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**USAID**  
**OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFFAIRS**  
**1994**  
**ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

**APRIL 21, 1995**

**ZIMBABWE**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**MOZAMBIQUE**  
**MALAWI**  
**ZAMBIA**  
**(NAMIBIA)**  
**BOTSWANA**  
**SWAZILAND**

**ZIMBABWE**

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<b>Highlights for FY 1994</b>	<b>Program Maturity = 4</b>  <b>Impact = High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Total fertility rate decreases from 6.5 in 1984 to 5.5 in 1988 and again to 4.4 in 1994, suggesting a sustained, long-term trend. USAID's role in Zimbabwe's in family planning programming support over the last ten years has been instrumental in accelerating the demographic transition.</li> <li>○ Grain marketing reforms are ahead of schedule. There is virtual complete deregulation of price and movement of maize resulting in decreased prices to the consumer and significantly increased competition.</li> <li>○ Populations in communities of marginal agricultural productivity show strong progress in managing wildlife resources and deciding how that revenue (\$1.2 million in 1994) will be utilized. This program will be expanded.</li> <li>○ Housing standards reforms sponsored by the Private Sector Housing Program have resulted in a 47% increase in the number of Zimbabweans who can afford a minimum housing unit.</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Goal		<p>GDP growth has climbed since the beginning of the economic structural adjustment program, making a strong recovery from a serious setback caused by the devastating drought of 1992</p> <p>GDP annual growth rate is on target, increasing to an estimated 4.5% in 1994</p> <p>GDP per capita is rising slowly but as targeted--estimated at \$431 in 1994</p> <p>The export share of GDP has risen from 28.9% (1990) to 42.6% (1994) in a period of high commodity prices. All key sectors (mining, manufacturing, construction and agriculture) have increased their shares of GDP. <b>The U.S. is now the second largest source of imports for Zimbabwe and the third largest for exports.</b></p> <p>Agricultural market liberalization and the decontrol of maize movement and milling has had a strong impact at the household level of all Zimbabweans, particularly those in the rural areas, by bringing about reduced prices of milled maize--equivalent to an extra 5% of extra cash income</p>
Increased economic growth that is participatory and equitable		



## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
<p>Sub-Goal Decontrolled, enabling environment conducive to investment</p>		<p>While domestic and foreign investment data for 1994 are not available, there is some good progress to report in related areas</p> <p>Inflation has moderated to 21% since the drought (when it was over 42%) and real interest rates on deposits are positive</p> <p>M2/GDP ratio has increased to 38 7% from 25 9% in 1990 indicating the economy has deepened financially</p> <p>The official and market foreign exchange rates have been deregulated and foreign investors may now remit 100% of their after-tax dividends The Export Retention Scheme and Open General Import License systems have been replaced with an open import system--most goods are now imported freely</p> <p>There is progress in the commercialization-to-privatization continuum with direct subsidies to some parastatals being cut or phased out Nonetheless, the public sector budget deficit remains high (8 percent of GDP--not including the 3% which are parastatal subsidies) which is keeping interest rates in the money markets high, crowding out the private sector from greater investment as the difference between lending and deposit rates are at a high 11%</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p>Increased household food security in communal areas of Natural Regions IV and V</p>	<p><b>Program Maturity = 5</b></p> <p><b>Impact = High</b></p>	<p>Average food grain availability in Natural Regions IV and V increased by 18%, from 884 kgs per household per year in 1993 to 1,076 kgs in 1994 Exceeds target by 17% Amount of foodgrain purchased by households has exceeded its FY 95 target at 459 kg per household</p> <p>Amount of grain retained on farm diminished (target not quite met), reflecting higher prices and the need to sell grain to replace assets sold or lost in the 1991-92 drought</p> <p>Total numbers of hectares of sorghum and millet planted continues to increase in Natural Regions IV and V as does the percentage of farmers adopting USAID-sponsored seed varieties better suited to drought situations</p> <p>Number of households participating in commune-based NRM activities has increased to an estimated 103,000--17% of households in Natural Regions IV and V Overall revenue has increased as well Household cash income was about \$94 per household, missing the target of \$150</p> <p>Increased competition 7.5% increase in grain marketed through private channels, 50% increase in number of urban hammermills Price differential between "straight-run" (hammermilled) and roller mill (commercially processed) maize is 27%</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Strategic Objective Two  Increased Black Ownership and Investment at All Levels of Zimbabwe's Economy	<b>Program Maturity = 1</b>  <b>Impact = Low</b>	<p>Policy reform progress has been strong in decontrolling grain marketing and housing programs (importation of construction materials freed up) while there is less progress in telecommunications and railways. Sub-program outcome indicators dealing with capital intermediation have not made strong progress, in general, due to the remaining high interest and inflation rates. USAID-sponsored programs to alter housing standards has had the impact of increasing the number of Zimbabweans who can afford a minimum housing unit by 47%. Data is unavailable for most indicators. Mission proposes revised indicators for most program and sub-program outcomes.</p> <p>Progress in increasing access to and the efficiency of infrastructure is mixed, there is limited progress with National Railways but the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunication remains reluctant to reform. As well, there is little to report in the area of privatization to blacks. Informal measures show that there has been progress with respect to the number of SMEs owned by black men and women. <b>But the introduction of creative, new methods to broaden black ownership (employee stock ownership plans, management buy-outs and spin-offs of operations of large companies) while improving access to capital will not commence until the new Zimbabwe Enterprise Development (formerly Black Equity Development) Project comes on line in late FY 95.</b></p>

1

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Strategic Objective Three	<b>Program Maturity = 4</b>	<p>Preliminary results show that the program has reached and exceeded some of the CPSP projected targets. Preliminary data from the Demographic and Health Survey (1994) reflects a total fertility rate of 4.4 which is down from 5.5 in 1988 and 6.5 in 1984. As well, <b>contraceptive prevalence rates have increased to 48% from 43% in 1988 and 38% in 1984</b>. This is strong evidence of a sustained, long-term trend. Seven percent of Zimbabwean women now use longer-term methods, up from 3.9% in 1988. Most of this is method switch from oral contraceptives to injectables (Depo-provera). <b>Share of private sector provision of family planning services has increased from 4% in 1988 to 12% in 1994.</b></p> <p>Increasing the sustainability of public sector financing of family planning service delivery has experienced only limited success. The National Family Planning Council has increased the percentage of oral contraceptives that it procures but its budget has not allowed it to purchase as much as it had committed itself to (per Proag covenant). Budgetary support from the Ministry of Health to family planning decreased slightly from 2.2% to 2.1%. <b>Cost recovery for public sector family planning increased from 10% of total operating revenue in 1993 to 22% in 1994.</b></p>
Sustainable Decrease in Fertility	<b>Impact = High</b>	

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Target of Opportunity  Decreased HIV high risk behavior by selected occupational groups	<b>Program Maturity = 1</b>  <b>Impact = Low</b>	Because substantial assistance to HIV/AIDS prevention is only just beginning, there has been no concerted attempt to measure impact to date. The Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Control Project (\$14.0 million) began in late 1994 and will focus on decreased HIV high risk behavior in four occupational groups: the armed forces, commercial farm workers, transport workers and students. The Mission is considering elevating the status of this intervention to that of a strategic objective.

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Summary of Gender Impact reporting		<p><b>SO 1</b> There is no direct impact data on female participation. However, 70% of households in the communal areas are headed by women so one can assume that agricultural research, grain marketing reform and natural resources management interventions in Natural Regions IV and V are having a positive impact on these households. The CAMPFIRE program has held three separate "gender workshops" resulting in the full integration of gender issues into decision-making, use and management of natural resources and corresponding revenue.</p> <p><b>SO 2</b> While indicators have been designated to measure percentage of SMEs owned by women, there is no data as yet.</p> <p><b>SO 3</b> 97% of all family planning clients are women but there is a strong effort to increase male participation in both direct family planning services (condoms and vasectomy) and in being more supportive of the couple's decision to contracept.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
II Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	<b>Quality = High</b>	<p>Descriptive narrative of progress made is strong Progress made in SOs 1 and 3 is particularly well defined The Mission sets the stage well in Section I (Special Factors Affecting the Program) by describing the unique economic environment that the USAID program and the GOZ are in at the end of the first phase of Zimbabwe's economic structural adjustment program</p> <p>In areas where indicator development is weak, and/or data is not available (SO2), the Mission successfully defines Government of Zimbabwe and USAID progress (or lack thereof) in achieving targets</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Indicators	<p><b>Quality:</b></p> <p><b>Goal = High</b></p> <p><b>Subgoal = High</b></p> <p><b>SO1 = High</b></p> <p><b>SO2 = Low</b></p> <p><b>SO3 = High</b></p> <p><b>TOO = Medium</b></p>	<p>Indicators for Program Goal and Sub-goal remain appropriate in assisting the GOZ with the implementation of its economic structural adjustment program. Indicators for SO1 remain appropriate for this FY but will require modification in subsequent APIs to reflect a move away from food security as the grain marketing program winds down and toward a greater emphasis on improved natural resource management and local governance in rural areas.</p> <p>Indicators for SO2 have not yet been sufficiently well developed to permit a meaningful assessment of impact. These need to be redeveloped to 1) ensure that the Mission can successfully measure and report on broad-based economic participation at all levels of Zimbabwe's economy, and 2) adequately reflect the fact that some regional activities will be eliminated from Mission monitoring while the key activity (Zimbabwe Enterprise Development) will not come on line until late FY95.</p> <p>The indicators for SO3 remain appropriate and reporting on assessment of impact is strong.</p> <p>Target of Opportunity. With the program growing in size, a rethinking of the T O O goal and a review of the limited set of indicators is recommended with an eye to arriving at "harder" impact data, e g , measurement of STDs incidence.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
Data	<b>Quality = High</b>	Deemed adequate for SO1 and SO3  <b>For SO2, the Mission needs to reassess indicators and data sources. If data is available under current indicators it needs to be accessed and reported. If data is not available, indicators that have accessible data must be selected.</b>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	5/93	<p>CPSP submitted 4/93 and modified per recommendations by MER team Resubmitted 5/93 Reviewed during Program Week of May 3-6 State 285579 (93) provided recommendations</p> <p>Mission proposes to make modifications to the strategy to respond to a dynamic environment <b>For SO1</b> the Regional Sorghum and Millet Research Project will be shifted to Gabarone, the Grain Marketing Reform Program--a success--will be phasing out ahead of schedule, and there would be an increased emphasis on bilateral expansion of the NRM activity</p> <p><b>For SO2:</b> SARP-funded activities (SADC Transport Efficiency and Telecommunications Sector Development) will be shifted to Gabarone, and there would be a sharper focus on the goals of the Zimbabwe Enterprise Development (formerly Black Equity Development) Project--broad-based economic participation by all Zimbabweans as the second phase of the ESAP (increased emphasis on privatization) is being planned</p> <p><b>SO3</b> would be modified to reflect view that continued success in reducing fertility depends on reforms in health sector financing  <b>T.O.O.</b> would be reviewed for possible elevation to SO status</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>
Suggestions for the Mission
<p>1) The current Management Contract will require modifications in coming weeks to reflect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) an increasingly favorable economic environment and the planned commencement of ESAP II,</li><li>b) the fact that SARP-funded activities will be transferred to the new Regional Center in Botswana,</li><li>c) the entrée of the Initiative for Southern Africa (and the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund) as a major player in development assistance in the revitalized region,</li><li>d) the need to address health financing issues so that sustainable declines in fertility can continue, and</li><li>e) an increase in resources to HIV/AIDS prevention to help stem the increasingly serious threat caused by AIDS</li></ul> <p>The Mission should inform USAID/W of the rationale for proposed changes, their scope, and a timeline for these modifications. USAID/W will consider them and comment on the depth and breadth of its review of the proposed modifications.</p> <p>2) Greater attention must be focused on SO 2's indicators and measuring impact. It is clear that the Mission has had difficulty either defining its indicators or finding appropriate data sources--or both. Indicators must be selected that are both reasonable and have data that is measurable and accessible. Please revise to account for the new Zimbabwe Enterprise Development Project start-up in late FY 95.</p> <p>3) Modifications to SO3 to include health financing should be made with extreme care so as to protect gains already made in increasing contraceptive prevalence. While the need to address health finance is understood, family planning should remain the focus and support to this area should not diminish.</p>

5

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country <b>ZIMBABWE</b>
Suggestions for the Mission ( <b>continued</b> )
<p>4) Mission should plan to complete the analysis necessary to elevate the T O O on HIV/AIDs to a strategic objective because of the enormity of the impact on Zimbabwean society This will require an assessment of the indicators to determine if they are adequate in light of this modification USAID/W's impression is that they will need to be enhanced USAID should consult G and AFR Bureaus during this modification</p> <p>5) Mission has 3-4 clear-cut "success stories " These should be reported on at regular intervals in order to keep USAID/W and Congress informed and enlightened Focus on impact and lessons learned</p>

***SOUTH AFRICA***

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<p>Goal</p> <p>Support the Dismantling of Apartheid and the Preparation of South Africa's Disadvantaged Population for a Leadership Role in a Post-apartheid South Africa</p>	<p>4/H</p>	<p>The recent Program Evaluation (Feb 1995) concluded that USAID/South Africa contributed significantly to the <b>breakdown of apartheid</b>, but that the extent of this contribution could not be fully measured. The evaluation found that USAID succeeded in assisting South Africans to prepare for a leadership role by improving the education, training and management experience of individual men and women disadvantaged by apartheid, and strengthening NGOs. Moreover, the capacity of <b>civil society grew stronger</b> in relation to the old South African Government, and, when combined with other opposition elements, resulted in a broad and powerful social movement which succeeded in bringing about the end of apartheid and set the stage for democratic, non-racial, free and fair <b>elections</b> in the spring of 1994.</p>

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA		
<p>Sub-Goal One</p> <p>Increase Black Political, Social and Economic Empowerment</p>	<p>4/M</p>	<p>Since the beginning of USAID/SA's program in 1986, the Mission has worked with literally hundreds of NGOs, PVOs and community-based organizations (CBOs)-- 200 in 1994 alone--in the three principal areas of political, social and economic empowerment. Many of those South Africans who received scholarships and bursaries and many of the leaders and managers of the non-governmental organizations supported by USAID/SA are now in leadership positions in the new South Africa.</p> <p>Efforts on the part of the Mission involved a rich array and a diverse but integrated set of activities that increased the <b>empowerment of the majority population</b> and positively affected the critical mass of people who greatly contributed to the demise of apartheid, which opened the doors to their integration and fuller participation in society and the economy.</p> <p>Black political empowerment has been achieved, while the enabling framework for social and economic empowerment has dramatically shifted in favor of the majority population. However, major socio-economic gains remain to be realized for most historically disadvantaged South Africans.</p>

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA		
<p>Strategic Objective One</p> <p>Majority Population Participates More Fully in the Political Development and Governance of a Democratic, Human Rights-based South Africa</p>	<p>2-4<sup>1</sup>/H</p>	<p>Evidence of the impact of USAID/SA's contribution to increasing majority participation in the political development of South Africa is best captured by the fact that 86 percent of the eligible voters cast their ballots in the April 1994 national elections, with only one percent spoiled (i.e., incorrectly prepared, invalid) ballots. USAID substantially supported the successful <b>first democratic elections in South Africa</b> by (a) funding 57 voter education grants, (b) providing financial and technical support to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), (c) funding the preparation and distribution of millions of voter education materials, and (d) providing support for monitoring and observation of the elections by African and international organizations</p> <p>USAID supported the organizational development, capacity-building and leadership training of over 150 <b>community development</b> organizations throughout the country, significantly contributing to sustainable community organizations and the empowerment of civil society</p> <p>USAID contributed substantially to the promotion of NGOs engaged in conflict resolution, violence mitigation and mediation services --including over 4,000 South Africans trained in <b>conflict resolution and violence mitigation</b> and a further 1,000 trained as peace mediators/monitors-- with resulting greatly reduced violence in highly volatile areas</p> <p>USAID supported advice centers and legal aid associations which helped vast numbers of clients who otherwise would not have had <b>access to legal services</b>. Over 10,000 cases were filed with over 60 legal advice centers funded by USAID, involving crimes and illegal actions against the majority population</p>

<sup>1</sup>A range for program maturity is used here to denote the various program elements which support this SO. For example, community outreach and leadership development activities date back to 1986, while transition to democracy and transition support activities are of more recent vintage

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

<p>Country SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Strategic Objective Two</p> <p>Help Establish a More Equitable and Effective Education System</p>	<p>2-4<sup>2</sup> /M</p>	<p>USAID/SA interventions in the education sector are contributing to the evolution of a system of quality alternative (to the old apartheid system) educational services, which translate to-date into modest gains in <b>expanded access, attainment and achievement for the majority population</b>. USAID's strategy has been to work on the development and dissemination of non-racist, non-sexist educational models in literacy, educational policy support, testing and assessment, second-chance secondary education, early childhood development, curriculum development and pedagogy</p> <p>As a result of USAID-funded work, the new government has instituted "<b>compulsory education for all</b>," combined 19 separate Departments of Education into one national education system, and is introducing a new structure for the sequencing of grades and examinations, away from certain rigidities in the current British/European model and curriculum and toward a much more relevant, accessible and flexible education system for the disadvantaged majority. Foreign assistance donors worldwide have had generally poor results in trying to change host country curriculum, certification and grade structures, which counterpart officials always guarded very closely. USAID/SA has therefore been involved in a sweeping change and improvement in the education system in South Africa</p> <p>The enabling <b>framework for a more effective and equitable education system</b> is improving and good progress is being made, so that prospects for achieving considerable program impact over the medium term are promising</p>
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<sup>2</sup>A range for program maturity is used here to denote the separate program elements which support this SO for example, education support and having activities dates back to 1986, while South African basic education reconstruction activities are more recent

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA		
<p>Strategic Objective Three</p> <p>Increase Asset Ownership and Economic Integration for the Historically Disadvantaged</p>	<p>2-3/M</p>	<p>This has entailed two separate areas of USAID/SA involvement (1) increased majority <b>ownership of firms</b> and (2) increased <b>ownership of housing</b>, accompanied by improved levels of urban services The leveraging of resources from other South African agencies and other donors by means of careful placement of grants or loans has been one of the pillars of the Mission's strategy Thus far, for every \$1 invested in housing and small business loans, on average \$2 50 were leveraged In this manner \$75 million in Private Sector Housing Guaranties will leverage \$150 million worth of mortgages, under the first \$30 million tranche, 4,876 low-income families out of a target group of approximately 16,500 have obtained mortgages thus far Working with the Land Investment Trust NGO, USAID helped provide construction finance for approximately 23,000 serviced residential sites throughout the country</p> <p>The Mission has striven to enrich the process of policy dialogue by (a) presenting and exploring alternative policy approaches for improving majority living, working and business conditions with policy advocates, and (b) seeking to ameliorate the controlling <b>regulatory environment</b> As a result, many of the housing and business policies that have long been advocated by USAID/SA through its support to NGOs are now being considered by the new government, and in a number of cases, implemented USAID technical assistance to the Ministry of Housing resulted in a government White Paper which introduced a new housing policy Models transferred include those dealing with mortgage lending and red-lining</p> <p>In the business sector, USAID support to policy advocacy groups has contributed to simplification of the cumbersome regulatory environment that impedes the development of <b>micro- and small-scale enterprises</b> Of the micro-enterprises receiving USAID-funded assistance, 96% of the beneficiaries are women, based on Grameen Bank principles, women are specifically targeted The enabling framework and opportunities for increased asset ownership are improving and some recent gains have been noted However, the main impact of the activities</p>

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA								
Summary of gender impact reporting	Targeted Training of Black South Africans, by Location, Type and Gender, 1983-94							
	IN US				IN SOUTH AFRICA			
	Short - Term		Long - Term		Short - Term		Long - Term	
	1,454		293		1,618		906	
	575 F (39.5%)	879 M (60.5%)	117 F (39.9%)	176 M (60.1%)	648 F (40.0%)	970 M (60.0%)	363 F (40.1%)	543 M (59.9%)
	<p>Of the 3,692 micro-enterprises receiving USAID-funded assistance, through the Small Enterprise Foundation since 1992, 96% of the targeted clients are female and 50% of the Foundation staff are female. Over 5,100 new, largely female, jobs have been created.</p> <p>Although this API is light on gender-specific impact for historical reasons, the Mission is quite aware of the need to integrate gender into its program. Over the year, the Mission has done a number of things to accomplish this: it has a gender policy (Mission Order) in place, it has several background studies and participatory consultancies either on-going or scheduled, to feed into the gender-incorporation process for the forthcoming CPSP, it has incorporated gender information into its Activity Selection Reviews (grant application reviews), PIRs, and other parts of its MERIT (monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information transfer) system, and it is encouraging its South African partners to incorporate gender-sensitive targets at the country trend indicator level.</p>							

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA			
II	Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
	Narratives	M	The narratives could have been reduced had the Mission been able to present more quantitative evidence of the impact of its programs. However, the narratives are well presented and support the claims as to impact and significant results. They provide a clear picture of past performance and of the current situation. They cover the 1986-1993/94 period, since this is the Mission's first-ever API, the 1994-1995 period is one of transition to a new strategy.
	Indicators	L	The strategic tree is based on the March 1993 Strategy Concept Paper, the Mission had two USAID/W-assisted MER exercises between March 1993 and when it started drafting the API in late 1994. These have resulted in some SO, PO and indicator revisions over time.
	Data	L	Given the political nature of the program and incremental progress over the years, through myriad activities, toward the main objective of eliminating apartheid, little was done in the early years to develop baseline data against which progress could be measured. Moreover, apartheid made it difficult to obtain reliable data on disparities between white South Africans and the majority population. In the mid-1970s the government stopped publishing data on the then nominally independent "homelands" (home to one quarter of the African population). Census information was considered unreliable. As a result of recent major political changes in South Africa, as well as two separate USAID/Washington-sponsored MER team consultative visits to South Africa over the past two years, work on indicators and baseline data is now actively proceeding as part of the development of the Mission's new strategy. The 1995 API will reflect this.

22

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract  05/93	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract  Prior to 1993, the Mission's strategy was spelled out in its 1988 strategy document and guided by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) of 1986, which set the program in motion, the program that evolved maintained its consistency in terms of approach and operating mechanisms in large part on account of its bipartisan mandate. The Strategy Concept Paper of March 1993, which covers the transition-to-democracy phase, reflects an iterative process of consultations and discussions involving a range of major actors, including South African counterparts, USAID/Washington, REDSO/ESA, the embassy and other donors. The Strategy Concept Paper is responsive to a new Congressional mandate which replaced the CAAA. The date of approval of the Mission's Strategy Concept Paper was May, 1993. The API reflects the program outcomes and impact for the 1986-1993/94 period, i.e., the CAAA period of program implementation plus the phase-in of post-elections activities. The Mission is currently developing its first CPSP which will be submitted to USAID/Washington in November 1995.

2

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country SOUTH AFRICA	
	<p><b>SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID PROGRAM</b></p> <p>The momentous pluralistic election in South Africa one year after USAID/SA's March 1993 Strategy Concept Paper was approved has significantly affected the Mission's program. Prior to the election, USAID/SA was prohibited from working with the old South African Government (SAG). The Mission's mandate under the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) was to assist Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who were in a struggle with the old regime.</p> <p>Before 1993 the objectives of USAID/SA's program were (1) to support the dismantling of apartheid, and (2) to help South Africa's historically disadvantaged population prepare for leadership roles in a democratic, post-apartheid South Africa. Since 1993, USAID/SA's program has increasingly focused on the broad development concerns affecting the country's majority population who were disadvantaged by apartheid.</p> <p>USAID/SA is currently working closely with the South Africa Government of National Unity (GNU) to identify specific areas where we can directly support the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP). USAID/SA, in partnership with other donors, expects to continue providing a significant portion of assistance to South Africa through NGOs even as assistance to the GNU ministries at the national and local level increases. USAID/SA will also continue to give priority to NGOs that represent, reflect, and target the historically disadvantaged, mostly African, majority population of South Africa.</p> <p>Apartheid has made it difficult to obtain reliable data on disparities between black and white South Africans. In the mid-1970s, the government stopped publishing data on the then nominally independent homelands (home to one-quarter of the African population). Census information is considered to be unreliable. Nevertheless, available data give a striking picture of inequality.</p>

2

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country South Africa
Suggestions for the Mission
<p>As the Mission develops its CPSP, it should consider being more modest about what it can realistically achieve and more precisely define its role in the development process</p> <p>Further, with regard to the new CPSP, the Mission should pay close attention to developing valid baseline data and specific, independently verifiable, people-level impact indicators, and operationalize its MERIT system</p> <p>In future API submissions the Mission should consider dropping its repeated references to uniqueness of situation and program and thereby implying that its programs should be subject to different measurement tools and standards than those applied to other missions</p> <p>If Strategic Objective Nr Three is retained as part of the new strategy, the Mission should consider making the housing and the small enterprise development objectives into separate SOs, or at least separate sub-objectives, as they are too different to be ranged under one SO</p> <p>In future API submissions the Mission should strive toward greater gender-disaggregated impact reporting</p>

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***MOZAMBIQUE***

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<p><b>Goal</b> A successful war-to-peace transition</p>	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<b>Soldiers demobilized:</b> 88% of those under arms at the time of the peace agreement, USAID has helped reintegrate them into civilian life,</li> <li>•<b>Free and fair, first-ever multi-party elections:</b> 81% of the estimated voting age population registered to vote and 85% of those actually voted,</li> <li>•<b>4.5 million refugees and internally displaced have returned home.</b> Funded clearance of land mines and rehabilitation of 2,000 kilometers of road, opening up areas of the country inaccessible for years;</li> <li>•<b>Famine and death averted</b> due to massive mobilization of food aid and provision of seeds and tools to over 2.5 million people to enable them to resume productive lives, and</li> <li>•<b>Growth in GDP continuing</b> in post-war period Growth estimated 5.4% in 1994 Our programs/policy dialogue helped end price/marketing controls and made possible increased maize production and development of a nascent private sector</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
<p><b>Strategic Objective One</b>          Avoid drought-related and war-related famine and death</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>In FY 93, food assistance reached 1.2 million people, 680,000 in FY 94. Malnutrition rates stabilized or dropped throughout the country in first year of peace. In second year, however, malnutrition rates crept up as those who had returned to widely dispersed villages remained at extremely high risk of hunger.</p> <p>USAID contributions were critical to post-war improvement in nutritional status: reliable distribution of basic rations stabilized food consumption, seeds and hand tools enabled families to restart their own food production, opening up of rural access, availability of clean water and health services.</p> <p>Improvements above particularly benefitted women who are the principal farmers, water gatherers and food preparers in rural Mozambique.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Two</b> Contribute to successful implementation of the peace process</p>	H	<p>Successful massive demobilization of warring armies, more than 90,000 troops demobilized Massive, largest voluntary population movement in the world, with spontaneous repatriation of refugees (1.5 million) and return of internally displaced (more than 3 million others) due to perceptions of improved personal safety and security of property among the population monitored Increasing confidence demonstrated as Mozambicans began to mobilize their resources - cash and other capital, labor, know how to rebuild, reestablish small enterprises such as roadside stalls and teahouses</p> <p>81% of estimated voting age population registered, and 85% of those actually voted for president and legislature. USAID was a leader in multi-donor advisory commissions and financing civic education materials and activities, with result of successful and peaceful first-ever national elections</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective Three</b> Contribute to reintegration of populations into stable and productive social and economic activities</p>	H	<p>Rehabilitation or construction of 750 primary schools, 250 health facilities and 2,000 water sources. More than 3,000 kms of road cleared of landmines, and bridges and ferries rebuilt Accessibility and mobility vital to spurring market activity, supporting the electoral process, and bringing small enterprises back to rural areas</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
Summary of gender impact reporting		
Secondary source statistics used by Mission did not disaggregate their data by gender, therefore there is no statistical basis for discussing progress for women and girls separately from general progress in the war-to-peace transition. Female-headed households not only comprised the majority of the refugees and displaced persons, but also form a high proportion of Mozambique's poorest in general.		

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives		Reviewers at the API meeting commented on the excellent quality of the narrative, especially in terms of the Mission's ability to convey impact both succinctly and up front. The Mission also quite aptly framed the historical perspective leading up to the achievements of this program, which made their impact even more strongly appreciated. Also noted was the Mission's extensive commentary on the factors that were critical to the success of the transition program, including the USG interagency collaboration, coordination with other donors and the work of PVOs/NGOs.
Indicators		Indicators were selected based on i) relevance to transition program objectives, ii) easy availability of regular, reliable data and iii) sensitivity to change in a relatively short period of time.  Given the nature of this transition program, the indicators chosen more than adequately captured the nature and consequences of USAID's interventions.

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
Data		The availability and quality of data/statistics in Mozambique is truly appalling. While most of the information used in the API is, by necessity, anecdotal and neither comprehensive nor nationwide, it fully conveys the impact of USAID's efforts over the period.

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Mozambique		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
<p><b>CPSP or Concept Paper</b>            Mission currently operating under a transition strategy to address the needs that arose from signing of the peace accords in 1992 and the requirements to stabilize the political and military situation, while at the same time addressing the needs of the humanitarian crisis caused by the effects of one of the century's worst droughts on Mozambique</p> <p>A previous Concept Paper/Action Plan covered period FY 1990-92</p> <p>Submission of a new CPSP, covering the period 1996-2001, is scheduled for mid-April, with review in mid-May 1995</p>		



## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: Mozambique
Suggestions for the Mission
<p>This is the kind of program that should be brought to the attention of the Hill, in terms of what USAID can do. (This was actually done, since much of the Mission's API was used as part of John Hicks' SAC testimony on March 28, 1995)</p> <p>This program should be looked at for its applicability (lessons learned) for countries in similar type transition situations or poised on the verge of such situations</p>

***MALAWI***

Country MALAWI		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<p>Goal Enhance the Economic Well being of the Average Malawian Household</p>	<p>Program Maturity = 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Growth in the real GDP averaged 0.2% per year between 1990 and 1994</b> Given an estimated rate of growth in the population of 3.2% annually, the real GDP per capita during this period declined by an annual average of 3%. Abnormally severe droughts during both 1992 and 1994 produced significant annual variations in crop output. Given strong linkages between agricultural output and other kinds of economic activities, the sharp declines in crop output led in turn to a general decline in economic activity in other sectors.</li> <li>o <b>Free and fair elections in May 1994 resulted in the first change in government at the national level since independence</b></li> <li>o <b>The Malawi Kwacha was floated on foreign exchange markets. The result was a strong devaluation in the currency.</b></li> </ul>
<p>Sub-Goal 1 Raise per capita income and improve food security</p>	<p>Program Maturity = 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>While per hectare yields of maize, the leading food crop, reached relatively high levels during this period (e.g. 1.5 t/ha in 1993), significant declines in yields in most crops during the years of severe drought (e.g., 0.5 t/ha for maize in 1992 and 0.7 t/ha in 1994) highlighted the vulnerability of the entire agricultural sector to erratic rainfall patterns.</b></li> <li>o <b>There is encouraging evidence that the droughts and enhanced marketing opportunities have helped to accelerate crop diversification. For example, between 1992 and 1994 the smallholder area planted in food crops other than maize increased from 20% to 27.5%, with the area planted to pulses increasing by 21%, groundnuts by 48% and sorghum/millet by 85%. Delivery of the latter two commodities was supported by the USAID. In addition, the percentage of smallholder tobacco sold through non-parastatals increased from 31% in 1992 to 97.7% in 1994. By the latter year, a total of 55,000 smallholders had direct access to international auction floors for marketing their tobacco.</b></li> </ul>

Country MALAWI		
Sub-Goal 2 Improve health status and increase work force productivity	Program Maturity = 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ The relatively few data submitted by the mission concerning measurable progress for this subgoal do not demonstrate consistent, sustained progress</li><li>◦ The slight increase in the literacy rate does demonstrate modest improvement Moreover the considerable disparity between men and women with regard to literacy will change rapidly now that the GOM's new policy of free public primary education has resulted in a 130% enrollment in girls in only one year</li></ul>

Country <b>MALAWI</b>		
Strategic Objective One Increase Food Crop Production and Productivity	Program Maturity = 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ As indicated above data demonstrate clearly that the USAID program is having a decidedly favorable impact. Moreover, the private sector is now providing smallholders with a relatively larger proportion of key inputs, including HYV maize seed and fertilizer.</li> <li>◦ The recent cultivation of tobacco by smallholders -- from 3 million kg in 1991 to 15 million kg in 1995 -- and the diversification of production to new crops is clearly attributable in no small measure to ASAP-agreed policy reforms in production and marketing liberalization. The share of women in tobacco producing clubs has also risen substantially - from 10% in 1991/92 to 22% in 1994/95.</li> </ul> <p>While the experience of the past few years has clearly demonstrated that agricultural output is climate sensitive, recent maize harvests during years of normal rainfall have been record breaking. For example yields increased from 1.2 t/ha in 1985 to 1.5 t/ha in 1993. With only 221 families participating in 1994, the recent introduction of agroforestry practices has had only a minor impact thus far but appears to be promising. The extent to which women headed households have been participating in the program - one third of the total - is also noteworthy.</p> <p>The role of the private sector in the marketing and distribution of smallholder inputs/crops is also noteworthy. For example, private sector sales of high yielding maize seed increased from 11% in 1991 to 43% in 1994. Likewise, sales of fertilizer by the private sector increased from 28% in 1992 to 40% in 1994. It should be noted however that the overall quantities of HYV seed and fertilizer were far below those of pre drought levels.</p>
	Program Impact = M/H	

Country <b>MALAWI</b>		
<p>Strategic Objective Two Reduce Fertility</p>	<p>Program Maturity = 5</p> <p>Program Impact = L for reductions in fertility</p> <p>= H for increase in girls enrollment rates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o There has been a small, but measurable improvement in the contraceptive prevalence rate from 11% of women of reproductive age in 1984 to 7.4% in 1992</li> <li>o The considerable expansion in the availability of child spacing services -- from 175 clinics in 1992 to 326 in 1993 -- augers well for the future</li> <li>o Reductions in fertility attributable to the favorable impact of GABLE on female enrollments in the public school system appear to be such a long-term proposition that they may not begin to have a significant impact upon fertility rates for at least a decade</li> </ul>
<p>Strategic Objective Three Reduce Infant and Child Morbidity and Mortality</p>	<p>Program Maturity = 5</p> <p>Program Impact = L/M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The few data submitted to date indicate discernable progress in this area, but they still have yet to impact at the program level</li> <li>o In one hospital utilizing the USAID supported approach to combatting malaria deaths and admissions to the hospital declined dramatically (i.e., by 40% and 24% respectively)</li> <li>o Delivery of potable water to some 300 000 Malawians is an impressive achievement. The favorable impact upon the lives of village women is especially noteworthy. So too is the formation of women's village committees to oversee the construction and maintenance, and thus the sustainability, of the water systems</li> <li>o Improvements in the collection and analysis of village level data related to health status also will provide management with the information needed for the rational deployment of personnel, drugs, and other scarce resources</li> </ul>

Country MALAWI		
<p>Strategic Objective Four Control the Spread of AIDS</p>	<p>Program Maturity = 5</p> <p>Program Impact = L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The API notes that 'An external program review conducted in 1993 found little evidence to suggest that the peak of the epidemic had been reached, and that key programs to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS had yet to achieve any documented success "</li> <li>o The USAID has supported the program through the social marketing of condoms, whose utilization while still low, is increasing rapidly</li> <li>o According to the USAID, the working atmosphere has become much more supportive since the recent national elections</li> </ul>
<p>Summary of gender impact reporting</p>	<p>N/A Cf attached report on gender issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The programs aimed at reducing fertility, infant and child morbidity and mortality, and the spread of HIV/AIDS support directly improvements in the lives of women in obvious ways</li> <li>o The GABLE Project which is targeted specifically at school age girls has already had an enormous impact upon their lives Mention should also be made however, of the concerted effort to encourage rural women to participate in the cultivation and marketing of the lucrative burley tobacco crop This has resulted in more than one out of every five farmers participating in the program being female Likewise, fully a third of all of the smallholders that have adopted the new agroforestry practices supported by the USAID are women</li> </ul> <p>While the mission did not disaggregate systematically all of the data reported on a gender basis, it is quite evident that women are a special focus of attention for its program More importantly, it is obvious that the USAID program is affecting positively the everyday life of Malawian women in numerous ways</p>

Country MALAWI			
II	Quality of API	API Quality (L/M/H)	Narrative Commentary on API
	Narratives	H	<p>Reviewers frequently noted the high quality of the API narrative. Here are a few examples:</p> <p>"The Mission and the writers of the API are to be commended. The Mission clearly is making progress on SO1, and the API tells the story in a clear fashion.</p> <p>In general, API narrative and tables show exciting progress in education in Malawi; this year's narrative highlights much better synergy between education and other sectors. For instance, the API relates improved basic education services to economic growth, highlights the correlation between mother's education and child health, and signals primary education as a means of AIDS prevention.</p> <p>Also, I wanted to pass on that a number of our staff commented on how the document was extremely well-written and put together. Kudos to the mission for what was obviously a tremendous amount of work."</p> <p>One criticism: This is the final API to be submitted under the CDSS that was approved in 1990 and modified in 1993. A bit of a wrap-up, retrospective examination of progress, or the lack thereof, in achieving the agreed-upon objectives for the plan under which the Mission has operated under for the past five years would have been useful.</p>
	Indicators	M/H	The indicators in most cases are appropriate. The Mission has revised some of them since the strategy was approved in 1990 and revised in 1993.
	Data	M	Good. In some cases the mission was either unable to link data with the indicators, or the indicators failed to reflect the impact of the program.

Country MALAWI		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
<p>CPSP or Concept Paper CDSS submitted in 1989, reviewed in 12/89 Reporting cable, i e , the management contract, sent in March 1990, was to be in effect through 1994</p> <p>The original contract was modified in May, 1993, based upon the evolving political situation in Malawi at the time with proposed options, depending upon the outcome of the pending national referendum</p>	3/90	

Country Malawi  
Suggestions for the Mission

The mission was complimented for a high quality job. One suggestion that was raised and seconded by a number of attendees was that since this API was the final review of the impact for the CPSS that was approved in December 1989, that a presentation of the available in the form of a wrap-up, or summary, of achievements and lessons learned during the course of the plan would have been of great use.

Most other suggestions could be placed under the general heading of data collection frequency. While all present appreciated the cost of frequent collection of some of the data required to measure achievements, a number of regrets were voiced that many gaps made the assess of program impact more difficult and less authoritative than would otherwise have been the case.

## ENDER PARITY: POSITIVE IMPACTS THE FY1994 API REPORTING FOR AFR/WA

BEEN MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN REPORTING ON  
ITY SINCE THE FIRST API'S IN FY91 AND  
' IMPROVEMENT THIS YEAR OVER LAST

WE IMPROVED OR INCREASED THE.

### ..ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN?

microenterprise loans in several WA countries  
we specifically targeted women (Guinea 68%;  
and 75%)

agricultural trade through the TIPS Project  
Guinea Bissau especially cashew related  
activities show signs of being very  
beneficial to women

### .. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS?

the percentage of girl's enrollment in  
primary schools is showing an upward trend in  
several of the 4 countries where we have  
programs....but the overall primary school  
records, both for the quality of schooling  
and the percentage of eligible children  
enrolled is still drastically low.....and  
is worst for girls, with higher drop out  
rates and..... many of the limiting factors  
are yet completely understood

there is impressive gender disaggregated data  
from Guinea and Benin for school enrollment  
increases....listen for it in those country  
reports

## II. ....POLICIES, LEGAL AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR WOMEN?

- A. A law was passed in Guinea to allow women greater freedoms over their reproductive capacities.....while we're not exactly sure about the application of this law, it is an important step toward legal empowerment
- B. In the Sahel Regional Program presentation, listen for the important pro-family planning policy advances that have been achieved ....and the important statements by women delegates at a regional conference on decentralization and NRM.... of their need for secure access to land and other natural resources

## IV. ....WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND GREATER PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRACY, DECISION MAKING, AND CIVIL SOCIETY?

- A. There are indications that the democratization trend and the participatory process benefit women....but more specific studies are needed to verify the impacts.
- B. USAID/Guinea participant trainees boast a record of 45% gender parity, definitely in the lead as a model of what can be done. Cape Verde and Senegal are also making strides toward gender parity in their participant training programs.
- C. Several USAID country programs have improved women's lot through assistance to NGO's, such as Senegal; others have improved women's access to rural credit, such as in Mali.



\* IN CONCLUSION. . . . .GENDER REPORTING IS NOT MAINSTREAM...AS IN LAST YEAR'S API'S MOST OF THE GENDER SPECIFIC INFORMATION WAS FOUND IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION. . . .ONLY ABOUT 2 SO'S IN THE ENTIRE WA PORTFOLIO EVEN MENTION WOMEN OR PARITY AT THE SO LEVEL . . . . . SOME INDICATORS, ESPECIALLY THOSE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL PROGRAMS ARE GENDER DISAGGREGATED . . HISTORICALLY MANY INDICATORS FOR THE HPN SECTORS HAVE INCLUDED DATA ON FEMALES ...BUT NOT MALES. . . INDICATORS IN THE AGR/NRM SECTORS ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO DISAGGREGATED AT ALL . . . . .

FINAL RECOMMENDATION MAKE GREATER EFFORTS TO DISAGGREGATE DATA BY GENDER WHEREVER FEASIBLE. DO MORE SIDE STUDIES TO GET THE NEEDED INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE ON PEOPLE-LEVEL IMPACTS AND . . . . INCLUDE MORE OF THESE RESULTS IN THE INDICATORS AND IN THE NARRATIVE PORTION OF THE IMPACT REPORTS

## MALAWI'S GENDER ISSUES

Malawi's Assessment of Program Impact (API) focused on gender across all programs and sectors. The API provides an explanation of how gender is integrated under each strategic objective.

Reviewing the Democracy and Governance section of the API reflects gender results also. When Malawi develops its Strategic Objective for the Democracy there is no doubt that gender results will be included. Hopefully, we can see desegregated outcome targets included in the API for next year.

Table 1 identifies the Strategic Objectives, the Program Outcomes and the gender results based on the Program Outcomes. Table 2 identifies the priority area, Democracy and Governance and related gender activities in the Mission's portfolio.

TABLE 1

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM OUTCOME	GENDER RESULTS
SO1 Increase Foodcrop Production and Productivity	Reduce discrepancies in input and output prices faced by estates and smallholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An effort was made to encourage women to participate in the smallholder burley program, which is a predominantly male program. As a result, the share of women in the smallholder burley clubs has risen steadily from 10 percent in 1991 to 22 percent in 1994/5</li> </ul>
SO2 Reduce Fertility		
SO3 Reduce Infant and Child Morbidity and Mortality	Strengthen institutional capacity of public and private health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Women are targeted for most of the child survival messages because of their child rearing responsibilities</li> <li>● Two of the training centers averaged nearly 50% female for training as Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA) in the last two intakes</li> </ul>
SO4 Controls the Spread of AIDs	Decrease incidence and seroprevalence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Research to validate the STD management guidelines for treatment of women with STDs was completed in 1994</li> </ul>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PROGRAM OUTCOME	GENDER RESULTS
	Increase access to education, counseling, and AIDS prevention materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Training of HSAs (both male and female) in Thyolo District on AIDS prevention and condom promotion</li><li>● Training of women in the work place about AIDS-prevention</li><li>● Training of women at the Women's Training Center in AIDS prevention and control</li><li>● Research on the acceptability of the female condom to commercial sex workers in Salima District</li><li>● The introduction of the AIDS curriculum at the primary level to ensure the greatest opportunity for girls as well as boys to learn about AIDS</li></ul>

25

TABLE 2

AREAS OF PRIORITY	GENDER RESULTS
DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Approximately 30% of subgrants are allocated to projects specifically targeted to women, and overall nearly half of all participants in the SHARED projects are females</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● At the "All Party Conference" a separate session was organized for women representatives, who identified the five most important women's issues and presented them to the total conference</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Voter education outreach targeted women's organizations with branches/units in rural areas</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● USAID funded the publication of the book, <u>Women and the Law in Malawi</u>, by the National Commission on Women in Development (NCWD)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Bill of Rights now includes a clause banning discrimination on the basis of gender and called for equal representation of men and women in the upper house of the National Assembly</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Democratic Institute funded a woman representative from each of Malawi's three major political parties and two other prominent women involved in democracy and governance to visit Botswana during the elections, and to meet with representatives of a women's wing of a political party</li> </ul>

**ZAMBIA**

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
I. Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
Goal: Socially stable, economically productive, politically active population	3M	<p>-- Zambia began its reform program in 1991 when the present government took office and began transforming the country from socialist, dirigiste system to a market-oriented democracy</p> <p>-- Despite severe drought and a high external debt and poor business reputation inherited from the previous government, Zambia has achieved remarkable progress in economic stabilization.</p>
Sub-Goal One A market-oriented economy with broad participation	3H	<p>-- Only four years ago, virtually all consumer and producer prices and distribution channels were controlled by the government. Now they are market determined.</p> <p>-- After a slow start, progress is now being made in parastatal divestiture. As a result of concerted donor pressure, Zambia liquidated the heavily-indebted national airline in December 1994. Two of the parastatals sold in 1994 were among the largest 15 nation-wide in terms of sales</p> <p>-- Private investment/GDP increased from 2% in 1991 to 8% in 1994; gross domestic savings/GDP increased from 6% in 1992 to 9% in 1994.</p>
Sub-Goal Two Sustainable improvements in health status	1L	<p>-- Progress in this area has been slow. USAID/Zambia initiated activities in population and HIV/AIDS because of pressure to meet Congressional mandates (The Mission will authorize a new Child Survival project this FY.) The Mission did not have -- and was not able to recruit -- an HPN officer until September 1994</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective One: The state removed from the provision of private goods and services.</p>	<p>3H</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Zambia Airways was finally forced into liquidation by coordinated donor pressure prior to the December 1994 CG meeting, at which point it had a \$114 million debt and had received \$36 million in subsidies in 1994</li> <li>-- The sale of 7 companies in 1994 brings the total number of parastatals sold to 13. Two of the companies sold in 1994, Chilanga Cement and Zambia Breweries, ranked among the largest 15 firms nation-wide in terms of annual sales</li> <li>-- Substantive progress has been made on 42 of the targeted 170 parastatals (e.g., negotiation of sales agreements almost finalized or divestiture in advanced stages of negotiation)</li> <li>-- GRZ agreed to potential immediate privatization of all parastatals (excluding utilities) (Previously, the GRZ had designated only a portion as eligible for privatization each year.</li> <li>-- President Chiluba began taking concrete steps to close ZIMCO, the parastatal holding company and a leading obstacle to privatization. (ZIMCO has since been closed.)</li> <li>-- Sale of six government-owned farms, which represent part of the state-owned enterprise Zambia Agricultural Development Ltd..</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective Two: Appropriate policies, laws and regulations promulgated and enforced for increased agricultural production.</p>	<p>3H</p>	<p>-- At one point, Zambia spent over 30% of its total budget on maize production, marketing, and price subsidies. These and other price controls and subsidies have been eliminated. The GRZ has also opened the borders for cereal (maize, wheat, millet, sorghum) exports and imports, promoting production efficiency and ag investment in line with comparative advantage Lower-priced Zimbabwean and South African mealie meal and maize imports are bringing down prices without government involvement or interference -- and in support of regional integration</p> <p>-- The GRZ has relied on commercial imports to address the maize shortfall. It has also eliminated the maize import duty</p> <p>-- Government policy now supports more productive crop diversification. Hectarage planted to ground nuts and sunflower increased 11% and 7%, debt distressed farmers are considering substituting crops which require little or no fertilizer in comparison to the relatively fertilizer- intensive maize.</p> <p>-- The elimination of fertilizer and maize-marketing subsidies is resulting in a return to crops more suited for the land. Farmers in dry areas not well-suited for maize are shifting (back) to millet, sorghum, cassava, and cash crops like sunflower and soybeans. Farmers in areas with better rainfall are expanding production of maize We expect national maize production to be less variable, as it is now produced more and more in areas conducive to maize The planting of more drought-resistant cash crops will also make incomes less variable in drought areas. Additionally, the country is returning to more traditional methods of fertilization</p> <p>-- In 1992, the private sector had no share in crop marketing In 1994, 100% was marketed by the private sector The government contributed less than 5% of total financing; In 1989, the private sector had no role in supplying seed and fertilizer, 50% and 75% respectively were supplied by the private sector in 1994.</p>

51

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
Target of Opportunity One Improved democratic governance	3M	<p>-- <u>Constitutional review</u>: USAID/Zambia brokered the donor package which got the Constitutional Review Commission functioning at the beginning of 1994. As a result of project assistance (advertising, research, and dialogue), the Commission has produced a draft constitution and completed hearings throughout the country.</p> <p>-- <u>Media independence</u>. training and other project activities opened the way for private ownership in electronic mass media and resulted in the first privately-owned radio station. Several new weekly and monthly publications have started. Private sector journalists account for 45% of working journalists, up from 24% in 1993. The press is allowed essentially unlimited freedom to criticize the government (Zambia's record in freedom of press is one of the world's best )</p> <p>-- <u>Civic Education</u> the project provided continual support to the Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), a Zambia-wide civic education NGO. FODEP activities heightened civic awareness in each of Zambia's nine provinces. Project support enabled FODEP to monitor every parliamentary by-election in 1994. FODEP was sometimes highly critical of the ruling party in press conferences, with no reprisals from the government More than 1,200 civic education trainers have been trained by USAID in 1994</p> <p>-- <u>Cabinet Policy Coordination</u>: with project support, the Policy Analysis and Coordination (PAC) Unit in the Cabinet established new procedures which have made Cabinet meetings more efficient During 1994 the project supplied PAC with computer and photocopying equipment which improved the quality and speed of preparation of Cabinet documents</p> <p>-- The D/G climate is better than 2 1/2 years ago, but it is less favorable re democratic reforms than it appeared immediately after the 1991 elections, e g., there are indications the government is showing some intolerance of dissent within and outside the party (It is not a problem yet.)</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
Target of Opportunity Two: Child Survival enhanced	1L	<p>The Integrated Child Survival Project will begin this year. USAID assistance will support the GRZ's health reform program, which allocates resources to and authorizes decisions making at the district level and addresses sustainability issues.</p> <p>-- The Child Survival Project will focus on (1) health center and community partnerships; (2) improved pre-service and in-service training of workers; (3) technical capacity building for policy analysis and planning, (4) information; and (5) private sector mobilization. Baseline data are being developed.</p>
Strategic Objective Three: Increased use of modern contraceptives	1L	<p>-- USAID developed its Family Planning Project in response to Bureau pressure to meet Congressional mandates. Although the proag was signed September 30, 1993, the first PIO/T for a contracting/cooperating agency was not signed until mid-way into FY 1994. The Mission did not have the additional FTE slot and a candidate for the HPN position until late FY 1994. Thus, implementation is just starting. This project illustrates the problems created when a country is asked to obligate funds in an earmark/interest area without being given the staff to permit adequate implementation.</p> <p>-- Additional delays occurred because of the USAID contracting system and the need to utilize an RCO from REDSO.</p> <p>-- There are four components: contraceptive social marketing; information, education and counselling, service delivery; and policy development.</p> <p>-- USAID expects to introduce Norplant, IUDs, and other methods in all Zambian FP programs shortly. (They are in the process of registering Norplant in Zambia.)</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
Strategic Objective Four: Improved HIV/AIDS/STD control practices by high risk individuals	1L	<p>-- The history of the HIV/AIDS/STD project is similar to that of Family Planning. The Mission has asked to develop a project in response to the need to meet targets. The Mission was not given the FTEs and staff to permit adequate implementation. Thus, USAID/Zambia is in the initial stages of implementation.</p> <p>--- Social marketing points for condom distribution have increased ten-fold from an estimated 100 in 1993, to 1,000 in 1994. Pre-project baseline data showed total sales of less than 3 million condoms in 1992. Almost 11 million condoms have been sold in the first two years of the social marketing component of the project.</p> <p>-- The Mission is just starting to get baseline data for program monitoring and evaluation.</p>
Summary of gender impact reporting	L	The Mission did not report on gender impact

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives	M	<p>-- The narrative provides a good explanation of program successes and it identifies difficulties. It is difficult, however, to gauge from the narrative how near/far we are from our objectives. The Mission describes what has/has not taken place this past year but doesn't show present performance in contrast to the starting point or our end objectives.</p> <p>-- The narrative also fails to identify USAID bureaucratic/programmatic difficulties slowing implementation, e.g., lack of an HPN officer, large amounts of funding in Congressional interest areas, and contracting problems.</p>
Indicators	M	<p>-- For a recent strategy, indicators are good (The MER team went to Zambia in early CY 1994 ) The Mission has changed some of its indicators since the last API and MER. Some indicators, especially in the health areas, are still being developed/refined.</p> <p>-- It is difficult to measure actual progress against expected. The FY 1993 API included almost no expected levels for 1994 and beyond. Thus we cannot see from the 1994 API whether the Mission has met its goals. Similarly, there are few projections for FY 1995 and beyond.</p>
Data		-- Adequate

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: ZAMBIA		
III. Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper	June 1993	The CPSP is still valid. (The Mission has shifted "appropriate policies in the agriculture sector" from a target to a Strategic Objectives

Country
Suggestions for the Mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The Mission should carry indicators/anticipated levels out to the end of the strategy period. In addition, we recommend the API reporting matrix give both projected and actual levels to permit comparison</li> <li>▶ The Mission should begin developing indicators for gender reporting.</li> <li>▶ The use of three-year averages might make agricultural reporting less subject to the influence of droughts and floods</li> <li>▶ The Africa Bureau now recommends shifting from use of HIV seroprevalence rate to measuring knowledge and behavior change, condom availability, and STD control</li> <li>▶ Measures for increased demand for family planning services should include all women, not just married women. Measures of motivation for family planning should also include males</li> </ul>

***NAMIBIA***

# REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

4/13/95

Country NAMIBIA		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity New, less than 5yrs Impact Modest	USAID is helping the Government of the Republic of Namibia to bring more equity and efficiency to Namibia's basic education system through reform, policy initiatives and direct support in implementing a new curriculum, all of which have resulted in the refocus of government education resources from secondary to primary level education, and focus on reducing the failure, drop out and repetition rates in the Namibia education system from 40% in the nation's worst schools down to the average of 17% found in the more affluent urban schools
Goal Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians	M	USAID/Namibia's assistance to the Government in the areas of environment and educational/human resources' have achieved policy reforms which will help bring benefits in terms of community control and better utilization of natural resource management and foccusing of educational investments for the majority of Namibians living in the most populated rural and peri-urban areas of Namibia and especially in rural "communal areas" A significant number of Namibian NGOs now see themselves as having a greater public advocacy role on behalf of people and groups for whom they provide social services such as adult skills training, literacy training and HIV/AIDS education and counseling

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective 1 Increase participation of formerly disadvantaged Namibians in the economic, social and political development of Namibia through education and training</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>USAID/Namibia's Basic Education Support (BES) Project intervention of \$18.3 million for lower primary, together with the Mission's policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education and Culture, has been instrumental in the GRN decision to dramatically shift its budget and resources from secondary and tertiary education to primary education, the foundation of its entire education system. USAID is now the major donor at the primary level. Under the USAID Namibia project intervention, the old South African, exam-driven curriculum, which resulted in failure rates amongst the black population as high as 40%, is being replaced with a learner-centered, continuous assessment system. This will be augmented at the people level by teacher training and upgrading in conjunction with Peace Corps under a Participating Agency Service Agreement--all of which should make a measurable difference within the next 5 to 7 years.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
Strategic Objective 2 Increase participation of rural Namibians in natural resource conservation and management activities that generate increased income	M	Resources provided under the USAID's \$10.5 million Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE) activity, and policy dialogue with the GRN, have collectively been key factors in the decision taken by Cabinet on the adoption of a policy strongly supportive of community based natural resources management. This achievement which occurred this March 1995, has directed the Minister of Environment and Tourism to prepare enabling legislation. This new policy framework will allow rural communities to form "conservancies" that will permit them to manage wildlife and other natural resources and undertake tourism ventures which will generate substantial increases in the incomes earned by members of these communities.

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
<p>Strategic Objective 3 Increase participation of Namibians in democratic institutions and activities</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>USAID Namibia through a variety of ad hoc funding under 116(e) and regional Democracy and Governance funds, have been able to provide voter education and political party strengthening assistance for the December 1994 Namibia national elections through the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs More importantly these ad hoc funds provided a media forum for expression of different party viewpoints in the months leading up to the national election This was Namibia's first such election since achieving independence in 1990, were carried off without ANY other outside technical assistance or supervision except for volunteer observers Moreover, the quality of campaigning by parties, the quality of candidate and party presentations in the media, and media coverage of the elections and platforms of the parties, was markedly improved In addition, regional USAID/Washington funds have been used to address the penal system's incarceration of young offenders which resulted in their removal to a place of safety In FY 1995 and beyond USAID plans will focus on using NonGovernmental Organizations in strengthening advocacy and channels of communication between the legislative body, Parliament and the general Namibia population under a bilateral Democracy Program</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
Summary of gender impact reporting	M/H	<p>In the education system at the primary level, females currently represent 50% of the total student enrollment of 182,000, however the dropout rate for females rises sharply beginning at grades 4 and equals only 30% at the higher grades USAID/Namibia's S O #1, empowerment through education and training aims to assist the government to improve its capacity to provide basic competencies (english, writing, math and science) and its ability to reduce the dropout and failure rates among primary level students, particularly females In doing so USAID Namibia hopes to reverse the trend among girls to drop out early and to stimulate them to pursue high learner beyond grade 4 Initial data collection from ILO and UNDP, indicate women are fast becoming the primary players in the nonformal economic sector in Namibia owing to increased opportunities to upgrade existing skills, learn marketable trades and establish cottage industries thus increasing incomes Under S O #1, USAID is supporting these activities by strengthening the capacity of Non Governmental Organizations to deliver skills training Under S O #2 community based natural resource management, women are being trained on how to earn incomes from available natural resource products such as grass collection for roof thatching and in doing so have changed a major traditional farming method of slash and burn into one of income generation</p>

**REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT**

Country NAMIBIA		

# REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives		
<p>Indicators</p> <p>S O #1 decrease in the number of dropouts and repeaters in grades 1-4,</p> <p>S O #2 More community based groups established and earning direct incomes from wildlife and natural resource base activities</p>		
<p>Data</p> <p>S O #1 Equity and Efficiency in Namibia's</p>		

# REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper Pending		

11

# REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country NAMIBIA
Suggestions for the Mission

AV

***BOTSWANA***

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
I Program Impact	Program Maturity (1-5) Impact (L/M/H)	Narrative (examples from the data)
<p><b>Goal</b> Enhance conditions necessary to support sustained improvement of the economic and social well being of the average Batswana household</p>		<p>GDP is estimated to have grown by 4.1% over the period 92/93 to 93/94. This growth rate is slightly above the 3.5% population growth rate and compares favorably to the decline of 0.3% estimated in 92/93. There was a modest recovery in the labor market. Formal sector employment increased by 2.2%. The annual inflation rate declined from 11.4% to 9.8% over the course of 1994. Reductions in inflation translated to increased purchasing power for the average Batswana household. The total value of exports is estimated to have grown by 12.1% between 1993 and 1994, primarily as the result of the depreciation of the Pula against major currencies in which Botswana's exports are denominated.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
<p><b>Strategic Objective One</b> Increase the level and relevance of what students learn, their receptivity to additional training and their preparedness for further education</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>The BEC consolidates achievements of two previous projects, the Primary Education Improvement Project (PEIP 81-92) and the Junior Secondary Education Improvement Project (JSEIP 85-91) Beneficiaries of PEIP long and short-term training hold key positions across different levels of the primary education system In 1982, there were 468 primary schools with combined enrollment of 188,218 By 1993, there were 660 primary schools with total enrollment of 305,479 More than 50% were female Quality of teaching staff also improved from percentage of trained primary school teachers increasing from 65% in 1982 to 91% in 1983 JSEIP helped increase quality and efficiency of the expanding junior secondary education system and played a significant role in curriculum development The percentage of trained junior secondary school teachers increased from 56% in 1982 to 91% in 1993</p> <p>Given the fact that the workplans have only been implemented for only 14 months, Mission believes it is unrealistic to expect significant impact at the SO level Also, with the premature truncation of the BEC project in September 1995, which has necessitated acceleration of training of MOE personnel, the in-house capacity to collect and assess project impact data has been reduced</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Two</b> Positively modify behaviors associated with effective family planning and sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS prevention</p>	4	<p>The Botswana Social Marketing Program (BSMP) has been instrumental in achieving changes in reported behavior. The proportion of males and females who reported they almost always use condoms increased by 30% for males and 21% for females from 1993 to 1994. Increases in condom use with serious partners have been exceptional, which is critical because the data indicate that numbers of partners have not declined. Condom use has increased significantly. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of condom outlets increased by over 100% - from 345 in 1993 to 701 in 1994. The volume of condoms distributed increased by 139% from 871,000 to 2,076,680 during the same period. The BSMP is placing greater emphasis on youth and women within its advertising and distribution campaigns and continues its research to ensure the relevance of its promotional and distribution strategies.</p> <p>However, it appears that there is a decrease in indicators of knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention, which is because i) while knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is consistently high, myths and misinformation seem to have become more prevalent, and ii) although condom indicators have gained considerably, the proportion of respondents who identify partner reduction as an effective strategy for HIV prevention has decreased sharply. The BSMP has designed its reproductive health communications for adolescents to emphasize a broad range of preventive strategies.</p> <p>KAP Survey conducted in 1993 revealed STD prevalence among 18-25 yr old males affected between 21% and 40% of sexually active male respondents. In 1994, the STD prevalence among the same age group ranged between 11% and 33%.</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
<p><b>Target of Opportunity One</b> Demonstrate the socio-economic sustainability of community-based natural resources management</p>	4	<p>Number of communities outside of NRMP areas in which community-based NRM has been initiated increased by 2 in 1994, the number of hectares in which community-based NRM has been initiated increased by 900,000 hectares, bringing the total to 907,000 hectares</p> <p>In 1994, the GOB increased the number of staff devoted to NRM and problem animal control by 10%. With NRMP assistance, the GOB has put in place policies, laws and regulations which empower communities to manage their natural resources. Both formal instruction and actual community-based activities have been used in the educational program</p>
<p><b>Target of Opportunity Two</b> Enhance enabling environment for increased private investment and enterprise growth in the non-mineral sectors of the economy</p>	2 - 3	<p>The Botswana Private Enterprise Development (BPED) project builds on two earlier projects. Project monitoring and impact reporting focuses only on investment and employment impacts directly attributable to BPED activities. BPED assistance and promotion activities contributed to the generation of new and expanded private investment totalling \$43.6 million in 1993 and \$29.8 million in 1994. It also contributed to the creation and/or salvaging of 3,886 jobs (2,474 held by women) in 1993 and 2,663 jobs (1,909 held by women) in 1994.</p> <p>Case studies presented on page 41-42 summarize impact of BPED Construction Sector study and related policy interventions on specific construction materials producers in Botswana. In both case studies, companies which might otherwise have shut down are now demonstrated improved performance in terms of output, employment and investment.</p> <p>USAID/Botswana has influenced policy reforms in many significant areas affecting the private sector, first through BWAST-funded advisors to the GOB and currently through BPED (see pages 39-40)</p>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
<b>Summary of gender impact reporting</b> Gender reporting is sporadic throughout the document. In both the education and private sector, the gender impact has been measured to some extent. It would be more useful if the document somehow consolidated this information or summarized it at the outset to give a clearer overall impression of gender impact.		The programs aimed at positively modifying behaviors associated with effective family planning and STD/AIDS prevention support direct improvements in the lives of women in obvious ways. Other examples of gender impact reporting in API Botswana Social Marketing Program is placing greater emphasis on youth and women with its advertising and distribution campaigns. BPED project awarded fourteen scholarships for long-term Master's Degree candidates (50% women) to pursue programs in policy analysis, business administration, finance, economics, etc.

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
		Narrative Commentary on API
<b>Narratives</b>		<p>The Mission did incorporate suggestions from last year's review and strengthened their API by more detailed reporting on accomplishments from ongoing or prior activities. Given the extensive involvement of the Mission in the education sector, the API did a good job of reporting the results of that involvement.</p> <p>No comments were received by any of the reviewers on the quality of the API narrative.</p>
<b>Indicators</b>		The indicators in most cases appear to be appropriate.
<b>Data</b>		<p>Good. However, progress towards reduced fertility and teenage pregnancies, meaningful conclusions will require independent data confirmation through a follow-up DHS. In the case of increased effectiveness of policy dialogue between public and private sectors in support of private sector-led economic growth, USAID Botswana has influenced policy reforms in many significant areas affecting the private sector (see pages 39-40).</p>

# REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Botswana		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
<p><b>CPSP or Concept Paper</b>            The Mission submitted a new Concept Paper in spring 1993. The presentation in the API is consistent with the program objectives and performance indicators agreed upon in the management contract. While Botswana has been in the same sectors for years, strategic objectives were changed and the goal rearticulated when the program was reoriented during the phase-out exercise.</p>		

22

***SWAZILAND***

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
<p><b>Goal</b>  <b>To expand Swaziland's accelerating economic growth into a process of equitable and sustainable development that enhances the quality of life for all Swazis</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Swaziland has emerged from the prolonged recession principally caused by the economic downturn in South Africa and the 1991/92 drought GDP grew at a rate of 5.4 % in 1993 compared to a negative 1.2 % in 1992</li> <li>o GDP growth is making little headway against a rapid population growth rate of 3.4%</li> <li>o Budget deficits of 5% of GDP in 1993/94 and 6% in 1994/95 will retard the economic growth rate</li> <li>o Inadequate rains in 1995 will have a negative impact on agricultural output</li> <li>o Private investments are down so fewer people will be hired</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sub-Goal One</b>  <b>Reduce the Population Growth Rate</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The GOS is aware that the rate of population growth rate is a major constraint to increasing per-capita incomes and the quality of life for the majority of Swazis</li> <li>o However, the GOS does not have any concrete programs for addressing rapid population growth rates has withdrawn support for social marketing of contraceptives</li> </ul>

22

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
<b>Sub-Goal Two Increase Employment Generated by Swazi-Owned And Or Managed Sector of the Economy</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o In 1988, 88,000 people were employed in the private and public sectors, and a stable rate of growth of about 2% in employment was expected over the next few years</li><li>o However, private investments that were going to Swaziland before 1991 are now going to the new South Africa which will likely reduce future investments and employment growth rates in Swaziland</li></ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
<b>Strategic Objective One</b> <b>Increase Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The GOS has withdrawn its support for a social marketing program with SOMARC</li>   <li>o However, the USAID supported Family Association of Swaziland (FLASS) program, especially its Information, Education and Communication activities, is having impact at the national level</li>   <li>o Total visits to FLASS clinics increased from 5,200 people in 1992 to 11,000 in 1993 and 20,000 in 1994 in which 40 % accepted contraceptives From 1992 to 1994 total distribution of oral contraceptives increased by 72% and injectable increased by 75%</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Two Increase the Number of Swazis who Effectively Direct, Manage and Participate in National Development.</b></p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Progress has been made at program outcomes level 1)10 percent improvement in math and english achievements at grade 1, 2) Improved effectiveness of senior Swazi mid-senior managers- 449 trained in accounting skills, 3)Strengthen business education in tertiary institutions- 127 BS graduates, 580 trained in business computer applications, and 4)450 traditional leaders more actively promoted the econmic development of their areas</li> <li>o Primary school drop out rate increased by one percent from 1993 to 1994</li> <li>o The need for increased efficiency in the education system, which is one of the main themes of the Education Policy, Management and Technology project (EPMT), is gaining acceptance</li> <li>o The repetition rate for children in grade 1 has dropped in the last two years</li> <li>o Due to severe budget deficits, caused partially by ballooning payroll costs, the GOS plans to reduce the number of teaching posts by 400</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
<p><b>Strategic Objective Three</b>  <b>Expand the Swazi-owned</b>  <b>Business Sector</b></p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Records from the Registrar of Records indicate that the number of companies decreased from 1993 (920) to 1994 (872)</li> <li>o Under the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing (CAPM) project, farmers increased yields of selected crops per hectare by three times since 1991</li> <li>o Through CAPM, 453 loans were provided to small farmers at near commercial interest rates for the first time</li> <li>o CAPM helped establish two seedling nurseries</li> <li>o The Business Management Extension Program (BMEP) provided business training programs for retiring Central Bank of Swaziland employees</li> <li>o Under the Swazi Business Growth Trust (SGBT) 450 firms received 90 day loans and 650 jobs were created in 1994</li> <li>o SGBT introduced franchising and assisted more than 200 businesses increase sales by 77% and business assets by 69%</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
Target of Opportunity Democracy and Governance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o USAID programs in democracy and governance help supported successful elections for parliament in 1993</li> <li>o The elected Parliament is operating smoothly which is critical to the political advancement of Swaziland</li> <li>o In 1995, for the first time, municipal councilors will be elected rather than appointed</li> </ul>
Target of Opportunity Swaziland Railways		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o With the assistance of the SARP Regional Project, Swaziland Railways has been transformed from being a major drain on the government's budget to a profit making enterprise</li> <li>o Swaziland Railways was given a special award by the Public Enterprise Unit in 1994 for being the best managed parastatal</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
Summary of Gender Impact Reporting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Under SO 2, of the 449 mid level managers and professionals who were trained in country, 60 % percent were women</li> <li>o Under SO 3, about 40 % of the commercial farmers who received CAPM marketing and production assistance were women</li> <li>o Women were 57 % of participants in business training courses (indicator 3 1B (1) ) Women received 61% of loans provided by SBGT and BMEP in 1994 (indicator 3 1A) Of the SBGT assisted firms that increased their capital and net worth in 1994, 63 % were women owned</li> </ul>

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
		Narrative Commentary on API
Narratives		AFR/SA recieved some excellent comments from the AFR/SA economist No comments have been received from any other reviewers on the quality of the narrative, however the narrative conveyed, in a straightforward manner, the impact of USAID programs on strategic objectives
Indicators		As stated in last year's API, USAID/Swaziland is not satisfied that the Program Logical Framework is adequate to show the effects of the program or to provide an accurate assessment of progress However, the Mission does not have the staff to modify the logical framework since the Mission is closing and the staff has been reduced
Data		The Mission was able to obtain adequate data especially for GDP and other Macro estimates but limited data on business expansion (SO3) Data from the Management Information System project have been used by the GOS during the past year to make key budget and teacher allocations decisions

## REVIEW OF FY 1994 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country Swaziland		
III Status of Mgt Contract	Date of contract	Narrative Commentary on Management Contract
CPSP or Concept Paper In February 1995, the Secretary concurred with USAID plans to eliminate the bilateral program in Swaziland by the end of FY 1996		USAID/Swaziland will have to develop a Close-out Plan and an Operational Close -out Plan for submission to USAID/W