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**ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

**USAID/LESOTHO**

**October 1990**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
OBJECTIVE TREE	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION I        SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID PROGRAM	2
SECTION II        PROGRESS TOWARD COUNTRY PROGRAM GOAL	3-4
SECTION III       PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND SUBTARGETS	5
EDUCATION	6-12
AGRICULTURE	13-19
HEALTH	20
APPENDIX I        SUMMARIES OF STUDENT SUCCESS STORIES	21

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

API	Assessment of Program Impact
AU	Animal Unit
BANFES	Basic and Non-Formal Education Systems Project
CDSS	Country Development Strategy Statement
CPSP	Country Program Strategic Plan
DRT	District Resource Teacher
EOL	End of Level
GOL	Government of Lesotho
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMRC	Instructional Materials Resource Center
KG	Kilogram
LAC	Lesotho Agricultural College
LAPSP	Lesotho Agricultural Policy Support Program
LHWP	Lesotho Highlands Water Project
M	Maloti (currency unit for Lesotho)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Center
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NTTC	National Teacher Training College
PIEP	Primary Inservice Education Program
PSLE	Primary School Leaving Examination
RMA	Range Management Area
SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility
SEP	Student Enterprise Program
SSU	School Supply Unit
TSTC	Thaba Tseka Skills Training Center
TSU	Teacher Service Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT REPORT - 1990  
OBJECTIVE TREE - USAID/LESOTHO

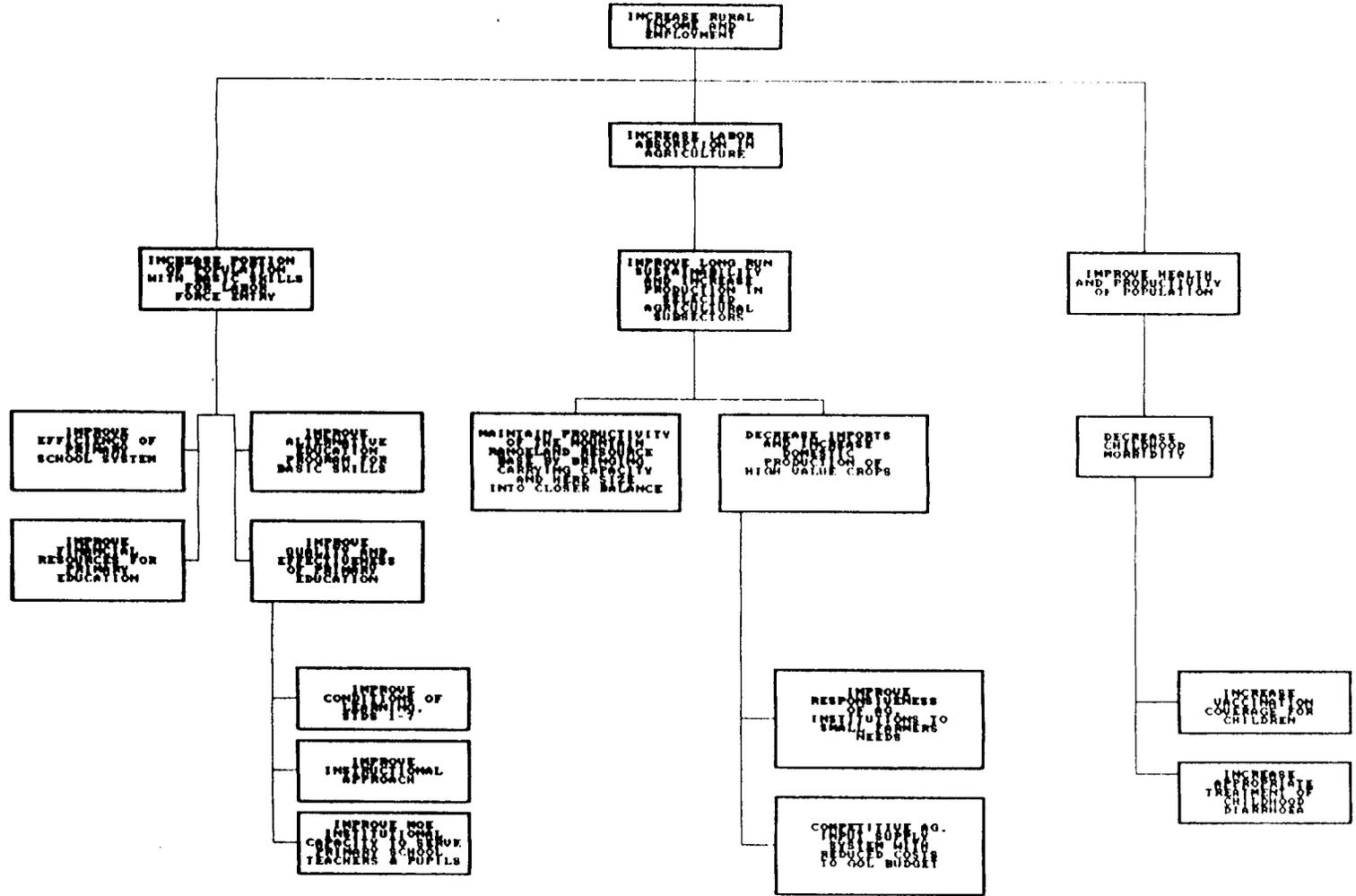
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TARGETS

SUB-TARGETS



## ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

### INTRODUCTION

This Assessment of Program Impact (API) for 1990 reports progress to date for the Lesotho program. The Fiscal Year (FY) 1986 Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) Update, dated February 1984, provides the basic framework for the strategic objectives for the October 1990 API report. Recent Project Implementation Reports, Congressional Presentations and Annual Budget Submissions have also provided information for Mission development of the program logframe. Available data varies by year and quality since the CDSS Update did not identify baseline data and the limited data collected deals with strategic objectives and targets rather than goals. The Mission intends to identify and develop improved data collection sources with the preparation of the Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP). Section I of this report discusses Special Factors Affecting the USAID Program during the 1984-1990 period. Section II discusses Progress Toward the Country Program Goal: to increase rural incomes and employment. Section III, the final section, provides the major impact discussion by focusing on Progress Toward Strategic Objectives, Targets and Subtargets and Related Indicators.

Although the data does not provide a clear picture of progress toward the goal of increased rural income and employment, trends at the strategic objective, target and subtarget levels suggest positive movement. In education, for example, trend data shows steadily increasing efficiency of the education system. In agriculture, range data shows great strides in the improvement of range quality, although in limited areas.

SECTION I - SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID PROGRAM

Special factors affecting program impact -- the entry of the Government of Lesotho (GOL) in a Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) arrangement and the changing situation in South Africa -- are discussed below.

The GOL entered into a three-year SAF arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to address serious fiscal problems beginning Lesotho FY 1988/89. Complementing SAF efforts to address structural problems, USAID expanded its agricultural portfolio in 1988 and initiated the Lesotho Agricultural Policy Support Program (LAPSP) to encourage more efficient use of Lesotho's domestic resources in crop agriculture and livestock. The conditionality of LAPSP and SAF are mutually reinforcing. LAPSP supports reforms focusing on the privatization of agricultural input supply and distribution, the implementation of a new national livestock policy and the implementation of a grazing control program and complementary market reform.

The changing situation in South Africa, especially the move for negotiations with the African National Congress and the removal of selected apartheid structures, is emerging as a factor that may increasingly affect GOL ability to meet income and employment targets. Employment opportunities for Basotho males in South African mines have stabilized and may abruptly stop because of the greater use of capital-intensive mining techniques and increasing pressure to replace Basotho with South Africans. More Basotho are likely to have to look for options in agriculture and informal activities to meet basic needs. An already high unemployment rate of 23 percent (1988) in Lesotho could increase, particularly among unskilled workers as fewer are employed in the mines and unskilled jobs in South Africa. Since 52.7 percent of rural households identify migrant mineworker remittances as their main source of income (1986/87 Household Budget Survey), a reduction in such employment opportunities could seriously affect rural income and employment. The Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) is expected to generate increased employment opportunities for Basotho in the early to mid-1990 period (an estimated 4,333 in 1990 and 6,580 in 1994 during the peak year), especially for unskilled construction labor, but this option is short lived and relatively low paid.

in RSA  
On the other hand, the changing South African situation, particularly the projected expansion of education and health facilities, may provide increased short-term, higher paid employment opportunities for skilled Basotho. Such decapitalization of trained professionals, even temporarily, may slow down GOL efforts to improve social services throughout the country.

Contract

SECTION II - PROGRESS TOWARD COUNTRY PROGRAM GOAL

The goal for the FY 1986 CDSS Update is to increase rural income and employment. This general goal will also be used for this API. USAID has also identified a subgoal for agriculture: to increase labor absorption in agriculture. Baseline data and regular assessments of progress toward the goal were neither included with the CDSS Update or developed independently. Thus, macroeconomic indicators will be used as the principal data source for this API together with other available information on household income and employment.

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Baseline Indicator</u>	<u>FY 1989</u> <i>Benchmark</i>
Increase rural income and employment	Annual increase in real GDP 1985 = 1.6%	1989 = 5.5% (projected)
	<i>what was the objective &amp; expected level of achievement?</i> Annual increase in real GDP per capita 1985 = -1.0%	1989 = 2.8% (projected)
	Unemployment 1985/86 = 22.9%	1988 = 23%
	Contribution of ag as % of GDP 1985 = 21%	1988 = 20%
	Infant mortality rate in infant deaths/per thousand infants 1985 = 104.4	1988 = 83

The indicators for the period show an increase in real GDP and quality of life. For the period of 1984 through 1988, real GDP growth averaged 6 percent annually. However, given a high population rate of more than 2.6 percent over the period, the increase in real GDP per capita has been considerably less. While this macro data suggests growth in domestic income generally, it says little about the rural population. Agriculture contributes about 20 percent to real GDP, a figure that is slightly decreasing over time, but still a significant factor in GDP. Additionally, the contribution of agriculture can

GNP

vary considerably depending on weather conditions. Crop production in 1988 was exceptionally high, largely due to favorable weather. On the other hand, the real GDP in 1989 is expected to drop because of decreased agricultural production due to excessive spring and summer rains. While 26.7 percent of the rural households identify subsistence agriculture or cash cropping as their main source of total income, migrant mineworker remittances are a more important main source (52.7 percent of the rural households). Thus, the macro data provide at best only minimal information on the relationship of the USAID agricultural portfolio to rural income. Further, the impact of rangeland improvement is longer term and probably not measurable at the income level in this period.

*price variations for  
live stock products - 6/2/89*

The employment story is even more difficult to tell using available data. Adequate data for assessing progress on the subgoal of labor absorption in agriculture are not available. In general, Lesotho continues to face a serious problem in generating sufficient jobs for the rapidly expanding workforce. In 1988, overall unemployment approximated 23 percent, increasing slightly over the 1985/86 period. An estimated 2,000 jobs are created annually in the formal private sector. Little is known about the informal sector but USAID's ongoing study on micro-enterprise could provide more data on private sector employment. Overall, however, it is clear that the economy has been unable to keep up with population growth and employ all of the approximate 20,000 annual entrants to the labor force.

Nor has South Africa been able to absorb the excess. While employment of Basotho in mines has increased between 1984 and 1988, employment is now stabilizing. Wages for miners, who make up a large portion (83 percent in 1985/86) of the total migrant workers, have generally risen substantially over the period, staying slightly ahead of inflation. Current annual increases are about 18 percent per annum. Thus, while the employment opportunities have increased slightly and moved toward stabilization over the assessment period, earnings of mineworkers have continued to increase substantially, providing increased resources for the families of mineworkers who reside in rural areas.

SECTION III - PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND SUBTARGETS

This section of the API includes reporting in matrix of progress on the three strategic objectives, including one each in education, agriculture and health and the related targets and subtargets. The quality and availability of data varies. Thus, some indicators are not as precise as one might desire. More detail on data and impact are included in the texts accompanying each sectoral matrix.

A. MATRIX FORMAT - EDUCATION

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

Strategic  
Objective 1.0

Increase portion of population with basic skills for labor force entry

A. Access: enrolment of age group (6-12) in primary school

1985 = 70%

1989 = 79%  
girls = 86%  
boys = 69%

*which were the targets ~~targets~~ quantitatively*

B. Primary school enrolment

1985 = 314,000

1989 = 348,000

C. Primary schools with all 7 standards available

1985 = 63%

1989 = 69%

D. Completion:  
Percent primary school enrolees completing 7th standard and Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE)

1985 = 46%

1988 = 53%

Target 1.1

Improve efficiency of primary school system

Efficiency: Equivalent years to produce completer of 7th standard and PSLE

1985 = 15.3 years

1989 = 12.8 years

Target 1.2

Improve financial resources for primary education

Financial Resources:

A. Percent GOL budget: for MOE

1986 = 13.9%

1990 = 22%

B. Percent MOE budget for primary schools

1986 = 37%

1990 = 40%

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

Target 1.3

Improve quality and effectiveness of primary education

A. Effectiveness:  
Primary School Leaving Examinations (PSLE) pass rate - percent standard seven pupils who pass PSLE

1985 = 76.9%

1989 = 80.5%

Sub Target 1.3.1

Improve conditions of learning, Stds 1-7

A. Pupils per classroom

1985 = 104

1989 = 108

B. Pupils per teacher

1985 = 55

1989 = 56

Sub Target 1.3.2

Improve instructional approach

A. Instructional materials provided for:  
1) Basic skills:

1985 = Sesotho  
1 text/pupil

1989 - 1 text per pupil plus Breakthrough to Literacy pilot complete  
- Mahlaseli Supplementary reader, all Stds 1-3 pupils  
- Radio Language Arts, all Stds 1-3 pupils  
- Supplementary Materials - abacus, etc. all Stds 1-3 classes

English  
1 text/pupil

Maths  
1 text/pupil

2) Practical skills:

1985 = none

1989 - Agriculture Syllabus, Practical Arts and Crafts Manual for all primary teachers

Small Business readers for upper primary pupils

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

B. End of Level (EOL)  
Assessment by teachers

1985 = none

1990 - teachers  
trained in EOL  
assessment,  
test questions  
developed

C. Teachers receiving  
regular inservice  
education

1985 = none

1989 = 1181  
( 90% of small remote  
schools)

D. Percent of primary  
school teachers fully  
qualified

1985 = 79%

1981 = 81%

Sub Target 1.3.3

Improve MOE institu-  
tional capacity  
to serve primary school  
teachers and pupils

MOE Institutional  
Structure:

A. 1) National Teacher  
Training College  
(NTTC) academic and  
administrative struc-  
tures

1985 - ineffective

1989 - redesigned and  
established

2) Primary Inservice  
Education Program  
(PIEP)

1985 = none

1989 = established  
with 40 resource  
teachers serving 1181  
teachers in remote  
schools

3) Teacher Service  
Unit (TSU)  
Personnel records

1985 = incomplete  
paper records

1989 = accurate, com-  
plete, computerized,  
including salary  
payments

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

- B. 1) National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC) National Dissemination Network

1985 = none

1990 = established nationwide

- 2) NCDC staff producing statistically reliable PSLE

1985 - PSLE irregular

1989 - PSLE reliability = 76%

- 3) Instructional Materials Resource Center (IMRC) Materials produced for instructional program in number of pages

1985 = 495,000

1989 = 2,000,000

- 4) School Supply Unit (SSU), procedures, and facilities to provide books

1985 = none

1989 = designed, partly established

- C. Methods used by MOE for budget formulation

1985 - across the board increases

1989 - Planned by program analysis

- D. Planning Unit Statistics office

1985 = irregular reports

1989 - Regular, detailed statistical reports of various educational data on computerized system

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

Target 1.4  
Improve alternative  
education program for  
basic skills

Alternative:  
Thaba Tseka Skills  
Training Center  
(TSTC)

1985 = facilities  
with minimal staff

1989 = fully func-  
tioning with  
7 trade courses

## B. SUPPORTING TEXT

Data is largely from MOE or collected as part of USAID funded project.

### Strategic Objective 1.0

Increase population with basic skills for labor force entry. This reflects the basic education improvement under the Basic and Non Formal Education Systems (BANFES) Project from 1985 to 1991, and earlier USAID programs in instructional materials, non formal and distance education, and vocational skills training. Since 1985, Lesotho's educational organizational structure has been strengthened. Access to full 7 standards of primary schools has increased; pupils with completion of primary school is also increasing. From 1980 to 1986 gross enrolment in primary school increased by 30% equivalent to 116% of age group 6-12; this is one of the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Quality has improved some, but not sufficiently for Basotho to compete successfully in the modernizing regional economy. Boys still enrol in school later and attend less than girls, due to their economic role in herding.

#### Target 1.1

Improve efficiency of the primary school system is straight forward, showing increased completion. However, the PSLE pass rate varies with the PSLE difficulty level set each year to determine secondary school entry places. The improving trend is more important than year to year variations.

#### Target 1.2

Improve financial resources for primary education, a result of USAID and other donor involvement in the sector and GOL and parental interest in basic education as a necessary investment for economic development. Parents expenditure of \$24 per child equals that of government. Additional GOL/MOE budget has been used principally to increase access to upper primary more than to improve the quality of lower primary.

#### Target 1.3

See 1.1

#### Sub Targets:

##### 1.3.1 Improve conditions of learning.

Figures reflect MOE emphasis on access more than quality.

##### 1.3.2 Improve Instructional Approach:

Through the NCDC National Dissemination Network, teachers were trained in using new materials and in developing end of level tests for measuring pupil achievement. With the MOE Inspectorate, BANFES began a regular primary inservice education program of District Resource Teachers (DRTs) who serve 90% of the smallest and most remote schools.

1.3.3 Improve MOE institutional capacity to serve primary school pupils and teachers

Indicators for this subtarget are difficult to describe. Included are only a few examples of the MOE/BANFES major work in strengthening MOE operations. These improved operations, however, are threatened by a brain drain resulting from the ceiling on salaries under the structural adjustment program. Teacher pre-service (NTTC) and inservice education (PIEP/DRT) organizations are greatly strengthened. Teacher personnel records (TSU) are now accurate and complete, including salary records. Instructional materials development, production and distribution organizations (NCDC, IMRC, SSU) are better able to support primary instructional programs and to implement achievement testing (PSLE and EOL tests). Instructional materials include teacher syllabi and manuals and pupil learning materials (e.g., readers and workbooks). BANFES also assisted MOE to improve fiscal planning and budgeting. Within the Planning Unit, the statistics office was greatly improved, so that the data base for many API indicators is now readily available.

Target 1.4

Improve alternative education program for basic skills. BANFES developed the administrative structure and instructional programs for Thaba Tseka Skills Training Center. TSTC is now fully functioning with MOE budget and staff, providing seven courses in construction, carpentry, furniture, metal work, leather work, and sewing and knitting.

A. MATRIX FORMAT - AGRICULTURE

Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

Strategic Objective 2.0

Improve long run sustainability and increase production in selected agricultural subsectors.

A. Percent of Lesotho rangeland under improved management that is reversing degradation of the resource base.

1983 = 0%

1990 = 6%

B. Tonnage of domestic High Value Crop Production.

1985 = 8,700 Tons Vegetables

1990 = 13,800 Tons

*to much for our impact*

Target 2.1

Maintain productivity of the mountain rangeland resource base by bringing carrying capacity and herd size into closer balance.

A. Changes in Range Condition Scores <sup>in test</sup> \*

1983 = 139

1990 = 161

B. Percent of test areas showing improvement in range condition trends.

1983 = 0%

1990 = 83

C. Animal quality inside versus outside RMAs.

Animal Weights:  
Cattle weighed about 50 kg or 10-22% higher inside the RMA in 1988/89.

Animal Sales Price:  
In recent years cattle prices have averaged 15-20% higher within the RMA as compared to outside it.

*letter memo*

D. Animal Numbers in mature RMAs.

Sehlabathebe:  
1983 = 6798 animal units (AUs)

1989 = 5875 AUs

Rama's Gate:  
1988 = 3744 AUs

1989 = 3432 AUs

-----  
\*Composite index of plant species composition and total ground cover. See further explanation in text.



Strategic Objective  
Target or Subtarget

Baseline  
Indicators

FY 90  
Actual

D. Ag. Marketing  
Services

- Market Information  
Service

1985 = Virtually None

1990 = Active  
service providing  
weekly price data to  
farmers, undertaking  
surveys, etc.

- Market Extension  
Service

1985 = None

*tons marketed*

1990 = Operating in  
all 10 districts  
linking farmers and  
private traders.

Subtarget 2.2.2  
Competitive Ag.  
Input Supply System  
with reduced costs  
to GOL budget.

A. Private business  
activity in Ag. Input  
Supply.

Rapid appraisals show increased private  
sector activity in Ag. Input Supply over the  
past three years.

B. Cost saving to GOL of  
eliminating direct  
fertilizer subsidy.

1985/87 Average Cost  
to GOL = M2.7 Million    1990 = 0

*Cost to farmer?  
efficiency of distribution  
fert use -  
purchase amount*

## B. SUPPORTING TEXT

1. Strategic Objective #2. Strategic Objective No. 2 is to improve long run sustainability and to increase production in selected agricultural subsectors. Since the early to mid 1980's, the USAID/Lesotho agricultural program has concentrated primarily in two areas, mountain rangelands and high value crops. The objectives are: 1. to check and reverse the degradation of Lesotho's mountain rangelands, caused by an imbalance between the number of livestock and the carrying capacity of the land; 2. to increase production and decrease imports in the high-value crops subsector (vegetables, fruits, and some fodder and pulses).

The indicator for improved management of rangelands (Indicator A) is straightforward; at the beginning of the USAID program in 1983, none of Lesotho's rangeland was under an organized management program that was stopping or reversing degradation of the natural resource base - today, 6% of the country's rangeland (130,000 hectares) is under such management. The effectiveness of this program to improve natural resource management is detailed in the target level indicators.

The indicator for increased production of high value crops is more complicated (Indicator B). While the best available data shows nearly a 60% increase in high value crop (vegetable) production from 1985 to 1990, there are several problems with this information. Different sources of data had to be used for the 1985 baseline and for the 1990 actual figures, and the available data relate only to vegetables, excluding fruit, fodder, etc. The data also exclude home garden production of vegetables, which is a very significant amount (likely 20% to 40%) of total vegetable production in Lesotho. Furthermore, the recorded production gain appears to relate primarily to the GOL established "area-based schemes." While these "common farming" schemes produced a limited short-term, (and probably-temporary) gain in aggregate production, USAID/Lesotho and many GOL technicians sharply disagree with this approach to increasing production. These schemes, covering a large number of farmers and using a significant portion of the best irrigation land, are very costly and were hastily put into place without resolving serious social/legal issues such as land tenure arrangements, farmer incentives, etc. As a result, the schemes, started in 1987, are operating at a very low capacity or not at all. They are already widely considered to be failures, and many farmers have stopped participating, which unfortunately in some cases means that they have stopped farming. The schemes have had an impact on the aggregate data only because of their sheer magnitude and the low level of the baseline numbers.

All the above notwithstanding, there are nonetheless intermediate indicators, anecdotal information, and non-scientific observations which show increased interest in high value crop production among individual small farmers, the

*market surveys*

USAID target group. USAID is developing better data for future measurement and reporting in this area.

2. Target 2.1. This target is intended to improve long run agricultural sustainability through maintaining productivity of the mountain rangeland resource base, by bringing carrying capacity and herd size into closer balance. This can be addressed by either decreasing herd size or by improving carrying capacity through better rangeland management, or both (in actual practice, the two are highly interrelated). While USAID now has activities addressing both sides of the equation, most of the effort over the reporting period has been on the side of improving natural resource (rangeland) management, through the establishment of Range Management Areas (RMAs). Hence, most of the indicators fall under this heading.

Indicators A and B are straightforward, and relate to the oldest RMA at Sehlabathebe, where the impacts of the program are more fully felt. Transects were established in the RMA in 1983, with remeasurement taking place in 1990. Indicator A shows the mean improvement in composite range condition scores from 1983 to 1990. The score is derived from vegetation analysis, with key factors being species composition of the plant community and total ground cover. The highest possible score is 250 points. Indicator B deals with trends, and shows a significant checking and reversing of trends toward deterioration of the rangeland resource. Indicator C measures animal quality inside versus outside the RMA, which is also an indicator of the range condition (the key factor is better animal nutrition because of more and better quality forage). It gives data on cattle weight and sales price, showing that animals within the RMA are clearly of better quality than those from outside of the improved management area. These three indicators together appear to present a clear picture of significant improvements in the rangeland resource base through the RMA program.

Indicator D shows that animal numbers within the mature RMAs have decreased, which is a significant accomplishment and a factor in the range improvements. The decrease in animal numbers appears to result, in part, from an active culling and marketing program in the RMAs; for the Sehlabathebe RMA, a severe snowstorm in 1987 was also a factor. An animal unit is defined as livestock with the biomass equivalent to a 450 kg. steer, which requires an intake of 9 kg. dry forage per day for its maintenance. Livestock included in the animal unit measurement include cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and donkeys, with sheep being predominant in terms of numbers.

3. Target 2.2. This target focuses on increasing production of domestic high value crops, as a way of improving farm income and employment. Since most fruits, vegetables, and dried fodder have traditionally been imported into Lesotho from South Africa, a parallel objective is to decrease imports

relative to total consumption. The indicator is therefore expressed as a ratio of local commercial production over imports. While the indicator shows a significant improvement from 1985 to 1990, the data and other problems explained above apply here as well.

4. Subtarget 2.2.1 An extremely important element of increasing agricultural production is improving the responsiveness of agricultural institutions to farmer needs. A good deal of progress has been made in this area as a result of the USAID program.

At the Lesotho Agricultural College (Indicator A), a USAID project began a major program in 1987 to provide the type of training that would develop agricultural entrepreneurship, as opposed to simply training people for future government service. Through this program, 42 former students have now completed the experience of operating all aspects of their own agricultural business; among LAC graduates overall, employment in the private sector has gone from 4.5 % in 1987 to 29 % in 1989. Appendix 1 presents a brief summary of the personal stories of three former students who entered the private sector as a result of their LAC training.

*type of service to others - actually working with small farmers*

At the Ag. Research Division, services to farmers have increased sharply in recent years, and intermediate indicators suggest good adoption of research recommendations to farmers. The soils laboratory, for example, analyzed no farmer's soil samples in 1983/84, 920 samples in 1986/87, and 1748 samples in 1989/90. Regarding farmer adoption of research results, one recommendation to farmers from the Research Division was to substitute Pinto beans for the bean variety that was being used. As a result, sales of Pinto bean seeds by the main seed distributor in Lesotho went from zero in 1986/87 to 10,500 kgs. in 1989/90. Following another of the Division's recommendations, the distributor began handling a new wheat seed variety, Tugela. The distributor's sales of the new seed went from zero to 151,500 kgs from 86/87 to 89/90, and in the same time period sales of agricultural lime went from zero to 92 tons (also as a result of a recommendation from the Research Division). Although total production data for these varieties is not available, it is reasonable to suppose that the impact on production is significant. Yields of Pinto beans, for example, average three times higher than for the old variety being used, and correctly applying lime can also increase yields by up to three times. The new wheat variety yields about 35 % higher than the old variety.

*which type of farmers  
field production  
need confirmation*

These examples of impact are a direct result of USAID funded project activities.

The Ministry of Agriculture Nutrition Division, supported by a USAID project and the Peace Corps, is now responding actively to small farmer needs with respect to home gardens (20 to 40 % of vegetable production in Lesotho -- Indicator

C). Since the beginning of this program in 1986, nearly 1500 home gardens have been initiated or improved as a result of project efforts.

*1500 home gardens  
initiated or improved  
as a result of project efforts*

Similarly, the Marketing Division (Indicator D), as a result of USAID project trained staff, technical assistance, and resources, is now actively providing marketing services to farmers. Virtually no services were being provided in 1985. By 1990, a market information system was actively carrying out regular market surveys, and providing weekly price reports to farmers. A market extension service, new to Lesotho, was also operating in all districts, visiting farmers regularly and assisting them to make marketing linkages with private traders. In addition, privately operated market centers are under development in three districts.

5. Subtarget 2.2.2 Another key element of increasing production of high value crops is to have a competitive system to supply agricultural inputs to farmers, and which is not a drain on scarce GOL budget resources. USAID/Lesotho involvement in this area (NPA assistance) is relatively recent, and it is early to be discussing impact, but two indicators have been chosen to monitor progress thus far.

*1990 impact*

Since ag. input supply in Lesotho has been dominated by an inefficient and non-competitive government parastatal, Indicator A is designed to measure increases in private sector activity in this area, following the removal of the parastatal monopoly in 1989 (a condition of the USAID program). Rapid appraisals indicate that private sector activity in input supply is on the upswing, with both new business and expansion of existing businesses into this area. USAID is not able to determine to what extent this upswing is due to the effects of its program, and to what extent it is caused by general market conditions (consumer demand and profitability).

Indicator B shows the impact on the Government budget of the elimination of fertilizer subsidies, which is also a condition of the USAID program. Fertilizer subsidies, which were in the range of M 2.4 to M 3 million from 1985 to 1987, have now been completely eliminated.

A. MATRIX FORMAT - HEALTH

<u>Strategic Objective Target or Subtarget</u>	<u>Baseline Indicators</u>	<u>FY 90 Actual</u>
<p><u>Strategic Objective 3.0</u> Improve health and productivity of population</p>		
<p><u>Target 3.1</u> Decrease childhood morbidity</p>		
	A. Childhood morbidity due to measles	
	1985 = 7362 cases	1989 = 1378 cases
	B. Paediatric admissions at National Hospital	
	1984 = 338	1989 = 72
<p><u>Subtarget 3.1.1</u> Increase vaccination coverage for children</p>		
	A. Percent of children 12-23 months, vaccinated with BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles	
	1984 = 49%	1988 = 61%
<p><u>Subtarget 3.1.2</u> Increase appropriate treatment of childhood diarrhoea</p>		
	A. Percent of childhood diarrhoea cases treated at home or in health centers with ORS/SSS	
	1987 = 42%	1990 = 69%

*measles is typical 3y coverage*

B. SUPPORTING TEXT

Strategic Objective 3.0

Improving the health and productivity of the population. Since 1984 Ministry of Health (MOH) and USAID through Child Survival Program, have expanded child health care and education of mothers in health care.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARIES OF STUDENT  
SUCCESS STORIES

MR. LEFA THAMAE, FORMER SEP CROPS STUDENT

Mr. Lefa Thamae is a 1990 graduate of the Lesotho Agricultural College (LAC) Student Enterprise Program (SEP). While at LAC he managed 0.7 ha. of irrigated land for 9 months, and produced and marketed a wide range of vegetables. With the farm management and production expertise gained at the LAC, Mr. Thamae subsequently obtained a bank loan of M8,500, rented 1 ha. of irrigated land, and is now a commercial vegetable farmer. Presently, he is also managing an additional 1/3 ha. vegetable farm. Constraints that Mr. Thamae faced after graduation were initial difficulty in renting a small piece of irrigated land and obtaining a bank loan.

MS. PULENG MOKOALELI, FORMER SEP HOME ECONOMICS STUDENT

Ms. Puleng Mokoaleli is a 1989 graduate of the SEP program at LAC. She was one of the first three Home Economics Students to complete this career-oriented program. While at LAC she was supervised by Ms. Ramasike, a LAPIS degree-trained instructor. In her project Ms. Mokoaleli produced a wide range of bakery and confectionery foods, kept financial and production records, and earned M500. After graduation she was hired to work at the Blue Ribbon Bakery, a private company in Maseru. Her supervisor indicates she is doing an excellent job, and is sending her for additional training in Johannesburg.

MR. HABI HABI, FORMER SEP LIVESTOCK STUDENT

Mr. Habi Habi is a 1990 graduate of the SEP program. At LAC he ran a two-cow dairy project. During nine months of milk production one cow produced 6868 litres and the other 5943 litres. The peak milk production was 33 litres and 29 litres per day, the result of a high level of management. Habi made the highest SEP profit during the year of M5573.18. From this profit he purchased the two cows and has continued his dairy enterprise at home in Leribe. He is developing into an experienced dairy farmer. Habi is one of the three SEP dairy students, graduating in 1990, who have since become dairy farmers in Lesotho.