

PD-APP-915
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USAID/ZIMBABWE

ACTION PLAN

July 1994

I. PROGRAM SUMMARY

Zimbabwe is a country of vast potential. It is blessed with a diversified economy, including a small, sophisticated manufacturing sector, a vital, integrated infrastructure, a productive and wild natural resource base and an educated and, on the whole, healthy population. Performance since independence in 1980 redressed several key social imbalances, but economic growth can at best be characterized as mediocre. While Zimbabweans are better educated and healthier than a decade ago, the average economic growth rate of 4% was all but erased by an increasingly large population.

The past 14 years' poor economic performance, in large part, was shaped by the inward-looking UDI era and socialist agendas of the Government. The controls inherited from the import-substitution UDI era were perpetuated and reinforced by the new Government through additional price and wage controls, an increasingly cumbersome foreign exchange allocation mechanism, Government legislated monopolies, control of agricultural and minerals marketing, Government direct company ownership, ruling party company holdings, directed subsidies and regulatory barriers to entry. This effectively crowded out private investment opportunities. Government's inhospitable investment climate and non-supportive regulatory environment, combined with high barriers to entry into an already highly concentrated business sector stifled private sector growth. Inadequate private sector access to capital, efficient infrastructure and appropriate technical resources further thwarted the creation and growth of a private sector class needed for growth.

Government's policy of providing education for all, in the absence of formal sector job creation, contributed to the problem of unemployment, a potentially explosive national concern. Growth in personal income has been constrained by lack of employment opportunities, a growing population and increasingly the economic burden of AIDS. After 14 years, the Government has failed to alter the effective ownership structure of the economy, evidenced by extensive Government ownership and control and by white ownership of the most productive commercial farming land and domination of Zimbabwe's business holdings. A large part of Zimbabwe's population lives in food insecure conditions, resulting in high malnutrition and stunting. Despite the diversity of the economy, Zimbabwe is still characterized by low economic growth, large numbers of people living at the margin and inequitable access to income and ownership of economic assets. The most striking distinction of this inequity is its racial character.

Yet, there is promise. The Government is unravelling its past statist trappings and is taking the difficult political and economic steps required to restructure the economy. It is boldly forging ahead in implementation of its Structural Adjustment Program and together with the private sector, is embracing more open, market-oriented policies.

USAID/Zimbabwe's country strategy supports Zimbabwe's structural adjustment program. The overall goal for U.S. foreign assistance is to support the structural adjustment process and the move to more open market-oriented policies and to encourage pluralistic processes, good governance and democracy in Zimbabwe. Based on Zimbabwe's economic potential and commitment to a more open economy, the Mission's budgetary and staff resources are targeting achievement of three strategic objectives and one target of opportunity:

- Increased household food security in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V;
- Increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy;
- Sustainable decrease in fertility; and
- Decreased HIV high risk behavior by selected occupational groups.

Our first strategic objective addresses the food security of the "poorest of the poor", that 35% of the population who live on the fringe of existence on those marginal lands unsuitable for traditional crop production. Our strategy targets those people, who because of poor resource endowment, land pressures and lack of appropriate technologies barely subsist in a country traditionally known as the bread-basket of the region. The improvement in their household food security will be addressed through a three-pronged approach to improve their production capacity, offer alternative opportunities to earn income to purchase food and improve market access to food. Developing alternative sources of income will be pursued through community based natural resources management activities which aim to not only preserve the indigenous ecosystem, but build democratic processes at the grassroots level through income generation utilizing available natural resources. This strategic objective will, in particular, benefit women, who predominate in these rural households.

Our second strategic objective is increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy. Not until the political, economic and moral imperative of economically empowering the 98% black majority is addressed, and blacks have real ownership opportunities in the economy, will the GOZ loosen its control over the economy and create an enabling environment conducive to non-racial private investment and ultimately to economic growth. The proposed strategy will facilitate Government deregulation of those barriers that currently constrain greater black ownership in the economy. Simultaneously, the strategy targets improved private sector access to efficient infrastructure that reduces the transaction cost of trade and production, improved technical and management capacity of the private sector, and improved access to capital to take advantage of the opportunities presented under a liberalized, de-controlled economy. One of the principal areas of intervention will be in the low income housing sector, where opportunities for ownership are evident and where home ownership can collateralize business start-up and expanded black ownership and investment of Zimbabwe's economy. Opportunities the Mission will target to affect changes in Zimbabwe's ownership structure will include policy and regulatory reform in the land delivery, housing financial and construction/building materials sectors.

Our third strategic objective is to achieve a sustainable decrease in fertility. The problem of high population growth rates of around 3.1%, if not arrested, will continue to undermine the potential gains of food security and economic growth. It is truly a cross-cutting phenomenon, whereby the most food insecure people have the largest family size. It will continue to put untold pressure on Zimbabwe's fragile natural resource base. In operationalizing this objective, the Mission will address the population paradox in Zimbabwe

-- that is high contraceptive prevalence co-existing with high fertility rates -- by addressing the historic predominant reliance on a single, patient-intensive method of contraception in Zimbabwe, oral contraceptives, as well as the associated problems of pill failure and recurrent cost.

Finally, the enormity of the AIDS problem in Zimbabwe has a direct bearing on the sustainable development objectives of United States assistance in Zimbabwe. In order to be responsive to the nearly one million HIV infected people, the Mission will address the HIV/AIDS problem as a target of opportunity, utilizing various workforce interventions to effect behavioral change and facilitation mechanisms including policy dialogue and improved quality of information and its exchange.

In summary, the Program to be pursued will help realize the still dormant potential of Zimbabwe and ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared by the majority of Zimbabweans. The strategy supports sustainable development through program focus areas akin to that of the Agency -- environment, democracy, economic growth and population and health. The program supports reliance on indigenous capacity to sustain development through population growth that is consistent with the economic and ecological carrying capacity of Zimbabwe; responsible management of the natural resource base; broad-based participation in political and economic life (notably in community-based natural resources management schemes); and rising living standards and reduced food insecurity and poverty for current and future Zimbabweans.

During the 1993/94 period, the GOZ has continued its implementation of the structural adjustment program. As in 1993, areas of slower than anticipated progress were evidenced in parastatal reform/civil service retrenchments and in containing the losses associated with a bloated civil service and subsidies on services provided. (It is anticipated that losses from the Grain Marketing Board will exceed Z\$ 1 billion, \$200 million more than the previous year.) Despite these setbacks, very significant progress was evidenced in removing many of the exchange controls that were inherited and then added to since independence. In late 1993, after legalizing personal foreign currency accounts, the GOZ legalized the opening of corporate foreign currency accounts in Zimbabwe. During the period from January to July 1994, the margin between the official and government rate narrowed from 5% to less than 1%. Finally, on July 1, the Zimbabwe dollar became convertible for all commercial and current account transactions. The official rate was abolished, with all foreign exchange transactions to be determined by the market. This move is considered a major step in the march toward economic liberalization and leaves only capital transactions and dividend remittances subject to approval by the Reserve Bank.

Not only was the converging of the market and official exchange rates accomplished ahead of the IMF schedule, but exporters are now permitted to retain or sell 100% of their hard currency earnings, up from 60% earlier in the year. The removal of these exchange controls goes a long way toward encouragement of private sector investment and expansion in Zimbabwe.

Politically, during the past 9 months, the various opposition parties have re-surfaced more visibly in anticipation of the 1995 Presidential elections. It is anticipated that opposition candidates will secure more than the current 3 (of 150) parliamentary seats they currently hold. These economic and political events are important signals to an investing public and

are helping to open up the economy to market-forces, a keystone in the USAID program.

Since the Assessment of Program Impact submitted in October 1993, notable progress has made in the area of shelter, transportation and family planning. Key reforms to date in the housing sector impacting low-income individuals include a reduction in low-cost housing and infrastructure standards expanding affordability to 70% of the population; a liberalization of the GOZ's import system to provide local manufacturers of building materials and construction equipment access to foreign exchange; a more than doubling of the amount of public funding directed to the provision of low-income housing; an unprecedented increase in the availability of private sector mortgage financing for low-income families; and structural changes in the financial sector that increase the role for building societies in housing finance and development. In addition, reforms initiated by this program have made it possible for a U.S. investor to join with a black-owned and managed building society to introduce innovative housing construction and finance approaches.

USAID has supported increased management and operational efficiency of the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) by conditioning project disbursements on improved operational performance. Based on fulfillment of conditions which triggered the provision of 13 new U.S. locomotives and 43 engines, NRZ has increased the utilization and availability of its locomotive fleet, exceeding expectations. Future activities with NRZ will result in greater efficiencies through mainstreaming rail activities and divesting some ancillary services, providing new opportunities for black entrepreneurs through employee and management buy-outs.

Finally, the Zimbabwe Family Planning projects continues to make progress toward achievement of a sustainable decline in fertility. A project-supported Family Planning Program Monitoring and Evaluation System indicated that the increase in contraceptive prevalence attributable to longer-acting methods from practically nil in January 1992 to 3% in December 1993 was largely attributable to the introduction of the injectable, Depo Provera. While early indications (to be confirmed by the DHS) indicate some slippage in overall contraceptive prevalence, this is thought to be linked to the price increases of oral contraceptives. The project will continue to monitor the oftentimes conflicting objectives of cost recovery and contraceptive prevalence.

The Mission plans no major changes in its strategic objectives, established in May 1993. With submission of the API in October 1994, some fine-tuning of indicators to reflect new project designs and availability of data will likely occur.

USAID/Zimbabwe Program Objective Tree (cont.)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2

Increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy

TRANSACTIONS

TARGET 2.1

Increased black access to efficient infrastructure that reduces the transactions cost of trade and production

SUB-TARGET 2.1.1

Privatization of public enterprises to blacks

SUB-TARGET 2.1.2

Introduction of methods to broaden black ownership

POLICY

TARGET 2.2

Improved policy and regulatory environment

SUB-TARGET 2.2.1

Increased competition in capital intermediation

SUB-TARGET 2.2.2

Reduced monopolistic practices

SUB-TARGET 2.2.3

Local and national government deregulation

TRAINING

TARGET 2.3

Improved technical and management capacity of the private sector

CAPITAL

TARGET 2.4

Improved access to capital

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II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective No.1: Increased household food security in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V

Relevance of Mission's Strategic Objective 1:

Chronic household food insecurity in marginal agricultural regions of Zimbabwe is the result of a number of problems arising from a combination of one or more of the Agency's sustainable development objectives. Natural Regions IV and V are characterized by deteriorating environmental conditions, over population and low levels of economic growth.

The 716,000 households, comprising 3.9 million people in the communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V comprise the vast majority of this most vulnerable, food-insecure group. The relatively poor quality of agricultural resources available to them limits their food grain production and productivity, while few alternative sources of income constrain their purchasing power to buy grain.

As indicated in our CPSP and our API of November 1993, Strategic Objective No. 1 clearly supports at least two of these strategic objectives specified by Agency mandate.

Progress to date:

USAID/Zimbabwe's strategy focuses on the most at-risk households in Zimbabwe by addressing the three causes of food insecurity: (1) inadequate production capacity; (2) inadequate income; and (3) inadequate market access to food.

The success to date in meeting targets of impact requires examination of the outputs of the three principal projects included under Strategic Objective No. 1. These projects include the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Reform Support Program, the Regional Sorghum and Millet Project and the Natural Resources Management Project. As indicated in our API of last November, good progress has been made towards stated goals of each of the three projects. Since November, the redesign of the Natural Resource Management Project has been initiated expanding the activity to reach a much broader group of target beneficiaries. The Sorghum and Millet Research Project continues to place greatest emphasis on technology transfer and additional new varieties of sorghum and millet have been released for farmer utilization. The baseline data necessary to measure impact of the grain marketing and reform program is nearly completed and preliminary results indicate continuing increase availability of cereal products available in the region at lower prices.

Proposed Changes:

There are no proposed changes within the particular strategic objective as indicated in the CPSP or reported on in the API.

Expected Impact:

As indicated in the API, the outputs of these three projects contribute to the overall impact of the strategic objective.

For the Sorghum and Millet Program the following is expected during the next three year timeframe:

Production of sorghum and millet in these areas will increase from 87,100 to 110,000 mt of sorghum and from 113,800 to 120,000 mt of pearl millet by 1998. It is expected that sorghum and pearl millet yields per hectare will increase from 450 kg/ha to 660 kg/ha for sorghum and from 500 kg/ha to 600 kg/ha for pearl millet.

The impact of the Grain Marketing Reform Program continues to be dramatic. A completely changed grain market environment continues to unfold with the following as its key features:

- (i) 60% reduction in urban market share for industrial millers, due to increased competition from small-scale millers.
- (ii) Continued expansion of urban based hammermills. In 1993 the number of urban hammermills increased by over 50%.
- (iii) Increased access to cheaper grain by consumers in grain deficit communal areas and urban centers.
- (iv) The total elimination of the maize meal subsidy which in 1992/93 GOZ financial year, cost the GOZ Treasury about Z\$40.0 million a month. Hence, these reforms resulted in a huge reduction in the Government budget deficit attributed to the maize sector.

Despite significant progress towards the attainment of a liberalized grain marketing system, the process is far from complete. In the next two years (1995 and 1996), private grain markets and market development in general which are currently in the embryonic stages are expected to be fully established. Competitive private sector grain markets are expected to continue developing, so that by 1996 it is expected that the following will be evident:

- A commercially-oriented Grain Marketing Board (GMB) that has pricing flexibility, makes import and export decisions and keeps commercial maize stocks; and
- A well-developed network of private grain wholesalers, traders and small-scale-millers.

The Natural Resource Management Project which is functioning indicates continued income generation that is significant and sustainable for households and communities participating in the pilot projects in four districts in Zimbabwe.

Since 1990, Z\$6,148,304 has been generated from USAID-funded NRM Project activities. According to revenue-distribution guidelines, a minimum of 50% of this income has been returned directly to the 12,000 households which comprise the project's target population, while up to 35% has been used to cover project operating expenses, and the remainder accrues to local government administration. (See attached table BPD96.ZIM)

Donor Coordination:

The organization of donor coordination impacting on Strategic Objection No. 1 is formalized by two groups. One group coordinated by the UN, entitled "UN Working Group on Rural Development/Agriculture and Food Security," addresses issues affecting activities involving Sorghum and Millet Research and Grain Marketing. The second group is the "Natural Resources/Environment Working Group", which meets on a monthly basis, and is composed of donor representatives working in the NRM/Environment sector. It was convened by USAID and Canadian CIDA and is made up of those people interested in Natural Resource Management. Both groups include a wide range of donor participants and address current issues of concern to the donor community.

Pipelines:

There are no current pipeline management issues affecting the three projects.

Central Support Needs:

None from Global Bureau. AFR/FARA is currently supplying technical support for the project paper supplement for the Zimbabwe Resource Management Project.

Additional Resource Request:

None required.

Strategic Objective No. 2: Increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy

Relevance of Mission's Strategic Objective 2:

USAID/Zimbabwe's Strategic Objective Number 2, increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy, directly supports the Agency's focus on economic growth. The elements which contribute to achievement of this bilateral effort include policy reform in the low-income housing sector, as well as increasing private sector participation in both transportation and telecommunications. Additional efforts to diversify and broaden black equity ownership as well as targetted assistance in specific sector to increase skills, knowledge, and improve management practices also contribute to overall achievement of the objective and lay the foundation for sustained growth in the Zimbabwean economy.

Progress to Date:

As noted above, there is a wide range of USAID supported activities which contribute to the achievement of this strategic objective. Since the development and approval of the CPSP in 1993, the most striking gains have been made in the area of low-income housing and housing finance. Through the Private Sector Low Income Housing Program, the GOZ has revised housing and infrastructure standards to increase affordability such that a new minimum housing unit is affordable to 70 percent of the urban population, up from 23 percent previously. Another significant achievement from the housing program is an unprecedented increase in the availability of private sector mortgage financing for low-income families which will total US\$16.5 million for 1994. It is estimated that over 19,000 low-income families will benefit from mortgage loans under the initial disbursement, thus increasing black ownership and creating a pool of assets which can be used as collateral for business investments. The Private Sector Housing program is making a direct contribution to USAID's targets of improving the policy and regulatory environment and increasing competition in capital intermediation.

Proposed Changes:

None at this time.

Expected Impact:

During the period from 1994 - 1996, USAID/Zimbabwe will consolidate its gains in the housing sector through completion of the policy agenda. Benefits from the NPA disbursements and the Housing Guaranty loan will continue to accrue beyond this period. During this period the Mission will make further inroads into broadening private sector participation in specific sectors such as rail transportation and telecommunications which are currently controlled and dominated by the Government of Zimbabwe. Specifically, by the end of 1996, we anticipate that at least one service or activity will be divested or "spun-off" in each of these sectors into private hands. Additionally with the advent of the Black Equity Development Project in 1995, USAID/Zimbabwe expects to support three new ownership mechanisms by the end of 1996. (see attached table)

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Pipelines:

Mission recognizes excessive pipeline on ZIMMAN II project: however, planned major project amendment to fund contract support and extend PACD should mitigate pipeline issues.

Central Support Needs:

Project	Level of Funding	Mechanism	Central Support FTEs	Anticipated Date
Financial Institutions Resources Management (936-5450)	\$400,000	Buy-in	USDH .08 FSNPSC.15	November 1994
Implementing Policy Change (936-5451)	\$750,000	Buy-in	USPSC .20 USDH .05	December 1995
Private Enterprise Development Support III (940-2028)	\$500,000	Buy-in	USDH .10 USPSC.15 FSCPSC.15	June 1995
Privatization & Development (940-0016)	\$800,000	Buy-in	USDH .08 USPSC .1	October 1996
Micro Enterprise Impact and Evaluation System (940-0401)	\$150,000	Buy-in	USDH .08 FSNPSC.12	August 1995
Free Market Development Advisor Program (940-0022)	\$50,000	Buy-in	USDH.15 FSNPSC.10	November 1994
Financial Sector Development Project II (940-0025)	\$400,000	Buy-in	USDH .10 USPSC.10 FSNPSC.10	October 1994
Financial Sector Development Project II (940-0025)	\$1,000,000	Buy-in	USDH .10 USPSC .15 FSNPSC.20	May 1995

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Additional Resource Request:

None at this time.

Strategic Objective 3: Sustainable decrease in fertility

Relevance of Strategic Objective 3:

Strategic Objective number 3, a sustainable decrease in fertility, directly supports the Agency's priority of worldwide population stabilization. The Zimbabwe Family Planning project will contribute to the achievement of the Global priority and the Mission's strategic objective. The two-pronged project strategy is first, to diversify the method mix in a program heavily dependent on oral contraceptives and condoms, and, second, to increase program sustainability. A complementary non-project assistance program, to begin in FY 95, will seek to reform policies which constrain sustainability.

Progress to Date:

A recently conducted mid-term evaluation concluded that "slightly delayed" but good progress is being made towards method diversification. The introduction of Depo Provera has been particularly successful, with 50,000 acceptors by the second year of its introduction. The family planning program has also made a number of accomplishments in the area of increased sustainability. In accordance with a project covenant, the MOH has begun to procure its own oral contraceptives. In FY 93 it purchased 21% of its needs at a cost of US\$365,000 and in FY 94 set aside approximately \$600,000 to purchase 25% of its needs. The program has also made significant strides in cost recovery, recuperating up to 56% of contraceptive costs through users' fees in 1993.

Proposed Changes:

None

Expected Impact:

During the period FY 94 - 96, it is expected that the contraceptive prevalence rate will increase by 2% annually. It is also expected that there will be increased method diversification, with 9% of married women of reproductive age using longer-acting methods by 1996. Sustainability also be enhanced during the period. The GOZ will procure 50% of its oral contraceptive requirements in FY 95, and in FY 96 procure 100%. (See attached table.)

Donor Coordination:

Other donors involved in this area include the IBRD, which administers a multi-donor project entitled Family Health II Project, and the UNFPA. These projects were designed to complement each other, are closely coordinated, and share the same objectives which are reflective of the Government of Zimbabwe's own objectives.

Pipelines:

There are no pipeline management issues.

Central Support Needs:

The family planning project will be bilaterally funded. Under a family planning project amendment (currently in design) USAID expects to buy into five centrally funded projects in FY 95 and FY 96 for project implementation. In addition, the project will procure the Norplant contraceptive through the Office of Population's Commodity Procurement Division. A table of planned obligations follows. (Note: The amendment is still in design, so the amounts and implementing cooperating agencies themselves may change before it is finalized)

Child Survival:

Child survival activities will not be integrated into Strategic Objective 3 for a number of reasons. Firstly, Zimbabwe has some of the lowest child and infant mortality rates in sub-Saharan Africa. The 1988 DHS showed declines in infant mortality from 64 per thousand during the period 1978 - 1982 to 53 during the period 1983 - 1988, and in child mortality from 43 per thousand to 24 during the same periods. Thus, while the Mission acknowledges the importance of child survival issues, specific child survival activities do not take priority over other health interventions. Secondly, in order to increase measurable impact, USAID/Zimbabwe has adopted a policy of focusing resources on two subsectors within health, i.e., family planning and AIDS. Furthermore, a number of other donors are currently providing assistance in the area of child survival. In particular, the World Bank leads a consortium of donors, who under the Family Health II project, supports child survival activities at the District level. UNICEF, DANIDA and the Netherlands are other donors providing assistance in the area of child survival. Finally, activities under both the Family Planning and AIDS Prevention and Control Projects are anticipated to positively impact child survival.

Additional Resource Request:

None.

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Project/ Cooperating Agency	Level of Funding	Mechanism	Central Support FTEs	Anticipated Date
Family Planning Management Development/ Management Sciences for Health	350,000	Buy-in	.015 Pop officer .010 Contract Officer	October 1994
Population Council	150,000	OYB Transfer	.015 Pop officer .010 Contract Officer	October 1994
Population Communication Services	300,000	OYB transfer	.015 Pop officer .010 Contract Officer	October 1995
Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception	350,000	OYB Transfer	.015 Pop officer .010 Contract Officer	October 1995
Family Planning Logistics Management	120,000	Buy-in	.015 Pop officer .010 Contract Officer	October 1994
Other Procurement Requiring Central Support				
Contraceptives (Norplant)	600,000	OYB Transfer	.10 Pop Officer .010 Contract Officer	November 1995

Target of Opportunity: Decreased HIV high risk behavior by selected occupational groups

Relevance of Mission's Target of Opportunity:

The Mission chose to target HIV/AIDS as a target of opportunity to address a problem of monumental economic and social significance and to be responsive to Agency priorities in the Health/Population sector.

AIDS kills people in the most economically productive age groups, compounding Zimbabwe's human tragedy with lost productivity and human capital. It is affecting the productive and most sexually active age groups between 15 and 49 years especially in urban areas and along transport routes in natural Regions IV and V.

Those in the lower socio-economic strata are more likely and quicker to evidence AIDS due to lower nutritional status, poor environmental conditions, greater exposure to opportunistic diseases and limited access to medical care. Current data on HIV prevalence indicate a fairly uniform geographic spread throughout the country. People from all socio-economic groups retain their ties with their home areas return frequently, given improvement in transportation and excellent road networks.

One of the premises of the Agency policy on HIV/AIDS is to strengthen national abilities to carry out activities that will be effective in reducing the detrimental impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This tenet is the major theme of the Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Control (ZAPAC) project which will work with local and community based groups to implement programs. Strategies to prevent additional HIV infections will not result in immediate alleviation of the effects of AIDS, but are crucial to improving the economic and social conditions for Zimbabwe in the next century.

Progress to Date:

USAID has been supporting several AIDS prevention activities over the last seven years, totalling US\$8.3 million. The majority of these projects have contributed to community efforts that work with youth, employers and employees at the workplace, sex workers and their clientele, and support to the WHO/GPA.

Under the ZAPAC project, USAID/Zimbabwe will support the GOZ, NACP, UNICEF, appropriate local businesses, and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen HIV-prevention activities in key populations at high risk of sexually-transmitted HIV infection. No impact from the project can yet be measured as implementation mechanisms are just being established.

Proposed Changes:

There are no proposed changes within the particular target of opportunity as indicated in the CPSP.

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Expected Impact:

Within specified target groups, a reduction in the average number of sexual partners and an increase in the use of condoms in last intercourse of risk are anticipated. The means of verification to measure the expected impacts will be by way of baseline surveys and updates.

Donor Coordination:

Support for NACP activities and programs has been forthcoming from several bilateral and multilateral groups. The Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom (ODA) directly finances the NACP, as does the Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD), the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA) and the European Union (EU). Support is funnelled through four mechanisms: 1) through the NACP in a designated program for operational support; 2) for NGO and community activities; 3) support for the UNICEF program; or 4) assistance for specific programs which may be implemented by the donor.

Pipeline:

There are no current pipeline management issues affecting the project.

Central Support Needs:

A FY 94 US\$3.438 million OYB transfer is being effected to the AIDS Technical Support Project (936-5972). This OYB transfer to AIDSCAP is a major mode of implementation under the ZAPAC Project. In FY95 and FY96, OYB transfers of \$1.5M and \$2.8M, respectively are planned.

Project/ Cooperating Agency	Level of Funding	Mechanism	Central Support FTEs	Anticipate d Date
AIDSCAP (936-5472)	1,500,000	OYB transfer	-	June 1995
AIDSCAP (936-5472)	2,800,000	OYB transfer	-	June 1996

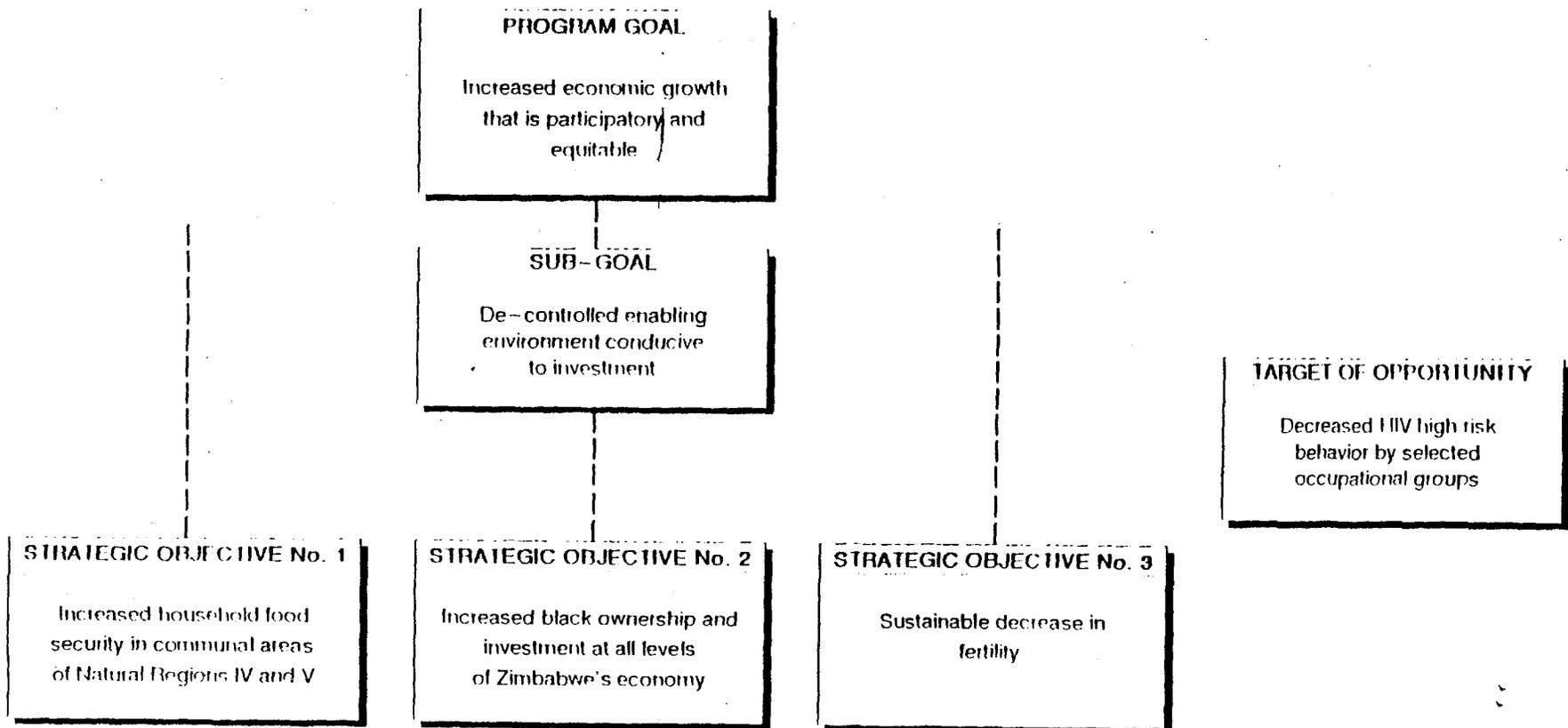
Summary:

One final comment in summation. Although the Mission's three strategic objectives and one target of opportunity are discussed as discrete thrusts, they are, in fact, mutually reinforcing. Synergisms can be found throughout our portfolio -- be it between our interventions in AIDS and family planning, each contributing to increasing food security in Natural Regions IV and V; housing ownership as an important end in itself but also as an initial step toward collateralizing a business and thereby further increasing black ownership in the economy; or family planning helping to mitigate land pressures and further deterioration of the natural resource base. The list goes on. As the Mission implements its portfolio in the future, we will endeavor to identify these opportunities to maximize impact in all of our areas of strategic focus.

USAID/ZIMBABWE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE TREE

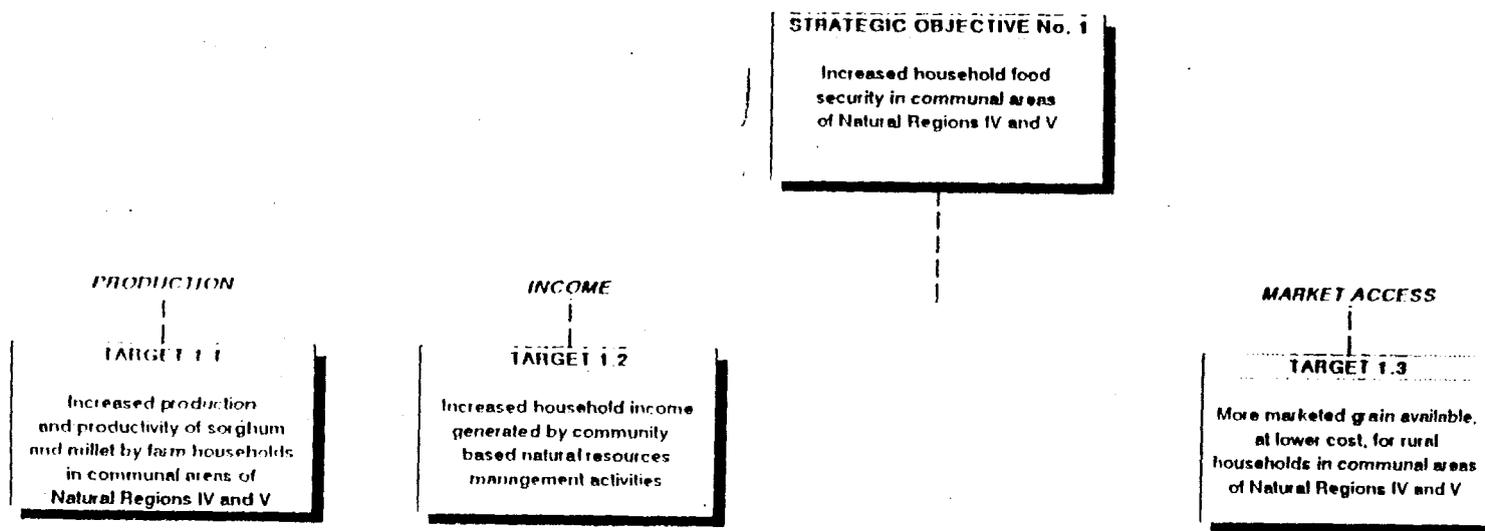
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USAID/Zimbabwe Program Objective Tree (cont.)

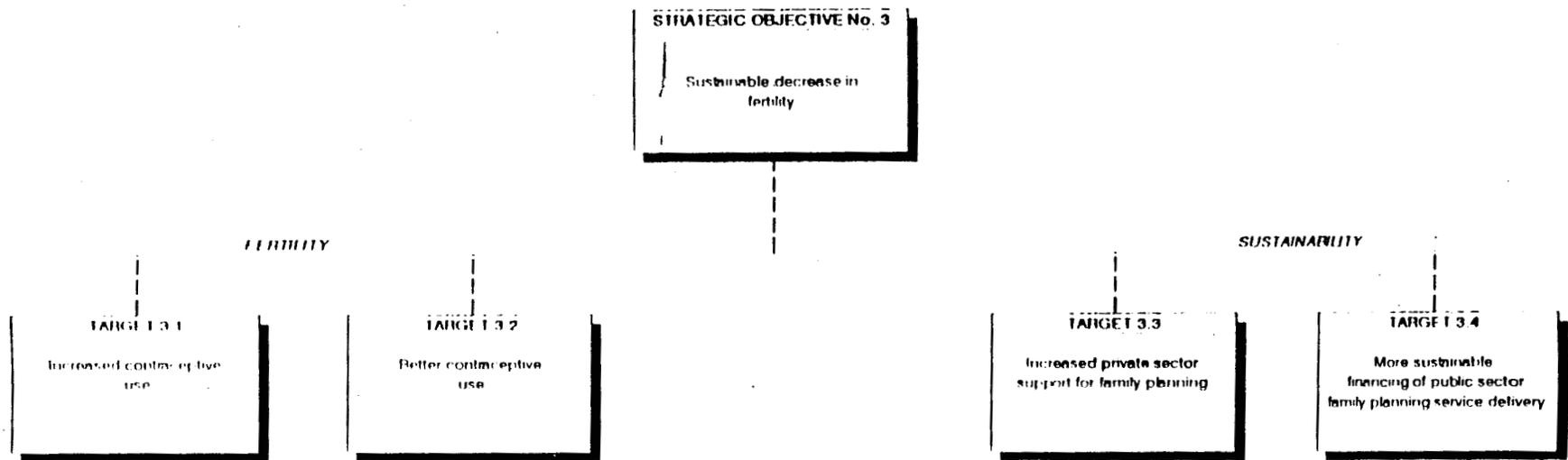


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- SARP funded
- Bilaterally funded

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USAID/Zimbabwe Program Objective Tree (cont.)



USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Objective	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	Actual Data	Planned			Source	
						1981	1982	1983		
Goal:										
Increased economic growth that is participatory and equitable	GDP per capita (Z\$ in constant 1980 dollars)	Z\$	1980 & 1982	450 400	397	408	416	426	IBRD World Dev. Indicators	
	GDP annual growth rate	%	1980's	4 avg	2 (prelim)	6	5	5	CSO, IBRD, IMF	
	Value of merchandise exports/GDP	%	1980	26.2	26.2	34.6	37.4	37.6	CSO, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	
	More equitable distribution of income (Gini coefficient)	Gini	1982	0 [XX]					Income, Consumption and Expenditure Surveys, CSO	
Strategic Objective No. 1:										
Increased household food security in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V (Note: will measure communal areas (felling predominantly within Natural Regions IV and V))	Average household foodgrain availability (kg/household/year)	kg	1983	664.03	664.03	690	690	900	FEWS Survey, Grain Marketing Board (GMB)	
	Own production retained for household consumption (kg/hh/yr)	kg	1983	633.36 (80% of prodn)	633.36 (80% of prodn)	638	638	640	Probe Rural Household Survey	
	Estimated actual foodgrain/meal purchases (kg/hh/yr)	kg	1983	319.14	319.14	345	345	360	Probe Rural Household Survey	
Target No. 1.1										
Increased production and productivity of sorghum and millet by farm households in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V.	Total hectares planted to sorghum and millet in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V	ha	1986 - w/	137,100 sorghum	121,060 sorgh; pearl millet	127	138	140	ICRISAT/MLAWD Second Crop Forecast for Zimbabwe	
		ha	1988 - w/	158,000 sorghum	144,000 pearl millet	154	166	179		
	Total production of sorghum and millet in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V		mts	1986 - w/	67,100 sorghum	60,525 sorgh; pearl millet	70	80	92	ICRISAT/MLAWD Second Crop Forecast for Zimbabwe
			mts	1988 - w/	113,800 sorghum	50,400 pearl millet	80	78	85	
	Area planted to improved varieties of sorghum and pearl millet	ha	1986 - w/	Nil	6,000 sorgh; 7,000 pearl millet	12,000	14,000	20,000	26,000	ICRISAT/MLAWD Second Crop Forecast for Zimbabwe
	Sorghum and pearl millet yields per hectare	kg/ha	1986 - w/	635 sorgh; 700 pearl millet	500 sorgh; 350 pearl millet	550	600	620	600	ICRISAT/MLAWD Second Crop Forecast for Zimbabwe
Production cost per unit output (productivity) of sorghum and pearl millet	Z\$/ton	1986 - w/	TBD		TO BE DETERMINED				ICRISAT/MLAWD Second Crop Forecast for Zimbabwe	

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicator

Objective	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	Actual		Planned		Source
					1993	1994	1995	1996	
Target No. 1.2									
Increased household income generated by community-based natural resources management activities.	Average household cash income from participation in community-based natural resource management activities (Z\$ per household)	Z\$	1989	200	95	150	200	250	CAMPFIRE and CASS surveys
	Number of households actively participating in community-based natural resource management activities	No	1989	8,683	50,965	100,000	150,000	200,000	CAMPFIRE Association
Target No. 1.3:									
More marketed grain available, at lower cost, for rural households in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V.	Retail market prices of foodgrains and processed foodgrains in selected markets of communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V (per 18 kg)	Z\$	1993	18.27 18.41	18.27 18.41	16.00 19.00	16.00 21.00	10.00 22.00	National Early Warning System
	Volumes of foodgrain marketed through private channels as compared to GMB channels at the national level	tons	1993	[X]	Baseline Data Being Collected				Probe Rural Household Survey
	Volumes of foodgrains processed by selected hammermill operators in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V	tons	1993	[X]	Baseline Data Being Collected				Probe Rural Household Survey
Sub-Goal:									
De-controlled enabling environment conducive to investment.	Private investment as a % of GDP	%	1990	15.6	18.8	17.8	18.5	19.5	Central Statistics Office, IMF, IBRD
	Private domestic investment in U.S. dollar terms	US\$ mil	1993	1,109	1,109	1,121	1,257	1,409	Central Statistics Office, IMF
	Net direct foreign investment	US\$ mil	1993	5	5	38	44	57	Central Statistics Office, IMF
	Black employment	No	1994	[X]					GEMINI follow-up survey

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Unit	Year	Base Line		Actual		Planned		Source
				1982	Value	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Strategic Objective No 3										
Increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy.	% of total homes owned by blacks	%	1992	[X]						Private Sector Housing Program MPCNH, 1992 Census
	% of total homes owned by black women	%	1992	[X]						1992 Census Data. Follow-up survey
	Number of small and medium enterprises owned by blacks	No	1993	928,916	928,916					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Number of small and medium enterprises owned by black women	No	1993	850,233	850,233					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Percentage of small and medium enterprises owned by blacks	%	1993	89.3	89.3					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Percentage of small and medium enterprises owned by black women	%	1993	70.8	70.8					GEMINI 1993 survey
Target No 3.1										
Increased black access to efficient infrastructure that reduces the transactions cost of trade and production.	Average rail transport cost per ton/km (in constant 1989 Z\$)	Z\$	1991	0.48	0.48					NRE Reports Railway Restructuring Project
	Telephone density among black-owned small and medium enterprises (telephones per hundred businesses) among white businesses	%	1993	3.7 (black) 48.4 (white)	3.7 (black) 48.4 (white)					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Number of black-owned small and medium businesses with telephones	No	1993	28,417	28,417					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Average telephone call completion rate (100% of successful call attempts to all call attempts)	%	1992	30%	30%					PIC
	Black small and medium businesses (without phones) five minutes or fewer walk from a phone booth	%	1993	33.8	33.8					GEMINI 1993 survey
	White small and medium businesses (without phones) five minutes or fewer walk from a phone booth	%	1993	77.1	77.1					GEMINI 1993 survey
	Sub-Target No 3.1.1									
Privatization of public enterprises to blacks	Privatization of non-core railway services to black-owned firms	Y/N	1990	N	N	N				NRE Railway Restructuring Proj (Note: Non-core businesses include maintenance, catering laundry, hotels, road haulage)
	Volume of railroad business sub-contracted to blacks or supplied by black-owned firms	Z\$	1990	0	0	0				Railway Restructuring Project
	Number of black-owned firms providing sub-contract non-core services to telephone utility	No	1994	[X]						Telecommunications survey (Note: Non-core businesses include directories, billing, equipment sales, maintenance)
	Annual sales volume of black-owned firms providing sub-contract non-core services to telephone utility	No	1994	[X]	N/A	N/A				Telecommunications survey
	Number of black-owned firms providing telecommunications services	No	1994	[X]						Telecommunications survey
	Annual sales volume of black-owned firms providing telecommunications services	Z\$	1994	[X]						Telecommunications survey

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Year	Baseline		Actual		Planned		Comments
			1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		
Sub-Target No 2.1.2									
Introduction of methods to broaden black ownership	Introduction of Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOP's) in target sectors	No	1980	0	0	0			Black Equity Development Project documentation
	Introduction of alternative equity ownership methods (e.g. stocks, mutual funds) in target sectors to access small investors	No	1980	0	0	0			Black Equity Development Project documentation
	Number of GOZ policy makers introduced to advantages of sub-contracting, privatization and alternative equity ownership methods in target sectors	No	1980	0	22	4			ZIMMAN II Project documentation NRZ Project documentation
	Training in implementation to encourage Government promotion of equity ownership methods in target sectors	Y/N	1980	N	N	N			Black Equity Development Project
Target No 2.2									
Improved policy and regulatory environment	Policy(ies) in place to facilitate licensing of private grain markets/stores	Y/N	1981	N	N	N			Grain Marketing Research Project
	Policy(ies) in place to facilitate black private sector ownership/provision of railway services	Y/N	1981	N	Y	N			National Railways of Zimbabwe
	Policy(ies) in place to facilitate black private sector ownership/provision of telecommunications services	Y/N	1980	N	N	N			Regional Telecommunications Structuring project monitoring and evaluation
	Number of serviced plots for low income households (annually)	No	1982	8,500	8,500	9,800	9,800	11,000	MPCnet
	Average real cost of a minimum unit (Z\$) (newly constructed)	Z\$	1982	18,000	18,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	MPCnet
	Number of construction/building materials on free import list	No	1982	8	8	Eliminated import requirements			Private Sector Housing Program
	Land registration coverage (portion of urban areas covered by land registration system)	%	1984	[X]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Private Sector Housing Program
Sub-Target No 2.2.1									
Increased competition in capital intermediation	Regulations governing building society deposit, interest and surplus fund rates as a % of	Y/N	1980	N	N	N	N	Y	Private Sector Housing Program
	Real interest rates for housing finance for low-income shelt	Y/N	1982	N	N	N	Y	Y	Association of Building Societies
	Number and type of institutions providing mortgage finance	No	1982	3	4 bldg socy, 1 mg brk	4 bldg socy, 1 mg brk	4 bldg socy, 1 mg brk	4 bldg socy, 1 mg brk	Association of Building Societies, Register of Banks
	Number of blacks owning unit trusts, mutual funds and other small equity investments	No	1984	[X]		N/A	N/A	N/A	Financial Sector Survey

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Objective	Indicator Description	Unit	Year	Baseline	Actual	Planned			Source	
				1994	1994	1995	1996			
Sub-Target 2.2.2:										
Reduced monopolistic (restrictive business) practices	Number of GOZ parastatals in target sectors (housing, transport, telecommunications, grain marketing, natural resources management; sorghum and millet) acquired in whole or part by blacks	No	1994	[X]		N/A				Survey of GOZ parastatals
	Four firm concentration in target sectors (CR4)	%	1994	CR4=100%*		N/A				Monopolies Commission Report follow-up studies
	Black business ownership in whole or part among largest 4 firms in target sectors	No	1994	[X]		N/A				Monopolies Commission Report follow-up studies
*in cement mfg, rail transport, telecomm, grain marketing										
Sub-Target No. 2.2.3:										
Local and national government deregulation	Minimum plot size (sq m)	sq m	1992	300	150	150	150	150		Private Sector Housing Program
	Minimum housing size (wet block & one room slab)	Y/N	1992	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Private Sector Housing Program
	Off-site infrastructure costs are treated equally for public and private housing developments (public & private sector treated equally)	Y/N	1992	N	N	N	Y	Y		Private Sector Housing Program
	Residential access road standards reduced from tarred surface to compacted gravel	Y/N	1992	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Private Sector Housing Program
	Minimum size of school sites reduced by 15%	Y/N	1992	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Private Sector Housing Program
	Standards for water and sewerage system reduced	Y/N	1992	N	N	N	N	Y		Private Sector Housing Program
	Reduced amount of time to register a business in target sectors	months	1994	[X]	N	N/A	N/A	N/A		Black Equity Development Project
Target No. 2.3:										
Improved technical and management capacity of the private sector.	Number of black company officers in target sectors	No	1994	[X]	N/A					Manpower Survey
	Number of blacks introduced to new legal, strategic, managerial and operational skills relevant to their business remaining in business 2 years later	No	1994	[X]	N/A					ZIMMAN II Project documentation

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Unit	Baseline		Actual		Planned		Source		
			Year	Value	1991	1992	1993	1994			
Target No. 2.4											
Improved access to capital	Number of black-owned small and medium size businesses that have accessed the formal financial sector for their principal source of capital	No	1988	3 173	3 173	N/A	N/A	N/A	GEMINI 1993 Survey		
	Percentage of black-owned small and medium size businesses that have accessed the formal financial sector for their principal source of capital	%	1988	0.3	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	GEMINI 1993 Survey		
	Number of black women-owned small and medium size businesses that have accessed the formal financial sector for their principal source of capital	No	1988	2 716	2 716	N/A	N/A	N/A	GEMINI 1993 Survey		
	Percentage of black women-owned small and medium size businesses that have accessed the formal financial sector for their principal source of capital	%	1988	0.4	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	GEMINI 1993 Survey		
	Number of mortgages granted to low-income households	No	1992	(X)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Survey of banking institutions		
Strategy Objective No. 2											
Sustainable decrease in fertility	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - National	TFR	1984	6.8						Demographic Health Surveys (To be verified in 1994 DHS)	
		TFR	1988	6.8			6.3	6.2	6.1		
		TFR	1994	N/A							
		TFR	1998	6.2			6.0		6.0		Demographic Health Surveys (To be verified in 1994 DHS)
Target 3.1											
Increased contraceptive use	Use of contraception (CPR) - all methods	CPR	1984	38%						Demographic Health Surveys	
		CPR	1988	43%	44	46	46	47			
	- modern methods	CPR	1984	27%							Demographic Health Surveys
		CPR	1988	36%	36	40	42	44			
Annual use of longer-acting methods	CYP	1992	80 194 (prelim unwt'd)	To be determined on the basis of October 84 study					SEATS/FPLM Survey		
Annual use of other modern methods	CYP	1992	80 184.2 (prelim unwt'd)						SEATS/FPLM Survey		
Target 3.2											
Better contraceptive use	Use of longer-acting methods (% of total modern methods CPR)	%	1988	3.9	4	4	6	9	Demographic Health Surveys		
	Use of longer-acting methods by those who wish no more children (% of women)	%	1988	17.6	18	18	20	21	Demographic Health Surveys		
	Pill use by breastfeeding women (% of breastfeeding women using wrong OC formulation)	%	1988	18	18	14	13	12	Demographic Health Surveys		
	Modern contraceptive practice by high risk women (% of high risk women)	- too young/too close	%	1984	33.8					Demographic Health Surveys	
		- too young/too close	%	1988	44.8	46	46	47	46		
		- too old/too many	%	1984	23.8						
- too old/too many		%	1988	30.1	31	32	33	34			

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USAID/Zimbabwe
Program Impact Indicators

Objective	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Year	Baseline Value	Actual		Planned		Source
					1993	1994	1995	1996	
Target 3.3:									
Increased private sector support for family planning.	Service provision by the private sector (% of current users served by the p.s.)	%	1988	4	4	4	6	7	Demographic Health Surveys
	Private sector payments for family planning (expenditures by third party providers)	Z\$	1994	[X]	To be determined				Survey of insurers and private sector
	Annual service provision by the private sector (% of CYP by the p.s.)	%	1993	[X]	In FY 95 study				SEATS/FPLM Survey
Target 3.4:									
More sustainable financing of public sector family planning service delivery.	GOZ financing of oral contraceptives (% financed by GOZ)	%	1992	0	21	25	50	100	GOZ budget data
	GOZ support for ZNFPC (% of GOZ budget)	%	1992	0.9	0.95	0.95	0.95		GOZ budget data
	ZNFPC cost recovery (% of ZNFPC operating budget)	%	1994	[X]	To be determined				Cost effectiveness study
	ZNFPC rural service delivery cost (Cost per CYP)	Z\$	1994	[X]	In FY 95				Cost effectiveness study
	ZNFPC urban service delivery cost (Cost per CYP)	Z\$	1994	[X]	study				Cost effectiveness study
Target of Opportunity:									
Decreased HIV high risk behavior by selected occupational groups	Condom use in most recent sexual intercourse of risk (% of respondents)	%	1994	[X]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Studies
	Sexual partners the previous month	No	1994	[X]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Studies

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TABLE IV : PROJECT BUDGET DATA (U. S. Dollars in Thousands)

PROJECT NO.	OBLIG FUND NPA DATE	TOTAL COST		CUMULATIVE THRU FY 1993		FY 1994 EST.		FY 1995 PLANNED			FY 1996 PROPOSED		
		SRC IND	IN/FIN PAID	AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	YR END MORTGAGE	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	
613-0229	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II												
ST G	PA 86 98 09/95			6,956	8,956				2,000	1,500	6,956	1,000	
DP G	PA 86 98 09/95			2,000	2,000	1,353	1,353				647	1,000	
SS G	PA 86 98 09/95			6,044	6,044	6,044	981	700					
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	17,000	7,397	2,334	0	700	2,000	1,500	7,603	1,000
613-0230	ZIMBABWE - FAMILY PLANNING (PA)												
ST G	PA 90 98 08/98				5,811				1,000		4,811	1,000	
SS G	PA 90 98 08/98			9,900	12,540	8,440	5,131	3,977	2,500	1,000	123	1,000	
ES G	PA 90 98 08/98			349	349	349	349						
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,249	18,700	8,789	5,480	3,977	2,500	1,000	1,000	4,934	1,000
613-0232	ZIMBABWE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT												
SS G	PA 91 93 07/96			5,540	5,540	5,540	1,689		450	1,700		1,701	
613-0233	ZIMBABWE GRAIN MKTG REFORM PROG (NPA)												
SS G	NP 91 93 09/94			15,000	20,000	15,000	5,000		10,000		5,000		
613-0234	ZIMBABWE-GRAIN MKTG REFORM SUPPORT (PA)												
ST G	PA 92 96 09/97				1,000						1,000	1,000	
SS G	PA 92 96 09/97			2,100	2,100	2,100	133		170	1,000			
ES G	PA 92 96 09/97			400	400	400			400				
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	3,500	2,500	133	0	570	0	1,000	1,000	
613-0235	ZIMBABWE PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING PROG/PA												
SS G	PA 92 92 09/97			2,680	2,680	2,680	320		500	1,000		860	
613-0236	PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING PROG (NPA)												
ST G	NP 92 95 09/97				5,000					5,000	5,000		
SS G	NP 92 95 09/97			10,000	20,000	10,000		10,000	10,000				
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	25,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	0	
613-0237	ZIMBABWE AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL												
ST G	PA 93 96 09/98			2,400	2,400			500		1,000	600	900	
SS G	PA 93 96 09/98			2,500	2,500	2,500			100		400	900	
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,900	4,900	2,500	0	500	100	1,000	1,000	900	
613-0238	FAMILY PLANNING (NPA)												
ST G	NP 95 98 08/99				15,000					5,000	10,000	5,000	
613-0239	BLACK EQUITY DEVELOPMENT												
ST G	PA 95 03 08/00				6,000				2,000	100	4,000	3,500	
613-0240	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT												
ST G	PA 94 98 08/99			4,508	4,508					500	300	4,008	
SS G	PA 94 98 08/99			492	492	192	91	300	300		101	500	
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	192	91	300	300	500	401	4,008	

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TABLE IV : PROJECT BUDGET DATA (U. S. Dollars in thousands)

PROJECT NO.	OBLIG FUND NPA	DATE IN/FIN PACD	--TOTAL COST--		CUME THRU FY 1993		--FY 1994 EST.		--FY 1995 PLANNED--			--FY 1996 PROP.--		
			AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	YR END MORTGAGE	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	
613 0241			NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
	ST G PA 94	98 08/99		16,000			1,100		1,500	500	13,400	2,000	1,500	
613 0510			PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT											
	SS G PA 88	92 09/93	1,007	1,007	845	843		2			162			
936-3048			OYB TRANSFER TO SEATS											
	ST G PA 89	95 /		123			123	123						
936-5972			OYB TRANSFER TO AIDSCAP											
	ST G PA 94	C /	6,062	6,062			3,438	500	1,500	2,000		2,800	2,000	
REPORT TOTALS			77,938	146,512	55,443	15,890	19,438	25,745	19,500	15,201	51,007	17,700	17,561	

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

ST	5,161	623	19,500	10,000	45,075	17,700	15,000
DP	0	0	0	0	647	0	0
SS	14,277	24,722	0	5,201	5,285	0	2,561
ES	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
REPORT TOTALS	19,438	25,745	19,500	15,201	51,007	17,700	17,561

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AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	X FY94	X FY95	X FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
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PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0229 TITLE: MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II

EDEI HUMAN RES DVLPMT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SI CODE: INS	100 X	100 X	100 X	800	400
SI CODE: PSD	90 X	90 X	90 X	720	360
SI CODE: SPR	10 X	10 X	10 X	80	40

TOTAL AC CODE: 40 X 40 X 40 X 800 400

EDID HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS

SI CODE: FBW	30 X	30 X	30 X	360	180
SI CODE: HBC	10 X	10 X	10 X	120	60
SI CODE: MBW	70 X	70 X	70 X	840	420
SI CODE: PSD	90 X	90 X	90 X	1,080	540
SI CODE: SPR	25 X	25 X	25 X	300	150
SI CODE: TIC	80 X	80 X	80 X	960	480
-SI CODE: TPU	15 X	15 X	15 X	180	90
SI CODE: TPV	85 X	85 X	85 X	1,020	510
SI CODE: TTH	10 X	10 X	10 X	120	60
SI CODE: TUS	10 X	10 X	10 X	120	60

TOTAL AC CODE: 60 X 60 X 60 X 1,200 600

PROJECT TOTAL 100 X 100 X 100 X 0 2,000 1,000

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0230 TITLE: ZIMBABWE - FAMILY PLANNING (PA)

PNCM FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES

SI CODE: FBW	90 X	90 X	90 X	178	45	45
SI CODE: MBW	10 X	10 X	10 X	19	5	5

TOTAL AC CODE: 5 X 5 X 5 X 198 50 50

PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

SI CODE: RDC	50 X	50 X	50 X	397	100	100
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	20 X	159	40	40

TOTAL AC CODE: 20 X 20 X 20 X 795 200 200

PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY

SI CODE: FBW	70 X	70 X	70 X	2,087	525	525
SI CODE: INS	100 X	100 X	100 X	2,982	750	750
SI CODE: MBW	30 X	30 X	30 X	894	225	225

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ZIMBABWE (015)
FY 1996 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	X FY94	X FY95	X FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: PSD	5 X	5 X	5 X	149	37	37
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	20 X	596	150	150
SI CODE: SFI	20 X	20 X	20 X	596	150	150
SI CODE: TIC	100 X	100 X	100 X	2,982	750	750
SI CODE: TPU	100 X	100 X	100 X	2,982	750	750
TOTAL AC CODE:	75 X	75 X	75 X	2,982	750	750
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	100 X	3,977	1,000	1,000

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0234 TITLE: ZIMBABWE-GRAIN MKTG REFORM SUPPORT (PA)

AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING						
SI CODE: INS	10 X	10 X	10 X			50
SI CODE: PSD	100 X	100 X	100 X			500
SI CODE: SPR	100 X	100 X	100 X			500
TOTAL AC CODE:	50 X	50 X	50 X			500
AGTE AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND EXTENSION						
SI CODE: APP	100 X	100 X	100 X			500
TOTAL AC CODE:	50 X	50 X	50 X			500
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	100 X	0	0	1,000

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0236 TITLE: PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING PROG (NPA)

PEBD BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION						
SI CODE: FBN	20 X	20 X		400	200	
SI CODE: MBM	80 X	80 X		1,600	800	
SI CODE: PSD	100 X	100 X		2,000	1,000	
SI CODE: SPR	100 X	100 X		2,000	1,000	
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 X	20 X		2,000	1,000	
PEFM FINANCIAL MARKETS						
SI CODE: INS	30 X	30 X		2,400	1,200	
SI CODE: PSD	100 X	100 X		8,000	4,000	
SI CODE: SPR	100 X	100 X		8,000	4,000	
TOTAL AC CODE:	80 X	80 X		8,000	4,000	
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X		10,000	5,000	0

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ZIMBABWE (613)
 FY 1996 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

PAGE 3

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

X FY94 X FY95 X FY96 FY 1994 FY 1995 FY 1996
 ESTIMATE PLANNED REQUEST

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0237 TITLE: ZIMBABWE AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

	X FY94	X FY95	X FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
HEHA HIV/AIDS						
SI CODE: ADO	30 X	30 X	30 X	150	300	270
SI CODE: FBN	50 X	50 X	50 X	250	500	450
SI CODE: INS	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
SI CODE: MBN	50 X	50 X	50 X	250	500	450
SI CODE: PVL	100 X	100 X	100 X	500	1,000	900
SI CODE: PVX	30 X	30 X	30 X	150	300	270
SI CODE: RDC	10 X	10 X	10 X	50	100	90
SI CODE: RDR	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
SI CODE: SPR	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
SI CODE: STD	50 X	50 X	50 X	250	500	450
SI CODE: TPU	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
SI CODE: TPV	20 X	20 X	20 X	100	200	180
TOTAL AC CODE:	100 X	100 X	100 X	500	1,000	900
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	100 X	500	1,000	900

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0238 TITLE: FAMILY PLANNING (NPA)

PNCM FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES						
SI CODE: FBN		90 X	90 X		225	225
SI CODE: MBN		10 X	10 X		25	25
TOTAL AC CODE:		5 X	5 X		250	250
PMPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT						
SI CODE: FBN		50 X	50 X		500	500
SI CODE: MBN		50 X	50 X		500	500
TOTAL AC CODE:		20 X	20 X		1,000	1,000
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY						
SI CODE: FBN		70 X	70 X		2,625	2,625
SI CODE: INS		100 X	100 X		3,750	3,750
SI CODE: MBN		30 X	30 X		1,125	1,125
SI CODE: PSD		5 X	5 X		187	187
SI CODE: TIC		100 X	100 X		3,750	3,750
SI CODE: TPU		100 X	100 X		3,750	3,750
TOTAL AC CODE:		75 X	75 X		3,750	3,750
PROJECT TOTAL		100 X	100 X	0	5,000	5,000

(33)

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AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

X FY94 X FY95 X FY96 FY 1994 FY 1995 FY 1996
ESTIMATE PLANNED REQUEST

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0239 TITLE: BLACK EQUITY DEVELOPMENT

PEBD BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION						
SI CODE: FBN	50 X	50 X		200	350	
SI CODE: INS	20 X	20 X		80	140	
SI CODE: MBM	50 X	50 X		200	350	
SI CODE: PSD	100 X	100 X		400	700	
SI CODE: SPR	10 X	10 X		40	70	
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 X	20 X		400	700	
PEFM FINANCIAL MARKETS						
SI CODE: FBN	50 X	50 X		800	1,400	
SI CODE: INS	20 X	20 X		320	560	
SI CODE: MBM	50 X	50 X		800	1,400	
SI CODE: PSD	100 X	100 X		1,600	2,800	
SI CODE: SPR	10 X	10 X		160	280	
TOTAL AC CODE:	80 X	80 X		1,600	2,800	
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	0	2,000	3,500	

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0240 TITLE: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT

PDAS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT						
SI CODE: RDC	20 X	20 X	20 X	60	100	100
SI CODE: RDV	20 X	20 X	20 X	60	100	100
SI CODE: ROR	10 X	10 X	10 X	30	50	50
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	20 X	60	100	100
TOTAL AC CODE:	100 X	100 X	100 X	300	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	100 X	300	500	500

PROJECT NUMBER: 613-0241 TITLE: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

EVMP ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT, PLANNING AND POLICY						
SI CODE: EVP	0 X	20 X	20 X		300	400
SI CODE: FBN	0 X	60 X	60 X		900	1,200
SI CODE: INS	20 X	60 X	60 X	220	900	1,200
SI CODE: MBM	0 X	40 X	40 X		600	800
SI CODE: NRM	100 X	100 X	100 X	1,100	1,500	2,000
SI CODE: PPM	0 X	100 X	100 X		1,500	2,000

(F)

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AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	X FY94	X FY95	X FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: PVL	50 X	50 X	50 X	550	750	1,000
SI CODE: REN	10 X	10 X	10 X	110	150	200
SI CODE: RSS	40 X	10 X	10 X	440	150	200
SI CODE: TIC	40 X	50 X	50 X	440	750	1,000
SI CODE: TPU	30 X	10 X	10 X	330	150	200
SI CODE: TPV	20 X	30 X	30 X	220	450	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	100 X	100 X	100 X	1,100	1,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL	100 X	100 X	100 X	1,100	1,500	2,000

PROJECT NUMBER: 936-3048 TITLE: OYB TRANSFER TO SEATS

PMPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

SI CODE: RDC	50 X	50 X	15
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	6

TOTAL AC CODE: 25 X 25 X 30

PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY

SI CODE: FBM	70 X	70 X	64
SI CODE: INS	100 X	100 X	92
SI CODE: MBM	30 X	30 X	27
SI CODE: PSD	5 X	5 X	4
SI CODE: RSS	20 X	20 X	18
SI CODE: SFI	20 X	20 X	18
SI CODE: TIC	100 X	100 X	92
SI CODE: TPU	100 X	100 X	92

TOTAL AC CODE: 75 X 75 X 92

PROJECT TOTAL 100 X 100 X 123 0 0

PROJECT NUMBER: 936-5972 TITLE: OYB TRANSFER TO AIDSCAP

HEHA HIV/AIDS

SI CODE: ADO	30 X	30 X	30 X	1,031	450	840
SI CODE: FBM	50 X	50 X	50 X	1,719	750	1,400
SI CODE: INS	100 X	100 X	100 X	3,438	1,500	2,800
SI CODE: MBM	50 X	50 X	50 X	1,719	750	1,400
SI CODE: PVL	100 X	100 X	100 X	3,438	1,500	2,800
SI CODE: PVX	30 X	30 X	30 X	1,031	450	840
SI CODE: STD	50 X	50 X	50 X	1,719	750	1,400

TOTAL AC CODE: 100 X 100 X 100 X 3,438 1,500 2,800

PROJECT TOTAL 100 X 100 X 100 X 3,438 1,500 2,800

REPORT TOTALS 19,438 19,500 17,700

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FY 1996 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST	
(1) Child Survival Funding	--	--	--	--
(2) Other Health	--	--	--	--
(3) Environment	1,100	1,500	2,000	--
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to BPD Guidance Annex D for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

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FY96 OPERATING EXPENSE

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FY94 NARRATIVE

The FY 1996 Budget Planning Document Table VIIIa presents the Estimated FY 1994, 95 and 96 OE Budget requests for Mission operations.

Several unanswered questions in USAID/Washington have required us to make assumptions that may or may not prove correct. The biggest question is - where will the Regional Center be? For USAID/Zimbabwe this has the greatest impact on Operating expense. What are the parameters of the Regional Center and how it will operate have never been defined adequately to our knowledge. We were advised at the recent AA/AFR lead ISA conference held in Harare June 3 and 4 that USAID/Zimbabwe will continue to obligate the bilateral and SARP funds for FY94 and will manage, monitor and evaluate the portfolio as it has in the past. Additionally, new ISA funds coming on stream in FY94 will be our responsibility also. We will continue to function as a Regional Center through the 4th quarter of FY95 if the Center is located in some country other than Zimbabwe. This decision impacts on our workforce and OE costs as discussed below.

The AFR/MRP preliminary FTE Planning levels for BPD submission (State 177264) cable provide 11 USDH FTE for FYs 94 through 96. The Mission has budgeted for 12.8 FTE because after discussion with AFR/MRP, a 12th position was approved (Financial Management Officer) in FY93, but apparently the FTE has not been increased to cover the IDI who assumes the position in November, 1994. This position was established because USAID/Harare/SARP had taken additional regional financial management responsibilities when USAIDs/Namibia and Angola were opened and USAID/Botswana accounting was transferred to this post in FY91. We also manage the Zimbabwe bilateral, SARP and Regional Housing and Urban Development (program and OE) making 6 accounting functions for which USAID/Zimbabwe is responsible. This workload will increase as ISA funds (\$70 million) including the now projected Private Enterprise fund, are channeled through Zimbabwe as early as the fourth quarter of FY94.

The AFR/MRP approved an additional part time position in FY93 for a USRH. We believe that given the increased demands on this post with increased ISA responsibilities this position must be filled as well to meet Agency financial management and internal control standards.

Given this justification and apparent oversight in providing only 11 FTEs, we have budgeted 12.8 FTEs for FY96. Lapse rates in FYs 94 allow us to live within the 11 FTE, but we require 12 FTE for FY 95 and 12.8 for FY96. An amended Budget Table VIIIa is presented showing 11 FTE.

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FTE Summary:

	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>
USDH	8.7	11.7	12.8
IDI	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	10.3	11.9	12.8

FY1994

The FY94 OE level provided in State 43459 dated February 19, 1994 of \$1,200,000 and Trust Funds of \$365,000 is reflected in the Table VIIIa budget for FY 1994.

Significant changes in the various function levels are discussed below. The most significant has been the devaluation of the Zimbabwe Dollar in January, 1994 by about 17% to Z\$8 = US\$1.00. The windfall caused by the devaluation was shortlived as prices rose quickly for imported goods, air tickets, gasoline and continue to rise.

Function Code U100 - Unbudgeted Post assignments of the Mission Director to USAID/Washington and his replacement in FY94, instead of FY95 and arrival of two employees with several children have increased costs in the U111, U112 and U106 codes.

Function Code U200 and U304 - A considerable increase in FSNDH and FSNPSC costs is expected. A recent FSN Wage Survey, the first conducted since 1986, found that comparators were providing several benefits that the US Government did not provide. The Government of Zimbabwe has granted a 23% increase to its workers effective July 1. We budgeted a 20% increase for the last quarter of FY94 and considerably more in FY95 when we expect PER/FSN to approve a total wage/benefit package in line with comparator firms. The local insurance plan increased on July 1, 1994 by 25% and 30% for the two plans under which most FSN employees are enrolled. The increase was due primarily to increased imported drug costs.

Function Code U302 - The Mission has contracted with two individuals to provide coverage for USDH EXO and GDO while they are on Home Leave. The Mission B&A Officer and Director's Secretary are PSC employees and have been budgeted for a full year service for each.

Function Code U400 - The Mission owns 5 houses and rents 6 with the 7th lease just signed effective July 1, 1994. Rents are reasonable but are increasing at 15 to 20% when the lease renewal is negotiated. Electricity rates have increased in FY94 by 20 percent (rate of inflation) in January, 1994 and are predicted to climb.

The Mission is upgrading electrical systems in houses and trying to insulate houses from extreme cold to conserve electricity and firewood used for heating.

Security Guard costs are increased by the 23% Government of Zimbabwe cost of living adjustment effective July 1, 1994.

Function Code U500 - The Mission owns the Office complex but rents two warehouses. Rents are fixed until July, 1995 and October, 1996. Utilities and security guard increases are the same as for U400.

Travel costs in a regional post like Zimbabwe are and will continue to be a significant cost for the design, monitoring and evaluation of bilateral and regional projects. The Mission is attempting to identify and provide as much training as is needed for FSN employees. This is considered an investment and is needed to meet ever increasing demands of new programs and Initiatives for Southern Africa. Costs of tickets rose 30% early in 1994 and again on July 1 by 15%.

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The supplies and miscellaneous contractual services costs are those necessary to manage and maintain the staff and facilities. Costs of imported items bought locally have increased as have those imported from South Africa.

Function Code U600

We have not budgeted U600 line items because of the procurement freeze. We understand this freeze has been lifted and that additional funds may be provided to procure a limited amount of NXP.

FY96 OPERATING EXPENSE

FY95 NARRATIVE

Table VIIIa for FY 1995 follows the same logic of position requirements flowing from the FY 1994 justification of bilateral, SARP and new ISA funding workload that will be the responsibility of USAID/Zimbabwe. We are presenting a "staffing-up" position under the assumption that either the Regional Center will be here in some form; certainly the program responsibility through the end of FY 1995 is going to be here even if a decision is made sooner to locate a center elsewhere. The ISA funding will be the responsibility of this post as well as the bilateral, SARP in residual form, RHUDO, and regional Controller responsibilities.

Therefore, the Table VIIIa OE request is based on the 12.8 FTE as justified in the FY 1994 narrative. An amended Table VIIIa is presented based on 11 FTE, with the lapse rate the FTE is 10.8. We want to point out that the Trust Fund deposits are mounting as we enter FY 1995. The estimate is over \$1.2 million available at the end of FY 1994 with a proposed \$561 thousand FY 1995 Trust Fund usage, and an additional \$1.5 million deposit during FY 1995 generated from the Government of Zimbabwe for expected program dollar disbursements.

We propose that should the regional center/workload be located here, additional FTE will have to be posted here and that Trust Funds up to \$600,000 be used for the purchase/lease of necessary housing and office space. We also acknowledge the ownership question of purchasing housing with Trust Funds but we think there is considerable reason for doing so given all the concerns over OE reductions and belt tightening. The amended request shows \$600,000 under 636C Trust Fund for FY 1995 (and FY 1996).

The cost increases experienced in Zimbabwe in the past 6 months are not likely to abate. Salary increases for FSNs will be considerable based on benefits packages now in PER/FSN resulting from the Wage Survey made in May, 1994. All other costs are inflated at 15% for shipments, airfares, supplies, and any imported materials. Housing is expected to increase at least by 10% as leases are re-negotiated. Electricity, water, telephone and guard services are expected to rise by 20%.

Function Code U100 - These costs remain lower for the function code total since all but two assignments to post were budgeted in FY 1994. Several children are at post in FY 1995 because of FY 1994 transfers, increasing education costs and R&R travel due in FY 1995.

- Function Codes U200 and U300 - Projected FSN salary increases in line with comparators have been budgeted in FY 1995. Medical insurance costs are projected to rise by 25% and 30% as they did in FY 1994 for those plans covering FSN employees at post.

- Function Codes U302 and U303 - Two USPSCs, the Budget and Accounting Officer and the Director's Secretary as well as temporary coverage while the USDH Controller and EXO are on Home Leave and R&R are budgeted in this category.

- Function Code U400 - Housing costs increase over FY 1994 are for a full year lease for 7 USDH (5 houses are owned), utilities and maintenance costs of labor and supplies are increased by 20% and guard services by 20%.

- Function Code U500 - The major increases over FY 1994 are for inflationary increases in all categories as explained in the opening of this narrative. Communication costs will increase as ISA funding and project/program design responsibilities are phased in.

- Function Code U600 - The procurement freeze has hindered much needed replacement of residential and office equipment which is now reflected in the FY 1995 budget request. The Mission also proposes to purchase the necessary software for a "paperless" Mission.

One generator has been budgeted for maintaining a continual power source for office operations. Local power outages in the area where USAID offices are located have been a problem with increasing frequency. These outages are affecting operations of the office, particularly reporting requirements by EXO and Controller Offices.

FY96 OPERATING EXPENSE

FY96 NARRATIVE

Table VIIIa for FY 1996 is again based on 12.8 FTE at post, implementing a bilateral, SARP residual and growing ISA portfolio with the Controller's regional responsibility for RHUDO, Botswana and Namibia and any other closing or opening Missions in the region added to this responsibility as well as to other regional offices and officers. An amended Table VIIIa presented for an FTE of 11.

Trust funds are programmed under the amended Table VIIIa for an additional \$600,000 equivalent in local currency for additional housing and office purchase as a regional center staffs up to full contingent.

It is assumed that costs will continue to rise at rates equal to FY 1994 and FY 1995.

Function Code U100 - The significant increase is for Home Leave costs as the transfers of FY 1994 are due Home Leave/Return to Post. Only the EXO is finishing a second tour and is budgeted for replacement. It is assumed that two of the children at post in previous years will be away from post, thus increasing Education Allowance (U106) considerably.

Function Code U200 and U300 - The FSN payroll costs are expected to level out with a cost of living projected at 15%.

Function Code U400 and U500 - Inflationary increases account for the upward spiral of costs shown over FY 1995 line items.

Function Code U600 - We are budgeting for replacements in FY 1996 with cost increases expected over the period calculated into these estimates.

The net effect of FY 1996 estimates is actually lower than the FY 1995 estimate if the Trust Fund ceiling is provided by AFR/CONT at the levels requested in Table VIIIa. Should this not be the case, OE dollars will be required to meet operating costs.

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OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET REQUEST
 FPC FOEA-94-21813-0000
 Mission: USAID/HARARE, ZIMBABWE

AMENDED

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNG CODE	FY 1994 ESTIMATE				FY 1995 REQUEST				FY 1996 REQUEST			
		DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE:													
Other Salary	U-05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Education Allowances	U-06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Cost of Living Allow	U-08	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Benefits	U-10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Post Assign Travel	U-11	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Post Assign Freight	U-12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Home Leave Travel	U-13	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Home Leave Freight	U-14	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Education Travel	U-15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
R & R Travel	U-16	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Travel	U-17	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FN DIRECT HIRE:													
FN Basic Pay	U-201	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U-202	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 11 - FN	U-203	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 12 - FN	U-204	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Benefits - Former FN	U-205	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Accrued Separation Liability	U-206	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-200	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
CONTRACT PERSONNEL:													
U.S. PSC - S&B	U-302	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other U.S. PSC Costs	U-303	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FN PSC - S&B	U-304	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other FN PSC Costs	U-305	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Manpower Contracts	U-306	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Accrued Separation Liability	U-307	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-300	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
HOUSING:													
Residential Rent	U-401	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Residential Utilities	U-402	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Travel Allow	U-403	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Travelers Allow	U-404	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supplies	U-407	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Misc. Exp.	U-408	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Representation Allow	U-409	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-400	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OFFICE OPERATIONS:													
Office Rent	U-501	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Office Utilities	U-502	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Building Maint/Repair	U-503	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Equip. Maint/Repair	U-504	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Communications	U-508	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Security Guards	U-510	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Printing	U-511	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Site Visit - Mission	U-513	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Site Visit - AID/W	U-514	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Information Meetings	U-515	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Training Travel	U-516	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Conferences Travel	U-517	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Operational Trv	U-518	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supplies	U-519	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FAAS	U-520	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Consultant Contracts	U-521	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Mgmt/Prof Svcs Cont	U-522	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Spec. Studies/Analysis	U-523	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP H/W Lease/Maint	U-525	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP S/W Lease/Maint	U-526	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Trans/Freight - U-500	U-598	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Contract Svcs	U-599	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-500	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
INVENTORY PROCUREMENT:													
Services	U-601	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Residential Furniture	U-602	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Residential Equipment	U-603	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Office Furniture	U-604	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Office Equipment	U-605	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Equipment	U-606	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP H/W Purchases	U-607	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP S/W Purchases	U-608	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Trans/Freight - U-600	U-698	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U-600	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS:													
U-900	U-900	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OTHER COSTS:													
U-218.0	U-365.0	U-563.0		U-428.0	U-511.0	U-2,568.0		U-368.0	U-239.0	U-2,508.0			
FAAS:													
U-18.0	U-18.0			U-20.0		U-20.0		U-22.0		U-22.0			
TOTAL OE BUDGET REQUEST:													
U-200.0	U-365.0	U-565.0		U-408.0	U-511.0	U-2,568.0		U-347.0	U-239.0	U-2,568.0			

SPECIAL INFORMATION
 Program funded Accrued Separation Liability
 Local Currency Usage - %
 Exchange Rate used in Calculations
 Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance
 USDH FTE

38.00=US\$1.00
 \$31,257,000
 '03

38.00=US\$1.00
 \$31,347,000
 '08

38.00=US\$1.00
 \$32,150,000
 '1

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 EXPENSE BUDGET REQUEST
 DEEA-94-21813-0000
 USAID/HARARE, ZIMBABWE

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUND CODE	FY 1994 ESTIMATE				FY 1995 REQUEST				FY 1996 REQUEST			
		DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	TF	TOTAL	UNITS
3 DIRECT HIRE													
Other Salary	105	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Education Allowances	106	590	00	590	20	00	450	10	00	210	00	210	10
Cost of Living Allow	108	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Benefits	110	250	00	250	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	50	00
Net Assign Travel	111	420	00	420	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	10	00
Net Assign Travel	112	200	00	200	00	00	540	00	00	310	00	310	00
Home Leave Travel	113	230	00	230	50	00	270	00	270	360	00	360	10
Home Leave Travel	114	00	00	00	50	00	10	00	10	500	00	500	10
Home Leave Travel	115	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	10	00
Education Travel	116	250	00	250	00	00	540	00	540	20	00	380	00
Other Travel	117	250	00	250	40	00	200	00	200	20	00	230	00
Subtotal	100	3350	00	3350	00	00	2500	00	2500	370	00	3570	00
4 DIRECT HIRE													
Basic Pay	201	210	170	380	40	00	490	40	00	520	00	520	40
Normal/Holiday Pay	202	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 11 - FN	203	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 12 - FN	204	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00
Benefits - Former FN	205	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Accrued Separation Liability	208	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	200	210	170	450	40	00	560	40	00	580	00	580	40
5 CONTRACT PERSONNEL													
PSC - S&B	302	190	00	190	12	00	190	12	00	190	00	190	12
Other U.S. PSC Costs	303	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FN PSC - S&B	304	250	348	374	437	00	5070	5070	500	00	5710	500	
Other FN PSC Costs	305	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Temp/Power Contracts	306	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Accrued Separation Liability	307	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Subtotal	300	2050	3480	5530	190	00	5660	5600	5600	5710	00	5700	
6 DUSING													
Residential Rent	401	530	00	530	55	00	560	00	00	790	00	790	00
Residential Utilities	402	240	00	240	00	00	300	00	00	130	00	130	00
Meals	403	400	00	400	00	00	510	00	00	130	00	130	00
Living Allow	404	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Security Allow	407	240	00	240	235	00	250	00	250	340	00	340	252
Office Exp.	408	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Representation Allow.	409	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	20	00	20	
Subtotal	400	520	00	520	190	00	770	00	770	510	00	510	
7 OFFICE OPERATIONS													
Office Rent	501	230	00	230	20	00	230	20	00	250	00	250	20
Office Utilities	502	150	00	150	00	00	170	00	00	200	00	200	00
Building Maint/Repair	503	260	00	260	00	00	360	00	00	410	00	410	00
Equip. Maint/Repair	508	240	00	240	00	00	330	00	00	360	00	360	00
Communications	509	110	00	110	00	00	160	00	00	120	00	120	00
Security Guards	510	160	00	160	66	00	190	66	00	220	00	220	66
Printing	511	20	00	20	00	00	20	00	00	20	00	20	00
Site Visits - Mission	513	00	00	00	220	00	300	00	370	00	340	00	
Site Visits - A/D/W	514	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	40	00	40	
Information Meetings	515	250	00	250	360	00	270	00	270	310	00	310	
Training Travel	516	200	00	200	50	00	230	50	00	160	00	160	
Conference Travel	517	200	00	200	10	00	270	00	270	30	00	30	
Other Operational Trvl	518	350	00	350	200	00	50	00	50	00	00	00	
Supplies	519	540	00	540	00	00	70	00	00	500	00	500	
FAAS	520	160	00	160	00	00	200	00	00	220	00	220	
Consultant Contracts	521	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Mgmt/Prof Svcs Cont	522	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Spec Studies/Analyses	523	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
ADP H/W Lease/Maint	525	40	00	40	00	00	50	00	00	70	00	70	
ADP S/W Lease/Maint	526	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Trans/Freight - 500	528	150	00	150	00	00	50	00	50	00	50	00	
Other Contract Svcs	529	340	00	340	00	00	170	00	00	410	00	410	
Subtotal	500	4970	00	4970	00	00	5490	00	5490	500	00	500	
8 EXP. PROCUREMENT													
Supplies	601	00	00	00	00	00	300	00	00	330	00	330	
Residential Furniture	602	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
Residential Equipment	603	00	00	00	00	00	520	00	00	00	00		
Office Furniture	604	00	00	00	00	00	180	00	00	00	00		
Office Equipment	605	00	00	00	00	00	110	00	00	220	00	220	
Other Equipment	608	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
ADP H/W Purchases	607	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	20	
ADP S/W Purchases	608	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	50	
Trans/Freight - 600	609	00	00	00	00	00	250	00	00	00	00		
Subtotal	600	00	00	00	00	00	3240	00	3240	00	00		
9 (C) REQUIREMENTS													
	900	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
TOTAL POINTS													
		2180	3650	5830		5110	5610	23720		4300	5390	23690	
TOTAL DE BUDGET REQUEST													
	000	2000	3650	5650		4910	5610	23520		4080	5390	23470	

SPECIAL INFORMATION:
 Program funded Accrued Separation Liability
 Local Currency Usage - %
 Exchange Rate used in Calculations
 Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance
 USOH FTE

0
 45
 38.00 = US\$1.00
 381.257.000
 0.0%

0
 45
 38.00 = US\$1.00
 332,447.000
 0.0%

0
 50
 38.00 = US\$1.00
 52,000.000
 0.0%

* USOH FTE = 87 OI FTE = 18

44

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TABLE VIII (d)
CONSULTING SERVICES
EPC 3554-94-21613-K063 BILATERAL; 3554-94-21613-K062 (SARP)
MISSION/BUREAU OFFICE U.S.A./HARARE,ZIMBABWE/CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FY 1994 ESTIMATE					FY 1995 REQUEST					FY 1996 REQUEST				
	CE	TF	SUB-TOTAL	PG	TOTAL	CE	TF	SUB-TOTAL	PG	TOTAL	CE	TF	SUB-TOTAL	PG	TOTAL
Management and Professional Support Services:	00	00	00	1510	1510	00	00	00	406.0	406.0	00	00	00	500.0	500.0
Studies, Analysis and Evaluations:	00	00	00	1002.0	1002.0	00	00	00	1319.0	1319.0	00	00	00	1600.0	1600.0
Engineering and Technical Services:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	306.0	306.0	00	00	00	400.0	400.0
Total Consulting Services	00	00	00	1530	1530	00	00	00	2031.0	2031.0	00	00	00	2500.0	2500.0

NAMING CONVENTION 36CSXXXX.WK1

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BUDGET BREAKOUT
 2004-21613-0000
 Mission: USAID/ZIMBABWE

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNC CODE	FY 1994 ESTIMATE				FY 1995 REQUEST				FY 1996 REQUEST			
		DE	FE	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	FE	TOTAL	UNITS	DE	FE	TOTAL	UNITS
FO UNEMPLOYED DIRECT HIRE:													
Other Salary	U105	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Education Allowances	U106	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00
Cost of Living Allow	U108	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Benefits	U110	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Post Assign Travel	U111	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Post Assign Freight	U112	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Home Leave Travel	U113	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00
Home Leave Freight	U114	00	00	00	00	50	00	50	00	00	00	00	00
Education Travel	U115	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
R & R Travel	U116	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Travel	U117	40	00	40	00	50	00	50	00	40	00	40	00
Subtotal	U100	160	00	160	00	280	00	280	00	500	00	500	00
FO UNEMPLOYED DIRECT HIRE:													
FN Basic Pay	U201	00	180	180	20	00	170	170	20	00	230	230	20
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 11 - FN	U203	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Code 12 - FN	U204	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Benefits - Former FN	U205	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Accrued Separation Liability	U206	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U200	00	180	180	20	00	170	170	20	00	230	230	20
CONTRACT PERSONNEL:													
US PSC - S&B	U302	550	00	550	00	580	00	580	00	610	00	610	00
Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FN PSC - S&B	U304	00	260	260	20	00	190	190	40	00	2100	2100	140
Other FN PSC Costs	U305	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Manpower Contracts	U306	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Accrued Separation Liability	U307	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U300	550	260	810	20	580	190	770	40	610	2100	2710	140
HOUSING:													
Residential Rent	U401	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Residential Utilities	U402	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Maint/Repairs	U403	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Living Quarters Allow	U404	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supplies	U407	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Exp.	U408	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U400	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OFFICE OPERATIONS:													
Office Rent	U501	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
Office Utilities	U502	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	50	00	50	00
Building Maint/Repair	U503	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	100	00	100	00
Equip. Maint/Repair	U506	50	00	50	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
Communications	U508	250	00	250	00	340	00	340	00	350	00	350	00
Security Guards	U510	40	00	40	00	50	00	50	00	50	00	50	00
Printing	U511	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Site Visits - Mission	U513	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Site Visits - AID/W	U514	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Information Meetings	U515	20	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Training Travel	U516	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
Conference Travel	U517	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	50	00	50	00
Other Operational Trvl	U518	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supplies	U519	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FAAS	U520	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	200	00	200	00
Consultant Contracts	U521	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	50	00	50	00
Mgmt/Prof Svcs Cont	U522	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Spec Studies/Analyses	U523	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP H/W Lease/Maint	U525	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
ADP S/W Lease/Maint	U526	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Trans/Freight - U500	U598	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Contract Svcs	U599	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U500	1100	00	1100	00	1250	00	1250	00	1350	00	1350	00
EXP. PROCUREMENT													
Residential Furniture	U601	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Residential Equipment	U603	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Office Furniture	U604	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
Office Equipment	U605	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Equipment	U606	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
ADP H/W Purchases	U607	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	00	00	00	00
ADP S/W Purchases	U608	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Trans/Freight - U600	U598	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Subtotal	U600	00	00	00	00	40	00	40	00	40	00	40	00
330(c) REQUIREMENTS													
	U900	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
OTHER COSTS													
		200	450	650		200	200	400		200	200	400	
TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST													
	U000	2180	6450	8630		2980	2010	4990		2550	2390	4940	

SPECIAL INFORMATION
 Local Currency Usage - %
 Exchange Rate used in Calculations
 Last Fund End-of-Year Balance
 USOM FTE

75
 38.00=US\$1.00
 \$31,257,000
 9

55
 38.00=US\$1.00
 \$32,447,000
 28

90
 38.00=US\$1.00
 \$32,600,000
 23

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ZIMBABWE (S13)
FY 1996 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY1993 ACTUAL	FY1994 ESTIMATE	FY1995 PLANNED	FY1996 PROPOSED
5130229 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II				
DA Training and Technical Assistance	200		400	300
PROJECT TOTAL:	200		400	300
5130232 ZIMBABWE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				
DA Institutional Development & Support	300			
PROJECT TOTAL:	300			
5130233 ZIMBABWE GRAIN MKTG REFORM PROG (NPA)				
DA Policy/Regulatory Reform	5,000			
PROJECT TOTAL:	5,000			
5130236 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING PROG (NPA)				
DA Policy/Regulatory Reform		3,000	1,000	
PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	1,000	
5130514 SA ENTERPRISE FUND (ZIMBABWE)				
LC Loans to Microenterprises	1,000		1,000	1,000
LC Training and Technical Assistance	100		100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:	1,100		1,100	1,100
REPORT TOTAL:	5,500	4,100	2,500	1,400

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ZIMBABWE (613)
FY 1996 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
COUNTRY RECAP
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

NO SOURCE FUNCTION	FY1993 ACTUAL	FY1994 ESTIMATE	FY1995 PLANNED	FY1996 PROPOSED
ON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
ON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
UST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance	200		400	300
Institutional Development & Support	300			
Policy/Regulatory Reform	5,000	3,000	1,000	
Other				
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL: 5,500 3,000 1,400 300			
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES				
Loans to Microenterprises		1,000	1,000	1,000
Training and Technical Assistance		100	100	100
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES	TOTAL: 1,100 1,100 1,100			
GRAND TOTAL	5,500	4,100	2,500	1,400

TABLE 1 : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1993 ACTUAL	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 CP	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
*DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	10,169	14,277	19,500	19,500	17,700
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:					
BROAD BASED ECON GROWTH		14,238		12,000	9,700
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT		1,100		1,500	2,000
POPULATION GROWTH		4,100		6,000	6,000
HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTIES			15,000	15,000	20,000
OPERATING EXPENSES (U.S. \$)		1,200		1,426	1,408
TRUST FUNDS (U.S. \$)		365		561	639

RESEARCH NARRATIVE

There are substantial applied research and development components built into all three of the projects and targets under our first strategic objective, increased household food security in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V. Under target 1.1, (increased production and productivity of sorghum and millet by farm households in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V), agricultural research is being conducted to increase the production of sorghum and millet with good consumer acceptance, local adoption and pest resistance. This objective is primarily accomplished through "integrated sorghum and millet research programs". The implementation of the Natural Resources Management Project in support of target 1.2 (increased household income generated by community-based natural resources management activities) aims to demonstrate that community-based natural resources management is an economically viable alternative to traditional agricultural land use patterns in semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe, and relies heavily upon applied biological, social science, and environmental/ecological research inputs. In order to advance target 1.3 (more marketed grain available, at lower cost, for rural households in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V), operational research is conducted within the context of the Grain Marketing Research Project, the objective of which is to conduct research and analysis required to assess policy options...or reform measures. The areas of research emphasis to advance this strategic objective will continue though the FY95 and FY96 periods.

USAID/Zimbabwe's second strategic objective, increased black ownership and investment at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy, is being advanced by numerous current and planned research initiatives. The further delineation of specific activities which will most effectively increase black ownership in Zimbabwe will require additional research and development. Specifically the areas which will be explored include Zimbabwean attitudes and understanding toward equity holdings and financial instruments; a review of effective mechanisms, procedures and orientations toward savings mobilization; a comparative study of the populations served by formal, quasi-formal, and informal financial institutions ranging from merchant banks to credit unions to savings clubs and the impact on quality of life resulting from participation in a savings program. Measurement of capital mobilization and ownership trends in small and micro enterprises will also be reviewed. In addition, research related to the perceived need and use of business associations by the black population may be a topic for further study.

A significant degree of applied research is being utilized and will continue to be undertaken to support the Mission's third strategic objective, achieving a sustainable decrease in fertility. In FY94, a comprehensive Demographic Health Survey (DHS) was conducted to assess the current state of contraceptive prevalence and the relative effectiveness of various contraceptive methods. In FY95, USAID/Zimbabwe will provide funding to the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council to conduct research in four priority areas:

- (1) studies on oral contraceptive compliance and discontinuation - identification of the causes of user failures to take orals properly, high rates of discontinuation of orals, and excessive reliance on progestin-only pills, with a view to maintaining prevalence based on orals and improving their effective use;
- (2) studies on ways of family planning provision to adolescents - definition of effective marketing messages and spokespersons for adolescents and distribution

networks which could reach adolescents:

(3) studies on program cost - studies on the costs of types of service delivery and facilities in order to increase program efficiency and cost effectiveness:

(4) studies on the costs of types of service delivery and facilities in order to increase program efficiency and cost effectiveness.

The Mission has identified as a target of opportunity decreased HIV high risk behavior by selected occupational groups. The Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Control Project contains a separate Research and Rapid Response Fund largely comprised of operational and behavioral research activities. Behavioral research activities will be conducted by various departments of the University of Zimbabwe, other research institutions and local organizations, as appropriate. Research activities of an innovative and finite nature will be supported through this fund and approved by the National AIDS Coordination Program (NACP).

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