

PD-ABN-939
93647
~~Report~~

USAID/UGANDA

FY 1992

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

SECTION I

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID PROGRAM

Overall conditions influencing development have substantially improved over the reporting period. Peace, stability and sound economic management have helped create an environment for market oriented growth. Much more needs to be done in order to attain sustainable development, but the trend is genuine and in the right direction. This Section reviews some of the key factors.

POLITICAL CHANGE: The NRM government continues to make impressive progress in liberalizing the economy and democratizing government. The past year saw a significant improvement in human rights including the freeing, by the courts, of almost all persons charged with treason and the conviction of a number of human rights violators. The constitutional process scheduled over the next 2 years, when completed, will result in Uganda's first democratically elected government. By the end of CY92 a draft constitution will be published. During 1993 a constituent assembly will be elected to debate and ratify the constitution before the end of the year. National elections for all offices, including President, are scheduled to take place the in 1994.

THE ECONOMY: Uganda's commitment to stabilization and adjustment over the past nearly six years of NRM (National Resistance Movement) rule has been exemplary, by any African standard. Uganda was able to reduce inflation from triple-digit 1987-90 levels to about thirty percent by mid-1991, confirming the success of the stabilization effort. Similarly, through increased exchange system liberalization moves, non-coffee exports increased significantly over the same period. Domestically, the Government's increasingly liberalized economic management, in support of its new development strategy favoring the private sector, resulted in economic growth rates in excess of six percent. These successes resulted in strong concessionary inflows of external funding, necessary to cover Uganda's increasing losses in earnings from coffee exports, as well as to cover external debt payments.

In spite of this, the excesses of two decades of economic (and political) mismanagement in Uganda complicate the work of not only the present Government, but also Uganda's external supporters. Nowhere is this more evident, perhaps, than in the financial sector. Two parastatal banks dominate the banking scene, and hold well over half the system's assets, although there exists the potential for improving competition given the existence of nearly

fifteen banks in the system. Unfortunately, the two largest banks are also severely undercapitalized, a result of injudicious lending practices and consequentially large proportions of non-performing assets. There are now coordinated efforts to remedy this situation, with the World Bank taking the lead to rationalize and improve the competence of the central bank.

Uganda's performance on the stabilization front, unfortunately, took a severe dip over the past year. During the latter half of 1991 and early 1992, inadequate fiscal management resulted in a very large increase in banking system exposure to the Government, primarily through Government borrowing from the central bank. The predictable shock to the very shallow monetary base of the economy was a sharp increase in inflation, which peaked in March 1992 at a month-on-month rate of over 15 percent. With ministerial reorganization and new economic management leadership, subsequent draconian remedies have reversed the situation, and during the third quarter of 1992 monthly price increases have averaged zero. These remedial measures have reaffirmed confidence in Government management, at least among the external assistance community (including the IMF).

Finally, there are increasing calls for a general assessment of the Government's overall adjustment program. Available external assistance continues to flow into the Ugandan economy, through the market-based foreign exchange auction system, at a disappointingly slow pace, undermining the fiscal program which depends heavily on proceeds from sales of this external assistance. Some observers believe that the very severe restrictions on credit expansion, necessitated by the earlier budgetary excesses referred to above, may be having an unduly stultifying effect on economic growth.

Uganda clearly has done a creditable job in implementing donor-prescribed, donor-backed stabilization and adjustment efforts. With a significant degree of liberalization now in hand, particularly on the normally difficult trade and payments side, Uganda seems to be bumping up against problems that have not yet become evident in countries that are not so far along in the liberalization process. It is a challenge to Uganda, the multilateral agencies, and the donors to work through how best to resolve these next generation problems and move Uganda onto a sustainable -- and equitable -- growth path.

DOMESTIC SECURITY: The security situation has improved substantially over the past twelve months. Travel is possible throughout nearly all of Uganda. This accomplishment is extremely important for the people who live in the north and northwestern part of Uganda. This region has the potential of becoming a major supplier of export crops such as sesame, other oil seeds and cassava starch. The recent steady progress in security conditions allows access for infrastructure development, investment, and technology transfer as well as implementation of social sector programs.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS: Uganda's export oriented strategy is being implemented in the midst of border problems which can potentially derail the positive movements which are taking place. Since Uganda's direct trading partners are its neighbors, the civil strife which is plaguing Rwanda, Sudan and Zaire is having a dampening effect on regional trade. For example, the conflict near the Rwanda-Uganda border has resulted in the border being closed to major trade for two years. In addition to disrupting the transit shipments between Rwanda, Burundi and the Mombasa port in Kenya, the strife has had a direct impact on the farmers in the south-western area of Uganda who traditionally export large quantities of their agricultural produce to Rwanda and Burundi. While progress in the Rwanda peace talks could result in the border being re-opened soon, this will come late for the maize, beans and potato producers who depends on the Rwanda/Burundi trade as a major source of income.

Conditions in Zaire have fostered increases in informal trade. However, the problems on Uganda's north and north-western borders are shaping up to become potential crises in international boundary areas. The outlook for the Ugandan inhabitants in these two regions will not be promising if the refugees flowing across the borders serve as a destabilizing factor in areas which are already fragile, being the least developed parts of the country.

DROUGHT: Uganda, while not as badly hit as Kenya and other countries in the east and southern Africa region, has had pockets of drought. The impact on production of crops for export is not yet known.

SECTION II

PROGRESS TOWARDS OVERALL COUNTRY PROGRAM GOAL

PROGRAM GOAL:

The program goal is to "establish the basis for sustained improvements in the standard of living." The Mission has selected four indicators to measure progress toward achieving the goal. The indicators reflect the Mission's program, which is aimed at increasing rural incomes, stabilizing health status and improving educational levels.

1. Food Budget

The first indicator is the food budget as a percent of total household expenditures for poor households. The "Uganda Household Budget Survey, 1989-1990" (HBS) indicates that for Ugandan households on average, the food budget represents 60.82% of total expenditures. Rural households spent 63.25% on food while urban households spent 51.08% per month in 1989-1990. For poor households (those with expenditures under UShs 5,000 per month), the food budget accounts for 69.2% of total expenditures. Based on the HBS, 50.2% of the population have monthly per-capita expenditures below UShs 5,000. Therefore, for the bottom 50% of households, the food budget as a percent of total expenditures is 69.2%.

This figure provides a baseline for the first indicator. For the purposes of constructing this indicator per-capita household expenditures instead of total household expenditures were used. Reliance on per-capita household expenditure figures may bias the indicator to over count larger than average families. The total expenditures required to maintain a given "standard of living" may not increase in direct proportion to the number of members (i.e. there may be economies of scale and a larger family may be able to live more cheaply per person than a smaller family). Although some methods to adjust household expenditures for the age and gender of household members are available, weightings for the adjustments are arbitrary. Perhaps more importantly, the per-capita figures mask what may be inequitable distribution of income and expenditures within the household. However, since data on actual intra-household expenditures or consumption are not available, the per-capita household expenditure data were selected despite these drawbacks.

The indicator can be tracked in the future when new household budget information becomes available. The Statistics Department is compiling data from a 1991 household budget survey that could be compared to the 1989-1990 data when it becomes available in 1993. The new household budget survey will include data for several northern districts which were excluded from the 1988-1989 survey due to insecurity. Since these districts are likely to be among the poorest, their inclusion in national figures may produce the appearance that the standard of living has declined. Thus, it is likely that a discussion of the coverage of the data will be necessary in subsequent API reporting. Although the monthly household expenditure cut-off of Ushs 5,000 will change (with inflation), the poor can still be safely defined as the 50% of households with per-capita household expenditures below a given cut-off line. Once this group is defined, the food budget as a proportion of total expenditures for the group can be calculated.

The Mission expects that the food budget indicator will decrease over the next 15 to 20 years. A decline from 69% to 60% for the population as a whole by 2010 would be a considerable achievement. Nonetheless, in view of strategic objectives -- particularly the one that focuses on an increase in rural incomes, the Mission selects an expected performance level of 65% by 2000 and 60% by 2010.

2. Infant and Child Mortality

The second indicator of standard of living is the under-five mortality rate. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 1988/89 provides information based on the ten years preceding the survey. **The mortality rate for infants and children under five years old was 188 per 1,000.** The mortality rate is higher for males than females. The mortality rates for males and females are 197 and 179 per 1,000, respectively. Another Demographic and Health Survey scheduled for 1993/94 will provide updated information for this indicator.

This indicator was selected because it reflects overall improvements in the standard of living for Ugandans. USAID views the under-five mortality rate as an appropriate measure of the overall impact of the Mission's program. Even with improvements in the overall standard of living, however, progress in reducing this mortality rate will be increasingly difficult due to other factors influencing child survival, including the resurgence of malaria and increased maternal-child transmission of HIV. While the official GOU objective is to reduce under five mortality to 70/1000 by the turn of the century, the Mission performance levels have been set more conservatively at 140/1000 by 2000 and 100/1000 by 2010.

3. Nutritional Status

The third indicator of standard of living is the rate of chronic undernutrition in children under five years old. Nutritional status is widely accepted as an indicator of overall well-being. Chronic undernutrition for children, as reflected in the percentage of children with significantly low height-for-age, is a serious problem in Uganda. The nutritional data collected by the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 1988/89 estimated that 45% of children under five years of age are moderately or severely stunted, i.e., with height-for-age of two or more standard deviations below the mean of the reference population.

Secondary analysis of the nutrition data provided information on the magnitude, nature and determinants of malnutrition in Uganda. The highest stunting was found in rural areas. The risk of malnutrition was relatively higher for male children (47% for males; 43% for females), those of parents with little or no formal education, among lower socio-economic groups, and in households of more than four children under five. Increased maternal educational level was more associated with lower stunting in urban than in rural areas, where household wealth made more of a difference. Other significant risk factors included being of fifth or higher birth order, born of a teenage mother, and having poor health status, poor accessibility and utilization of health facilities.

Factors that will contribute to improvements in this indicator include improvements in basic education, increases in rural incomes, improved health services and increased adoption of family planning methods and child spacing. While the laudable GOU objective is to reduce stunting of under fives from 45% to 20% by the year 2000, the Mission performance levels have been set more conservatively at 34% in 2000 and 23% in 2010.

4. Adult Literacy

The fourth indicator is the adult literacy rate. Figures from the UNDP "Human Development Report 1992" indicate that in 1990 the adult literacy rate (for people over 15 years old) was estimated to be 48% for Sub-Saharan Africa. In Uganda the adult literacy rate was estimated to be 55% in 1985. The Mission expects that continued growth in school access and improvements in the quality of basic education will result in adult literacy rates in Uganda rising to 80% by 2010. Since female access to and persistence in primary schools is expected to grow more quickly than for males, there should be a sharper increase in the female adult literacy rate. The intermediate performance level for the year 2000 is expected to be an adult literacy rate of 65%.

PROGRAM SUB-GOAL:

"Sustainable equitable economic growth promoted on a competitive, diversified basis" is the program sub-goal. Three indicators have been selected to measure progress at this level: 1.) the percentage of the population with per capita expenditures below \$50 per year, 2.) real percapita GDP, and 3.) private sector GDP as a percentage of total GDP.

1. Percentage with Annual Expenditure Below \$50

This indicator was chosen to reflect absolute poverty and the equity of future growth. Since we do not have a generally accepted estimate of annual required expenditures, we have arbitrarily selected a poverty line of \$50.00. Based on data compiled for the Uganda Household Budget Survey, 1989-1990, 50% of the population had annual per-capita expenditures below US\$ 60,000 in 1989-1990. It is difficult to select an exchange rate for the period before the forex bureaus opened, since there was a wide gap between the official and parallel market exchange rete, The rate for August 1990 when the forex bureaus opened was 722 shillings to 1.00 dollar. If this rate is used, 50% of the population had annual expenditures \$83.00.

The Mission will attempt to establish the percentage with expenditures under \$50.00 through further analysis of the HBS data and report it in future APIs. Future updates of the indicator will be drawn from Household Budget Survey information. Exchange rate conversions of shillings to dollars will be calculated at the prevailing market rate for the forex bureaus.

2. Improvements in Real Per-Capita GDP

Improvements in real per-capita GDP reflect growth in the overall economy, deflated by increases in population size. The data in the table are in both index number form (using 1987 as the base year), and in average annual percent growth (between reporting points).

GDP for 1987, the base year chosen for our projections, was USH 211.4 billion, and the population is estimated at 15,023,108.¹ The derivable 1987 per capita GDP figure is USH 14,071. The comparable "actual" figure for 1991 is derived using 1991 GDP of USH 264.4 billion (in 1987 prices) and a population of 16,582,700, and is USH 15,945. This represents an index number of 113.3 compared with

¹ The 1987 population figure is derived by deflating the estimated 1991 census figure (16,582,700) by 2.5 percent (the census-reported growth rate) per year. Mission is attempting to reconcile various estimates of past population growth rates, as well as attempting to get a better idea of likely future growth rates. For the purposes of this API, a growth rate of 2.5 percent has been used throughout.

the 1987 base of 100, or average annual growth of 3.2 percent per year. Balancing this significant improvement, however, is the reality that over the preceding 15-20 years per capita incomes have declined.

As to out-year projections, it is only reasonable to expect somewhat less spectacular improvements in GDP per capita. Realistically, one might expect average annual improvements on the order of two to two-and-one-half percent, with annual GDP growth at about 5 percent and population growth at 2-2.5 percent. For the sake of conservatism, we have projected using an annual rate of 2.5 percent.

3. Private Sector as Percent of GDP

This indicator measures the extent to which the private sector shares in the end use of resources. As reflected in Table 4, the private sector already uses a large proportion of Uganda's resources. Perhaps a more ideal indicator would be that of the private sector's share in the production of Uganda's domestic resources (GDP). Unfortunately, this view of GDP is currently unavailable in Uganda, so we have used the currently available Gross Domestic Expenditure data. Gross Domestic Expenditures are defined as the sum of GDP and net imports, and GDE is usually separated into consumption and investment components. When a country is a net importer, as is Uganda, GDE exceeds GDP. The GOU recently began estimating GDE for Uganda, an estimate which had previously been left to the World Bank. The first estimate carried out was for 1989, but within the next few months the GOU promises to have completed the estimation of a time series.

Assessment of Program Impact

Goal Level

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL Data to be reported as it becomes available	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS			CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				2000		2010	
<p>PROGRAM GOAL:</p> <p>Establish the basis for sustained improvements in the Standard of Living.</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>ECONOMICS OFFICE</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. Decrease in food budget as a % of household expenditure for the bottom 50% of households</p> <p>2. Reduction in under-5 mortality rates</p> <p>3. Reduction in % of under-5 with chronic under-nutrition</p> <p>4. Increase in adult literacy rate</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>¹ Household Budget Survey ² DHS ³ DHS ⁴ Ministry of Education & Sports</p>	<p>69.2% (1989-1990)</p> <p>188/1000 (1988/89)</p> <p>45% (1988/89)</p> <p>55% (1985)</p>		<p>65%</p> <p>140/1000</p> <p>34%</p> <p>65%</p>		<p>60%</p> <p>100/1000</p> <p>23%</p> <p>80%</p>	

Assessment of Program Impact

SUB-GOAL LEVEL

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL Data to be reported as it becomes available	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS			CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				2000		2010	
<p>PROGRAM SUB-GOAL:</p> <p>Sustainable equitable economic growth promoted on a competitive, diversified basis.</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>ECONOMICS OFFICE</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. Decrease in % of population with per capita expenditure below \$50 per year.</p> <p>2. Growth of Per-Capita GDP Index Number Percent Avg. Growth</p> <p>3. Increase in private sector share of Gross Domestic Expenditure (percent) chronic malnutrition</p>	<p>100.0 (1988)</p> <p>11 (1989)</p>	<p>1991</p> <p>113.3 3.1</p> <p>9</p>	<p>141.5 2.5</p>	<p>181.2 2.5</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Government continue to rein in spending especially on recurrent side.</p>	

SECTION III

PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RELATED PROGRESS INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Rural Men's and Women's Income from Agricultural Exports

Increasing non-traditional exports is essential to continued economic growth and development of Uganda. Export growth will have an immediate income effect on the agricultural sector in rural areas where low per capita incomes predominate. It will also improve the balance of payments picture, thereby easing strains that impinge on Uganda's overall development objectives of raising living standards. While emphasizing the critical importance of tracking and reporting on what is taking place with non-traditional exports, our monitoring program has not yet matured to the point where performance targets and indicators are established to assess what is taking place at the "people-level," except on an anecdotal basis.

The matrix for SO1 reflects the current status of the Mission's effort. Over the past nine months numerous staff hours have been devoted to refining this information. However, we are still unable to move to the monitoring stage. Annex A discusses some of the problems we are having. One area which has been extremely difficult to come to terms with has been the choice of selecting appropriate indicators for measuring performance at the strategic objective level. We have opted not to select from the more easily obtainable broader indicators such as GDP, employment, per-capita GDP, etc. Instead we have focused our attention on selecting and monitoring indicators which report accomplishments in terms of "people-level impact" (PLI). Data which allow us to report PLI are not readily available, and identifying measurable proxies has consumed a considerable amount of staff attention.

The Mission is also seriously seeking appropriate gender disaggregated indicators. Here again, readily available data such as per-capita GDP are inadequate at this level of reporting. For some sectors, such as education, gender disaggregated data are relatively easy to obtain. However, for income or expenditure indicators, new definitions and different approaches to construct appropriate indicators are being developed.

The mission has a considerable amount of work remaining on SO1. However, progress on the selected indicators below is encouraging.

Indicator 1: Increase in average real expenditures (for men and women).

The Mission has selected "average real expenditures for men and women" as the most appropriate "people-level" indicator to track. Data for this indicator will be based on a survey of expenditure and income sources for rural households engaged in agricultural production. Expenditure data are commonly used as a proxy for income in developing countries, because they are generally thought to be more reliable and more easily obtained than data on incomes. Uganda has conducted a Household Budget Survey which collected data from over 5,000 households in most districts. However, the household expenditure data are not disaggregated by gender. Determining intra-household distribution of incomes or expenditures is extremely difficult. Nonetheless, the Mission is committed to developing the desired gender-disaggregated data. A contractor has been selected to conduct a pilot household survey, with work scheduled to start late in the first quarter of FY 1993.

Indicator 2: Increase in Dollar Value of Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports.

The Mission's target is to increase non-traditional agricultural exports¹ to a level approximately double the current one, an increase that calls for an average annual rate of growth of about 15 percent. As is clear from the matrix, these exports increased by nearly fifty percent between 1990 and 1991. Although a part of this apparent increase may have stemmed from improved customs data and an increase in declarations, there was still clearly strong growth. Government objectives for the next three years are aimed at a twenty-percent growth rate, one which we believe excessive. A key assumption in either growth rate is a reduction in hostilities on three of Uganda's four borders. Unfortunately, regardless of which growth rate is assumed, non-traditional agricultural exports are unlikely to recoup Uganda's losses from drastically declined coffee prices for at least a decade.

¹ Here, and elsewhere in this paper, "non-traditional agricultural exports" is defined as any agricultural export other than coffee. Although cotton, tea, and tobacco were once thriving export crops, their practical demise for the past decade and more, effectively makes them "non-traditional."

Indicator 3: Increase in Number of Agricultural Non-coffee Exports Exceeding \$2 Million.

New markets are being identified for Uganda's non-coffee agricultural exports, and the number of different products exported from Uganda is also on the rise. Only three non-coffee exports (cotton, tea, and beans) had a dollar value over \$2.0 million in 1989. By 1991, an additional five exports had gone over the \$2 million mark. We expect, from preliminary data, that the same eight exports will exceed this quota, but look for a doubling of the number of exports exceeding this level by 1996. What is important to appreciate, however, is that a number of those already above this mark will grow to exceed \$10 million per year.

Target 1.1: Increased marketing of agricultural exportables.

Indicator 1: Increase in marketed production.

This indicator will measure increased domestic agricultural production of all non-coffee products grown and marketed in Uganda. It is assumed that all agricultural products grown in Uganda are exportable. Statistics will be obtained from the Ministry of Finance.

Indicator 2: Increase in number of new markets developed.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be revised or dropped.

Indicator 3: Increase in number of different products exported.

This indicator will measure the yearly change in the number of different kinds of commodities exported. For example, fresh tomatoes will be differentiated from processed tomatoes, tomato sauce, etc. Statistics will be supplied by EPADU.

Sub-Target 1.1.1: Improved access to market information.

Indicator 1: Increase in number of farm organizations accessing information.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be revised or dropped.

Indicator 2: Increase in quantity of information available.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be revised or dropped.

Sub-Target 1.1.2: Improved Agricultural Policy and Institutional Framework.

Indicator 1: Premium in Dual Exchange Market Narrows, and Disappears.

The components used to calculate the premium change over the reporting period. For the 1988 base, the reported figure is the premium of the parallel rate compared with the official rate. For 1991, it is the premium of the (by then legalized parallel) forex bureau rate compared with the official rate. For subsequent years, it is the premium of the bureau rate (which is now defined as the official rate) compared with the auction rate. (In the middle of 1992, the GOU redefined the official rate as the average bureau rate. The purpose of this move was to bring GOU imports -- including petroleum -- and coffee export earnings into line with the more depreciated bureau exchange rate, from their former tying to the more appreciated auction exchange rate.)

As is evident from the Sub-Target 1.1.2 data in the matrix, the premium has narrowed considerably over the past several years. Thus, while non-coffee exporters have earned "top shilling" (first through a retention scheme established by USAID policy conditionality, and from mid-1990 through the forex bureaus), exchange markets have continued to be generally distorted. It is a reduction in this distortion that the Sub-Target 1.1.2 data entries show. Similarly, the official exchange rate has (almost) steadily depreciated in real effective terms over the period to date, further demonstrating a reduction in pricing distortion.

Indicator 2: Increase in Numbers of Parastatals Privatized.

Mission plans to add four years' NPA funding to our existing non-traditional export program during FY93. We expect that a key conditionality element in the proposed follow-on will address the GOU's inability to get its parastatal privatization program moving. Further analysis on this element will occur during the first two quarters of FY93. A feature of this analysis will be to determine the extent to which it is feasible to ensure that parastatals that are related to non-coffee exports are dealt with in the earlier stages of the privatization program.

Indicator 3: Decrease in Unresolved Number of Expropriated Asian Properties for which Claims have been made.

Substantial progress on settling the question of the expropriated Asian properties is an important conditionality of the USAID CPSP and the IBRD Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC) (I). Meeting the December 1991 SAC (I) conditionality initially almost derailed IBRD

board approval of the SAC, as one donor argued that the GOU had not lived up to pre-approval conditionality relating to the Asian properties. These difficulties were resolved and the SAC (I) approved. A significant movement in further disposal of properties was a precondition to SAC second tranche release. As is described in the FY92 entry in Table 2, Sub-target 1.1.2 (3) this precondition was met as well. A measure of this progress is that since March 1992, property with an estimated value of \$100 million has been returned to the original owners, or approximately 5 times the amount of properties returned in the previous 10 year history of the program.

Disposing of the expropriated Asian properties involves significant legal, political and economic difficulties. While we are encouraged by progress to date, the issue needs to be vigorously pursued. Thus, in addition to a technical advisor at the Departed Asian Properties Custodian Board, USAID intends to develop specific quantitative targets for property disposal in negotiating the follow-on to ANEPP.

Indicator 4: Increased User Satisfaction with Export Promotion Framework.

A key conditionality element of the existing ANEPP program is that the GOU thoughtfully define and establish an institutional framework for service-oriented export promotion and development. Although a variety of institutions currently exist, they work imperfectly. The objective of improving this framework, based on other-country experiences, is currently underway in the GOU. Under ANEPP, the Mission will base NPA disbursement on whether the framework is moving in the "right" direction.

In addition to this output-level monitoring, the Mission will canvass users of the framework to determine whether users regard the framework as having improved. Mission plans to examine the experience of other USAID's to determine the most effective survey instrument to arrive at this determination. (For example, we are currently examining CDIE Working Paper Report No. 146.) We anticipate having the survey instrument in place to provide a baseline (toward the end of FY93) prior to the next API submission.

Indicator 5: Increased Volume of Investment Approvals.

In January 1991, the Uganda Investment Authority was established, ultimately to be a "one-stop shop" for foreign and domestic investors responding to incentives provided in Uganda's new Investment Code. Approvals (in dollar terms) are relatively impressive, as shown in the matrix for Sub-Target 1.1.2 (5)

This indicator, however, needs to be refined in several ways. First, a better knowledge of actual, as opposed to approved, investment is required. Second, it is important for these data to be disaggregated to display investment in non-coffee agricultural export activity. Third, an appropriate timeline to process investment approval actions will be established, as well as improvements in transparency of that process, and the pace of these actions will be monitored against the set standards. Although these data are not currently available, Mission will ensure that funding is provided to the Investment Authority to analyze its statistics in this manner prior to the next API.

Sub-Target 1.1.3: Strengthened farmer organizations.

Indicator 1: Increase in dollar value of farmer organizations exports as a percent of total agricultural exports.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be revised or dropped.

Indicator 2: Increased number and improved status of organizations promoting policy change, exports and investments.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be revised or dropped.

Sub-Target 1.1.4: Increased production of agricultural exportables.

Indicator 1: Increase in dollar value of production of selected exportable crops.

In the reframing of targets and indicators in this SO (see Annex A), this indicator will be established, once the Mission's four (or so) focus commodities are selected.

Sub-Sub-Target 1.1.4.1: Accelerated development and transfer of improved crop technologies.

Indicator 1: Increase in the number of technologies developed and transferred upon demand by agricultural exporters.

Although the matrix includes illustrative performance levels, this sub-sub-target and its indicator will be subject to review, as broadly described in Annex A.

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 1

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE # 1 Increased rural men's and women's income from agricultural exports. RESPONSIBILITY: Agriculture & Natural Resources Economics	1. Percentage increase in real income. TO BE REVISED: SEE ANNEX A								GOU will continue its policy of priority emphasis on exports from the NTAE sector, and continued liberalization of the economy.
	2. Increase in dollar value of NTAE. (million U.S. dollars)	36.1 (1990)	53.4	61.4	70.6	81.2	93.4	107.4	European countries will continue policy of non-tariff entry of products from Sub-Saharan countries.
	3. Number of Non-Coffee exports with a dollar value exceeding \$2 million.	3 (1989)	8	8	9	10	12	16	Political stability in Middle East maintained and new market initiatives are successful. PTA stability and increased market, particularly of basic food products such as beans and maize.

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 1

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Target 1.1 Increased marketing of agricultural exportable.	1. Increase in marketed production	7% (1989)	4%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Weather conditions remain benign.
	2. Increase in number of new markets developed	TO BE REVISED OR DROPPED							
	3. Increase in number of different products exported.	35 (1989)	38	40	45	55	70	90	Domestic and foreign investments will stimulate value added production contributing to rapid diversification of export products.
Sub-Target 1.1.1 Improved access to market information	1. Increase in number of farm organizations accessing information.	TO BE REVIEWED							
	2. Increase in quantity of information available.	TO BE REVIEWED							Increased quantity will result in greater access.

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 1

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Sub-Target 1.1.1 Improved agriculture policy and institutional framework	1. Premium in dual exchange market narrows, and disappears, (percent, in June).	504 (for 1988)	34	21 (actual)	15	10	5	0	GOU continues to make efforts to improve exchange system, with an objective of merging markets.
	2. Increase in numbers of parastatal privatized.	(Indicator to be provided later) ¹							Public Enterprise Reform and Divestiture Secretariat begins to work smoothly.
	3. Decrease in unresolved number of expropriated Asian properties for which claims have been made.	2531 (Dec 1991)	N.A.	956	300	0			Custodian Board is able to deal with sensitive properties.
	4. Increased user satisfaction with export promotion framework.	(Indicator to be provided later.) ²							Institutional framework improved, per ANEPP conditionality.
	5. Increased volume of investment approvals. (million US dollars)	\$130 mil. July-Dec 1991	\$130 mil. July-Dec 1991	\$550 mil.					Same as preceding.

¹ Entries to be established prior to next API report, in conjunction with design of ANEPP follow on.

² As the ANEPP program turns attention to improving the institutional framework for export development, evaluation funds will be used to survey users of relevant institutions to determine their satisfaction with services provided. Mission will use a methodology based on that CDIE Working Paper Report No. 146.

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 1

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Sub-Target 1.1.3 Strengthened farmer organizations.	1. Increase in dollar value of farmer organizations exports as a percent of total agricultural exports.	TO BE REVIEWED							
	2. Increased number and improved status of organizations promoting policy change, exports and investments.	TO BE REVIEWED /DATA PROVIDED WILL BE GENDER DISAGGREGATED							
Sub-Target 1.1.4 Increased production of agricultural exportables.	1. Increase in dollar value of production of selected exportable crops.								USAID will select 4 commodity groups for emphasis.
Sub-Sub-Target 1.1.4.1 Accelerated development and transfer of improved crop technologies.	1. Increase in the number of technologies developed and transferred upon demand by agricultural exporters.								GOU will continue to fund research leading to development and transfer of improved NTAE crop technologies. Entrepreneurial initiative will result in specific contracts with GOU public sector research for obtaining desired crop technologies.
	Developed Transferred	4 (1991) 4 (1992)	4	4	4	4	4	4	

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Stabilize Biodiversity in Target Areas²

SO Indicator 1: Current Levels of Tree, Mammal and Bird Species Maintained.

In order to get a firm grasp on the status of biodiversity in the target areas, extensive inventories will have to be conducted. Most work plans and management plans for these areas include provisions for carrying them out. Partial inventories exist for each of the targeted areas identified in the footnote, with the exception of Murchison Falls and Kidepo which have seriously outdated species lists. The Makerere University Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources is in the process of establishing a national Biodiversity Data Bank. This institution, along with its field stations in the target areas will be responsible for conducting this work. In 1996 additional inventory work will be conducted for presence or absence of key species, which already have valid estimates of existing populations. This will be evaluated in relation to current information and the full scale inventories in order to determine the net change in status of species diversity for the 10 target areas.

SO Indicator 2: Percent of Target Areas where Current Surface Area Maintained.

This is both a qualitative and quantitative indicator. All 10 targeted areas have surveyed boundaries. In some cases, however the boundaries have been destroyed or are difficult to find again. A priority for all areas is to reestablish the boundaries where they are not clear. In addition to the external boundaries, this target relates directly to the condition of the natural area inside the boundary. There are instances where, despite the boundary being fixed, degradation is still taking place within the natural area. Effective conservation practices will assure that boundaries are properly located and that destructive practices be reduced. This can only be verified through aerial and ground inspection. In 1986, it is estimated that only 40% of the total overall boundaries for the 10 target areas together were in good condition. The change from 40% in 1986 to 60% in 1991 is a result of boundary relocation and rehabilitation work carried out in Bwindi, Mgahinga, Kibale and Lake Mburo. In 1993, this will extend to Rwenzori National Park.

² The term "target areas" used throughout the discussion in this section refers to the following protected national parks: Bwindi Impenetrable, Rwenzori, Mgahinga, Queen Elizabeth, Murchison Falls, Lake Mburo and Kidepo; and forest reserves: Kibale, Semeliki and Mt. Elgon.

Target 2: Increased Ecotourism Through Private Organizations- Especially at the Local Level.

Tourism was one of the most important sources of foreign exchange in Uganda as recently as 1970. At that time Uganda drew more tourists than Kenya. Following the end of the civil war in 1986, tourism has grown slowly but steadily. The number of tourists has doubled in the past 3 years reaching a total of 22,000 in 1992. The continued increase in those numbers will be in direct relation to the level of management at the natural areas, as well as the quality of accommodations made available to the tourist. Both will improve through APE support to the GOU. Much the same can be also said for the increase in annual revenue from user fees; as infrastructure, management and accommodations improve, so will user fees.

Local residents in the area of the national parks are directly benefiting from tourism. For example, beginning in 1986 the Rwenzori Mountaineering Services (RMS), a local NGO, with USAID support started a guide service; as a result the majority of families in the area have increased their incomes directly as a result of tourism. Further, RMS has used some of the proceeds from tourism to help build a health center, a secondary school and have made road improvements between Kasese and Ibanda. USAID has recently assisted local communities in the Kibale and Semliki Forest reserves to become similarly involved with tourism management.

The first two indicators for this target are measured in the number of tourists visiting the target sites and the amount of annual revenue generated from park/reserve user fees. Figures for both of these indicators represent combined totals from the 10 target areas. The third indicator, number of officially organized local groups providing tourist services, is tied to the target areas. For example, in 1991 RMS was the only local group providing tourist services. Due to the success of RMS it is expected that this number will increase significantly during the next few years. Local communities around Mt. Elgon, Kibale, Bwindi and Semliki are already forming groups to carry out this work.

Target 3: Strengthened Incentives for Local Participation in Management of Protected Areas and Their Buffer Zones.

In line with the increased participation of local people with tourism development as described above, there is also considerable movement in relation to getting local people and their representatives more involved with decisions affecting the management of the protected areas themselves as well as the

SO Indicator 3: Increase in Percent of Local Men and Women Deriving Benefits From Activities Related to Protected Area Management.

Local communities surrounding protected areas are directly benefitting from improved management in several target areas. For example, technical assistance to residents in the Bwindi and Lake Mburo areas is resulting in improved extension services from conservation and development projects; communities around Rwenzori, Kibale, and Mt. Elgon are benefitting from ecotourism activities. Tourism benefits are more fully described under Target No. 2. Recent GOU policy guidelines made local community benefits a priority for all protected areas. To develop a benefit baseline, surveys of the perception of residents living in these buffer zone areas are being done through the land access project of the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center and the Makerere University Institute for Social Research (MISR). The baseline for Mt. Elgon is completed, Bwindi and Kibale will be completed in early 1993. Lake Mburo, Rwenzori, Mgahinga, and Queen Elizabeth will be completed in late 1993. Murchison Falls and Kidepo will take place in 1994. The numbers associated with the indicators will represent the total percentage of people living in the buffer zones of the 10 target areas that feel they are receiving benefits from protected area management. Number and projections will be established by June 1993.

Target 1: Improved Policy and Institutional Framework that Promotes Sustainable Natural Resource Use.

This is the area where the Action Program for the Environment (APE) has had, perhaps its greatest short term impact on natural resource management and the environment. The process of preparing a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) is being implemented with great success. The timetable is being followed closely and it currently looks as though the plan will be completed by the end of 1993 and approved by early 1994. As a result of USAID conditionality Bwindi, Mgahinga and Rwenzori all became national parks in late 1991, giving them a higher status of conservation protection. This major policy change in conservation attitude and action occur in mid 1992. Kibale, Semliki and Mt. Elgon will also become part of the newly established system of Forest Parks. With increased national and international recognition of the importance of these biologically rich areas it is likely that one or more of them will receive special classification as World Heritage Sites, which would provide them with increased access to donor support.

surrounding buffer zones. One indicator is the number of residents in the buffer zone areas that are adapting natural resource practices which are being promoted by conservation and development projects working in these areas. This is largely an untested area and will require close and continuous monitoring over the life of APE. The baseline information for this indicator will come directly from the baseline to be developed in SO2 indicator 3 (project surveys in association with LTC/MISR). The number of buffer zone residents employed in protected areas should also rise as these groups are more vigorously brought into the management picture. Finally, to more formally promote this concept, local residents will be involved with the development of participatory management plans for the protected areas. This has become the official policy of the GOU as of June 1992. With assistance from USAID, the GOU established guidelines to carry this out.

Target 4: Established Base for Improved Management of Protected Areas.

This target encompasses many of the practical aspects of protected area management emphasized in the targets discussed earlier. First, most of the target parks and reserves do not have management plans from which to work. The few that do exist have not adequately taken into account information involving the local communities. Developing these plans is a priority for the management agencies involved (Uganda National Parks and the Forest Department). To assure improved management considerable effort must be made to develop the human resources to carry this out, therefore increased participation in training sessions and workshops for field personnel and managers is mandatory. The number associated with the indicator represents the total percentage of staff and managers that participate at least in one training session or workshop on an annual basis. To assure that protected area personnel have the means to carry out their programs requires improved materials and resources. This includes equipment, vehicles and improvements in infrastructure such as buildings and roads. Finally, in order to promote sound management practices more widely, protected area institutions must promote conservation education programs targeted at the resident population.

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 2

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 Stabilize biodiversity in target areas RESPONSIBILITY: - APE Assistant Parks Manager - GMU Technical Advisor - USAID Project Officer	1. Current levels of tree, mammal and bird species inventoried by target area. 2. % of target areas where current surface areas maintained. 3. Increase in % of local men and women deriving benefits from activities related to protected area management DATA SOURCES: 1. Field stations, periodic inventories, National Biodiversity Data Bank, other records 2. protected area records 3. project surveys with assistance from LTC/MISR study	TBD ¹			2	4	4	100	
		40 (1986)	60		70	80	90		
		TBD							

¹ TBD - to be determined

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 2

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS	
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
<p>TARGET 1</p> <p>Improved policy and institutional framework that promotes sustainable natural resource use.</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APE Contractor Chief of Party - USAID Project Officer 	<p>1. NEAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) completed & endorsed by GOU (2) implementation plan approved <p>2. Upgraded legal status of targeted parks & reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bwindi, Rwenzori & Mgahina forest made national parks (2) Kibale, Semiliki & Mt. Elgon raised to forest park status (3) Mgahina, Bwindi & Rwenzori made world heritage sites <p>3. Policies for local retention of park/reserve user fees for recurrent costs & local people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) policy developed (2) policy enacted (3) policy institutionalized in 10 target areas <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project records, GOU gazette 2. GOU gazette, GOU gazette, UNESCO 3. GOU gazette, project records 			completed	completed	endorsed approved			expected	

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 2

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>TARGET 2</p> <p>Increased ecotourism through private organizations, especially at the local level</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APE Assistant Parks Manager - USAID Project Officer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of tourist visits increases in target sites 2. Annual revenue from park/reserve user fees increased 3. Number of officially organized local groups providing tourist services increases. <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MTWA, UNP, Forest Dept. and records for 10 target parks/reserves 2. MTWA, UNP, Forest Dept. and records from 10 target parks/reserves 3. MTWA, UNP, Forest Dept. project surveys 	<p>10,800 (1986)</p> <p>66,312,512 (1991)</p> <p>0</p>	<p>14,000</p> <p>1</p>	<p>22,000</p> <p>1</p>	<p>28,000</p> <p>3</p>	<p>34,000</p> <p>5</p>	<p>50,000</p> <p>7</p>	<p>60,000</p> <p>9</p>	

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 2

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
TARGET 3 Strengthened incentives for local participation in management of protected areas & their buffer zones RESPONSIBILITY: - APE Contractor Team - USAID Project Officer - GMU Technical Advisor	1. Increase in number of male and female farmers adopting agricultural/natural resource practices extended/promoted by project activities 2. Increase in number men and women from buffer zones employed by parks & reserves 3. Increase in number of target areas where local communities participate in development of management plans SOURCES: 1. Project NGO records 2. Project NGO records 3. Project records	TBD	400	500	1,500	4,000	6,000	10,000	
		0 (1989)	0	0	2	5	8	10	

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 2

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
TARGET 4									
Established base for improved management of protected areas.	1. Management plans for 10 target parks/reserves developed & approved	0 (1989)	0	1	2	5	9	10	
RESPONSIBILITY:	2. Increase in % of park/reserve staff and managers participating in project related training and workshops on an annual basis	0 (1989)	10	15	25	40	40	50	
- APE Contractor Team									
- USAID Project Officer	3. Increase number of kms of improved road infrastructure	0 (1989)	50	120	150	200	225	250	
- GMU Technical Advisor									
	4. Decrease number of target parks/reserves offering community conservation education programs	2 (1988)	2	3	4	7	9	10	
	5. Increase headquarters, lodging & other support infrastructure in target parks/reserves	0 (1989)	3	4	5	7	9	10	
	SOURCES:								
	1. Project records and GOU								
	2. Project records and GOU								
	3. Park/reserve records								
	4. Project records								
	5. Project records and GOU								

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improve the Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education.

This is the first year that USAID is reporting on indicators and targets for its third strategic objective. During FY 92 the mission designed and approved the Support to Uganda Primary Education Reform (SUPER) Program to improve the quality and equity of primary education. Program and Project Agreements were signed with the Government of Uganda at the end of August.

The Mission's extensive examination of the constraints to education in Uganda, along with the technical analyses and special studies carried out during the PAAD design have deepened USAID's involvement in and understanding of the sector. Consequently, preliminary formulations of the strategic objective have been refined to state: **Improve the quality and efficiency of basic education.** This places a sharp focus on the priority needs of the Ugandan education system (and on the Agency's priority education interests) for increased quality and pupil persistence. Also, it facilitates mission reporting, including shorter term impact that can be captured during this API period. Finally, this statement is reflected by the sector goal in the SUPER PAAD, enabling the Mission to use information on the impact of the SUPER Program to report on progress towards achieving the strategic objective.

The API targets and indicators are unequivocal measures of improvements in the quality and efficiency of education. The three targets each address a binding constraint to good education. Because these constraints are specifically targeted by USAID's education program, it should be possible to fairly attribute improvements to USAID's policy and project interventions. Baseline data in each area is available from existing sources. The mission expects this data to be available throughout the reporting period.

Improvements in education are, by their nature, long term and difficult to measure. In Uganda the education sector presents a moving target: enrollments have been growing in excess of 8 per cent per year and the number of primary schools has tripled to more than 8,000 in the last ten years. Additionally, there are significant differences among districts and there are numerous interest groups and cross currents bearing on policy reform. The policy reform process itself is evolutionary.

There is also a relatively long lead time before the impact of USAID's program will be felt. Measurable improvements at the classroom level are not likely before mid 1994 (the SUPER project's technical assistance team should be in place by mid 1993 and NPA policy reforms should be reflected in the GOU's FY 1993/94 budget). It will then take a number of years before better trained teachers, the availability of instructional materials, and more active community involvement are reflected by gains in student achievement and persistence. These factors combine to form a complicated, dynamic social tableau that should temper expectations for rapid, dramatic results.

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 3

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3</p> <p>Improve the quality and efficiency of basic education.</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY: General Development Office</p>	<p>1. Increase in the percent of pupils who pass grades 1-6</p> <p>2. Decrease in the number of years of school provided per primary school graduate.</p> <p>DATA SOURCES: 1. MOES Planning and Statistical Unit</p>	<p>Pass rates: P1:75% P2:91% P3:81% P4:82% P5:82% P6:78% (1990)</p> <p>23 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>23 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>75% 91% 81% 82% 82% 78%</p> <p>23 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>75% 91% 81% 82% 82% 78%</p> <p>23 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>78% 92% 85% 85% 85% 85%</p> <p>23 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>80% 92% 85% 85% 85% 85%</p> <p>22 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>85% 92% 87% 87% 87% 87%</p> <p>20 yrs. per graduate</p>	<p>MOES raises teachers salaries to a living wage.</p> <p>World Bank Education Sector Credit is approved.</p>

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 3

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>TARGET 3.1</p> <p>Increased number of students using relevant educational materials.</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY: General Development Office</p> <p>¹ MOES Select Committee On Textbooks ² 1 set of four books</p>	<p>1. The ratio of books to pupils will increase to one set of four core books for every three pupils.</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. MOES Project Imp. Unit 2. School surveys</p>	1 book: 15 pupils ¹	1 book: 15 pupils	1:15	1:15	1:8 ₂	1:5 ²	1:3 ²	MFEP budgets funds for the purchase of textbooks.

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 3

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>TARGET 3.2</p> <p>Increased number of effective teachers.</p>	<p>1. Increase in the number of teachers receiving non-credit in-service training</p> <p>2. Increase in the percent of primary school teachers who hold a Grade III or a Grade V qualification.</p>	<p>0(1992)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>9000</p>	<p>9000</p>	<p>TDMS program is successfully implemented.</p>
<p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>General Development Office</p>	<p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. MOES Planning Unit</p> <p>2. SUPER Project records</p>	<p>49% (1990)</p>	<p>49%</p>	<p>49%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>53%</p>	<p>55%</p>	
<p>PROGRAM TARGET 3.3</p> <p>Increased girls persistence.</p>	<p>1. Increase in percent of girls who enrol in P3, P5 and P7 as a percentage of girls who start school.</p>	<p>P3:66%¹</p> <p>P5:43%</p> <p>P7:24%</p>	<p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p> <p>N.A.</p>	<p>66%</p> <p>43%</p> <p>24%</p>	<p>66%</p> <p>43%</p> <p>24%</p>	<p>68%</p> <p>45%</p> <p>26%</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>47%</p> <p>28%</p>	<p>75%</p> <p>50%</p> <p>30%</p>	
<p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>General Development Office</p>	<p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>MOES Planning Unit, Shool Censuses</p> <p>¹ 1990 School Census</p>								

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Stabilize Health Status of Ugandans.

In response to the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on adult and child survival rates, USAID has determined that to improve health status would be an overly ambitious objective. **Stabilization of health status specifically focusses on increasing the use of contraception and reducing the transmission of HIV.** The total fertility rate (TFR) and HIV prevalence among 15 to 19 year olds and the indicators selected to measure S04.

The TFR of Ugandan women, which is the number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years, is currently estimated at 7.3, and is one of the three highest in the world. It was measured at 7.4 during the 1988/89 Ugandan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and should decline to 6.5 by 1994. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), which is the percentage of women currently using a contraceptive method, should increase from the 1988/89 level of 5% to 10% by the time of the next DHS in 1993/94.

Young adults aged 15 to 19 provide a yardstick to measure the progress of HIV infection in a population because they represent a new sexually active group. Reduction in HIV prevalence must start with this age group in order to impact adult rates in the future. The infection rate for young women 15 to 19 coming to the USAID sponsored AIDS Information Center (AIC) for HIV testing and counseling is extremely high at 32.4%. This is a significant increase over the 22% infection rate in young female AIC clients in 1990. AIC clients are a self-selected group who in many cases suspect that they may be infected, so this figure is not representative of all Ugandan women aged 15 to 19. However, the fact that this rate is similar to the rate reported at an antenatal clinic in Kampala (29.5%) suggests that the rate in sexually active young women is disturbingly high, with serious implications for the future.

HIV infection rates in young male AIC clients aged 15 to 19 have been consistently lower than in young women. In 1990, only 8% of young male AIC clients were HIV positive, but by 1992, this figure had increased to 13.1%. While the percentage of young men testing positive is lower among HIV clients, the rate of increase between 1990 and 1992 is actually greater for young men at 64% than for young women whose rate of increase was 47%.

Given the fact that HIV sero-prevalence in young women and men in Uganda is very high and apparently rising in most locations, it is difficult to predict when a levelling off or decline in these rates will begin. Furthermore, there are inadequate data regarding what specific interventions might result in a decline in HIV incidence in Africa. A study is in progress at the AIDS Information Center (AIC) to collect and analyze comprehensive data on 3,000 clients who are returning at three and six month intervals to respond to questions about their intentions and actual behaviors.

To more effectively use the evaluation data collected by staff working on AIDS prevention projects, a workshop is planned for early 1993 to update the Uganda Baseline File for the computer model which is the basis of the AIDS Impact Model (AIDS model). This exercise will significantly improve the reliability and validity of predictions regarding changes in these indicators, and will generate expected performance levels for HIV infection rates that will be available for the next API report.

TARGET 1: Reduce HIV Transmission.

Sexually active adults are at high risk of HIV infection. The Mission has chosen to measure HIV infection in women attending antenatal clinics as a performance indicator for this target. According to data gathered by the MOH AIDS Control Program (ACP), infection rates in pregnant women who live in urban areas have not yet declined, and in fact continue to rise. The HIV prevalence in a large ante-natal clinic in Kampala was 24.5% in 1990, 27.8% in 1991, and 29.5% in June, 1992. These figures confirm that sexually active women in urban areas are at significantly high risk for HIV infection, and furthermore, that prevention programs have not yet had an impact on changing the behavior of these women and/or their sexual partners.

In comparison to Kampala, the current data indicate that in Jinja, the second largest urban area and the industrial capital of Uganda, HIV prevalence in women attending antenatal clinics is significantly lower (22.0% in 1991 and 19.8% in 1992). It will be important to explore the reasons for these differences to determine if the lower rates reflect preventive efforts which could be replicated elsewhere in the country.

Reduction in HIV transmission rates in Uganda requires knowledge of local HIV transmission patterns, an in-depth understanding of Ugandan culture, sexual norms and practices, a familiarity with behavior change theories and models, and the creative application of the above knowledge in the design and implementation of HIV prevention interventions.

The USAID financed AIDS prevention projects have been designed with data collection and evaluation components. Data and behavior change related to counseling and testing interventions comes from the AIC study mentioned previously. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) has collected baseline data in all communities implementing the TASO Community Initiative, and is currently beginning to collect and follow-up data in those communities in which the project has been operating one year or more. Data reported also came from an intensive evaluation of the peer education projects implemented by the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) and the Experiment in International Living (EIL).

SUB-TARGET 1.1: Increase Condom Use.

The acceptance and use of condoms in Uganda has been changing over the past three years. While there is still resistance from church leaders and high ranking politicians to public advertisement of condoms by brand name, there is an increase in the public demand for condoms to provide protection against HIV infection. **The total number of condoms that are imported and sold through contraceptive social marketing (CSM) programs or distributed free of charge through MOH programs is increasing rapidly.** In 1991 USAID supplied 3.3 million pieces to the MOH for free distribution through MOH health facilities. This increased in 1992 to almost 9 million, with 6 million for distribution through MOH and 2.8 million for sale through the CSM program.

The projections for 1993 to 1996 reflect a shift towards the CSM programs and away from the free MOH distribution channels. The requirements range from 20 million pieces in 1993 to 27 million in 1996. At the same time, it is anticipated that through NGO community-based family planning/AIDS interventions, an even greater number of condoms will be distributed under cost-recovery schemes. In addition to the MOH health establishments, major distributors of free condoms include the National Resistance Army (NRA) and NGOs that provide care and supportive services for persons with AIDS and clients of low socio-economic status, such as TASO. Other NGOs that provide testing, counselling and peer education regarding HIV prevention will sell CSM condoms to clients who are able to afford the price. Pharmacies and drug stores are the major distributors of CSM condoms and this network is being amplified to include hotels, bars and truckstops.

The Ugandan culture is strongly pro-natalist. Even women who are known to be HIV positive are strongly encouraged by family and community leaders to have children. Therefore, the encouragement of condom use with one's spouse or steady partner encounters significant obstacles. However, it is reported that there is increasing acceptance of condom usage with non-steady partners. In 1992, the study to assess the impact of HIV testing and counseling included specific questions about condom use with non-steady partners. Although the numbers reporting non-steady partners are low, at three month follow-up there is a large increase, from 27% to 86%, in those who report "always" using a condom with non-steady partners. Considering the high risk of infection with non-steady sexual partners, the reported consistent use of condoms is considered to be a very important preventive behavior and a major accomplishment in itself.

SUB-TARGET 1.2: Reduce Incidence of Non-HIV Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Intervention Communities.

Numerous epidemiological investigations have confirmed the association between sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV infection. In FY 1992, USAID financed an action oriented research program which is designed to improve STD diagnosis and treatment and to document the best approach to reducing STD prevalence in a poor urban community. The Community Health Intervention Project against STDs (CHIPS) is developing and testing community based activities that would lead to higher recognition of STDs by individuals, increase the health services available to detect and treat STDs and motivate behavioral change to prevent reacquisition of STDs. Baseline and two annual follow-up surveys will gather data from 1,200 residents of the intervention community and the same number of residents from a control community. Measures found to be successful will be replicated in similar communities and adapted to other settings. In late FY 1993, USAID, through a new project with the MOH, will support the expansion of STD activities under the national STD control program to other areas of the country. The first MOH intervention to be developed and promoted will be antenatal syphilis screening of pregnant women at district level hospitals.

SUB-TARGET 1.3: Increase HIV Knowledge Related to Behavior Change.

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and how HIV infection can be prevented is a prerequisite for developing the motivation to change one's behavior. Although it is clear that knowledge alone is not adequate to change behavior, it is essential that Ugandans acquire correct knowledge about HIV transmission. Several studies (FUE, EIL, TASO) have suggested that persons who truly grasp the concept of the HIV latency period (knowing that transmission of HIV can occur during the latency period of at least five years) have acquired a good comprehension of HIV/AIDS. Another prerequisite for significant behavior change is understanding that HIV can be acquired as a result of unprotected sex with a partner who looks healthy.

Based on these studies, knowledge of HIV transmission during the latency period was selected as an important indicator of both correct knowledge about HIV and an indicator of readiness for behavior change. Data from evaluation of peer education programs show that the percentage of persons who understand the latency period increased from 8.7% to 22.7%. It should be noted that these figures are based on a random sample of persons in work places where peer educators had been trained. It does not reflect the percentage of persons who received direct training, which can be assumed to be a significantly higher number. Additionally, data from TASO's Community Initiative Program show that, based on a

random sample of persons in communities in which TASO has been active, the percentage of persons who understand the latency period increased from 26.8% to 36.3%. Again, these figures reflect the indirect dissemination of information as a result of education interventions.

Studies regarding the promotion of condom use suggest that the belief that one's peers are using condoms is an important predictor of a person's willingness to try condoms. Project data collected before and after educational interventions show a significant increase, from 35.5% to 70.1% in work places and from 38.8% to 44.0% in communities, in the percentage of persons who believe their peers are using condoms. These findings are not based on data collected from known project participants but on a random sample of persons in these work places and communities.

SUB-TARGET 1.4: Increase in Demand for HIV Prevention Services.

It has been suggested that the Ugandan population has been inundated with AIDS prevention messages and that the average person is no longer interested in hearing more of these "doom and gloom" messages. Project data, however, suggest that there is still a significant opportunity to meet the demand for quality education programs which stress the practical steps that one can take to avoid HIV transmission. Three of the projects supported by the EIL umbrella grant have been responding to this community demand. The TASO Community Initiative, the EIL AIDS Education and Control Project, and the Federation of Ugandan Employers have intensified their efforts to provide sessions that give intensive teaching about HIV/AIDS. These sessions are presented to, among others, women's groups, the teenage children of employees in the formal work place, and rural communities. The persons attending these sessions have made a deliberate decision to participate in these educational sessions, suggesting that these members of the public are eager to learn what specific actions they can take to prevent HIV infection. This number is expected to increase significantly in the future as EIL provides funding to AIDS education and prevention programs to be implemented by religious organizations such as the Islamic Medical Association of Uganda.

In the Ugandan context, the primary reasons for seeking anonymous HIV testing and counseling are for HIV prevention. This is in contrast to developed countries where a primary reason to seek HIV testing is to begin early treatment. Since treatments such as AZT are unavailable in Uganda, and since HIV prevalence is so high, HIV testing and counseling has great potential as a preventive tool.

Prior to the establishment of the AIDS Information Center in February, 1990, HIV testing and counseling was essentially unavailable in Uganda. Some testing was provided but was usually not accompanied by any preventive messages. Using 1989 as baseline, the number of persons seeking HIV testing and counseling was almost zero. **The continued high and increasing demand for HIV testing and counseling increased from 9,417 in 1990 to a projected 40,000 for 1992.** This reflects a strong the desire of many Ugandans to know their sero-status and use appropriate prevention strategies.

An increase in the percentage of persons seeking HIV testing and counseling prior to marriage is a particularly important indicator of seeking HIV testing specifically for prevention purposes. Although data on specific reasons for seeking HIV testing and counseling are not available for AIC clients in 1990 and 1991, in 1990 only 3.5% of clients came as couples, in 1992 11% of the clients were couples, and a total of 22% of clients gave pre-marital testing as the reason they came for HIV testing and counseling.

TARGET 2: Increase Rate of Contraceptive Use.

The 1988/89 DHS indicated that only 5% of Ugandan women were using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy. The availability of family planning (FP) services was limited to mainly urban areas through private sector clinics. Information on FP users is limited and the MOH does not have a management information system. A new DHS is scheduled for 1993/94 to gather information on the contraceptive prevalence rate, which is projected to reach 10% by 1994 and 14% by 1996.

The data provided for Couple years of protection (CYP) are based on MOH contraceptive distribution data and projections and from NGO projections for projects being implemented with assistance of cooperating agencies (CA) including: the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Pathfinder Fund (PF), and the Family Planning Services Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS).

SUB-TARGET 2.1: Increase Availability of FP Services.

FP service availability can increase when training is provided to clinical health workers, along with appropriate equipment and contraceptive supplies. With assistance from the CAs contracted through AID/W, significant progress has been made in expanding the numbers of FP service sites and providers. Long-term surgical methods are available at 15 hospitals. With assistance from SEATS, non-governmental clinics run by private midwives, companies and religious groups began providing FP services in 1991 and 1992. This

has resulted in a significant increase in the total number, which included clinics funded by the Pathfinder Fund. Other USAID financed NGO clinics scheduled to open in the future include four YWCA sites (with CEDPA).

AVAILABILITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

SERVICES PROVIDERS	1990	1991	1992
1. Facilities providing surgical FP methods	6	6	15
2. NGO FP non-hospital service delivery sites	6	111	215
3. MOH facilities providing at least 3 modern FP methods	60	70	86
4. Social marketing and CBD points of sale	80	728	1251

DATA SOURCES:

1. MOH/AVSC and NGO records
 2. CA records (SEATS, PF, CEDPA)
 3. MOH records
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MOH records of clinical staff trained to provide FP services were used to estimate the number of MOH health centers that provide FP services. Until a management information system is developed and established, however, it cannot be verified that FP services are provided each day. In some health centers FP services are only available once or twice a week. The new MCH/FP policy and norms, recently developed by the MOH, call for the integrated provision of MCH/FP services at every health center each day. Actual implementation of this policy will require efforts in training, supply of medical equipment and establishment of a functioning logistics management system to guarantee the supply of contraceptives.

Community-based distribution (CBD) and contraceptive social marketing (CSM) have been developed and are expanding through NGOs and private retail establishments. CSM sales of condoms have not reached the levels that were originally projected. The distribution system has been redesigned to increase the numbers and types of distributors. By 1994, there should be a shift away from the free public sector condom towards cost-recovery and the private CSM product. The sustainability of the CSM project could be effected by the implementation of condom social marketing programs funded by other donors that have recently begun in Uganda.

SUB-TARGET 2.2: Increase Demand for Family Planning Services.

USAID believes that there is considerable latent demand for FP services in Uganda, and that a lack of correct knowledge about contraceptive methods and where they can be obtained are important factors that limit contraceptive use. Through interventions in information, education and communication (IEC), combined with improvements in the availability and quality of services, the demand for FP should increase. Changes in knowledge of FP methods and desired family size will be measured through the DHS planned for 1993/94.

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 4

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 4</p> <p>Stabilize health status of Ugandans</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>General Development Office (GDO)</p>	<p>1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declines</p> <p>2. HIV prevalence in 15 to 19 yr cohort declines in males and females</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. DHS 1988/89</p> <p>2. AIC data</p>	<p>7.4</p> <p>M: 8%</p> <p>F: 22% (1990)</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>7.3(est)</p> <p>M:13.1%</p> <p>F: 32.4%</p>	<p>6.9</p> <p>TBD¹</p>	<p>6.5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>6.3</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>5.8</p> <p>TBD</p>	
<p>PROGRAM TARGET No. 1</p> <p>Reduce HIV transmission in intervention communities</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. Reduce HIV prevalence among women attending antenatal clinics in selected areas</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. MOH/ACP</p> <p>a) Kampala</p> <p>b) Jinja</p>	<p>a) 24.5%</p> <p>b) 24.9% (1989)</p> <p>a) 25.0%</p> <p>b) 15.8% (1990)</p>	<p>a) 27.8%</p> <p>b) 22.0%</p>	<p>a) 29.5%</p> <p>b) 19.8%</p>	<p>TBD¹</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Reducing STDs will reduce HIV prevalence</p>

¹To Be Determined during AIDS Modeling Workshop scheduled for 2/93

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 4

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Subtarget No.1.1 Increase condom use in intervention communities RESPONSIBILITY: GDO	1. number condoms sold thru social marketing increases (000)	--	298	1,300	3,500	7,600	11,400	12,540	Soc. Marketing program capable of expanding
	2. number condoms distributed thru CBD programs increases (000)	214	238	407	1,300	2,100	3,000	4,600	
	3. number condoms distributed free increases (000)	2,804	3,115	4,325	17,800	13,800	9,300	9,600	
	4. reported consistent use with nonsteady partners increases in intervention communities	1992 base-line: 27% ²		86%					
DATA SOURCES: 1. SOMARC sales records 2. MOH transfer recds, CA wkplans 3. MOH records, CA workplans 4. AIC records									

²Baseline data reflect self-reported behavior before HIV testing and counseling; 1992 performance data based on 3 month follow-up after intervention

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 4

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>Subtarget 1.2</p> <p>Reduce incidence of non-HIV sexually transmitted diseases in intervention communities</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. increase number of women who received antenatal screening & treatment for syphilis in hospitals & antenatal clinics</p> <p>2. increase number of people receiving treatment for STDs in intervention clinics</p> <p>3. develop and adopt national quality control indicators for STD treatment</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. MOH records, CHIPS data, 2. MOH, CHIPS data 3. MOH documents</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p> <p>300</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>Under developmt</p>	<p>3,000</p> <p>2,000</p> <p>Adopted</p>	<p>8,000</p> <p>3,500</p>	<p>13,000</p> <p>4,000</p>	<p>18,000</p> <p>4,500</p>	<p>New STD intervention with GOU initiated by 1994</p>
<p>Subtarget No. 1.3</p> <p>Increase HIV knowledge related to behavior change in intervention communities</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. increase % of people who know transmission can occur during HIV latency period in intervention communities</p> <p>2. increase % of people who believe their friends/peers use condoms in intervention communities</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1.and 2. a) FUE and EIL data b) TASO CI data</p>	<p>a) 8.7 b) See (1990) data</p> <p>a) 35.5 b) See (1990) data</p>	<p>a) 22.7 b) 26.8 (1991)</p> <p>a) 70.1 b) 38.8</p>	<p>a) n/a b) 36.3</p> <p>a) n/a b) 44.0</p>	<p>a) 40 b) 50</p> <p>a) 75 b) 50</p>	<p>a) 60 b) 70</p> <p>a) 80 b) 60</p>	<p>a) 70 b) 80</p> <p>a) 85 b) 70</p>	<p>a) 80 b) 80</p> <p>a) 90 b) 80</p>	

Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 4

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
<p>Subtarget No. 1.4</p> <p>Increase demand for HIV prevention services in intervention communities</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. increase in numbers of people attending intensive AIDS education sessions in intervention communities</p> <p>2. increase in number of persons seeking HIV testing & counseling</p> <p>3. increase % of those having HIV test prior to marriage</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. EIL, FUE and TASO data 2. AIC data 3. AIC data</p>	<p>1,059 (1990)</p> <p>9,417 (1990)</p> <p>3.5 (1990)</p>	<p>43,163</p> <p>20,976</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>80,000</p> <p>40,000</p> <p>22</p>	<p>140,000</p> <p>80,000</p> <p>25</p>	<p>180,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>27</p>	<p>220,000</p> <p>120,000</p> <p>30</p>	<p>250,000</p> <p>150,000</p> <p>32</p>	
<p>PROGRAM TARGET No. 2</p> <p>Increase rate of contraceptive use in intervention communities</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY:</p> <p>GDO</p>	<p>1. Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)</p> <p>2. Increase in Couple Years of Protection (CYP)</p> <p>DATA SOURCES:</p> <p>1. DHS 1988/89 2. MOH and NGO records</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>91,353</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>104,174</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>127,655</p>	<p>8%</p> <p>149,374</p>	<p>10%</p> <p>154,585</p>	<p>12%</p> <p>166,786</p>	<p>14%</p> <p>181,470</p>	

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Assessment of Program Impact - Strategic Objective No. 4

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & DATA SOURCES	BASELINE	ACTUAL 1991	EXPECTED PERFORMANCE LEVELS					CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
				1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Subtarget 2.1 Increase availability of FP services in intervention communities RESPONSIBILITY: GDO	1. increase in number facilities providing surgical FP methods	6	6	15	27	32	37	40	
	2. increase in number NGO FP non-hospital service delivery sites	6	111	215	255	300	330	350	
	3. increase in number MOH facilities providing at least 3 modern FP methods	60	70	86	116	150	175	200	
	4. increase in number social marketing & CBD points of sale	80	728	1,251	1,750	2,200	2,500	3,000	
	DATA SOURCES: 1. MOH/AVSC and NGO records 2. CA records (SEATS, PF, CEDPA) 3. MOH records 4. CA records (SOMARC, SEATS, CEDPA, PF, CARE)								

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ANNEX A - REVISION OF TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Strategic Objective 1: "Increased Rural Men's and Women's Income From Agricultural Exports."

Strategic Objective 1 was first presented in the Mission's CPSP. Following intensive review of both that document and a subsequent exercise dealing with the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan, it was decided that the objective remains valid. However, as a result of those reviews and continuing efforts to both fine tune the Assessment of Program Impact logframe, as well as design monitoring and evaluation instruments, it is highly likely that some of the targets and sub-targets will be modified or eliminated prior to submission of the Missions' next API.

For example, it was recognized from the beginning that however laudable increasing incomes might be, it would be difficult to measure directly. Therefore, through a household budget survey, an attempt will be made to collect reliable expenditure data for rural households engaged in agricultural production. Such data will be more reliable than income data, do well as more easy to collect. This expenditure data, then, will serve as a proxy for our income objective.

Additionally, we may reduce the number of targets and sub-targets to not only deal with the most meaningful ones, but also to sharpen the overall monitoring and evaluation effort. For example, an indicator which was to track the "increase in number of new markets developed" will be dropped. While interesting to monitor, such an indicator does not appropriately gauge increased marketing of agricultural exportables (target 1.1).

Increased quantity and quality of information available in Kampala was originally identified as an indicator to measure "improved access to market information." Upon review of the inter-relationship of quality and quantity the Mission is confident that an increase in quantity will also result in an improvement of quality. Further assessment of this indicator will be done.

Indicators such as "increase in dollar value of farmer organization exports as a percent of total agricultural exports" and statements such as "improved status of organizations will be re-evaluated during the coming year and may be changed or eliminated.

The diversification and expansion of agricultural exports will remain the centerpiece of the Mission's agricultural strategy for the balance of this decade. Mission initiatives such as promotion of non-traditional agriculture exports through research, production, marketing and overall policy reform will be the supporting arch of this strategy.