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**USAID  
OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS  
1995  
RESULTS REVIEW**

***April 15, 1996***

***Zimbabwe  
South Africa  
Mozambique  
Zambia  
Namibia  
Malawi  
RCSA***

PD-ARB-546

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**  
**AGENDA FOR RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**  
**OF SIX COUNTRY PROGRAMS**  
**AND THE REGIONAL CENTER for SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**APRIL 15, 1996 10:00a.m. - 12:00 noon**  
**Room 1406 New State**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Joanne Hale, Acting Director AFR/SA

**II. OVERVIEW**

- \* Highlights
- \* Constraints
- \* Trends
- \* Gender

Harvey Bronstein, Economist

**III. COUNTRY PROFILES**

Zimbabwe  
South Africa

Mozambique

(pause)

Zambia  
Namibia  
Malawi  
Regional Center

**IV. CONCLUSION**

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## **Southern Africa 1995 Result Review**

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***SECTION ONE***

***R2 MATRICES***

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
I. Program Impact Highlights for FY 1995	Program Maturity (4) Impact (5) Progress (4)	Narrative (examples from the data)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Grain marketing reforms continue.</b> More grain (incl. drought resistant varieties) is available at a lower cost to rural households in target areas. A new grain milling industry has developed--15-20,000 new microenterprises and 30-40,000 new jobs have been created. The parastatal Grain Marketing Board (GMB) continues to decrease in relevance and the GOZ has ceased subsidies.</li> <li>● <b>The CAMPFIRE Program continues to grow and subsequent household benefits accrue</b> with participating households expanding from 9,000 in 1989 to 103,000 in 1995 with overall revenues available to the community increasing from Z\$600,000 to Z\$25 million (US\$3,000,000) during the same period.</li> <li>● <b>Housing units per 1000 population exceeded program targets increasing from 0.6 units per thousand in 1992 to 4.3 units per thousand in 1995--a 330% increase over target.</b> The program granted 7,329 low-income mortgages in FY 1995, the largest volume ever achieved by the housing finance sector.</li> <li>● <b>Demographic and Health Survey data from 1994 have been finalized from last year's estimates: the total fertility rate for Zimbabwe stands at 4.3--down from 6.5 just 10 years earlier.</b> Sentinel site data show that longer-term contraceptive use is increasing. Private sector participation has increased to 14%.</li> </ul>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
<p><b>Goal</b></p> <p><b>Participatory and Equitable Economic Growth</b></p>		<p><b>Postives:</b></p> <p>Exports, led by tobacco, mineral, horticulture and tourism, continue to rise. In U.S.\$ terms, the share of merchandise exports was a record high U.S.\$ 2.0 billion.</p> <p>Despite the drought of the past year, the economy remains surprisingly resilient due to structural adjustment market reforms, a diversified manufacturing base and high world commodity prices.</p> <p><b>Negatives:</b></p> <p>Another serious drought (second in 4 years) was a principal factor in a -1.1% change in real GDP. (GDP growth of 5-7% is projected in 95-96 with a bumper harvest expected.)</p> <p>The fiscal deficit is out of line ( about 14% of GDP). While revenue targets are being met, spending is not controlled. One-third of total domestic credit as a component of money supply is attributable to the government and its parastatals.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
<p><b>Sub-Goal</b></p> <p><b>Enabling Environment Conducive to Investment</b></p>		<p><b>Positives:</b></p> <p><b>Zimbabwe's economic structural adjustment program has led to a number of important reforms: exchange rates are unified, restrictions on most imports have been liberalized, the agricultural markets have been liberalized and profits by foreign investors are fully remittable.</b></p> <p><b>Foreign exchange reserves are healthy at 7 months import cover. Exchange rate stabilizing. Lending rate decline from over 19% in 1994 to less than 13% in 1995. A slight decline in the lending/deposit rate differential with corporate and capital gains tax rates decreasing.</b></p> <p><b>Negatives:</b></p> <p><b>Domestic borrowing to finance the deficit has bid up interest rates which makes borrowing by the private sector expensive. Real lending rates remain high at almost 13% and inflation is not yet dropping as low as desired.</b></p> <p><b>Despite marked progress toward "commercialization" of parastatals, privatization of parastatals remains slow. Even though they will now pay taxes and dividends on profits to the treasury, too many parastatals remain unprofitable and are a drag on the economy.</b></p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p>Increased Household Food Security in Communal Areas of Natural Regions IV and V</p>	<p>PM: 4</p> <p>I: 4</p> <p>P: 4</p>	<p>USAID can justify a declaration of success in aiding the GOZ to achieve major agricultural market reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More nutritious grain is available at a 30-40% lower price</li> <li>● 30-40,000 new jobs created in the milling sector; USAID is bolstering the effort with entrepreneurial training</li> <li>● More drought resistant crops (sorghum and millet) are being planted at the expense of maize in drought-prone regions</li> <li>● 90% of grain is now marketed through the private sector</li> <li>● Zimbabweans can now buy, sell and transport grain freely for the first time in over 60 years</li> <li>● The Grain Marketing Board, the GOZ parastatal that formerly controlled all aspects of grain marketing, is increasingly irrelevant. The GOZ has halted all subsidies to this now "commercialized" entity.</li> </ul> <p>CAMPFIRE participation continues to grow. Since the program's inception in 1989 the number of participating households has expanded from 9,000 to about 103,000. Revenues have increased from Z\$ 600,000 in 1989 to Z\$ 25 million (about \$3.0 million) in 1995. Net household benefit now stands at Z\$243 (US\$27) per year. CAMPFIRE's dual focus on conservation of biodiversity/natural resources management and democracy/governance initiatives at the grassroots level continue to make this a model "empowerment" program.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
<p>Strategic Objective Two</p> <p><b>Broadened Ownership and Increased Investment at All Levels of the Zimbabwean Economy</b></p>	<p>PM: 3 I: 4 P: 4</p>	<p><b>The number of low-income housing units built annually has exceeded its target--from .5 per 1,000 persons in 1994 to 4.3 per 1,000 in 1995.</b></p> <p>The program granted 7,329 low income mortgages in FY 95, up from 1,220 in 1993, an increase of 500%.</p> <p>USAID's policy work and technology improvements are succeeding and housing is now affordable to 70% of Zimbabweans. The median cost of a minimum standard house has decreased by 64% while the price of a low-cost "stand" has decreased by 47%.</p> <p>A number of new initiatives to broaden ownership and employee participation in businesses through establishment of SMEs, Management/Employee Buyouts (MBO/EBO) and Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs) will not come on line until this year.</p> <p>Over 3,000 loans to SMEs were granted in 1995 through USAID's bilateral and Global Bureau affiliations with Barclays Bank and US NGOs working in credit and microcredit operations--access to capital that would not otherwise have been available. Government decisions to proceed with full-scale privatization of parastatals will depend upon how well ESOP techniques work since indigenization is a necessary element of privatization in the Zimbabwean context.</p>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

<b>Country: ZIMBABWE</b>		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Three</b></p> <p><b>Reduced Fertility</b></p>	<p><b>PM: 5</b></p> <p><b>I: 5</b></p> <p><b>P: 5</b></p>	<p>The target for this SO's primary indicator, total fertility rate (TFR), was met during last year's rating period. The Demographic and Health Survey reports that the TFR had fallen from 6.5 in 1984 to 4.3 in 1994. The contraceptive prevalence rate (married women) had increased from 36% to 48% during the same period. The rate for all sexually active women of reproductive age was 53%.</p> <p>Couple years of protection (CYP) serves as an impact indicator during years when the DHS is not completed. These data (for ten sentinel sites) show that the proportion of contraceptive use attributable to longer acting contraceptive methods (primarily injectable hormone methods at the expense of oral contraceptives) has increased from 17 percent in 1992 to 32 percent in 1995.</p> <p>The proportion of contraceptives supplied by the private sector is a strong proxy of private sector involvement in family planning. Private sector involvement is at 14%--up from just 4% in 1993.</p>
<p><b>Target of Opportunity</b></p> <p><b>Decreased HIV High Risk Behavior by Selected Groups</b></p>	<p><b>PM: 1</b></p> <p><b>I: 1</b></p> <p><b>P: 4</b></p>	<p>With USAID assistance, a National AIDS Coordination Control Policy Unit was established and a Policy Coordinator hired. USAID helped the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) hold 18 one-day refresher courses for 206 selected peer educators. Over half a million male and female on-farm workers were reached. By September 1995 some two million condoms had been distributed through CFU with USAID assistance.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
Summary of gender impact reporting		<p><b>SO1:</b> none reported</p> <p><b>SO2:</b> The housing program will target at least 5%, or at least 2,160 of the program's mortgage loans, to urban, female-headed households. This would be an increase from the current 3%. Statistics from one of the four participating building societies indicate that almost 13% of its mortgages are to female-headed households.</p> <p><b>SO3:</b> The vast majority of family planning clients remain women but there remains a concerted effort to increase male participation in both direct family planning services (condoms and vasectomy) and in being more supportive of the couple's decision to contracept.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
II. Quality of R2 Narratives	R2 Quality (High)	Narrative Commentary on the R2
		<p>General descriptive narrative of progress made remains strong. Description of Program Goal and Sub-Goal are good but linkages with the Strategic Objectives (with the exception of the economic growth SO) are not explicit and should be reiterated for the audience that doesn't follow Zimbabwe from year-to-year.</p> <p>History of successes in grain marketing is well documented. Though fully explained in last year's API, there might have been a clearer explanation of the rationale for why USAID is moving out of Agriculture/Food Security and focussing on NRM in SO1 in the future.</p> <p>Progress made in the Housing Program under SO2 is particularly well documented.</p> <p>The stage is set for commentary next year on measured impact for the indicators laid out in the Zimbabwe Enterprise Development Project.</p> <p>SO3 narrative is generally strong but progress made in the past year is not particularly well documented--much reporting is a repetition of 1994 DHS results.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE	
Indicators	<p>Indicators for Program Goal and Sub-Goal remain appropriate.</p> <p>It is understood that indicators under SO1 will be refined in the coming year to reflect the modification of this objective around the theme of increased local participation in sustainable management of the natural resource base.</p> <p>Indicators for the housing sector of SO2 remain appropriate. Indicator development for the other components of SO2 have been significantly refined since last reporting period. USAID/W understands that impact data will commence during 1996 as the Zimbabwe Enterprise Development Project comes on line.</p> <p>The indicators for SO3 remain appropriate though it is unclear to what extent data is measured regularly outside of the DHS for private sector participation in family planning and CYP.</p> <p>It is understood that indicators for the proposed HIV/AIDS activity are being developed and will be introduced during the next reporting period.</p>

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
Data		Data deemed adequate-to-strong for all SOs. USAID/W will be particularly interested in reviewing the rich data that will come out of the new economic growth indicators in SO2 next year.

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE		
<p>III. Status of Management Contract</p> <p>Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.)</p> <p><b>CPSP</b></p>	<p>Date of contract</p> <p>1993 - 1998</p>	<p>Narrative Commentary on Management Contract (Any changes to SOs proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc)</p> <p>Proposed modifications to all SOs have been sanctioned in principle by USAID/W through the FY 94 API, State 143830 (FY 94 API reporting cable of 6/14/95), and the FY 97 Action Plan. As of 4/96, those modifications, generally speaking, are:</p> <p>For SO1: With the successes of the Grain Marketing Reform Program institutionalized and the transfer of the SARP-funded Sorghum and Millet Research Program to the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) now complete, SO1 is being recast around three of the agency's principal objectives: sustainable natural resource management, conservation of biological diversity and increased development of politically active civil society.</p> <p>For SO2: Indicators have been revised to reflect 1) greater emphasis on results expected from the new Zimbabwe Enterprise Development Project, 2) the transfer of telecommunications and railroad infrastructure to RCSA and a consideration of a new activity in agribusiness/horticulture.</p> <p>For SO3: While consolidating gains in family planning, a new intervention in HIV/AIDS is being planned that will enhance local capacity while expanding behavior change communication interventions in HIV/AIDS/STDs.</p>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: ZIMBABWE

### Suggestions for the Mission

The following are a few of the key suggestions and comments for the Mission to consider. A more comprehensive listing will be articulated in cable format.

**SO1:** The decision to make the transition out of agriculture markets and into NRM is logical and to be commended. The Mission should pursue wide dissemination of the "success story" and ensure that the Regional Center and neighboring Missions gain from all "lessons learned."

USAID/W anticipates strong impact indicators to be developed under the to-be refined SO1 which will be "recast" around sustainable natural resource management, conservation of biological diversity, and increased development of politically active society. Mission should consider an indicator that tries to capture "environmental degradation averted." USAID should consult with USAID/W on an as-needed basis in the development of these indicators.

**SO2:** Successes in the Housing Sector are recognized and applauded. USAID/W eagerly anticipates impact data next year from those components subject to interventions from the Zimbabwe Enterprise Development Project. Progress in indicators development from last year is noted. Consult G and AFR/SD on further evolution of indicators. More comments will be forthcoming by cable with the end of the R2 reviews.

**SO3:** Clear and convincing success in reducing fertility, as documented in the 1994 DHS, is once again recognized. Indicators of success in non-DHS years are less convincing. The Mission may want to develop some indicators which will better be able indicate trends on an annual basis--while awaiting the periodic DHS results. Planned "integration" of HIV/AIDS interventions into this SO in the coming rating period are duly noted.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

<p>I. Program Impact</p> <p>Highlights for FY 1995</p>	<p>Program Maturity (1-5)</p> <p>Impact (1-5)</p> <p>Progress (1-5)</p>	<p>Narrative (examples from the data)</p>
<p>Goal</p> <p>Political, social, and economic empowerment</p>		<p>In FY 1995, South Africans lived under a democratically elected government with a Constitution and Bill of Rights, and policy changes acceptable to the broadmajority of citizens. USAID/South Africa's program supported this process by strengthening essential conditions for democratic governance, such as civic participation, administration of justice, effective governance, social and economic development, needed in a democracy and contributed to their long term-sustainability. In addition, USAID/ South Africa helped the historically disadvantaged population to take ownership of their community and nation's development process through supporting policy formulation (in gender, education, micro-small-medium enterprise development, housing) and training local and national officials, to better manage non-governmental organizations and national and provincial departments. The Mission's partners drafted discussion and policy papers advocating for women and girls' rights and the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.</p>

**Country: SOUTH AFRICA**

Strategic Objective One  
Helped Consolidate  
Democratic Governance

PM: 2-5  
I: 4  
P: 3

The Gauteng Province Core Group formed over 100 Community Development Forums (CDFs) and Local Development Forums which gave the ordinary person a more direct role in the development decision-making process. This represents a major step for participatory development where people affected by decisions play a greater role in the decision-making process. The Social Change Assistance Trust (SCAT) worked with 86 rural advice centers spread across the southern part of South Africa. These community structures have played a pivotal role in community development: (1) conducted casework which brought administrative justice to communities; (2) initiated campaigns, projects and established other organizations which provide legal services; (3) mediated conflict; (4) attracted resources and educated disadvantaged South Africans on their legal rights. The Independent Mediation Service of South Africa (IMSSA) mediated over 1,300 industrial disputes which has resulted in increased wages for tens of thousands of workers and reinstatement of dismissed workers. In some cases, mediation at the community level has shown a drop in politically-motivated deaths. USAID's support has contributed to the development of a society that values mediation and conflict resolution and builds these processes into legislation and statutory institutions. The International Foundation for Election Systems comprehensive voter education campaign in Mpumalanga province successfully provided information to nearly 200,000 individuals. help them register and make an informed choice. 100 Civil Society Organizations have become effective mechanisms for public policy monitoring, human rights protection and access to justice, delivery of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, participatory processes in governance, and elections monitoring.

**Country: SOUTH AFRICA**

Strategic Objective Two

Helped Establish a More  
Equitable and Effective  
Education System

PM:2-5  
I: 4  
P: 3

The quality of basic education was improved for more than a million students through the training of 14,000 teachers and 13,000 literacy tutors.

USAID's work with key policy reform areas (e.g. assessment, examinations, literacy, teacher training and resource allocation) and NGOs over the years has impacted the newly emerging policy reform proposed by the government in a way which will influence the success of the transformation of education in South Africa.

The Independent Examination Board (IEB), created to establish an examination system for South Africa, has developed a standard certificate of education examination which may serve as a model for the nation's future standard education examinations. IEB produced materials that have been used in the Gauteng and the Northern Provinces, advancing teacher skills in examination, curriculum reform and assessment. Over 300 teachers and 150 principals used these examinations for 6,000 students. In adult education, IEB produced 30,000 copies of 6 examination papers in 11 languages.

The Education Foundation (EF) has played a pivotal role in national and provincial policy reform, serving as the leading education data resource in the country. EF has empowered education officials by providing them with skills in data collection and analysis of educational issues which will be used to increase the equity and quality of South Africa's education system. EF trained more than 400 South Africans in the use of a state-of-the-art-policy dialogue tool, APEX (Assessing Policies and Educational Excellence), a technology not previously available in the country.

The National Literacy Co-operation (NLC) succeeded in strengthening adult literacy programs in all of the nine provinces and facilitated the development of a national delivery system for adult basic education. NLC is positioned to be the main coordinator of the adult basic education strategy in the country.

**Country: SOUTH AFRICA**

Through support to Small Beginnings, an early childhood development (ECD) non-governmental organization, USAID helped to improve the quality of education provided to 63,190 disadvantaged children by increasing the skills and professionalism of 163 ECD teachers from 139 Educare Centers and providing materials to 1,050 pre-school teachers working in disadvantaged communities.

The Open Learning Systems Education Trusts improved basic English literacy and numeracy in primary schools. In 1995, the program was broadcasted to over 875 urban, farm and rural schools in five provinces. The program showed improvement of more than 20 points (on a 100 point scale) in tests over schools not using the program.

**Country: SOUTH AFRICA**

<p>Strategic Objective Three Part One</p> <p>Increased Asset Ownership and Economic Integration for the Historically Disadvantaged</p>	<p>PM:3-4 I: 4 P:3</p>	<p>Through providing credit, <u>Small Enterprise Foundation (SEF)</u> and the <u>Get Ahead Foundation (GAF)</u> have had a significant impact in improving the quality of life of their clients. An estimated 50,432 loans were made between 1994 and April 1996 to individuals in the informal sector and small and micro enterprises. GAF greatly exceeded its 1996 target of providing credit to 6,000 clients by 167%. Its loan portfolio was approximately 10,000 by the end of 1995. SEF has created about 19,072 jobs. In 1995, SEF, working in the poor Northern Transvaal, had a portfolio of clients who borrowed working capital up to seven times as their enterprises continued to grow and prosper. Loans sizes range from \$138 to \$212. Both organizations' clients are 94 percent women. These organizations have high overall repayment rates of 90-94 percent. USAID has increased micro and small enterprises access to capital through its loan guaranty program. Utilizing the Micro and Small Enterprise Guaranty Program, \$3.5 million made available in FY 1995 has leveraged \$7 million in private sector resources and accounted for over 1,000 business loans. Since 1992, the program has made available \$9.5 million which has leveraged \$19 million and over 4,000 business loans.</p> <p><u>The Black Integrated Commercial Support Network (BICSN)</u> assistance resulted in the transfer of US \$147 million in equity to historically disadvantaged-owned businesses. Resulted in 85 franchise opportunities and agreements and generated 1700 jobs. Businesses created include a computer school and an auto repair firm.</p>
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Strategic Objective Three  
Part Two

Increased Opportunities for  
Ownership Resulting from  
the Removal of Barriers

PM: 2-3  
I: 4  
P:4

USAID helped communities to leverage \$345 million in housing and urban development resources through various mechanisms. In KwaZulu-Natal, USAID provided \$1.8 million to leverage \$120 million in public sector and corporate funds used to provide shelter assistance to over 150,000 households. USAID's \$2.5 million leveraged 14,000 shelter related loans to individuals earning below R3,000 (\$415) per month. The Private Sector Housing Guaranty project provided a \$75 million housing guarantee loan to two major South African banks. The banks issued \$225 million rand equivalent in mortgage bonds to disadvantaged population households. In 1995, the banks issued loans for a total of 18,132 shelter mortgages affecting about 109,000 individuals (6 individuals per household). Last year, only 4,868 mortgages were issued.

USAID/South Africa helped with the formulation of a number of key policies including a Mortgage Indemnity Fund, a National Home Builders Registration Council and a National Builders Warranty Program. In FY 1995, USAID assisted the government to structure a National Housing Finance Corporation that will provide wholesale finance for private sector lending institutions, including non-traditional lenders that are geared to service low-income households. This institution is the centerpiece of the government's strategy to unlock private sector finance for low-income housing.

<b>Country: SOUTHAFRICA</b>		
Summary of gender impact reporting	I: P:	<p>Woman have participated in USAID assisted activities in South Africa as developers, organizers, and beneficiaries.</p> <p>SO1: Women rights are embedded in human rights. In 1995, the Women's Development Foundation (WDF) has worked with newly-elected women's leaders and has held a voters education workshop in the Northern Province which has helped to empower women politically. WDF also worked with women elected leaders. All grantees practice gender balance in hiring.</p> <p>SO2: Women's participation in the education sector is almost equal to that of men in South Africa. USAID has set targets in its bursary programs to ensure equitable representation of women in areas where disadvantaged South Africans have been underrepresented. Of 358 individuals sent to the U.S. for long-term and short-term training, 135 were women.</p> <p>SO3: Women make up 50% of the informal sector. Two NGOs, SEF and GAF that support the micro-enterprise sector have provided 94% of the loans to women. BISCN's success in helping to create and expand 187 franchises has positive implications for women as business owners and through generated jobs.</p>

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

<b>Country: SOUTH AFRICA</b>		
<b>II. Quality of R2</b>	<b>R2 Quality (L/M/H)</b>	<b>Narrative Commentary on the R2</b>
<b>Narratives</b>		The narrative is well presented and contains qualitative and quantitative evidence which supports the claims as to impact and results. The Mission was successful in presenting the changes and challenges which confront the new South Africa and describes the context in which the USAID's development strategy has been applied.
<b>Indicators</b>		USAID/South Africa drafted Concept Paper in June 1995 charts its goal, strategic objectives and strategy. The strategic objectives and some indicators have been revised since the April 1994 elections to support the Government's RDP and to achieve sustainable transformation. Complete identification and description of program indicators will occur after approval of the new CSP in May 1996.
<b>Data</b>		The data is not adequate for all of the Sos. Also, the narrative didn't contain a clear presentation of the baseline data to measure progress and performance against proposed annual targets. These gaps will be filled once the new CSP is approved in May 1996.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: SOUTH AFRICA		
III. Status of Management Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.)		<p>(Any changes to SOs proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc)</p> <p>The management contract was established to reflect the SOs at the time that concept paper was prepared. SOs were revised to reflect USAID's new Country Strategic Plan which will provide a closer fit between the goals of the GNU and of USAID. As a result, the proposed FY 97-98 management plan's goal will be sustainable transformation. There are now six SOs to support the new focus. SOs support three program thrusts, democracy and governance, support to the RDP in key social sectors, and support for economic growth and economic power. USAID/South Africa program primary focus has shifted from one of empowerment to consolidation and transformation. The social, political, and economic empowerment of disadvantaged South Africans will be a sub-goal in the new management plan.</p>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

<b>Country:</b>
<b>Suggestions for the Mission</b>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<p>I. Program Impact</p>	<p>Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (1-5) Progress (1-5)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Narrative (examples from the data)</p> <p>Dependency on free food dropped by 59% (from 1.5 million beneficiaries in 9/93 to 620,000 in 9/95), with the end of massive post-war population movements in 93/94, increased market activity, and the ag base of rural Mozambique beginning to be re-established.</p> <p>Improved access to markets and increased personal mobility through USAID support under the roads programs, completion of Dona Ana Bridge work, and CIP support to finance trucks and buses.</p> <p>During 1995, USAID continued its economic policy dialogue. U.S. was key at CG in pushing for increased transparency and accountability in government budget processes and on continuing financial sector reform, privatization and promotion of investment. GRM revised its economic code in 1995 to attract foreign investors, with significant investment proposals, several from U.S. firms, pending.</p>
<p>Goal Successful war to peace transition.</p>		

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<p><b>Transition Objective One</b> Avoid drought-related and war-related famine and death.</p>	<p>PM: 3 I: 5 P: 5</p>	<p>Malnutrition rates remained stable throughout 1995, even as emergency food distributions continued to phase down (page 6).</p> <p>World Vision used Title II food commodities in Food for Work activities which rehabilitated roads, built classrooms and expanded long-neglected smallholder irrigation schemes. This significantly improved the food security of participating families and also brought broader economic and social benefits through improved infrastructure.</p> <p>After providing emergency shelter and food aid for the cyclone which affected more than 200,000 rural families at crucial point in post war recovery, USAID worked with cyclone devastated districts to implement a program in 1995 which provided seed and extension services to cyclone affected farmers.</p> <p>Emergency assistance also leveraged private capital investment. As result of reliable new system piped water to urban and peri-urban Chimoio (financed under the PVO project through ADRA), Coca-Cola decided to locate a new bottling plant in that city.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<p><b>Transition Objective Two</b> Contribute to successful implementation of the peace process.</p>	<p>PM: 4 I: 5 P: 5</p>	<p>Successful reintegration of 90,000 soldiers proceeded during 1995 with most of the demobilized indistinguishable within the general population; soldiers appear to have used this period to re-establish themselves and their families within local economies.</p> <p>The Information and Referral Service has assisted nearly 15,000 soldiers during FY 1995. The Provincial Fund has funded more than 900 projects; more than 10,000 ex-soldiers have directly benefitted from these projects; over 400 additional Provincial Fund activities have been approved for funding, projecting benefits in the next few months for over 6,000 additional ex-soldiers.</p> <p>Other indications of Mozambicans' confidence in peace and freedom mounted throughout 1995 throughout the country: livestock holdings continued to visibly increase; construction of more permanent housing replaced initial shelters; small scale capital investments such as grain mills, shops and transport services multiplied, and rural households expanded areas under cultivation with each successive season.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<p><b>Transition Objective Three</b> Contribute to reintegration of populations into stable and productive social and economic activities.</p>	<p>PM: 5 I: 5 P: 5</p>	<p>Market forces spurred long-distance movement by informal traders of hundreds of tons of maize from production areas in the north to urban centers in south made possible largely by USAID-funded transport improvements, improved security and USAID-supported market liberalization.</p> <p>Improved access reduced cost of delivering post-war emergency assistance (\$400,000 savings in Title II delivery costs by 2/96), enabled safe return of refugees and encouraged nascent trade and investment in these areas. USAID-supported rehabilitation of the Dona Ana bridge across the Zambezi River was completed, re-linking agriculturally productive north with urban consumption centers up to 2,000 km south. (p.12)</p> <p>By providing operational and management assistance, USAID instrumental in re-establishment of north-south Caia Ferry (economic impact is discussed on page 13).</p> <p>CIP financed import of 227 used Navistar trucks, 60 new GM/Volvo truck/tractors, and 64 reconditioned blue bird buses. Those unaccustomed to availability of public transport now travel regularly on roads closed for over a decade and are striking symbol of the success of the peace process.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<p>Summary of gender impact reporting</p> <p>Female-headed households not only comprise the majority of the refugees and displaced, but also form a high proportion of Mozambique's poor in general.</p>	<p>I:</p> <p>P:</p>	<p>SO3 discusses the importance of the main market center of Maputo, Xipamanine-Bazuca, where 85% of traders are women. Informal traders, once on the margins of profitability and the wrong side of the law, are now recognized as the heart of the market.</p> <p>Continued security and re-establishment of transport which USAID has supported, as well as the liberalizing and privatizing environment have combined to catalyze the expansion and development of marketing throughout Mozambique. An association developed in 1991 serves as an advocacy group for these women traders and represents the members before national/municipal government. It also has made the case for regulatory reform to recognize the informal sector and create conditions for it to grow and improve its operations. It has supported improvements in market areas, including trash collection, latrine-building etc.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
II. Quality of R2	R2 Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on the R2
Narratives		Through the use of "real life" examples, the Mission was able to convey in a dynamic fashion the impact of many of its key interventions in the three SOs. Several reviewers commented that the R2 was extremely well-written and that the Mission showed both historically, in the narrative and through specific examples, their seriousness about monitoring performance under extremely difficult circumstances.
Indicators		<p>Given the nature of the transition program, the indicators chosen were appropriate to capture the consequences of USAID's interventions.</p> <p>In the development of Results Frameworks for the three strategic objectives for the FY 1996-FY 2001 program, the Mission is taking great care in selection of indicators as well as the establishment of baselines and performances targets to ensure real achievement and real people-level impact will be monitored and measured.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique	
Data	<p>Most of the information used in the R2 is, by necessity, anecdotal and neither comprehensive nor nationwide. The unavailability and often unreliability of data on virtually all social and economic indicators in Mozambique has many causes, including: government incapacity, war-induced isolation of significant parts of the country, massive population movements following the war's end and the number/diversity of donors/NGOs active in recent years, each using its own methodologies and indicators in limited areas.</p> <p>Therefore, for its FY 1996-FY 2001 CSP, the Mission will have to create baselines, which in most other countries, even within Africa, would already be available.</p> <p>USAID will be providing data-related support during the early years of the CSP including: technical/analytical support for the 1997 national census; financial/technical support for the 1996 demographic and health survey; technical/financial support for household-level sample surveys on ag production in 1996/97 and a range of site-specific sample surveys, rapid appraisals, etc. required for the SOs.</p>

## MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
III. Status of Management Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
<p>Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.)</p> <p>Country Strategic Plan was approved and cable advising that management contract was established based on State 171211 (7/18/95) and subsequent 9/95 cable (number unknown).</p>	<p>FY 1996 - FY 2001</p>	<p>(Any changes to SOs proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc)</p> <p><b>SO2 has been refined to "Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels" from "Government more accountable to citizens".</b> The SO2 statement now emphasizes the importance of achieving balance in the governance equation in Mozambique. Whereas the previous SO2 statement recognized only the accountability of government, this statement stresses the importance of an active and substantial civil society both at the national and local levels.</p> <p><b>SO3 has been refined to "Increased use of essential, community-based maternal and child health services in focus areas".</b> This better conveys the community-based aspect of this objective - increased use of services which are delivered in response to community demands and through community action.</p>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Mozambique		
<b>Strategic Objective One</b> Rural household income increased in targeted areas.	PM: 2 I: 5 P: 5	<b>Ongoing transition elements incorporated in SO:</b> Increased access to markets through rehabilitation of additional high priority access roads in target areas (thereby reducing transport costs, encouraging ag production, lowering cost of marketing food crops and thus contributing to food security); expanded private sector capacity to transport and market goods, through CIP and related assistance; increased dissemination of improved market information financed by TA portion of CIP.

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Mozambique		
<b>Strategic Objective Two</b> Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance.	PM: I: P:	<b>Ongoing transition elements incorporated in SO:</b> Mission will build upon work done under the transition program related to civic education through PVOs and other non-governmental partners and a strong policy dialogue to promote a better balance between government and civil society. .

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Mozambique		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Three</b> Increased use of essential, community-based maternal and child health services in focus areas.</p>	<p>PM: 1 I: 2 P: 3</p>	<p><b>Ongoing transition elements incorporated in SO:</b> With improved access of vulnerable communities to both food markets and health services, malnutrition rates remained stable throughout 1995, even as emergency food distributions continued to phase down.</p> <p>Build upon the work of PVO partners during the transition period to continue low cost/community-based health service delivery mechanisms to newly resettled areas.</p> <p>Continue work under the Primary Health Care Support Project, in which USAID supplied essential drugs to rural health facilities and provided technical assistance and in-service training for improved management and increased use of data for planning purposes in several provinces.</p> <p>Continue ongoing policy dialogue to shift government budget resources from military spending to social sectors (health and education).</p> <p>De-concentration - from the central health ministry to provincial and district health offices - of government management of the health sector has been actively underway through the Primary Health Care Support project and will continue.</p>

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (1-5) Progress (1-5)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: <i>Socially stable, economically productive, politically active population</i>		☺ The GRZ no longer controls prices, distribution channels, and all other aspects of the agricultural sector. The impact of deregulation is being felt as farmers shift from formerly-subsidized maize to crops more suited to climatic conditions.
Sub-Goal One: A market-oriented economy with broad participation		☺ Only five years ago, virtually all consumer and producer prices and distribution channels were controlled by the government. Now they are market determined. ☺ The GRZ is committed to parastatal divestiture; many of the major-- and costly -- parastatals have been sold or liquidated: Zambia Airways; ZIMCO (parastatal holding company); the cement company; and the bus company. ☺ Elimination of agric. and other subsidies saved
Sub-Goal Two: Sustainable improvements in health status.		-- Progress in this area has been slow. USAID/Zambia initiated activities in population, HIV/AIDS, and Child Survival because of pressure to meet Congressional mandates. (The Child Survival project was authorized in late FY 1995.) The Mission did not have -- and was not able to recruit -- an HPN officer until September 1994.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p><i>Reduce the State's role in the provision of goods and services</i></p>	<p>PM: 4 I: 2-3 P: 3-4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ 45 of target level of 50 SOEs sold/liquidated; over 70% in 1995.</li> <li>☺ Sale of parastatals already raised over \$40 million in revenue and eliminated costly subsidies. Since large percentage of payment is deferred, government will eventually receive several times this amount.</li> <li>☺ National Breweries sold for \$1.875 million, 30% of shares for public flotation.</li> <li>☺ Zambia Sugar sold for \$36.8 million in 1995 (with much of the payment deferred); commitment for new investment of \$69 million; 30% of shares will be sold to public.</li> <li>☺ Mulungushi Group of companies separated/broken and sold: Milling operations now 5 individual companies competing w/ others in area on price and quality. Textile operations also sold.</li> <li>☺ Lintco, cotton processing, split into 3 healthy companies. Among the benefits: new employment opportunities as outgrowers for rural dwellers. Will give outgrowers all inputs required to produce cotton, incl. fertilizer, pesticides.</li> <li>☺ Sale of Zambia Airways -- \$114 million in debt at sale in 1994 -- ended yearly subsidies or \$25 to \$35 million. (Revenue from sale of Zambia Airways is not included in above sales total.)</li> <li>☺ Example of impact of TA: Oven Fresh Bakery, a major bakery in Lusaka, experienced increase in annual revenue from \$57,000 to \$1.2 m in 3 years. Employment increased from unskilled work force of 8 in 1992 to 60 skilled in 1995. Credits success to USAID TA from IESC.</li> </ul>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Two</p> <p><i>Increase the productive participation of rural enterprises and communities in the national economy</i></p>	<p>PM: 3 I: 3 P: 2-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ In the early 1990s, Zambia spent over 30% of its total budget on maize production, marketing, and price subsidies. These and other price controls and subsidies have been eliminated. The GRZ has also opened the borders for cereal (maize, wheat, millet, sorghum) exports and imports, promoting production efficiency and ag investment in line with comparative advantage.</li>   <li>☺ Since the end of maize subsidies, cropping patterns are shifting from maize back to more drought-resistant crops, making the country less vulnerable to droughts. Sorghum as a traditional crop in dry areas is coming back.</li>   <li>☺ The end maize subsidies is also resulting in increased cultivation of cash crops like groundnuts and sunflower.</li>   <li>☺ Because of USAID-supported liberalizations of ag markets, 90% of Zambia's imported-grain requirement during the '95 drought was met by private traders; 95% was financed by the private sector.</li>   <li>☺ As a result of USAID TA, the number of private, locally-owned maize mills increased from about 2,200 in 1992 to about 6,000 in 1995.</li> </ul>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Three</p> <p><i>Increased use of practices that improve child and reproductive health</i></p>	<p>PM: 3 I: 2-3 P: 3</p>	<p><b>Child survival.</b> USAID is just beginning work in this area. ☺USAID/Z and MOH-initiated surveillance system has developed a methodology for monitoring sensitivity to anti-malarial and other drugs in children.</p> <p>☺ USAID is assisting with revamping of the MOH Health Management Information System to provide decentralized system.</p> <p><b>HIV/AIDS.</b> Est. sero-prev. rate of 25%</p> <p>☺ Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among urban youth. Twice as many test group youth (67.3%) as comparison group youth (31.6%) reported condom use with current sex partner; more than twice as many test group (75.5%) as comparison group youth (35.5% reported condom use in last sex act.</p> <p>☺ Test group traditional healers more knowledgeable about transmission routes, preventive measures, and advice to clients. (Over 50% of traditional healers are women.)</p> <p>☺ Selling condoms through traditional healers facilitates social marketing in rural areas.</p> <p>☺ PSI has exceeded condom sales targets by selling over 17.4 million socially-marketed condoms between 1/92 and 12/95, a sales per capita rate of 0.68. (This is second highest country rate in Africa.)</p> <p>Family Planning: Population is growing at an annual rate of 3.2%</p> <p>☺ Regulatory approval for Norplant implant approved; in process of obtaining approval for oral contraceptives, IUDs, vaginal foaming tablets, and the injectable Depo-Provera.</p> <p>☺ Family Plan activities becoming more self-sustaining</p>

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Four</p> <p><i>More sustainable multi-party democracy built.</i></p>	<p>PM: 3 I: 2 P: 2-3</p>	<p>Implementation of this SO is being severely and adversely affected by recent government actions in the areas of constitutional reform, freedom of the press, and elections. Nonetheless, the USAID program is making progress and has had impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Constitutional review process resulted in draft constitution.</li> <li>☺ Zambia still has one of free-est presses in Africa and press is still taking issue with government. Zambia Post is on WWW.</li> <li>☺ Supreme Court reaffirmed right of assembly by striking down provision of Public Order Act allowing gov't to control public assemblies</li> <li>☺ Cabinet office has been reorg. and a moribund Cabinet Committee system brought to life. Cabinet is functioning more efficiently as result of USAID TA and commodities, e.g., more active role in formulating budget.</li> <li>☺ Voter registration finally began, though process was plagued with problems.</li> </ul>
<p>Summary of gender impact reporting</p>	<p>I: P:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Almost half the trainees under SO1 are women.</li> <li>☺ Strong focus on women in health SO.</li> <li>☺ Working through traditional healers focuses on women.</li> </ul>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
II. Quality of R2	R2 Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on the R2
Narratives		While the narrative is good at describing activities in the past year and present and past constraints facing the Mission, it doesn't always illustrate the progress and impact resulting from the program. For example, the R2 does not show the dramatic from the elimination of agricultural subsidies or from the sale of Zambia Airways. Neither does it show the impact from the sale of 37 parastatals during 1995. This information had to be obtained from additional sources. The Mission has an excellent story to tell, and it could have been captured better.
Indicators		SO1: Mission is changing indicator from "5 of public in favor of privatization" to "% of privatized assets bought and/or controlled by Zambians." Former was passive and outside Mission's manageable interest. SO 2 and 3: There were questions/issues about indicators and baseline data which will be addressed in the context of the proposed revised SOs..
Data		The Mission is putting into place an M&E system which will allow it to measure and report on the significance of parastatal sales: annual revenue of parastatals sold versus revenue of all companies; employment ratios.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
III. Status of Management Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.) Mission is operating under CPSP.		(Any changes to SOs proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc) Mission is proposing wording change to SOs and combining 3 health-related SOs into one SO. No decision on these proposed changes was made at the R2 review.
SO 1		Change of SO wording. Previous wording was "State removed from provision of private goods and services." Reason for change: more in keeping with original intent of closing/privatizing 50 enterprises; new wording is more in manageable interest. Actual removal of the state from activity will take years.
SO 2		Change of SO wording: Previous wording: "Appropriate policies, laws and regs promulgated and enforced for increased ag production." Reason for change: Mission now realizes that changing central government policies is not the major objective or need right now. The Mission is shifting focus from sector-level policies, regs, etc. to village and business level capacities.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: USAID/ZAMBIA		
SO 3		<p>Change of SO wording. The Family Planning, HIV/AIDS, and Child Survival SOs have been combined into one: "Increased use of practices that improve child and reproductive health." There are 3 intermediate results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) incr. qual. of promotive, preventive, &amp; curative CS strategies;</li> <li>(2) incr. qual. of family plan strategies' &amp;</li> <li>(3) incr. qual. of HIV/AIDS preventive measures.</li> </ul> <p>Reason: all USAID health activities are run through the Health-Reform process, with decentralized decision making to the district level.</p>
SO 4		<p>Change of SO wording from "increase the participation, transparency, and accountability of Zambian institutions in civil society." This describes a process, not an objective. The new wording is an objective.</p>

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## NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (1-5) Progress (1-5)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: <i>The strengthening of Namibia's new democracy through the social, economic, and political empowerment of Namibians historically disadvantaged by apartheid</i>		The USAID/Namibia program is relatively young. It began in FY 1991. (Namibia gained its independence in 1990.)

## NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective One:  <i>Improved training opportunities for historically disadvantaged adults</i></p>	<p>PM: (2)            I: (2)            P: (2)</p>	<p>☉ HIV/AIDS awareness: a women's small-business association is educating other women about HIV; local NGOs have improved ability to track impact and dev. new curricula and manuals.</p> <p>☉ TRAINING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 individuals have completed MA programs: 3 are now at university influencing teacher training; 1 at Ministry of Basic Education.</li> <li>- 7 of the 20 environmental ed participants have completed training and returned.</li> </ul> <p>☉ 7 NGOs have developed the institutional capacity to meet at least 3 of 6 established criteria. Two are female led and serve mostly women.</p> <p>☉ 13 organizations using HRD plans; (0 in 1994)</p> <p>☉ 26 nonformal education and training programs fully involving/ incorporating NGO participation, concepts, input, and feedback.</p>

**NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: NAMIBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Two:  <i>Improved delivery of quality primary education to grade 1-4 learners in the most disadvantaged schools</i></p>	<p>PM: (2)            I: (2)            P: (2)</p>	<p>USAID is helping revise curriculum, train teachers, and provide materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Government commitment illustrated by establishing Ministry of Basic Education. Government also committed to system focussed on improving student knowledge rather than weeding out students.</li> <li>☺ New grade 1 curricula in school readiness, math, environmental studies, and English pilot tested, translated into 11 Namibian languages, and in use by 1,600 teachers in 925 schools, reaching 65,258 students.</li> <li>☺ All 1,600 teachers using new curricula have been trained in</li> <li>☺ 18 Peace Corps Volunteers now in field working with teachers in 30 schools.</li> </ul>

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## NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Three:  <i>Increased benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local management of natural resources</i></p>	<p>PM: (2)            I: (2)            P: (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Conservancy policy permitting rural areas to utilize/benefit economically from natural resources (incl. wildlife) drafted by Ministry &amp; approved by Cabinet. Needs approval of Parliament.</li> <li>☺ Income from community NRM activities increased from 0 (1993) to \$37,700 (1994) to \$54,300 (1995).</li> <li>☺ Number of households receiving income from community activities increased from 0 (1993) to 410 (1994) to 1158 (1995). (Decline of per capita income due to introduction of marginal activities.)</li> <li>☺ 30 water point committees established around USAID-financed/repared wells in arid areas.</li> <li>☺ 120 men and 40 women participating in local management structures (up from 0 in 1993).</li> <li>☺ 3 NGO/Community groups and institutions able to provide information on NRM and other environmental issues.</li> <li>☺ Increase in cumulative number of field trips, study tours, &amp; exchange visits within the southern African region and nationally. 4 (1993); 20 (1994); 43 (1995)</li> </ul>

**NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: NAMIBIA		
Strategic Objective Four: <i>Increased accountability of Parliament to all Namibian citizens</i>	PM (1): I: (1) P: (1)	This SO is new & there has been no discernable progress on indicators under it. However, USAID/Namibia has had an impact in the DG area under small grants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Children's rights: new legislation drafted establishing judicial and police systems for diverting youth from adult prisons.</li> <li>☺ Media training for political parties and voter education campaigns resulted in national elections focussed on issues.</li> </ul>

# NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
Summary of gender impact reporting	I: P:	

**NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: NAMIBIA		
<p>II. Quality of R2 Narratives</p>	<p>R2 Quality (L/M/H)</p>	<p>Narrative Commentary on the R2</p> <p>The narrative provides substantial information about the USAID/Namibia program. Description of Program Goal and Strategic Objectives is good. The document does not provide sufficient contextual background, e.g., economic and political, to make it a stand alone document. It also does not provide succinct information on progress and impact. (We are given the numbers of persons trained but not the areas of training or the relevance for Namibia; the number of NGOs meeting 3 of 6 criteria is stated but the criteria are not.)</p>
<p>Indicators</p>		<p>Since the strategy is now, the Mission is still developing data and indicators.</p> <p>For SO 1, there is a real need to identify qualitative indicators/intermediate indicators that go beyond numbers trained and reflect the impact of training, i.e., the change training will have in helping HDNs move into positions/roles &amp; assume responsibilities that will make a substantive difference to them, other HDNs and Namibia. Although the Mission gives a rationale for indicators starting at 0, this is problematic. There also needs to be a reasonable baseline for all indicators, not 1995 as given in many instances.</p>

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# NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
Data		The Mission is still developing its M&E plan and data sources. As it refines its data, it should select baseline data beginning as early as possible.

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## NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA		
III. Status of Management Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.)  CSP	FY96 (cable to be approved.)	(Any changes to SOs proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc)

## NAMIBIA FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: NAMIBIA

### Suggestions for the Mission

It was suggested that Mission support greater participation of women in training programs. Gender participation rates are frequently masked by racial/ethnic influences.

Mission should develop a matrix giving basic education statistics disaggregated by gender and region. It would also be useful if the Mission supplied budget information, e.g., the amount and % of budget going to basic ed and changes in class sizes.

One reviewer noted that the non-legal Teachers' Union, representing the largest percentage of teachers (un- & under-qualified Africans) has been formally requested to sit on an Association to the Development of African Education (DAE) working group (Teacher Management and Support) to respond to issues of teachers terms of service. This is a great sign in terms of the D/G SO and USAID deserves some credit because of ongoing recognition and input given the group. USAID/Namibia should include accomplishments of this kind in the R2.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

<b>Country: MALAWI</b>		
<p><b>I. Program Impact</b></p> <p><b>Highlights for FY 1995</b></p>	<p><b>Program Maturity (1-5)</b></p> <p><b>Impact (1-5)</b></p> <p><b>Progress (1-5)</b></p>	<p><b>Narrative (examples from the data presented this year)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Real per capita incomes for smallholder tobacco producers have risen by 25% -- from \$153 in 1991 to \$191 in 1995 -- despite recent severe droughts and adverse international market trends. Crop diversification among smallholders also accelerated, with the share of cultivated area planted to non-maize crops nearly doubling -- from 19% in 1990 to 32% in 1995. The shares of farmers' inputs marketed through private channels are also increasing rapidly -- e.g., high yielding varieties of maize seed increased from 12% in 1990 to 45% in 1995.</li> <li>○ No major changes were made in the health status of Malawians during the past year. While the 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 is expected to decline only slightly over the period due to the tremendous impact of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>○ 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 1994, the net enrollment of girls in primary increased from 56% in 1992 to slightly over 95% in 1995.</li> </ul>

**Country: Malawi**

**Goal**

**Broad-based Sustainable Economic Growth**

**Program Maturity**  
(ranges from 5 to 1)

**Program Progress**  
(3/4)

**Program Impact**  
(3)

☺ A comprehensive assault on poverty began in 1995 with significant GOM, private sector and donor support.

☺ Real per capita incomes of over 90,000 smallholder burley tobacco farmers whose cultivation is a direct result of USAID production reforms have increased from \$153 in 1991 to \$191 in 1995 spite of fluctuations due to drought.

⊗ The real incomes of the nearly 2 million poor Malawian smallholders not targeted by USAID reforms declined during 1995.

☺ Recognizing that the exclusion of women is an obstacle to Malawi's overall development, the GOM, NGOs, women's groups and the donor community are working diligently and collaboratively to raise women's status to a more balanced level with men's -- the enrollment of girls in public schools is now equal to that for boys and over a third of smallholders participating in burley tobacco cultivation and pilot reforestry projects are households headed by women.

☺ The annual rate of increase in the population growth rate dropped from 3.2% in 1987 to an estimated level of 2.6% in 1992.

⊗ The potential gains of child survival programs are projected to be largely offset by rising deaths from HIV/AIDS, especially among infants -- i.e., the infant mortality rate will fall from 132/1000 to 126/1000 instead of the earlier forecast level of 113/1000 that failed to take HIV/AIDs into account adequately.

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**Country: Malawi**

**Strategic Objective One**

**Increased Agricultural Incomes  
on a Per Capita Basis**

Program  
Maturity  
(5)

Program  
Progress  
(3/4)

Program  
Impact  
(3/4)

☉ The number of smallholders cultivating tobacco grew from zero in 1990 to about 92,000 in 1995/96. Approximately one third of all members in this group are female heads of household.

☉ The share of smallholder cultivated area planted to non-maize crops (cotton, cassava, millet and sweet potato) has increased steadily from 19.0% in 1990/91 to 32.0% in 1995/96. This healthy trend toward crop diversification is expected to continue in the future. It has resulted in increased incomes for smallholder producers.

☉ USAID's support for market liberalization has significantly reduced the input monopoly and output monopsony control of the GOM's parastatal marketing board -- ADMARC -- and is the key to expanding smallholder access to competitive markets for cash and food crops. Nearly half of all fertilizer, for example, is now sold through private channels (up from about a third in 1990). ADMARC is also facing stiff competition in the purchase of commodities such as cotton and tobacco. Maize seed is now sold in rural grocery stores and gasoline stations and marketing of high yielding varieties has increased from 17% in 1990 to 45.0% in 1994/95.

☉ Despite a growing volume of traffic carried on Malawi Rail (from 78,000 MTs in 1994 to 127,000 MTs in 1995), the CIF margin on imports remained in the vicinity of 40% (i.e., 39.3 in 1992 vs. 39.4% in 1995) of their total value.

**Country: Malawi**

**Strategic Objective Two**

**Increased Sustainable Use,  
Conservation and Management  
of Renewable Natural  
Resources**

**Program  
Maturity  
(0/1)**

**Program  
Progress  
(0/1)**

**Program  
Impact  
(0)**

This is a new Strategic Objective that was only approved in April 1995. The indicators are still being refined and no data have yet been gathered. Operational performance monitoring systems will be in place by the end of FY 1996.

**Country: Malawi**

**Strategic Objective Three**

**Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, While Promoting Child Health Practices**

**Program Maturity (4)**

**Program Progress (3/4)**

**Program Impact (3/4)**

☺ The Total Fertility Rate went down from 7.6 to 6.7 between 1984 and 1992. Preliminary data indicate that the figure will continue to decline to 5.0 by 2002.

☺ The USAID-sponsored anti-malarial program has contributed to a dramatic decline of about 11% in the case fatality rate (i.e., the percentage of deaths/per number of admissions) for the disease overall, despite an increase in the rate of hospital admissions of 22.7% during the same period.

☺ The ORT use rate rose to 78% in 1995 from 69% in 1994, exceeding USAID's most optimistic expectations.

☺ Couple years of protection rose dramatically to 109,500 in 1995, compared to 68,100 in 1994.

☺ Starting from zero in 1994, condom sales rocketed to 4,000,000 during 1995. An additional 10,038,000 were distributed free.

☺ Without HIV/AIDS, the infant mortality rate (IMR) was forecast to decline from 134/1000 in 1992 to 113/1000 in 2000. Owing to the presence of the disease, however, the IMR is projected to decline only to 126/1000.

☺ A national survey undertaken in 1995 revealed a disturbing increase in severe stunting of urban children -- from 11% in 1992 to 19% in 1995.

**Country: Malawi**

**Strategic Objective Four**

**Increased Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls.**

**Program Maturity (4)**

**Program Progress (3)**

**Program Progress (3)**

- ☉ The literacy rate has increased marginally from an estimated 34% in 1991/92 to 35% in 1992/93 and is projected to reach 39% in 1995/96.
- ☉ The introduction of free primary education in 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 alone increased from 56% in 1991/92 to an astounding 96% in 1994/95. For girls, the increase in the net enrollment rate was equally staggering, up from 57% in 1991/92 to 96% in 1994/95.
- ☉ The number of teachers increased by roughly 15,000 during the 1994/95 school year, reducing the pupil:teacher ratio from 72:1 in 1992/93 to 61:1 in 1994/95.
- ☉ Since 1992/93 there has been an overall reduction in repetition of about 5%. Girls' repetition has decreased in all standards. Except for standard 8, girls' repetition has steadily decreased more than boys. The GOM has committed itself to reducing repetition rates by 10% by the year 2000 and to 5% by the year 2005.
- ☉ The GOM has steadily allocated increasing shares of its decreasing budget to the education sector. From 12% in 1990, education absorbed 21% in 1995. Of that amount, the share devoted to primary education has increased from 48% in 1990 to 69% in 1995.
- ☉ Rapid increases in the number of new students and new, unqualified, teachers (see the figures above) has reduced the overall quality of the education received by all.

**Country: Malawi**

**Strategic Objective Five**

**Institutional Base for  
Democratic Participation  
Strengthened and Broadened**

**Program  
Maturity  
(1)**

**Program  
Progress  
(2/3)**

**Program  
Impact  
(3)**

This is a new Strategic Objective that was only approved in August 1995. Consequently, the indicators are still being refined and no data have yet been gathered. However, the mission is committed to having operational performance monitoring systems in place for the strategic objective by the end of FY 1996.

*go back to  
mission & ask  
for info.*

**Country: Malawi**

<p><b>Women in Development Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Program Maturity (N/A)</b></p> <p><b>Program Progress (N/A)</b></p> <p><b>Program Impact (N/A)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>☺ A WID-sponsored evaluation undertaken in 1995 found USAID/Malawi's Program to be in the forefront of USAIDs worldwide in promoting gender equality. In addition, the Mission was considered to be "outstanding" in its sensitivity to gender issues, including disaggregation of reporting data by gender.</li><li>☺ The Mission has pledged a renewed effort in its new CSP, approved in 1995, to collect and disaggregate data by gender whenever and where ever feasible and appropriate.</li><li>☺ Fully one third (34%) of all 92,000 smallholder burley tobacco growers are households with female heads of family.</li><li>☺ Nearly one half of all participants in a pilot forestry conservation program were women.</li><li>☺ The GABLE program emphasizes equality of opportunity for girls to enroll and persist in primary school.</li><li>☺ 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 has been incorporated in their curricula, and a training manual for inservice teacher training has been developed and is currently being trial tested.</li><li>☺ While still in the design phase, the Mission's new D/G SO is already pledged to interest and promote women to take a more active and productive role in the country's newly democratic environment, including running for political office and promoting feminine political issues.</li></ul>
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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity Impact: Progress	Narrative (examples from the data)
		Since the RCSA is in its first year of operation and does not yet have an impact monitoring and reporting system in place, it is not possible to report on aggregate impacts for the Initiative for Southern Africa at the regional level.
Goal: Equitable, sustainable economic growth in a democratic southern Africa		Since the RCSA is in its first year of operation and does not yet have an impact monitoring and reporting system in place, it is not possible to report on aggregate impacts for the Initiative for Southern Africa at the regional level.

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
<p>Sub-Goal: (1) Help create a cluster of well-functioning democracies in the region; (2) increased incomes and employment for rural and disadvantaged groups; (3) sustainable increases in food security; and (4) increased efficiency, reliability, and competitiveness of regional transport and telecommunications infrastructure</p>		<p>Since the RCSA is in its first year of operation and does not yet have an impact monitoring and reporting system in place, it is not possible to report on aggregate impacts for the Initiative for Southern Africa at the regional level.</p>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
<p>Strategic Objective One: skills, knowledge base and capacity of individuals and organizations working to strengthen democratic values and processes in southern Africa are enhanced.</p>	<p>PM: 1 I: 0 P: 1</p>	<p>Since the S.O. was approved in FY 1995, <b>Program Maturity</b> was scored at 1. RCSA is making preliminary progress towards achievement of the S.O. by establishing the operational framework for providing grants to NGOs that are working to increase civil participation in democratic processes. Therefore, <b>Program Impact</b> was scored at 0 while <b>Program Progress</b> was scored at 1. Examples of progress are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Committee comprised of southern Africans formed and first meeting held in February. This resulted in a consensus and ownership of the fund's operation and activities and revision of the committee's role in grantmaking and strategic planning to gain greater efficiency and effectiveness.</li> <li>2. One grant signed with women's NGO for \$200,000 for training for women parliamentarians.</li> </ol>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: increased indigenous business development and ownership</p>	<p>PM: 1 I: 0 P: 1</p>	<p>Since the S.O. was approved in FY 1995, <b>Program Maturity</b> was scored at 1. Preliminary steps have been made to begin activities in support of S.O. Therefore, since it is too early to obtain program impact, <b>Program Impact</b> is scored as 0 while <b>Program Progress</b> is scored as 1. Examples of progress are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chief Executive Officer is establishing Fund headquarters in Johannesburg, a major step towards initiation of investment activities.</li> <li>2. A results package has been completed for the Regional Technical Assistance Activity.</li> <li>3. A regional Seminar on Small and Microenterprise Promotion, held in Botswana, has led to the establishment of a Small Enterprise Promotion Advisory Council, which may evolve into a regional policy forum for small and medium enterprises.</li> </ol>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

<p><b>Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa</b></p>		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Three: key regional conditions established that support sustainable increases of agricultural and natural resources (ANR) productivity by smallholders</b></p>	<p><b>PM: 4 I: 4 P:4</b></p>	<p>The current program builds primarily on agricultural research, regional institution-building (starting in 1983 and 1993) and natural resources management activities (starting in 1989) which were begun under the Southern Africa Regional Program (SARP). ISA absorbed these activities under its start-up strategic framework in FY 1995. The natural resources management activities currently operate in Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Namibia while the agricultural research activities operate region wide. A few new activities in regional natural resources management and agricultural trade were added in FY 1995. SARP produced a number of lessons on which ISA is building. Thus, while <b>Program Maturity</b> is scored as 5, a consolidation phase would be beneficial for ISA.</p> <p>The <b>Program Impact</b> was scored as 4 because impacts are beginning to be recorded outside the bounds of the previous program and from new types of activities. Examples are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SACCAR's operating costs are mostly covered by members' contributions, an indication of SACCAR's sustainability and effectiveness in coordinating regional research programs.</li> <li>2. SARRNET activities have resulted in an increase in cassava cultivation by a third last year and sweet potato by nearly two-thirds in Malawi; high yielding varieties are being released to national agricultural research systems for further testing.</li> </ol>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
		<p>3. Diagnostic tests for heartwater disease and first-generation vaccine developed; worldwide license has been granted to U.S. company to commercialize a tick decoy and eradication mechanism, and discussions have been initiated with public and private sector organizations regarding the production and commercialization of vaccines and diagnostic tests.</p> <p>4. The community-based natural resources management approach established by the Chobe Enclave joint venture in Botswana has been copied by eight other communities in Botswana.</p> <p>5. Policies and legislation supporting community participation and benefit from natural resources management activities have been introduced in Zimbabwe and Botswana; framework has been set to devolve economic and resource management decisions to rural communities.</p> <p>6. Regional sharing of information has resulted in the release of 2400 tons of improved sorghum seed; in Zimbabwe, approximately 40% of sorghum growing households planted improved varieties.;Sorghum and Millet Research Project is assisting countries to develop crop management recommendations.</p>

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa	
	<p><b>Program Progress:</b> Since this is the first operational year of the Regional Center for Southern Africa (which manages ISA) and no data tables exist for FY 1995, Program Progress is more difficult to establish than Program Impact. However, there are some indicators which illustratively demonstrate progress at a score of 4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IUCN/ROSA<sup>1</sup> initiated regional dialogue on major regional natural resources management (NRM) issues.</li> <li>2.. Strong regional network has been established for agricultural research resulting in training for 132 participants; quarterly newsletter to improve communication between scientists in east and southern Africa initiated.</li> <li>3. Impact assessments are being institutionalized in regional research programs.</li> <li>4. Revenues to communities in the CAMPFIRE component of the Natural Resources Management Project in Zimbabwe increased nearly three times to \$2.8 million in 1995; Continued support to joint venture activities in Botswana increased incomes in the Chobe Enclave two fold to \$60,000, and in Sankuyo, to \$100,000, nearly two-fold the average cash income for similar rural communities. Since these sites are not exceptionally well</li> </ol>

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<sup>1</sup>IUCN/ROSA is the International Union for Conservation/Regional Office for Southern Africa.

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
<p>Strategic Objective Four: increased efficiency, reliability, and competitiveness of regional transport and telecommunications infrastructure</p>	<p>Trans- port: PM: 4 I: 3 P:3</p> <p>Telecom PM: 2 I:1 P:2</p>	<p>This SO builds on transportation activities which were begun under SARP primarily in the late 1980s through 1994 and telecommunications activities which were begun in 1994. Most of the transportation activities have been completed with the exception of two programs. Therefore, <b>Transportation Program Maturity</b> was scored as 4. In the telecommunications area, <b>Program Maturity</b> was scored as 2 given the recent start-up of some activities in FY 1994. Program Impact for this SO was also scored separately for transportation and telecommunications given the disparity in program maturity.</p> <p><b>Program Impact for transportation was scored as 3, based on the reported increase in normal rail freight traffic which is related to increased reliability of the rail transport system and the complete transformation of Swazi Railway. Examples of program impact for transportation are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NRZ gained 10% increase in normal freight traffic; agreement with SPORNET (South Africa rail network) resulted in more than 3500 automobiles hauled over RR rather than road; an agreement with Botswana RR led to contract to move 13,500 tons of sugar a year between the two countries. This is also an indication of the increased reliability of and competitiveness of the railways.</li> <li>2. Swazi Railways is now recognized as the most efficiently-run railway in southern Africa.</li> </ol>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
		<p>3. Malawi RR traffic volume has increased from 36,000 tons in 1990 to 177,000 in 1995; government subsidies have been significantly reduced.</p> <p><b>Program Progress for transportation was scored as 4.</b> based on the railway restructuring activities and the adoption of more effective operational and management approaches. Examples are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Malawi Lake Service and NRZ have outsourced or sold off non-core functions.</li><li>2. NRZ has retrenched nearly a fifth of its staff; rehabilitated 64 locomotives; and closed uneconomic sidings. NRZ has restructured to establish a marketing department, which reflects a more commercial orientation and customer-responsive organization.</li><li>3. Swazi RR has retrained its managers; installed new financial and rolling stock management systems; retrenched redundant workers and retired excess and obsolete equipment.</li><li>4. Mozambican Railways (CFM) has rehabilitated its locomotive fleet and introduced improved financial management.</li></ol>

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
		<p>5. Policy changes in Mozambique have allowed for privatization of CFM; Zimbabwe has deregulated rail cargo and passenger tariffs, and further deregulation measures are being presented to Parliament.</p> <p><b>Program Impact for Telecommunications</b> was scored as 1 due to the new investment in telecommunications in Zambia. It is too early in the implementation stage of activities to report broader impacts against SO performance indicators. However, <b>Program Progress</b> has been scored at 2 due to the restructuring activities, policy development and implementation, and requests for privatization/restructuring assistance as a result of USAID telecommunications training, technical assistance and policy dialogue with telecommunications parastatals and governments in the region. Examples are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ZAMTEL (Zambian telecommunications company) has retrenched substantial numbers of redundant employees in movement towards commercialization.</li> <li>2. Swazi Gov. has requested assistance to delink posts from telecommunications, a step towards privatization; Zambia has requested technical assistance for the newly established telecommunications regulatory body..</li> <li>3. An US-based clearinghouse on investment opportunities in telecommunications in southern Africa has been established.</li> </ol>

# FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
		<p>4. A regional framework has been developed to enable regular dialogue and reform to improve the regional flow of goods and services governing seven sectors under the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission's responsibility-- roads, railways, ports/shipping, telecommunications, civil aviation, postal services, and meteorology</p> <p>5. Zambia is establishing cellular telecommunications service under license to a U.S. company.</p>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
Summary of Gender Impact Reporting	I: N/A P: N/A	The RCSA was just established in March 1995 and is operating under a Start-up Strategic Framework which comprises residual activities from SARP which have been subsumed under the ISA strategic framework and two totally new ISA strategic objectives. SARP did not have a system for monitoring impacts, including the disaggregation of gender data. Therefore this information was not available to RCSA upon its assumption of program responsibilities. RCSA plans to develop a program monitoring and evaluation system during the course of FY 1996 and the development of its long-term strategy, pending its ability to hire expert consultant assistance to do so.

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**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
<p>II. Quality of R2</p>	<p>R2 Quality: High</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Narrative Commentary on the R2</b></p> <p>The Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) has been faced with the challenge of reporting for a Start-up Strategic Framework, which is an amalgam of activities implemented under the old Southern Africa Regional Program and newer activities conceived and initiated under the Initiative for Southern Africa. This amalgam constitutes the Initiative. This is the first systematic impact report prepared for the regional program in southern Africa which dates back to 1981. Without the benefit of an established monitoring and impact reporting system under SARP, RCSA has made an excellent attempt to and has successfully captured many of the impacts of the SARP activities under S.O.s 3 and 4.</p>

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## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
Narratives	Quality: Medium.	The RCSA does not yet developed and established a monitoring and impact reporting system as RCSA was just established in mid FY 1995, is still recruiting staff, and is initiating the development of its long-term strategy which will likely result in the modification of its current S.O.s. RCSA has indicated where performance measures require modification or revalidation and has provided an approach for collecting data which more accurately measures success of activities, within acceptable cost constraints. Recognizing the need to completely revised indicators for SO One, RCSA did not include performance indicators. RCSA will also need to develop indicators which are a more accurate measure of impact at the regional level, rather than reporting on individual country indicators.
Indicators	Quality: Medium	The RCSA will improve its data base and data collection as its modifies/refines its S.O.s during the development of the long-term strategy and the establishment of a systematic monitoring and impact reporting system. The challenge is for RCSA to identify and collect data which effectively measures region-wide impact.
Data		

## FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)

Country: Initiative for Southern Africa/Regional Center for Southern Africa		
III. Status of Management Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
Type of strategy document (CPSP, Concept Paper, etc.)		<p>(Any changes to S.O.s proposed in the R2, upcoming CSP or revision dates, etc)</p> <p>RCSA has made no changes to the strategic objectives. However, RCSA has made changes in indicators under S.O.s Three and Four which enable RCSA to practically record S.O. progress.</p> <p>Additionally, performance indicators for S.O. One are being completely revised and therefore were not included in the R2 report.</p>

RP

**FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

Country: Regional Center for Southern Africa/Initiative for Southern Africa
Suggestions for the Mission

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## **FY 1995 RESULTS REVIEW (R2)**

**S.O. One: Democracy and Governance:** RCSA may wish to consider whether its cross sectoral impacts in democracy/governance should be reported under S.O. One. For example, the community-based natural resources management activities under S.O. Three have led to greater community decisionmaking authority in the conservation of natural resources and the use of revenue gained from these activities.

**S.O. Two:** RCSA should attempt to: (1) define small and medium enterprises (SMEs) so that a common indicator can be developed to measure the extent to which the Fund is reaching small end of SMEs; (2) develop criteria for indicators under Outcome 4 (number of regional meetings held) to determine what is expected to be achieved by the meetings, (what kind of meetings, objectives, frequency, participants, etc.) and for the policy framework indicator; (3) clarify whether indicators under S.O.2 refer at all times to firms assisted by the enterprise fund or SMEs in general in the regional economy; (4) under Outcome 1.3, specify the ratio of other funds to SAEDF funds in order to measure the depth as well as the breadth of other complementary donor funds; and (5) under Outcome Three, specify whether the "returns to investment" includes all fund investment resources (equity, loans, guarantees, etc.) and not just loans.

### **General Suggestions:**

The review committee noted that not all indicators seemed to measure regional impact at an aggregate level. Therefore, it is recommended that RCSA pay close attention to developing such indicators during the design of the long-term strategic plan and the development of the monitoring and impact reporting system.

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***SECTION TWO***  
***OBJECTIVE TREES***  
***AND***  
***RESULTS***

# USAID/ZIMBABWE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE/RESULTS TREE

**GOAL:**  
Participatory and Equitable  
Economic Growth

**SUB-GOAL:**  
Enabling Environment Conducive to Investment

**Significant Results:**

- o Structural Adjustment has led to:
  - unified foreign exchange rates
  - open import system
  - agricultural markets liberalization
  - foreign investor profits remittable
- o Despite two major droughts since 1991/2, the economy remains resilient with an increasingly diversified economy and strong exports (25% higher in 1995 than 1991; a record high \$20 billion)
- o Positive exports in tobacco, horticulture, minerals and horticulture kept real GDP "respectable" given a very bad year for agriculture.
- o Privatization plan developed with most parastatals operating on a commercial basis.
- o Corporate tax rates and capital gains tax rates reduced from 40% and 30% to 37.5% and 20%, respectively.
- o Though inflation remains at 20% +, real interest rates are positive

**Strategic Objective 1:**  
Increased Household Food Security in Communal Areas  
of Natural Regions IV & V

**Strategic Objective 2:**  
Broadened Ownership and Increased Investment at all Levels  
of Zimbabwe's Economy

**Strategic Objective 3:**  
Sustainable Decrease in Fertility

**Significant Results/Impact:**

- o Success in Agricultural Markets Reform
  - more nutritious grain at a 30-40% lower prices
  - 90% of grain marketed through private sector
  - 30-40,000 new jobs created in grain milling
  - subsidies to GOZ Grain Marketing Board halted
- o Number of households participating in CAMPFIRE NRM Program has increased from 9,000 in 1989 to 103,000 in 1995
- o Net household benefit from CAMPFIRE program increased by 161% since last reporting period (from Z\$93 in 1994 to Z\$243 (US\$27) in 1995)

**Significant Results/Impact:**

- o Success in Low Income Housing
  - annual construction rate target per 1000 population exceeded-- (from .5 in 1994 to 4.3 in 1995)
  - 500% increase in low income mortgages (from 1,220 in 1992 to 7,329 in 1995)
  - housing costs continue to decrease-- a minimum standard house is now affordable to 70% of Zimbabweans (up from 23% in 1992; since 1992, there has been a 64% decrease in construction costs).

**Significant Results/Impact:**

- o Success in Lowering Fertility
  - total fertility rate has dropped from 6.5 in 1984 to 4.3 in 1994
  - contraceptive prevalence rate has increased to 48% (MWRA)\*
  - private sector involvement in family planning has increased to 14% from just 4% in 1993
  - longer-term contraceptive methods are becoming increasingly popular (from 17% in 1992 to 32% in 1995 in sentinel sites)

\*Married Women of Reproductive Age

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# USAID/SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAM OBJECTIVE/RESULT TREE

**GOAL:**  
Political, social and economic empowerment

**Significant Results:**

- First democratic, non-racial local/municipal elections held in 1995
- Civic society institutions effectiveness increased
- Public policies that support sustainable development formulated
- Disadvantaged South Africans access to finance increased

**Strategic Objective 1:**  
Helped Consolidate Democratic Governance

- Established 100 local forums for citizens inputs into national development plan.
- 1,300 industrial disputes resolved through conflict resolution NGO.
- Legal advice centers increased from 60 in 1994 to 86 in 1995.
- Educated nearly 200,000 individuals on how to vote and importance of local government.

**Strategic Objective 2:**  
Helped Establish a More Equitable and Effective Education System

- Improved test scores by 20 points in 875 schools through distance educational NGO.
- Improved quality of education to 63,000 children through training 163 teachers and providing materials to 1050 teachers.
- One program reduced misconceptions about science among disadvantaged students by 39%
- Provided key educationalists with powerful tools to completely overhaul divided education system.
- Help establish new educational assessment and examination program.

**Strategic Objective 3A:**  
Increased Asset Ownership and Economic Integration for the Historically Disadvantaged

- An estimated 50,432 loans made between 1994 and April 1996 to informal sector and small/micro enterprises. 19,072 jobs created.
- USAID's \$3.5 million leveraged \$7 million in private sector resources and over 1,000 business loans. Since 1992, \$9.5 million leveraged \$19 million and over 4,000 business loans.
- 85 franchise opportunities and agreements generated 1700 jobs.
- 3,314 participants and 1,348 businesses trained in procurement, finance, and franchising.

**Strategic Objective 3B:**  
Increased Opportunities for Ownership Resulting from the Removal of Barriers

- USAID's \$1.8 million leveraged \$120 million in public sector and corporate funds for shelter assistance to 150,000 households.
- Loans were provided for the purchase of 4,868 houses servicing approximately 29,208 individuals in 1995.
- USAID's \$2.5 million leveraged 14,000 shelter-related loans to individuals earning less than \$415 per month.
- National Housing Financing Corporation established which will provide wholesale finance for private sector lending institutions.

# USAID/MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE TREE

## Goal:

Successful War-to-Peace Transition

### Strategic Objective 1:

Avoid drought-related and war-related famine and death

### Strategic Objective 2:

Contribute to successful implementation of the peace process

### Strategic Objective 3:

Contribute to re-integration of population into stable and productive social and economic activities

#### Significant results/impact:

- o Dependency on free food dropped by 59% from 1.5m beneficiaries in 9/93 to 620,000 in 9/95
- o Malnutrition rates remained stable throughout 1995
- o Emergency assistance--reliable water system for Chimoio spurred private capital investments Coca Cola bottling plant established there.
- o New SO3 ("Enhanced National Food Security") will build upon work done under PVO Partners to continue low-cost community-based health service delivery mechanisms

#### Significant results/impact:

- o Successful reintegration of 90,000 soliders continued
- o Information & Referral Services assisted nearly 15,000 soldiers; Provincial Fund funded more than 900 projects with over 10,000 soliders benefitting
- o Multiplication of small-scale capital investments such as grain mills, shops and transport services
- o New SO2 ("Government & Civil Society effective partners in democratic governance") will build upon transition program's civic education work and policy dialogue to promote better balance between government and civil society

#### Significant results/impact:

- o Improved access-completion of Dona Ana bridge rehab., 975 kms cut from former route; Title II food aid delivery costs reduced by \$400,000 by 2/96
- o Market forces spurred long distance movement of maize from north to urban centers in south made possible by USAID-funded transport improvements and USAID supported market liberalization
- o New SO1 ("Increased use of Essential Community-Based Material and Child Health") builds on the increased market access through rehab of additional roads, expanded private sector capacity to market goods, CIP and TA to improve market information

# USAID/ZAMBIA PROGRAM OBJECTIVE/RESULTS TREE

**GOAL:**  
Socially stable, economically productive,  
politically active population

**SUB-GOAL ONE:**  
A market-oriented economy with  
broad participation

**SUB-GOAL TWO:**  
Sustainable improvements in health  
status

**Strategic Objective 1:**  
Reduce the State's role in the provision  
goods and services.

**Strategic Objective 2:**  
Increase the productive participation  
of rural enterprise and communities  
in the national economy

**Strategic Objective 3:**  
Increased use of practices that  
improve child and reproductive  
health

**Strategic Objective 4:**  
More suitable multi-party democracy  
built

90% target number of State-owned enterprises (SOEs) privatized. (Over 70% during FY 95).

Closure of parastatals is saving government money. (Zambia Airways had received approx. \$25 million/year in subsidies.)

Private Inv./GDP increased from 2% in 1991 to 8% in 1994; Gross domestic savings/GDP incr. from 6% in 1992 to 9% in 1994

HRD training and IESC consultancies showing success: Oven Fresh Bakery showed increased annual turnover from \$57,000 to \$1.2 million in 3 years. Employment incr. from unskilled work force of 8 to 60 skilled in 3 years.

End of maize subsidies resulting in farmers returning to traditional, more drought-resistant and suitable crops, e.g., sorghum.

End of maize subsidy resulting in increased diversification, incl. cultivation of cash crops like groundnuts and sunflower.

90% of Zambia's imported grain requirements in 1995 drought met by private traders; 95% imports financed by private sector.

Number privately-owned maize mills increased almost 3-fold, from 2,200 to 6,000 in 3 years.

USAID involved in family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival activities.

Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS among urban youth.

Twice as many test group (67%) as comparison (32%) report condom use with current sex partner. Condom use in last sex act: 76% test group vs 36% comparison.

PSI sales per capita of condoms = 0.68, second highest in Africa.

Supreme Court struck down provision of Public Order Act which had allowed gov't to control public assemblies.

Cabinet office reorganized and moribund Cabinet Committee system brought to life.

Constitutional review process resulted in draft constitution.

Free press still taking issue with gov't.

USAID Program success overshadowed by serious governance issues, e.g., election delays, arrest of journalists.

# USAID/NAMIBIA PROGRAM OBJECTIVE/RESULTS TREE

## GOAL:

The strengthening of Namibia's new democracy through the social, economic, and political empowerment of Namibians historically disadvantaged by apartheid

**Strategic Objective 1:**  
Improved training opportunities for historically disadvantaged adults.

3 MA recipients improving university teacher-training program.

MA recipient at Ministry of Education.

**Strategic Objective 2:**  
Improved delivery of quality primary education to grade 1-4 learners in the most disadvantaged schools.

Government shifting focus from secondary & tertiary education to basic education.

New syllabi and materials in math, school readiness, environmental studies, and English introduced.

Teacher training program pilot tested.

18 Peace Corps Volunteers now in field working with 30 schools.

**Strategic Objective 3:**  
Increased benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local management of natural resources.

Conservancy policy permitting rural areas to utilize/benefit from natural resources (incl. wildlife) drafted by Ministry and approved by Cabinet. Needs approval of legislature.

Income from communal NRM activities increased from 0 in 1993 to \$160,000 in 1995;

Number of households receiving income increased from 0 to 1,158.

**Strategic Objective 4:**  
Increased accountability of Parliament to all Namibian citizens.

Children's Rights: New legislation drafted establishing judicial & police systems for diverting youth from adult prisons.

Media training for parties and voter education campaigns resulted in national elections focussed on issues.

# USAID/MALAWI PROGRAM OBJECTIVE TREE

**Goal:**  
Promote broad-based sustainable economic growth

**Strategic Objective 1:**  
Increase agricultural incomes on per capita basis

**Increased Agricultural on a Per Capita Basis**

- o Smallholder burley tobacco farmers increased from zero in 1990 to 92,000 in 1995/96. (1/3 = females)
- o Real incomes per capita incomes of small holders tobacco producer increased \$153 in 1991 to \$191 in 1995 national (average per capita income is \$140).
- o Non-maize crops area increased from 19% in 1990/91 to 32% in 1995/96.
- o 50% of fertilizer sold by private channels (30% in 1990). HYV of maize increased from 17% in 1990/91 to 45% in 1994/95.
- o New private sector marketing channel introduced ("Intermediate Buyer")
- o Two other types of smallholders (sun-air & dark-fried tobacco) growers first time ever rights to sell directly on international auction floor.

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

**Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources**

A new strategic objective; indicators are still being refined-no data have yet been gathered.

**Strategic Objective 3:**  
Increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility and HIV transmission

**Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, While Promoting Child Health Practices**

- o "Case fatality rate" malaria declined 11% overall (despite an increase in hospital admissions of 23%).
- o The ORT use rate rose from 69% to 78%
- o Couple years of protection rose to 109,500 in 1995, from 68,100 in 1994.
- o Condom sales rocketed to 4 million in 1995 (140,000 in 1992)

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

**Increased Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls**

- o The introduction of free primary education in 1994 resulted in an estimated increase in enrollment from 1.9 million in 1993/94 to 3 million in 1994/95. Net enrollment rate in primary school increased from 56% (1991/92) to 96% in 1994/95. Girls' enrollment increased from 58% in 1994/95 to 96% in 1994/95.
- o The GOM allocated 21% of its budget to education in 1995. (12% in 1990) Primary education increased from 48% in 1990 to 69% in 1995
- o Repetition rates have declined.

**Strategic Objective 5:**  
Institutional base for democratic participation strengthened and broadened

**Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened**

A new strategic objective, indicators are still being refined-no data have yet been gathered

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# INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAM OBJECTIVE TREE

Equitable, sustainable economic growth in a democratic southern Africa

**SUB-GOAL 1**  
Help create a cluster of well-functioning democracies in the region

**SUB-GOAL 2**  
Increased incomes and employment for rural and disadvantaged groups

**SUB-GOAL 3**  
Sustainable increases in food security

**SUB-GOAL 4**  
Strengthened regional cooperation and increased trade and investment

**Strategic Objective 1**

The skills, knowledge base and capacity of individuals and organizations working to strengthen democratic values and processes in southern Africa are enhanced

**Strategic Objective 2**

Increased indigenous business development and ownership

**Strategic Objective 3**

Key regional conditions established that support sustainable increase of ANR productivity by smallholders

**Strategic Objective 4**

Increased efficiency, reliability, and competitiveness of regional transport and telecommunications infrastructure

- Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund project committee, comprised of southern Africans, has developed consensus on common D/G problems in the region and its grant making and strategic planning role in making the democracy fund effective.
- One \$200,000 grant signed with women's NGO to train women parliamentarians

1. CEO is establishing Fund's headquarters in Johannesburg, a major step towards initiating investment activities.
2. Results package has been completed for regional technical assistance to improve business development skills of SMEs and of intermediary financial institutions serving SMEs.
3. A Small Enterprise Promotion Advisory Council has been formed, which provides a foundation for a regional policy forum for SMEs.

1. Technologies, with commercial applications, have been developed for diagnostic and vaccine kits for heartwater disease and decoy and eradication mechanisms.
2. Regional NRM forum created for Gov, NGOs and traditional loaders.
3. Dissemination of improved sweet potatoe and cassava cultivars resulted in a third increase in cassava cultivation and nearly two-thirds increase in sweet potatoe cultivation in Malawi.
4. NRM activities have resulted in increased revenues to rural households in Zimbabwe, household revenue increased to \$2.8 million in participating households; for Botswana, SanKuyo community received \$100,000 revenue, double national average for rural cash income for similar households; Chobe Enclave, Botswana, doubled income to \$60,000.
5. Regional policies/legislation supportive of NRM being introduced in Zimbabwe and Botswana.
6. Information dissemination has resulted in; increase of 2400 tons of improved sorghum seed; 40% Zimbabwean households growing improved seed; spread of CBNRM activities in Botswana to 8 additional communities.

1. Railroads have gained increase in normal freight traffic: NRZ gained 10% increase; Botswana RR gained additional 13,500 tons of sugar; in Malawi, increase from 36,000 to 177,000 tons.
2. Zimbabwe, Swazi, and Malawi RRs restructured for more commercial orientation. Mozambique new policy leading to privatization of Railways of Mozambique (CFM); Zimbabwe has deregulated cargo and passenger tariffs.
3. Swazi RR recognized as most efficient RR in the region.
4. Regional framework has been developed for continuous dialogue reform to improve flow of goods and services governing transportation, telecommunications, postal services and meteorology.

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**SECTION THREE**  
**PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS**

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**ZIMBABWE HIGHLIGHTS**

**SO 1: INCREASED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN COMMUNAL AREAS OF NATURAL REGIONS IV& V**

**AGRICULTURE**

↑ GRAIN; ↓ PRICES; ↑ NUTRITIONAL VALUE

↑ GRAIN TRADED PRIVATELY

40,000 new ↑ JOBS CREATED VIA GRAIN MILLING

↓ GRAIN SUBSIDIES = ↑ BUDGET SAVINGS

more grain → lower price  
greater drought resistant crops now  
now 15-20,000 micromilling units vis a vis 4 major  
grain marketing board now privatized

**NATURAL RESOURCE**

↑ PARTICIPANTS AND ↑ THEIR INCOMES

**SO 2: BROADENED OWNERSHIP AND INCREASED INVESTMENT AT ALL LEVELS OF THE ZIMBABWEAN ECONOMY**

↑ AFFORDABILITY OF MINIMUM HOUSING UNITS

↑ LOW INCOME MORTGAGES = ↑ COLLATERAL

↑ LOW INCOME HOUSING UNITS CONSTRUCTED

↑ PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITY (INCL. U.S.)

↑ SME LOANS AND SME LOAN "SOURCES"

↑ # EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION/OWNERSHIP INITIATIVES

9,000 (89) → 103,000 (95) Households participating

USAID non  
minimum housing unit  
23% (92) - 70% (95) can afford  
directly related to USAID investment

**SO 3: SUSTAINABLE DECREASE IN FERTILITY**

↑ COUPLE YEARS OF PROTECTION

+  
↑ PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION [14%] 4% in '93

+  
↑ CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE [50+ %CPR]

+  
↑ USE OF LONGER-TERM CONTRACEPT. METHODS 17% 32% (95)

=  
↓ FERTILITY RATES [TFR = 4.3] 6.5 ('84) 4.3 ('94) over 30% decrease in 10 yrs.

AND  
↑ SUSTAINABLE POPULATION GROWTH RATES

**SOUTH AFRICA HIGHLIGHTS (CONT'D)**

**SO 3 (A): INCREASED ASSET OWNERSHIP AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED**

- † TRANSFER OF EQUITY CAPITAL TO MAJORITY POPULATION-HELD BUSINESS.
- † JOBS CREATED AND SUPPORTED VIA BUSINESS LOANS
- † POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS TO SUPPORT MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESSES
- † BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

**SO 3 (B): INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNERSHIP RESULTING FROM THE REMOVAL OF BARRIERS**

- † PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDS FOR HOUSING.
- † NUMBER OF HOUSES PURCHASED
- † KEY NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED

## MOZAMBIQUE HIGHLIGHTS

### SO 1: AVOID DROUGHT-RELATED AND WAR-RELATED FAMINE AND DEATH

- ↓ DEPENDENCY ON FREE FOOD & ↑ CULTIVATED AREA
- ↑ MOVEMENT PEOPLE & FOOD (TRUCKS, BUSES, TRACTORS, ROADS)
- PRIVATE INVESTMENTS STARTING (COCA COLA PLANT)

### SO 2: CONTRIBUTE TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS

- SUCCESSFUL RE-INTEGRATION 90,000 SOLDIERS
- ↑ CONFIDENCE IN PEACE & FREEDOM (LIVESTOCK ↑, PERMANENT SHELTER ↑, SHOPS ↑, MILLS ↑)

### SO 3: CONTRIBUTE TO RE-INTEGRATION OF POPULATION INTO STABLE AND PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- IMPACT OF DONA ANA BRIDGE
- IMPACT OF CAIA FERRY
- ↓ COST TRANSPORT FOOD & OTHER MATERIAL
- ↑ LINKAGE NORTH (FOOD) TO SOUTH (PEOPLE)

## ZAMBIA HIGHLIGHTS

### SO 1: REDUCE STATE'S ROLE IN PROVISION OF GOODS & SERVICES

- 90% OF TARGET LEVEL SOLD/LIQUIDATED
- ↑ REVENUE FROM PARASTATAL SALES (BETWEEN \$40 & \$45 MILLION)
- SALE OF ZAMBIA AIRWAYS SAVED ABOUT \$25 MILLION YEARLY IN SUBSIDIES
- ↑ COMPETITION.

### SO 2: INCREASE PRODUCTIVE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL ENTERPRISES & COMMUNITIES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

- ↓ MAIZE SUBSIDIES FROM 30% OF BUDGET TO 0.
- CROPPING PATTERNS SHIFTING FROM MAIZE TO TRADITIONAL DROUGHT-RESISTANT CROPS (E.G., SORGHUM) & CASH CROPS, (E.G., GROUNDNUTS).
- 90% OF IMPORTED-GRAIN REQUIREMENT DURING '95 DROUGHT MET BY PRIVATE TRADERS; 95% PRIVATELY FINANCED.

### SO 3: INCREASED USE OF PRACTICES THAT IMPROVE CHILD & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- PSI EXCEEDED CONDOM SALES TARGETS, SELLING >17 MILLION SOCIALLY-MARKETED CONDOMS (1992-95) SALES PER CAPITA RATE OF 0.68 IS SECOND HIGHEST IN AFRICA.
- ↑ AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS; 67% OF TEST GROUP YOUTH REPORT CONDOM USE; 32% CONTROL GROUP.

### SO 4: MORE SUSTAINABLE MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY BUILT

- STILL ONE OF FREE-EST PRESSES IN AFRICA. PAGE ON WWW.
- SUPREME COURT SUPPORTED RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY.
- CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW PROCESS RESULTED IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION.
- PROGRESS CLOUDED BY RECENT & SEVERE PROBLEMS: CONSTITUTION; PRESS FREEDOM, ELECTIONS.

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## NAMIBIA HIGHLIGHTS

### **SO 1: IMPROVED TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED NAMIBIANS.**

- ↑ AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS
- ↑ NUMBER NAMIBIANS TRAINED
- ↑ NUMBER EFFECTIVE NGOS
- MA PROGRAMS SHOWING IMPACT IN UNIVERSITY TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAM & MIN. ED.

### **SO 2: IMPROVED DELIVERY OF QUALITY PRIMARY EDUC. TO GRADES 1-4 IN MOST DISADVANTAGED SCHOOLS.**

- GOV'T SHOWS COMMITMENT BY CREATING SEPARATE MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION.
- NEW GRADE 1 CURRICULA (MATH, ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, SCHOOL READINESS, AND ENGLISH) IN USE BY 1,600 TEACHERS, 925 SCHOOLS, 65,258 GRADE 1 STUDENTS. ALL 1,600 TEACHERS TRAINED IN NEW SYLLABI.
- TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAM PILOT TESTED: 4 PCVS TRAINED 30 TEACHERS IN 9 SCHOOLS

### **SO 3: INCREASED BENEFITS TO HDNS FROM SUSTAINABLE LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**

- CONSERVANCY LEGISLATION DRAFTED BY MINISTRY & APPROVED BY CABINET. NEEDS PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL
- ↑ INCOME FROM COMMUNAL NRM ACTIVITIES FROM 0 TO \$160,000 IN 3 YEARS;
- ↑ NUMBER HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING INCOME FROM 0 TO 1,158.

### **SO 4: INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY OF PARLIAMENT TO ALL NAMIBIAN CITIZENS.**

- CHILDREN'S RIGHTS: NEW LEGISLATION DRAFTED ESTABLISHING SYSTEM DIVERTING YOUTH FROM ADULT PRISONS.
- MEDIA TRAINING FOR PARTIES & VOTER ED CAMPAIGNS RESULTED IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS FOCUSED ON ISSUES.

**MALAWI HIGHLIGHTS**

**SO 1: INCREASE AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ON PER CAPITA BASIS**

- ↑ NUMBER OF FARMERS ALLOWED TO GROW NATION'S MOST LUCRATIVE CROP
- ↑ NUMBER OF SMALL FARMERS ALLOWED TO BYPASS STATE MARKETING BOARD & SELL DIRECTLY ON INTERNATIONAL AUCTION FLOORS OR TO INTERMEDIATE BUYERS (A NEW PRIVATE SECTOR MARKETING CHANNEL).
- ↑ INCOMES OF 92,000 HOUSE HOLDS
- ↑ PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN SELLING FERTILIZER AND SEED

**SO 3: INCREASED ADOPTION OF MEASURES THAT REDUCE FERTILITY AND HIV TRANSMISSION**

- MALARIA DEATHS OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS ↓
- "COUPLE YEAR PROTECTION" ↑
- CONDOM SALES ↑

**SO 4: INCREASE ACCESS TO, AND QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF BASIC EDUCATION ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS**

- ↑ ENROLLMENT
- ↑ BUDGETARY SUPPORT

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