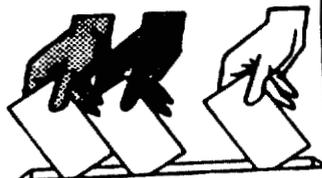
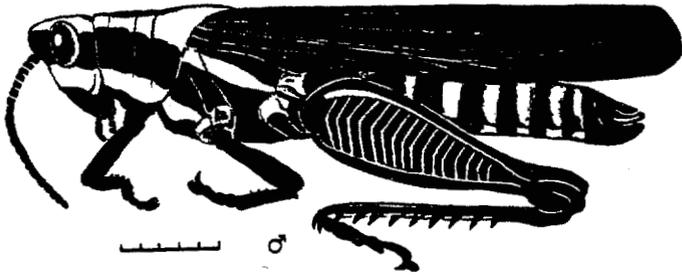


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OFFICE OF WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT



AFR/WA
FY 1994 APIS
Summary of Subregional Trends Against USAID Focus Areas,
Strategic Objectives, and Targets of Opportunity

USAID FOCUS AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	High	Medium	Low	No Rating	COMMENTS
Stabilize Population Growth	Family Planning	Ghana Nigeria Burkina Faso Guinea Senegal	Guinea Cape Verde Niger			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slowly increasing governmental awareness of the need to address increasing population rates vis-a-vis FP - CPR is increasing in most countries - Slowly seeing a decrease in the total fertility rate - IEC projects appear to be very effective in increasing the knowledge of family planning - Unexpectedly high awareness of modern FP methods among men (74% married men), but relatively low usage - Senegal - Overall increase in the no. of private providers of FP services
Broad-based Economic Growth	Improve Primary Health Care (MCH, CS, HIV/AIDS)	Chad Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Cape Verde	Nigeria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the no. of (and demand for) condoms distributed to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS - Increasing no. of USAID funded village health care facilities, essential drugs, private pharmacies, and cost-recovery mechanisms - Greater use of village and local volunteers to be educators and salespersons of condoms - Increase in the no. of locally trained health care providers/workers - General increase in AIDS awareness in the region

Broad-based Economic Growth	Increase enrollment /improve quality of education	Guinea Benin Mali		Ghana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant improvements in gross enrollment rates (GRE) in the region - Increase in GRE for girls - Governments are showing a serious commitment to educational reform - Textbooks are being procured slowly and released to schools. However, it appears that once the books are distributed to the schools, they were often not used (Ghana, Benin) - Some countries still appear to be having problems/delays with procurement of ed. supplies, data collection (census), and delays in reaching objectives to improve financial management - Appear to be high repeater rates for primary school students. This shows a need to increase the quality of education as a means of reducing repeater rates, especially as primary school enrollment expands
Broad-Based Economic Growth	Increase growth & efficiency in private sector markets (incl: export market)	Niger Cape Verde Senegal Guinea Bissau Ghana	Guinea Chad Burkina Faso			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop increases are linked to good rainfall - Improved enabling environments through the promotion of new policy and regulatory changes in host country governments - Most countries show an increase in per capita GDP - Integration of modern technologies (& use of fertilizers) with traditional farmer practices have resulted in max. agricultural yields - Increase in the value of agricultural exports (cotton, livestock, etc.) is due in part to the devaluation - Increase in the no. of loans extended to new businesses, through PVO and NGO programs

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Democracy/ Governance	Improve governance at local & central levels				No WA country has an SO in this focus area	Trends noticed through cross-cutting interventions or targets of opportunities are: - Donors' interventions in NGO capacity building has increased, with the result of greater community participation in development and the democratic process - Significant accomplishments in electoral assistance
Protect the Environment	Natural Resources Management	Congo Niger	Senegal			- Increased decision-making authority, involvement, and resource mobilization at local levels - Increased adoption of improved NRM technologies that increase productivity and decrease degradation - Significant expansion of reforestation activities with income benefits from tree planting and marketing of forest products

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FY94 APIS - AN AFR/WA PROFILE - BY COUNTRY

Country	Overall Impact of Strategic Objectives *	Quality of.....			Status of Mgmt. Contract	Highlights
		Narratives	Indicators	Data		
1. Benin	H	H/M	H/M	M	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - API was well written, considering it was the Mission's first submission - 30% increase in the gross enrollment rate for school children
2. Burkina Faso	M	M	M	M	Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPR for modern methods has increased from less than 1% in 1986 to the current 4.2%
3. Cape Verde	M/H	M	M/L	M/L	CPSP submitted in Spring 94, but never approved. Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is \$5.4 mil. in investment projects underway, with an additional \$444.5 committed or planned, involving 800 new jobs - A USAID funded privatization study served as the basis for a \$4.2 mil. World Bank loan for privatization activities
4. Chad	M	M	M	M	Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GOC reduced tariffs and taxes on transport vehicles, agricultural tools and inputs under the ATPRP program - Five dispensaries with cost recovery activities are operational. Six others will become operational by the end of March 1995.
5. Guinea	M	H/M	M	M/L	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At 10.6% of GDP, actual total private investment was better than the target of 9.3% for 1994 - The no. of microenterprise loans provided by the PRIDE project doubled; no one has defaulted and 68% of recipients are women - There was a 40% increase in the no. of FP delivery centers since 1993 (a higher rate than anticipated) - The Gross Enrollment Rates have reached 40%, increasing 12.6% since 1990

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6. Guinea Bissau	H	H	H	H/M	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1994, income from cashews (47% of rural households) increased from \$4.2 mil. to \$10.6 mil. - There was a real GDP growth of 6.3% in 1994. - From 1989 to 1994, cashew production increased by over 240%. Local mango exports doubled over 1993 levels to 36 tons. Vegetable production increased from 229 tons in 1986 to 7,744 tons in 1994. Rice production increased to 126,000 tons, an increase of .5% over 1993
7. Ghana	H	H	H	H	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value of NTEs increased from \$71.1 mil. in 1993 to \$105 mil. in 1994 - Major accomplishments were made in reducing the total fertility rate (TFR), exceeding the 1996 goal of 5.7, three years ahead of time - Mission is undertaking an assessment to review progress in the primary education sector
8. Mali	H/M	H	H/M	H/M	Valid - A new CPSP will be submitted for review 9/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Export earnings from livestock, cereals, and cotton increased by 17.9% from 1993 to 1994 - The value of agricultural outputs was 40% greater in 1994 than in 1993 - The no. of USAID funded village health centers increased from 5 in 1993 to 17 in 1994 - Formal private sector growth increased by 50% in 1994 over 1993, as business seized the economic opportunities offered by the devaluation - Access rates in basic education for girls increased 83% in 1994 over the base year 1989, while boys rates slowed to 50% over the base year

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9. Niger	M	H/M	M	H/M	<p>New CPSP submitted for review in 4/95</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niger's very successful 2nd round of national legislative elections in January 1995 was strengthened by USAID's democratic governance initiatives, including: national radio clubs; judicial seminars; women's legal clinics; and human rights surveillance - Despite suspension of much public sector activity during 1994, in the population/health area good progress was made in: cost recovery; quality assurance demonstrations; and launching of social marketing of condoms which boosted overall prevalence of use of contraception by over 15% - The no. of participants in decentralized financial services (savings & loans) continued to rise rapidly, by over 20% over the year; women's participation rose even more rapidly
10. Nigeria	M	H	M	L	<p>Valid - Updated CPSP 11/94</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CPR for modern methods has risen from 3.5% in 1990 to 11.3% in 1994 - Significant progress has been made in preparation for a major private sector initiative in child survival. Several major Global Bureau implementing partners have established offices and resident advisors in Nigeria - Condom sales in the contraceptive social marketing program in Nigeria increased to 33 million in 1993, a thirteen-fold increase over previous years. This figure increased to 45.2 million in 1994. An estimated 75% of these condoms were purchased for HIV/AIDS prevention purposes - Local NGOs in Nigeria have shown that significant progress can be made in reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission when appropriate resources, technical assistance and political will are available. For example, STOPAIDS, a USAID-supported Nigerian NGO, reported that AIDS awareness increased from 10% of its target population in 1989 to 90% in 1993, and that condom use increased from 0.250% to 48% during the same period

11. Senegal	M	H/M	M	M	Valid - Mission submitted an amendment to the CPSP in 3/95 consolidating SOs 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CPR for modern methods among married women of reproductive age rose from 3.5% in 1992 to 5.6% in 1994 - Data show relatively high awareness of modern FP methods among men (74% for married men) - The National fertility rate of 6.0 was achieved 4 years ahead of schedule; a new performance target of 5.7 was set for 1997 - In Feb. 1994, the GOS agreed to adopt a comprehensive package of reforms intended to liberalize rice markets and privatize rice marketing, processing and distribution functions performed by parastatal enterprises
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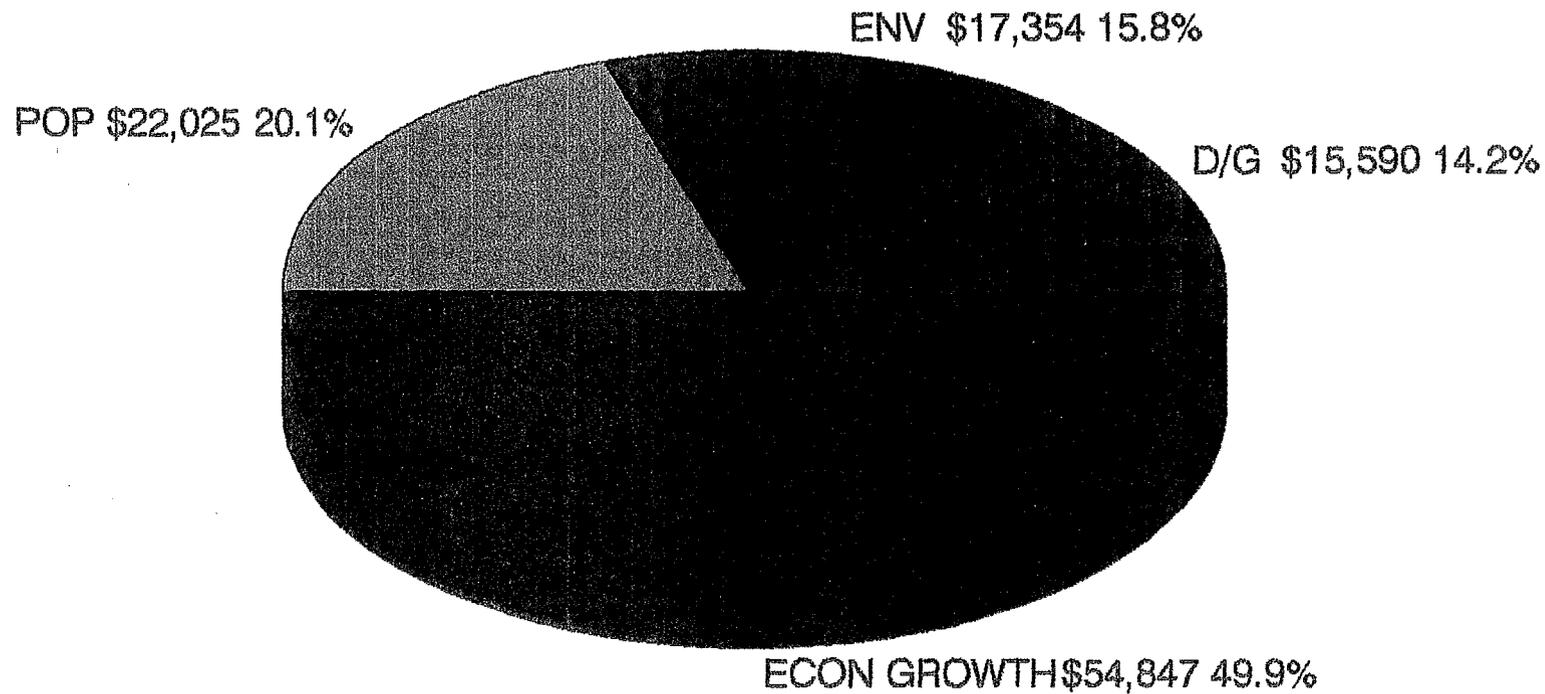
*This is an average of all grades applied against the individual country strategic objectives.

H= High; M= Medium; L= Low

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FUNDING IN WA VIA USAID FOCUS AREAS

FY 94

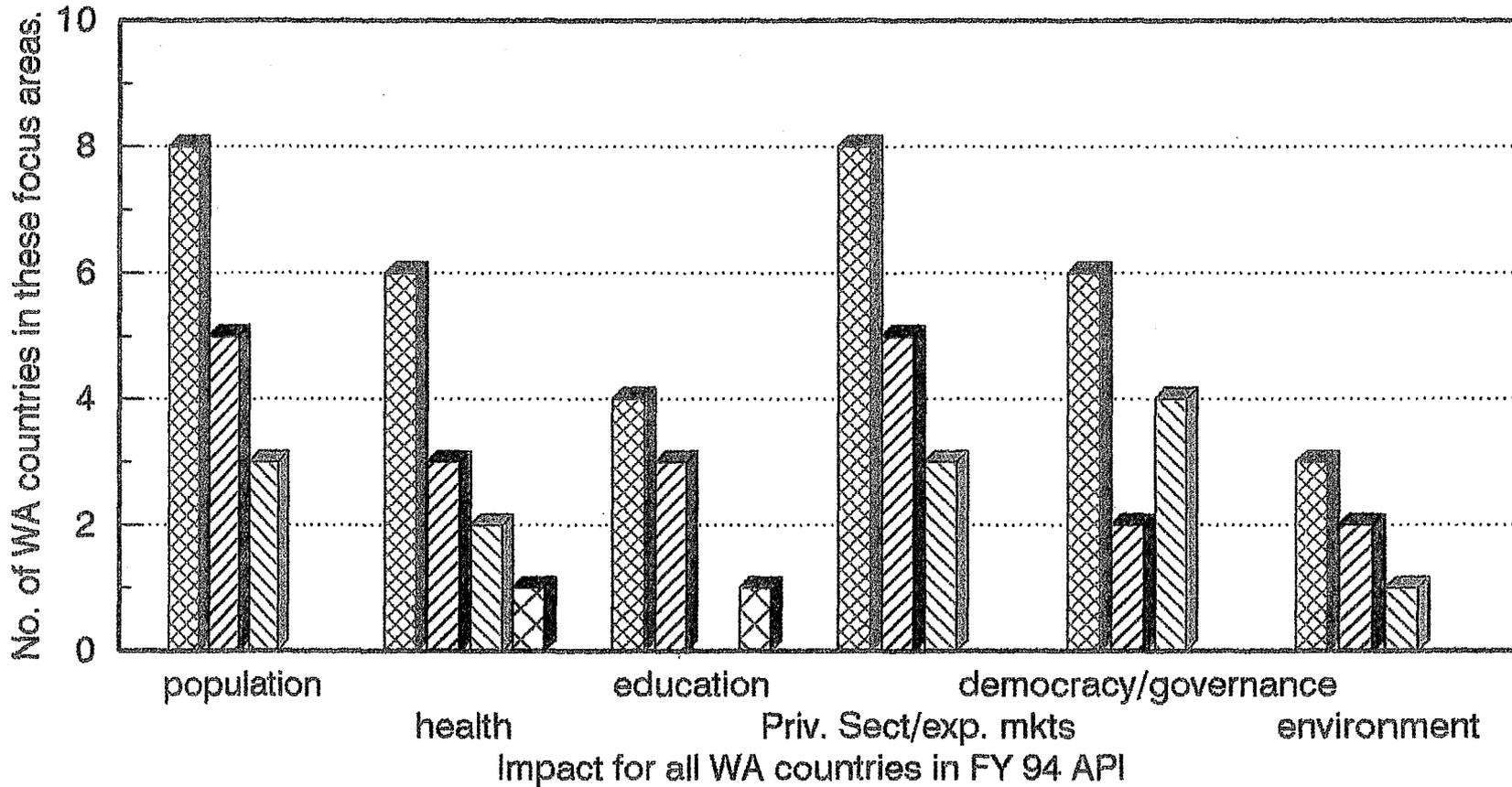


NOTES:

- The data in this chart was obtained from Table 10 of AFR/DP's FY 96 ABS.
- Economic growth consists of health, education and the private sector.
- There are no SO's in D/G, as a result these ratings are subjective based on TO's and x-cutting issues as discussed in the API documents.

IMPACT IN WA VIA USAID FOCUS AREAS

FY 94



countries graded
 high
 medium
 low

NOTE: Economic growth consists of health, education and the private sector.

* There are no SO's in D/G, as a result these ratings are subjective, and are based on TO's and x-cutting issues as discussed in the API document.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: Improve the quality of life through health/family planning and agricultural research and training production		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total fertility rate (TFR) decrease from 7.2 in 1985 to 6.9 children per women in 1993. 2. Contraceptive Prevalence for modern methods increased from less than 1 percent in 1986 to 4.2 percent in 1993.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
<p>Strategic Objective One: Improve the health status of Burkina's women and children and reduce population growth;</p>	<p>H</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diarrheal incidence decrease from 27 percent in 1988 to 20 percent in 1993 for children under 5 years 2. Children with diarrhea receiving ORT increase from 16 percent in 1987 to 40 percent in 1993 3. 76 functional Family Planning/MCH sites due to project 4. 2,800 health providers trained in FP/MCH/IEC/nutrition and diarrheal disease control. 5. 50 supervisors trained to monitor FP/CS activities 6. Condoms available at 5,219 private sector retailers Coverage: 100% of provincial capitalism and 92% of departmental capitals 7. Health financing system established at health facility level in 2 provinces. 8. Community mobilization strategy is developed and implemented in the field. 9. Cadre of resource persons established within Provincial Health Directorates (how many; where?)

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: Increase agricultural production through agricultural research and human resource development to help increase economic growth.</p>	<p>M</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Feeding Project -- Lunch for 315,000 young students (6 to 14 years) in 1,800 schools (65% of total Burkinabe primary schools) 2. Humanitarian Assistance Project -- 1,000 metric tons for food to 6000 AIDS, TB and other patients in the hospitals, malnourished children, and 12,000 destitute persons in general welfare centers. 3. 2,500 MT of food provided to 25,000 workers at site level under the Food for Work program. 4. Modern technologies were integrated with traditional farmer practices for maximum agricultural yields. 5. Yield measurements in farmer-managed tests gave average yield increases of 90% with mulch alone, 140% with Zai alone, and 200% with the two treatments together, when compared to untreated lands. 6. 80% of the farmers in the test area have adopted the Zai technique within the space of two farming seasons. 7. The introduction of streak resistant corn variety has decreased yield losses formally attributed to this virus disease by 30 to 40 percent.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
Summary of gender impact reporting	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 95% of urban women and 53% of rural women received some prenatal care from a trained health personnel.2. 400 women have been trained at the village level to participate in health management committee's and take ownership of health care at the local level.3. Although only 30% of Burkina's eligible children attended primary school, 37% of total enrollment were girls.4. Education for women has a positive impact on the women's fertility behavior (according to research in Asia and Africa.5. 35% of the 675 Burkinabe that received specialized short term training were woman.6. From 1989-1993, more than 70,000 married women were enrolled in the family planning program as active users.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
II. Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M	This is the first API for Burkina Faso.
Indicators	L	Indicators are not clearly identify.
Data	M	Lack of documents hinder the mission in showing the impact.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Burkina Faso		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of Contract	
CPSP or Concept Paper None		

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Mission

1. The impact of the Social marketing program is not clearly define.
2. Because USAID/Ouagadougou will be closing, the Mission may want to better define the impact of the USAID program on Burkina Faso.
3. For S0-2, Baseline data is needed to show project progress.
4. More information is needed in order to determine why the Agriculture Research activities will not be sustainable without outside donor support.
5. The PL 480 Program could be consider a target of opportunity and the impact of the program should be expressed.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
<p>Goal: Improve the quality of life through sustained market oriented and broad-based economic growth</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A major seminar on gum arabic brought together experts from the U.S., Japan, France and England with 200 business people and policy makers from Chad. One U.S. company that handles 10% of the world's gum arabic has expressed an interest in representing Chad international business.2. 73 newly registered processing businesses have been established since 1990. This moved them into the tax paying formal sector which generates revenue for running the Government.3. A one-month tour to the U.S. was organized for 10 chadian entrepreneurs. This tour exposed them to rules and regulations of exporting to the U.S. They established contact with several U.S. based business people and are currently negotiating several deals.4. Transportation cost was reduced by 15 percent due to the removal of illicit payments made by transporters and merchants at illegal barriers.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
<p>Strategic Objective One: Improve the health status of Chadian infants, children and women of child-bearing age in the Moyen Chari, Salamat and Logone Oriental regions</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1994, eighty-two percent of 103 health workers in the project zone were trained to correctly identify mild, moderate and severe ARI as defined by W.H.O. protocols. 2. In 1994, 88 percent of the planned goal or 61 project-trained health and social workers trained to manage diarrhea cases correctly. 3. Nine teaching aids were developed and replicated. This allows for frequent skills upgrading training for health and social workers. Note, many nurses had not received any training in 15 years. 4. Health care workers trained exceeded most of the 1994 targets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● adult learning techniques/supervision techniques - 23 ● treatment and prevention of Acute Respiratory Infections -84 ● treatment and prevention of Diarrheal Diseases - 70 ● detection, treatment and prevention of malnutrition - 70 ● treatment and prevention of malaria - 81 ● Information, Education and Communication techniques - 84 5. 24 cost recovery program established and operating in 5 dispensaries.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: Improve the efficiency of the agricultural marketing system.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The milling of tomatoes in Abéché by women before selling them reduces transportation costs by at least 50 percent and increases farmers' revenue and profit by 69 percent. 2. The operational marketing information system timely and accurate market information has made marketing functions more efficient. Farmers used the information to bargain with intermediaries and wholesalers, and increased their profit margins. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers now obtain between 88 to 94% of market prices where prior to the introduction of the market information system, they received about 40 percent of the market value. • Farmers prices increased for tomatoes, onions and garlic from 44%, 70%, and 79% in 1991 to 97%, 91%, and 93% in 1994. 3. Increased adoption of improved cultural and/or post-harvest technologies from 0 farmers in 1991 to 1,800 farmers in target areas in 1994. 4. Import tax on agricultural inputs and export tax on agricultural products reduced from 90% in 1993 to 0% in 1994. This should increase production and exports. 5. About 2000 civil servants have been trained to increase the GOC's efficiency to design, manage, and evaluate agricultural marketing and health related projects.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
Summary of gender impact reporting		1. Women received 74 percent of the micro loan and 18 percent of the SME loans. One hundred and fifty nine small and medium enterprises and 5321 micro loans were also funded during 1994. To date, women have received about 69 percent of all loans since 1984 representing 26 percent of total amount disbursed.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
II. Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives		The mission is in the process of closing and does not have the project data to show all of the progress in the health sector.
Indicators		The indicators are adequate but it is too soon to measure the full impact.
Data		Lack of documents hinder the mission in showing the impact.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Chad		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of Contract	
CPSP or Concept Paper: 1992 CPSP Update approved	March 1992.	The Management Contract was changed by the November 1993 decision to close USAID/Chad by September 30, 1995.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Mission

1. Because of the lack of data, the Mission was not able to measure the full impact of the policy changes in the agricultural marketing program.
2. Because USAID/Chad will be closing, the Mission may want to provide better data after completing Project completion reports.

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Country: CAPE VERDE

I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: Improve the Economic Well-Being and Health of Cape Verdeans		<p>This goal emphasizes export-led growth and private sector development (in line with the GOCV's new economic liberalization program) while addressing overpopulation in relation to productive capacity (in line with a new GOCV population policy).</p> <p><u>GDP growth rate and distribution among sectors</u></p> <p><u>GDP per capita/growth rate:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-- \$812 in 1993-- GDP at market prices \$356 million-- annual growth rate of GDP (constant 1980 prices): 1986-90 5.5, 1988 7.6, 1989 5.6, 1990 2.2, 1991 3.3 <p><u>Employment/workforce data (1990--total 81,056):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-- 24,609 (30.4% of total) in the primary sector-- 23,466 (29.0%) in the secondary sector (of which 17,890--22.1%-- in construction)-- 32,981 (40.7%) in the tertiary sector (of which 15,509--19.1--in social service and education)

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
<p>Strategic Objective One: Expand Private Enterprise Investment</p>	<p>3 M/H</p>	<p>This S.O. assists the GOCV in integrating Cape Verde into the world economy. If successful, activities under this SO will develop an economic base that can bring about sustainable growth, create new jobs, and improve export earning capacity, reducing the high dependence on foreign aid and remittances.</p> <p>The Mission has contributed to important "laying the foundation" through encouraging legislative changes which provide incentives for investing in export industries, tourism and industry, free-zone enterprises; and simplify custom rate applications and procedures for processing foreign investment applications.</p> <p>PROMEX, supported by USAID, has brought in 29 investment projects (9 underway, 20 in the pipeline) representing an expected \$50.8 million in revenue. This is an impressive rate of return from a \$6 million in USAID investment.</p> <p>An FY 93 USAID-funded privatization study served as the basis for a \$4.2 million World Bank loan for privatization activities.</p> <p>Lesson learned: in order to maintain and retain the highest quality professional staff in private sector-based organizations, USAID must ensure that compensation plans are competitive with that of positions of equal responsibility in the Cape Verdean public and private sectors.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: Reduce Population Growth and Improve Family Health</p>	<p>2 M</p>	<p>Prior to Mission adoption of this sector as a strategic objective, it provided assistance to the Ministry of Health to integrate family planning into the public health system (through training health care workers and IEC presenters, taking a national inventory of family planning clinical equipment and supplies, procuring equipment and supplies, and developing a standard nursing school curriculum and a services standards manual).</p> <p>The Mission is responding to an opportunity created by a GOCV's policy change. Population has become a key issue because of reduced opportunities to emigrate to the U.S. and Europe (historically an important safety valve), the necessity to create jobs for the high proportion of youth entering the labor force, and the serious strains on the carrying capacity of the natural resource base.</p> <p>The Mission is now expanding the focus to include the private and non-profit sectors, and helping IPPF establish an affiliate in Cape Verde.</p> <p>This S.O. also includes HIV/AIDS prevention activities. While there have been less than 100 cases of AIDS reported deaths, there is great potential for harm because of the mobility of the Cape Verdean population, the prevalence of multiple partners, and high rates of sexually transmitted disease.</p> <p>Lessons learned: It is important to encourage a truly independent FPA by developing the public, private and non-profit sectors.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
<p>Cross-Cutting Issue 1: Food Aid-Foster Sustainable, Income-Producing Activities through PL 480 L/C-funded Projects.</p>		<p><u>Watershed Development</u> : In over 15 years of assistance in agriculture/natural resources management, the Mission has helped Cape Verdeans to construct irrigation and conservation structures and plant over 5 million trees. Local currency generated by the Title II program has provided funds for salaries, equipment, and supplies for these activities. This has been an important source of employment.</p> <p><u>Microenterprise Development</u> : At present, a shift is occurring in the use of the local currency, to a more sustainable development (i.e. foreign exchange-earning) program. Current pilot projects will provide useful lessons learned.</p> <p>ADD: <u>Food Security</u>: Food aid has mitigated the potential crises that this resource-poor country would have faced. Cape Verdeans enjoy a high nutritional level and a low infant mortality rate.</p>
<p>Cross-Cutting Issue 2: Human Resource Development-- Provide Relevant Participant Training Activities</p>	<p>4 M/H</p>	<p>Cumulative number of past and present participant trainees exceeds 4,000; this represents a significant percentage of the total labor workforce of 81,056.</p> <p>Training has been provided in appropriate technical and managerial skills to support the private sector (e.g., investment and export promotion, high-tech sciences,), reproductive health and family planning, and natural resources management.</p> <p>USAID-sponsored training fills an important need because Cape Verde has no university.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
Summary of gender impact reporting	M/H	<p>The Mission promotes the concept of mainstreaming gender considerations as a technical concern at all stages of the program, rather than viewing WID as a special interest issue. As such, gender considerations cut across the strategic objectives and program outcomes.</p> <p>Microenterprise development appears to offer an effective and feasible approach to increasing employment and income opportunities for women; many Cape Verdean women are engaged in local commerce, artisanry and household-oriented activities. The upcoming PL480 local currency-generated microenterprise pilot project anticipates that 75% of all loans will go to women.</p> <p>During a recent HRDA training programming workshop, about half the proposals were put forth by women or women-chaired organizations. Over half the long-term participant trainees are women.</p> <p>The IPPF grant (S.O.2) focuses on a local women's PVO.</p> <p>In the Watershed Development activities, 47% of all activities are performed by women, including 90% of the tree-planting activities.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
II. Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M	These were quite useful, especially regarding gender reporting and lessons learned.
Indicators	L/M	<p>The Draft Strategy identified indicators but did not finalize them. Therefore, it is difficult to compare what the Mission has accomplished with what was originally projected.</p> <p>Changes/additions to the SO 1 Indicator might include "Export Trade Levels" or Private Sector Share of GDP. This might help tie the S.O.2 (World Bank) indicator to the P.O. 1.1 (PROMEX) indicator, since, as the Mission has suggested, two different things are being measured and two different organizations are collecting data and making the projections.</p> <p>Most indicators for family planning are draft pending collection of appropriate baseline data.</p> <p>Food aid indicators could be expanded to capture more project impact.</p> <p>Other indicators might be useful in each area to highlight project impact.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE		
Data	L/M	<p>For the Cross-Cutting Issues and Other Program Activity, it would be useful to analyze data on progress made in predecessor projects from the 1980s.</p> <p>Since the strategy development was "overtaken by events," there are a number of gaps. Considering the upcoming closeout (September 1996), guidance is needed to be provided to the Mission on what new data should be tracked.</p> <p>Final project evaluations, which will capture and report on all aspects of activities, are planned.</p>
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Submitted in Spring 1994 - Was never approved	<p>The general concepts of the draft strategy are incorporated in the policy closeout plan which was reviewed in Washington March 1994 and approved by AA/M in June 1994.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: CAPE VERDE

Suggestions for the Mission

Although USAID/W may require a re-engineered reporting vehicle for progress in FY 1995, it is expected that the Mission will be asked to report on progress. It is important to continue to monitor progress, keeping in mind the following suggestions and requests for additional information:

Suggestions --

-- With an overall goal of economic well-being, several basic indicators should be presented in the API; without these, it is very difficult to place achievements within a broader context.

-- It may be useful to expand on the data and refine the indicators, especially as they relate to people-level impact. Additional guidance from USAID/W may be requested, given the closeout in late FY 96.

Additional Information --

--Please expand on the lessons learned; were there unexpected successes or "mistakes"?

--How many people now in prominent positions were US-trained, particularly under the AFGRAD/ATLAS program.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
I. Sao Tome/Principe	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Country Program Context		In response to Congressional and other concerns, USAID authorized the Small Country Program (SCP) to provide limited and focussed development assistance to 11 African countries having no USAID in-country, direct-hire presence. The USAID development activities in Sao Tome and Principe (STP) are provided and managed under the SCP. Projects implemented in Sao Tome and Principe include the Special Self-Help and Human Rights programs which are managed by the United States Embassy (Libreville), and the Peace Corp Small Project Assistance program, an Africa regional training project (ATLAS/ATLAS), and one cooperative development project that is implemented by a United States private voluntary organization (National Business Cooperative Association/CLUSA).

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
Country Program Objective: Promote Grassroots Empowerment Consolidate and strengthen the network of farmer and fishing associations toward the goal of economic independence.	5/H	This is the first API for Sao Tome and Principe (STP). With a population of 120,000 (1992), STP became independent from Portugal in 1975 and inherited an export economy overwhelmingly oriented to a cocoa mono-culture. Adoption of a centrally-planned Marxist political and economic development strategy greatly contributed to a declining economy throughout the 1980s. An economic and political liberalization program began in late 1980s and STP became one of Africa's first multi-party democracies in early 1991 through free and fair legislative and presidential elections.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>a. Assisting 25 associations (2,500 members) to become effective, self-managed, financially viable organizations.</p> <p>b. Develop effective organizational models with appropriate management techniques for associations.</p> <p>c. Training approach established effectively to meet the needs of the Farmer Associations in STP and training materials developed in Portuguese.</p>	H	<p>a. 63 member-owned and democratic managed business associations created (252% of EOP target of 25 associations) operating 107 business activities (92% of EOP target of 116 business) with 2,240 members (89% of EOP target of 2,500 members). Approx.10,000 people or 8.3% of the STP population benefit directly or indirectly from services provided by the associations. 30% of association members are women.</p> <p>b. 63 member-owed and operated associations have been formed by small farmers, fisherman and other members and are operated according to democratic principles and practices.</p> <p>c. -an effective, participatory and decentralized training system is successfully being applied in 63 associations (original target 25 assoc.).</p> <p>-training materials have been developed in Portuguese.</p> <p>-NCBA/CLUSA training approach has been adopted by the World Bank Land Distribution project, the UNDP War on Poverty project, IFAD, French Cooperation Smallholder Development Program, and the Government of STP (GOSTP) as a model approach to rural economic and social development.</p>
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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
<p>d. Cooperative legislation recommendations provided and favorable policy environment for the growth of a private cooperative movement established.</p> <p>e. Four field trainers recruited and trained and carrying out successfully the training approach and advising association</p>	M	<p>d. -NCBA/CLUSA has prepared a draft cooperative legislation; General Assembly's approval of the new legislation is expected in 1995 -- after elections.</p> <p>- over the last four years, the GOSTP has privatized most of the arable land previously under state management and implemented fiscal reforms to restructure the banking system.</p>
	H	<p>- enabling environment created for the development of private sector cooperative enterprises.</p> <p>e. 12 field trainers recruited and trained and are currently assisting the 63 associations.</p>
<p>f. An independent, sustainable cooperative development successfully the training approach and are advising the associations.</p>	H	<p>f. - 63 associations are using the NCBA/CLUSA methodology to address various rural economic and social development issues of concern to their membership; half of these organization, have reached a high level of autonomy.</p> <p>- over 30 associations in different sectors have come together and created a national umbrella association.</p> <p>- a cadre of Santomeans have been trained to be the main source of technical assistance to the cooperative enterprises in the country.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
I. Central African Republic	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Country Program Context		In response to Congressional and other concerns, USAID authorized the Small Country Program (SCP) to provide limited and focussed development assistance to 11 African countries having no USAID in-country, direct-hire presence. The USAID development activities in Central African Republic are provided and managed under the SCP. Projects implemented in CAR include the Special Self-Help and Human Rights programs which are managed by the United States Embassy (Bangui), and the Peace Corp Small Project Assistance program, an African Bureau regional training project (ATLAS/AAI), and one health/child survival project that is being implemented by two United States private voluntary organizations (Africare and Population Services International) and the Centers for Disease Control.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
Country Program Objective: CHILDSURVIVAL: Reduce infant mortality and AIDS cases in all five health regions, while increasing individual or community contributions to the cost of the care provided by public health facilities.		This is the first API report for the CAR. Over the last three years, the CAR has experienced civil unrest, economic decline, the devaluation of the CFA, a breakdown in social services (i.e., health infrastructure) culminating in the change to democratically elected government in 1993/1994. Despite these problems, the health ministry staff has continued effective interventions to reduce child and infant mortality

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>a. The overall infant mortality rate, other than from AIDS, will have fallen by 50% during the life of the project (9/92-9/97), and by at least 25% in the remotest health region.</p>	2/M	<p>-the first, national-level Demographic Health Survey to be completed in May, 1995 and will provide needed baseline data; indications are CAR maintained complete immunization coverage rate (i.e., 51%) for children ages 12-23 months was well above the average for sub-Saharan Africa despite decreased donor support and other constraints; (vaccination coverage against tuberculosis and measles was 90% and 56% respectively); -71% of women with children under the age of 12 months received some degree of prenatal care;</p> <p>-diarrhea and malaria case management training provided nationwide stressing effective education of mothers of sick children during clinic visits; -48% of live births were protected against neonatal tetanus; -baseline surveys conducted to develop an effective acute respiratory infections (ARI) control program; also ethnological survey and anti-biotic study (conducted in collaboration with the South African Institute for Medical Research) identified the most effective treatment regimen; national ARI control policy and health agent performance indicators and training in high-quality case management being developed;</p> <p>-70% of women indicated a willingness to pay for immunization service; -training health agents to treat sick children under age 5 more comprehensively through improved algorithms for integrated case</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
<p>b. HIV/AIDS transmission rates will be stabilized (if currently increasing) or will have been reduced by 25% percent in areas where saturation levels have already been reached.</p>	<p>2/M</p>	<p>-HIV/AIDS surveillance and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) prevention and control services implemented a model program in one health region (Bambari) with the opening of two fee for service clinics providing education and counseling with STD diagnosis and treatment; 60% case load is female; key component of program is patient referral of contacts to diminish the prevalence of STDs through early recognition and treatment and through which preventing HIV infection; 40% cost reduction noted for STD treatment for early treatment cases; STD surveillance results among pregnant women indicate that the program may have reduced the rate of increase of HIV infection when compared to Bangui; in 1990, HIV testing among pregnant women in Bambari for seroprevalence rate was 8.6% while similar tests in Bangui indicated lower rates of 7.4% for the same group; since 1992, 9000 persons were treated in 12,000 clinic visits and may have had some impact on HIV transmission; current rates among pregnant women in Bambari are 14% as opposed to 16% in Bangui, where STD activities began a year later; reduction in the pool of STD infections could impact the number of HIV cases; 2.5 million condoms (70% of anticipated EOP 3.5 million condom over 48 months) were distributed through 600 retail outlets during the first 18 months of the project however strong demand for condoms pursuant to expanded distribution network and education programs, has required the re-establishment of a new 12 million condom requirement over the same 4 year period.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
<p>c. Cost recovery will be functioning effectively in national, regional, and county hospitals and will be in the process of being introduced in at least 25 percent of the sub-county health centers</p>	<p>2/M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -field review of pilot health cost recovery systems completed at village ,regional and national level; -a national workshop was conducted to review/resolve policy issues needed to draft final regulations for full implementation of the national program of cost recovery; -a national cost recovery implementation plan was developed covering major types of action needed for implementation (e.g., adapting of financial management systems, public information campagne, training in prescribing of generic drugs) -a simple evaluation system was developed to monitor the impact of cost recovery in sentinel hospitals, health centers and health post.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Program

Data obtained from the Demographic Health Survey (to be completed in May, 1995) needs to be reviewed and adopted as baseline indicators for measuring progress and impact of the USAID program on CAR.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
I. Congo	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Country Context		In response to Congressional and other concerns, USAID authorized the Small Country Program (SCP) to provide limited and focussed development assistance to 11 African countries having no USAID in-country, direct-hire presence. The USAID development activities in Congo are provided and managed under the SCP. Projects implemented in Congo include the Special Self-Help and Human Rights programs which are managed by the United States Embassy (Brazzaville), and the Peace Corp Small Project Assistance program, an Africa regional training project (ATLAS/AAI), and one environmental/forest conservation project that is implemented by a United States private voluntary organizations (Wildlife Conservation Society.)

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
Country Program Objectives: To improve capability of the government of the Republic of Congo (ROC) in natural forest conservation and management.	4/H	This is the first API for the Congo. The Congo, with a population of approx. two million people and a per capita income of less than \$600, is blessed with an abundant agricultural and forestry potential. However, only 2% of arable land is cultivated and vast expanses of moist tropical forests regions are experiencing an accelerating trend of deforestation and unsustainable natural resources use. A young democracy came to power through free and open multi-party elections in 1992, however political and ethnic turmoil has slowed implementation of structural adjustment measures and free-market economics policies.
Indicators: a. Creation of the Nouabale-Ndoki National.	H	a.-local people, including Pygmy population, unanimously voted to create the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. - in January 1994, the President of Congo and his cabinet signed decret dedicating 387,000 hectares, as originally proposed by WSC, for the creation of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. -considered to be the most significant conservation event to take place in the Congo since independence in 1960.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
b. Comprehensive management plan for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park developed.	M	b.-a draft Preparation of a internal management plan and buffer zone management plan are underway; -management plans for the buffer zones include three forestry management units on the exterior of the park; - a variety of studies are underway on the park and surrounding area buffer zone ecosystems; a compilation of these data will be used to complete the integrated management plan and will include tourism, conservation and limited logging.
c. Establishment of a management infrastructure for the park.	H	c.-85% of all construction proposed under the project has been completed including base camps, field camps, airstrips, secondary roads and trails, bridges.
d. Establishment of biological data base.	H	d.-over 35 research studies/projects have been completed or are underway focussing on fauna (elephants, gorillas, duiker, birds, crocodiles), flora (trees, plants), ethnobotanical, socioeconomic, and climatic; project is collaborating with Missouri Botanical Garden, National Center for Atmospheric Research and other institution on biological inventories and atmospheric studies.
e. Strengthened institutional and professional capabilities in conservation and scientific activities for national agencies, NGO's and local communities.	M	e.-ten Congolese researchers working with the project -project participates in wide range of conservation activities involving numerous NGO's

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
f. Assist in establishment of an effective national and international conservation education program.	H	<p>f.-project involved in a wide range of seminars, public meetings, conferences and literally hundreds of meetings at all levels in which people are educated about conservation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -an experimental conservation education program is underway at project site elementary school; -co-produces conservation newsletter with EEC/EU; -collaborates closely/frequently with national radio and television to co-produce conservation programs (to date developed 10 radio shows and three one-hour TV documentary series); -collaborated with National Geographic Society Magazine to produce a 43 page article on northern Congo environment (July, 1995) ;
g. Protection and biological understanding of a key elephant population in Northern Congo.	H	<p>g.- monitoring approx. 2,000 forest elephants at Dzanga clearing has provided data on general population dynamics, population structure, social structure, reproduction, behavior, genetics, and biometrics ;</p>
h. Identification of other key conservation areas in need of protection in northern Congo.	H	<p>h.-four assessments completed in other areas of northern Congo to review biological and human use pattern with a view towards creation of reserves;</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country : Small Country Program		
i. Timely and effective advice to the ROC in conservation matters leading to more rational protection and management of congolese forest ecosystems.	H	i.-daily contact with concerned Ministries established; project has advised the ROC on CITES, safari hunting policy and Tropical Forest Action Plan;
j. Assisting the World Bank-Global Environment Facility (GEF) project in implementing a natural resource management plan.	M	j.-project assisted GEF in planning/design phases; project now a principal advisor to the GEF project

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Sahel Regional		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: Food security and ecological balance increased in Sahel/West Africa.	M	Human Development Index has increased in aggregate (for 7 Sahel states with available data) by 40% since 1980. The region has been able to avoid famine for most of the last 20 years - attributable to coordination through the CILSS/Club complex.
Sub-Goal 1: Regional cooperation allows market development.	L	Pre-CFA devaluation, artificially high exchange rate, dumping of European surpluses and formal and informal barriers discouraged trade. Devaluation of CFA in January 1994 dramatically changed impediments to regional trade, but data on the exact impact would not be available until after the date of the API preparation.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Sahel Regional		
Sub-Goal 2: Democracy and governance improved	L	Freedom house Political Rights & Civil Liberties indexes for CILSS member states show 33% not free, 55% partially free and 12% free in terms of liberties and political rights. There is no net change, although The Gambia has shifted from "free" to "not free," and Burkina has shifted from "not free" to "partially free."
Sub-Goal 3: National policy decisions increasingly reflect intra-regional realities	M	All population policies treat migration. All countries signed the International Convention to Combat Desertification (INC-D) in October 1994. Intraregional trade barriers are recognized vis a vis food security, but not yet dismantled. In general, policies are in place, but actions have yet to follow.
Strategic Objective One: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in the West Africa Region	Program Maturity (3) Impact (M)	<p>Countries using comparative advantage as basis for setting trade policy grew from nil in 1993 to 3 in 1994.</p> <p>Transactions costs for livestock among three countries in the central corridor of the region were reduced by 4.5% - \$1.8 million - in one year.</p> <p>The West Africa Enterprise Network has 11 associated country networks, with over 300 members, in place. At both regional and national levels, the networks have set out goals and objectives that include taking an activist role in reducing trade barriers.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Sahel Regional		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: Regional dialogue increased on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving improved management of natural resources, food security and market development.</p>	<p>Program Maturity (1) Impact (L)</p>	<p>The SO is newly formulated, though the SRP has supported other interventions in the area of decentralization and NRM in earlier strategies. In FY '94 some relevant stakeholders were included in planning, implementation and follow-up of discussions in the dialogue, and some (less than 50%) of the policy decisions made reflect positions put forward by various stakeholders. The major meetings on the role of civil society and governance had not taken place during the period on which the API reports.</p> <p>In June 1994, prior to the approval of the SRP strategy, the culmination of work under the "proto-SO2" occurred in the form of the Regional Conference on Land Tenure and Decentralization in Praia, Cape Verde. In the forefront were well-prepared representatives of peasant groups (33% women), the Sahelian press, the private sector, NGOs, locally elected officeholders; national government representatives and Sahelian consultants. The Praia Declaration makes substantive policy recommendations to the member states in areas such as legal recognition of local institutions, the authority of citizens to constitute new jurisdictions and the recourse of citizens faced with arbitrary decisions. The peasant representatives put on the table requests for support to an interstate network of their groups, and observer status for this network at all CILSS meetings which concern peasant organizations.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Sahel Regional		
<p>Strategic Objective Three: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.</p>	<p>Program Maturity (4) Impact (H)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Food Aid Charter is consistently observed. - Turnaround time on NDVI data provision to member states has been reduced from 10 to 7 days. - Half the states are using information management tools for early warning. - All states have agreed to and signed the INC-D, as has the U.S., indicating concurrence on the way forward for combatting desertification. - Pro-family planning population policies are in place in 7 of 9 member states with CERPOD's technical assistance, and 2 more have been drafted and are ready for adoption. - At least one analysis of regional population dynamics has been completed and disseminated while several others have begun. - For the U.N. Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, September 1994), CERPOD and AGRHYMET collaborated to prepare and present an analysis of the population-natural resources nexus in Niger that was said to have been the most substantive and professional presentation from a sub-Saharan African entity.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Sahel Regional		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives		Are relied on to give much of the people-level impact (PLI) in this program, since a program that focuses on collaboration and facilitation relies on indirect means to achieve PLI in most cases.
Indicators		Indicators were refined during API exercise from those proposed in SRP Strategic Plan document to reflect partner suggestions and to conform to data availability and precision of measurement.
Data		Still need to collect baseline data for SO 3 measurement - this will occur during FY 95.
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of Contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper Regional program strategy	January 1994	Contract remains valid

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Mission

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: More productive Society contributing to market oriented economic growth		The past year has been characterized by political instability that has touched and altered the lives of Nigeria's people. There has been a reversal in progress towards democratization. Nigeria's economy has been in a sharp steady downward spiral for the last decade. Public sector services have effectively collapsed because of political, bureaucratic and fiscal failure. USAID/Nigeria has restructured the implementation modalities for the Nigeria program through a Country Program Strategy Update approved by USAID/Washington and has embarked on a dynamic new private sector program initiative.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Sub-Goal		Nigeria still has a high fertility rate but progress has been made. TFR was estimated at 7.5 in 1984 and was down to 6.0 in 1990. Much of this progress can be attributed to the USAID supported population program in Nigeria during those years.
Reduced Fertility and Decreased Morbidity and Mortality		<p>No information on current fertility rates will be available until the next DHS survey is carried out. A review of indicators at the strategic objective level (see below) shows significant progress in those areas that contribute directly to achievement of the sub-goal of fertility reduction (such as contraceptive prevalence for modern and clinical methods.)</p> <p>Information is also not available on decreased mortality and morbidity until the next DHS survey. Little progress is shown toward the sub-goal of reduced morbidity and mortality, and immunization levels remain low in comparison to levels in the early 1990's.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Strategic Objective One Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning	Progress (3) Impact (H)	<p>Voluntary use of family planning continues to grow. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern methods has risen from 3.5% in 1990 to 8.2% in 1993 to 11.3% in 1994. This improvement in Nigeria with a population of 100 million is far more significant globally than similar results in smaller countries. Each percentage in CPR represents services provided to 315,000 women of reproductive age. Thus approximately 3.6 million women of reproductive age are using modern contraception in Nigeria, a number roughly equal to the entire population of women of reproductive age in Cameroon and double the total number in Benin or Cote D'Ivoire.</p> <p>The prevalence of long-acting and clinical methods of contraception increased from 2.8% in 1993 to 4.1% in 1994. The increase in use of these methods is very significant because of their high continuation rates.</p> <p>Knowledge of family planning continues to rise. In 1990, 43.5% of women were familiar with at least one modern method of family planning. That figure has risen to 57.4% in 1993 and to 61.3% in 1994.</p> <p>There is no information available on continuation rates for family planning acceptors, the leading indicator for quality control.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Strategic Objective Two Improved Maternal/Child Health Care Practices	Progress (1) Impact (L)	<p>Child survival support activities were historically closely linked with the public sector until 1994 when decertification and policy considerations led USAID/Nigeria to move to an all private sector program.</p> <p>This decision was also based on the premise that the public sector service delivery system had broken down to the point that it would have been unproductive to continue supporting it in any case. A great deal has been accomplished in reorienting the program but not enough to realistically assess impact in 1994.</p> <p>Immunization rates for the country have stabilized at around 30%. The average combined rate in USAID assisted states is significantly higher than the national average. Reported cases of measles and polio have increased which is a cause for concern. Other information on morbidity and mortality in target populations is not available at this time.</p> <p>Significant progress has been made in preparation for a major private sector initiative in child survival. Several major Global Bureau implementing partners have established offices and resident advisors in Nigeria. USAID has received several large project proposals in the private sector with large Nigerian umbrella NGO organizations which are expected to provide a major impact in health and nutrition indicators by 1996.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
<p>Target of Opportunity</p> <p>Improved HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Control</p>	<p>Progress (1)</p> <p>Impact (L)</p>	<p>HIV sentinel surveillance surveys conducted in 1991/92 and 1993/94 have shown the HIV prevalence rate to have increased from 1.2% to 3.8%. Rates among commercial sex workers in some parts of the country are now as high as 50%. AIDS is clearly on the increase in Nigeria.</p> <p>USAID supported project activities are clearly reducing high-risk behavior and presumably HIV/AIDS transmission in the pilot areas where they are working. One NGO reported an increase of AIDS awareness from 10% to 90% in its target population from 1989 to 1993 with condom use increasing from 0.025% to 48% during the same time period. These pilot activities are being replicated by the GON, other donors and private sector NGOs throughout different regions of Nigeria.</p> <p>Condom sales in the social marketing program have been very high and an estimated 75% of the purchased condoms are used for HIV/AIDS prevention. Condom sales totaled 33 million in 1993 and 45.2 million in 1994. The success of this sustainable private commercial program offers promise in reaching large numbers of potential AIDS victims without an expensive public sector condom distribution program.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Summary of gender impact reporting		USAID has developed a unique and pioneering set of indicators for women's empowerment and health care decision making. While these indicators will be the subject of further USAID/W review and study, they to indicate strong commitment by USAID/Nigeria to significant gender reporting that will really measure outcomes in this area. The Mission is to be commended for this effort and deserves detailed review and feedback by relevant USAID/W offices concerned with gender issues.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	Quality (High)	<p>The narrative in the API gives a very thorough and well-documented vision of the situation in Nigeria from the national political and economic situations to the current availability of information to a description of USAID/Nigeria morale and commitment. The rationale for the new strategy is clearly and persuasively laid out.</p> <p>The key question of whether the new NGO program will be able to meet its objectives, particularly in child survival, is addressed in the narrative but could have been expanded upon.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Indicators	Quality (Med)	<p>The quality of the indicators is very good for the established indicators for child survival, population, and HIV/AIDS. Several innovative new indicators are presented for women's health care decision making and empowerment, and NGO institutional development. These indicators need to be reviewed by USAID/W expert committees to determine their usefulness and validity.</p> <p>General observations are that the number of indicators may still be too numerous, that there may be difficulty in collecting data on many of the indicators, and a key question of whether the Mission really wants to hold itself accountable for both collecting information on these indicators and for the resulting demonstrated impact.</p> <p>Outstanding technical comments of a detailed nature were received from the Center for Health Information and G/PHN/POP. Rather than summarize the comments in this matrix, the two sets of comments will be attached as an annex and provided in their entirety to USAID/Nigeria with the recommendation that the Mission seriously consider adopting the recommended changes and modify their API reporting for next year.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
Data	Quality (LOW)	Much good information is provided, particularly from the NIGERBUS surveys. However, many of the indicators depend on the DHS survey and no progressive data is provided this year. Additional means of data collection other than the DHS need to be identified. The problem is compounded by the switch to an all private sector program which limits the use of traditional sources of information provided by the public sector. To improve the quality of the data provided in API reports, the Mission needs to seriously consider reducing the number of indicators and making modifications as suggested by the annexed technical recommendations.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP Updated Country Strategy	8/92 11/94	The API notes that the implementation modality has changed from that originally described in the CPSP. The new implementation modality is fully described in the approved Updated Country Strategy. However, further review is required to determine whether it is realistic to attain the same impact objectives as planned in the CPSP given the change in implementation modality and current political and economic conditions in Nigeria.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Nigeria
Suggestions for the Mission
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish data collection systems which will measure impact in the geographic areas where USAID project private sector activities will be carried out, in addition to collection of national level data.2. Carefully review the technical suggestions received from the Center for Health Information and G/PHN/POP and reduce the number of indicators.3. Request a review by technical experts in USAID/Washington of the Women's health care decision making and empowerment indicators which would include AFR/SD, G/WID and G/PHN as well as some of their contracted experts.4. Closely monitor the current NGO program during 1995 to determine if the current CPSP impact targets are still valid given the change in implementation modality and the current political and economic conditions in Nigeria.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
<p>Goal</p> <p>Improved economic and social well-being of all Guineans in a participatory society.</p>		<p><u>Positive Trends</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Real per capita income grew 1.3 percent in 1994. -Growth in private sector investment. -the GOG continues to practice fiscal responsibility and to implement the structural adjustment program. <p><u>Problem Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Public investment for rural development decreased dramatically as a result of GOG inability to collect revenues and subsequent spending cuts necessary to meet IMF targets. -GOG personnel and operating expenditures consumed the majority of the budget, while only 56% of domestically financed public investment expenditures were executed, one-third of which were to be financed by counterpart funds. -Corruption and mismanagement of public enterprises continues to deter revenue collection. -Weak planning and management and the absence of internal controls continue to characterize the public sector. -Legislative elections continue to be postponed.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
Sub-Goal One		
Increased per Capita Income from non-mining activities		<p>-Non-mining GDP data indicates continued diversification of the economy, with non-mining sector private investment (8.7 percent of GDP) above projections (7.4 percent for 1994); however, non-mining per capita GDP grew at a rate lower than that anticipated, in part due to the limited impact of improvements in world aluminum prices on exports.</p> <p>-Total private investment was 10.6 percent of GDP, above projections of 9.3 percent for 1994; however, uncertainty about pending legislative elections and the GOG's inability to pay domestic suppliers continue to slow the pace of economic activity in the formal sector.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
Sub-Goal Two		
Improved Human Resources for Sustainable Economic Growth		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Infant mortality remains high and life expectancy low.-The prevalence of HIV remains relatively low at less than 1%; however, the percentage of HIV positive women has increased steadily since 1988.-Literacy rates remain low, but are increasing; female literacy increased to 19% from 1992 to 93, and total adult literacy increased one percentage point to 30% during the same period .-Steady progress has been made in basic education reform; however, 40 percent enrollment rates indicate the level of improvement still needed.-The percentage of women in USAID's training program (45%) nearly reached parity in 1994.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
Strategic Objective One Growth in Agricultural Markets	Progress 2 Impact L/M	<p>-Quantitative data for Rural Roads improvement project and Agricultural Infrastructure Project remains sparse; however, anecdotal information indicates the roads constructed under these projects are having significant economic impact.</p> <p>Notable progress was made in laying the groundwork for several programs' future impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the GOG formed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to promote implementation of the land tenure code established last year. - New financial and administrative systems have been designed and documented at the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. -AMIP members exported 85 tons of produce in 1994. -Increased fertilizer use (16.5%) showed increased acceptance of modern agriculture techniques. -The number of microenterprise loans provided by the PRIDE project doubled; no one has defaulted and 68% of recipients are women (this success is in large part attributed to training entrepreneurs in business and credit management). -The Ag. Marketing foundation established last year now has 352 members and facilitates dialogue with the GOG on improving policy and regulatory environment for ag. investment, marketing and trade. -Use of the Central Bank procedures manual led to repatriation of \$7 million held abroad illegally by commercial banks.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
<p>Strategic Objective Two</p> <p>Increased ability of families to determine household size</p>	<p>Progress 4</p> <p>Impact M/H</p>	<p>-A national population policy has been articulated and implemented by the Ministry of Planning, legislation passed and enforced giving women greater reproductive rights, and permitting the promotion of family planning products and services through public and private sectors.</p> <p>Other accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A 40 percent increase in number of family planning delivery centers since 1993 (a higher rate than anticipated). -Total couple years of protection (CYP) delivered by USAID supported sites more than doubled. -IEC project appears to have increased awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning by broadcasting over 250 t.v. messages, 900 national radio and 1200 rural radio messages.

dr

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
<p>Strategic Objective Three</p> <p>Increased enrollment in Primary Schools</p>	<p>Progress 5 Impact H</p>	<p>-Improvements in the education sector have been dramatic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gross enrollment rates (GER) reached 40% by 1994, up 4% from the previous academic year. -Gross enrollment rates have increased 12.6% since 1990; in rural areas by 9.8%, and 8.7% among girls. -GOG budget allocation for education exceeded USAID and World Bank requirements. -The GOG continues to provide an increased portion of the funding for primary education each year; spending targets were exceeded in the '93/'94 academic year; however delays in disbursement funding continue to be a problem, coming late in the year . -MEPU has, with USAID funding, reformed its administrative procedures and financial management; personnel files have been computerized, accounting practices standardized, and execution of procurement standards exceeds 1994 projections. -Primary school repeater rates remain high; although rates have decreased since the baseline year, there was a 2% increase in the repeater rate from '91/'92 to '93/'94. -Increased repeater rates indicate the need to improve education quality as well as enrollment levels.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
Summary of gender impact reporting		<p>-Gender specific data is presented on HIV prevalence rates, contraceptive use and knowledge, adult literacy rates, primary school completion and grade repetition rates, primary school and first grade enrollment, post-secondary training participation rates, primary school teachers, access to credit, under five mortality rates and maternal mortality rates.</p> <p>-There is no differential data for life expectancy at birth.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M/H	A comprehensive and informative overview is provided. The narrative could more explicitly link progress made with USAID project inputs. The narrative could also be improved by first discussing progress toward achieving strategic objectives captured in the data, and then progress that the data does not adequately reflect.
Indicators	M	Indicators for goals, objectives and target are generally satisfactory.
Data	L/M	The API incorporates suggestions made last year to obtain more data on indicators for growth in agricultural markets and ability of households to determine household size. However, work remains to be done on establishing performance targets. The mission should soon have more complete information through upcoming USAID assessments.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Guinea		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	CPSP approvd. Oct. 1991	The Mission continues to work toward strategic objectives and targets of opportunity as set out in the management contract. The management contract remains valid.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country:Guinea
Suggestions for the Mission

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Mission followed guidelines for 1994 API submissions. The overall document was well prepared and informative, with creative use of boxes highlighting qualitative information about project impact. Mission gender disaggregated information was good. Note: While several recommendations made by AID/W for last year's API relating to relatively small changes in indicators were incorporated into the 1994 submission, several suggestions that remain relevant were not.

Comments on data:

-For sub-goal 2, indicator 4, baseline data and baseline years need to be more precise. It is unclear whether the baseline value for measuring changes in the total fertility rate is 5.7 or 6.5, since both figures are cited for the same year in Table. One specific figure must be selected to indicate whether the TFR is increasing, decreasing or remains constant.

Comments on indicators:

- For strategic objective 1, the Mission might wish to consider the broader implications of project impact. Specifically, is there a correlation between land tenure security and natural resources management? Is progress made in this area sustainable?
- For strategic objective 2, AFR/SD recommends that actual health care center use, as well as theoretical access to services, be captured as part of the new family planning and health project design.
- The Mission might consider measuring increases in share of GOG budget devoted to the health sector, as it does in the case of the education sector.

Regarding Narrative:

-For Strategic Objective 3, the significant progress made toward achieving objectives in the education sector could be emphasized even more. The API narrative could go much further in highlighting the degree of program impact.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
Goal To Promote Economic Growth		<p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Between 1989 and 1994, real GDP increased greater than the population growth rate of approximately 3.0 percent. However, in 1994 the GDP growth rate was 2.5%, which was below the population growth rate but still greater than the GDP growth in 1993, -0.8%. -Real GDP increased from \$2.1B in 1989 to an estimated \$2.67B in 1994.* -Per capita GDP increased from 1989(\$260) to 1994(\$302), 16.2% over a five year period for an average of 3.2%/year.* -The 1994 GDP growth rate reflected the effects of both excellent rainfall on the 1994/1995 harvest and the FCFA devaluation on Malian exports. -The value of agricultural output (cotton and grains) was 40% greater in 1994 than in 1993. -Export earnings from livestock, cereals and cotton increased by 17.9% in 1994 over 1993. -Formal private sector growth increased by approximately 50% in 1994 over 1993 as businesses seized the economic opportunities offered by devaluation. <p>*The devaluation made it difficult to measure economic activity in dollars.</p>

SP

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
<p>Sub-Goal To Improve the Quality of Life</p>		<p>Impact:</p> <p>Lack of national-level comparable data makes it difficult to monitor trends in Mali's quality of life indicators.</p> <p>Life Expectancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The estimated life expectancy increased from 48 during the period 1989 to 1992 to a projected 49 years in 1994. USAID's child survival activities have the potential to directly contribute to increasing life expectancy by decreasing child mortality. -During the last 6 years, the national infant mortality rate has been estimated at as low as 102/1000 live births to as high as 160/1000 live births. The 1995 Demographic Health Survey will provide more reliable data on child survival and life expectancy. <p>Literacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Literacy rates cannot be estimated reliably. The national literacy rate is estimated at 32% for the entire population, but 24% for females. -Increase in literacy is a function of increased access to primary schools (a 14% increase in enrollment between 1993 and 1994) and literacy programs, but low enrollment rates(29% in 1993 to 32% in 1994) and high repeater rates and drop-out rates combine to keep literacy rates low. USAID/Mali's Basic Education Expansion project is working to increase enrollment and improving quality.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
Strategic Objective Two	M=4	Impact: - The value of agricultural production (grains and cotton) increased by 44.4%, from Index 135 in 1993 to Index 195 in 1994. Mali achieved a record harvest of grains and had good yields for cotton, due mainly to excellent rains, a 28.2% increase in farm-gate cotton prices and an average 25% increase in farm-gate rice/paddy prices. -The value of agricultural exports (cotton, cereals,livestock) increased by 17.6%, 66B FCFA in 1993 to 77.6B FCFA in 1994. This increase is attributed to three factors: -per unit prices of export cotton increased by 59.1% as a function of the decline in world cotton supply(including Mali) and the strengthening exchange value of the U.S. dollar. -The quantity of livestock exported in 1994 increased 33.2% over the quantity of 1993 exports and the unit prices of exported livestock in 1994 increased 16% in value compared to 1993 unit prices. -The quantities of cereals exported increased 27% in 1994 over 1993 and the export unit prices were an average 30.5% higher in 1994 than in 1993.
Increase Incomes in Areas of High Productive Potential	I=High	

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
Strategic Objective Three	M=4	Impact: Health Delivery Services, increased and improved. -Some USAID project data suggests a decline in infant mortality nationwide, but reliable estimates will be provided by the Demographic and Health Survey due to begin in Spring 1995. -Save the Children's Kolondieba Project reports annual infant mortality rates of 109/1000(1989); 59/1000(1992)& 49/1000(1993) -National estimates are: 107/1000(1991); 102/1000(1992) & 100/1000(1993). -Village pharmacies full stocked with essential drugs and contraceptives increases: 257(1992); 300(1993); 347pl(1994) -Number of village health centers increases from 5 USAID funded(1993) to 17 USAID funded (1994). -CPR increases: 1.3% (1987)Base; 3.5% (1993); 4.0% (1994) Educational Services, quality and quantity are up . -Number of pupils from a cohort of 1,000 completing grade 6 All pupils: 257(1989)Base; 300(1991); 411(1993) Girls: 236(1990) ; 287(1991); 388(1993) -Newly enrolled first grade students as a percent of the population: Total 35%(1993); 33%(1994) Girls 29% (1993); 28%(1994) -Access rates increased by 63% between 1989 and 1994: 83% for girls and 50% for boys. -The gross enrollment rate: Grs.1-6/pop.ages 7-12 = =22%(1989); 32%(1994).
Improve the Delivery of Health and Educational Services.	I=M/H	

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
Summary of gender impact reporting	H/M	<p>The mission demonstrated that it is managing for gender impacts and is actually having significant and measurable success: in the access of women to credit in specific geographic areas; the increase in girls' enrollment in school and the incipient impacts in democracy as they relate to the legal/religious/social status of women.</p> <p>SO2 The data on women's agricultural enterprises were good. It would have been helpful to have seen the percentage of women who received commercial credit.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	High	The narratives of this years API are, as in years past, excellent in putting the various changes into the overall dynamic of the development strategy. The linkages between the several SOs was visible. The political environment presented is a useful backdrop for the development efforts described. The narratives and the accompanying tables don't overstate the case. where data are not available or unreliable the Mission does not make it up.
Indicators	High/M	The indicators have been refined and are, in general, appropriate and sensitive. However, the use of Life Expectancy instead of Infant Mortality as an indication of the Quality of life continues to raise questions. The use of Adult Literacy as a measure of the Quality of Life was also questioned

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
Data	M/High	Data: Data reported were very good. The data on yields, credit amounts and reimbursement rates, people trained, etc. were not too much and helped to convey the real story.



REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: MALI		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper CDSS FY 89 -FY 94(95)	May 1988	The Mission has a valid country program strategy which it began to revise in FY 94. This process was held in abeyance pending clarification of AFR Bureau policy. At present the Mission is developing a new strategy within its role as a Country Experimental Laboratory under the USAID re-engineering effort. The CPSP will be submitted for approval in September 1995.

df

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Mission

Gender:

-In Section III, there is virtually no reporting on impacts dis-aggregated by gender under SO1 and SO2, and there are some missed opportunities in discussing traders receiving credit for grain storage, private truckers, effects of stepped up tax collection in the informal sector, credit in the Haute Vallee, farmers adopting improved practices, and land use and tenure. It's as though the impacts on women are thought to derive from small, directly targeted programs that lie outside two of the major foci of the country strategy, and that takes the WID burden off the "serious parts" of the program. If the mission were to take a GENDER, rather than a WID approach, and looked at the differential impacts on as well as between both genders rather than focusing on one half of the population at a time, they might significantly strengthen its monitoring and presentation and make some connections and observations different from those now being made.. For example, in SO3, it was noted during the review that the gaps between male and female school enrollments are actually widening, while the mission's analysis focused only on the fact that female enrollment had increased dramatically.

-p39 para 3; It would be more meaningful to state the percentage of Mission FUNDS going to Women in Development compared to the percentage of PROJECTS devoted to women's activities. The Mission might have lots of women-oriented projects but little funding in them, compared to some other emphasis.

-Simply getting 7 year old girls enrolled in school will do little to immediately impact birth rates or literacy rates, but getting them to stay in school will encourage both.

Indicators:

-The SO2-level indicators (increased values of agriculture production and exports) could be problematic without a strong narrative to interpret how year-to-year changes relate to program performance. In 1994, both exports and production increased. We can relate a substantial part of this increase to program performance: it contributed to a more favorable enabling environment. But, inter-annual changes in production and exports are also greatly affected by the rainfall and world markets. The Mission should take measures to ensure that it continue to receive credit for helping to establish the enabling environment even though a poor rainy season or downturn in world markets would depress production and exports. The Mission ought consider comparing inter-annual production and exports in areas influenced by the enabling conditions with production and exports in areas not so influenced..

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

-Over the last few years, the increase in number of adopters has been steady which indicates that an "enabling environment" for investments in improved practices is being established. Is it possible to capitalize on DHV results and scale up the rate of adoption? For example, during the time frame of a SO, is it feasible to think of going from 12,000 people investing in more productive and less degrading practices to hundreds -of -thousands of people investing in them?

-The Mission might consider using several new indicators to measure the impact of new technology adoption on increased crop production: a) the number of producers using multiple numbers of technologies/techniques and b), the use imported technologies found in commodities which impact GDP.

Health:

-The API talks about a 400% increase in contraceptive prevalence since 1987, the year of the last DHS. Since the new DHS is scheduled this year, what is the basis of such an optimistic jump? Did the Mission simply convert CYP to get an estimate of prevalence?

-How was the 100% use of condoms by Commercial Sex Workers shown to have decreased the transmission of the HIV virus? Is this statement a bit premature?

COMMENTS FROM:

Julie Owen-Rae, AFR/SD Education

Lawrence Eicher, G/PHN Health-Gender

Jeff Hill, AFR/ARTS.ROS Agricultural Innovation

Mike McGahuey, AFR/SD/PSGE/NRM SO2 and other comments

V.L. Elliott, AFR/SD SO1

Joan Atherton AFR/WA Gender

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<p>Goal</p> <p>Increase participation in Benin's economic development</p>		<p>The 1994 API is Benin's first following the reestablishment of the USAID country program in 1991. The country program is making great strides to destruct the legacies of the Marxist-Leninist regime that are found in the country's poor infrastructure and assist the GOB in its attempts to continue development progress in the face of the forced austerity of SAP. The ongoing democratization process and positive economic growth in Benin has positively affected progress towards the country program goal. Several examples of movement towards the creation of an environment conducive to more participatory economic development are apparent.</p> <p>Country Trend Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The installation of several autonomous councils, such as the Economic and Social Council and the National Communication Council, have aided in the improvement of the overall legal environment, ◦ Increased donor financing to support sectoral reforms and GOB discipline in reform implementation have resulted in strong economic performance - a estimated 1994 GDP growth rate of 4.4%, in line with average per capita growth rates of 4% for the past three years. [GDP growth rate is supported by a 25.1% increase in local textile production, a 59% increase in cotton sales and a 9.4% increase in exports from the Cotonou port.] ◦ Measures have been taken to streamline administrative procedures and foster private investors' confidence - the introduction of a value-added tax, price liberalization, elimination of export/import monopolies and revision of investment, trade and labor codes. ◦ Greater participation in public sector debates, such as was seen during the budget crisis of 1994, is indicative of the growing willingness of civil society to exercise more leadership in the conduct of public affairs.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
<p>Sub-Goal</p> <p>Strengthen Benin's human resource base</p>		<p>There has been positive progress towards the country program sub-goal overall.</p> <p>Country Trend Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The HDI rank has doubled since 1991 (0.111) to 0.261 in 1993. (1994 data is not yet available). Further, the gap between the HDI index and the GNP rank is closing slowly - down from -24 in 1991 to -14 in 1993. ◦ Several programs have been initiated to address the social concerns and issues affecting human development in the following areas: education, health and nutrition, and income-generation. The second phase of the SAP puts a heavy emphasis on the rehabilitation of critical social infrastructure and the reconstitution of human resources. <p>However, it is becoming increasingly clear that the rapid population growth must be slowed if the real gains from economic growth are to be harvested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Despite the doubling of the HDI index, Benin is still twenty-one spaces from the bottom of the chart. ◦ Life expectancy, already among the lowest in Africa, declined by 0.9 years between 1991 and 1993, to 46.1. The Mission attributes this drop to rapid and uncontrolled urban population growth, environmental and sanitation problems and poor dietary habits which lead to illness and shorter life spans. ◦ Mission plans to initiate two health programs in FY 96 to address issues of hygiene, MCH and population growth.

db

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p>Assist the GOB in ensuring that an increasing number of primary school-age children receive, on a more equitable basis, an education which adequately prepares them to assume a more productive role in their society</p>	<p>3 High</p>	<p>Since 1995 will provide the baseline data for student achievement, data relating directly to the measurement of the school system's performance overall is not yet available. Significant improvements have been recorded in gross school enrollment rates and passage of the primary school leavers exam. Teacher salaries have been paid regularly since 1990, and teacher training has been revamped and curricula developed and tested. Pedagogical objectives have been developed and are being experimented with this school year.</p> <p>Textbooks which were to be distributed this school year will not reach schools until next year, because of Ministry of Education (MEN) delays in procurement. The MEN has also failed to reach stated objectives for improving financial management, and this shortcoming is attributed to donor failure to provide much-needed technical assistance in this area.</p> <p>Future assistance will concentrate heavily on gender and regional equity.</p> <p>Performance Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Benin has moved from its position as a country with one of the lowest rates of teacher qualification to one of the highest. ◦ 30% increase in gross enrollment rate (GER) over four years (from 49.7 in 1990 to 64.7 in 1991). ◦ 65% increase in rate of primary school leavers passing leavers exam (from 36.1 in 1992 to 59.7 in 1993). ◦ 33% increase in GER for girls over five-year period (from 36 in 1990 to 48 in 1994), attributable during the last year of this period to the GOB exoneration of school fees for girls. ◦ 29% increase in GER for boys over same period (from 62 to 80). ◦ Surpassed original target for boys' attendance seven years before EOPS. ◦ 130% increase in percentage of non-salary primary education budget as % of total primary education budget. ◦ Number of regional Parents' Associations has increased from 3 in 1993 to 5 in 1994, and number of NGOs working in sector from 12 to 21

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
Progress in Other Priority Areas	1 Medium	<p>The country program envisions the NGO movement as a critical catalyst in the democracy and governance movement, one which can have a measured impact on collective decision-making and policy influence. By encouraging cooperation between African and U.S. NGOs to influence change in the enabling environment, USAID has had a measured impact in this area.</p>
<p>Strengthening Civil Society through NGO Development</p>		<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The NGO movement has grown from 273 before 1992 to over 500 in 1994. ◦ NGOs play an important role as intermediaries between the GOB and grassroots organizations. ◦ Donors' interventions in NGO capacity-building has increased. ◦ Women's NGOs occupy a large role in the health, education and civic affairs sectors. ◦ Education NGOs are helping parents' associations contribute to school management, both individually and through a proposed nationwide federation. ◦ Civic affairs NGOs are serving as an important check and balance for the GOB and National Assembly. ◦ Elections NGOs are playing a crucial role in the upcoming elections. ◦ Health NGOs are promoting MCH/FP services delivery and IEC campaigns, while working to increase the number of qualified service providers. ◦ GOB mistrust of NGOs is waning, and more examples of GOB-NGO cooperation are becoming apparent.

AP

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
<p>Progress in Other Priority Areas</p> <p>Stabilizing Population Growth and Promoting Family Health</p>	<p>I L/M</p>	<p>Impact in this sector has been focused in the areas of increasing AIDS/HIV awareness and GOB commitment to the sector. The USAID program has worked to ensure that condoms are made available to the public for purposes of AIDS prevention, and labored to assist the GOB in creating an appropriate policy framework for health interventions and acknowledging the correlation between demographic indicators and sustainable development. As the Mission prepares to move into more involved family planning/MCH interventions, the impact of the program is expected to increase rapidly.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The number of condoms distributed has increased from 355,032 in 1990 to 1,685,032 in 1994. ◦ PSI has identified a Beninese NGO to take over social marketing activities - an excellent example of post-donor sustainability. ◦ PSI and ABMS (a Beninese NGO) have initiated a pilot program to train village volunteers to be peer educators and salesmen. After five months, this effort has yielded 200 volunteers and over 5,000 condoms sold monthly. ◦ The Ministry of Health has recognized the CSM program as important to slowing HIV/AIDS in Benin and granted PSI tax-free status. ◦ GOB commitment to family planning has increased. Examples include a GOB request for a DHS, the placement of family planning as a priority in the national health strategy and the Ministry of Health's stated desire to improve MCH/FP services.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
Summary of gender impact reporting	H	<p>Gender impact reporting was particularly excellent under the strategic objective reporting, particularly with regards to girls in primary education. The Mission analyzed gender-based differences and barriers in the primary education sector, established strategies for addressing issues of gender inequity and developed benchmarks for improving girls' participation in the primary school system. The data collection reflected this trend, with disaggregated data measuring program impact on girls and boys separately.</p> <p>The Mission might want to include some data on gender equity in the NGO movement. Hopefully, as the Mission expands its democracy/governance program, more information of this type will become available. The ability of women to effectively organize and manage NGOs, particularly in the climate of growing public-private participation that exists in Benin, will have a strong correlation to the role that women play in directing civil affairs.</p>

ap

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M/H	This is a well-written submission for the Mission's first API. It describes the accomplishments of the program concisely and in detail while providing the reader with the historical context necessary to understand and process the information. The accompanying tables are formatted attractively and provide helpful references to the narratives.
Indicators	M/H	<p>Program goal: Country trend indicators would be enhanced by more basic macroeconomic indicators (availability of credit, the strength (or weakness) of current monetary policy, debt service, etc.).</p> <p>Sub-goal: While the HDI is a good composite index, it only measures three actual indicators. The inclusion of more human indicators would give a more honest picture of the human reality in Benin.</p> <p>SO:</p> <p>Other priority areas: Indicators were well-chosen. Can the Mission establish baselines in these areas to more fully and directly capture the impact of USAID assistance? Though local populations are participating more fully in NGOs, it is still unclear exactly what impact this "empowerment" is having. Similarly for the health sector, while the increase in condom distribution is commendable, the influence of this distribution on behavioral changes and HIV seroprevalence rates has not been manifested.</p>
Data	Medium	The data compiled for this API, considering that some baselines will be established this year, is good. The breakout of data under each supporting objective was helpful, but often replicated the data presented under the SO. Data for the health sector will be available after the completion of the DHS this year.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BENIN		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	Sept. 1993	The Mission is making great strides towards fulfilling contract. The program is reaching maturity, and real impact is measurable and positive. The Mission decided not to upgrade the health target to an SO in February of 1995, and remains a one-sector program.

afp

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country:
Suggestions for the Mission
More analysis of the data would have helped the readers to understand the real impact of the program and a "lessons learned" section would have been beneficial for understanding how the Mission intends to build upon the successes of 1994.

01

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)

AP

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER	
<p>Goal: Promote sustainable market-based economic growth while emphasizing locally managed resources and reduced population growth.</p>	<p>This API is the final one based on Niger's 1992 approved CPSP/Concept Paper. The Mission has submitted a strategy for 1995-2002. The general thrust is similar, but there is a redefinition of Strategic Objectives and Indicators and more emphasize on Nigerien participation in program design and execution.</p> <p><u>Country-Trend Indicators</u></p> <p>---Niger benefitted from good weather and the effects of devaluation. Agricultural production grew by 8.5%. The GDP grew by at least 2.6%, much better than in earlier years, but still behind the 3.3% population growth rate.</p> <p>---The informal sector benefitted from the weather and devaluation opportunities; but the formal sector continued to shrink.</p> <p>---The GON's inability to raise sufficient revenues and reduce its payroll caused serious fiscal imbalances which adversely affected its ability to provide needed services. A hold has been put on World Bank/IMF structural assistance.</p> <p>---Social indicators, particularly child mortality and female illiteracy, continue to be among the world's lowest. The fiscal crisis and strikes by the public sector adversely affected health and education programs.</p> <p>---The democratization process continued. There was an increased proliferation of private media and NGOs, and continued devolution of responsibility to local communities. The 1994/95 change-over in government was totally in accord with democratic procedures. The newly appointed Prime Minister is taking steps to address the fiscal crisis. The strikes have ended, and dialogue with the WB and IMF is expected to resume in June.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p>Increase quality, coverage and use of family planning, maternal and child health services.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>M/L</p>	<p>Niger's fiscal and administrative problems were reflected in the mediocre overall performance of this SO, although there were some substantial achievements, including national-level reforms, cost recovery and initiation of the contraceptive social marketing program.</p> <p>---Distribution of modern contraceptives increased by 15% over 1993, but was less than planned, due to delays, now overcome, in the initiation of the social marketing program.</p> <p>---There was a decrease from 20 % to 15% in the percent of children vaccinated against measles. This reduction was caused by GON personnel strikes, breakdown in the cold chain and transition to fixed centers. Many of these problems are being resolved as economic restructuring programs progress.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicators</u></p> <p>---The number of Public Health Centers (PHC) facilities able to implement standard treatment protocols, and which have pharmaceuticals in stock was believed to have decreased as a result of a breakdown in pharmaceutical delivery. This is being resolved.</p> <p>---The number of non-hospital PHC facilities implementing cost recovery systems increased four fold.</p> <p>---There was a substantial increase in the percent of GON pharmaceutical supplies distributed to non-hospitals.</p> <p>---The number of PHC facilities providing the accepted minimum of MCH services, including family planning and vaccinations, increased slightly.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
Strategic Objective Two	4	<p>Significant Progress was made under this SO as the policy reforms promoted by USAID which have given Nigeriens greater control over their natural resources and the support to credit and cooperatives provided through U.S. PVOs enabled rural Nigerien to take advantage of the opportunities presented by good weather and devaluation.</p> <p>---USAID estimates that there were significant increases in the number of resource users adopting NRM practices, although reliable statistics are lacking.</p> <p>---There was also a strong increase in export of agricultural commodities; this is difficult to measure, particularly since so much is traded informally.</p> <p>--- Under the proposed Strategy, USAID will enhance its analytical and evaluation capability by developing and conducting a national-level household survey to ascertain use of NRM practices, as well as surveys to obtain customs data.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicators</u></p> <p>---The number of hectares of community-controlled woodland sites increased four fold from 57,431 in 1992 to 225,584 in 1994.</p> <p>---PVO and NGO projects have resulted in substantial increases in forest, pasture and cropland.</p> <p>---The number of participants in financial services institutions continued to increase, rising from 24,715 in 1993 to 30,260 in 1994.</p> <p>---Total savings of members in savings programs (WOCCU) increased from about \$35,000 to \$195,000.</p> <p>---Number of loans by cooperatives (CLUSA) increased from 95 to 226.</p> <p>---CARE/Maradi project loans increased from \$1,680,000 to \$2,100,000.</p> <p>---Micro-enterprises created as a result of receiving loan funding rose from 19,700 to 25,679; cumulative number of jobs created rose from 17,148 to 31,358.</p> <p>---Cooperatives and credit facilities are increasing their self-financing capability.</p>
Increase the opportunities for (A) sustainable agricultural production and (B) rural enterprises.	H	

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
<p>Cross-Cutting Target</p> <p>To promote systems to forecast and respond to natural disasters.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>M</p>	<p>USAID is working with the GON to develop policies and programs to forecast and respond to natural disasters. The Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation (DPM) project strengthens the GON capacity to deal with disasters and promotes local-level coping mechanisms. Indicators reflect institutional changes, as people-level impacts are difficult to measure without foreknowledge of future crises.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicators</u></p> <p>---Satisfaction of Conditions Precedent involving policy changes have permitted release of funds for local purchase of food and other activities to meet local emergencies.</p> <p>---Management capacity of the GON Early Warning group (SAP) enhanced through training activities.</p> <p>---Vulnerability methodology being refined and institutionalized.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
Summary of gender impact reporting	H/M	<p>Gender considerations have played an important part in the Niger program. Emphasis on the role of women is present in both Sos. Women are the primary target group in MCH/FP activities and special attention is given to the role of women in private sector cooperatives and credit activities. Data on participants in the HRDA and ATLS projects as well as beneficiaries of the financial service institutions, micro-enterprises created and jobs created has been disaggregated by gender. Although men still receive 2/3 of the financing and the microenterprises/jobs created, the role of women is growing, and will be given more attention in the new strategy. The Mission plans to undertake a Gender and Development study and disaggregate more data by gender.</p> <p>Female literacy has been shown to be a major determinant of the success of family planning and MCH programs. Consideration has therefore been given to making this an SO under the proposed Strategy. Although this is probably not feasible in view of monetary and personnel limitations, special attention will be given to female literacy through rural organizations activities.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	H/M	The API presents a well balanced view of the situation in Niger, showing not only the current situation but presenting background and trends. It also correlates many of the accomplishments to specific USAID projects.
Indicators	M	<p>Although a number of suggestions regarding revision of indicators were made as part of the 1993 API review, these were not adopted in order to have consistent indicators for the 1992-94 CPSP/Concept Paper period. Many of the suggestions re indicators in the 1993 and 94 reviews have been incorporated into the proposed Strategy.</p> <p>---Mission should have goal of decline in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) rather than population growth rate.</p> <p>---As much as feasible, Mission should use Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) rather than Couple Years of Protection (CYP)</p> <p>---Indicators relating to availability of health services should emphasize percent of population with access to facilities rather than number of facilities; indicators related to health consultations should indicate people served as % of the target population.</p> <p>---Data on credit, cooperatives and small enterprises should be comparable</p> <p>---Information on job creation should show number of jobs created each year rather than cumulatively.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
Data	H/M	<p>In general, the data collected for the API is good. The two main lacunae are expected to be rectified in the next few years.</p> <p>---A national-level household survey, similar to the Demographic and Health Survey, will provide data on NRM practices. Information will also become available through the NGO projects being implemented with local currency generated under the ASDG II project.</p> <p>---Figures on exports will be developed through an annual study quantifying importer and exporter information. This should be more thorough and reliable than the Customs data.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP/Concept Paper Approved as an interim strategy	May 1992	A new Country Strategy Plan, incorporating the Reengineering concepts and many of the suggestions made in the course of the review of this and earlier APIs, has been submitted and will be reviewed in late April, 1995.

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: NIGER

Suggestions for the Mission

---Suggestions on program outcomes and indicators should be incorporated into the proposed strategy

---Niger should highlight its successes in NRM and credit/cooperatives; which might be replicated by other Missions

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal Increase Private Incomes from Natural Resources (percent)		1994 annual growth = 11.7% (vs. 3.6% performance outcome) for producers in the natural resources field (up from -5.6% in 1993); principally due to rainfall/results of devaluation
Subgoal One: Increase Natural Resources Income per capita		1994 per capita production from natural resources (not adjusted for 36-40% inflation) = 55.3% (up from 1.3% in 1993) principally due to devaluation and rainfall Real GDP growth = -1.2%
Subgoal 2: Increase value of marketed output (CFA Billion)		1994 = 118.3 (up from 1993 value of 73.9) unadjusted for devaluation
Subgoal 3: Increase value of home consumption (CFA Billion)		1994 = 126.8, up from 1993 value of 109.9 and vs. 116.3 performance outcome level) unadjusted for devaluation
Strategic Objective 1: Decrease Family Size	P = 3 I = M/H	1993 Fertility rate of 6.0 achieved 4 yrs ahead of schedule; new performance target (1997) = 5.7 Couple year protection (proxy) = 5.6% (up from 3.5% in 1992); encouraging increases in contraceptive use; unexpectedly high awareness of modern family planning methods among men (74% married men)

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
Strategic Objective 2: Increase Crop Productivity in Zones of Reliable Rainfall	P = 1/2 I = L	Estimated crop yields in 1994 rose slightly for groundnuts and sorghum but generally fell vs. 1993 and baseline yields (1989-91); Most substantially below 1997 performance targets.
Strategic Objective 3: Increase Value of Tree Production	P = 1/2 I = L/M	Kaolack region income substantially under target/Kolda over; no. of protected hectares down from 1992/1993; rural share marketed value (%) unchanged.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4: Increase Liberalization of the Market for Agricultural and natural resources-based products	P = 3/4 I = M/H	Gov't of Senegal (GOS) agreed to adopt comprehensive reform package; GOS agreed to privatize the receipt, handling, transport, marketing of P.L. 480 rice; GOS fully privatized collection, purchasing, processing of paddy rice and eliminated administered pricing; GOS agreed to sell parastatal SONACOS.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
Summary of gender impact reporting	M	<p>In May, 1994 USAID/Dakar issued its Gender Action Plan to improve the system for tracking gender issues, to articulate a coherent strategy for improving the situation of women in Senegal in the context of the program and to develop an implementation plan for both the gender tracking system and the women in development strategy. This is an excellent beginning. The Mission has made laudable efforts to include women in long-term participant training (6 of 10 candidates for U.S. training in 1994 were women). Also, as stated in the API, decreases in fertility rates and numbers of pregnancies/birth spacing being supported under SO 1 are of direct benefit to women. A large number of the cooperatives and organizations benefitting from USAID interventions under SOs 2 and 3 (under the KAED, NRBAR, CBNRM, and SRP projects) are comprised of women.</p> <p>It would be helpful to see the Mission's timetable for implementing the Action Plan. Quantifiable indicators/gender disaggregation for each of the SOs would enable the Mission to better capture the impact of its programs on women.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M/H	The 1994 API narrative is candid and informative. Analyses of trend lines (or explanations given where data appear inconclusive) give the reader a sense of what's working and what isn't and why. The narratives demonstrate the Mission's understanding of external factors and how these have impacted on progress toward objectives. The "vignettes" provide interesting additional anecdotal information showing people level impact. The "lessons learned" section, which contains insights on the relationship of length of involvement in an area/sector to the quality of indicators/data, the importance of host country political will, and the inherent trade-offs in being an experimental lab, among others, provides valuable remarks about the Mission's experience.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
Indicators	M	<p>Indicators measuring progress for SO No. 1 (Decrease Family Size) are well articulated and are undergoing constant fine tuning. Because of significant progress in decreasing the total fertility rate, the 1997 performance target was lowered from 6.0 to 5.7 births. Relationships between increased child survival rates, contraceptive use rates, and knowledge/availability of contraceptives, on the one hand, and decreased family size, are being further refined.</p> <p>Indicators for SOs 2 and 3 are generally more problematic, as is well detailed in the narrative. Because the Mission has not been working long in this sector, because national statistics are sparse, and because the Mission's management information system is not yet in place, indicators have yet to be well-defined. NRM interventions are long-term, crop productivity is subject to myriad external factors (especially rainfall patterns) which make measurement (and attribution of progress made to the Mission's program) difficult.</p> <p>Indicators for SO 4 are sufficiently detailed and give a good picture of progress in market liberalization efforts and measurements of private sector activity.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
Data	M	<p>The 1994 API reflects the Mission's ongoing efforts to improve data. This API contains several corrections for baseline data or prior year data which improves the report. For SO 1, data produced under the demographic health survey (DHS) are exhaustive and provide a comprehensive picture of overall progress.</p> <p>Data for SOs 2 and 3 are less reliable or, in some cases less conclusive in illustrating impact. Again, the Mission has attempted to improve the data wherever possible (substitution of 1992 KAP survey information for prior 1988 GOS data improved baseline information for NRM technologies, however, as evidenced by 1994 KAP results, this data too is still subject to improvement). The narrative well describes the difficulties of obtaining reliable data and of measuring the short-term impact of NRM interventions (which are harder to measure than child survival or fertility rates). Also, as pointed out, GOS statistics on trees surviving after one year are no longer being kept. Trend lines are virtually non-existent for much of the data under these SOs (crop yield data are especially inconclusive).</p> <p>Data for SO 4 are generally good, and reflect the fact that policy changes, numbers of private sector traders involved in rice marketing, etc. are having an impact.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: SENEGAL		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	Feb 91	The management contract remains viable in terms of strategic objectives. The Mission may consider revising indicators and program outcomes (also reexamine causal linkages) for the consolidated SO 2 and 3.

Country: SENEGAL

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Suggestions for the Mission:

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal Market-Oriented Growth that is Broad-Based and Sustainable		<p>Economic Growth: Real GDP Growth in 1994 = 6.3%</p> <p>Market-Oriented: Just a decade ago, in 1985, all domestic prices were set by the the government, all productive activity was directed by State-run enterprises, and the exchange rate was set by the State and was greatly overvalued. By 1994, only two prices (water and electricity) are now administratively determined, all productive activity (except for several moribund parastatals) was carried out by the private sector; and the official and free market exchange rates are technically unified.</p> <p>Broad-Based: In 1994, producer income from cashews (grown by 37,000 families or 47% of rural households) increased from \$4.2 to \$10.6 million (an average of \$156/family; the number of small traders increased by 28%, to a total of 18,500; the number of open-air formal markets increased from 22 to 30 from 1990 to 1992; registered small trucks increased from 300 to 350 from 1990 to 1993 (also increasing 14.5% in capacity); and informal housing starts increased from 717 in 1990 to 2,073 in 1992.</p> <p>Sustainable: From 1992 to 1994 inflation was reduced from 88% to 15%; the balance of payments deficit was reduced from 30.7% of GDP to 10.1%; the GOGB's primary budget deficit was reduced from -22% to -6.6% of GDP; while donor assistance decreased from \$75 million to \$69 million.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
<p>Strategic Objective One Private Sector Trade and Investment (economic activity) increased in critical growth sub-sectors (CGS) through improved governance.</p>	<p>P = 2 I = M/H</p>	<p>The critical growth sub-sectors (CGS) are: cashews, fruits, vegetables, rice, forest products, and fish products. USAID also measures economic activity around these products, i.e.: production, processing, domestic marketing, marketing for export, and product-specific commerce and services. By adding two other areas, commerce and services in the generalized economy, USAID/Bissau's CGS cover more than <u>65 percent of the domestic economy</u> and <u>90 percent of total employment</u>.</p> <p>Cashews: From 1989 to 1994, cashew production increased from 10,000 to 34,000 metric tons (240%). Total area of production increased from 1989 to 1994 by 54% and productivity increased by 54%. As a result of TIPS interventions, in 1994, the GOGB eliminated a 10% surtax on cashew exports and eliminated minimum export shipment requirements (in addition to reducing the cashew export tax from 50% in 1989 to 20% in 1994), thus encouraging increased production and exports. 1994 also witnessed the inauguration of a TIPS-financed farmer training center to promote domestic cashew processing (FOB Bissau price for processed nuts is \$5,000/ton vs. \$700 ton for unprocessed nuts). This represents a potential increase in rural family incomes (by 1998) of \$4.2 million per year.</p> <p>Fish: T&I in G-B's industrial fishing zone have declined since 1990, suggesting the zone is in danger of being "fished out." Because foreign fishing licenses are the government's largest revenue earner (\$11.3 million in 1994), TIPS has initiated studies to reverse this trend. The GOGB has adopted an Action Plan (based on TIPS recommendations) to reduce the number of licenses granted, increase license fees, and renegotiate existing agreements which are unfair to G-B (potentially adding \$10-20 million/year).</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU	
Strategic Objective One (cont)	<p>TIPS is also recommending incentives to foreign concerns to encourage development of local seafood processing and packaging for export..</p> <p>Rice: Rice is the most important subsistence crop in G-B. Production in 1994 is estimated at 126,000 tons, an increase of .5% over 1993. Nearly every rural household grows rice for consumption and a majority have excess for commercial sale or trade. TIPS is promoting the national debate between those who favor protection against imports to stimulate domestic production and those who argue that local production is inefficient and costly compared to the export value of other crops.</p> <p>Fruits: With support of the TIPS-financed fruit export promotion program, local mango exports doubled from 18 tons in 1993 to 36 tons in 1994. Total exportable mango production in 1994 was 100 tons (projected for 200 tons in 1995). Internal marketing, cross-border trading, and exports to Europe are expanding (no hard data are available, however in 1992, the area under fruit production was estimated at 15,000 hectares). TIPS interventions include publication of timely agricultural market prices throughout G-B to aid producers and marketers, training in commercial mango grafting, fruit propagation, and production, and business skills development courses.</p> <p>Vegetables: In the capital city area, vegetable production increased between 1986 and 1994 from 40 to 250 hectares (representing an increase from 229 tons to 7,744 tons of vegetables). TIPS interventions include eliminating constraints to vegetable commerce: inadequate export services, low production technology, inefficient vegetable collection, lack of packaging know-how, and lack of adequate storage and conservation facilities.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU	
Strategic Objective One (cont)	Forest Products: Deforestation and overexploitation of forest resources poses a serious problem for G-B (in 1991, studies showed a 30% decrease in dense forests and a 60% decrease in open forests). TIPS is promoting local processing of wood (furniture making, sawed wood), while informing the government of the need to reduce timber harvesting. TIPS is also promoting use of extractable forest products such as charcoal, honey, fuel, wood for house construction, and fruits, and is promoting exports of value added products, which represent the highest potential for sustainable high revenues. TIPS is supporting the creation of a private/public forest sector working group in 1995/96.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
Summary of gender impact reporting	M/H	<p>TIPS has targeted critical growth sub-sectors (CGS) in which women are primarily involved and from which women will derive significant benefits. The project's sole strategic objective of increasing private sector trade and investment in these six CGS will have an especially notable and direct impact on women's lives and livelihoods (in particular those of rural women).</p> <p>In the cashew sub-sector (the most rapidly growing CGS in terms of increased production area and producer incomes) harvesting and selling of cashew nuts is done almost exclusively by women. Women are the processors of false fruit into wine and keep the proceeds of wine sold on the local market. As stated above, TIPS has initiated a pilot cashew shelling/processing project using low level technologies to promote rural employment. TIPS estimates that by 1998 such village level processing could add up to \$4.2 million to rural women's incomes (equating to raising incomes by as much as \$3 to \$6 daily, a fantastic increase where the average rural income is less than \$1/day).</p> <p>Domestic marketing of fresh fish (estimated at about 3,500 tons a year) is done almost exclusively by women traders (bideiras) who buy fresh fish from local fishermen and sell it in the local informal markets or peddle it door-to-door. Rice husking is done primarily by women. The production and sale of fruit is a good source of income to merchants, especially female merchants (who can earn from 30-50% on the sale of fruit from local producers). It is estimated that there are more than 15,000 women producing vegetables on approximately 400 hectares in G-B (representing 12,000 tons/yr), which represents a highly profitable and steady source of income for urban women and their families. The Mancanha women dominate the urban production and marketing vegetable sector.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	H	The narrative is highly readable, demonstrates people level impact, showcases the participatory nature of the USAID/program, and thoroughly covers not only program outcome levels, but shows surprising detail and progress at the goal and strategic objective levels (especially given the relative immaturity of the program, which began, as presently structured, only in May, 1992). The impact (and potential impact) on women and rural households is clear and compelling. The Mission is to be highly commended for a professional and unique approach to API reporting.
Indicators	H	The CGS Matrix is a highly innovative and systematic method for measuring progress toward achieving USAID/Bissau's Strategic Objective. It enables the Mission to directly link TIPS inputs and activities to desired program outcomes, objectives and goal and to truly measure <u>impact</u> over the CPSP period. The Matix serves as a conceptual and measuring tool to assist GOGB policy makers, private sector entrepreneurs, and USAID/Bissau to think about and track progress in the most important areas of the Guinea-Bissau economy. Moreover, in order to fully integrate all efforts under the TIPS program, USAID has made the master TIPS contractor responsible for the contract's primary objective: "To Increase levels of sustainable private sector economic activity (T&I) in each of the 38 cells (elements) of the CGS Matrix."

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
Data	M/H	<p>As little as 5 or 6 years ago, the Guinea-Bissau economic knowledge base was almost non-existent. Until about 3 or 4 years ago, there were almost no data or studies on the private sector.</p> <p>The USAID program has therefore incorporated a solid information (technical/analytical) base and research agenda as an integral part of planning and implementing the fundamental and comprehensive reforms envisioned under TIPS. The Mission established Program Outcome #1 to ensure that USAID, other donors, the GOGB, and the Guinea-Bissau private sector have the most comprehensive and best possible data and analyses available for planning and investing scarce resources. USAID/Bissau has not only ensured the execution of timely research/analysis, but also that all information is participatively developed and distributed as widely as possible and that it actually gets used by both the public and private sectors (USAID's partners and customers) in the planning and execution of specific program-related reforms and actions.</p>

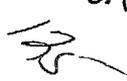
REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GUINEA-BISSAU		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	May 1992	VIABLE!

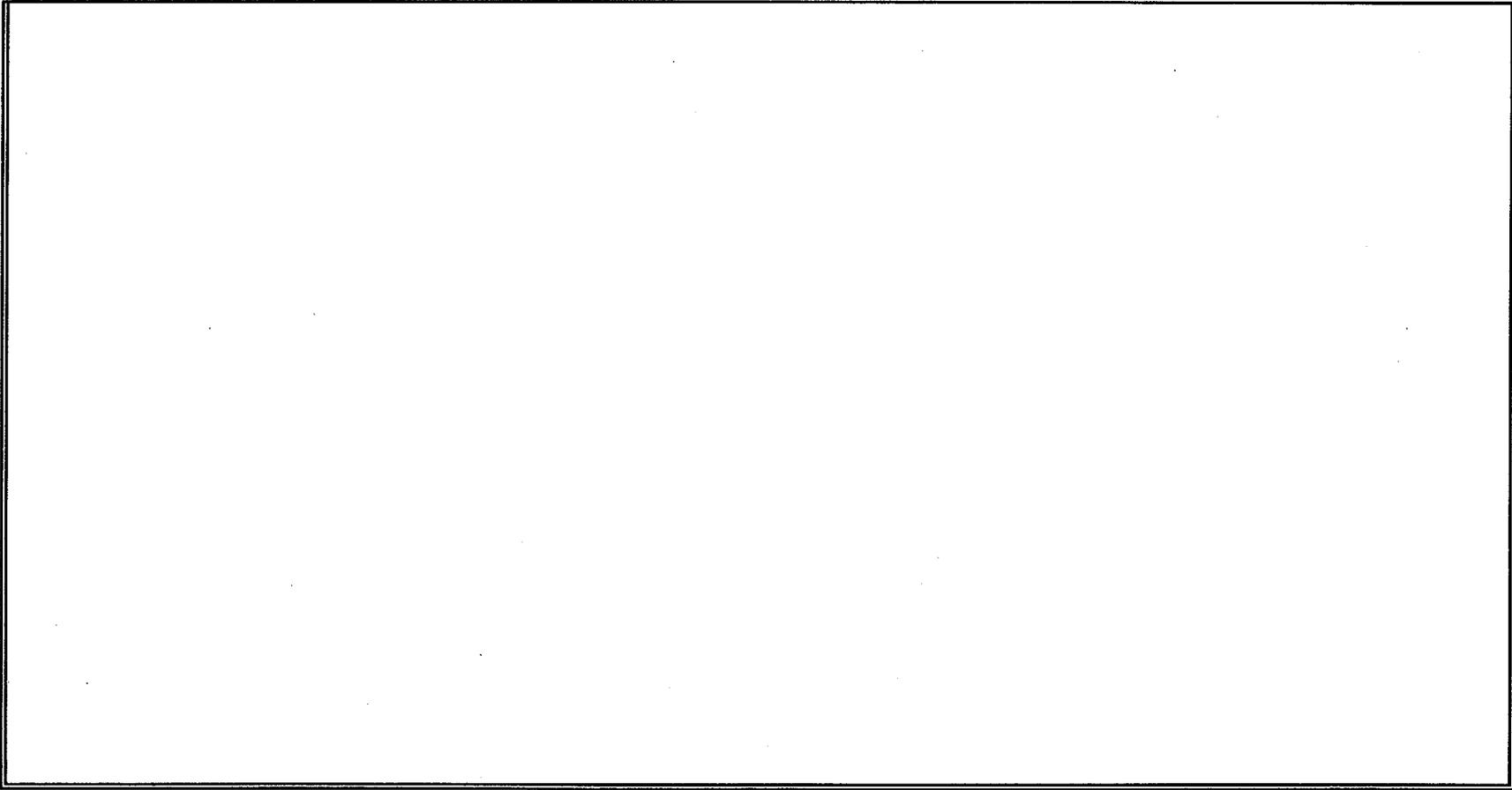
REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: BISSAU

Suggestions for the Mission



REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT



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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
I. Program Impact	Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: Promote sustainable, market-oriented economic growth.		<p>Performance Indicators: Annual % change in real GDP per capita; private sector investment as a % of GDP; and Life expectancy.</p> <p>Ghana's overall economic performance was marked by slow growth, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Annual GDP per capita growth increased by a modest 0.8% in FY 1994. The fact that foreign and local private investment in the NTE sector is increasing, even during a marginal economic year, is a promising sign for future economic growth. Life expectancy increased from 54 in 1988 to 56 years in 1993, a considerable achievement in a five year span. Goal indicators all show steady progress.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
<p>Sub-Goal 1: Increase income and employment in the non-traditional export (NTE) sector</p>		<p>Performance Indicators: Number of new jobs created in the NTE sector; % change in per capita income for workers in NTE sector.</p>
<p>Sub-Goal 2: Improve the quality of the human resource base</p>		<p>These indicators will not be measured until the 1996 NTE surveys are carried out. However, it seems safe to assume that progress has been made on both these indicators since the value of non-traditional exports has increased by more than \$35 million since 1992, and more than 1500 new exporters were exporting by 1994.</p> <p>Performance Indicators: Adult literacy rate (ADL) and population growth rate.</p> <p>The baseline has been reset to 40% from the 60% reported in the previous API so that it corresponds with levels recently reported by the World Bank and with those in earlier GOG reports. The targets have been revised accordingly. GOG surveys showed that adult literacy varied widely ranging from 2.2% for 55 years and older women in rural areas to 93.9% for men in the 25-34 age group living in Accra. Since the Mission's assistance in the education sector is focussed on primary education, and the ADL measures literacy in people 15 years and older, it is too soon to measure the impact of program assistance on this indicator.</p> <p>The population growth rate cannot be reported reliably until a new census is conducted. The decline in the fertility rate reported in 1993 indicates that the population growth rate will go down, but probably not until 2010 since the number of child-bearing women is increasing faster than the general population.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
Strategic Objective One: Increase private sector non-traditional exports	2 High	<p>Performance Indicators: Dollar value of non-traditional exports, and NTEs as a % of total exports.</p> <p>Current reports show that the value of non-traditional exports increased from \$71.7 million in 1993 to \$105 million in 1994. NTEs as a per cent of total exports rose from 7% to 8.6% over the same period. The most significant gains have been in sectors with the greatest proportion of small and women-owned businesses. In the 2 1/2 years since obligation, the Trade and Investment Program has shown impressive progress. Given the positive reforms regulating foreign exchange, investment and customs documentation that the GOG implemented in 1994, and general improvement in the enabling environment for private sector activity, there is a solid base for continued strong progress in the coming years.</p>
Strategic Objective Two: Reduce fertility	4 High	<p>Performance Indicator: Total fertility rate (TFR).</p> <p>Progress in reducing the total fertility rate has exceeded expectations. The 1993 Demographic Health Survey found that the TFR had declined from 6.4 in 1988 to 5.5, exceeding the 1996 goal of 5.7 three years ahead of time. This is a major accomplishment over a five year period, and reflects the success of USAID's family planning program.</p>

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REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
Strategic Objective Three: Improve the quality of primary education	3 Low	<p>Performance Indicator: % of children completing P6 who pass Criteria Referenced Tests (CRTs) for English and math.</p> <p>Although the 1994 CRTs have not been scored yet, last year's results showed only a modest increase in the per cent of children passing the test since 1992. There has been general progress in meeting most of the outcome indicators (i.e. training of teachers, access of children to schools, availability of textbooks). While there has been relative success in achieving program outputs, however, little impact has been shown on the Strategic Objective. The Mission is undertaking a sector assessment to review the problems and consider future efforts in primary education.</p>

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
Summary of gender impact reporting		The 1994 API includes gender-disaggregated data for activities in all Strategic Objectives, including private sector NTE businesses, feeder road activities, family planning preferences, and primary school attendance. While it is too early to measure impact in this API on other than an anecdotal basis, the reporting system established is well placed to measure gender indicators at project completions.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
II. Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	High	The API followed the guidance provided and was submitted on time; the narratives fully amplified on the data requested at all goal, sub-goal and strategic objective levels.
Indicators	High	Indicators that were changed to accommodate changes in GOG procedures or more appropriate methodology were described. Performance indicators for all goal, sub-goal and SOs were covered. Where the measurement of an indicator was scheduled for a later year, the API included appropriate outcome data that indicated the progress or status of the particular objective, etc.
Data	High	The Mission's API shows which years the various indicators will be measured and the assessment is consistent with that schedule.

REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: GHANA		
III. Status of Mgt. Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
Country Program Strategic Plan	June, 1992	Mission progress and achievements are consistent with the contract expressed in the 1992 CPSP. Since this strategy covers the period ending in FY 1996, USAID plans to begin preparations for developing a new country strategy later in the year. As part of the process for developing a new strategy, the mission will consider each strategic objective in light of the impact achieved.

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