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ASSESSMENT OF
PROGRAM IMPACT

FY 1993

ZAMBIA

NOVEMBER 1993



Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

NOVEMBER, 1993

I. Overview of Special Factors Affecting the USAID Program

The major factors affecting USAID implementation of the bilateral economic assistance program are: a) the GRZ's economic stabilization and structural adjustment program; and, b) slow progress in the areas of public service reform and other institutional reforms required to improve governance and reduce the widespread perception of abuse of public office.

Zambia is in the second year of an ambitious economic stabilization and structural adjustment program. Bold economic reform measures have been effected with evident stabilizing impact. Exchange rates are market-determined; import and export licenses have largely been abolished, and tariffs have been lowered and simplified; price controls and subsidies have been abolished; and, tax reform has lowered rates, widened the base and provided relief to low wage earners. At the same time, government appears to have radically reduced inflation with its commitment to a cash-based budget; and, commercial interest rates are now in decline.

Limited government administrative capacity has stifled implementation of the social action program which is designed to improve schools, health services, road infrastructure and other traditional public services and, in the short-run, "compensate" the public for harsh economic austerity measures. Civil service reform, which aims to transform the civil service into a leaner, better paid, and more efficient bureaucracy, has only just been launched. Poor management structures, lack of qualified personnel, and hesitant decision-making have hindered privatization, revenue collection, and legal reform.

The government has drafted legislation which aims to establish a code of conduct for holders of public office. The Government Ethics Act along with other administrative measures are being promoted to improve governmental transparency and accountability.

Zambian agriculture has made a solid recovery from the drought, and a bumper maize crop has been harvested. Crop marketing has, however, been a problem as the private sector response to the opportunities of a liberalized marketing system has been constrained by very high interest rates and limited availability of credit.

Other measures include the updating of the handbook on procedure for Ministers of Government; establishment of a Human Rights Commission; establishment of a Constitutional Reform Commission; electoral law reform; and formulation of a technical assistance program for the strengthening of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Ombudsman, the Drug Enforcement Commission, the Zambian Police, the Auditor General's office and the National Tender Board.

II. Progress Toward Overall Program Goal

Recognizing the changes taking place in Zambia today and the social and political factors necessary to make the changes successful, the goal of the bilateral economic assistance program to Zambia is a socially stable, economically productive, and politically active population. While the primary goal indicator, GDP per capita, measures economic growth and productivity of the population, the Mission is also monitoring living standards as reflected by the incidence of poverty, and public stewardship in the interest of consolidation of democratic processes.

Economic contraction is to be expected under current stabilization and adjustment measures. Indeed, a further contraction of percapita GDP of about four percent is expected for 1993, following on negative percapita growth rates of 6.1 percent in 1992 and 4.8 percent in 1991. Negative growth in 1993 is attributable mostly to declines in industrial output as manufacturers struggle to cope in a fast changing and uncertain market. The copper sector is maintaining good production levels but copper prices have dropped sharply leading to lower revenues. Higher than expected production and prices for copper and cobalt in 1992 countered a sharp drought-induced downturn in agricultural output to keep GDP from falling further than anticipated.

Living condition standards have been falling for more than 20 years for the average Zambian. A November 1991 survey found 67.4 percent of all Zambian households living below the poverty line with an average urban monthly wage equivalent to less than \$29. The Zambian spirit remains, nevertheless, unbroken. In a June 1993 country-wide survey conducted under USAID's Democratic Governance project, respondents expressed a moderately positive view of their circumstances, with 58.9 percent saying they are "very" or "fairly" satisfied with the lives they are leading. The poor are evidently finding ways to cope with economic crisis and to changed incentives caused by adjustment. Consumption patterns are changing and new income-generating activities are being developed, albeit almost exclusively in the informal sector.

While giving their GRZ leadership a better than average performance rating, Zambian survey respondents made it clear that a solution to the problem of falling real living standards remains the key to their political satisfaction in the long run. They have also expressed their concern about perceived corruption among public officials, as well as their desire for stronger measures to ensure democratic accountability. A sweeping majority (70.7 percent) of survey respondents opposed the statement that "bribery is very rare among public officials of Zambia." Indeed, there is a streak of deep cynicism in the Zambian populace about the motivations of political leaders, with most respondents (72.5 percent) supporting the notion that "most government officials and politicians are mainly concerned with enriching themselves." Nevertheless, a large majority (74.5 percent) of Zambians willingly credit the political transition of 1991 with the installation of real democratic gains: far from "becoming another single-party state" the current regime offers Zambian citizens "a real choice among different political parties

and candidates."

Visible improvements in the quality of life are critical during this period of economic restructuring to reinforce public confidence and attitudes for continuation of the program. Because the change to a market-driven economy and improvements in the quality of life need to occur simultaneously, the Mission is supporting two subgoals: a market-oriented economy with broad participation, and sustainable improvements in general health status. New productive investment and growing domestic saving rates will indicate progress toward subgoal one. An array of broad health measures, including mortality, life expectancy, HIV sero-prevalence rates, and fertility are used for subgoal two.

New investment is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth in Zambia; and, domestic savings, particularly of longer-term maturity, are key to ensure an adequate pool of financial resources for private sector investment expansion. The investment/GDP ratio for Zambia measured below sub-Saharan Africa averages at 13 percent in 1991, far below the 29.5 percent average attained over the 1965 - 1991 period. Private investment as a percentage of GDP for 1993, as projected by the World Bank, is expected to be seven percent, rising from five and two percent in the two preceding years respectively. Gross domestic savings as a percentage of GDP presently calculate to less than 10 percent. This ratio needs to double to the twenty percent level if adequate investment is to be attained to ensure long-term sustainable growth.

Predictably, as economic problems have worsened, there has been an erosion in the quality of health care services in Zambia in recent years. The country's health statistics now reflect this. For example, life expectancy (52.9 years for men and 55 years for women) and infant mortality (107 per 1000 live births) are now comparable to those of other low income countries, whereas Zambia's health sector investments in the 1960's and 70's had paid off in significantly better performance until recently. The public health care system is suffering from under-investment and over-subscription. The HIV/AIDS pandemic aggravates the situation, increasing demand on the already over-burdened system. Available data, as shown, and other anecdotal evidence suggest that the incidence of HIV and AIDS in the population is already high and on the rise.

Zambia's high rate of population growth, 3.2 percent per year, together with the high dependency ratio of over 100 percent, makes the objective of positive percapita growth a difficult challenge. The 1992 Demographic and Health Survey found evidence though that fertility levels have declined over the past decade. If fertility were to remain constant at the levels measured in the survey, a Zambian woman would bear 6.5 children in her lifetime. This is lower than the rate of 7.2 estimated from the 1980 census data, implying a decline of about 10 percent over the past decade.

III. Progress Toward Strategic Objectives and Related Indicators

Four strategic objectives (SO) and two targets of opportunity (TO) delineate the bilateral economic assistance program to Zambia.

A. Target of Opportunity #1: Improved democratic governance.

This component of the program strategy targets both civic society and the governmental sector in a "demand/supply" relationship to improve democratic governance. Specifically, USAID seeks to make public decision-making more accessible and effective by increasing citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities, enabling independent journalism, enhancing legislative performance, and improving public policy implementation. Public surveys of citizen perceptions and confidence in their government's ability to bring about positive long-run change in the manner in which political, economic and social institutions function will be used to measure performance generally. Other measures are absolute in terms of key actions taken, i.e. actions will be monitored and assessed as having occurred or not.

As cited previously, Zambian public opinion is favorable toward the Movement for Multiparty Democracy and its handling of governmental affairs since coming to power in free and fair elections in October 1991. Some 44 percent of the population assess the performance of the MMD as "good" or "very good", while half as many believe performance has been "poor" or "very poor".

Constitutional reform is the foundation upon which the GRZ has proposed to guarantee basic human rights and democratic processes. While the debate on constitutional reform is on, it has not yet moved beyond procedural considerations.

Similarly, work in the area of civic education is just beginning, but baseline survey work has been completed. Following are selected results on Zambian citizen political knowledge and participation:

- A solid majority of Zambians are attitudinally predisposed to become active citizens;
- while the evidence is mixed, many respondents express a set of political values that form a basis for the emergence of a democratic political culture;
- there is considerable confusion among respondents about the distinct functions of political parties and government, and between central and local governments;
- between elections, mass political participation is quite extensive in community arenas, but rarely involves contacts with elected representatives;
- about one-third of eligible voters are not registered to vote.

Initial efforts to achieve the media independence target are focussed on policy reform. Assistance has been provided for the preparation of Cabinet memoranda on the privatization of the state-owned print and broadcast media and for regulatory and legislative change to improve access to, and dissemination of, public information as well as to remove restrictions on freedom of expression. Although the GRZ seems to be vacillating on

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privatization of state-owned media, an open opportunity for private media to operate is sought at minimum. Several private newspapers are now publishing regularly, despite regulatory and legislative constraints which could conceivably be enforced to make the cost of doing business prohibitive. Performance indicators which reflect what is expected to be an increasingly competitive and private market have been identified.

A more active and critical role in policy-making and oversight is expected of the National Assembly as a result of program strategy on legislative reform, but USAID-supported activity is essentially suspended on this front due to a perceived lack of commitment to project objectives by the long-time Speaker of the Parliament. Strategic subtargets include reorganization of structures and the opening of procedures within the Assembly, and a more active opposition and backbench. USAID is nevertheless encouraged by individual members of Parliament that opportunity to reactivate project support will come as the participatory process of constitutional reform can be expected to raise issues on the separation of governmental powers and expose the weakness of the National Assembly vis a vis that of the strong Executive branch.

Taken together, activities targeted to improve public policy implementation will enable Cabinet Office to more effectively perform its role of "nerve center" of government, i.e. coordinating and monitoring the implementation of public policy. In particular, the Cabinet will attain better understanding of the implications of ministerial proposals, ministries will become accountable for specific tasks, and in general, the business of government should become more transparent. Eventually, there should be evidence that Cabinet Office is playing a more active and effective role in policy coordination and implementation. To date, accomplishments are unmeasurable as they relate only to early organizational strengthening and management systems planning for Cabinet Office and liaison offices of line ministries.

B. Strategic Objective #1: The state removed from the provision of private goods and services.

Undoing the inappropriate policies of the past and extracting the state from what should be private markets is the first step in reviving private sector investment in Zambia. Acknowledging that parastatals are a drain on the national budget and a barrier to private sector growth, the GRZ has committed to divestiture of the 170 parastatals which have dominated economic activity for twenty years in Zambia. Currently targeted are the 152 subsidiaries of a large holding company which are involved in every sector from mines to bakeries. All of these parastatals are to be sold, liquidated or contracted out to private management within five years. The aim of USAID strategy is to ensure that necessary conditions for privatization are established, firms are prepared for divestiture, and deals are consummated. Target indicators identify step-by-step progress toward divestiture, while the indicators for the strategic objective report the relative size of the private and parastatal sectors.

Of the total 170 parastatal companies, six were privatized in 1993. While donors are relieved that the process is finally underway, the completion of only six sales in FY 1993 is disappointing. Donors, following the USAID lead, are now questioning the political will of the GRZ on this key component of economic restructuring, and confronting leadership at the highest levels to secure renewed statements of policy. Further, clear direction to parastatal management and key ministerial leadership and staff to cooperate in and expedite the privatization process is required.

Protracted negotiations are another reason why more sales were not completed. This is due to three factors: First, a swift and unexpected appreciation of the kwacha led to increased prices to be paid for the parastatals being sold as all prices were tied to the dollar. Some bidders subsequently dropped out at very late stages of negotiations due to lack of funding, leading to re-tender or fresh negotiation with an alternate bidder. Second, there was occasional confusion or disagreement within the independent and support negotiating teams on the government side. Third, there have been signing delays due to legal action from losing bidders, and to lack of an effective tracking mechanism for the approval of agreements by the Attorney General and the Minister of Finance. These problems are being resolved by better tracking mechanisms and clearer guidelines for negotiations within the Zambia Privatization Agency (ZPA), provision of negotiations skill training by USAID, and better documentation of bidder financing before negotiations start.

Supportive public opinion is critical if privatization is not to be derailed. Recent research and press show that there is suspicion of foreign investors and of some domestic minority groups buying SOEs; in fact, only 39.4 percent of survey respondents said they supported privatization. USAID is financing technical assistance to educate the public on the privatization process and the expected benefits of economic restructuring.

To ensure maximum opportunity for Zambian participation in the privatization program, various investment and financing schemes are being established to complement existing methods of divestiture already included in the Privatization Act.² These include privatization trust funds, investments funds, unit trusts, and venture capital funds. A Privatization Trust Fund has already been established. It is designed as a warehousing facility whereby small holdings of company shares will be held in trust for sale to ordinary Zambians as the security market develops.

The assessment of potential environmental liabilities as a step

² Methods approved in the Privatization Act are: public offering of shares, private sale of shares through negotiated competitive bids, offer of additional shares in a SOE to reduce government share holding, sale of the assets and business of the SOE, reorganization of the SOE before the sale of the whole or part of the SOE, management or employee buy-outs, and lease and management contracts.

in the preparation of the state owned enterprises for divestiture has already resulted in the identification of two significant polluters. One is a cement plant with excessive dust problems and the other is a chemicals plant which produces explosives for the mining industry. An existing minority share owner of the cement plant which will be buying the majority holdings of the government has agreed as a condition of sale to clean up the dust problem to international standards. The fate of the chemicals plant remains to be determined.

C. Strategic Objective #2: Appropriate policies, laws and regulations promulgated and enforced for increased agricultural production.

Zambian agricultural production has recovered fully from the exceptional drought of the 1991/92 production season. A bumper maize crop of an estimated 1.62 million metric tons has been produced; a record crop of 60,000 tons of sorghum has been harvested; the tobacco crop is the largest on record at 10,000 tons; and, hectareage planted in cotton, wheat, groundnuts and sunflower was up 10-40 percent from the previous year with good harvests in all cases.

The increase in hectareage planted was a positive response by farmers to sectoral adjustments. Liberalization of marketing structures has failed though to garner the same kind of private response. Chief among the problems for the marketing of the staple maize crop has been the uncertain and tentative position of prospective private buyers who are constrained by lack of financing and storage facilities. The lingering effects of the inherent mentality of a command-driven system on the part of the politicians has contributed in no small way to market uncertainties; and, now, after much confusion, the bulk of the crop is again being purchased by government agents.

Large-scale industrial maize milling is largely state-owned, but due to be privatized within the next twelve months. Improved crop processing efficiencies coupled with higher production levels and improved marketing systems are the means to lower food prices to the consumer. These developments are critical, as free market pricing and the discontinuation of processing and consumer subsidies on the staple maize meal has resulted in commercial prices which the typical Zambian household finds difficult to afford. Food security at the household level is thus rightfully an issue with which the politicians are concerned.

Small-scale private hammermills are capturing a growing percentage of the processing market as policy reforms have allowed hammermills to compete freely with the parastatals. There are now about 5,000 hammermills employing some 8,000 to 10,000 workers. They provide close to 100 percent of rural resident processing needs and an increasingly important share of urban processing requirements. They are as such providing a key source of relief to the high prices of the ineffectively managed commercial mills. Although the longterm prospects for the urban based hammermills are dubious because of the economies of scale advantage of the industrial mills, the rural hammermills offer sound investment potential. Already, a growing number of rural-based hammermills have proven themselves to be successful

businessmen, and expansion of milling operations and auxiliary or additional businesses is becoming more common. Project monitoring under USAID's ZAMS (Agricultural Marketing Support) project has found that up to 35 percent of the rural millers have ventured into ancillary entrepreneurial efforts. It is clear that hammermills are now the predominant rural non-farm agribusiness in Zambia.

The experience of the 1993 maize marketing season indicates how far the country needs to go yet to establish a fully operational competitive market. Twenty-five years of state dominance of the economy has left both the public and private sectors ill-prepared to act in a market economy. The overriding question for the transition period is how government can refrain from direct intervention in the economy but still provide support for the market to allow economic growth. While USAID's ZATPID II project provided the technical capability for the identification, development and promulgation of important fundamental sectoral reforms, it remains clear that if the structural adjustment program is to have the desired effect of creating sustainable growth, increased employment opportunities and economic prosperity, the reforms will need to be deepened and effectively implemented. This is a difficult and painful process for a country that had, until recently, actively and aggressively discouraged entrepreneurship, institutionalized state control over the factors of production and monopolized the productive sector, including agriculture. USAID is now considering means by which to support second generation reforms and policy development to effect the needed change and prevent policy reversals as implementation problems are encountered.

D. Strategic Objective #3: Increased use of modern contraceptives.

The GRZ adopted a population policy in 1989 which among other objectives specified the following: reduction of population growth to 2.5 percent by the year 2015; and decline in total fertility from 7.2 births to 6.0 and 4.0 by the years 2000 and 2015 respectively. USAID authorized the bilateral Family Planning Services (611-0235) project at the end of FY 1993 to assist the GRZ in meeting these targets by addressing the constraints to increased use of modern contraceptives. Four components are encompassed within the overall project: contraceptive social marketing; information, education and counseling; service delivery; and, policy development.

The primary indicators for the strategic objective are couple years protection, and the contraceptive prevalence rate among women. Target indicators will measure intent to use family planning, beneficiary satisfaction with access to family planning, range of services offered, and retention rates among family planning acceptors.

E. Strategic Objective #4: Improved HIV/AIDS/STD control practices by high risk individuals.

The AIDS epidemic in Zambia is among the worst in the world. Although epidemiologic data concerning HIV/AIDS are not comprehensive and, at times, are conflicting, GRZ sentinel

surveillance surveys conducted in 1990 indicate HIV prevalence rates ranging from 13 percent (Mukinge rural) to 30 percent (Solwezi peri-urban) among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics. Prevalence rates among patients attending STD clinics in the provinces ranged from 33 percent to 71 percent in 1991. As of October 1993, 29,734 cumulative cases of AIDS and AIDS-related complex had been officially reported.

Late in FY 1992 USAID obligated the HIV/AIDS Prevention Project to improve public health education, provide greater access to condoms, reduce HIV transmission through cost-effective STD treatment, and strengthen multi-sectoral support for implementation of the National AIDS Prevention and Control Program. The Morehouse School of Medicine was awarded a Cooperative Agreement in late FY 1993 to implement the project. Establishment of baseline data for program monitoring and evaluation purposes is just getting started. Measures at the objective level will gauge high-risk sexual behavior. Target indicators will measure knowledge about ways of protecting against HIV infection, access to condoms, cost-effective control of STDs, and improved policies which will facilitate implementation of the National AIDS Prevention and Control Program. The USAID-sponsored condom social marketing program, which is being implemented by PSI under cooperative agreement, sold 4.2 million condoms in the first eleven months of operation to surpass the first year goal of four million.

F. Target of Opportunity #2: Child Survival Enhanced.

Given high and rising levels of infant and child mortality, and identified gaps in donor funding, USAID plans to assist the GRZ in developing programs to improve the health of children. Such assistance can complement the GRZ health reform program and address sustainability issues of primary and maternal child health care. USAID's plan is to focus on three major causes of infant and child mortality: diarrheal diseases, malaria, and acute respiratory infection. In addition, USAID will become proactive in public policy development affecting health care financing. While program feasibility and preliminary design work has just begun, possible measures to be tracked may include quality of care and treatment of diarrheal diseases and ARI, treatment protocols and diagnosis of malaria, and identification of a strategy to increase the funding available for PHC/MCH programs.

IV. Other Progress in Priority Areas

The A.I.D. Administrator has established four priority areas which the Agency is emphasizing in pursuing sustainable development: encouraging broad-based economic growth; protecting the environment; stabilizing population growth and protecting human health; and, building democracy. The Zambia bilateral program corresponds well to these Agency priorities; and, bilateral program impact as it relates to Agency priorities is presented within the preceding reporting context of bilateral objectives and the two targets of opportunity.

The Zambia bilateral program strategy and its relation to Agency priorities is summarized as follows. Economic growth is sought by: a) satisfying the major prerequisite to the establishment of a market-oriented economy, i.e. the removal of the state from the provision of goods and services which the private sector can otherwise provide more effectively; and, b) legal, regulatory and systemic changes to deepen economic reform and support agricultural sector liberalization. In the area of environment, sustainable resource management will feature heavily in USAID's work on Zambia's land tenure system, and industrial-source pollution is being identified and damage assessed as part of USAID's work on the packaging of firms for government divestiture of state-owned enterprise. USAID's democratic governance program in Zambia targets improved access to and effective decision-making by government. Health sector investments aim to a) reduce fertility rates, b) reduce HIV/AIDS transmission rates, and c) improve infant and child mortality and morbidity rates.

USAID/ZAMBIA PROGRAM OBJECTIVE TREE

Goal

SOCIALLY STABLE, ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE, POLITICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION STATUS ACHIEVED

Intermediary Steps*

MARKET-ORIENTED ECONOMY ESTABLISHED WITH BROAD PARTICIPATION

SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH STATUS ACHIEVED

PEOPLE EMPOWERED TO PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN POLITICAL PROCESS & ECONOMIC POLICY FORMATION

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED

PROMOTING INVESTMENTS (ROADS, COMMUNICATION) & ACTIVITIES (EG CREDIT TRAINING ADVISORY SERVICES)

REDUCED FERTILITY RATE

REDUCED HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION

REDUCED INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Strategic Objectives & Targets of Opportunity

TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY 1
IMPROVED DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
THE STATE REMOVED FROM PROVISION OF PRIVATE GOODS AND SERVICES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
APPROPRIATE POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED AND ENFORCED FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
INCREASED USE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4
IMPROVED HIV/AIDS CONTROL PRACTICES BY HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS

TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY 2
CHILD SURVIVAL ENHANCED

Targets

- Dissemination of state owned enterprise
- Efficient input marketing systems exist
- Efficient product marketing systems exist
- Access and incentives to use land exist
- Effective farm management practices adopted
- Increased demand for family planning services
- Improved access to family planning services
- Improved quality of family planning services
- Improved knowledge of behaviors to reduce transmission
- Increased availability of condoms
- Cost effective STD control strategies identified
- Effective public policies developed and supported

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**PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93**

	INDICATORS	UNITS	BASELINE		ACTUAL AND PROJECTED						LATEST SOURCE
			NO	(YEAR)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
GOAL: Socially stable, economically productive, politically active population	Real GDP per capita (1977 prices)	\$	381.0	1990	381.0	364.0	348.0	334.0			CSO
	Real GDP per capita growth	%	-2.0	1965 - 91	-3.5	-4.8	-6.1	-4.0			IBRD Priority Survey
	Population in poverty	%	67.4	1991							Census report
	Population growth rate	%	3.2	1980 - 90							
	Popular stewardship										NDI
	- voter registration	%	78.0	1991							NDI
	- electoral turnout	%	45.0	1991							D/G Project
	- knowledge of MP	%	50.0	1993							D/G Project
- favorable assessment of GHZ performance	%	78.3	1993							D/G Project	
SUBGOAL 1: A market-oriented economy with broad participation	Total investment GDP ratios	%	29.5	1965 - 1991	15.5	12.7	15.6	19.4	21.2	21.4	IBRD, Econ Mem p 15 Projections p 94
	Private investment GDP ratios	%	2.0	1991	NA	2.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	IBRD, Econ Mem p 103
	Gross domestic savings-GDP ratios	%	6.0	1992	NA	11.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	Econ Mem p 103
SUBGOAL 2: Sustainable improvements in health status	Infant mortality	per 1,000 live births	97.0	1980			107.0				DHS
	Under 5 mortality	per 1,000 live births	152.0	1980			191.0				DHS
	Total fertility rate	# of children born/woman	7.2	1980			6.5				DHS
	Life expectancy										Census reports
	- Male	years	50.4	1980	52.9						
	- Female	years	52.5	1980	55.0						
	HIV sero-prevalence rate among antenatal clients										WHO weekly Epidemiological report
	- Lusaka urban	%	25.0	1990							
	- Mukinge rural	%	13.0	1990							
	- Solwezi periurban	%	30.0	1990							Project monitoring
HIV incidence rates among targeted populations by gender											
- Employees in workplace			TBD								
- Clients of traditional healers			TBD								
- Out-of-school youth			TBD								
- Clients of counselling centers			TBD								

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PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93

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	INDICATORS	UNITS	BASELINE		ACTUAL AND PROJECTED						LATEST SOURCE	
			NO	(YEAR)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #1: The state removed from provision of private goods and services	- Private sector share of GDP	%	<50 0	1990	<50 0							CSO
	- Private sector share of formal employment	%	20 0	1990	20 0							CSO
TARGET Divestiture of state owned enterprise	- Parastatal companies	# of companies	170 0	1992			170	164				ZPA
	- ZPA staff trained	%										
	- Public in favor of privatization	%	39 4	1993				39 4				Project monitoring public survey
	- environmental reviews conducted	# of companies	0	1992			0	29 0				Project monitoring
	- market studies completed	# of companies	0	1992			0	39 0				ZPA
	- method of sale approved	# of companies	0	1992			0	43 0				ZPA
	- sales memo completed	# of companies	0	1992			0	28 0				ZPA
	- companies advertised for bid	# of companies	0	1992			0	20 0				ZPA
	- lenders under review	# of companies	0	1992			0	17 0				ZPA
	- Minority shareholders requesting negotiations	# of companies	0	1992			0	4 0				ZPA
	companies dissolved liquidated	# of companies	0	1992			0	1 0				
TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY OBJECTIVE #1 Improved democratic governance	- Public assessment of ruling part,											
	- very good	%	16 7	1993				16 7				D/G Project
	- good	%	27 5	1993				27 5				D/G Project
	- fair	%	34 1	1993				34 1				D/G Project
	- poor	%	13 5	1993				13 5				D/G Project
	- very poor	%	7 7	1993				7 7				D-G Project
TARGET ONE Improved citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities	- Constitutional Reform	yes no	no	1993								D/G Project
	- Eligible voters registered	%	66 0	1993								D/G Project
	- Citizens who know their IIP	%	50 4	1993								D/G Project
	- Citizens who have contacted their IIP within last five years	%	6 9	1993								
TARGET TWO Independent journalism	- Private sector share of newspaper print per week	%	19 0	1993								ISIS
	- Private sector share of working journalists	%	24 0	1993								ISIS
TARGET THREE Improved legislative performance	- Citizens who find their political representative effective	%	40 1	1993								D/G Project
	- Percent of all motions and bills introduced by private members	%										D/G Project
TARGET FOUR Improved public policy implementation	- Legislature re-organized	yes/no						no				D/G Project
	- Cabinet office re-organized	yes/no						yes				D/G Project
	- Cabinet sub-committees functioning	# of committees										D/G Project

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PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93

	INDICATORS	UNITS	BASELINE		ACTUAL AND PROJECTED						LATEST SOURCE
			NO	(YEAR)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #2: Appropriate policies, laws and regulations promulgated and enforced for increased agricultural production	Agricultural GDP growth	%	2.0	1965-91		-15.1	-39.3	100	7.0	7.0	IBRD Econ Memo pgs 14 & 103
	Production growth	%									IBRD Econ Memo p 25 & MAFF final crop fore cast, p 7
	maize	(annual)	8.3	1974-90				230			
	sorghum		24.0	1974-90				173			
	sunflower		19.8	1974-90				1,319			
	soybeans		25.1	1974-90				300			
	cotton		42.1	1974-90				125			
	Yield increases										IBRD Econ Memo p 25 & MAFF final crop fore cast, p 7
	maize	(annual)	1.9	1974-90				225			
	sorghum		4.3	1974-90				267			
	sunflower		2.7	1974-90				1,200			
	soybeans		1.9	1974-90				433			
	cotton		1.6	1974-90				69			
	Smallholder yields (average)	tons/ha									IBRD Ag Sec Strategy, p 37
maize		2.3	1989								
sorghum			1989								
sunflower		0.8	1989								
soybeans		0.7	1989								
cotton		0.8	1989								
TARGET ONE Efficient input marketing systems exist	Fertilizer subsidies discontinued	k million	950	1990	950			0			IBRD Ag Sec Strategy, p 14
	Private supplier share of input market	%		1989							Project Monitoring
	seed		0	1989							
	fertilizer		0	1989							
TARGET TWO Efficient product marketing systems exist	Share of crop marketing conducted by private sector	%	0	1992							Project Monitoring
TARGET THREE Access and incentives to use land exist	Area planted to hybrid seed	hectares	275,560	1985	544,160						IBRD Econ Memo p 26
	Smallholder lands rights protected under new laws and regulations										
	Women's inheritance rights expanded										
	Sale transfer of leasehold title permitted										
	Increased capital improvements in land										
TARGET FOUR Effective farm management practices adopted	"Emergent Farmers"	number	25,000	1985	120,000						IBRD Econ Memo p 26

PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93

	INDICATOR	UNITS	BASELINE				LATEST SOURCE	
			NO	(YEAR)	1992	1993		1994
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #3: Increased use of modern contraceptives	Couple years of protection Contraceptive prevalence rate among women - all methods - Modern methods	% %	15.0 9.0	1992 1992				Service Statistics ZDHS ZDHS
TARGET 1.2.1 Increased demand for family planning services	Intent to use FP % of married women aged 15-49 who currently are not using family planning but intend to do so in next 12 months	%	46.0	1992				ZDHS
Sub-target Increased knowledge of services	Know source for a modern method % of all married women aged 15-49 who know how to use a modern method among those who know a method Know how to use modern method % of all married women aged 15-49 who can identify a source for modern contraceptives	% % %	81.0 88.0	1992 1992				ZDHS KAP Survey
Sub-target Increased motivation to use family planning	Don't want a child now % of non-pregnant, non-amenorrheic women (& % of men) who want no more children or want to wait at least 2 years before a (next) child Approval % of non-sterilized women aged 15-49 (and % of men) who say they approve of FP among those who know a modern method	% % %	33.0 81.0	1992 1992				ZDHS ZDHS
Sub-target Policy impediments (to increased demand) removed	Restrictions on advertising Amount of advertising by method	yes no	yes					
TARGET 1.2.2 Improved access to family planning services	Client satisfaction % of married women aged 15-49 who report "satisfactory access" to family planning services Range of services offered % of delivery points providing 3 or more methods	% %						KAP Survey Client survey Provider survey
Sub-target Distribution points expanded	Number of service/distribution points - In public sector - In private sector							Provider survey Provider survey
Sub-target Financial resources available & improved quality of services	Funds allocated to expenditure on FP - Private sector (government reimbursement) - Public sector							1992 annual budget
Sub-target Policy impediments removed & improved quality of services	Regulations on prescription of oral contraceptives and other modern methods; provision of injectables							
TARGET 1.2.3 Improved quality of family planning services	Client satisfaction % of new acceptors who continue to use FP return visits							Service statistics
Sub-target Appropriate incentive-based systems established	Number of new incentive-based service providers							Provider survey
Sub-target Private sector capacity strengthened	Source % of current users among married women aged 15-49 whose source of supply is private sector Number of private sector delivery points Number of commodities provided through the private sector	% number number	33.0	1992				ZDHS Provider survey Service statistics

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PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93

	INDICATORS	UNITS	BASELINE		ACTUAL AND PROJECTED						LATEST SOURCE	
			NO	(YEAR)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #4: Improved HIV/AIDS/STD control practices by high risk individuals	Reported non-regular sex partners Condom use in high risk relationships											KAP surveys KAP surveys
TARGET 3 1 Improved knowledge of behaviors to reduce transmission	% of women men who can cite at least two effective ways of protecting against HIV among - Women men aged 15-24 - Employees of targeted workplaces - Clients of traditional healers - Out-of-school youth	%										ZDHS analysis 1992 KAP surveys project monitoring
Sub-target Education programs established	No of training workshops conducted No trained among target populations	number										Project monitoring Project monitoring
TARGET 3 2 Increased availability of condoms	Condoms distributed in past 12 months Condoms sold through social marketing	% %										Project monitoring Service statistics
Sub-target: Distribution points expanded	No of distribution points Distribution points providing condoms that are social marketing points	number %										Provider survey Provider survey
Sub-target Sufficient supplies maintained services	Continuous supply Distribution points with continuous supply that are social marketing points	% %										Service statistics Service statistics
TARGET 3 3 Cost-effective STD control strategies identified	STD prevalence - women STDs - men Cost-effectiveness	% % %										Tests done at surveillance sites Project monitoring Project monitoring
Sub-target Treatment protocols developed	Operations research findings used to develop protocols											Project monitoring
Sub-target Education programs established	No of training workshops conducted No trained among targeted providers	number number										Project monitoring Project monitoring
TARGET 3 4 Effective policies developed and supported	Policies developed and implemented to facilitate implementation of National AIDS Prevention and Control Programme											
Sub-target heightened policymaker awareness/Commitment	Accurate and supportive public statements made by key leaders Multi-sectoral council established with active participation											

**PROGRAM LOGFRAME
REPORTING YEAR FY 93**

	INDICATORS	UNITS	BASELINE		ACTUAL AND PROJECTED						LATEST SOURCE	
			NO	(YEAR)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY #3: Child Survival enhanced	Decrease in prevalence of - diarrheal disease - ARI - malaria											DHS, MOH HIS, Surveys DHS
TARGET 3 1 Diarrheal disease controlled	Increase in percentage of mothers treating correctly Improved quality of CDD care in health facilities Improved environmental conditions Increased availability of ORS	%										Supervisory visits and surveys MOH water & san reports; MOH logistics & supply reports; private pharm records DHS
TARGET 3 2 ARI treatment improved	Increase in percentage of mothers treating correctly Improved quality of ARI care in health facilities Improved efficacy of treatment through OR	%										Supervisory visits & surveys Research reports
TARGET 3 3 Malaria controlled	Strengthened lab diagnosis National policy and case management protocol developed Bed nets extended through private sector											Supervisory visits & MOH records
TARGET 3 4 Health Care Financing	Identification of sustainable funding strategies for PHC/MCH programs											Supplier records

AFWKT PART3

AFWKT -- PART3

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