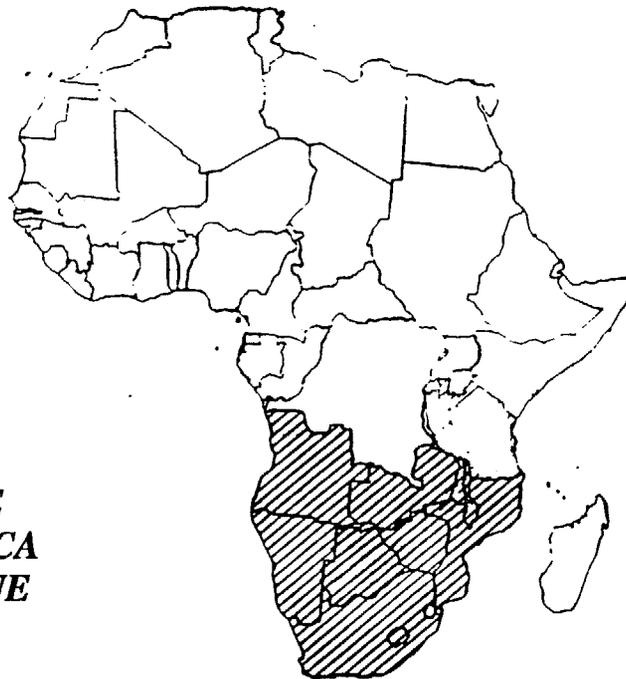


PD-ABP-654

**USAID  
OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS  
1994**

**ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

**APRIL 28, 1995**



**ZIMBABWE  
SOUTH AFRICA  
MOZAMBIQUE  
MALAWI**

**ZAMBIA  
(NAMIBIA)  
BOTSWANA  
SWAZILAND**

SOUTHERN AFRICA

AFR/SA ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT FOR 1994

PROGRESS TOWARDS AGENCY STRATEGIES  
and MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES/TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY

1. ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

		Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments	
1. ENCOURAGE BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH				<p><b>OVERVIEW</b> Policy reforms for private sector enabling environment including privatization, housing, agricultural reform, and improved food security having good results. Increasing economic empowerment for indigenous populations a more difficult task showing modest short-term results. Education programs in three countries having medium impact and in one country a high impact.</p>	
a. Improve Enabling Environment for Private Enterprise	Botswana (TO)			<p><i>Botswana</i> actively promoting a supportive environment for private sector such as attempting to establish Botswana as an international financial services center. \$74 million in new private investment in 1993-94. Corporate tax rate reduced from 35% to 25% and to 15% for manufacturing.</p>	

Program Description	Program Impact			Comments
	High	Medium	Low	
b. Liberalize Agricultural Policies	Zambia (Malawi) <sup>1</sup> (Zimbabwe)			Due to USAID support, <i>Zambia</i> has eliminated all price controls and subsidies. Farmers are shifting to crops more suited to the land and climate and diversifying away from maize; all of the 1994 crop was handled by private traders versus zero in 1992; 8,000 cotton farmers directly received \$US1.2 million from the private firm Lonhro; 75% of fertilizer and 50% of seed is now distributed by the private sector versus none in 1989. In <i>Malawi</i> agricultural liberalization is permitting greater private sector participation and opportunities for income growth: 55,000 farmers now have access to international auction floors for their products versus zero in 1989, the percent of small-holder burley sold to non-parastatals tripled between 1992 and 1994 from 31% to 97%, and the private sector is selling much higher proportions of agricultural inputs -- its share of fertilizer sales increased to 40% in 1994 vs. 28% in 1992 and its share of high yielding maize seed sales increased four-fold, to 42% in 1994 from 10% in 1992. In USAID targeted regions, <i>Zimbabwe's</i> official Grain Marketing Board is increasingly irrelevant -- competition is up, two-thirds of grain is marketed thru private channels, and consumer prices of maize meal are down 20%.

<sup>1</sup> Parentheses indicate there was significant impact, although the primary focus is from a strategic objective in another sector.

	Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	<u>Comments</u>
c. Improve Food Security	Zimbabwe	Malawi		Food grain availability in regions of <i>Zimbabwe</i> targeted by USAID program is up 18% from 1993-94, as well as a 43% increase in planting and 27% increase in production of drought-resistant crops (sorghum and millet) from 1993-94. <i>Malawi's</i> recent maize harvests during years of normal rain have been record-breaking, though droughts in 1992 and 1994 severely decreased production. The USAID program has helped encourage diversification to high-yielding varieties of maize, and from 1992 to 1994 the area planted to drought-resistant crops such as sorghum and millet increased 85%; pulses are up 21%, and groundnuts are up 48%.

	Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments
d. Increase Economic Empowerment of Indigenous Population		South Africa Swaziland	Zimbabwe	<p><i>South Africa</i> housing and small enterprise programs have leveraged resources for loans from private sector banks. In <i>housing</i> a \$75 million loan guarantee agreement has leveraged an additional \$150 million, and 5,000 low income families have so far obtained mortgages. In small enterprise \$6 million under the Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program has been leveraged into \$12 million in private domestic capital. The <i>business</i> regulatory environment improved, including for micro and small enterprise, with women (96% of program beneficiaries) especially targeted for USAID assistance; technical assistance provided under another USAID program encouraged interest in franchised businesses -- one company alone generated 50 franchises with 50 more in the pipeline. In <i>Swaziland</i> credit and technical assistance to small enterprise and commercial farmers resulted in 77% increase in sales for over 400 businesses assisted under USAID-sponsored projects. Data limitations in <i>Zimbabwe</i> prevent much quantitative reporting, although reform of GOZ housing standards is expected to increase by 47% the number of Zimbabweans who can afford a minimum housing unit; little progress to date on broadening black ownership or on privatization.</p>

		Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	<u>Comments</u>	
e. Privatize State-owned Productive Enterprises	Zambia			Major sectors of the economy are privatizing faster than anticipated with USAID support -- 13 parastatals sold out of 170, including some two of the country's fifteen largest enterprises; substantive progress on selling 42 others. Loss-making Zambia Airways liquidated. GOZ to retain public utilities, but will operate on a commercial, non-political basis.	

		Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments	
f. Improvement in Educational Systems	Namibia	South Africa Swaziland Malawi		<p>USAID-funded activities in <i>South Africa</i> have resulted in the U.S. playing a key role in reforming the old apartheid educational system to move towards expanded access for the majority population, educational policy support, curriculum development and reform of the educational administrative system. For example USAID funded a local NGO to work with 6,000 teachers who introduced an innovative science curriculum to 500,000 students; a group of USAID-funded NGOs developed and disseminated curriculum materials used by 3 to 5 million basic education students. In <i>Swaziland</i> the emphasis was on improving education to increase indigenous participation in national development, accomplished by a USAID program to reform national education policy through planning, efficiency and initiation of a Management Information System for education. In <i>Malawi</i> as a result of the election and the USAID program which emphasizes primary education for girls, school fees were eliminated and girls' gross enrollment rates increased from 79% in 1993 to 130% in 1994. <i>Namibia's</i> USAID support helped shift the GRN's educational budget priorities to primary from secondary and tertiary training, and to implement a more equitable curriculum testing system.</p>	

## 2. DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments
2. BUILD DEMOCRACY				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OVERVIEW</b></p> <p>Historic breakthroughs in 1994 with post-apartheid elections in <i>South Africa</i>, post-civil war demobilization and election in <i>Mozambique</i>, and the first election ever in <i>Malawi</i>. All were substantially supported by USAID.</p>
a. Support Democracy and Human Rights	Malawi (TO)	Namibia		USAID project helped in <i>Malawi's</i> May 1994 election after 31 years of dictatorship. NGOs, human rights and women's groups are flourishing. In <i>Namibia's</i> 1994 election USAID provided the only assistance, focusing on voter education and political party strengthening. USAID is also involved there in penal system reform for young offenders.
b. Facilitate Peace Process through Elections and Demobilization	Mozambique			USAID played a critical role as lead donor in advising and helping to finance the historic October 1994 election and demobilization of 91,000 soldiers.
c. Increase Political Participation by Black Majority	South Africa			In <i>South Africa</i> USAID provided substantial and vital help to promote civil society, non-governmental organizations and support for the first post-apartheid election in April 1994.

Program Description	High	Medium	Low	<u>Comments</u>
d. Improve Democratic Governance		Zambia (TO)		D/G climate improved since 1991 elections with promise for an independent media -- the number of private sector journalists doubled since 1993, the press is free and criticizes the GOZ without reprisal, and the first private radio station has opened (6 other applications are pending). 1,200 civic educators were trained by USAID in 1994, and a constitutional commission has produced a document and "vetted" it throughout the country.

## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

	Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments
3. Protect the Environment				Three projects, two on-going and one pilot, show how individuals can be empowered to protect their natural environment by transferring power from the central government to local communities and also generate household income.

	Program Impact			
Program Description	High	Medium	Low	Comments
a. Demonstrate sustainability of community-based natural resources management	(Zimbabwe)	Botswana	(Malawi)	<p>As part of a USAID/<i>Botswana</i> project, the area of land under which community-based natural resources management has been initiated increased from 7,000 hectares to 907,000 hectares in its first year. Revenues generated in the country's first community wildlife system increased by 300% in five "Enclave" villages. Policies, laws and regulations in place to empower community-based management of natural resources.</p> <p>In <i>Malawi</i> proven, low-cost, agroforestry practices that provide a more sustainable means of improving soil fertility and increasing crop yields are being introduced on a pilot basis. Adoption rates by smallholders have been adversely affected by the recent severe droughts in the region. Policy laws and regulations also in place to empower communities to manage their natural resources.</p> <p><i>Zimbabwe's</i> USAID-sponsored CAMPFIRE project involves 103,000 households in community-based natural resource management activities in which decision making authority has been transferred from the central government to the local level. Project generated Z\$10 million (US\$1.2 million) in household income in 1994, and improved environmental conservation and wildlife management practices.</p>

Program Description	Program Impact			Comments
	High	Medium	Low	
4. Stabilize Population Growth and Protect Health				Population growth rates vary from 2.4% in South Africa to 3.3% in Zimbabwe. Total fertility rates vary from 4.4 in Zimbabwe to 7.0 in Zambia. The decline in fertility rate in Zimbabwe has been especially impressive -- from 6.5 in 1984 to 4.4 in 1994 -- and the USAID program was clearly the major impetus for the change. USAID is the lead bilateral donor in this sector.
a. Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Zimbabwe	Botswana Malawi		Improvement in contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) are most noticeable in <i>Zimbabwe</i> increasing to 48% in 1993 from 43% in 1988 (38% in 1984). In <i>Botswana</i> the CPR has been stable at 29% since 1988, although this is twice the average rate in SSA for AID programs. In <i>Malawi</i> , where USAID has been involved since the 1980's and is the biggest supplier of condoms, there has been a steady increase in the CPR to 7.4% in 1992/93 from 5% in 1991 and 1% in 1984. Zambia's program is just starting.
b. Improve/expand delivery of health services		Swaziland	Malawi	Increases in health care facilities offering child spacing and MCH services has gradually grown in <i>Malawi</i> where the number of clinics offering such services increased from 175 in 1984 to 326 in 1992-93. There was also some improvement there in the availability of drugs, especially antimalarial medicines, and potable water supplies. In <i>Swaziland</i> the problem of rapid population growth has been elevated to the national consciousness by the king, and the USAID-funded project has initiated a publicity campaign on family planning. Clinics under this project have seen the number of patient visits almost double, from 11,000 in 1992 to 20,000 in 1993, with 48% of all patients accepting some form of contraceptive. CPR data will be available in 1996. Zambia's program is just beginning.

Program Description	Program Impact			Comments
	High	Medium	Low	
c. Reduce HIV/AIDS seroprevalence			Botswana Malawi Zambia	<p>USAID bilateral interventions are still at a relatively early stage. National HIV/AIDS policies have been, or are being, promulgated. IEC and social marketing activities are underway. High risk populations have generally been identified and are receiving preventive services. The distribution and use of condoms appears to be increasing at a rapid pace. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ in <i>Zambia</i> the distribution points increased from 100 sites in 1993 to 1,000 in 1994, and the number of condoms dispensed rose from 3 million to 6 million annually. Likewise,</li> <li>◦ in <i>Botswana</i>, the number of condom outlets rose by over 100% between 1993 and 1994 (from 345 to 701). The effect of the additional sites on the volume of sales for condoms was very responsive. The number of condoms dispensed rose from 871,000 in 1993 to 2 million in 1994, an increase of 139%. The effect on STD prevalence rates for young males in the 18 to 25 year age group was dramatic. Ranging between 21% and 40% in 1993, the rates fell to 11% and 33% in 1994! In addition, in response to a survey conducted in both 1993 and 1994, the number of males responding that they "almost always use condoms" rose by 30% while the number of females indicated a 21% increase during the year.</li> </ul>

Program Description	Program Impact			Comments
	High	Medium	Low	
5. Provide Humanitarian Relief				Mozambique has made important progress toward a successful transition from years of devastating civil war toward a democratically elected government. Progress has been slower and more uneven in Angola, but the peace process may be back on track.
a. Avoid drought-related and war-related famine and death	Mozambique  Angola			<i>Mozambique:</i> U.S. food assistance reached 1.2 million people in 1993 and 680,000 in 1994.  <i>Angola:</i> Food assistance reached 1.4 million people in 1993 and 1994.
b. Continue to successfully implement the peace process	Mozambique			Successful demobilization of 91,000 troops from warring armies with USAID help. Seeds and tools provided by USAID are enabling returnees and some demobilized soldiers to start their own food production. Massive spontaneous repatriation of 1.5 million refugees and return of 3 million internally displaced due to perceptions of improved personal safety.
c. Contribute to the reintegration of populations into stable and productive social and economic activities	Mozambique			USAID contributed to the rehabilitation or construction of 750 primary schools, 250 health facilities, 2,000 water sources, the clearance of landmines from more than 3,000 kms of roads, and rebuilding of bridges and ferries. The number of persons dependent on food aid declined by 50% in the past year.