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RESULTS REVIEW

FY 1995

MALAWI

USAID



March 1996

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

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ACRONYMS

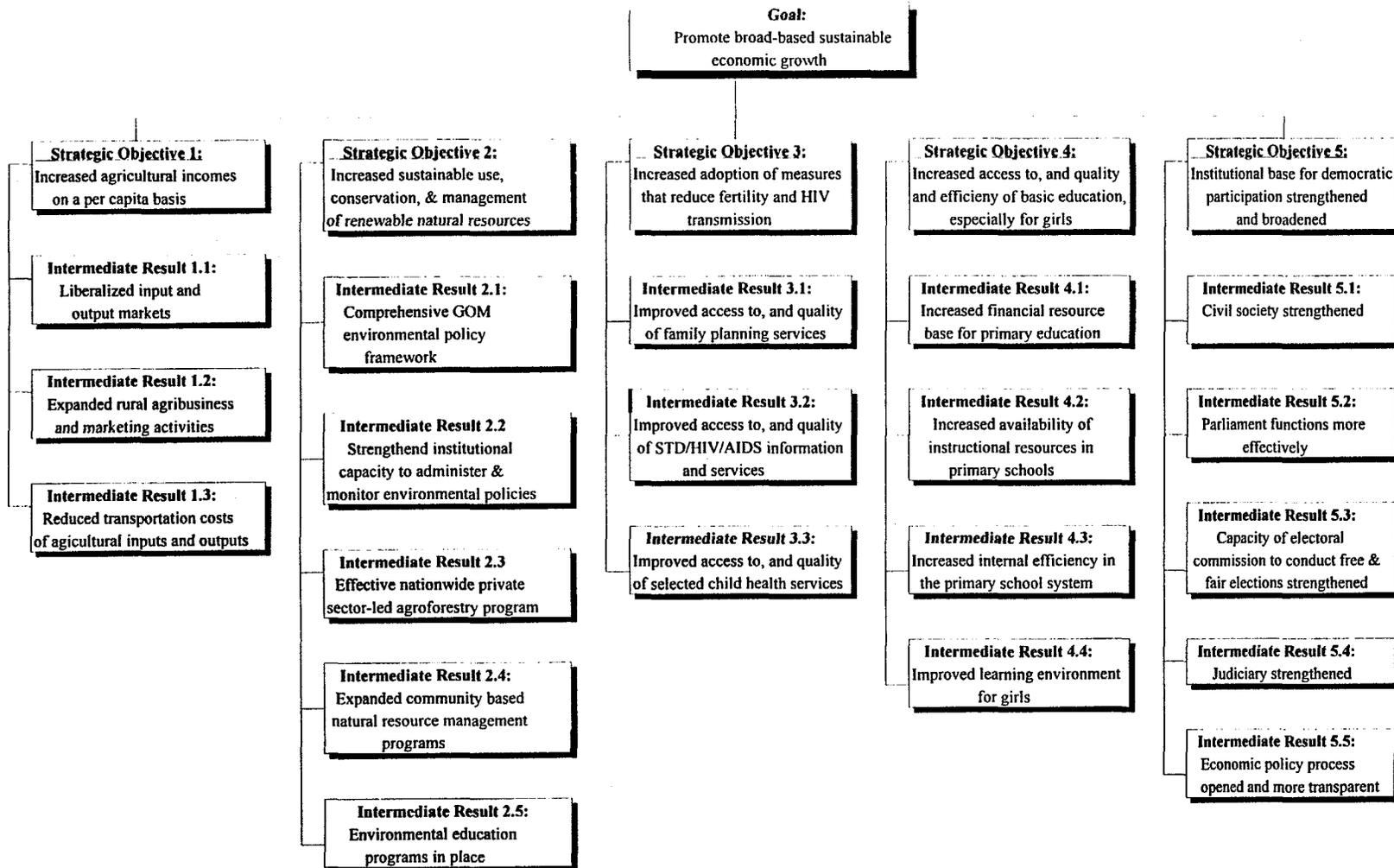
ACDI	-	Agricultural Cooperative Development International
ADDs	-	Agricultural Development Divisions
ADMARC	-	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AFORD	-	Alliance for Democracy
AHL	-	Auction Holdings Limited
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	AIDS Control and Prevention
AIMI	-	Africa Integrated Malaria Initiative
CARER	-	Center for advice Research and Educational Resources
CBD	-	Community Based Distribution
CHAM	-	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CYP	-	Couple Years Protection
D/G	-	Democracy and Governance
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DREOs	-	Deputy Regional Education Officers
FINCA	-	Foundation for International Community Assistance
FP	-	Family Planning
FPLM	-	Family Planning Logistics Management
FY	-	Financial Year
GAC	-	Gender Appropriate Curriculum
GABLE	-	Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education
GOM	-	Government of Malawi
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIID	-	Harvard Institute for International Development
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIS	-	Health Information System
HOPE	-	Health Opportunities for People Everywhere
HYVs	-	High Yielding Varieties
IB	-	Intermediate Buyer
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral System
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
JHU	-	Johns Hopkins University
KAP	-	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices
KCH	-	Kamuzu Central Hospital
KG	-	Kilograms
MICS	-	Multi-indicator Cost of Survey
MIS	-	Management Information System
MKAPH	-	Malawi Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices in Health
MEP&D	-	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development
MOALD	-	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Production
MOHP	-	Ministry of Health & Population
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance

MOREA	-	Ministry of Research & Environmental Affairs
MK	-	Malawi Kwacha
MT	-	Metric tons
MTEF	-	Medium-term Expenditure Framework
NACP	-	National AIDS Control Program
NATURE	-	Natural Resource Management Program
NCWID	-	National Commission for Women in Development
NFWCM	-	National Family Welfare Council of Malawi
NGOs	-	Non-governmental Organizations
ODA	-	Overseas Development Administration
ORS/T	-	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
PEAs	-	Primary Education Advisers
PIF	-	Policy and investment Framework
PPRS	-	Primary Pupil Registration Survey
PSI	-	Population Service International
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
QECH	-	Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital
RBM	-	Reserve Bank of Malawi
SACA	-	Smallholder Agricultural Credit Administration
SCF(US)	-	Save Children's Fund (US)
SFFRFM	-	Smallholder Farmers Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi
SGR	-	Strategic Grain Reserve
SMC	-	Social Mobilization Campaign
SOMARC	-	Social Marketing
S-P	-	Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine
STAFH	-	Support to AIDS and Family Health
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TCC	-	Tobacco Control Commission
T/HA	-	Tons per hectare
TFD	-	Theater for Development
TTCs	-	Teacher Training Colleges
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
UDF	-	United Democratic Front
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Childrens Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development

INDICATOR NUMBERING

0.X implies goal level indicator
X.0X implies strategic objective indicator
Others are intermediate result indicators.

**USAID/MALAWI STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TREE
1995-2000**



SECTION I

FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Overview

USAID's strategy for helping Malawi achieve the *goal of broad-based sustainable economic growth* concentrates on raising agricultural incomes, improving environmental and natural resource management, reducing population growth, improving primary education, and building democratic institutions. The country's worsening macroeconomic conditions, low educational and health levels are the primary factors that affected USAID's program in Malawi and the mission's ability to achieve its objectives.

On the macroeconomic front, after a shaky start, the cash budgeting system introduced in October 1994 effectively contained government expenditures in line with targets throughout 1995, but slowed down the implementation of most donor-funded programs, including USAID programs. The persistent high inflation rate; due to excess money supply, excessive government expenditures, depreciation of the Malawian kwacha, and recurring droughts; resulted in severe economic hardship as real incomes' decreased further for the majority of poor Malawians. In response to the situation, a comprehensive assault on poverty began in 1995 with significant government, private sector, and donor support. The government's emphasis on poverty alleviation gives hope to the rural poor and has ignited a new sense of purpose throughout many previously disadvantaged groups.

In the health sector, the potential gains of child survival programs were negated by rising deaths from AIDS, especially among infants. A recent study has shown that by the end of the century, the infant mortality rate (IMR) with AIDS will decline only slightly from 134 in 1992 to 126. Without the presence of AIDS, IMR is projected at 113, about 26% lower than under AIDS scenario. In addition, the Government's intent to expand quality health services was impeded by a centralized Ministry in dire need of a unifying vision and new management structure. While there has been improvement in access to primary education, during 1995 schools remain overcrowded, teachers are poorly trained, and teaching materials are inadequate.

Although Malawi experienced relatively good rains in 1995 compared to severe droughts in the past, there continues to be a portion of the population that is chronically food deficit. As a result, the Government of Malawi (GOM) maintained its plea to donors for a relatively small relief program. However, ongoing assessments of the food situation, while acknowledging the existence of food deficit areas, indicates that the country has enough stocks to take it through to the next harvesting season.

Despite these challenges, much progress has been achieved by the USAID program. Mission's support to market liberalization has significantly reduced the input monopoly and output monopsony control of the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) parastatal marketing board the Agricultural Development and Marketing Board (ADMARC), and has been the key to expanding the involvement of smallholders in competitive markets for their cash crops. As a result, real per capita incomes for smallholders, particularly tobacco, maize and cassava producers and small private maize traders, have been increasing in spite of fluctuations due to the vagaries of drought. In addition, the successful multiplication and distribution of improved root crops has assisted in diversifying the country's staple food production patterns, which has in the past heavily relied on maize production.

Access, persistence and completion of primary education has historically been a serious problem,

especially for girls. With USAID assistance since 1992, and the introduction of free primary education in 1994, the net enrollment of girls in primary increased from 55.9% in 1992 to slightly over 95% in 1995. Malawians at the community level as well in government have taken complete ownership over the implementation of gender policies that have had substantial impact on women and girls, including a new gender appropriate curriculum.

The health sector continued to represent major challenges for the new government. No major changes were made in the health status of Malawians during the past year. While total fertility rate was reduced to 6.7 in 1992 (from 7.6 in 1987), and is expected to go down even further to 5.2 by the year 2000, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is expected to decline only slightly over the period due to the tremendous impact of AIDS. There is concerted effort between donors to ensure a strong government and private sector involvement in AIDS prevention and palliative care to mitigate AIDS' impact on vulnerable populations.

Macroeconomic Developments

Following the deterioration in the fiscal situation reported in FY 94, the government introduced and preserved stringent fiscal and monetary controls over the past year. The cash budgeting system effectively contained government expenditures in line with targeted real reductions. By end-December 1995, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) indicated that the government overdraft stood at zero, indicating that the fiscal hemorrhaging witnessed in 1994 had come to an end. External reserves also increased considerably, to about 3.5 months of import cover, thereby restoring confidence in the local currency. These improvements led to a stabilization in the value of the Malawi kwacha over 1995, at MK15 to the dollar.

Despite progress in controlling the fiscal situation, control over Malawi's inflation rate eluded the government economic management team as well as the multilateral institutions who provide macroeconomic management advice. The causes of inflation have remained a matter of debate. The IMF contends that the acceleration in inflation in the later part of 1995 was a direct result of increased maize prices. The mission believes that inflation in Malawi continues to be driven by excessive government borrowing (at discounted interest rates as high as 45%) on the open domestic money market using treasury bills complemented by an increase in short-term international borrowing. Given the substantial progress of the government in reducing public expenditures and increasing revenues, the failure of inflation to respond is both surprising and disappointing. According to official government statistics, the average annualized inflation rate for 1995 is now estimated at 83.3%, from 34.6% in 1994. However, acceleration in monthly inflation showed a declining trend in the second half of 1995 -- reflecting improvements in the government's effort in managing the overall financial position and giving some hope that continued and increased austerity will soon be rewarded by an accelerated decrease in inflation.

The government maintained its progress with structural reform of the economy despite macroeconomic instability last year. It initiated programs to rationalize trade and tax policies, reform the civil service, and accelerate the privatization of parastatals. The government reduced its temporary and non-established civil service by some 20,000 staff. More staff cuts are expected this year as a result of the 1995 civil service census. The government has also embarked on a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) as a tool for setting "pro-poor" development priorities. In light of government's good performance in undertaking vigorous stabilization and adjustment measures, donors met Malawi's 1996 external financing requirements (US\$322 million) at the December 1995 seventh Consultative Group meeting in Bournemouth, England.

On October 18, 1995 the IMF and the Government of Malawi (GOM) successfully concluded negotiations for an ESAF worth \$70 million for the period 1995-98. Targets were set for a reduction in the budget deficit as a % of gross domestic product (GDP) and in the rate of consumer price inflation as well as for positive real growth rates and increases in balance of payments levels and increases in foreign reserves. To attain the targets, a set of policies were agreed upon, including the restructuring and further reduction in size of the civil service, further improvements in government spending controls, maximization of government revenue, a speeding up and widening of the privatization process and schemes to help improve living standards as detailed in the government's policy framework for the Poverty Alleviation Program.

Regarding monetary developments, the Reserve Bank of Malawi continued to exercise its complete independence in running monetary matters. In January 1996, operations of two forex bureaus were canceled due to non-compliance with the established rules and regulations. Two new commercial banks, the First Merchant Bank and Finance Bank, entered the banking system as a means of broadening and deepening the financial sector. Supervision of the banking system has notably improved as the RBM has flexed its muscles in one celebrated case of preferential lending. In addition, early this year, the bank suspended the issuance of new treasury bills to reduce the government's outstanding debt to the domestic financing system.

Women in Development

Although women make up 52% of Malawi's population, they are disadvantaged compared to men in every social, economic, and political sphere. Female literacy stands at 35% while male literacy is almost double at 60% (15-45 age bracket); female headed households represent approximately 30% of the population but are disproportionately represented in the bottom quartile of the income group; women make up less than 5% of administrative and managerial cadres while men make up more than 95%; and female political representation stands at less than 2% in the cabinet, 6% in Parliament, and 5% in local councils. Even this aspect of Malawi's socio-economic fabric is changing as women leaders come together to identify the need for change and, then, make it happen.

In areas of direct relevance to the USAID program, we have seen that the number of girls enrolling in standard 1 has exceeded the number of boys for the last four years and the overall percentage of girls in primary school has risen steadily from 45% to 48% between 1992/93 and 1993/94. Woman's participation in the smallholder burley program increased from 13% to 34% between 1993 and 1996 with a corresponding income increase in gross income of \$10 million. Women's influence in securing equal representation in Parliament's senate ensures elected seats for women in the 1999 election and a directory of Professional Women in Malawi to be presented to the President will assist in an increase in the number of woman nominated for public appointments. Women's legal status is also being improved by a non-partisan woman's caucus in Parliament which is working in conjunction with the National Commission on Women in Development to identify and overturn those laws which discriminate against women. Recognizing that the exclusion of women is an obstacle to Malawi's overall development, the GOM, NGOs, woman's groups, and the donor community are working diligently and collaboratively to raise women's status to a more balanced level with men's.

SECTION II

PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1: Increased agricultural incomes on a per capita basis

Summary and Data Analysis

Achieving broad-based sustainable economic growth in Malawi depends on increasing rural agricultural incomes. Rural income growth is restricted first and foremost by the prices farmers receive for their crops. In the recent past, the GOM controlled both input and output prices, and maintained policies which inhibited the development of competitive markets while keeping a lid on farm gate prices. High transportation costs for imported inputs, such as fertilizers, and exports also constrain agricultural productivity and rural income growth.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Malawian economy. It employs 85% of the economically active population, accounts for 38% of GDP, involves 91% of the labor force (80% in the smallholder and 11% in the estate sector) and produces over 90% of Malawi's foreign exchange earnings. The elimination of policies and practices which discriminate against smallholders, and expanded market access resulting from eliminating parastatal monopolies are significant first steps to increasing rural incomes and ensuring national and household food security. Increased rural incomes will also improve access to education and health services and increase investment in other rural income-generating activities.

The mission's primary focus is on increasing per capita rural incomes as the foundation for broad-based sustainable economic growth. This is being achieved through activities aimed at: (1) liberalizing agricultural input and output markets; (2) expanding rural agribusiness and marketing activities; and (3) reducing the transportation costs of agricultural inputs and outputs.

Real per capita incomes for smallholder tobacco producers (*Ind. 1.01*) have been increasing in spite of fluctuations due to the vagaries of production (drought) and prices typical of agricultural commodities worldwide, and macroeconomic adjustment. The total allocation of burley production quota to smallholder farmers increased from an initial amount of 3.0 million kgs in 1990/92 to 8.5 million kgs in 1993/94 and 15.0 million in 1994/95, with a total of 2,476 smallholder burley clubs comprising 56,805 members registered. The small but growing percentage (3%) of smallholder farm families producing tobacco represents the most visible, but by no means the only, expansion in smallholder crop production alternatives. The share of smallholder cultivated area planted to non-maize crops (cotton, cassava and millet) has increased steadily from 19.0% in 1990/91 to 32.0% in 1994/95. This healthy trend toward crop diversification is expected to continue in the future. It, too, has resulted in increased incomes for smallholder producers. (*Ind. 1.02*).

USAID has also actively supported a program to multiply and distribute improved cassava and sweet potato planting material to smallholder farmers. This highly successful effort has increased the availability of improved varieties, with significant increases in both overall production and yields of these low-input, drought resistant food security crops. The proportion of smallholder cultivated area devoted to root crops in relation to the major staple of maize (*Ind. 1.03*) has doubled in the past ten years with most of that change occurring since 1992. Further changes in staple food cropping patterns are expected in the medium-term as farmers continue to diversify food production and as returns to production for these low-input crops increase.

The two other major donors in the agricultural sector are the World Bank and European Community (EC). The World Bank is funding agricultural research, extension services, rural credit assistance, and rail transportation commodity assistance. The EC also provides assistance aimed at improving household food security through expanded use of fertilizers, agroforestry and other land husbandry techniques. USAID maintains close communication with the donors to coordinate efforts in support of increased rural incomes through agricultural policy reform and market liberalization, and to facilitate the delivery of agricultural credit to smallholder clubs. With the EC USAID works specifically in areas of seed and fertilizer policy and food security strategy development.

Intermediate Result 1.1: Liberalized input and output markets

Between 1985 and the early 1990s food crop production in Malawi showed a slightly increasing upward trend, largely as a result of an expansion in cropped area. In spite of these increases, food crop production did not keep pace with population growth, leading to a decline in food crop production per capita. The GOM's agricultural strategy during this period promoted smallholder cultivation of hybrid maize, financed by an expansion in smallholder credit use to ensure national food security. The overemphasis of this strategy on maize production has made Malawi particularly vulnerable to the erratic rainfall patterns experienced in the 1990's and changing world prices for high-technology farm inputs. As a result Malawi's gross national food crop production only reached surplus levels in two years during the past ten years, with both household and national food security severely compromised by recurrent food shortages.

Malawi's national maize production is particularly dependent upon the use of high yielding varieties (HYVs) of maize and fertilizer. However, smallholder farmer use of these inputs remains severely constrained by the collapse of the Smallholder Agricultural Credit Administration (SACA) credit program after the massive loan default experienced in 1992/93. The collapse of the SACA credit program and drought conditions were major contributing factors to the reduced 1994 maize crop. High prices of imported inputs because of subsidy reduction and devaluation continued to constrain smallholder uptake of hybrid maize seed and fertilizer for the 1994/95 cropping season. However, by the 1995/96 cropping season, increased commodity prices achieved in 1995 combined with greater availability of inputs on rural markets saw a significant increase in credit, seed and fertilizer uptake.

USAID's support for market liberalization has significantly reduced the input monopoly and output monopsony control of the GOM parastatal marketing board (ADMARC), and is the key to expanding a smallholder access to competitive markets for both their cash and food crops. The national share of burley tobacco produced by smallholder farmers continues to increase (*Ind.1.1.1*) as do the shares of fertilizer and HYV maize seed being sold through private channels (*Inds. 1.1.2 & 3*). USAID support was also instrumental in the elimination of all fiscal seed and fertilizer subsidies and the creation of a level playing field for all players in the input supply business. The bulk of fertilizer marketed throughout Malawi is now sold by a number of private companies and individuals. Companies and individuals can also purchase non-buffer stock fertilizer, at a discount, from government (Smallholder Farmers Fertilizer Revolving Fund - SFFRFM) in addition to importing for direct sale. For example, Norsk-Hydro has sold 27,120 metric tons of fertilizer nation-wide through their depots directly to farmers (67%) and to ADMARC (33%).

In 1993/94, USAID was influential in introducing another marketing channel for smallholder tobacco, the Intermediate Buyer Program (IB). A total of 57 IB licences were purchased by estates in 1993/94 to buy and sell burley tobacco, and in 1994/95 a total of 1,148 licences have been purchased to buy and sell burley, dark-fired and sun-air cured tobacco. The advantage of the IB program is that farmers can legally sell their tobacco at the farm gate to the highest bidder. In addition to the IB scheme, smallholder producers of dark-fired and sun-air tobacco were also granted direct access to the auction floor in 1994/95. These two types of tobacco were under the monopsony control of ADMARC prior to this season, and removal of this monopsony alone resulted in an increase in prices paid to producers over the previous year by 34%.

Another significant reform undertaken in Malawi in 1994/95 was the complete liberalization of trading in all agricultural commodities other than maize, and a partial, but dramatic liberalization of the domestic maize market through the introduction of a price band. These reforms have provided private traders with the enabling environment to further build a dynamic rural market economy to replace the one historically controlled and dominated by the state. A recent informal survey undertaken in five of the eight Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs) by USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development found a total of 97 traders, both formal and informal, buying maize, cotton, tobacco, rice, ordinary beans, soya beans, cow peas, pigeon peas, sunflower, sorghum, groundnuts, sugarcane, and cassava; as selling fertilizer, seed, inputs for baling tobacco, and pesticides. The introduction in early 1995 of the maize price band has also had a dramatic positive increase on producer prices and reduced the price differential gained by smuggling.

Intermediate Result 1.2: Expanded rural agribusiness and marketing activities

The liberalization of input and output markets has provided major incentives for the expansion of rural agribusiness and marketing activities. Thus, the IB scheme, private trade in produce as well as farm inputs, and the liberalized fertilizer and maize seed trade mentioned in *Intermediate Result 1.1* above, apply here as well. For example, last season ADMARC faced stiff competition from private traders bidding for available supplies of cotton and tobacco. Maize seed is now being sold in rural grocery stores and gasoline stations throughout the country at competitive prices. A number of depots have been opened in rural areas selling fertilizer for Norsk Hydro, Chilanga Limited and Farm Wise, and other individuals and small companies are selling fertilizer bought at wholesale discount from SFFRFM in rural areas.

In 1994/95 the sale of maize to the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) was opened to private traders through a competitive tendering process. Although none of the private offers received won, the system has been put in place for the 1995/96 marketing season and is jointly subscribed by all relevant donors and Government.

With the expansion of the smallholder burley scheme, more clubs/agribusinesses are being formed throughout the rural areas (*Ind. 1.2.2*). Efforts are also being made to support the formation of more all-female agribusiness entities (*Ind. 1.2.3*). Women's participation in the smallholder burley program has increased as follows: 13 percent in 1992/93; 15 percent in 1993/94; 29 percent in 1994/95 to 34 percent in 1995/96. In absolute terms, female farmers registered rose from 3,663 in 1992/93 to 31,663 in 1995/96; just less than a ten-fold increase. At the same time, male farmers registered rose from 25,284 in 1992/93 to 60,576 in 1995/96; just above two-fold increase.

Intermediate Result 1.3: Reduced transportation costs of agricultural inputs & outputs

Until 1981, virtually all imports and exports were carried by rail through Mozambique utilizing the ports of Beira and Nacala. The civil war in Mozambique closed these traditional routes for over a decade. Most overseas traffic was diverted by road to the port of Durban, thus increasing transport distances by two to three hundred percent and causing Malawi to have one of the highest transport costs in the world. This dependence on longer, more expensive routes has cost the Malawian economy \$40-50 million per year with transportation costs running as high as 41% of the total landed costs of imports and exports. A significant reduction in transportation costs for both imports and exports is essential to lowering input costs and increasing export incomes, thereby increasing the incomes of Malawi's farmers. The restructuring of Malawi Railways and the implementation of the new National Transport Policy Framework which encourages domestic and regional competition on a "level playing field" are crucial to reducing the transport cost burden.

During the past year Malawi Railways has taken bold steps which have included: liquidating the old company and its redundant assets; cutting its loss-making passenger service; and structuring a new railroad through a major retrenchment. Preparations for privatization are well advanced. Meanwhile

rail haulage is saving substantial amounts in transport costs for inputs and export products as competition between rail and road increases. International traffic is 3% over forecasts for the first six months of the new railway company's operations, and preliminary financial results show positive cash flow results. Considerable work remains, however, to recapture traffic and to make operations both efficient and profitable.

Expected Progress in FY 97 and FY 98

Repeated droughts between 1991 and 1995 have exposed the risk of depending upon one crop to ensure food security. In the next two years, mission expects to encourage crop diversification and improve per capita gross food production through further liberalization of input markets and output markets. By FY 97 we expect to see and measure an increase in smallholder incomes from major food crops (maize, cassava, and sweet potatoes) and other, non-tobacco crops (e.g., cotton, tea, and sugar). Mission will closely follow shifting productions patterns in favor of drought resistance staple foods. We also expect to see further liberalization in maize pricing and policy and a complete elimination of quotas. The further reduction of state interference in the rural sector will be achieved as parastatals, treasury funds, and government assets are privatized, restructured, or abolished.

can disaggregate by gender?

went down from 2003
no comment in RZ
put so much time in getting historic data removed - why not making change -

Table 1: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database - SO1 Indicators

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual						Projected		
						1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
0.2	Gross foodcrop production per capita	KCals	N	85	2,062	1,706	1,978	831	2,367	1,115	1,668	1,800	1,800	1,800
1.01	Real per capita incomes for smallholder tobacco producers	\$	Y	91	153.0		153.0	263.0	244.0	171.0	191.0	255.0	255.0	255.0
1.03	Share of smallholder cultivated area planted to non-maize crops	Percent	N	85	27.1	19.0	22.4	20.0	24.2	27.4	32.0	34.0	36.0	38.0
1.04	Ratio of smallholder root crop area to smallholder maize area	Ratio	N	90	6.8	6.8	8.6	6.1	8.4	9.7	12.7	14.0	15.0	16.0
1.1.1	Share of burley tobacco produced by smallholders	Percent	N	92	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	5.3	4.6	10.0	12.0	15.0
1.1.2	Volume of smallholder burley marketed directly to auction floor	mil. kgs	N	92	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	3.8	4.7	10.0	12.0	15.0
1.1.3	Share of HYV maize seed sold through private channels	Percent	N	85	11.8	17.5	10.8	10.1	25.6	42.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	65.0
1.1.4	Share of fertilizer sold through private channels	Percent	N	85	42.1	33.0	6.0	27.7	28.1	40.0	47.0	50.0	55.0	65.0
1.1.5	Percent of female smallholders directly marketing on the auction floor.	Percent	Y		0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.1.6	Percent of female smallholders registered in the burley tobacco program			93					12.7	15.0	29.0	34.0	38.0	40.0
1.2.1	Number of private marketing entities buying from and selling to SGR.	Number	N	90		mechanism for monitoring is in place but the process has not yet started								
1.2.2	Number of farmer-owned agribusinesses and cooperatives.	Number	N	90					1,095	1,228	2,476	4,500	4,800	5,000
1.2.3	Number of all-female agribusinesses and cooperatives.	Number	Y	90							169	400	450	500
1.3.1	CIF margins on imports	Percent	N	90	40.0	40.0		39.3	38.6	40.0	39.4			35.0
1.3.2	Volume of exports transported by rail	'000 tons	N	90	12.0	12.0	130	12.0	21.0	35.0	50.0	52.0	68.0	68.0
1.3.3	Volume of imports transported by rail	'000 tons	N	90	24.0	24.0	25.0	71.0	79.0	78.0	127.0	188.0	232.0	232.0

Strategic Objective 2: Increased sustainable use, conservation, & management of renewable natural resources

Summary and Data Analysis

The indicators for this new strategic objective are still being refined, and as yet no data gathering has taken place. However, the mission is committed to having operational performance monitoring systems in place for the strategic objective by the end of FY 96.

Narrative

Soil erosion and deforestation have reached alarming proportions in Malawi. As a result, smallholders are increasingly facing chronic shortages of wood for fuel and shelter. In addition, the loss of biodiversity and wildlife resources is reducing the potential for greater tourism. Diminishing surface and ground water supplies are causing intermittent water and power shortages. Concomitant siltation and contamination of streams, rivers, dams, and lakes have far reaching effects, not the least of which is increased danger of flooding. Similarly, land security issues are negatively affecting farmers' willingness to invest scarce resources toward improving land management practices.

The Mission's primary vehicle for achieving SO2 is a comprehensive Natural Resources Management and Environmental Support Program (NATURE). The program encompasses a far reaching set of activities and builds on USAID's highly successful involvement in agroforestry and environmental monitoring. NATURE will result in on the establishment of a unifying, comprehensive policy and legislative framework governing natural resources management; strengthened capacity of the public and private institutions responsible for managing natural resources and the environment; implementation of results-driven environmental programs at the community level; and achievement of sustainable financing for private environmental initiatives. NATURE activities were initiated in FY 96 with the GOM's satisfactory completion of initial program conditions. It is too early to assess progress and results.

While predating USAID's reengineered systems, the NATURE design explicitly embodies an emphasis on 'managing for results'. In this regard, an expatriate specialist is currently at work with a local expert to facilitate the introduction of a performance-based budgeting system (PBBS) to improve implementation of natural resource management programs. This effort, involving the development of PBBS guidelines, will be followed by intense work with government, NGOs and donors to arrive at realistic expectations of field performance for several line-ministry department programs. "Results frameworks" will be the outcome of these exercises. Additional assistance will provide technical support in designing and undertaking customer service plans and in facilitating requirements for results review and resource requests (R4 requirements).

During the short period of NATURE much as been accomplished toward building a foundation for producing field-level results. These accomplishments relate to essential planning and funding tools, preliminary government planning activities and the initiation of new activities in environmental monitoring and land tenure reform.

Expected Progress in FY 97 and FY 98

Mission activities over the next two years will establish a unifying, comprehensive policy and legislative framework governing natural resource management; initiate results-driven and field-based natural resource management programs; expand existing pilot activities in environmental monitoring and agroforestry; start up an environmental education initiative; and complete a study to improve management of public lands.

Table 2: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database - SO2 Indicators

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Type	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual	Projected		
								1996	1997	1998
2.01	Area of indigenous woodland under community-based management	1000 ha.	QUAN	N	96		Indicators to be further refined			
2.02	Cultivated land under improved conservation practices.	1000 ha.	QUAN	N	96					
2.1.1	Adoption of key legislation defining property rights relating to NRM	Yes/No	DISC	N	96					
2.2.1	Rationalization of budgetary resources to implement NR activities...	Percent	QUAL	N	96					
2.2.2	Development and implementation of an institutional plan for MOREA	Yes/No	DISC	N	96					
2.3.1	Proportion of tobacco estate land in managed woodlots	Percent	QUAN	N	96					
2.4.1	Area managed under community-based protected areas program.	Hectares	QUAN	N	96					
2.4.2	No. of communities participating in, and receiving income from NRM programs	Number	QUAN	Y	96					
2.5.1	Natural resource conservation incorporated into primary school curriculum	Yes/No	DISC	N	96					
2.5.2	Natural resource conservation techniques incorporated into extension programs	Yes/No	DISC	N	96					

Strategic Objective 3: Increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility and risk of HIV transmission, while promoting child health practices

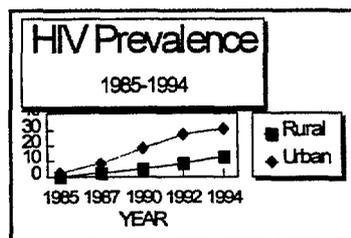
Summary and Data Analysis

No major changes in the health status of Malawians were recorded during the past year. A national survey undertaken in 1995 Multi-indicator Cost of Survey (MICS) revealed a disturbing increase in severe stunting of urban children. Among rural children, moderate malnutrition remains a chronic (steady 1992-1995) and widespread problem which works to undermine child survival. Deaths from AIDS are mounting among all age groups, particularly among infants and those 20-39 years of age. However, surveillance data from urban and rural sites (1994) suggest that the spread of HIV may be reaching its peak. If so, this would mean that AIDS-related mortality would peak some four to eight years later. The president's cabinet of ministers approved a new health policy framework which calls for major changes in focus and management of health sector activities. In addition, a successful malaria policy resulted in thousands of averted deaths. These gains should continue as malaria prevention and improved access to anti-malarial drugs improves in the coming year.

The annual rate of increase in the population dropped from 3.2% (1987 Malawi census) to an estimated level of 2.6% per annum¹ (1992 Malawi Demographic Health Survey [MDHS]). For the same period, the total fertility rate (TFR) went from 7.6 down to 6.7 (*Indicator 0.5*). The next national estimate of these indicators will come from the 96 Malawi Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices in Health (MKAPH) Survey, with results expected in January, 1997. National user statistics are incomplete and incomparable from year to year, but, a review of client acceptance from various sources, and analysis of data (couple years of protection) on contraceptives imported during the years 1992 to 1995 suggest that Malawi is on course to achieve its national objective of a TFR of 5.0 by 2002. The mission has projected a TFR of 5.2 by the end of year 2000.

Analysis of results from monitoring at two urban sites indicates that HIV prevalence increased rapidly between its onset in the early 1980s until 1993. Since then, HIV prevalence among urban women appears to have peaked at around 32% in Blantyre and around 22% in Lilongwe (*Ind. 0.6*). It should be noted that these two cities account for some 60% of the population classified as urban, but, that Malawi's total population is still predominantly rural (85%).

For rural areas, eight rural (and 2 peri-urban) sites have been surveyed for HIV sero-prevalence since 1992. HIV prevalence in rural areas increased substantially from 7.6% in 1992 to 12.3% a year later, but only nominally from 1993 to 1994 (12.7%). Prevalence by test site ranged from a low of 3.0% to a high of 28%. The lower prevalence rates found in 1994 suggest that the rate of HIV transmission has decreased considerably and may indicate a slowing down of HIV transmission in Malawi, presumably due to effective public health measures and changing behaviors. Results from the 1995 HIV prevalence study are needed to confirm or challenge this interpretation. These results are expected in April, 1996.

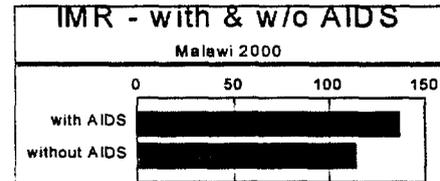


The 92MDHS provides the most recent and widely used measure of infant and child mortality in Malawi. At that time, the IMR was estimated via direct methods to be 134/1000, the under-five

From analysis of the last 12 months of fertility data in 92MDHS Survey, personal communication from Dr. G. Bicego, Sr. Demographer, Macro International, Inc., 2/21/96.

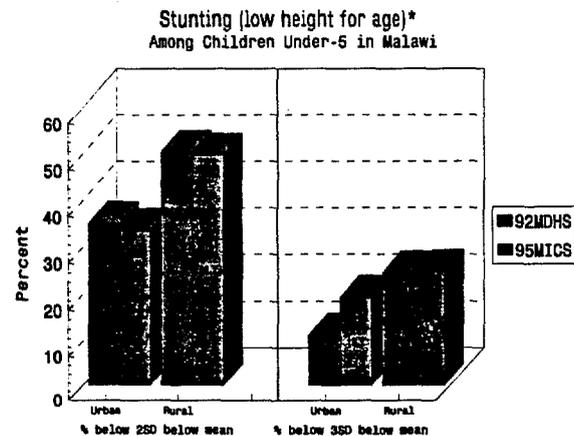
mortality rate at 234/1000 (*Ind. 0.7*). Estimating of future trends in IMR is always difficult since many socio-economic as well as health factors are involved. But, the impact of AIDS makes it even more speculative. Studies conducted by the UN, World Bank, the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) have attempted to project the impact of AIDS-related mortality on populations in southern Africa. These studies suggest that infants and under-five mortality will increase despite gains *that would have otherwise been achieved*. That is, improvements in health care, vaccination, food security, and mother's literacy, etc., will result in fewer infant (and child) deaths, but, these gains will not be sufficient to fully compensate for the tremendous impact of AIDS.

Without AIDS, the 1994 BUCEN study projected an IMR of 113 (per 1,000 live births) in 2000. With AIDS, however, the IMR is projected to be 126, or about 12% higher. This analysis suggests that by the end of the century infant mortality will decline only slightly from the (134) level recorded in 1992. Other studies show an IMR increasing until 2005 or later. Table 3 (at end of this section) reflects the BUCEN's projections that IMR will increase from 1992 - 1996 and decline slightly by the year 2000. Increases in female literacy, improvements in under-five nutrition, health, rural incomes and other socio-economic factors will be positive compensating factors. These projections will be revised as more scientifically rigorous and nationally representative results come in from the 1997 Census of Malawi or other sources.



Despite the variety of assumptions and study methodologies employed, a clear majority of expert opinion concludes that IMR will increase for some period between 1995 - 2002, due to AIDS-related deaths, despite anticipated gains from improved services. Thus, for the coming years of peak AIDS impact on the population, determining the impact of child survival programs becomes a question of how much higher would the IMR have gone if child survival/health/AIDS investments had not been made.

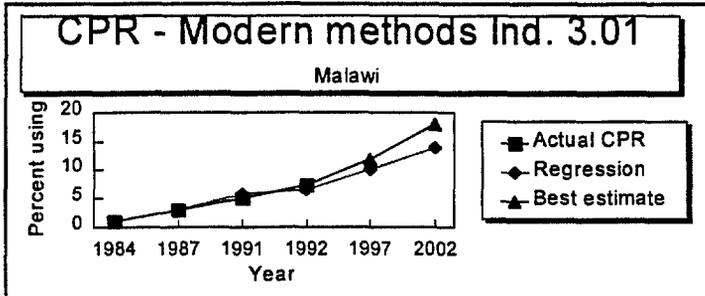
Between 1992 (92MDHS) and 1995 (95MICS) moderate stunting (below two standard deviations below mean height for age) for both rural and urban children under five remained constant at about one-half and one-third, respectively (see table), these rates which are among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. Severe stunting (below three standard deviations below mean height for age) showed a similar trend for rural children, however, for urban children there was a disturbing increase from 11.1% in 1992 to 19.1% three years later. This suggests an increase in the proportion of urban dwellers most at-risk, a trend which should be watched over the next few years.



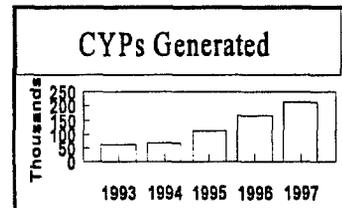
Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved access to, and quality of family planning services

data sources?

Indicator 3.01. From a negligible Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for modern methods of around one percent in 1984, the CPR has been moving steadily upward -- to 5.1% in 1991 and 7.4% in 1992 (*Ind. 3.01*). A review of 1995 service statistics provides an estimated CPR of 8.6% (NFWCM, unpublished paper, Feb, 1996). In mid-1996 the best estimate of CPR for modern methods is on the order of 8 - 10%, as shown graphically at left. These estimates will, of course, be tested when the MKAPH Survey results become available in early 1997.



A review of Couple Year Protection (CYP) data from 1992 to the end of 1995 provides some (albeit limited) perspective on user rates for modern methods. The revamping of the national family planning logistics system during 1995-96 will allow USAID to begin reporting CYPs generated from client utilization information, a more meaningful indicator than the CYPs generated from stock distributions, shown at left. The limited evidence suggests that the provision of CYPs is on track to achieve the targets outlined in Table 3.



Efforts to expand access to and quality of voluntary contraceptive methods have continued at an increased pace since October, 1994. Steady but not dramatic progress has taken place in increasing the number of CBD agents and providers of core and comprehensive family planning services (*Inds. 3.1.3 & 3.1.5*). This is due to the fact that preliminary focus has been on institution building and training additional providers. The continuing management and financial problems of the MOHP have also impeded implementation. That said, USAID and other donors, notably ODA, are moving to expand the number of private providers in primary and secondary cities, which will increase capacity to meet a large increase in demand for services.

Despite reservations about the MOHP's ability to expand and improve FP services fast enough to meet increasing demand, the mission expects that the targets for service expansion will be met through, as noted above, rapid enhancement of private and voluntary services. The more intractable difficulty lies in improving the quality of family planning services. A quality measure has not yet been agreed to, in part due to concerns over an appropriate methodology. Given its importance, however, the mission will explore opportunities for providing a measure of quality that encompasses all reproductive health services (including FP) prior to the 1997 R4 presentation.

Intermediate Result 3.2: Improve access to, and quality of STD/HIV/AIDS information and services

AIDS Knowledge questions	Male	Female
Can AIDS be prevented	88	72
Limit # of partners	56	41
Use condoms	30	12

Men and women were asked questions about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS in the 92MDHS, and the results are reported in the table below:

The great majority of male respondents (88%) stated that HIV/AIDS can be prevented; among females the figure was somewhat lower (72%). Those who responded affirmatively to this question were then asked to cite means of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission. 56% of males and 41% of females cited "limiting the number of partners" as a means of prevention. Males are more likely than females to cite condoms as a means of prevention, but, respondents are still a minority. Data on these indicators will be obtained in the 96MKAPH. In addition, the Ministry of Education has provided assurances that it will include questions pertaining to AIDS/HIV in the annual school qualifying exams, and that they will provide USAID with test results. These initial results will be reported in the next year's R2, or R4, report..

Since 1991 Johns Hopkins University and the MOHP have been conducting research at a large urban hospital and at times several urban hospitals, this research allows for reliable testing of STDs, including syphilis and HIV among women attending ante-natal clinics. A 1993 study by AIDSCAP revealed that 12.2% of women tested positive. In late 1995, an opportunistic sample made up of 704 women were tested using VDRL, and 12.5% were found positive. Hence, there has been no significant change in the indicator. Prevalence in this population should decline to 8% by 2000, as couples adapt safer practices and treatment regimens improve. Results will be tracked and reported semi-annually.

Only 29% of patients were given education and counseling in health clinics during a 1994 quality assessment study (*Ind. 3.2.4*). Since then, efforts to improve treatment guidelines and educate providers on treatment and counseling of STD patients have intensified. A follow-up study is scheduled for 1996.

In 1994, just 13% of STD patients were assessed and treated correctly. Information from three established, urban STD sentinel sites reporting through August, 1995 revealed the following:

Indicator	QECH	KCH	Mzuzu
Percent of patients with urethral discharge who received correct antibiotics	93	97	82
Percent of patients with genital ulcers who received correct antibiotic	94	97	99
Percent of STD patients given education & counseling about condoms	86 92%-Male 79%-Fem	39	na

By the end of the year, six sentinel sites will have been established. Information from these sites is obtained several times a year. Information will be summarized and reported in the Mission's next R2/R4 as required.

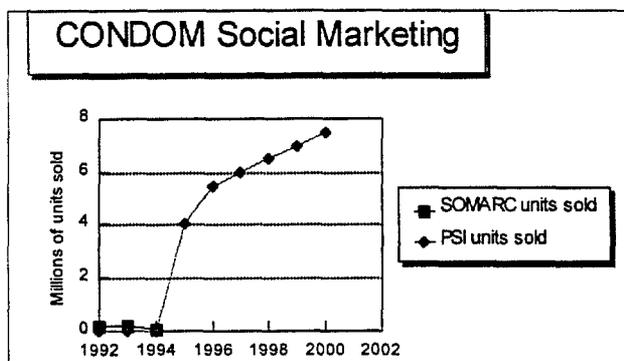
In 1992, it was found that 7.4% of the men and 1.4% of the women reported using a condom during their last sexual act. The 96MKAPH Survey will provide comparable national level data on this indicator. In 1995 PSI conducted a series of focus groups in all three regions of the country and obtained the views of 1,056 low-income Malawians aged 14-49. Males and females were equally represented (*Ind. 3.03*). Analysis of the focus group discussions revealed the following:

- Respondents stated what they had done to "avoid getting AIDS." Fifty six percent said they had opted for only one sexual partner; and 27% stated they did not "have many sexual partners". (Ref 3.02)

- 36% of all (45% males, 27% females) sexually active respondents reported “regular use” of condoms to prevent AIDS. This is a marked improvement from the 30% of male, and 12% of female respondents to the 92MDHS who stated that use of a condom “can be a means” to prevent AIDS. ((Ref 3.04)
- Eighty percent of respondents were aware that condoms protect against unwanted pregnancy as well as sexually transmitted diseases (*Inds. 3.2.1 & 3.2.2*)

These results shed some light on trends in AIDS prevention. Strict comparison with the questions asked in the 92MDHS is not feasible, since both the questions and the context (survey vs. focus groups) were different. However, in light of the dramatic increase in sales of PSI’s *Chishango* condoms (see below), and the HIV prevalence data reported above, these results suggest that Malawians are becoming more knowledgeable about prevention of AIDS and increasingly adapting risk-reducing behaviors.

In this figure, annual unit sales of condoms (*ind. 3.2.2*) are reported for fiscal years 1992-94 (SOMARC) and for 1995 (PSI); condom sales for 1996 - 2000 are based on projected annual



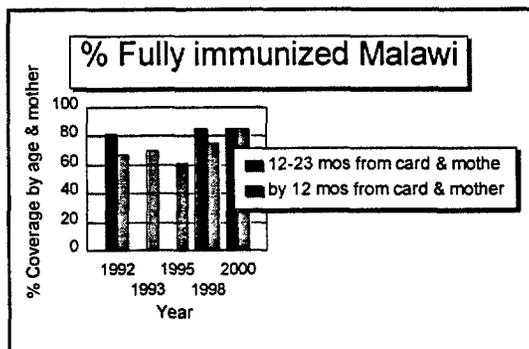
increases on the order of 10 percent, declining slowly over time. Note that 1994 was a transition year with only one quarter of SOMARC sales reported. *Chishango* has been an unqualified success story, and the experience has captured the attention of GOM officials, who are anxious to develop social marketing programs for other goods and services. Quarterly sales of *Chishango* condoms and results of follow-on focus group and customer studies will also be employed to track behavior change related

to AIDS prevention in-between national DHS, or equivalent, surveys.

Collection of blood serum from women attending ante-natal clinics has been routine procedure for some time in urban facilities with testing facilities. Tests are normally run for syphilis and other STDs. The figures below show HIV-1 seropositivity rates for two urban centers participating in the JHU/MOHP research, for the period from 1985 to 1995.

Year	QECH Blantyre		KCH Lilongwe	
	# tested	Prevalence %	# tested	Prevalence %
1985	200	2.0	na	na
1987	85	8.2	184	8.2
1990	845	18.6	201	17.9
1992	291	27.2	na	na
1993	2,471	30.1	na	na
1994	6,925	31.6	255	16.5
1995	na	32.8	na	22.5

Intermediate Result 3.3: Improved access to, and quality of selected child health services



Vaccine coverage of infants increased steadily from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s (*Ind. 0.8*). Preliminary results from the 96MIS show that 61% of children aged 12-23 months were completely vaccinated by the age of 12 months. Four years earlier, the 92MDHS reported that 67% of children aged 12-23 months were completely vaccinated (measles, DPT, polio and BCG). These figures are based on visual examination of the vaccination card and testimony of the mother. Estimates of coverage are shown in the table at the left. Recent discussions with the MOHP have aimed at directing more attention to the national

Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) so that the targets agreed to in the EPI Plan can be achieved. Full immunization coverage should attain a level of 70% by the end of 1996, which will be measured at the time of the 96MKAPH.

USAID has supported the construction of 15 gravity-fed water schemes designed to support nearly 400,000 rural Malawians. Progress has been slow, but steady (see table below), and it is expected that all schemes will be completed by the end of 1997.

POPULATION SERVED BY USAID FINANCED GRAVITY-FED WATER SYSTEMS:					
	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997
By Year	0	77,080	141,800	76,700	98,230
Cumulative Total	0	77,080	218,900	295,600	393,830

From the national perspective, it has been difficult to track progress in supplying Malawians with potable water. However, the 95MIS Survey preliminary results show that 48% of the population lies within 1 km of a "safe water" supply, and 37% within a .5 km distance. Only 6% of the population have access to adequate sanitation within 50 meters of the residence.

According to the 95MIS, the percentage of children under five who had diarrhea in the preceding two weeks and were treated with ORS or home based fluids is 78% (*Ind. 3.04*). By comparison, the 92MDHS found the comparable statistic to be 63%. The 78% level of attainment is higher than anticipated. ORT use, and related behaviors such as exclusive breast feeding will be measured again by the 96MKAPH Survey.

There are a number of methods of providing personal protection against malaria transmission which are practiced in Malawi. These include use of impregnated bed-nets and curtains, burning leaves, burning dung, coils, etc., but not all are of proven effectiveness. A nationwide survey conducted in 1992 found the use of impregnated bednets and curtains to be "negligible" at less than one percent.

Correct and consistent use of insecticide-treated bednets and curtains has been demonstrated to be effective in preventing the transmission of malaria. In light of evidence that these protective home measures could impact on malaria, the Mission explored possibilities for testing these interventions.

Two PVOs have recently completed pilot-testing malaria prevention measures. In Mangochi, 800 households (estimated 4,400 persons) are using impregnated curtains and in Thyolo, 2,000 bednets have been sold to workers on Kasembereka Tea Estate. Follow-up visits to households with bednets indicate that over 85% sleep under them. Focus group interviews conducted in both areas showed people recognize the need for personal protection and are accepting the nets and curtains eagerly. Estate managers are not waiting for the productivity study to be completed, they have already requested additional nets sufficient to cover the entire workforce using their own funds. Because of the low initial baseline, rapid adoption of impregnated materials on a nationwide basis is unlikely until social marketing efforts are expanded. Once that occurs, however, by the year 2000, some 5% of Malawians should be using effective protective measures in the home (*Ind. 3.00*).

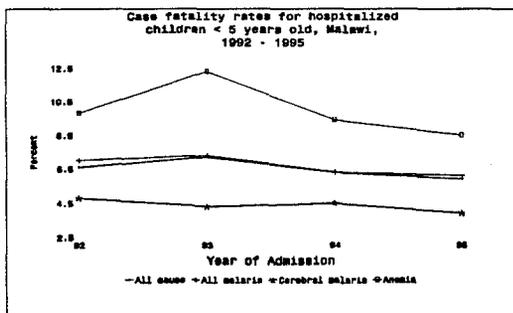
Knowledge that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes increased in one project-specific area; however, data is not yet available on a national basis to show if the trend is nation-wide. A KAP survey found the prevalence to be 40% in 1994 in the Chilipa area of Mangochi. By late 1995 the knowledge had increased substantially to 72%. A 1992 KAP survey found the percentage of people with the knowledge that mosquitoes transmitted malaria to be 55%. Current nationally representative data will be obtained from the 1996 MKAPH.

A survey conducted among 50 village-based shops in 4 districts (Rumphi, Mangochi, Zomba and Mchinji) found only one (2%) shop to have the first-line treatment for malaria, Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine (SP), in stock (Malawi Ministry of Health, Malaria Control Program, 1995). The MOHP is expected to approve a wide-scale commercialization of tax-free SP in March. A follow-up survey will assess the affects of this policy change later in the year.

The 1992 KAP survey found that 16% of caretakers reported their children having received the recommended first-line drug within 48 hours of fever onset. The 1996 MKAPH will collect data on this indicator.

The 1992 KAP survey reported 19% of children (0-9 yrs.) received the correct dosage of chloroquine, the first-line treatment at the time of the survey. A quality assurance survey in 1995 found that the correctness of treatment for children with malaria using SP, the current first-line treatment, by health workers was 85%.

Other Indicative Reports:



Plasmodium falciparum resistance to chloroquine has reached the point where many African countries are beginning to examine the usefulness of retaining chloroquine as their first-line treatment for malaria. Malawi replaced chloroquine with SP as its first-line treatment for malaria in March 1993.

As noted in the figure at left, malaria-related mortality decreased between 1992 and 1995, reversing the trend of increasing malaria recorded prior to Malawi's

change in treatment policy. Declines were noted in both government and non-government hospitals and in urban and rural health centers.

Expected Progress in FY 97 and FY 98

Future performance under this strategic objective will largely depend on GOM's ability to deliver on its commitment to expanding and improving the quality of health services. The functional weaknesses of the MOHP have to be redressed quickly, and a new Minister seems especially keen to do just that. Mission is working with the MOHP management to examine the management structure and to improve the capacity of personnel.

In a related area, Mission expects over the next year to see substantial progress in delivering services at rural health clinics. Pilot activities designed to decentralize access to financial and technical resources will, hopefully, demonstrate the efficacy of larger scale decentralization.

Steady, measured progress is expected on the Mission's family planning agenda as more and more service providers are brought on line.

Malaria

Success Story

Although hospital admissions for malaria among under-five children increased 22.7% from 1992 through 1995, the case fatality rate declined 10.6% overall, 12.9% for all malaria, 18.8% for cerebral malaria and 13.3% for anemia; anemia admissions declined 15.5%. This translates into an estimated 2,000 deaths averted in 1995. These findings demonstrate that the change from chloroquine to SP as the first-line treatment for malaria in Malawi has resulted in substantial declines in case fatality rates attributable to malaria, cerebral malaria and anemia among Malawian children under age five. This is important information for other sub-Saharan African countries with high chloroquine resistant malaria to consider.

Table 3: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database - SO3 Indicators

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual				Projected			
						1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000
0.5	Total fertility rate	Number	Y	92	6.7	6.7							
0.6	HIV sero-prevalence among urban adult women	Percent	N	85	27.0	27.0	30.2	31.6	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.0	31.0
0.7	Infant mortality rate	Number	N	84	134	134				130			120
0.8	Child vaccination coverage	Percent	N	92	67.0	67.0	70.0	NA	61.0	70.0		75.0	80.0
0.9	Nutritional Status/Stunting (moderate-rural, severe-urban)	Percent	N	92	50/11	50/11			50/19				
3.01	Percentage using modern methods - CPR for married women	Percent	Y	91	5.9	7.4	NA	NA	8.6	9.6	12.5	15.0	20.0
3.02a	Average number of sexual partners reported in the last 4 weeks - male	Number	Y	96									
3.02b	Average number of sexual partners reported in the last 4 weeks - female	Number	Y	96									
3.03a	Percentage of condom use reported - by male	Percent	Y	92	7.2	7.2			30.0	30.0			25.0
3.03b	Percentage of condom use reported - by female (all women)	Percent	Y	92	1.4	1.4			18.0	20.0			25.0
3.04	ORT use rate	Percent	N	92	63.0	63.0			78.0				80.0
3.1.1	Distance to modern contraceptives (kms)	kms	N	92	6.3	6.3							
3.1.2	Couple years of protection (CYP)	1000	N	93	65,250	NA	65,250	68,100	109,500	166,000	213,200		
3.1.3a	Number of CBD agents providing limited family planning services	Number	N	93	134	0	134	374	578	650	750	868	868
3.1.3b	MOH and CHAM hospitals providing comprehensive family planning services	Number	N	92	8	8	11	11	14	18	30	33	33
3.1.3c	MOH and CHAM providing core family planning services	Number	N	92	175	175	326	NA	386	450	510	593	593
3.2.1a	% citing "limited number of partners" as a means to prevent AIDS (male/female)	Percent	Y	92	56/41	56/41					75/60		
3.2.1b	% citing "use of condom" as a means to prevent AIDS (male/female)	Percent	Y	92	30/12	30/12					50/30		
3.2.2a	Condom distribution - sales *	'000/year	N	92	140	140	193	0	4,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,500

goal level

can't compare actual/target!

estimate

only need for act. data years

Table 3: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database - SO3 Indicators

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual				Projected			
						1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000
3.2.2b	Condom distribution - free	'000/year	N	92	3,000	1,400	3,500	7,344	10,038	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3.2.3	Access to employer-based HIV/AIDS information services.	Percent	N	92	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	26.0	56.0	70.0	80.0	90.0
3.2.4a	% of STD patients given education & counseling	Percent	Y	94	29.0			19.0				40.0	60.0
3.2.4b	Patients assessed and treated in an appropriate way							13.0				35.0	60.0
3.2.5	% of pregnant women in urban areas infected with syphilis	Percent	Y	89	13.4	NA	12.2	NA	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.0	8.0
3.3.1	% of people with knowledge of malaria transmission.	Percent	N	92	59.0	59.0				75.0			90.0
3.3.2	Population in targeted areas with access to safe water.	'000	N	96	0.0			77.0	218.0	295.0	394.0		400.0
3.3.3	Availability of first-line anti-malarial drugs in rural private outlets.	Percent	N	95	2.0				2.0			35.0	60.0
3.3.4	% first-line treatment of Malaria within 48 hrs of onset of fever	Percent	N	92	16.0	16.0				40.0			60.0
3.3.4	% correct dose given of first-line treatment during last fever episode	Percent	N	92	17.0	17.0				40.0			60.0
Notes:	SOMARC was phased out in March 1994 and replaced by a program managed by PSI which started in Oct 1994.												

Strategic Objective 4: Increased access to and quality and efficiency of basic education, especially for girls

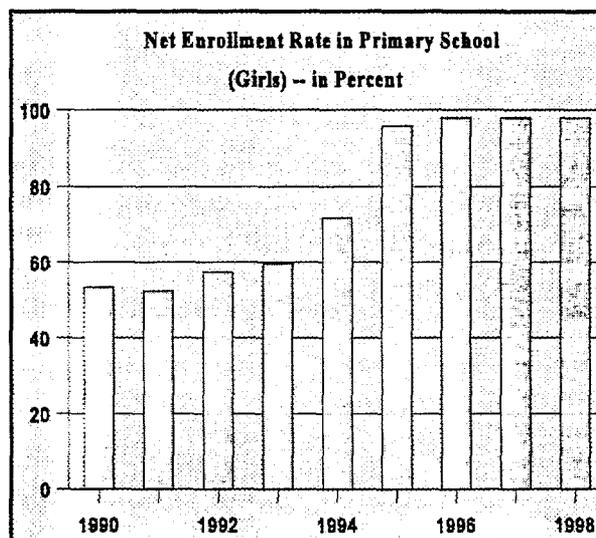
Summary and Data Analysis

Malawi's basic education system is weak and overtaxed. While there has been much improvement in access over the past three years, schools are overcrowded, teachers remain poorly trained, and teaching materials are inadequate. For girls, access to, persistence in and completion of primary education has been a serious problem. High dropout and repetition rates further reduce the efficiency of the system. Malawian children now have access to school, but not a quality education.

The government continues to demonstrate its commitment and the priority it places to primary education. In 1994 it introduced universal free primary education. The Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) Paper and the short and Medium-term Expenditure Framework continue to place highest priority on primary education, with special attention to girls' education.

Donor/GOM coordination, which has been very good over the past year or so, has been further enhanced by an improved MOE/donor cooperation framework for the future which holds quarterly meetings chaired by the MOE and co-chaired by USAID.

The literacy rate in Malawi has increased from an estimated 33.9% in 1991/92, to 35.2% in 1992/93, and is projected to reach 39% in 1995/96. The introduction of free primary education by the GOM in October 1994 resulted in an estimated increase in enrollment from 1.9 million in 1993/94 to over 3 million in 1994/95. The overall net enrollment rate in primary school increased from 55.9% in 1991/92 to an astounding 95.7% in 1994/95 (*Ind. 4.01*). For girls, the increase in the net enrollment rate was equally staggering, up from 57.4% in 1991/92 to 95.9% in 1994/95 (*Ind. 4.03 and chart on the right*). In an attempt to cope with the big increase in enrollment, the MOE moved quickly to expand the supply of teachers by roughly 15,000, resulting in the primary pupil:teacher ratio going down from 72:1 in 1992/93 to 61:1 in 1994/95.



Intermediate Result 4.1: Increased financial resource base for primary education.

The GOM steadily allocated increasing shares of its decreasing budget to the education sector. For example, 21.3% of its revised revenue budget for 1994/95 was allocated to the sector revenue budget, and 69% of the education sector's revenue budget was dedicated to primary education for the same year (*Ind.4.1.2*). This substantially surpassed projections and further demonstrates GOM commitment. The GOM also undertook to increase the share going to learning materials. In the 1994/95 school year, it allocated 8.6% of the primary education revenue budget for learning materials. This is a considerable improvement from the recent past, when less than 2% was allocated for learning materials. It must be noted and appreciated that all of these financial successes were

achieved simultaneously with the institution of a cash management budget system and a declining real government budget.

Intermediate Result 4.2: Increased availability of instructional resources in primary schools

The GOM will have exceeded its target of 166 complete school blocks (each school block consists of two classrooms and one teachers' house) by completing 172 by the end of 1996. So far, 130 school blocks have been completed and a total of 170 will have been finished by June 1996. In addition, the MOE has completed a plan for the creation of new gender balanced community primary schools. This plan establishes classroom building and renovation targets for the next two years. This plan in conjunction with those established with other donors and in the PIF, shows how the GOM will reduce the high classroom:pupil ratios (which are on average 1:200 in urban areas), to 1:60 by the year 2000.

The MOE has recruited an additional 15,000 teachers. The target of achieving a pupil:teacher ratio of 64:1 has also been surpassed as on average a pupil:teacher ratio of 61:1 has been achieved. This comes close to the MOE target of 60:1. While numerical progress in reducing the number of pupils per teacher has been spectacular, progress in improving the quality of teaching is just getting started. The Ministry has produced a Teacher Development Plan for the training of all existing and new teachers, which is in execution. Targets for this program have been established for the next two years.

The MOE has instituted a private-sector system for the competitive procurement and distribution of learning materials, in order to ensure that books reach pupils. A Supplies Unit was created at the MOE to oversee this exercise, but private entrepreneurs are now engaged to complete the work. The success of this system will be subject to regular evaluation.

Intermediate Result 4.3: Increased internal efficiency in the primary school system:

The overall net admission rate (i.e. for standard 1 entrants aged 6) has significantly improved, from 53% in 1993/94 to 73.1% in 1994/95. For girls there was an equally encouraging improvement, with the net admission rate increasing from 53% in 1993/94 to 74.4% in 1994/95. The MOE made some progress in reducing repetition, particularly in standard 8. Since 1992/93 (the year in which GABLE school fee waivers for non-repeating girls was introduced), it has been found that there has been an overall reduction in repetition of approximately 5%. Girls' repetition has decreased in all standards; and boys' repetition has decreased in all standards, except standards 1 and 2. It has been found that repetition reductions have been greatest in the highest standards. Finally, except for standard 8, girls' repetition has steadily decreased more than boys. The MOE has now established and disseminated new policies on reduced repetition targets. The GOM has committed itself to reducing repetition rates to 10% by the year 2000 and to 5% by the year 2005. (Ind.4.3.3.).

Community-based approaches to the running of schools is essential if meaningful progress is to be made in reducing repetition and improving efficiency. The MOE is placing an increasing emphasis on community involvement. As the Social Mobilization Campaign (SMC) pilot campaign shows, there is real potential for communities to play a role in reducing repetition and drop out rates. As we work further with MOE in increasing participation of communities, it is hoped that repetition will drop.

Intermediate Result 4.4: Improved learning environment for girls:

Since 1992, the GOM has taken full ownership of the gender actions which have led to positive policies that have had substantial impact on women and girls in school. These actions have included: a school fee waiver system for non-repeating primary school girls that benefitted over a million girls; a social mobilization campaign which promotes the importance of girls' education among pupils, parents, and communities; the establishment of a gender appropriate curriculum unit that has incorporated positive messages about girls' and women's role in society and school in the revised curricula; gender training for teachers; a revision of the pregnancy policy that now allows girls to return to school after having a child; a scholarship program for secondary school girls; a pilot on gender streaming for girls and boys in math class at the upper primary level to increase achievement scores; and gender balanced community schools which reduce distances to school for girls in primary education.

The overall impact of these actions have been substantial. In 1992/93, for the first time, the number of girls entering standard 1 exceeded the number of boys. Girls enrollment increased in standard 1 from 47% in 1991/92 to 51% in 1992/93. The overall percent of girls in school rose from 45% to 47% over the same period.

In 1993/94, again the number of girls enrolling in standard 1 exceeded the number of boys. Girls' enrollment increased from 51% in 1992/93 to 53% in 1993/94. The overall percentage of girls in school rose from 47% to 48% over the same period.

The results of the GABLE SMC pilot phase in Machinga have been outstanding, resulting in a marked increase in girls enrollment; in fact for the first time the drop out rate for girls was lower than that for boys in the 1995/96 school year. There was a substantial reduction in female drop-outs, and a dramatic increase in the number of girls accepted to secondary school. Of the 230 pupils selected secondary schools in Machinga in the 1995/96 school year, 106 were selected girls!

The Gender Appropriate Curriculum Unit (GAC) has recently recruited an additional lecturer to focus on the training of teachers on gender issues. A gender sensitive case study for the Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) has been incorporated in their curricula, and a training manual for in-service teacher training has been developed and is currently being trial tested. The gender lecturer will be conducting training for teachers and all 3,060 teacher students at the TTCs will be trained by the end of 1996. In addition, at least 24,000 field teachers will receive in-service gender training this year and it is anticipated that by 1998 all teachers (approximately 40,000) will have been gender sensitized. This will be accomplished by using a training of trainers approach. The gender lecturer will conduct training workshops for all primary education advisers (PEAs) and deputy regional education officers (DREOs) responsible for girls' education, who will then conduct zonal gender sensitization workshops under the supervision and direction of the GAC Unit.

On-going work of gender sensitizing core subjects of the primary curricula is continuing and it is anticipated that all core subjects will be gender sensitized by 1998. The establishment of the GAC Unit in 1992 has resulted in all the core subjects in standards 1-5 being gender sensitized.

Finally, the percentage of girls entering standard 1 between the ages 6-8 in 1993/94 was 61% and girls as a percentage of Form I enrollment has increased from 30% in 1992/93 to 39.2% in 1993/94. This is projected to increase to 40% in 1995/96 and, at a minimum, will be maintained until the year 2000.

Expected Progress in FY 97 and FY 98.

Mission's strategy in the coming two years, which is now being led by the GOM, calls for a continuation in improvements in primary education. To accomplish this, the mission, in collaboration with other donors, will support efforts by government to: increase budgetary allocations to education, primary education and learning materials; increase the number of teachers and place greater emphasis on their training; increase the number of gender balanced community schools with increased community participation; continue with competitive private sector procurement and distribution of material; strengthen the analytical and planning capacity of MOE; and improve efficiency measures in primary education. Finally, USAID remains committed to supporting GOM's efforts in improving the learning environment of primary education for girls in Malawi.

GABLE SOCIAL MOBILIZATION CAMPAIGN

Success Story

1. Description

A key component of the GABLE program is to change attitudes about the importance of girls' education and to elicit the support of parents, teachers and communities to educate girls. To this end, the GABLE Social Mobilization Campaign (SMC). Machinga was selected to be the pilot district for a number of reasons, including the fact that it has had the lowest percentages of girls' enrollment in primary school and a very low female literacy rate.

2. Indicators of Success of the GABLE SMC

The success of a social mobilization campaign on attitudinal change depends greatly on person-to-person interaction. Through interaction, a sense of ownership of the solutions necessary to alleviate the obstacles that caused the need for change is created.

The village-level person-to-person interventions utilized in the pilot district of the SMC have proved effective in mobilizing the various community groups to attack constraints preventing girls from achieving primary education. Activities in Machinga began with focus groups carried out by the Theater for Development (TFD) troupe and culminated in participatory drama productions. The production served as motivation for lively dialogue in focus group discussions aimed at identifying the existing obstacles to girls education. The focus group discussions then set the ground for a series of community-based activities. Indicators of success include:

- 1. An effective and systematic method for mobilizing communities has been established.*
- 2. Mechanisms for sustainability have been recognized and implemented.*
- 3. Marked changes in school achievement, enrollment, and construction have been documented in the pilot district.*
- 4. Key target groups within the district and communities have pledged and demonstrated support for girls primary education.*
- 5. Research, planning, production and dissemination of a number of mass communication interventions to reinforce the changes taking place at the village level and to keep the issue of girls' education in the forefront.*

The results the GABLE SMC pilot phase in Machinga have been outstanding. There was a marked increase in girls enrollment in the 1995/96 school year; in fact for the first time ever, the drop out rate for girls was lower than that for boys. The number of girls accepted to secondary school increased dramatically. Of the 239 pupils selected for secondary schools in Machinga in the 1995/96 school year, 106 were girls!

The program was launched nation-wide in October 1995, and is now active in 72 villages and communities around Malawi. By the end of the program (October 1998), a total of 336 villages and communities will have been covered.

Table 4: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database - SO4 Indicators

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual						Projected		
						1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
0.4	Literacy rate	Percent	N	85	37.8	32.2	32.7	33.9	35.2	NA	NA	39.0	40.0	41.0
4.01	Net enrollment rate in primary school - overall	Percent	Y	92	55.9	55.8	55.0	55.4	58.2	70.3	95.7	98.0	98.0	98.0
4.02	Net enrollment rate in primary school - girls	Percent	Y	92	57.4	53.4	52.4	57.4	59.7	71.8	95.9	98.0	98.0	98.0
4.03	Primary pupil:teacher ratio	Ratio	N	92	72.0	64.4	78.1	71.0	68.0	77.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
4.1.1	Share of GOM revenue budget allocated to education sector	Percent	N	92	14.9	12.3	11.7	14.9	17.4	18.2	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
4.1.2	Share of education revenue budget allocated to primary education sector	Percent	N	92	46.1	47.9	44.7	46.1	54.1	51.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
4.1.3	Share of primary education revenue budget allocated to learning materials.	Percent	N	94	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	8.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
4.2.1	Cumulative number of primary school blocks built under GABLE	Number	N	93	20	0	0	0	38	40	80	166	172	172
4.2.2	Percentage of qualified/trained teachers	Percent	Y	89	73.7	80.5	NA	86.0	87.0	84.0	58.0	60.0	70.0	80.0
4.3.1	Net admission rate - overall	Percent	N	94	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	73.1	75.0	75.0	75.0
4.3.2	Net admission rate - girls	Percent	Y	94	53.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.0	74.4	75.0	75.0	75.0
4.3.3	Repetition rate - all	Percent	Y	90	22.7	22.7	20.2	18.9	19.8	17.5	NA	15.0	14.0	13.0
4.3.4	Repetition rate - girls	Percent	Y	90	22.8	21.3	20.4	18.2	20.3	17.5	NA	15.0	14.0	13.0
4.4.1	Number of teachers who receive gender training	Number	Y	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,060	27,060	40,000
4.4.2	Number of standards where core subject curricula are gender sensitized	Number	Y	92	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	6	7	8
4.4.3	Proportion of girls in standard one age 6-8 inclusive	Percent	Y	90	68.7	68.7	65.9	61.0	NA	61.2	NA	67.0	70.0	73.0
4.4.4	Girls as percentage of total enrollment in standard 8	Percent	Y	92	38.4	34.0	35.6	34.4	34.9	37.4	38.5	40.0	40.5	41.0
4.4.5	Girls as percentage of total enrollment in Form 1	Percent	Y	92	30.9	35.8	34.4	30.9	30.1	39.2	NA	40.0	40.0	40.0

went down

Strategic Objective 5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened

Summary and Data Analysis

After 30 years of repressive one-party rule, Malawians on May 17, 1994, freely elected a new president and parliament. An opposition party, the United Democratic Front (UDF) won the presidency and gained a plurality in parliament, which for the first time ever houses three political parties as opposed to one. On the eve of the first multi-party elections, Malawi adopted a new constitution with a one year period of review which guaranteed basic human rights, including equal rights for women. USAID/Malawi provided unparalleled assistance during the pre-election period which included support to the electoral commission, international observers, voter education, constitutional advice, and political party training. However, Malawi's democratic experience has only just begun and the challenge now is to translate that experience into strong and lasting democratic institutions which will sustain the success of the elections and form a solid foundation for this new-found political democracy. The major democratic institutions, outside of the executive branch, which will be strengthened include: human rights and civil society (NGOs, parliament); the electoral commission; and the judiciary.

Civic institutions are a relatively new phenomenon in Malawi, with most "developmental" NGOs less than three years old. Those which focus on the area of democracy and governance are even newer and they are struggling to identify their most constructive role in the new Malawi. USAID will work with a few of these groups to define their approaches and strategies more clearly, develop advocacy and lobbying skills, and identify areas which need improvement. Support is envisioned to a local NGO or organization which provides free legal advice and services to people who are unable to afford a lawyer. A particular area of concern is the provision of legal advice for women adversely effected by the laws and practices related to inheritance and divorce.

In addition, USAID will continue its work to strengthen parliament in establishing operational procedures, a woman's caucus and oversight committees. To date, parliament is holding open debate, making amendments to legislation introduced by the executive, listening to and allowing lobbying from NGOs and passing progressive legislation such as the anti-corruption act, the privatization law, the ratified constitution, etc..

Since the election, the electoral commission has successfully conducted free and fair parliamentary by-elections in several districts with no outside support, but efforts to establish a permanent secretariat are moving slowly. This will be the focus of USAID assistance.

USAID assistance to strengthen the judiciary is centered on training. The judiciary has recently overturned important decisions made by the executive branch.

Although USAID/Malawi's assistance to democracy and governance activities began in 1993, this is the first year that the mission has reported on these activities at the strategic objective level. In fact, the results framework has only just been developed in the last two months. Therefore, data towards meeting indicators is not yet available; this narrative will relate the status of events from a qualitative perspective.

Intermediate Result 5.1: Civil society strengthened

Civil society, which is in its nascent form, is continually defining and expanding its role. Both developmental and democracy and governance NGOs are working closely with the government and donors to complete a legal framework to regulate and create an enabling environment for themselves. In addition, democracy and governance NGOs have organized themselves to lobby parliament and have made inroads on amending bills before passage.

A full range of NGOs interested in democracy and governance sprang up during the election period. These NGOs along with the traditional "development" NGOs participated in NDI's civic education and election monitoring training sessions. Currently, the NGOs are seeking to redefine their role without the focus of an imminent election. New NGOs are forming, and the human rights NGOs have organized a consultative committee to share experiences and information. Although all types of NGOs are in their infancy, their efforts to self-monitor through a new NGO code of conduct and draft law, and their preparations to involve themselves in parliamentary lobbying and advocacy are an indication that they see a useful and constructive role to play in consolidating Malawi's democracy. World Learning and NDI have been working with these NGOs to build their institutional and programmatic strengths.

As part of its work in strengthening civil society, USAID, on September 30, 1995 awarded its first grant to a prominent human rights group, the Malawi Center for Advice, Research and Educational Resources (CARER). This grant will facilitate the CARER's objective of educating rural Malawians in their human and legal rights, and in how those rights can be enforced and protected.

Efforts to increase woman's status have been championed by both the National Commission on Women in Development and local woman's groups. The National Commission on Women in Development has prepared a comprehensive summary of all the laws affecting women which require amendment to reflect the rights safeguarded in the new constitution and is working closely with Parliament's Woman's

FINCA MALAWI

Success Story

The Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) is a private, voluntary organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. FINCA has developed a credit methodology called community banking which has been successfully implemented in over 20 countries to date. The FINCA Malawi Women's Village Banking Project addresses the problem of access to financial services (credit and savings) by the self-employed poor, particularly women, through the creation of a network of 150 village banks in low income communities in rural and urban Malawi.

Women have access to three critical services: (i) working capital loans to finance self-employment; (ii) a safe mechanism to promote savings; and (iii) a community-based system which provides mutual support and encourages self-worth.

To date 2,500 women have received loans with plans to increase that number to 5,400 women by 1997. In focus group discussions participants agreed that the loans had enabled them to expand their businesses, earn and save more income, and provide better for their families. In addition, the local meetings provide them with a venue to discuss issues such as free primary education and AIDS prevention. Last year FINCA Malawi held its first annual meeting. More than 2,000 low-income women attended at their own expense. Since inception, village banks have repaid 99+% of all monies lent and possess an average savings of 35% of new loan amount, with some banks accumulating more than 70% of their loan portfolio in savings.

Caucus to enact those amendments. Woman's groups also successfully lobbied for the retention of the senate in the ratified constitution which guarantees equal representation for men and women and have been leaders in calling for gender balance in public appointments. After Women's Voice's (a local NGO) first meeting with the President, five women were appointed to public office and a directory of professional women in Malawi is currently being compiled to assist the president in future appointments. The Mission's support to FINCA provides another illustration of USAID/Malawi's commitment to strengthen civil society through the economic empowerment of women. This program is highlighted as a success story.

In addition to this work, a GABLE civics curriculum advisor will assist the Ministry of Education in the development of a civics curriculum for the upper primary levels so that the precepts of this new democracy will be incorporated in the curriculum. Advances made in gender sensitizing the primary curriculum concurrently address the equity issue and dovetail with issues of human rights and equal rights which will also be addressed in the civics curriculum.

Intermediate Result 5.2: Parliament functions more effectively

There are three political parties represented in parliament. Five smaller parties which contested in the general election did not win parliamentary seats. The ruling UDF party has formed an alliance with AFORD which, until the March 1996 parliamentary session, had rendered the Malawi Congress Party the only effective opposition in parliament. Issues of voting strictly along party lines, not following parliamentary procedures and a lack of proper and informed debate have been of concern, but are being addressed by the beginning of cross-party parliamentary caucuses (e.g., the Women's Caucus) and efforts to establish standing orders and strengthen the committee system. These efforts are supported by USAID, through the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

NDI has concentrated on helping develop and strengthen the role of committees to promote more deliberate and informed consideration of legislation by the legislature. There is need for government to show a commitment to strengthening the legislative wing by providing a realistic budget to enable parliament to function properly with adequate support staff. The one year period of review for the constitution officially ended on May 17, 1995, one year after the constitution was adopted on an interim basis. Constitutional guarantees which were retained in the ratified version include, inter-alia: (a) separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches; (b) regular submission of the executive and legislative branches to popular election; (c) establishment of an executive president and cabinet with checks and balances on power and a clear procedure for succession which guarantees public participation in the choice of the executive branch; (d) a bill of rights that meets internationally recognized standards of human rights; and (e) establishment of a new bi-cameral legislature with a senate which guarantees equal representation for men and women. The bill of rights, which includes equal rights for women, was entrenched in the provisional constitution to ensure protection for fundamental rights remained in its original form.

Intermediate Result 5.3: Capacity of Electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened

The focus of the electoral commission since the general elections has been on successfully conducting by-elections and on consolidating its role to create a permanent electoral body serviced by a secretariat. It is in this latter area where USAID support is planned. The main purpose of such a body is to assure preparedness for any electoral process, whether periodic or called. The International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) has worked with the commission to develop a written charter for review and consideration by parliament. As part of this process a conference took place in February, 1995 which represented the first time that majority and opposition politicians were

gathered together with the national election commission since the 1994 elections. Consensus was reached on many issues, and although there has not been any formal budget commitment for a secretariat in this fiscal year, an informal indication to this end suggests government support for an independent electoral body. The Ministry of Justice is currently drafting legislation to consolidate the role of the electoral commission.

Intermediate Result 5.4: Judiciary strengthened

There has been some progress in the rule of law but there are many indications of the continuing need to improve the quality of justice in an environment in which previous practices and standards are no longer acceptable. One example is the trial of President Banda and key individuals from the previous regime on the charge of murder of four prominent politicians in 1983. This trial is over, but there remains concern about the professionalism with which the case was handled by the presiding judge and all counsel. This highlights the urgent need for improving professional standards among all members of the judiciary. The other need this case illustrated was that the resources which this trial demanded, together with the rigors of operating on a cash budget have meant that other court business largely stood still. USAID is working with the Malawian Task Force on Legal Reform, set up in June, to identify positive steps to redress these imbalances. USAID is also assisting in the backlog of cases referred to the modern court system by traditional courts by providing computers to deal with cases.

There has been movement to rationalize and update legislation relating to Malawi's labor laws. USAID has been instrumental in this process in providing the services of a regional labor law expert to assist the high court and the other players to carry out a consultative study on the setting up of an industrial relations court for Malawi as envisaged in the constitution.

The NGOs which focus on providing legal services to Malawians are mostly urban and their activities have not yet reached the rural areas where the majority of the population lives. However, the NCWID, with USAID funding, sponsored a workshop to train extension workers in the new laws as they pertain to women so that they can relay these messages during their daily work in the rural areas.

The CARER, in conjunction with consultants from the University of Malawi and local lawyers, and in co-operation with regional legal/human rights groups, has also prepared a syllabus for the training of 27 paralegals. This training will build upon the work already completed by the NCWID and it will begin a process of making Malawi's new constitution, and the protection that it offers available to the rural population of Malawi.

Intermediate Result 5.5: Economic policy process reformed

The focus of USAID/Malawi's efforts in designing activities to attain this intermediate result will emphasize capacity building and a transparent and more participatory reform process involving the key Ministries of Finance and of Economic Planning and Development. The activity supporting this intermediate result is being developed and not yet started.

The need to disseminate economic information to the public is clearly reflected in the recent NDI focus groups study revealed that:

"Many participants had a negative view of the government's economic performance, and felt that the government was failing to address their most pressing problems. However, most were unaware of

the causes of Malawi's current economic hardships and few participants appreciated the enormity of the task the government has undertaken in attempting to restructure the country's economy. This ignorance seems to stem partly from a failure on the part of the government to provide information on or to fully explain current economic policy."²

²

'A Report on a Series of Fourteen Focus Groups Conducted in Malawi from September 18 to 27, 1995, NDI.

Table 5: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Type	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual		Projected		
							1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
0.1	Per capita income	Real MK.	QUAN	N	91	120.2		107.2	109.1	111.2	113.3
0.3	Investment as percent of GDP	Percent	QUAN	N	94	8.3	8.3	4.6			
5.01	No. of occasions Parliamentary Committees consider submissions by non-governmental and/or private sector associations.	Number	QUAN	N	96						
5.02	% of people who feel that the courts are providing justice.	Percent	QUAN	Y	96						
5.03	Percentage of laws discriminating against women amended or overturned by Parliament	Percent	QUAN	Y	96						
5.04	Percentage of people who are aware of a public meeting organized by their MP.	Percent	QUAN	Y	96						
5.1.1	Primary school civic education key events	key events	DISC	N	96						
5.1.2	% of people in selected districts answering 5 key questions	Percent	QUAN	Y	96						
5.1.3	Percentage of people who say they are members of non-govt. or voluntary associations.	Percent	QUAN	Y	96						
5.2.1	% of committee oversight hearings on non-procedural issues.	Percent	QUAN	N	96						
5.2.2	% of occasions during legislative debate in which the following conditions obtain: 21 days notice; committee debate; amendments debated.	Percent	QUAN	N	96						

Table 5: USAID/MALAWI Program Performance Indicators Database

ID	Indicator Statement	Unit	Type	Gender Related	Base Year	Value	Actual		Projected		
							1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.3.1	The Electoral Commission runs all elections in a manner that is considered free and fair by independent monitors	Yes/No	DISC	N	96						
5.3.2	In all elections a min. of 70% of eligible voters register; a min. of 40% (local) or 60% (national) of those registered vote; and a maximum of 5% of ballot papers are spoilt	Yes/No	DISC	N	92						
5.4.1	Number of cases brought to conclusion by the High Court.	Number	QUAN	N	92						
5.4.2	Percentage of magistrate court sentences on selected crimes set down for review by the High Court because they fall outside an acceptable range.	Percent	QUAN	N	96						
5.4.3	Percentage of first and second tier magistrate court decisions set down for review by the High Court.	Percent	QUAN	N	92						
5.5.1	Number of occasions on which the three concerned government agencies consider inputs into the economic policy process from non-governmental, professional, or private sector organizations or Parliament.	Number	QUAN	N	96						
5.5.2	The quality of the policy analysis process.	Index	QUAL	N	96						

New Partnerships Initiative

Malawi's country strategy is fully supportive of the New Partnerships Initiative (NPI). A wide and diverse group of partners -- including U.S. universities and PVOs, local NGOs, private businesses, traditional authorities and local governments -- helped conceptualize and develop our current strategy. As we reengineer, these partners will play important roles through their membership on our strategic objective and results packages teams.

Democracy in Malawi is still young and relatively weak. USAID/Malawi's strategy pays special attention to improving the enabling environment for a more robust civil society. For example, in the newly-democratic Malawi, the mission seeks to improve the legal and institutional environment by: supporting the constitutional process; opening up dialogue among government, NGOs, private sector, and donors concerning development of civil society; strengthening other public institutions such as parliament, the electoral commission, and the judiciary. Furthermore, the mission is currently considering a grant to increase government transparency in making macroeconomic policy. In the education sector, the mission supports collaboration with NGOs, think tanks, private sector, and community/school-level organizations. The mission directly supports NGOs that encourage networking, advocacy, and watch dog roles, and institutional strengthening (through World Learning, Inc. and NDI).

Another exciting development is the beginning of a farmer's movement in Malawi. USAID investments in six rural Smallholder Agribusiness Centers have served as a focal point to bringing together disparate -- normally un-empowered -- smallholders for largely economic and efficiency purposes (marketing coops, development of group transportation contracts, etc.). Recently, in one center, 400 farmers came together to lobby government on issues of basic farm policy, something never seen in Malawi's past.

Finally, USAID/Malawi has considered submitting a proposal under the NPI to USAID/Washington. Until the Mission is able to finalize its strategy, however, this would be premature. Mission will submit a thought-piece on implementing the NPI in USAID/Malawi in May 1996.

SECTION III

STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

A. Strategic objective changes or refinements

The Malawi Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP) was submitted to Washington in February 1995, and was reviewed in March 1995. Since the initial review of the strategy, there has been considerable dialogue between the mission and Washington. While the basic strategic framework was approved in March 1995, the mission was tasked with making certain agreed-upon changes before moving to developing the management contract. To this end, in June 1995, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) team came to Malawi to assist the mission with refining performance indicators. The recommendations of the team were incorporated into a revised CPSP based on the review of that document and a follow-up meeting with the mission director in September. Mission and AFR agreed on the next steps to finalize the strategy and to put a formal management contract in place. We expect this to be completed in May 1996.

The indicators for strategic objectives two and five are still being refined, and as yet no data gathering has taken place for these indicators. However, the mission is committed to having operational performance monitoring systems in place for these two strategic objectives by the end of FY 1996.

In addition, the incredible impact that policy liberalization has brought to the agricultural sector has reinforced the Mission's desire to expand its indicators on rural incomes. Mission will, therefore, be developing new indicators to better analyze income increases across the sector.

B. Special Concerns or Issues

USAID/Malawi is committed to increasing its internal efficiency maintain its highly successful sustainable development program in face of decreasing staff, OE and program resources. The mission has conceptualized a three-part strategy for increasing its efficiency, but will need Washington support (through our upcoming management contract) to implement it. The strategy consists of:

1. Increasing efficiency of resident staff. To increase the efficiency of resident staff (USDH and US-, TCN-, and FSN- PSCs) in the face of overall staff reductions, the mission proposes to increase its flexibility to matching program modifications with staff modifications. To date, changes in the overall program have been reflected by changes in staffing by ensuring that to the maximum, staff working on specific programs are funded by those programs. This guarantees funding for staff through the period of the activity. However, as the need to make dramatic changes occurs more quickly over the next few months, there will be a need to accelerate revisions in staffing to face program realities, especially as this reflects the mix of USDH at post. The mission will require increased flexibility in managing the staff mix over the next few years. Current turnaround times for USDH position revisions need to be shortened or the function should be delegated. Hiring decisions, especially short-term hiring and the management of "overlaps" as staff mix changes, also need to be delegated, if at all possible.

Another important area which will increase efficiency of mission staff is increased delegation of authority and responsibility to non-USDH staff from mission management. USAID/Malawi is

beginning to implement this through its reengineering program. Already an increase in activity-level management efficiency has been noted. In implementing increased delegations of authority and responsibility, mission management expects to set efficiency targets against which performances can be measured.

2. Increased responsibility-sharing with American and host country partners The mission is also seeking to increase its efficiency is by establishing performance-based agreements with its partners. The mission's five-year experience with the Malawi government in establishing performance results as the criteria for disbursement of USAID funds in three major program areas has demonstrated the validity of this approach. Over the next year, the mission will expand this approach to develop agreed-upon performance criteria with grantees and, increasingly, with contractors. This approach, combined with broader, two-way participation of partners in the design and implementation of mission programs, will increase outreach, impact and efficiency over the next year.

3. Increased efficiency in the acquisitions and assistance area. When it comes to the "nuts-and-bolts", the ability to enter into contracts and grants is the sine qua non of USAID's ability to function. The mission has experienced great difficulty in this area over the last year. Efficiency in contracting needs to be addressed urgently.

Over the next few weeks, the mission, as a customer of A&A services, will agree upon a customer service plan with the Regional Center for Southern Africa which establishes firm performance criteria in this area. Internally, USAID will establish a similar customer service plan for all A&A services within its authority. Finally, these performance criteria will be incorporated into our agreements with our development partners, host country entities and American contractors and grantees. All of the performance criteria will be "two-way", reflecting both the authorities and responsibilities of the service provider as well as the customer in each case. In this way, the mission expects to identify and understand the bottlenecks the mission has been facing in implementing its annual A&A plans.

C. Environmental Issues and Schedules

USAID/Malawi has no issues related to the implementation of requirements under 22 CFR 216 such as IEEs and EAS.

The mission does not anticipate any activities in the coming fiscal year that will require IEEs and/or EAS.

Annex A

Indicator Definitions and Data Sources

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
PROGRAM GOAL: PROMOTE BROAD-BASED, SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH		
0.1 Per capita income	GDP at 1978 factor cost/total population	Annual Economic Report, MEP&D Population: Mission estimates
0.2 Gross food crop production per capita	Total agricultural production of calories/total population	Annual crop estimates, MOALD Planning Division Population: Mission estimates
0.3 Investment as percent of GDP	Gross capital formation by private and small scale enterprises/GDP	Annual Economic Report, MEP&D
0.4 Literacy Rate	Percentage of population aged 10 and over that has completed four years of primary education	GOM education statistics; Demographic Projection Model
0.5 Total fertility rate	Average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout childbearing years	1992 MDHS, 1996
0.6 Infant mortality rate	Annual number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births	1992MDHS, 1996
0.7 HIV sero-prevalence among adult urban women	Percentage of women testing HIV positive at QECH ante-natal clinic	Johns Hopkins study
0.8 Child vaccination coverage	% of children under 23 months fully vaccinated by 12 months of age	Johns Hopkins study
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASED AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON A PER CAPITA BASIS		
1.01 Real per capita incomes for smallholder tobacco producers	Smallholder burley sales at auction divided by the number of sellers expressed in constant prices	AHL printouts

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
1.02 Share of smallholder cultivated area planted to non-maize crops	Area in crops other than maize/total area cultivated, for smallholders only	Production estimates, MOALD, Planning Division
1.03 Ratio of smallholder root crop area to smallholder maize area	Smallholder cultivated area devoted to root crops/ smallholder cultivated area devoted to maize	ditto
Intermediate Result 1.1: Liberalized Agricultural Input and Output Markets		
1.1.1 Share of burley tobacco produced by smallholders.	Smallholder burley sales at auction/all burley sales at auction	AHL printouts; Annual Economic Reports, MEP&D
1.1.2 Volume of smallholder burley marketed directly to the auction floor.	% of volume; average burley sales at auction	AHL
1.1.3 Share of HYV maize seed sold through private channels (non-ADMARC).	Total volume of HYV maize seed sold minus quantity sold through ADMARC	AHL
1.1.4 Share of fertilizer sold through private channels (non-ADMARC)	Registered importation of fertilizer minus quantity sold by ADMARC	AHL
1.1.5 Percent of female smallholders marketing directly to the auction floor.	% of volume; average burley sales at auction; disaggregated by gender with females reported	AHL
1.1.6 Percent of female smallholders registered in the burley tobacco program	% total number of burley smallholders, disaggregated by gender.	MOALD
Intermediate Result 1.2: Expanded Private Rural Agribusiness Activity		
1.2.1 Number of private marketing entities buying from and selling to SGR.	The number of IBs, clubs, companies buying from and selling to SGR, and companies buying from the fund. Entities trading in more than one channel will be counted only once.	TCC, AHL and smallholder MIS, annual reports from SGR and revolving fund
1.2.2. Number of farmer-owned agribusinesses & cooperatives.	number of agribusinesses with farmer having majority ownership	ACDI reporting

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
1.2.3 Number of all-female agribusinesses & cooperatives.	number of agribusinesses wholly female owned	ACDI reporting
Intermediate Result 1.3: Reduced Transportation Costs of Agricultural Inputs and Outputs		
1.3.1 C.I.F. margins on imports	(Imports, c.i.f. - imports of goods, f.o.b./Imports, c.i.f.	Economic Report, MEP&D
1.3.2 Volume of exports transported by rail.	Total volume of exports transported by rail	Economic Report, MEP&D
1.3.3 Volume of imports transported by rail.	Total volume of imports transported by rail	Economic Report, MEP&D
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED SUSTAINABLE USE, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES		
2.01 Area of indigenous woodland under community-based management	Area of indigenous woodland covered by written management contract between community and Ministry of Forestry	Ministry of Forestry
2.02 Cultivated land under improved conservation practices	Area of cultivated land benefiting from at least one of a pre-defined list of specific conservation practices.	MOALD, MOT and MEM monitoring programs
Intermediate Result 2.1: Comprehensive GOM Environmental Policy Framework Conducive to Improved NR Management and Conservation		
2.1.1 Adoption of key legislation defining property rights relating to natural resource management	Def: Number of key bills passed Unit: Number	Parliamentary records
Intermediate Result: 2.2: Strengthened Institutional Capacity to Administer Environmental Programs		
2.2.1 Rationalization of budgetary resources to implement NR activities.	Def:	MOF

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
2.2.2 Development and implementation of an institutional plan for MOREA.	Def: as per the indicator statement	MOREA
Intermediate Result 2.3: Effective Nationwide Private Sector Agro-Forestry Programs		
2.3.1 Proportion of tobacco estate land in managed woodlots	Area of tobacco estates in woodlots managed according to MOF criteria/total area of tobacco estates	NRM resource monitoring system
Intermediate Result 2.4: Expanded Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programs		
2.4.1 Area managed under community-based Protected Areas Program	Area being managed under written management agreement with MOF, MOREA or MOALD	NRM resource monitoring program
2.4.2 Number of communities participating in NRM programs.	as per the indicator statement	NRM resource monitoring program
Intermediate Result 2.5: Environmental education programs in place		
2.5.1 Natural resource conservation incorporated into primary school curriculum		
2.5.2 Natural resource conservation techniques incorporated into extension programs		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES TO REDUCE FERTILITY AND RISK OF HIV TRANSMISSION, WHILE PROMOTING CHILD HEALTH PRACTICES.		
3.01 Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) Married Women/All Women	% of currently married women/all women, ages 15 to 49, who are currently using a modern method of contraception	MDHS 1992, MKAPH 1996, MDHS 2000

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
3.02. Number of sexual partners reported by males and females	Unit: # Definition: Average number of reported non-regular sexual partners in the last 4 weeks*	MKAPH 1996, MDHS 2000
3.03. Condom use reported by: males and females	% of males, ages 20-54, and females, ages 15-49, reporting current use of condoms during recent sexual intercourse of risk.	MDHS 1992, MKAPH 1996, MDHS 2000
3.04. ORT Use Rate	% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who were treated with ORS or home solution	MDHS 1992, MKAPH 1996, MDHS 2000
Intermediate Result 3.1 Improved access to and quality of family planning services.		
3.1.1 Distance to modern method contraception	Among women who know a modern contraceptive method, the average distance to the nearest modern method contraception availability	MDHS 1992, MKAPH 1996, MDHS 2000
3.1.2 Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	CYP equivalent of contraceptives distributed to MOH and CHAM clinics	Health Information System (HIS)
3.1.3a. Community-based distributors (CBD) providing limited family planning services	# of CBDs, male and female, distributing contraceptives (condoms, oral contraceptives, barrier methods)	John Snow, Inc.
3.1.3b MOHP and Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM) hospitals providing comprehensive family planning services	% of MOHP and non-Catholic CHAM hospitals providing a full range of modern contraception methods including surgical	National Family Welfare Council of Malawi reports
3.1.3c. MOHP and CHAM clinics providing core family planning services	% of MOHP and non-Catholic CHAM clinics providing modern contraception methods except surgical	National Family Welfare Council of Malawi reports
Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved access to and quality of STD/HIV/AIDS information and services.		
3.2.1a. Percentage citing "limited number of partners" as a means to prevent AIDS	% of sexually active respondents (sexual intercourse in the last 3 months) citing "limited number of partners" as a means to prevent AIDS (male/female)	PSI.
3.2.1b. Percentage citing "use of condom" as a means to prevent AIDS.	% of sexually active respondents (sexual intercourse in the last 3 months) citing "limited number of partners" as a means to prevent AIDS (male/female).	PSI

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
3.2.2. Condom sales and free distribution through contraceptive social marketing (CSM)	a) Condoms sold to retailers, wholesalers, and consumers b) Condoms distributed free	sales: Population Services International distribution: Central Medical Stores
3.2.3. Access to employer-based HIV/AIDS information services	% of targeted private company and estate employees served through worksite HIV/AIDS information and condom supply services	John Snow, Inc.
3.2.4. Quality of care provided to STD patients a) Patients receiving appropriate education and counseling b) Patients assessed and treated in an appropriate way	% of individuals seeking STD care in STD clinics who have received appropriate education and counseling (e.g. condom use and partner notification) % of individuals presenting with specific STDs in STD clinics who are assessed and treated according to national STD standards	Site visits
3.2.5. Percentage of pregnant women in urban areas infected with syphilis.	as per indicator statement	John Snow, Inc
Intermediate Result 3.3 Improved access to and quality of selected child health services.		
3.3.1. Knowledge of malaria transmission	% of heads of households citing mosquitoes as the cause of malaria	Malaria KAP survey 1992, MKAPH 1996
3.3.2. Population in targeted areas with access to safe water	Population in targeted areas with access to safe water due to USAID-supported interventions e.g. gravity-fed water schemes, protected wells, boreholes. Population derived from # of taps, boreholes, shallow wells and springs completed and population in catchment area.	project reports, Save the Children, Africare, World Vision
3.3.3. Availability of affordable first-line anti-malarial drugs in rural private sector outlets	% of rural wholesaler outlets (out of 250) providing generic SP to rural retailers*	Chipiku wholesale distributors*
3.3.4. Timely and correct treatment of malaria a) Within 48 hours of onset of fever b) Correct dose during last fever episode	% of children under 5 who received first-line anti-malarial treatment during last fever episode within 48 hours of onset % of children under 5 who received the correct dose of first-line anti-malarial treatment during the last fever episode	Malaria KAP survey 1992, MKAPH 1996
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASED ACCESS TO, AND QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF BASIC EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
4.01&02 Net enrollment rate in primary school: -- overall -- girls	Number of children (girls) aged 6-13 enrolled in primary school as a percentage of total population (of girls) aged 6-13 (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics
4.03. Primary pupil:teacher ratio	Total primary enrollment divided by the total number of primary teachers	GOM education statistics
Intermediate Result 4.1: Increased financial resource base for education		
4.1.1. Share of GOM revenue budget allocated to education sector*	Total GOM revenue budget devoted to education as a percentage of the total revenue budget, minus debt amortization (result multiplied by 100)	Official budget documents
4.1.2. Share of education revenue budget allocated to primary education	GOM Revenue budget devoted to primary education as a percentage of the total GOM revenue budget devoted to education (result multiplied by 100)	Official budget documents
4.1.3. Share of primary education revenue budget allocated to learning materials	Primary education revenue budget devoted to learning materials as a percentage of the total primary education revenue budget (result multiplied by 100)	Official budget documents
Intermediate Result 4.2: Increased instructional resources at primary school level		
4.2.1. Cumulative number of primary schools built under GABLE	Number of schools built as direct consequence of GABLE funds	MOE reports
4.2.2. Percentage of qualified/trained teachers	Total Number of primary teachers with qualifications and/or training over the total number of primary school teachers	GOM education statistics
Intermediate Result 4.4: Improved learning environment for girls		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
4.4.1. Number of teachers receiving in-service gender training	Cumulative number of teachers receiving in-service gender training*	Reports from MIE-GAC Unit
4.4.2. Number of standards where core subject curricula are gender sensitized	as per indicator statement	Reports from MIE-GAC Unit
4.4.3. Proportion of girls in standard one between ages 6 and 8, inclusive	Number of girls enrolling in standard 1 for the first time between ages 6 and 8, inclusive, as a percentage of the total number of girls enrolled in standard 1 (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics
4.4.4. Girls as percentage of total enrollment in Standard 8	Number of girls enrolled in standard 8 as a percentage of total standard 8 enrollment (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics
4.4.5. Girls as percentage of total enrollment in Form I	Number of girls enrolled in Form I as a percentage of total Form I enrollment (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics
Intermediate Result 4.3: Increased internal efficiency in the primary school system		
4.3.1. Net admission rate	Def: Number of six-year olds enrolled in Std. 1 as a percentage of total six-year-old population (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics; Demographic projections
4.3.2. Repetition rate: a) girls b) overall	Number of primary pupils (girls) repeating a standard in year t as a proportion of that standard's (girls') enrollment in year t-1 (result multiplied by 100)	GOM education statistics
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED AND BROADENED		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
5.01. Number of occasions Parliamentary Committees consider submissions by non-governmental and/or private sector associations.	as per the indicator statement	Parliament/NDI
5.02. Percentage of people (disaggregated by gender and urban/rural) who feel that the courts are providing justice.	as per the indicator statement	Center for Social Research (proposed)
5.03. Percentage of laws discriminating against women amended or overturned by Parliament.	as per the indicator statement	Women's caucus, NCWID
5.04. Percentage of people who are aware of a public meeting organized by their MP disaggregated by gender.	Percentage of people who are aware of a public meeting organized by their MP within walking distance in the last six months.	Center for Social Research (proposed)
Intermediate Result 5.1: Civil Society strengthened		
5.1.1. Primary school civic education key events.	as per the indicator statement	GABLE
5.1.2. Percentage of people in selected districts who can answer 5 key questions.	Disaggregated by gender and urban/rural.	CARER
5.1.3. Percentage of people who say they are members of non-governmental or voluntary associations.	Disaggregated by gender and urban/rural.	CSR (proposed)
Intermediate Result 5.2: Parliament functions more effectively		

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
5.2.1. Percentage of committee oversight hearings on non-procedural issues.	Disaggregated to take note of hearings on women's issues.	NDI/Parliament
5.2.2. Percentage of occasions during legislative debate in which the following conditions obtain: 21 days notice; Committee debate; amendments debated.	as per the indicator statement	NDI/Parliament
Intermediate Result 5.3: Capacity of Electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened		
5.3.1 The Electoral Commission runs all elections in a manner that is considered free and fair by independent monitors		
5.3.2 In all elections a minimum of 70% of eligible voters register; a minimum of 40% (local) or 60% (national) of those registered vote; and a maximum of 5% of ballot papers are spoilt		
5.4.1. Number of cases brought to conclusion by the High Court.	as per the indicator statement	High Court/USAID
5.4.2. Percentage of magistrate court sentences on selected crimes set down for review by the High Court because they fall outside an acceptable range.	as per the indicator statement	High Court/USAID
5.4.3. Percentage of first and second tier magistrate court decisions set down for review by the High Court.	as per the indicator statement	High Court/USAID

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE
Intermediate Result 5.5: Economic policy process reformed.		
5.5.1. The number of occasions on which the three concerned government agencies consider inputs into the economic policy process from non-governmental, professional, or private sector organizations or Parliament.	:as per the indicator statement	MEPD, RBM, MOF, HIID
5.5.2. The quality of the policy analysis process.	:as per the indicator statement	Independent panel