 0.55 in FY2015/16**

Prevention Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Fewer adults become infected with HIV</b>  <b>IR-1:</b> Annual number of new infections has reduced by 20% by between FY2010/11 to 2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 to FY2015/16 (<b>NDP3 goal 11</b>).</p> <p><b>Fewer young people are HIV positive:</b>  <b>IR-2:</b> % of pregnant women attending ANC aged 15-24 who are HIV infected reduced from 11% in 2008 to 7% by 2012/13 and 5% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC1: Fewer persons have concurrent partners:</b> % of women and men aged 15-49 in the general population who had concurrent partnerships six months ago reduced to less than 10% by FY2012/13 and 5% for women and men in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC2: Fewer persons have multiple partners:</b> Among the women and men aged 15-49 who had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had multiple partners in the last 12 months reduced for women from 3% in 2007 to 2% in FY2012/13 1% in Y2015/16 and reduced for men from 16% in 2007 to 10% by 2012/13 and to 5% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC3: More young people waited longer before having sex:</b> % of women and men aged 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 reduced for women from 7% in 2007 to 6% by FY2012/13 and to 4% in FY2015/16. and reduced for men from 18% in 2007 to 14% by FY 2012/13 and to 10% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC4: Fewer young women have older sexual partners:</b> % of women aged 15-24 who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than them reduced from 4% in 2007 to 3% by FY 2012/13 and to 2% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>Social and Behaviour Change Programmes<sup>1</sup> for the youth 10-24</b></p> <p><b>OP1:</b> % of in-school youth aged 10 – 14 years reached by skills based HIV prevention education within the regular school curriculum in the last year has increased from 45% to 60% in FY2012/13 and to 85% by FY2015/16]</p> <p><b>OP2:</b> % of in-school youth aged 15-24 years reached by skills based HIV prevention education within the regular school curriculum<sup>2</sup> in the last year has increased from 45% to 60% in FY2012/13 and to 85% by FY2015/16” ]</p> <p><b>OP3:</b> % of out-of-school youth aged 10 to 14 years reached with small group or individual social and behaviour change programmes since the start of FY2010/11 has increased from 0% in 2008 to 30% in FY2012/13 and to 55% n FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP4:</b> % of schools that provided life skills-based HIV education within the last academic year increased from 85% of primary schools and 50% of secondary schools in 2008/09 to 95% of primary and 90% of secondary schools in 2012/13 and 100% of primary and secondary schools by 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP5:</b> % of out-of-school youth aged 15-24 reached with small group or individual social and behaviour change programmes since the start of FY2010/11 has increased from 6%<sup>3</sup> in 2008 to 25% in FY2012/13 and to 55% FY2015/16.</p>

<sup>1</sup> *Focus of these social and behaviour change communication programmes will be to address each of the higher risk behaviours: multiple sexual partners, concurrent sexual partners, early sexual debut, large age differences between sexual partners, sex in return for money or gifts, condom education programmes, condom promotion, alcohol abuse, benefits of male circumcision, and social norms that make these relationships acceptable.*

<sup>2</sup> Regular school curriculum here is defined as one approved by the Ministry of Education for teaching HIV/AIDS life skills based education as a regular and examinable subject

<sup>3</sup> The baseline is for 15 – 24 year olds only, whereas the targets are for both age groups.

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<p><b>Fewer adults become infected with HIV</b>  <b>IR-1:</b> Annual number of new infections has reduced by 20% by between FY2010/11 to 2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 to FY2015/16 (<b>NDP3 goal 11</b>).</p> <p><b>Fewer young people are HIV positive:</b>  <b>IR-2:</b> % of pregnant women attending ANC aged 15-24 who are HIV infected reduced from 11% in 2008 to 7% by 2012/13 and 5% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC5: Fewer young women and men engage in transactional sex:</b> % of young women and men aged 15-24 who exchanged sex for gifts or favours has decreased by 20% between FY2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 and FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC6: More people have comprehensive knowledge of HIV:</b> % of persons aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS has increased among women from 65% in 2007 to 78% by 2012/13 and to 90% by FY2015/16 and among men from 62% to 76% by 2012/13 and to 90% by 2015/16; and for 15-49 increased among women from 67% in 2007 to 80% by FY 2012/13 and to 90% by FY2015/16 and among men from 63% to 77% by FY 2012/13 and to 90% by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OC7: Fewer people have sex under conditions that could impair their judgement:</b> % of women and men aged 15-24, and 25 to 49 who had sex when they were drunk or when their partner was drunk reduced for women from 4% in 2007 to less than 3% in FY2012/13 and to 2% in FY2015/16 and reduced for men from 5% in 2007 to less than 3% in FY2012/13 and to 2% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OP6:</b> % of CACOCs that reported MCP and other epidemic drivers reduction programmes have been implemented in their community in the last 12 months increases from 0% in 2008 to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 90% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>Social and behaviour change programmes<sup>4</sup> for adults 25 and older<sup>5</sup></b></p> <p><b>OP7:</b> % of females aged 25 and older reached with small group<sup>6</sup> or individual social and behaviour change programmes since the start of FY2010/11 has increased to 20% by FY2012/13 and to 45% by FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP8:</b> % of males aged 25 and older reached with small group<sup>7</sup> or individual social and behaviour change programmes since the start of FY2010/11 has increased to 20% by FY2012/13 and to 45% by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP9:</b> % of couples reached with small group or individual social and behaviour change programmes since the start of FY2010/11 has increased by 15% by FY2012/13 and to 45% by FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP10:</b> % of women and men aged 15-49 years reached with S&amp;BC interventions on the risks of alcohol abuse increased to 20% by FY2012/13 and to 45% FY2015/16</p>

<sup>4</sup> Focus of these social and behaviour change communication programmes will be to address each of the higher risk behaviours: multiple sexual partners, concurrent sexual partners, family strengthening and relationship strengthening skills, condom promotion (including correct and consistent condom use), alcohol abuse, benefits of male circumcision, and social norms that make these relationships acceptable.

<sup>5</sup> Although services will be provided to adults 25 and older, measurement of progress will mainly be carried out in the 15 to 49 year age bracket because currently DHS is restricted to this age group. However, as from the next DHS+ 2011/12, it is planned to increase the age bracket for population based surveys to 15 to 65.

<sup>6</sup> A 'small group' is defined as a group of 25 persons or less

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<sup>8</sup> Religious leaders, Members of Parliament, traditional leaders, members of regional councils, members of community councils, the media, and popular local celebrities (e.g. sport stars, musicians, etc.)

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	<p><b>OC14: More clients of sex workers use condoms:</b> % of men who reported using of a condom in their last paid sexual intercourse increased from 77% in 2007 to 84% in FY2012/13 and to 90% in FY2015/16</p>	
	<p><b>OC15: More MSM use condoms when having sex with a male partner:</b> % of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner, increases by 20% between FY2010/11 and FY2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 and FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OC16: More MARPS have correct prevention knowledge:</b> % of most at risk populations who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission increases by 20% between FY2010/11 and FY2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 and FY2015/16</p> <p><i>(Also refer to other prevention outcome indicators that target women and girls)</i></p>	

<sup>9</sup> The 70% was calculated based on a study of sex workers in Katutura (n=1240 sex workers). It is therefore not a generalized percentage. International guidelines recommend that sentinel sites could be chosen and surveyed on an annual basis.

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	<p><b>OC17: More PLHIV adhere to HIV prevention behaviour:</b> % of PLHIV aged 15-49 years who reported having adopted and adhered to at least 2 key HIV prevention behaviours in the last 12 months increased to 40% by FY2012/13 and to 65% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>PLHIV reached by HIV prevention programmes</b></p> <p><b>OP28:</b> Number of male and female PLHIV aged 15-49 reached with HIV prevention interventions in health facility care and treatment settings has increased by 50% by FY2012/13 and 80% by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP29:</b> Number of male and female PLHIV aged 15-49 reached with HIV prevention interventions in community settings (e.g. PLHIV support groups, home-based care) has increased by 50% by 2012/13 and 80% by FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC18: More PLHIV have disclosed their status to partners:</b> % of PLHIV newly tested who reported having disclosed their HIV status to their sexual partners in the last 12 months increased to 60% by FY2012/13 and to 80% by FY2015/16</p>	
<p><b>OC19: More men are circumcised by a health professional:</b> % of men aged 15-49 who reported being circumcised by a health professional increased from 15%<sup>11</sup> in 2007 to 30% in FY2012/13 and to 45% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Comprehensive male circumcision programme for all newborns, boys and men</b></p> <p><b>OP30:</b> 450,000 men would have been circumcised as part of the minimum package of MC for HIV prevention services (approximately 50% of uncircumcised men aged 1 and older) between FY2010/11 and FY2015/16.</p>	

<sup>10</sup> The 70% was calculated based on a study of sex workers in Katutura (n=1240 sex workers). It is therefore not a generalized percentage. International guidelines recommend that sentinel sites could be chosen and surveyed on an annual basis.

<sup>11</sup> Although the DHS percentage states 11%, this 11% includes those persons not circumcised at health facilities. Closer inspection and further calculations reveal that it is 15% of men who have been circumcised at a health facility, which is the baseline that the indicator definition calls for.

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<p><b>Fewer infants become infected with HIV:</b>  <b>IR-4:</b> % of HIV infected infants born to HIV positive mothers is reduced from 12% in 2007 to 8% by FY 2012/13 and to 4% by FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OC23: Fewer unplanned pregnancies amongst women living with HIV:</b> The total fertility rate has decreased from 3.6 in 2007 to 3.1 in FY2012/13 and to 2.7 in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC24: More HIV positive pregnant women receiving ARVs to reduce risk of transmission to child:</b> % of HIV infected pregnant women who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission increased from 70% in 2007 to 80% in FY 2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>Comprehensive PMTCT programme for pregnant women, their infants and their sexual partners</b></p> <p><b>OP34:</b> % of women aged 15-49 living with HIV and accessing comprehensive family planning package increase by 20% by 2012/13 and 50% by 2015/16<sup>12</sup></p> <p><b>OP35:</b> % of pregnant women who were tested for HIV and know their results increased from 71% in 2008 to 80% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16</p>

<sup>12</sup> The comprehensive FP package includes counselling for FP services including human rights education, provision of FP methods including condoms.

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<p><b>Fewer infants become infected with HIV:</b>  <b>IR-4:</b> % of HIV infected infants born to HIV positive mothers is reduced from 12% in 2007 to 8% by FY 2012/13 and to 4% by FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OC25: More infants born from HIV-positive mothers receive ARVs:</b> % infants born to HIV infected women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT in the first week of life increased from 67% in 2007 to 82% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC26: More women adopt safer breastfeeding practices:</b> % infants younger than 4 months who are exclusively breastfed has increased from 23% in 2007 to 34% in 2012/13 and to 45% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OP36:</b> % of HIV exposed infants receiving HIV DNA PCR test at six (6) weeks of birth is increased from 20% in 2009 to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 85% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP37:</b> % of babies of HIV positive pregnant mothers receiving Cotrimoxazole increased to 75% by 2012/13 and to 90% by 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP38:</b> % of male partners of pregnant women who know their own HIV status increases from 2% in 2008 to 21% by FY2012/13 and to 40% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP 39:</b> % of health facilities providing ANC services that offer both HIV testing and ARV for PMTCT on site is increased from 56% health facilities in 2008 to 90% in FY2012/13 and to 98% in FY2015/16</p>
<p><b>IR-1:</b> Annual number of new infections has reduced by 20% by between FY2010/11 to 2012/13 and by 50% between FY2010/11 to FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC27: More people reporting accidental exposure to HIV receive PEP services:</b> % of people reporting to be in need of PEP in the last 12 months and who have received PEP services as per national guidelines has increased to 80% in FY 2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>PEP service provision in all ART and PMTCT sites for all who qualify for PEP</b></p> <p><b>OP40:</b> % health facilities with PEP services available on site and being provided according to the national guidelines has increased from 18% in 2007 to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 75% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP41:</b> % of people in need of PEP provided with PEP in accordance with national guidelines in the last 12 months remains at 100% in FY2012/13 and FY2015/16 (disaggregated by exposure: occupational, rape/sexual abuse, other non-occupational)</p> <p><b>OP42:</b> % of rape cases reported at police stations in the last 12 months that have been referred to and screened at a health facility has increased to 60% in FY2012/13 and to 85% in FY2015/16.</p>

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	<p><b>OC28: Fewer men and women have STIs:</b> % of women and men who reported having a genital sore/ulcer in the past 12 months reduced for women from 2.9% in 2007 to 2% in FY2012/13 and to 1.5% in FY2015/16 and for men from 1.8% 2007 to 1% in FY2012/13 and FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Expanded coverage and integration of STI services for those in need</b></p> <p><b>OP43:</b> % of facilities offering care and support services that have at least one medication for treating Herpes increased from 15% in 2009 to 25% in 2012/13 and to 50% in 2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP44:</b> Number of clients treated for urethra discharge syndrome in public sector hospitals has decreased from approximately 17,000 in 2007 to 9,750 in FY2012/13 and to 7,000 in FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC29: Safe blood products maintained:</b> % of donated blood units that have been screened for HIV through national testing guidelines is maintained at 100% by FY2012/13 and by FY 2015/16</p>	<p><b>100% Safe blood products maintained for all who need it</b></p> <p><b>OP45:</b> % of safe blood units supplied in the last 12 months has remained at 100% in FY2012/13 and FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP46:</b> Number of blood units donated in the last 12 months that have been screened for HIV through national testing guidelines increases from 21,000 in 2008 to 24,225 in 2012/13 and in 2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC30: Greater medical injection safety reported:</b> % of men and women receiving medical injection in the last 12 months who said that the last injection the syringe and needle were taken from a new / unopened package increased from 95% for men and 97% for women in 2007 to 100% and maintained at that level for both men and women by 2015/16.</p>	<p><b>Health workers strictly adhere to IPC guidelines</b></p> <p><b>OP47:</b> % of health facilities with observed guidelines for infection prevention and control, and waste management at site increased by 20% in 2012/13 and by 50% by 2015/16</p>

Treatment Care and Support Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Treatment Care and Support Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>HIV has less of an impact on the quality of life in Namibia:</b>  <b>IR-5:</b> Life expectancy has increased from 51.6 years in 2008 to 53 years in FY2012/13 and to 55 years in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>IR-6:</b> % of people reported dying from AIDS has decreased from 23% in 2008 to 18% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC31: More PLHIV have improved quality of care before starting on ART:</b> % of PLHIV retained on pre-ART programme until they graduate to ART has increased to 80% by FY2012/13 and to 90% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>PRE-ART for all PLHIV, immediately after testing HIV positive</b></p> <p><b>OP48:</b> % of female PLHIV not on ART who are enrolled in pre-ART programme in the past 12 months has increased from 60% in 2009 to 80% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP49:</b> % of male PLHIV not on ART who are enrolled in pre-ART programme in the past 12 months has increased from 38% in 2009 to 55% in FY2012/13 and to 80% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP50:</b> % children enrolled in HIV care and eligible for CTX prophylaxis (according to national guidelines) who are currently receiving CTX prophylaxis remains at 100% up to FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP51:</b> % adults enrolled in HIV care and eligible for CTX prophylaxis (according to national guidelines) who are currently receiving CTX prophylaxis remains at 100% up to FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC32: More PLHIV with TB co-infection are successfully treated:</b> % of PLHIV with new smear-positive TB who have been successfully treated has increased from 73% in 2007 to 80% in FY2012/13 and to 85% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Management of TB/HIV co-infection, for all PLHIV</b></p> <p><b>OP52:</b> % of HIV positive TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV has increased from 74% in 2008 to 85% by FY2012/13 and to 95% by FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP53:</b> % of adults and children enrolled in HIV care who had TB status assessed and recorded during their last visit has increased to 80% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP54:</b> % of TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register increased from 54% in 2007 to 70% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16</p>

Treatment Care and Support Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Treatment Care and Support Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>HIV has less of an impact on the quality of life in Namibia:</b>  <b>IR-5:</b> Life expectancy has increased from 51.6 years in 2008 to 53 years in FY2012/13 and to 55 years in FY2015/16</p>		<p><b>OP55:</b> Number of adults and children newly-enrolled in HIV care in the past 12 months who start (given at least one dose) treatment of latent TB infection (IPT) increased from 1,495 in 2007 to 1,800 annually in FY2012/13 and to 2800 in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP56:</b> % of HIV-positive TB patients who are started on ART increased to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 75% in FY2015/16.</p>
<p><b>IR-6:</b> % of people reported dying from AIDS has decreased from 23% in 2008 to 18% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC33: More PLHIV survive longer on ART:</b> % of adults and children (0-14) with HIV still alive at 12 months after the initiation of ART increased for adults from 69% in 2007 to 86% in 2012/13 and to 90% in FY2015/16, and increased for children from 82% in 2007 to 93% in 2012/13 and to 95% by FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>ART for eligible PLHIV</b></p> <p><b>OP57:</b> % of women eligible for ART who receive ART is increased from 73% in 2009 to 87% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP58:</b> % of men eligible for ART who receive ART is increased from 55% in 2009 to 83% in FY2012/13 and to 95% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP59:</b> % of children (age 0-14) eligible for HIV receiving ART is increased from 78% in 2008/09 to 86% in FY 2012/13 and to 95% in FY 2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP60:</b> % of health facilities that offer ART has increased from 17% of facilities and outreach clinics in 2008, to 30% in FY2012/13 and 45% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP61:</b> % of health facilities dispensing ARVs for ART that experienced a stock-out of at least 1 ARV in the last 12 months has decreased from 14% in 2008 to 6% in FY2012/13 and to 3% in FY2015/16.</p>

Treatment Care and Support Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Treatment Care and Support Programmes and their Output Level Results
	<p><b>OC34: More PLHIV are cared for in their communities:</b> % of households with terminally ill / life limiting (vulnerable persons) and their families, who have reported that they have received CHBC services in the past 12 months increased by 20% in FY2012/13 and by 50% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>CHBC for all PLHIV households</b></p> <p><b>OP62:</b> % of male and female adult PLHIV who are clinically malnourished and who received therapeutic or supplementary food increased from 25% in 2008 to 40% in FY2012/13 to 55% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP63:</b> % men and women 18-59 yrs, who have been either very sick or who died within the past 12 months after being very sick, whose households received at least one type of free basic external support in the past 30 days increased from 16% in 2007 to 30% in FY2012/13 and to 55% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP64:</b> % of PLHIV with known status enrolled in PLHIV support groups in the last 12 months has increased to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 61% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP65:</b> Ratio of number of vulnerable households to number of active HBC volunteers has decreased from 15:1 in 2007 (9,615 volunteers) to 13:1 in FY2012/13 (10,235 volunteers) and to 10:1 in FY2015/16. (11,835 volunteers).</p>

Impact Mitigation Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Impact Mitigation Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Fewer households are vulnerable</b> <b>IR-7:</b> % of poor households has decreased from 28% in 2003/4 to 20% in FY 2015/16</p> <p><b>Of those households that remain vulnerable, more households can cope with the impact of HIV:</b> <b>IR-8:</b> % of households with vulnerable individual/s<sup>13</sup>, that are able to cope with the impact of HIV<sup>14</sup> has increased to 50% by FY2015/16<sup>15</sup>. has decreased from 28% in 2003/4 to 20% in FY 2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC35: More vulnerable<sup>19</sup> households can economically cope with the impact of HIV:</b> % of persons living below the poverty datum line reduced from 35% in 2003/4 to 28% by FY2012/13 and to 20% by FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OC36: More OVC receive free external basic support:</b> % of OVC aged 0-17 whose households received any free external support (medical, education, emotional, social and materials) in the past 12 months to care for the child increased from 16% in 2007 to 30% in FY2012/13 and to 45% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>Support for Vulnerable Households and Sustainable Livelihoods:</b></p> <p><b>OP66:</b> % of vulnerable households reached with sustained support programmes<sup>20</sup> in the past 12 months has increased to 45% in FY2012/13 and to 65% in FY2015/16. <i>[disaggregate data by type of vulnerable household, including child headed households]</i></p> <p><b>OP67:</b> % of vulnerable households trained in self sufficiency and livelihood techniques has increased to 20% in FY2012/13 and to 45% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP68:</b> % of women aged 60+ who have received an old age grant in the past 12 months has increased to 70% in FY2012/13 and 80% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP69:</b> % of men aged 60+ who have received an old age grant in the past 12 months has increased to 70% in FY2012/13 and 80% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>Comprehensive care and support for OVC</b></p> <p><b>OP70:</b> % of health facilities (hospitals) offering birth registration services has increased from 0% in 2004 to 40% in FY2012/13 and 80% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP71:</b> % of children under five who had a birth certificate has increased from 60% in 2007 to 75% in FY2012/13 and to 85% in FY2015/16</p>

<sup>13</sup> These individuals include OVC, PLHIV, and the elderly

<sup>14</sup> ‘Able to cope’ is defined by a composite measure asked in a survey, where vulnerable persons are asked about a number of aspects of their lives, so as to determine whether they can cope with the impact of HIV in their lives.

<sup>15</sup> The number of households in Namibia calculated from the CBS and NPC 2008 report on “A review of poverty and inequality in Namibia”

<sup>19</sup> ‘Vulnerable households’ defined as households with the elderly, OVC and PLHIV

<sup>20</sup> Sustainable livelihood support consists of agricultural support, income generating activities, and credit development

Impact Mitigation Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Impact Mitigation Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Fewer households are vulnerable</b>  <b>IR-7:</b> % of poor households has decreased from 28% in 2003/4 to 20% in FY 2015/16</p> <p><b>Of those households that remain vulnerable, more households can cope with the impact of HIV:</b>  <b>IR-8:</b> % of households with vulnerable individual/s<sup>16</sup>, that are able to cope with the impact of HIV<sup>17</sup> has increased to 50% by FY2015/16<sup>18</sup>.</p>	<p><b>OC37: More OVC possess basic needs:</b> % of OVC aged 5-17 possessing three minimum basic material needs increased from 41% in 2008 to 60% in FY2012/13 and to 75% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OP72:</b> Number of OVC receiving psychosocial support services, economic strengthening, shelter, care and support increased to 20% of registered OVC by FY2012/13 and to 55% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP73:</b> Number of children receiving social welfare grants increased from 41,000 in 2006 to 131,000 in FY2012/13 and to 160,000 in FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC38: More women have made succession plans for their children to be cared for if they are unable to do so:</b> % of women who have made succession plans has increased from 48% in 2007 to 65% in 2012/13 and to 75% in 2015/16</p>	<p><b>OP74:</b> % of OVC aged 10-14 attending school increased from 94.6% in 2007 to 100% in FY2012/13 and maintained at 100% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP75:</b> % of OVC completed grade 10 and grade 12 maintained at the rate of non-orphans in 2012/13 and in FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC39: OVC Programme increases in effectiveness:</b> OVC Policy and Planning Efforts Index increased from 76 in 2007 to 86 FY2012/13 and to 89 in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OP 76:</b> % of children attending ECD programme increased from 32% in 2001 to 50% in 2012/13 and by 75% in 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP77:</b> % of annual planned activities in the National Plan of Action (NPA) 2011 to 2015/16 for OVC implemented and reports submitted to Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare.</p> <p><b>OP78:</b> Number of policies and bills drafted, promulgated, enacted, and implemented related to the protection of OVC</p>
	<p><b>OC40: Vulnerable people are empowered:</b> Vulnerable people (including OVC, PLHIV, women, and girl child) understand their human and legal rights and are empowered to access services</p>	<p><b>Legal rights and protection services for vulnerable persons</b></p> <p><b>OP79:</b> % of vulnerable households reached with messages on legal rights and protection services for vulnerable persons has increased to 25% in FY2012/13 and to 55% in FY2015/16.</p>

<sup>16</sup> These individuals include OVC, PLHIV, and the elderly

<sup>17</sup> ‘Able to cope’ is defined by a composite measure asked in a survey, where vulnerable persons are asked about a number of aspects of their lives, so as to determine whether they can cope with the impact of HIV in their lives.

<sup>18</sup> The number of households in Namibia calculated from the CBS and NPC 2008 report on “A review of poverty and inequality in Namibia”

Impact Mitigation Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Impact Mitigation Programmes and their Output Level Results
	<p><b>OC41: Protection systems provide essential care, support and protection:</b> Social welfare and child protection systems strengthened to ensure provision of essential care, support and protection services</p>	<p><b>OP80:</b> Number of service providers trained on referral system for existing legal rights, and protection services has increased from a cumulative total of 500 to 1000 annually.</p>
	<p><b>OC42: Fewer OVC are underweight:</b> % of children and OVC younger than 5 who are underweight has decreased from 27% in 2007 to 20% in FY2012/13 and to 15% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>Food Security Programme for vulnerable households</b></p> <p><b>OP81:</b> % of OVC aged 0-17 who received food support in the last 12 months has remained stable at 36% up to FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP82:</b> % of households with vulnerable adults aged 18 and older who receive food support has increased from 63% in 2008 to 75% in FY2012/13 and to 85% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP83:</b> % of facilities offering HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services that have fortified protein supplement increased from 21% in 2009 to 35% by 2012/13 and 50% by 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP84:</b> % of vulnerable households trained in food production techniques has increased to 20% in FY2012/13 and to 50% in FY2015/16.</p>
	<p><b>OC43: Fewer PLHIV are malnourished:</b> % of the PLHIV malnourished reduced by 20% by 2012/13 and by 50% by FY2015/16.</p>	

Response Management Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Response Management Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Effective and efficient management of the response and service delivery for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p><b>IR-9:</b> % of NSF service coverage targets (output level results) that have been met in the areas of HIV prevention, care and support, and impact mitigation has increased from 0% in 2009 to 60% (of FY2012/13 targets) in FY2012/13 and to 90% (of FY2015/16 targets) in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>IR-10:</b> % of stakeholders that have expressed satisfaction with the level and type of services provided by HIV coordination structures<sup>21</sup> has increased from 60%<sup>22</sup> in 2009 to 70% by 2012/13 and to 80% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC44: Effective and efficient HIV and AIDS response management:</b> All regions, sectors, partners and communities work together effectively and efficiently by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Institutional Arrangement, Coordination and Management</b></p> <p><b>OP85:</b> Coordinating structures capacitated with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to provide leadership and good governance by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP86:</b> All development partners coordination systems are harmonised and aligned with the NSF strategies by FY2012/13 and remain that way by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP87:</b> % of strategic sectors that have reviewed their policies and programmes and integrated HIV and AIDS activities in their development programmes in line with NSF services has increased to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 80% in FY 2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC45: Protective laws are in place:</b> Qualitative assessment of the extent to which national policies and legal instruments incorporate human and legal rights that prevent vulnerable people from all forms of discrimination and stigmatisation at all levels of society</p>	<p><b>Enabling environment strengthened so human rights are honoured</b></p> <p><b>OP88:</b> % of political and community leaders trained in providing sustained leadership in community planning and implementation of HIV and AIDS related activities has increased to 50% by FY2012/13 and 70% by FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC46: More people express accepting attitudes towards PLHIV:</b> % of women and men aged 15 – 49 expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV has increased for women from 39% in 2007 to 55% in FY 2012/13 and to 70% in FY2015/16, and increased for men from 36% in 2007 to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 65% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OP89:</b> % of individuals that have been reached with stigma and discrimination reduction messages has increased to 20% by FY2012/13 and to 30% in FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP90:</b> % of OMAs that address stigma and discrimination in their workplace policies has increased from 32 (9 out of 28 OMAs) in 2008 to 50% (14 out of 28 OMAs) in FY2012/13 and to 86% (24 out of 28 OMAs) in FY2015/16</p>

<sup>21</sup> For response management, outcome-level results will be assessed through the DSP client satisfaction survey, a qualitative assessment of the extent to which each result has been achieved, case studies vignettes that shows how the HIV response has been managed in the regions, sectors, communities and at national level.

<sup>22</sup> This baseline is for the MOHSS only, as per MOHSS Strategic Plan.

Response Management Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Response Management Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Effective and efficient management of the response and service delivery for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p><b>IR-9:</b> % of NSF service coverage targets (output level results) that have been met in the areas of HIV prevention, care and support, and impact mitigation has increased from 0% in 2009 to 60% (of FY2012/13 targets) in FY2012/13 and to 90% (of FY2015/16 targets) in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OC47: Fewer PLHIV experience workplace discrimination:</b> % of self-identifying PLHIV that are formally-employed (in government and other sectors) that report stigma and discrimination as per the HASI index<sup>25</sup> has reduced to less than 15% by 2012/13 and to less than 10% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OP91:</b> Number of support groups capacitated to address legal and basic human rights increased from 0 in 2009 to 50 in 2012/13 and to 85 by 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP92:</b> % of vulnerable people reached with human and legal rights education and information messages increased from 0% in 2009 to 75% in 2015/16</p>
	<p><i>See OC40: Vulnerable people are empowered</i></p> <p><b>OC48: Service providers have capacity to implement the NSF:</b> 80% of all HIV implementers at national, sectors and regions are able to implement the NSF by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Capacity of service providers is developed</b></p> <p><b>OP93:</b> % of sectors, regions and communities for which HIV implementation capacity has been developed has increased from 0% in 2009 to 100% in FY2012/13 and remains at this level by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP94:</b> % of established posts of key professionals in the MOHSS in the last 12 months that have been filled has increased from 75% in 2009 to 85% in FY2012/13, and to 90% in FY2015/16</p>
	<p><b>OC49: Community systems are strengthened:</b> Communities lead efforts to coordinate their local HIV responses by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Community Services are well coordinated through CACOCs and RACOCs</b></p> <p><b>OP95:</b> All RACOCs that have met at least 3 times a year in the past 12 months has increased to 13 regions by FY2012/13 and remained at this level by FY2015/16</p> <p><b>OP96:</b> Number of CACOCs that have met at least 3 times a year in the past GRN financial year has increased to 60 CACOCs by FY2012/13 and to 80 CACOCs by FY2015/16</p>

<sup>25</sup> The *People Living with HIV Stigma Index* provides a tool that will measure and detect changing trends in relation to stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV.

Response Management Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Response Management Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>Effective and efficient management of the response and service delivery for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p><b>IR-9:</b> % of NSF service coverage targets (output level results) that have been met in the areas of HIV prevention, care and support, and impact mitigation has increased from 0% in 2009 to 60% (of FY2012/13 targets) in FY2012/13 and to 90% in FY2015/16.</p>	<p><b>OC50: HIV and AIDS is mainstreamed:</b> % of regions and sectors that have mainstreamed HIV, planned and implemented their HIV response every year in a collaborative manner by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Sectors and Regions have mainstreamed HIV and AIDS</b></p> <p><b>OP97:</b> % of sectors that have reviewed their policies and programs and integrated HIV and AIDS activities in their development programs and are implementing them in line with the NSF services has increased to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 80% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP98:</b> Number of small, medium and large enterprises implementing a comprehensive HIV and AIDS workplace programme with a budget is increased from 50 in 2007 to 150 in FY2012/13 and to 200 in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP99:</b> % of the public sector, civil society and private sector work force accessing quality and comprehensive HIV and AIDS services through workplace programmes is increased from 6%<sup>26</sup> in 2008 to 25% in FY2012/13 and to 45% in FY2015/16.</p>
	<p><b>OC51: Well managed financial resources:</b> 100% of the NSF financial resources are mobilised and efficiently used by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>Resources for the national response are available and well managed</b></p> <p><b>OP100:</b> % public sectors and regions with annual costed HIV action plans that are harmonised with the GRN financial year have increased to 50% in FY2012/13 and to 100% by FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP101:</b> % of government funding spent on health has increased from 11% in 2003 to 14% in FY2012/13 and to 15% in FY2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP102:</b> Amount of domestic (government, private sector and other national sources) and international AIDS spending by categories and financing has increased 80% by 2012/13 and 100% by 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP103:</b> % of National HIV and AIDS expenditure that is domestic increased from 50% in 2007 to 60% by 2012/13 and 70% by 2015/16</p>

<sup>26</sup> Vulnerable Households defined as those households with elderly, OVC and PLHIV

Response Management Impact Level Results	Outcome Level Results	Response Management Programmes and their Output Level Results
<p><b>IR-10:</b> % of stakeholders that have expressed satisfaction with the level and type of services provided by HIV coordination structures<sup>23</sup> has increased from 60%<sup>24</sup> in 2009 to 70% by 2012/13 and to 80% in FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>OC52: National M&amp;E system tracks NSF progress:</b> The country's functional M&amp;E system provides indicator values for 70% of the NSF results framework indicators by FY2012/13, and for 90% by FY2015/16</p>	<p><b>All stakeholders are aligned or harmonised with the national M&amp;E system</b></p> <p><b>OP104:</b> Joint AIDS Annual Reviews of the NSF have been held annually by 2015/16, with a Mid-term review in 2012/13 and end NSF evaluation in 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP105:</b> The National M&amp;E plan and HIV targets have been revised in 2012/13 and in 2015/16</p> <p><b>OP106:</b> 80% of the implementers are using standardised M&amp;E tools by 2012/13 increasing to 95% by 2015/16</p> <hr/> <p><b>HIV Research results informs response management</b></p> <p><b>OP107:</b> NDHS+, BSS and QUIMs surveys for understanding the epidemic have been completed and by 2012/13, AIS has been conducted and used to inform end evaluation of current NSF and planning for the next NSF by 2015/16.</p> <p><b>OP108:</b> HIV research agenda has been updated at least once in the last 24 months.</p>

<sup>23</sup> For response management, outcome-level results will be assessed through the DSP client satisfaction survey, a qualitative assessment of the extent to which each result has been achieved, case studies vignettes that shows how the HIV response has been managed in the regions, sectors, communities and at national level.

<sup>24</sup> This baseline is for the MOHSS only, as per MOHSS Strategic Plan.

