

West Africa Presentation for the
FY 94 Africa
Regional
Assessment of
Program Impact
Wrap-Up



April 28, 1995

*Benin ★ Burkina Faso ★ Cape Verde ★ Central African Republic ★
Chad ★ Congo ★ Ghana ★ Guinea ★ Guinea Bissau ★ Mali ★ Niger ★ Nigeria
★ Sao Tome & Principe ★ Sahel Regional Program ★ Senegal*

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BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICE DIRECTOR, AFR/WA
FROM AFR/WA/PDEA, Paul ^{Paul} ~~Tuebner~~ & Cheryl A ^{Cheryl A Williams} Williams
SUBJECT FY 1994 API Africa Regional Wrap-Up

1. General Background

This year, 14 APIs from West Africa were reviewed by the Africa and Global Bureaus. The quality of the APIs has been high and they are providing relevant impact data. The missions appear to be taking the API exercise very seriously and the quality of this year's submission is testimony to that commitment.

Following is a general overview of impact in political reform, education, family planning and economic growth.

2. Political Reform

While democracy and political reform have frequently been threatened in the past year or two in some West African countries, most are working hard towards laying the foundations for improved governance and sustainable economic development. Examples of the strides made towards democracy in the region are

In **Niger**, successful parliamentary elections were held in February 1995. Local elections will be held in June.

In **The Central African Republic**, Presidential and legislative elections were successfully held in 1993, thus marking its emergence as a new democracy.

In **Ghana**, the country's second legislative elections will be held on July 11, 1995. The next Presidential election will be held in 1996.

In **Benin**, the country's second successful legislative elections were held on March 28, 1995. Although 13 seats were invalidated, new elections will be held for these seats in May 95.

In Guinea Bissau, in June and August of 94, successful legislative elections were held, and in Sept. 94, the first democratically elected President was inaugurated. Regional/local elections will be held this summer.

3. Education

The FY 1994 API exercise has demonstrated significant impact in education in terms of.

A. A greater percentage of school-age children are in primary school, and more of them are girls and rural children

Benin: Thirty percent increase in gross enrollment rate over the past four years. The girls' enrollment rate has increased by 33% over the last four years, attributable in the last year of the period to the GOB exoneration of school fees for girls

B. The commitment of governments to educational reform, resulting in increased resource allocations to primary schooling

Guinea: The GOG continues to meet and exceed USAID and World Bank conditions for its budgetary allocations to education. In 1994, education accounted for 29% of the GOG's non-debt, recurrent budget, as compared to the program conditionality requiring 21%.

Area to work on Reducing the repeater rate for primary school students, and continue to strengthen the quality of education

4. Family Planning

The FY 1994 API exercise has also shown great success in family planning in terms of

A. There have been significant increases in contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) for modern methods

Ghana: DHS results which were reported in 1993, showed a doubling of CPR for modern

methods from 5.1% in 1988 to 10.1 % in 1993. Ghana joins Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania in achieving important documented family planning results, and leads West Africa in this sector

Nigeria: The CPR for modern methods has risen from 3.5% in 1990 to 11.3% in 1994. This improvement in Nigeria is far more significant globally than similar results in smaller countries. Each percentage in CPR represents services provided to 315,000 women of reproductive age. Thus approximately 3.6 million women of reproductive age are using modern contraception in Nigeria, a number roughly equal to the entire population of women of reproductive age in Cameroon and double the total number in Benin or Cote d'Ivoire.

The prevalence of long-acting and clinical methods of contraception increased from 2.8% in 1993 to 4.1% in 1994. The increase in use of these methods is very significant because of their high continuation rates

Areas to work on Continue the strong emphasis on information, education and communication (IEC) on family planning, and increase the accessibility of family planning health services to urban and rural communities. It is hoped that the regional family health and HIV/AIDS project will increase each country's impact in this sector by assisting with the replication of best practices and coordinated implementation for maximum positive impact

5. Economic Growth

Economic Growth has been very slow, but the situation has improved somewhat in recent years. One reason for this is that in several countries the economies are liberalizing and stabilizing. Another reason is the effect of the CFA devaluation which took place on 1/12/94. 1) the CFA devaluation, the major economic event in West Africa corrected a critical growth constraint in the CFA zone; 2) trade (especially in agricultural commodities) has increased by huge amounts - the rural poor have been the major beneficiaries, and 3) CFA countries are expected to post positive, real per capita growth beginning in 1995 (in some cases, this began in 1994) - growth is expected to be in the range between two and three percent per year in real terms, per capita. In 1994, non-CFA countries (Guinea, Ghana, and Guinea Bissau) also posted some good growth statistics

Mali: By bringing together Malian exporters and foreign importers and encouraging the

negotiation of firm contracts, USAID contributed to the major increase in livestock exports to neighboring countries and a significant increase in the export of vegetables to Europe

Incentives created by USAID for the liberalization of output and input markets helped produce a tremendous harvest of cereals during 1993-94

Guinea: The rehabilitation of a 50 km road has increased the number of vendors in a typical market day from 20 to 80. While increased demand for credit shows that the road infrastructure effort is leading entrepreneurs to take advantage of new opportunities

Guinea Bissau: Since the late 1980's, and with the collaboration of USAID and the World Bank, the GOGB recognized the effect that unreformed policies and regulations had on the economy. The elimination of or partial reduction of these constraints has contributed significantly to private sector expansion, and to the pronounced upturn in real GDP growth in 1994. Although the mission does not have final 1994 data on other countries, the estimated real GDP growth rate of 6.3% for Guinea Bissau is certainly one of the highest in Africa

In 1994, producer income from cashews (grown by 37,000 families or 47% of rural households) increased from \$4.2 million to \$10.6 million (an average of \$156 per family)

USAID/Bissau, through its Trade and Investment Promotion Support project, is actively working with U.S. firms and brokerage houses to export high quality, organically processed cashews to U.S. markets (replacing an inferior export from India).

A local G-B firm, has obtained a licensing agreement to sell and service General Motors vehicles and has recently set up a GM dealership in Guinea Bissau.

Ghana: Real growth in Ghana in 1994 was positive although lower than in recent years. Current reports show that the value of non-traditional exports (NTEs) increased from \$71.7 million in 1993 to \$105 million in 1994. NTEs as a per cent of total exports rose from 7% to 8.6% over the same period. The most significant gains have been in sectors with the greatest proportion of small and women-owned businesses garments, handicrafts and pineapples. Gains for larger firms have been in the areas of aluminum along with fish and seafood products

The enabling environment has improved considerably as regulations and procedures have been streamlined. Passage of the new Investment Promotion Center Bill has resulted in an increase in registration of investments, up from 211 in 1991 to over 600 by September 1994.

Areas to work on Continue to assist in improving the enabling environment through the promotion of new policy and regulatory changes.

6. Comments/Suggestions Raised During the Subregional Presentation

- How will we evaluate and assess the impact of the various regional activities in future APIs?
- Consider extracting more narratives from the APIs on the contribution of agriculture towards economic growth
- Consider asking the Missions to report on how the APIs are used by the Host Country Governments and our partners for lessons learned, best practices, etc
- After the initial blush of success in educational programs, as the programs mature, it is important to look ahead and be prepared for problems we may encounter. Look towards other countries that are encountering problems now and learn from them
- How does the increase in democracy/governance affect economic growth? Consider establishing organized reporting on D/G in future APIs, as Global Bureau considers this to be a serious issue, and notes that isolated reporting will not happen as there is no country that has an SO in D/G
- There were comments made on the excellent impact made in the West African countries as reported in this year's API. Possibly the Bureau should consider providing the region with substantially more funding?

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AFR/WA
FY 1994 APIS
Summary of Subregional Trends Against USAID Focus Areas,
Strategic Objectives, and Targets of Opportunity

USAID FOCUS AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	High	Medium	Low	No Rating	COMMENTS
Stabilize Population Growth	Family Planning	Ghana Nigeria Burkina Faso Guinea Senegal	Guinea Cape Verde Niger			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slowly increasing governmental awareness of the need to address increasing population rates vis-a-vis FP - CPR is increasing in most countries - Slowly seeing a decrease in the total fertility rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC projects appear to be very effective in increasing the knowledge of family planning - Unexpectedly high awareness of modern FP methods among men (74% married men), but relatively low useage - Senegal - Overall increase in the no of private providers of FP services
Broad-based Economic Growth	Improve Primary Health Care (MCH, CS, HIV/AIDS)	Chad Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Cape Verde	Nigeria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the no of (and demand for) condoms distributed to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS - Increasing no of USAID funded village health care facilities, essential drugs, private pharmacies, and cost-recovery mechanisms - Greater use of village and local volunteers to be educators and salespersons of condoms - Increase in the no of locally trained health care providers/workers - General increase in AIDS awareness in the region

Broad-based Economic Growth	Increase enrollment /improve quality of education	Guinea Benin Mali		Ghana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant improvements in gross enrollment rates (GRE) in the region - Increase in GRE for girls - Governments are showing a serious commitment to educational reform - Textbooks are being procured slowly and released to schools However, it appears that once the books are distributed to the schools, they were often not used (Ghana, Benin) - Some countries still appear to be having problems/delays with procurement of ed supplies, data collection (census), and delays in reaching objectives to improve financial management - Appear to be high repeater rates for primary school students This shows a need to increase the quality of education as a means of reducing repeater rates, especially as primary school enrollment expands
Broad-Based Economic Growth	Increase growth & efficiency in private sector markets (incl export market)	Niger Cape Verde Senegal Guinea Bissau Ghana	Guinea Chad Burkina Faso			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop increases are linked to good rainfall - Improved enabling environments through the promotion of new policy and regulatory changes in host country governments - Most countries show an increase in per capita GDP - Integration of modern technologies (& use of fertilizers) with traditional farmer practices have resulted in max agricultural yields - Increase in the value of agricultural exports (cotton, livestock, etc) is due in part to the devaluation - Increase in the no of loans extended to new businesses, through PVO and NGO programs

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Democracy/ Governance	Improve governance at local & central levels				No WA country has an SO in this focus area	Trends noticed through cross-cutting interventions or targets of opportunities are - Donors' interventions in NGO capacity building has increased, with the result of greater community participation in development and the democratic process - Significant accomplishments in electoral assistance
Protect the Environment	Natural Resources Management	Congo Niger	Senegal			- Increased decision-making authority, involvement, and resource mobilization at local levels - Increased adoption of improved NRM technologies that increase productivity and decrease degradation - Significant expansion of reforestation activities with income benefits from tree planting and marketing of forest products

FY94 APIS - AN AFR/WA PROFILE - BY COUNTRY

Country	Overall Impact of Strategic Objectives *	Quality of			Status of Mgmt Contract	Highlights
		Narratives	Indicators	Data		
1 Benin	H	H/M	H/M	M	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - API was well written, considering it was the Mission's first submission - 30% increase in the gross enrollment rate for school children
2 Burkina Faso	M	M	M	M	Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPR for modern methods has increased from less than 1% in 1986 to the current 4.2%
3 Cape Verde	M/H	M	M/L	M/L	CPSP submitted in Spring 94, but never approved. Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is \$5.4 mil in investment projects underway, with an additional \$44.5 mil committed or planned, involving 800 new jobs - A USAID funded privatization study served as the basis for a \$4.2 mil World Bank loan for privatization activities
4 Chad	M	M	M	M	Mission is closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GOC reduced tariffs and taxes on transport vehicles, agricultural tools and inputs under the ATPRP program - Five dispensaries with cost recovery activities are operational. Six others will become operational by the end of March 1995
5 Guinea	M	H/M	M	M/L	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At 10.6% of GDP, actual total private investment was better than the target of 9.3% for 1994 - The no. of microenterprise loans provided by the PRIDE project doubled, no one has defaulted and 68% of recipients are women - There was a 40% increase in the no. of FP delivery centers since 1993 (a higher rate than anticipated) - The Gross Enrollment Rates have reached 40%, increasing 12.6% since 1990

6 Guinea Bissau	H	H	H	H/M	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1994, income from cashews (47% of rural households) increased from \$4 2 mil to \$10 6 mil - There was a real GDP growth of 6 3% in 1994 - From 1989 to 1994, cashew production increased by over 240% Local mango exports doubled over 1993 levels to 36 tons Vegetable production increased from 229 tons in 1986 to 7,744 tons in 1994 Rice production increased to 126,000 tons, an increase of 5% over 1993
7 Ghana	H	H	H	H	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value of NTEs increased from \$71 1 mil in 1993 to \$105 mil in 1994 - Major accomplishments were made in reducing the total fertility rate (TFR), exceeding the 1996 goal of 5 7, three years ahead of time - Mission is undertaking an assessment to review progress in the primary education sector
8 Mali	H/M	H	H/M	H/M	Valid - A new CPSP will be submitted for review 9/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Export earnings from livestock, cereals, and cotton increased by 17 9% from 1993 to 1994 - The value of agricultural outputs was 40% greater in 1994 than in 1993 - The no of USAID funded village health centers increased from 5 in 1993 to 17 in 1994 - Formal private sector growth increased by 50% in 1994 over 1993, as business seized the economic opportunities offered by the devaluation - Access rates in basic education for girls increased 83% in 1994 over the base year 1989, while boys rates slowed to 50% over the base year

9 Niger	M	H/M	M	H/M	New CPSP submitted for review in 4/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niger's very successful 2nd round of national legislative elections in January 1995 was strengthened by USAID's democratic governance initiatives, including national radio clubs, judicial seminars, women's legal clinics, and human rights surveillance - Despite suspension of much public sector activity during 1994, in the population/health area good progress was made in cost recovery, quality assurance demonstrations, and launching of social marketing of condoms which boosted overall prevalence of use of contraception by over 15% - The no of participants in decentralized financial services (savings & loans) continued to rise rapidly, by over 20% over the year, women's participation rose even more rapidly
10 Nigeria	M	H	M	L	Valid - Updated CPSP 11/94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CPR for modern methods has risen from 3 5% in 1990 to 11 3% in 1994 - Significant progress has been made in preparation for a major private sector initiative in child survival Several major Global Bureau implementing partners have established offices and resident advisors in Nigeria - Condom sales in the contraceptive social marketing program in Nigeria increased to 33 million in 1993, a thirteen-fold increase over previous years This figure increased to 45 2 million in 1994 An estimated 75% of these condoms were purchased for HIV/AIDS prevention purposes - Local NGOs in Nigeria have shown that significant progress can be made in reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission when appropriate resources, technical assistance and political will are available For example, STOPAIDS, a USAID-supported Nigerian NGO, reported that AIDS awareness increased from 10% of its target population in 1989 to 90% in 1993, and that condom use increased from 0 250% to 48% during the same period

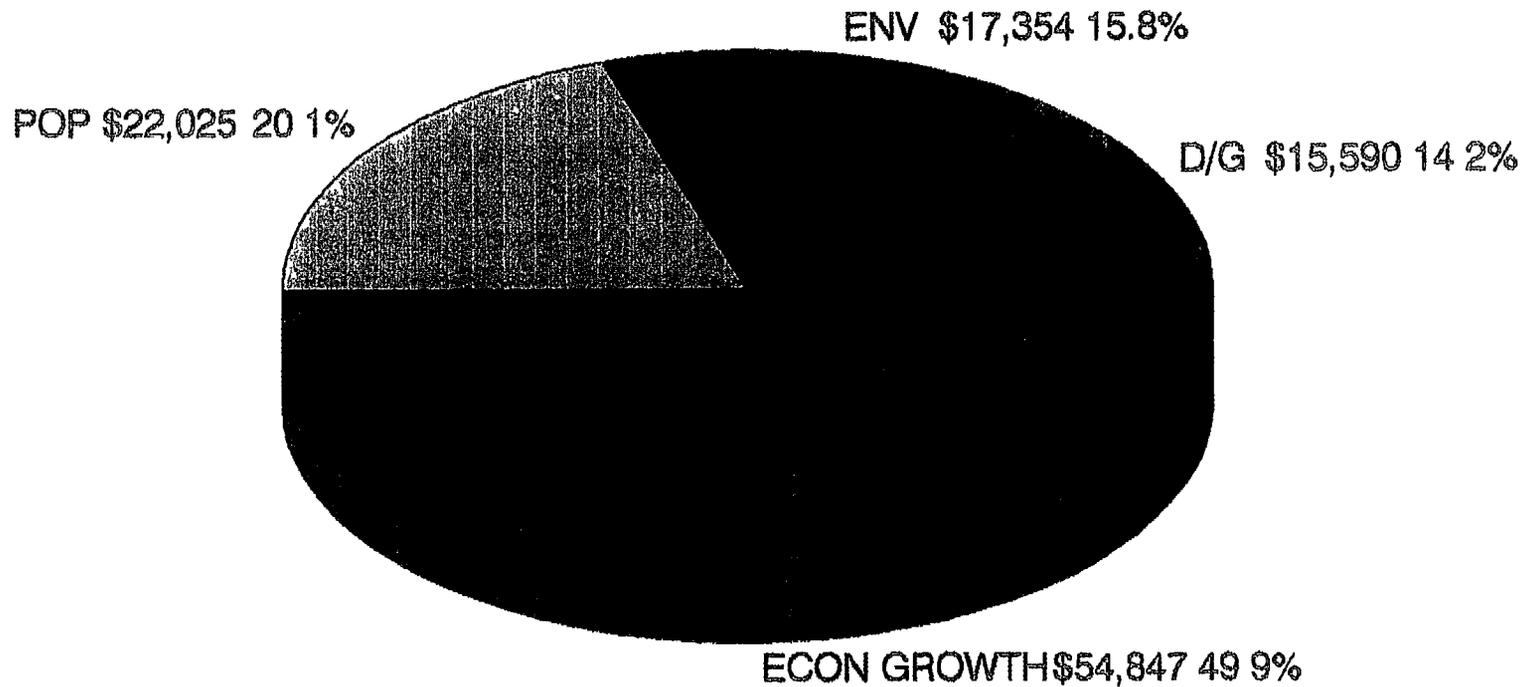
11 Senegal	M	H/M	M	M	Valid - Mission submitted an amendment to the CPSP in 3/95 consoli- dating SOs 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CPR for modern methods among married women of reproductive age rose from 3.5% in 1992 to 5.6% in 1994 - Data show relatively high awareness of modern FP methods among men (74% for married men) - The National fertility rate of 6.0 was achieved 4 years ahead of schedule, a new performance target of 5.7 was set for 1997 - In Feb 1994, the GOS agreed to adopt a comprehensive package of reforms intended to liberalize rice markets and privatize rice marketing, processing and distribution functions performed by parastatal enterprises
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*This is an average of all grades applied against the individual country strategic objectives

H= High, M= Medium, L= Low

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FUNDING IN WA VIA USAID FOCUS AREAS FY 94

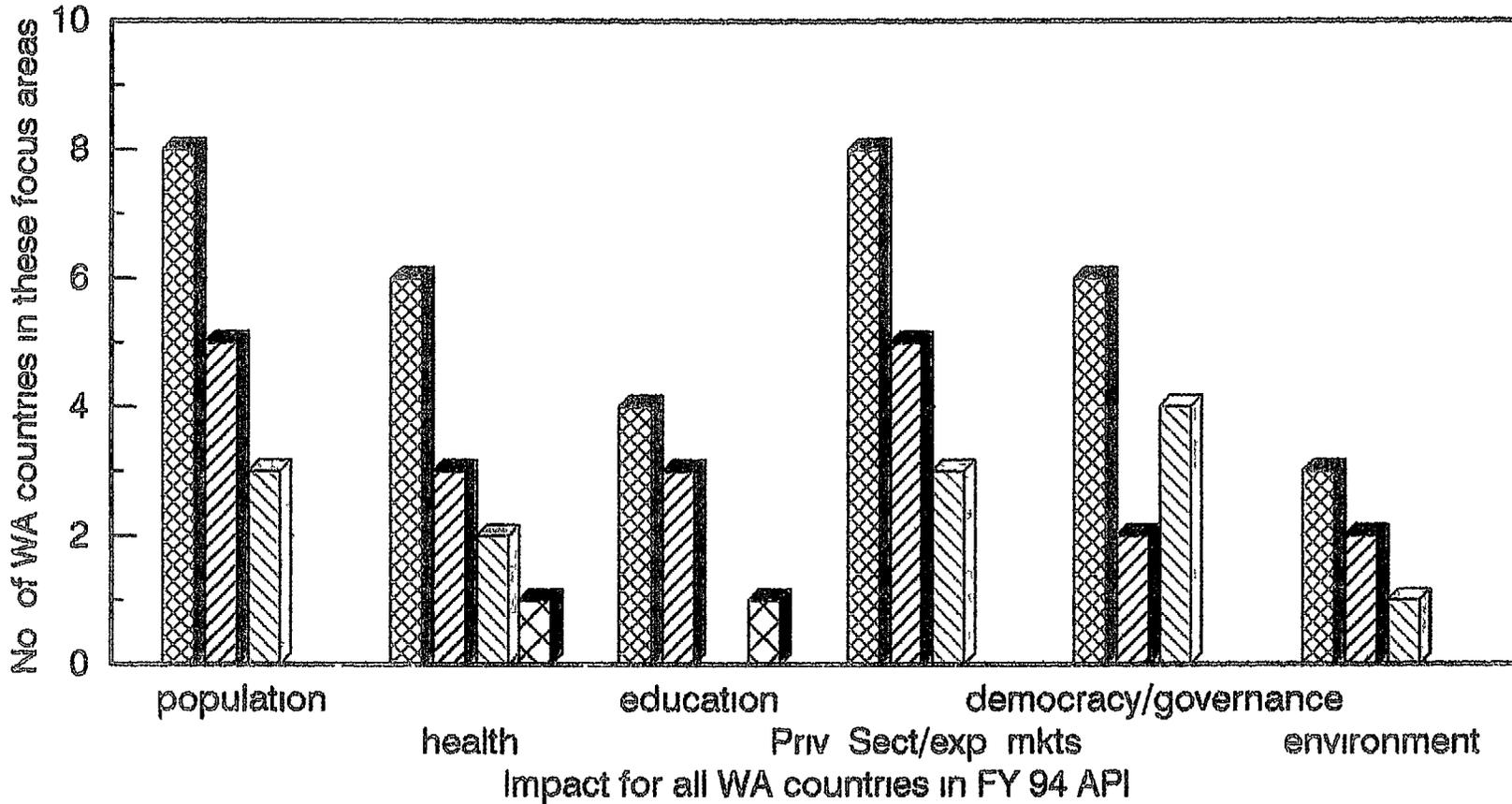


NOTES

- The data in this chart was obtained from Table 10 of AFR/DP's FY 96 ABS
- Economic growth consists of health, education and the private sector
- There are no SO's in D/G, as a result these ratings are subjective based on TO's and x-cutting issues as discussed in the API documents

IMPACT IN WA VIA USAID FOCUS AREAS

FY 94



countries graded
 high
 medium
 low

NOTE Economic growth consists of health, education and the private sector

* There are no SO's in D/G, as a result these ratings are subjective, and are based on TO's and x-cutting issues as discussed in the API document