

R4 2001

**RESULTS REVIEW
AND
RESOURCE REQUEST
(R4)**

**USAID/SOUTH AFRICA
MARCH 1999**

The attached results information is from the FY98 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for South Africa and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/SA.

The R4 is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Susan Fine and Nokuzola Mamabolo in the Program and Project Development Office.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent St. Suite 200
Arlington, VA. 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext .106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: DOCORDER@DEC.CDIE.ORG
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Please Note:

The attached FY 2001 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
ACRONYMS	ii
PART 1: OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE	1
A. Overview and Key Achievements	1
B. U.S. National Interests and the Mission Program Plan	3
PART II: RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	5
SO1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION	5
SO2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING	12
SO3: MORE EQUITABLE UNIFIED AND SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM DELIVERING INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO ALL SOUTH AFRICANS	20
SO4: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES	28
SO5: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION	34
SO6: INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION	42
PART III: RESOURCE REQUEST	49
PART IV: WORKFORCE AND OE TABLES	54
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Linkages Between USAID Strategic Objectives and the Mission Performance Plan (MPP)	4
Table 2: Pipeline Projections, FY98-FY01 (\$000)	51
LIST OF ANNEXES	
Annex 1: Environmental Impact	60
Annex 2: Updated Results Framework	61
Annex 3: Global Climate Change	66
Annex 4: Housing Guarantee	76

ACRONYMS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIPA	African Institute for Economic Analysis and Economic Integration
BICSN	Black Integrated Commercial Support Network
BLUE	Business Linkages for Underutilized Enterprise
COSATU	Council of South African Trade Unions
CSO	Civil Society Organization
D & T	Deloitte & Touche
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	Department of Constitutional Development
DDSP	District Development Support Program
DEAT	Department of Environment Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Democracy and Governance
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Housing or Department of Health
DOL	Department of Labor
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EASY	Equity Access Systems
ECDOH	Eastern Cape Department of Health
EQUITY	EQUITY in Integrated Primary Health Care Project
FET	Further Education and Training
FSC	Financial Services and Co-operatives
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Macro-Economic Strategy
GEAR-PP	Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project
GTZ	German Technical Co-operation
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Institution
HDU	Historically Disadvantaged Universities
HG	Housing Guaranty Loans
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IMALI	Increasing Micro-enterprise Access to Liquidity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate Result
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal
KZN-PPT	Kwa-Zulu Natal Trust
LGTP	Local Government Transformation Program
LGWP	Local Government White Paper
LPG	Loan Portfolio Guaranty
MESP	Mandela Economics Scholars Program
MIIU	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit
MOJ	Ministry of Justice

MSP	Municipal Service Partnerships
NDOE	National Department of Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIEP	National Institute for Economic Policy
NURCHA	National Urban Construction and Housing Agency
PHC	Primary Health Care
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RP	Result Package
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SAEDF	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SEGA	Support for Economic Growth and Analysis
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small Medium and Micro-Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
TB	Tuberculosis
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TIPS	Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNCF	United Negro College Fund
UNDP	United Nations Democratic Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
US AFL-CIO	U.S.: American Federation of Labor -- Congress of Industrial Organizations
UWC	University of Western Cape
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

COVER MEMO: SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR USAID/W ACTION AND A DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES MADE WITHIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

DATE: March 26, 1999

TO: AA/AFR, Vivian Lowery-Derryck

FROM: William Stacy Rhodes, Mission Director /s/

SUBJECT: 2001 Results Review/Resource Request

I am pleased to submit herewith USAID/South Africa's Results Review and Resource Request (R4) 2001. The Results section covers FY98, the second fully operational year of our current strategy and I believe that the progress the Mission and its partners have made is notable.

Operationally, the Mission has wholeheartedly embraced the changes AID/W has made in the R4 process and was pleased to have been able to contribute to the reform process. Specifically, with regard to performance measurement we have reviewed most of our indicators with our partners for management relevance, and believe that our efforts to reduce and simplify indicators will lead to improved management and decision-making for results and improved partner relationships.

USAID continues to play an important role in the overall U.S. Mission to South Africa, contributing very substantially to the Mission Program Plan (MPP). All USG agencies are tightly focused on the historic transformation occurring in South Africa. All six of USAID's strategic objectives are incorporated in the MPP, and the achievements under them represent some of USAID's contributions to the bilateral relationship. In addition to these strategic contributions, USAID supports the work of the Gore-Mbeki Binational Commission (BNC), which symbolizes the high priority placed on our relationship with South Africa. The strong support we have received from the Embassy on extending our program beyond 2005 reflects the importance of USAID's work to this policy relationship.

The developmental context in which the USAID program works in South Africa continues to be highly challenging. While much progress has been made in consolidating democracy, economic growth has been well below targets and the lack of human capacity continues to hamper key advances. Unemployment is unacceptably high and growing, contributing to what has become public issue number one: crime. These overriding constraints to sustainable development are covered at greater length in the attached document. What is encouraging however, is the resilience, creativity and commitment with which our partners are addressing these issues. The changing context requires that USAID's program retain both flexibility and a willingness to take some risks.

In 1998 USAID/South Africa emerged from a sometimes contentious and all too public debate over USAID's support for NGOs with a request from the Government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) to extend its presence beyond 2005 and to jointly reexamine its strategic alignment with the current development priorities of South Africa. Some of these alignment issues, such as the inclusion of agriculture in our portfolio, were noted in last year's R4 and USAID and the

RSA have recently concluded a six-month long Joint Program Assessment. This assessment or “JPA”, has focused principally on the six SOs of USAID. Simultaneously, several issues have emerged from public opinion polls, conferences and studies that have influenced that process. Rising crime, growing unemployment, the enormous housing deficit, and problems in service delivery have all been noted as major development issues. While the Mission’s program is on its way to achieving its stated performance indicators, these emerging issues clearly threaten the sustainability of South Africa’s economic and social transformation. Additional time and resources will be required to address them.

In January of 1999, you made a trip to South Africa specifically to meet with Deputy President Mbeki and secure his agreement to the extension of the USAID program. His agreement was obtained and was implicitly premised upon some realignment of the program to address critical emerging issues, such as those noted above. Subsequent consultations on the Hill indicate that Congressional approval of such an extension appears likely. The Mission is in the final stages of a participatory strategic program assessment (“JPA”)with the RSA and we will be preparing a concept paper for an extended and revised strategy. This R4 is not intended to cover those issues, since we have not yet finalized strategy-level findings with the RSA, and such a strategy revision process must follow the next national election, in June, 1999. You will however find some preliminary thoughts on future directions in the prospective sections of Part II. These include an expansion of the administration of justice program into criminal justice, increased emphasis on workforce development, increased emphasis on HIV/AIDS, expansion of assistance in economic policy capacity, a shift toward employment generation through economic market access (rural and urban) and increased emphasis on meeting the housing deficit.

You will also find that the resource section inevitably reflects increases over previously planned levels. We have made every attempt to confine these increases to stay within initial parameter of \$50 million/year for the planning period.

We look forward to the Bureau’s reflections on the Mission’s achievements as reported in this R4 and to the subsequent discussion of the challenges that lie ahead. Below we outline, per guidance, several issues that require AID/W decisions during the review of the R4.

Issue: Change of SO3 Strategic Objective Statement and Results Framework. Previously, SO3 was expressed as **More Equitable, Unified and Sustainable Systems Delivering Integrated Primary Health Care Services to All South Africans.** To more adequately represent the growing emphasis on HIV/AIDS in addition to integrated primary health care the Mission is proposing the following to their strategic objective: **Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices.** The results framework has also been modified, to add a specific IR for HIV/AIDS. A Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the entire SO is submitted with the R4 for information. Formal AID/W approval of the revised SO and results framework is requested.

Issue: Regional HIV/AIDS Program Support. The Mission is supportive of the regional HIV/AIDS program, that was recently approved. The Mission is also prepared to serve as a site for a regional HIV/AIDS program coordinator. However, a coordinator would have to be funded

from program funds which are additional to any currently programmed for the Mission. Will AID/W be able to fund a regional HIV/AIDS program coordinator?

Issue: Request for Credit Reserve Authority. The Mission has requested \$10 million in additional credit reserve authority over the next two years to support critical programs in housing and municipal infrastructure. To date, HG resources in South Africa, have leveraged a total of \$466 million in private investment from South African banks for over 450,000 households. Approximately \$14 million in credit reserves have resulted in nearly \$175 million in authorized HGs. There remains a persistent backlog not only in housing but also in related municipal infrastructure. With the requested authority, the Mission believes it could build upon our successful track record and make a significant impact on the 3 to 3.5 million unit housing deficit currently facing South Africa.

There are other related effects that also support our program goals:

- The use of private banks to provide such credit leverages that industry into markets where it otherwise would not invest thus affecting equity concerns.
- The use of non-sovereign credit reduces the risk to the USG in terms of Paris Club rescheduling as does the shorter time period of the loans (10 vs. 30 years).
- The construction and related sectors have a high employment impact that is critical to reducing the unacceptably high level of current unemployment in South Africa.
- There is a multiplier effect from housing in terms of improved health and reduction of environmental degradation.

Finally, HG authority is the best mechanism to be used given the magnitude of need. Additional justification for the HG mechanism is attached as a special information Annex 4: Housing Guaranty (ANXHG).

Issue: USAID's Role in the U.S. South Africa Binational Commission. Successful USG/South African relationships developed through the BNC have increased the demand for funding. Activities proposed by the now nine Committees are increasingly beyond the scope of the USAID program for which we receive funding. This creates an unplanned draw on USAID resources and diminishes the Mission's ability to deliver on planned results. In addition, to the degree that the proposed activities fall outside of our approved framework we have difficulty being responsive. The situation is clearly untenable for the long-term. The Mission has proposed three options for consideration by Agency Management: First, the utilization of ESF resources to create a fund for BNC activities which cannot be funded by USAID; second, the continuation of exchange programs only; or, third, the continuation of the status quo. This issue is broader than the R4 process and merits separate discussion during program week.

Points of Information:

SO2 - Refinement of SO Wording. The wording for SO2 has been refined to reflect more precisely the impact of the program. The revised wording is **Increased Access to Quality Education and Training**. The scope and content of the program remain unchanged. The Mission believes that the change is non-substantive and does not require formal approval.

SO5 - Change in the statement and scope of SO5. SO5 is currently under revision to deepen its impact on employment generation. The Mission anticipates that a preliminary results framework will be available for discussion during the Mission's upcoming program week and that subsequently we will submit the required documentation for formal approval.

PART I: OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

A. Overview and Key Achievements

South Africa's principal development challenges are to provide access to quality education, primary health care, the justice system, housing and opportunities for employment to the majority of citizens who were systematically denied access and opportunities under apartheid. The clear and continued commitment of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and of South African civil society to political, economic and social transformation is the key factor in USAID's ability to achieve results in accordance with the Country Strategic Plan. All USAID's Strategic Objectives (SOs) either met or exceeded their performance targets for FY98. As the following highlights demonstrate, USAID has worked with a broad array of South African partners to make targeted, catalytic contributions to addressing the needs of the historically disadvantaged people of South Africa.

- The democracy and governance program contributed substantively to legislation affecting human rights and local government, access to justice and local government and supported the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Rights Commission.
- With USAID assistance, 15 historically disadvantaged universities and "technikons" are revising curricula and developing multiple entry and exit points for students, paving the way for improved quality and greater access to higher education for the majority population.
- In the Eastern Cape, South Africa's third most populated province, the availability and quality of integrated primary health care is improving markedly; the province's user-friendly health information system will be implemented nationally, providing vital information for service delivery management.
- RSA departments have enthusiastically embraced USAID's economic policy capacity building program and are using USAID resources to analyze the impact of current macro-economic and labor policies.
- Over the past year, USAID's private sector activities enabled historically disadvantaged small, medium and microenterprises to obtain \$42 million in loans and equity financing.
- Municipal infrastructure loans to provide water, sewage and solid waste collection and electricity will give 363,000 low income families access to these services for the first time.

An array of external and internal factors influenced program performance. Key external factors are discussed below. Internally, USAID staff made considerable progress strengthening relationships with their South African government counterparts and other partners, a process requiring sensitivity and patience. The breakthrough in negotiations with the RSA on an HIV/AIDS program, implementation agreements reached for the primary education and adult basic education programs and the flood of requests for economic policy capacity building are all the result of better partnerships. USAID staff also devoted considerable time and effort to President Clinton's visit to South Africa in March 1998 and to designing and monitoring activities associated with the US-South Africa Binational Commission (BNC).

Country Factors Affecting Program Performance:

Tough Economic Environment

South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at 0.1% in real terms in 1998. Projections for 1999 and 2000 are marginally better at 1.8% and 3% respectively. Following on the heels of 1.7% growth in 1997 and 3.2% in 1996, the economic slowdown affects everything from the potential for business expansion and employment generation to tax revenue and the consequent public sector resources available for delivering social services. High interest rates, stemming in part from turmoil in global financial markets, are a further deterrent to business growth and investments in housing and infrastructure. Furthermore, the small, medium and microenterprise sector, a source of short-term employment creation, is highly sensitive to general economic conditions. It is generally recognized that increased domestic and foreign investment and technology transfer are key to improved economic growth. USAID is modifying the private sector program and developing cross-sectoral initiatives in economic policy to increase the program's impact on these issues.

Provinces and Municipalities Struggle to Deliver Social Services

While most of the policies guiding transformation of South Africa's social sectors have been put in place, the provincial and local governments that are largely responsible for implementing these policies are struggling to fulfill their mandate. Provincial and local governments are constrained by the need for human resource development and insufficient financing. Many experienced personnel left government during the amalgamation of various apartheid-era administrations. Although provincial budgets place a high priority on social spending, salaries soak up most of the money. In his recent budget speech, the Finance Minister said that "government's ability to increase spending on social services and infrastructure is severely limited by rising personnel costs." For example, salaries constitute 90% of provincial education budgets, leaving little for textbooks, equipment and construction to improve the learning environment. Furthermore, provinces are constrained in their ability to generate and retain their own revenue. In response to these issues, USAID's program is increasingly focused on the provincial and local levels of government.

Stakeholder Dialogue Promotes Consensus on Policy Directions

The high degree of consultation that typically occurs amongst government, business, labor and civil society on important national issues bodes well for democratic consolidation and creates a favorable environment for USAID's cooperation in South Africa. Consultation and public debate contribute to consensus on the policy agenda and are important elements of sound policy-making. Key pieces of legislation such as the Employment Equity bill are widely debated and frequently revised in response to dialogue between stakeholders. A series of "Speak Out on Poverty" hearings convened by the Human Rights and Gender Commissions and the South African NGO Coalition collected the views of thousands of citizens and focused attention on how to address poverty issues. The RSA is attentive to public debate on current macro-economic policy and is committed to examining the policy's distributional implications.

Prospects for Progress Through FY01

Overall program performance over the next few years will be heavily influenced by:

- economic growth and, in particular, the economy's ability to create jobs;
- the ability of all levels of the South African government to deliver social services and control crime;
- the rate at which HIV infection escalates and the rate at which the estimated 3 million HIV positive South Africans become sick with AIDS; and
- the policy changes associated with upcoming national and local elections and the ease of transition from one elected government to the next.

A coordinated and concerted effort on the part of government, civil society, the private sector and donors will be required to have significant impact on these enormous challenges. USAID's private sector and economic capacity building activities will contribute directly and indirectly to job creation. USAID will continue to support improved delivery systems and build human resource capacity to implement responsive education, health, housing and urban infrastructure programs. In response to heightened society-wide concern about crime and HIV/AIDS, USAID will begin strengthening public prosecution and will support the efforts of government and NGOs to reduce HIV transmission and mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS for those already infected. USAID will support the second round of democratic elections through institutional strengthening of the Independent Elections Committee and a peace initiative in the troubled KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The Country Strategic Plan for South Africa assumed that USAID would close out in 2005. Both the US and RSA governments believe that this would be premature given the complex and evolving nature of responsive transformation. Discussions are underway to design an appropriate transition strategy that meets critical South African needs.

B. U.S. National Interests and the Mission Program Plan

A strong and enduring market-oriented democracy in South Africa is among the highest priority U.S. foreign policy objectives on the African continent. As an integral part of the Mission Performance Plan (MPP), USAID's strategic objectives make crucial and substantial contributions to achieving the U.S. government's overall objectives (see Table 1.) Targeted USAID support to the Binational Commission strengthens linkages between the two governments while USAID's program support bolsters key development efforts.

Table 1: Linkage Between USAID Strategic Objectives and the Mission Performance Plan (MPP)

Strategic Objective	Mission Goal (MPP)	U.S. National Interest
SO 1: Democratic institutions strengthened through civil society participation.	Democracy: Strengthen democratic institutions and processes through civil society participation	Democracy
SO 2: Increased access to quality education and training; SO 4: Improved capacity of key government and non-government entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies; SO 5: Increased access to financial markets; SO 6: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and urban services.	Broad-Based Growth: Assist in the development of key socioeconomic policies and the provision of improved social services for the majority. Such growth will increase economic opportunities for the poorest South Africans and reduce massive income inequality.	Economic Prosperity
SO 3: More equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated primary health care to all South Africans	Health: Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases. Assure the sustainable transformation of South Africa's health care system, including improvement of health status among the historically disadvantaged population.	Humanitarian Assistance

PART II: RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

1. Summary and Key Results: USAID's Democracy and Governance (DG) program supports democratic consolidation in the RSA by strengthening the administration of justice and awareness and practice of rights; reducing democracy-threatening conflict; facilitating public participation in policy-making; strengthening public management; and supporting government-civil society partnerships for local development. In FY98, USAID also provided critical support for the 1999 national election. Based on a qualitative assessment of portfolio performance, the actual values of performance measures versus planned targets, and accomplishments of key implementation milestones, **the SO is on track for the reporting period.**

2. Performance & Prospects:

a. Rights and Justice. In FY98, USAID's well-established rights and justice program continued to contribute to the deepening of a human rights culture, national reconciliation, and a more representative justice system. Performance data continue to show significant and measurable increases in the awareness, practice, and protection of human rights. USAID's nationwide rights education program continues to be a key complement to policy and institutional support. In FY98, USAID partners trained approximately 400,000 people in democracy and human rights and reached audiences nationwide with rights awareness messages. At least half of those trained were women. **These and the efforts of RSA government institutions, other donors, and NGOs, have contributed to a 6% increase in rights awareness, from 45% last year to 51% this year.** USAID recently awarded two grants in this area, especially rights practice, which according to performance data, still lags behind awareness.

In FY98, the Equality bill was drafted and the Employment Equity Law (a far-reaching affirmative action law) was passed to strengthen South Africa's constitutional and policy frameworks for human rights. The former, required by the Constitution, will prohibit unfair discrimination and ensure that individual liberties are protected under the law. The latter requires employers to ensure that previously disadvantaged groups are adequately represented at all levels of the workforce. Both bills have received major input from USAID-funded technical assistance teams.

In addition to its support for a rights policy framework, USAID continued support for key justice institutions. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) completed its historic hearings on human rights violations committed during the apartheid era and submitted its final report (funded by USAID) to President Mandela. To promote national reconciliation and healing through a transparent and cathartic process of public hearings, the TRC took more than 14,000 statements on rights abuses and received over 7,000 amnesty applications. With the rights hearings complete, the Commission is now conducting amnesty hearings and recommending to the judiciary cases for investigation and prosecution.

The legal profession continues to become more representative of South Africa's majority population, a major priority of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). During the reporting period, USAID awarded a grant to assist approximately 250 historically disadvantaged legal

professionals to enter mainstream practice. In addition, USAID-funded specialized legal training of 1,175 historically disadvantaged legal professionals contributed directly to a more representative justice system. The training was complemented by USAID support for the Transkei Initiative, a high priority RSA project to modernize 19 courthouses in the former homeland. A more representative legal system with modern infrastructure is a pillar of the MOJ's strategic plan for the sector, helps break down the vestiges of apartheid, and makes justice more accessible and responsive to the historically disadvantaged majority population.

b. Conflict Resolution. Politically motivated deaths in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) continued their steady decline, from a high of over 2,000 in 1994 to 309 in 1998. As in the past, the main cause of this decline continues to be improved relations between national leaders of competing political parties. USAID-funded programs contributed to a more peaceful political climate nationwide by training almost 7,000 people in conflict resolution techniques. Of these, over 5,000 were involved in resolving conflicts in schools, local governments, and communities in KZN and other parts of the RSA.

Although in 1998 politically-related deaths were slightly less than in 1997, observers correctly foresaw an increase in violence in KZN in the run up to the upcoming 1999 general elections. In June and July 1998, over 30 people were killed in politically-related murders. Because of the respect and objectivity it enjoys among competing factions, a longstanding NGO partner was able to respond quickly to the June/July events by organizing a workshop for competing parties to discuss ways to mitigate the violence. This event was the first time leaders from these parties met face to face to talk about ways to address these problems. Subsequently however, in January 1999, the murder of a high ranking political party leader in KZN town of Richmond was followed by eleven murders the following day. These events confirm the need for continued USAID support for peaceful elections in KZN.

There is much uncertainty and concern about political violence as South Africa approaches the 1999 general elections and the 2001 local elections. Press reports suggest that there is growing tension among party leaders and that these leaders have conveyed their concerns to the highest government authorities. This prompted USAID to call together a workshop of key NGO stakeholders during the reporting period, to discuss ways to monitor and mediate violence in KZN. Based on this workshop, USAID recently awarded a grant to a consortium of NGOs to help monitor and mediate election-related violence for the coming 18 months.

c. Elections Support. South Africa's second democratic national election is scheduled for June 2, 1999. In FY98, USAID, through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), provided technical assistance for voter registration and elections management to provincial and local officials of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), and NGO grants for voter education. USAID support to the IEC has contributed to the development of South Africa's first-ever voter roll and registration of 70-80% of eligible voters.

d. Democratic and Effective Local Governance. Completing the transition from apartheid to what the constitution terms "developmental" local government has become one of the highest priorities of the government of South Africa. During the reporting period major strides were taken toward completing the local government policy framework and developing a

national program to strengthen the capacity of local governments to carry out their developmental mandates. USAID has been a lead donor in these efforts, forging a strategic, long-term partnership with all major RSA stakeholders.

In the area of policy reform, with major support from USAID-funded partners such as the National Democratic Institute, the Local Government White Paper (LGWP) was unveiled in March. Based on this policy paper, the Government promulgated the landmark Municipal Structures Law and drafted the Municipal Systems and Local Government Revenue Bills (the latter two with significant USAID assistance from SO1 and SO6). Shortly thereafter, based on recommendations from USAID-funded experts, the Government established the Local Government Transformation Program (LGTP) which is beginning to carry out its mandate of overseeing and coordinating a massive capacity building effort across more than 800 local authorities. USAID is the lead donor in the LGTP. Through the work of existing USAID grantees at the local level, including the International Republican Institute, and through activities planned under a recently signed bilateral agreement, USAID expects to make major contributions to democratic local governance in a limited number of "learning municipalities" over the next four years.

Impact of Reduced Funding. In the event of reduced funding in FY00, USAID would not have sufficient funds for start-up of the major criminal justice activity currently under design with RSA counterparts. This activity is a first order RSA priority and supportive of the BNC. In the event of a cut in FY01, USAID would not be able to fulfill its commitment to assist newly elected local governments as they begin their five-year constitutional mandates under a new and fully transformed post-apartheid policy environment.

3. Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID has begun the strategic shift described in last year's R4 submission, moving from six to three intermediate results (IRs). By the end of FY99, nearly all activities begun under the originally approved strategy will have ended. Given past successes in nurturing the emergence of a rights culture and the growing salience of the crime problem (characterized, amongst other things, by dramatically high levels of violence against women) USAID anticipates continued phasing out of rights activities and focusing of the current justice portfolio on an improved and more gender-sensitive criminal justice system. The newly established National Directorate for Public Prosecutions, with whom USAID has forged an early and very constructive working partnership, will be the focus of the criminal justice activity. The recent program assessment endorsed these new directions. Given recent increases in election-related violence, USAID will focus conflict resolution efforts on fostering peaceful elections, and plans to complete conflict resolution work after municipal elections in early 2001. Lastly, South Africa has made solid gains in civil society and public participation in policy making and many policies are now in place (see performance data table on civil society input.) At the same time, there are growing concerns about the financial sustainability of civil society organizations (CSOs) given declining donor funding. In light of these changes, USAID is conducting a series of analyses and consulting with government and NGO partners to determine whether program emphasis should gradually shift from CSO participation in policy making to CSO sustainability.

4. Other Donor Programs: Rights and justice donors include: the European Union; the Ford Foundation; the Mott Foundation; the Kellogg Foundation; DANIDA; UNICEF; Ireland;

and the Netherlands. The RSA's recently established Local Government Transformation Board coordinates donor, NGO and private sector efforts in this area, which includes programs of: DFID; the GTZ; the UNDP; the World Bank; the European Union; the Netherlands; Mott Foundation; DANIDA; Norwegian AID; Swiss Development Corporation; CIDA; and the Open Society Foundation. Civil society sustainability is supported by the RSA's Transitional National Development Trust, the still-to-be-established National Development Agency, as well as the European Union; the Netherlands; and Australian AID.

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: The Department of Justice and the Department of Constitutional Development are USAID's principal partners in the DG sector, receiving about 60% of DG funding. The DG portfolio is implemented largely through USPVOs and South African NGOs, including: the International Republican Institute; the National Democratic Institute; the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; the Black Lawyers Association; the National Institute for Public Interest Law Reform; the Community Law Center; the Center for Social and Legal Studies; the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes; the Independent Mediation Services of South Africa; the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy; the Institute for Democracy in South Africa; the South African Institute of Race Relations; the South African Foundation for Public Management; the Education with Enterprise Trust; and the Social Change Assistance Trust. Creative Associates International, an U.S. firm, has a grants management and technical assistance contract.

OBJECTIVE: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: Democratic institutions strengthened through civil society participation			
INDICATOR: Percent of the total number of bills enacted by national parliament that had civil society input			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of bills enacted	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: South African Institute for Race Relations (SAIRR). SAIRR is a secondary source for this indicator. SAIRR derives values from a review of Explanatory Memoranda accompanying most bills tabled in Parliament. Memoranda state which bills enacted by parliament had civil society input and which CSOs participated.	1996(B)		13%
	1997	17%	20%
	1998	21%	52%
	1999	54%	
	2000	55%	
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Number of bills enacted that included civil society input, divided by the total number of bills enacted, times 100. "Civil society" is interpreted broadly to include NGOs, professional associations and other groups.	2001	57%	
	2002	59%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	61%	
	2005	62%	
<p>COMMENTS: FY98 value calculated by calendar year. The actual value greatly exceeds the target because more non-technical bills were deliberated (hence more chance for CSOs to input) and more detailed explanatory memoranda were prepared. High 1998 value led to a re-estimation of planned values.</p> <p>(1) 1996 value = $14/108 \times 100 = 13\%$ 1997 value = $20/99 \times 100 = 20\%$ 1998 value = $71/136 \times 100 = 52\%$</p> <p>(2) 1996 value is a conservative estimate as information available to USAID may not include all bills passed with civil society inputs in 1996.</p> <p>The primary source for this indicator often does not include fully comprehensive lists of civil society organizations, the degree to which inputs were reflected in legislation, not the degree to which inputs were substantive. They do however, describe the percent of bills passed that had at least some civil society input. This is important insofar as it is one of many measures that demonstrate where USAID's program seeks to have impact, e.g., on a social contract characterized by effective responses of democratic institutions to democratically negotiated citizen concerns.</p> <p>Planned figures are extremely tenuous and will depend on a variety of factors outside the Mission's management control, including the capacity of CSOs to sustain participation in the political process, continued government willingness to actively solicit civil society inputs to the policy making process, and the effect of the upcoming elections on the parliamentary agenda. Despite measurement difficulties, experts concur that increases in civil society inputs to legislation, bode well for democratic consolidation.</p>			

OBJECTIVE: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: Democratic institutions strengthened through civil society participation			
INDICATOR: Number of politically motivated deaths in KwaZulu-Natal.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Human deaths	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Human Rights Committee of South Africa	1994 (B)		2087
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Same as INDICATOR. Years are fiscal years.	1996	835	525
<p>COMMENTS: USAID-funded conflict resolution activities contribute to but do not directly cause the downward trends in politically related deaths in KwaZulu-Natal. Improved relations between political parties are a much more important causal factor for this indicator.</p> <p>Planned values for all years except 1999 show a 30% annual drop from actual or planned previous year levels. This drop is based on past trends, the only basis upon which we can make these extremely tenuous and difficult predictions. 1999 planned figures show an increase because national elections are planned for that year. Planned values from 1999 on have been re-estimated and scaled down based on FY 98 actual values.</p> <p>Actual values in FY 98 were elevated due to increased levels of violence in Richmond area of KZN. This increase and uncertainties about violence in the run up to the 1999 and 2000 general and local elections are promoting USAID to continue its conflict resolution work through the elections, while focusing a lower amount of resources solely on elections-related violence.</p> <p>These figures are based on reports received by the Human Rights Committee. These do not purport to be the exact number of deaths, which in all likelihood is higher as some deaths and incidents are not reported or could not be confirmed.</p>	1997	367	318
	1998	226	309
	1999	450	
	2000	250	
	2001	200	

OBJECTIVE: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 1.2 Rights Education and Protection: Strengthened societal knowledge protection, and practice of rights			
INDICATOR: Percent of total population aware of rights			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR) Human Rights Survey of 1997	1996 (B)		20-30%
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: This indicator is measured by a series of survey questions that asked a nationally representative sample of respondents if they were aware of: the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Human Rights Commission, the Public Protector, the Commission on Gender Equality and the Constitutional Court.	1997	20-30%	45.5%
COMMENTS: (1) The baseline and 1997 planned figures are what experts predicted the value for this indicator would be prior to conducting the rights awareness survey. The 1997 actual figure of 45.5% is significantly greater than the 20-30% predicted value. This is encouraging for it suggests that training, mass awareness campaigns, and other interventions are having a far greater impact than expected. (2) Increases in planned figures are attributable to a variety of factors including: (a) the continued work of the judiciary to promote awareness of human rights; (b) human rights education by NGOs; (c) the work of the Human Rights Commission; (d) constitutional reforms of the government; (e) heightened awareness of the relationship between human rights and crime; and (f) media surrounding the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1998). (a) through (c) and (f) are supported by USAID. (3) This survey is the first of its kind to measure South Africans' awareness of human rights. For the first time in South Africa, the study provides critical baseline information in the area of human rights awareness, practice and education. (4) Despite high levels of awareness, the survey shows a much lower percentage of South Africans that claim to have made use of, relied on or appealed to the Bill of Rights and/or rights institutions (3.4% actual versus 4% target). USAID expects that two additional grants recently awarded in this area will help to increase rights practice.	1998	48%	51%
	1999	56%	
	2000	70%	
	2001	75%	
	2002	75%	
	2003	75%	
	2004	75%	
2005	75%		

SO2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. Summary and Key Results: USAID's Education Program supports the efforts of South African educators to transform the education system so that it provides learners of all ages greater access to quality education. USAID programs for achieving these improvements target primary, further (technical and community colleges), higher, and adult education.

Whereas 1997 could be characterized as the year of policy formulation and enactment in South African education, 1998 saw the start of implementation. This brought to South African schools the challenge of restructuring the entire education system while simultaneously reforming curriculum, teaching and assessment practices, school administration, school governance, and education finance. No school system in the world has undertaken such fundamental changes in so short a time. Working with the national and provincial departments on the full range of these reforms, **USAID's program is on track in meeting its performance targets.** Much of the success can be attributed to strengthened partnerships USAID built with the National and Provincial Departments of Education (DOEs) through several intensive design efforts and regular consultation.

Programs in the areas of basic education, higher education and adult basic education showed especially good results. Less progress was made in further education due to continuing debate within government on the final policy guidelines and on priorities in the subsector. However, technical assistance provided by USAID made a significant contribution to moving this debate forward and agreement on an implementation plan is expected in the first quarter of 1999.

Achievements in 1998 included the implementation of a school-based strategy in four provinces and the start-up of training programs for teachers, school principals, and governing bodies; the kick-off of Sesame Street South Africa; the publishing of new National Funding Norms and Standards that redress past inequity by allocating educational resources to the schools with the greatest needs; the establishment of a youth information service that receives over 30,000 calls per month; and the successful development of adult curricula in small and micro-enterprise development and agriculture.

2. Performance and Prospects:

a. Improving the quality of Primary Education. One of the most significant developments in 1998 was the promulgation of a new School Funding Norms and Standards policy. These national standards require a reallocation of 60% of non-personnel expenditure to the 40% poorest schools. USAID technical assistance to the national Department of Education contributed analytic capacity to develop these methods for more equitable funding allocation. On-going technical assistance is now strengthening the capacity of provincial Departments of Education to collect and manage the sophisticated information and modeling needed to implement new financing arrangements in 2000. This policy establishes a critical foundation for equitable distribution that, while not immediately redressing decades of neglect, will improve overall equity in public schools.

USAID's new District Development Support Program (DDSP) began a five year effort to strengthen the skills of teachers to apply outcomes based education in the four focus provinces, - KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, and the Northern Province. The primary objective

of the DDSP is to improve the quality of learning and teaching in schools. Through the DDSP, concentrated support in areas such as the new curriculum, assessment, school-based administration, and financial management, is being extended to teachers, principals, district and provincial education officials, and school governing bodies in selected school districts within the four focus provinces. The primary implementation mechanism for this program is a contract, awarded early in 1998, to the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). A recent request from the DOE to consider implementing DDSP Programs in other provinces suggests the DOE sees this program as making a useful contribution to its efforts to improve educational quality.

Curriculum 2005 was introduced in grade one in 1998, as planned, and is being implemented in grade 2 in 1999. The curriculum is designed according to an outcomes based framework that shifts the focus from final exams to continuous assessment. USAID played a catalytic role in establishing the foundation for the implementation of Curriculum 2005 through its support for teacher orientation programs. Applying this new curriculum in underresourced classrooms is a major challenge for teachers. During 1999, grants to local NGOs will be competed and awarded to exponentially increase the levels of training and technical assistance available to provincial DOEs and schools to achieve the desired impact on the quality of education in the targeted districts. The increasing pace of program activities as implementation gets up to speed will draw down the pipeline.

b. Increased opportunity for blacks in further education and training. The FET system constitutes a large, diverse and important part of the education and training system, which, for the first time will create opportunities for persons who, did not complete high school to obtain education training relevant to the needs of the economy. **The enactment of the Further Education and Training (FET) Act** was an important milestone, demonstrating government's commitment to creating new, more relevant educational opportunities for youth and young adults. However, the further education sector is by far the most complex and difficult area. South African educators continue to debate priorities for the subsector and struggle with the institutional and educational implications of implementing the act. USAID technical assistance has helped to facilitate this debate and to develop a: strategic framework and three-year implementation plan, that the DOE has used to create consensus and build momentum. Key components of the plan include setting up new governance structures for technical, agricultural, nursing and teaching colleges, developing national guidelines for curriculum and quality assurance, institutional reorganization (rationalizing obsolete colleges and establishing community colleges), and building technical and management capacity within the subsector. During the first quarter of 1999 USAID expects to reach agreement with the DOE on a set of targeted activities to address these priorities.

c. Improving the quality of higher education. In FY98, USAID financed an array of initiatives to improve the quality of higher education at 15 historically disadvantaged universities and technikons (HDIs). The pace and number of activities to revise curricula, improve management, extend new student services, and strengthen research capacity has reached a fever pitch. Important achievements during the year included:

- development of new engineering curricula and textbooks by a consortia of five South African technikons and three U.S. universities under a linkage grant. The new textbooks are learner-oriented and contain practical applications to better prepare graduates for the workplace.

- USAID-funded student academic support programs which strengthen students in key academic areas at 6 HDIs helped over 2,000 disadvantaged students to complete their programs with greater success and to enroll in science programs that were previously inaccessible to them because of their weak backgrounds in science and math.

A \$22 million performance-based contract was awarded to The College Fund (UNCF) in May 1998. This contract is structured to achieve seven major results, one of which focuses on redesigning the structure and content of the curriculum at all 15 HDIs to make courses outcomes-based and to allow students multiple entry and exit points into degree programs. This change is critical to improving access and quality in higher education. Drawing upon UNCF, all 15 institutions started revising curricula and put in place campus structures to facilitate curricula revision. Several of the HDIs are now further ahead in the process of revising their curricula than many of the historically white institutions.

In FY99, the primary focus for USAID and its contractor, UNCF, will be to provide the technical support and assistance needed to ensure that at least 8 HDIs will have developed draft curriculum revisions in two faculties and four HDIs will have assessed all first-year students and provided an appropriate compensatory program for at least 25% of those requiring help in Math, English, and Science.

d. Adult Basic Education Training (ABET) Programs established and improved. In order to provide illiterate and undereducated adults with functional literacy in areas critical to their lives, USAID supported the successful development of draft curricula in the areas of small, medium and microenterprise (SMME) development and agriculture, and in the eight core learning areas such as math and language. USAID also funded the development of instructional materials and training guides for practitioners in these subjects through a contract with the Academy for Educational Development. This puts USAID well on the road to accomplishing its FY99 target of implementing learning programs in agriculture and SMME, two elements of the ABET multi-year plan (See table 2.5 for an explanation of the multi-year plan). Technical support from G/HCD was a major factor in enabling USAID and the national DOE to develop a sharply focussed ABET program. During 1999, USAID will award at least one grant to a South African NGO to provide SME and agriculture technical assistance and training to deliver provincial adult education programs in the Northern Province and the Eastern Cape.

Impact of Reduced funding. The SO could absorb cuts in Basic Education earmarked funds this year. We estimate the basic education program has one year of forward funding. Any significant cuts in future years would impact the ability of the SO to honor commitments to our RSA partners. The SO has no flexibility with the human capacity development funds it uses to fund adult, further and higher education, and scholarships. Nearly all of these funds are mortgages, leaving nothing to respond to new requests. In higher education, the TELP Project has a relatively fast burn rate and a performance-based contract that the Federal Acquisition Requirements (FAR) requires to be forward funded. The Vice Chancellors of the 15 institutions involved in TELP made a request to the AFR/AA in December 1998 for additional funding beyond the \$50 million LOP. Any cuts to TELP would generate sharp repercussions and damage USAID's counterpart relationships.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Creating jobs for millions of unemployed youth and making education and training more relevant to the demands of the economy are perhaps the most urgent human resource development issues facing South Africa. The Joint Program Assessment (JPA) education sector group identified workforce development as a priority for future support. USAID has initiated discussions with the Department of Labor (DOL) around identifying and overcoming key human resource constraints to job creation, employment equity, and improved capacity in the public service. The first collaborative activity, a pilot study undertaken in partnership with the DOL and USAID's Global Bureau to identify training needs in the tourism sector, produced a new research methodology that the DOL has suggested newly established sectoral education training authorities use to build links between training providers and business. During 1999, USAID expects to continue its dialogue on how workforce development can help South Africa to become more competitive and create jobs.

4. Other Donor Programs: South Africa's education system receives support from a wide range of donors. In basic education, the primary donors are the Dutch, the Danes, the British, and the Canadians. The Australians are active in the further education sector. The European Union supports most education sub-sectors, particularly higher education, ABET, and workforce development. USAID maintains contact and periodically meets with other donors to ensure proper coordination.

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: USAID's principal partners are the national and provincial Departments of Education. The SO2 portfolio is implemented largely through U.S. PVOs and South African NGOs, including Research Triangle International, UNCF/The College Fund, ABT Associates, Academy for Educational Development, Institute for International Education, International Foundation for Education and Self Help, the African American Institute, Children's Television Workshop, National Institute for Community Education, and many other South African NGOs.

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 2.1 Improved quality of Primary Education			
INDICATOR: Curriculum 2005 implemented through grade 9.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Grades in which C2005 has been implemented.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: The National Department of Education.	1998	Grade 1	Grade 1 implemented.
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Curriculum 2005 is an outcomes based curriculum that is learner centered and shifts the focus from final exams to continuous assessment.	1999	Grade 2	
COMMENTS: The National Department of Education launched Curriculum 2005 in 1997. It had initially planned to implement it in Grades 1 and 7 in 1998. However, because of the enormous amount of work and training of teachers that had to be done for implementation to take place, the NDOE made the decision to only implement the new curriculum nationwide in Grade 1 in 1998 and Grade 2 in 1999. The NDOE is also piloting Grades 3 and 7 in 1999. Last year's indicator was expressed as a percentage of schools implementing Curriculum 2005. We found this was not a particularly useful way to reflect implementation progress since the curriculum will now only be implemented in specific grades during specific years. Therefore, we have revised the indicator to capture progress in implementing the curriculum in all nine years of the basic education cycle. While all schools are required to implement the new curriculum in the years specified, schools are able to do this with varying degrees of effectiveness. USAID is providing support to four provinces in the implementation of Curriculum 2005. We will be developing other indicators at the school level to monitor the qualitative improvements that need to occur for Curriculum 2005 to be effectively and more fully implemented. Under the RTI contract, the SO is currently undertaking a baseline study that will identify additional areas of support needed by teachers in order to effectively implement the curriculum and provide a starting point for monitoring improvements in the implementation of Curriculum 2005 in select districts.	2000	Grades 3 and 7	
	2001	Grades 4 and 8	
	2002	Grades 5 and 9	
	2003	Grades 6	

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
APPROVED : 05/22/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME 2.5: Adult Basic Education and training established and improved.			
INDICATOR: Number of elements of the ABET Multi-year Plan designed and implemented by the National Department of Education: ABET Directorate.			
UNIT OF MEASURE Expressed as the number of elements of the ABET Multi –year Plan fully implemented in two focus provinces.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: AET (ABEL field offices), National Department of Education and Macro International.	1996(B)		0
	1997		0
	1998	0	5 drafts
	1999	2	
	2000	3	
COMMENTS: The ABET Directorate of the National Department of Education supported by USAID developed a Multi-year Plan for a national system for the provision of adult basic education and training. The purpose of the plan is to bring about quality and quantity improvements in the delivery of adult learning. The National Department of Education with continued support from USAID, will support, design and pilot five elements of the Multi-year Plan in two targeted provinces. Based on the lessons learned from the USAID supported pilot, DOE will provide resources for the implementation of the Multi-Year Plan in other provinces accounting for the higher number of “planned” provinces implementing the Multi-Year Plan. The pilot will commence in 1999 and completion by the 2001/2002. In FY98, drafts of the five elements, which include; unit standards, learning material, practitioner development and monitoring and advocacy concerning the two elective sub-fields was completed. As well as research to support the investment in the two elective sub-fields of Agriculture and SMME. Work currently in progress will ensure we meet our planned targets for FY99. These targets include refining the national drafts as well as developing and refining drafts of the elements at the provincial level.			

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training.			
APPROVED : 05/22/97 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION : USAID/South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 2.2.1 Increased opportunities for Black in Further Education and Training.			
INDICATOR : Further Education and Training Policy enacted.			
UNIT OF MEASURE : Not applicable	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National Department of Education, National Institute of Community Education trust (a USAID grantee working with provincial education departments and non-formal institutions on Further Education and training – FET – issues) and Abt Associates – USAID Education institutional contractor.	1996 Baseline		0
	1998	Further Education and Training Act enacted	November 2, 1998 – Further Education and Training Act enacted
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: A national policy on FET to guide the development of further education and training programs and the transformation and/or establishment of FET Further education and training includes Grades 10 and 12 in formal schooling. This is education beyond the compulsory stage, as is education and training that occurs in institutions such as youth colleges, technical colleges and Adult basic Education and Training Learning Centers that offer programs for Grades 10, 11, and 12.			
COMMENTS: The new further education and training policy and Act envisions that this sub-sector is strategically placed to provide education and training at multi sites of delivery, in the workplace and in multi-campus institutions that will transform and FET provision into new forms and modes of delivery.			

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: Sub IR: 2.3.1 Revised curricula at Historically Disadvantaged Universities and Technikon			
INDICATOR: Number of HDIs with revised curricula in two faculties.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Expressed as the number of HDIs with revised curricula in a science faculty and another faculty.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: United Negro College Fund (contractor) which will gather the data from the HDIs.	1998B	0 HDIs	
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: The higher education policy requires all higher education institutions to develop curricula that are consistent with the requirements of the National Qualifications Framework. Thus, the "revised curricula" referred to in indicator statement and unit of measure must be consistent with this framework. The indicators are intended capture the three stage process through which the HDIs will draft, test, and implement the revised curricula.	1999	8 HDIs with draft revised curricula.	
COMMENTS: The result corresponds directly to the result contained in the UNCF performance based contract. This sub-IR was not submitted in last year's R4 because the UNCF contract had not yet been awarded. As a result targets had not been established at the time the R4 was submitted. Most of the 15 HDIs have made considerable progress in developing/revising curricula. Two faculties at each HDI have been identified to receive support for the revision of their curriculum. At least two of the HDIs have developed draft curricula and we expect that at least 6 more will have draft curricula in place by the end of 1999. The biggest hurdle has been helping faculty to understand the new requirements and the fact that the requirements apply to higher education institutions as well as primary and secondary schools.	2000	15 HDIs with draft revised curricula.	
	2001	15 HDIs testing revised curricula.	
	2002	8 HDIs implementing revised curricula.	
	2003	15 HDIs implementing revised curricula.	

SO3: MORE EQUITABLE, UNIFIED AND SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM DELIVERING INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO ALL SOUTH AFRICANS

1. Summary and Key Results: USAID's Health program supports the RSA in their quest to transform the South African health care system, to provide equitable access to integrated Primary Health Care programs and to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The pace of activities of this SO have picked up considerably, as outputs from the EQUITY activity are increasingly institutionalized within the Eastern Cape Department of Health (ECDOH) and tools and methodologies are scaled up to the national level. In the ECDOH, system development support has been provided in the following areas: development of a Primary Health Care package for health facilities; introduction of a Clinic Supervisory Checklist to improve the provision of services; improvements in drug supply management; and institutionalization of a systematic monthly reporting procedure. Based on actual performance versus planned targets and the accomplishment of milestones, **the SO is on-track in meeting its performance expectations for the reporting period.** A major breakthrough in the HIV/AIDS Component was achieved with the submission of a proposal from DOH and a letter from Minister Zuma requesting assistance. Various activities utilizing USAID/W "core" funded activities in the areas of HIV/AIDS, micronutrients, reproductive health, and PVO/Child Survival programs have also been successful.

2. Performance and Prospects: The two most serious constraints facing the South African health sector are the inequitable distribution of resources resulting from apartheid era policies and the continuing HIV/AIDS epidemic. This SO directly addresses these two constraints, and is consistent with the RSA priorities and strategies. The EQUITY Project started in September 1995, though full implementation has been in effect for two years. The indicators of progress which have been utilized by the EQUITY project now have a second set of performance data, and in many cases, show important progress (see-attached tables for more specific definitions).

- The percent of clinics which have available a range of resources has increased from 16.7% in 1997 to 31% in 1998.
- The percent of clinics with supervisory visits increased from 6% in 1997 to 20% in 1998.
- The percent of clinics where at least one staff member has been trained in management skills has increased from 46% in 1997 to 63% in 1998.

Other major accomplishments include:

- The health information system, a simple paper form utilized to track services at the facility level, has been tested at the provincial level, and accepted for scaling up to the national level.
- The Harmony mines program reduced sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among mineworkers by 40% over a nine-month period, and is now being replicated in at least one other mining community.
- The percent of health clinics in the Eastern Cape with easy access to condoms (i.e., without consultation) increased from 27% in 1997 to 78% in 1998. "Lovers Plus" condom outlets increased from 18 in 1997 to 138 in 1998 in the Eastern Cape.

During this period, the EQUITY activity has made substantial progress in strengthening capacity of ECDOH staff to manage and implement primary health care programs. For example 43% of the Eastern Cape clinics in 1998 (compared to 13% in 1997) now have detailed information of their catchment area and target population; and the number of referred patients for whom a back referral report was received increased from 14% in 1997 to 20% in 1998.

During this past year, significant progress has been made towards rolling out, or scaling up of activities. In order to facilitate the process of roll out, USAID funded a second person to be placed in the national DOH with specific responsibilities for roll out. In addition to the health information systems and drug logistics systems, a local authority subsidy allocation model, a private/public partnership, and primary health care clinical training program have been made available nationally. Finally, the USAID-funded health finance advisor, also placed at the national DOH, has been heavily involved in policy dialogue, focusing on issues of national and provincial budgets and finance matters, cost recovery, revenue generation, and revenue retention.

In spite of the fact that the HIV/AIDS component is just starting, there have been a number of important accomplishments. By taking advantage of the excellent technical resources of USAID/W Cooperating Agencies, USAID has been able to advance quickly on specific activities. In conjunction with the FHI/IMPACT and Population Council/Horizons, a major outcome has been achieved in the Harmony mining community in the Free State Province. Over the course of the last nine months, by incorporating the community in prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of STDs, the project has achieved a reduction in STDs among miners by over 40%.

Though USAID is confident that significant progress in this SO will continue through FY2001, such progress should be viewed in light of the two contextual matters:

- In the process of the RSA's decentralization move, budget matters have been delegated to the Provinces. While the national DOH establishes policies and guidelines, each Province must establish budgets and negotiate the budgets with the Provincial Department of Finance. In the case of the Eastern Cape, the ECDOH budget has been cut substantially by the Provincial Department of Finance. At the same time, the national DOH establishes policies, such as minimum staffing requirements, priority health interventions, etc. Thus, while the national DOH imposes increasing requirements on the provincial DOH, the provincial Department of Finance continues to cut their budget. The resulting "squeeze" is hampering the ability of the ECDOH to carry out even the most basic services, not to mention the reforms that are needed to improve equity.
- The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues unabated, and even under the most optimistic scenarios, the prevalence rates will continue to rise for several more years before it peaks. Moreover, if special population groups, such as AIDS orphans are considered, the peak will be reached several years after the epidemic peaks. This implies that program managers and policy makers need to be persistent and patient in all program matters. At the same time, there is an urgent need for better measurement and useful program indicators that will show that at least the direction of the program is correct and effective.

From a program perspective, by the year 2001, USAID expects this SO to be carrying out significant activities in scaling up the EQUITY Program, and increases in the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned. The HIV/AIDS project will be in full implementation, including all aspects of the public sector and civil society programs. Within this context, important activities will also be carried out in tuberculosis management, STDs, and reproductive health. This SO will increasingly link with other SOs, such as education (life-skills, youth), democracy (empowerment, trade unions), and Private Sector development. The SO will also link closely with the recently identified Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS program.

In considering the future of this SO beyond FY2001, USAID's expectation is that the primary focus and funding priority will be increasingly on HIV/AIDS. Except for limited technical assistance and no cost extensions, activities related to EQUITY will continue to their logical end. Activities related to HIV/AIDS will continue. While the proposed RP for HIV/AIDS has been approved for five years, the involvement in HIV/AIDS should be seen as continuing for the full period of USAID presence in South Africa.

Impact of Reduced Funding. Success of this SO is predicated on a reasonable level of funding to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As it is, the funding levels are absolute minimum levels needed for success. For example the resources committed to reduction of STDs is a mere \$200,000 per year. In fact, significantly increased levels of funding are not being requested at this time only because of the extant pipeline – continued progress in pipeline management will likely result in request for additional funding. Such additional funding has already been implied – indeed virtually explicitly guaranteed – by statements of Vice President Gore at the BNC and by White House and Congressional officials during their visits to South Africa. Reduced funding will have a very negative impact on USG credibility with South Africa and will result in serious questioning of the USG's commitment to a lasting bilateral relationship. Even more serious, reduced levels of funding will significantly hamper efforts to curb the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Technical models estimate that even under the best of circumstances, and with a concerted effort, the epidemic will continue to increase from the current 14% population wide prevalence to 18%, before beginning its descent. With reduced funding, we can expect the epidemic to peak at a prevalence of 25% or more – such levels of prevalence will erase all accomplishments of the RSA to date and will result in significant destabilization of the Southern African region.

3. Possible Adjustments to Plans: With a close and highly effective partnership with USAID/W team members, the SO has prepared a revised SO Framework, which is annexed to this report. The revised framework reflects the priorities of the RSA, the strategic approach and comparative advantage of USAID. A new Results Package for HIV/AIDS was approved by USAID/SA in January 1999. The RP has been shared and reviewed by the Washington based SO team members. A summary description of the RP is also attached to this report.

4. Other Donor Programs: The RSA is the largest funder of health sector programs, accounting for over 90% of all funds in the sector. In many examples, such as tuberculosis management, reproductive health programs, HIV/AIDS NGO funding, USAID will work towards the establishment of a common work plan and strategy with other key donors, including the Belgian Government, the EU, and DFID. Major donors in the area of Health are DFID, the UN Group and the European Union. The Department of Health's Donor Co-ordination

Directorate is responsible for donors in the health arena. The United States is the third largest donor, after the European Union and the United Kingdom. The World Bank does not currently have a loan program in health.

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: The Mission's Health Primary partner is the RSA Health Ministry. Implementation is largely through a U.S. contractor, Management Sciences for Health.

OBJECTIVE: More equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated PHC services to all South Africans.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 3.1 Increased access to integrated package of PHC services.			
INDICATOR: Facility capacity for PHC.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of clinics which provide 12 out of 14 attributes.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey; Eastern Cape Province.	1997 (B)		16.7 %
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Assess the availability of resources required at clinics to deliver a comprehensive integrated standard PHC package: human resources, equipment and supplies, community participation, communications, capacity and essential information system.	1998	30 %	31 %
COMMENTS: Sample size is 10% of clinics in each of the 5 regions. The 14 attributes are as follows: 1. Community health committee that has met at least once in the last 3 months. 2. Syndromic management of STDs as evidenced by at least one or more cases treated by syndromic management in month preceding assessment. 3. Ciprofloxacin and benzathine penicillin available on day of survey. 4. All TB drugs available on date of survey (INH, ETH, RIF, PYR). 5. Injectable contraceptives available on date of survey. 6. ORS available on day of survey. 7. Refrigerator used for vaccine storage working properly. 8. Measles vaccine available on day of survey. 9. Condoms freely available without consultation. 10. Sphygmomanometer and stethoscope – working. 11. Adult scale – working. 12. Infant scale working. 13. Map of catchment area posted in HCP. 14. Functioning radio or functioning telephone for referral purposes.	1999	40 %	
	2000	50 %	
	2001	60 %	
	2002	70 %	
	2003	80 %	

OBJECTIVE: More equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated PHC services to all South Africans.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 3.2 Increased effectiveness of health care referral system.			
INDICATOR: Back referral to clinics.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of referrals with back referral information.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Clinic Baseline Survey; Annual Facility Survey; Eastern cape Province.	1997 (B)		14 %
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Number of cases referred from clinic to a higher level for whom written return information is received by the clinic making the initial referral.	1998	24 %	19 %
COMMENTS: The target level assumes a 10 percent increase over the previous year.	1999	34 %	
	2000	44 %	
	2001	54 %	
	2002	64 %	
	2003	74 %	

OBJECTIVE: More equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated PHC services to all South Africa.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa	
RESULT NAME: 3.3 Improved management of PHC Delivery System.			
INDICATOR: Clinic Supervision rate.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of clinics with supervision visit each month accompanied by written objective report of visiting supervisor.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Clinic Baseline Survey; Annual Facility Survey; Eastern Cape Province.	1997 (B)		6 %
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: To indicate the effectiveness of clinic support through regular objective supportive supervisory visits.	1998	16 %	20 %
COMMENTS: The target level assumes a 10 percent increase over the previous year.	1999	26 %	
	2000	36 %	
	2001	46 %	
	2002	56 %	
	2003	66 %	

OBJECTIVE: More equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated PHC services to all South Africans.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 3.4 Strengthen and Institutionalize PHC Training			
INDICATOR: Clinical management training.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of clinics.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Clinic Baseline Survey; Annual Facility Survey; Eastern cape Province.	1997 (B)		46 %
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Percent of clinics where at least one staff member has been trained in management skills relating to the needs of the clinic during the past year.	1998	50 %	63 %
COMMENTS: The target level assumes a 10 percent increase over the previous year.	1999	60 %	
	2000	70 %	
	2001	80 %	
	2002	90 %	
	2003	100 %	

SO4: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES.

1. Summary and Key Results: The ultimate objective of this SO is to improve the prospects for sustainable macro-economic growth by liberalizing the economic policy environment in South Africa. Achievement of that objective is outside USAID's manageable interest. USAID can contribute to achievement of that objective by improving economic policy making capacity, especially for historically disadvantaged people who were denied adequate training and excluded from the decision-making process under apartheid. USAID assistance has contributed to an improved policy environment in the areas of devolution of implementation responsibilities to the provinces, improved provincial financial controls and a general consensus on the validity of pursuing liberal, open, market-oriented policy. Groups that rank economic policy have all commented favorably on the policy environment, although they note the need for continued liberalization.

SO4's performance is on track. Three of the four intermediate results are meeting or exceeding performance expectations. The returning Mandela Economic Scholars are being placed in quality economic positions with government. Activities to strengthen government departments are at a level USAID did not expect to achieve until 2001 and the economic think tanks have begun influencing government policy more than anticipated, especially in the area of agricultural economic policy and macro-economic debt policy. The fourth IR is behind schedule, but agreement reached this year on what constitutes a Center of Economics Excellence for historically disadvantaged universities at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) will lead to the launch of innovative approaches to delivering high quality economics training.

2. Performance and Prospects:

a. Mandela Economic Scholars. In FY98, four Mandela Scholars, two men and two women, were placed as economists in government departments, as expected. Two are reinforcing USAID support to government through their work with the Department of Finance's Budget Office and the Infrastructure Directorate, another is working with the Department of Trade and Industry on industrial policy and the fourth is working for the Mpumalanga Provincial Government. A contract that binds present and future scholars to working for government has been developed as well as a method to ensure timely placement in appropriate economics positions in government. More than half the scholars selected in 1999 are women.

USAID plans to send 16 scholars per year over the next few years but will improve the pre-departure orientation to include brief internships with prospective government departments and the establishment of a South African mentor program to guide and monitor the Scholar's work in the U.S. USAID also expects to establish local courses to prepare the Scholars for taking the U.S. entrance examinations and to remedy specific academic weaknesses prior to departure.

b. Strengthening Government Departments. USAID anticipated initiating work with nine different government units this past year, but confidence in USAID's program and the strong demand for capacity building assistance resulted in initiating activities with fifteen different units. While the activities have analytical content, they are designed to build the capacity of the relevant units to continue doing analysis on their own. Nearly half of those trained in government departments have been female, and over 80% historically disadvantaged. The following are examples of USAID-supported capacity building activities:

- the Department of Finance is analyzing the impact of current macro-economic policies to assess refinements in goals and programs; developing a policy framework for public-private partnerships; helping devolve decision-making power on financial and implementation matters to provincial governments; and revising tax policy to be more job creation oriented. This latter work is being accomplished with assistance from the U.S. Treasury Department. As a result, budgeting decisions are being devolved to provinces, and a revised but liberal macro-economic framework that emphasizes sustainable job creation is being developed.
- the Department of Labour, with assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, in developing implementation guidelines for the Employment Equity Act (affirmative action) and Occupational Health and Safety Act. USAID is also supporting a study of the impact of recent labor legislation on job creation that will form the basis of revised job creation policy. President Mandela and Deputy President Mbeki have noted the importance of this study.
- the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is breaking new ground in South Africa by examining economic incentives to reduce private automobile pollution, by ensuring that environmental resource economic analysis forms part of all government project analysis and in initiating an innovative program linking trade and investment liberalization with greater concern for the environment.

USAID anticipates that future capacity building work will lead to modifications in macro-economic policy as well as further devolution of power to provincial governments and increased use of public-private partnerships. USAID also anticipates the publication of specific guidelines on Employment Equity and suggestions for revision of recent labor legislation.

c. Strengthening Think Tanks. USAID expected that 32 excellent studies would be done by economic think tanks; the think tanks exceeded expectations with 39 excellent studies. These studies have been exceptionally influential in the policy arena. For example, the African Institute for Policy Analysis and Regional Integration's (AIPA) study of agricultural and land policy formed a base for a regional conference and its proposals on land reform are currently under discussion. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture specifically commented on the usefulness of AIPA's policy paper. The National Institute for Economic Policy's (NIEP) papers on the proposed SA-EU Free Trade Area were reviewed extensively in the media and played a role in encouraging revisions in the agreement. Their study of the current macro-economic environment helped convince government of the need to revisit the targets and policies. The Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat (TIPS) has become the de facto research arm for the Department of Trade and Industry. TIPS' research is most influential in industrial policy, advocating continued liberalization with the caveat that the geographical and distributional impacts must be taken into consideration.

USAID expects that the inclusion of university think tanks in the program in 1999 will further strengthen independent voices on economic policy, specifically on policy toward the disabled, toward tribal land and toward black economic empowerment. USAID support will also provide additional training opportunities and jobs for historically disadvantaged people in economic analysis.

d. Developing a Center of Economic Excellence for Historically Disadvantaged Universities. In FY98, USAID and the University of the Western Cape reached agreement on what constitutes a Center of Excellence. Due to strong support from the Rector of the University

and the Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, an understanding of the importance of the Center of Excellence in Teaching and Research has been developed and a detailed agenda formulated. The agenda emphasizes outreach to the community, non-traditional education and using UWC's facilities to strengthen teaching and research at all the HDUs. In 1999 and 2000, USAID anticipates a 10% increase in honors and graduate enrolment in economics at UWC, specific programs with other HDUs that improve teaching and research throughout the system, especially in gender and economics, and community outreach programs.

Impact of Reduced Funding. Were funding for this SO reduced, USAID would eliminate the Mandela Scholars, an exceptionally successful but expensive program, and offer an equal number of scholarships to South African universities as an alternative. USAID would also reduce funding for economic think tanks (primarily NGOs). Still further cuts in funding would preclude provincial capacity building and follow-on support for government department strengthening. This would reduce the impact of the program on economic policy capacity and ultimately on the policy environment.

3. Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Success in assisting government in moving decision-making power away from the central government to provincial and local authorities has elicited a concomitant demand for economic capacity building at those levels. With the pressure on provincial and local governments to deliver social services, it is hardly surprising that the joint USAID-RSA program assessment affirmed building economic policy capacity in the provinces as a top priority. A needs assessment is underway and will inform further planning in this regard.

4. Other Donors: USAID is the leading donor in the macro-economic policy area, but significant and complementary assistance is coming from: Australia in strengthening think tanks and trade unions; Canada in increasing governmental economic capacity, economic policy; the European Union, the Netherlands and the U.S. AFL-CIO in trade union strengthening; the European Union in strengthening the Department of Trade and Industry, the United Kingdom in economics training, increasing governmental economics capacity and research; the Germans and Swedes in providing technical assistance to the Department of Finance in areas complementary to USAID; the World Bank in economics training, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination; and

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: Key RSA partners are the Departments of Finance, Labour, Trade and Industry, Agriculture and Environmental Affairs and Tourism. A consortium led by Nathan Associates is the principal implementor. The U.S. Treasury, Labor and Agriculture Departments are strengthening their counterpart South African departments using USAID resources.

OBJECTIVE: Improved capacity of key government and non-government entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/South Africa			
RESULT NAME 4.1: Strengthened human resources in economics and policy analysis for government departments			
INDICATOR: Number of economists trained via Mandela Economics Program (MESP) placed in government departments			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people returned and placed	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Project records and reports	1996 Baseline	M: 0 W: 0	M: 0 W: 0
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Target figures are cumulative. Indicator reflects the number of people trained through MESP who subsequently become employed as economists in government departments.	1997	M: 0 W: 0	M: 1 W: 0
COMMENTS: Two of the returned scholars are directly assisting SEGA activities with the Department of Finance, a third is complementing SEGA work with the Department of Trade and Investment, and the fourth is working with a provincial government.	1998	M: 2 W: 2	M: 2 W: 2
	1999	M: 4 W: 4	
	2000	M: 8 W: 7	
	2001	M: 16 W: 12	
	2002	M: 25 W: 18	
	2003	M: 35 W: 25	

OBJECTIVE: Improved capacity of key government and non-government entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/South Africa			
RESULT NAME 4.2.1: Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters			
INDICATOR: Number of units within departments which have been strengthened			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Project records and reports	1996 Baseline	0	0
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Target figures are cumulative.	1997	4	7
COMMENTS: Fifteen governmental departmental units are currently being strengthened: Department of Finance : 7 units (Budget Office, Municipal Finance Policy Unit, Public-Private Partnerships, Tax Policy Unit, Macro-Economic Unit, Micro-Economic Regulations Unit, Inter-Government Fiscal Relations Unit) Department of Agriculture: 1 unit (Directorate of Agricultural Economics) Department of Labour: 4 units (Chief Directorate of Labour Market Policy Unit, Chief Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety, Labour Relations Unit, Research Unit) Department of Trade and Industry: 2 units (Policy Analysis and Strategy Unit, Technology Transfer/Technology Promotion Unit) Dept of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: 1 unit (Environmental Resources Economics Unit) The Project's Policy Forum decided that future activities ought to emphasize smaller and currently departments with weaker economic skills. CHANGES: In light of successes, future targets will have to be increased and an indicator on gender-disaggregated historically disadvantaged people trained will be added.	1998	9	15
	1999	12	
	2000	12	
	2001	12	
	2002	12	
	2003	12	

OBJECTIVE: Improved capacity of key government and non-government entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/South Africa			
RESULT NAME 4.3.2: Strengthened think tanks to formulate and evaluate economic policy options			
INDICATOR: Number of excellent studies produced			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Project records and reports	1996 Baseline	4	0
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Target figures are cumulative. Studies produced by USAID-assisted think tanks.	1997	4	29
COMMENTS: In light of successes, future targets will have to be increased. Some of the studies produced in FY98 are: The Apartheid Debt: An Analysis Success of GEAR: Changing the Targets or Changing the Tools Agricultural Policy and Land Reform to Eliminate Inequities and Promote Growth Impact of Recent Labor Legislation on the Job Creation Role of Natural Resource Economics in Improving Project Sustainability Impact of the SA-EU Free Trade Agreement on South Africa's Growth Prospects	1998	32	39
	1999	34	
	2000	37	
	2001	40	
	2002	43	
	2003	47	

SO5: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION

1. Summary and Key Results: South Africa's black population continues to be economically marginalized as a result of severely limited access to financial resources. This, in turn, impacts on the potential creation and growth of small, medium and microenterprises, and aggravates the unacceptably high level of unemployment in South Africa. The small, medium and microenterprise (SMME) sector holds the key to addressing the unemployment challenge in South Africa. USAID's private sector strategy targets the key binding constraint to SMME growth, access to financial markets for the historically disadvantaged population. The program presents a stratified approach to economic empowerment, providing programs to ensure the vertical integration of blacks into the mainstream economy. Based on better than expected performance in almost all of the SO and IR-level indicators, **SO5 once again exceeded expectations in terms of broadening access to financial services for South Africa's black population.**

1. Performance and Prospects:

a. Small and Medium Enterprises. USAID's private sector portfolio has performed exceedingly well in a difficult economic environment. The private equity and venture capital sources of finance view the small and medium enterprise (SME) segment as abnormally risky, and as a consequence, are reluctant to process transactions. The instability of global capital markets, a stagnant domestic economic growth rate and a rise in the prime rate of interest have also had a negative impact on the financing environment. USAID's activities have employed a developmental approach to sourcing transactions resulting in the acceptance of a longer lead time to validate markets and investment opportunities for entrepreneurs. In addition, joint venture partners are identified to financially support and increase the amount of private equity brought to the transaction, thereby reducing the perceived operational risk and facilitating debt finance from the commercial banks. As a result, **USAID's program was instrumental in the provision of \$34.1 million in loans and equity financing to 122 enterprises;** this compares with a target of \$13.5 million for 1998 and \$7.35 million provided in 1997.

The BLUE project linking historically disadvantaged SMEs with large corporations continued to far exceed expectations. This year alone, **198 historically disadvantaged firms successfully tendered for large contracts valued at a total of R82.6 million (approximately \$14 million).** Over the three-year life of the activity R127.2 million in contracts were facilitated with 299 firms compared with a planned R15 million in contracts with 50 firms. The highly successful backward linkage approach is recognized in Southern Africa as one to be emulated.

A USAID-funded initiative that assists historically disadvantaged South Africans to advance their bids for ownership of state-owned assets and public enterprises worked with its first client, Kopano ke Matla, the investment arm of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), in their successful bid for the government-owned hotel group, Aventura. This R93 million (\$16.9 million) transaction included the reservation of 10% of the shares for an employee stock ownership program and 15% of the shares to be reserved for distribution through the National Empowerment Fund. This is a particularly important milestone in the privatization process because COSATU was adamantly opposed to privatization two years ago. Their participation in this bid and their position now as owners of a privatized enterprise demonstrate a remarkable change in mindset about privatization by a key stakeholder.

USAID expects its SME program to leverage a cumulative total of \$102 million in private sector financial resources between FY99 and FY01. The bulk of this will come from the South African International Business Linkages (SAIBL) initiative which is expected to facilitate \$13 million in contracts between historically disadvantaged SMEs and American enterprises and another \$27 million in equity and quasi-equity deals. The latter are likely to include a significant number of transactions involving critical technology transfers. New foreign direct investment in South Africa will be facilitated by the recent signing of a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) by the U.S. and South Africa. Also, given USAID's new interest in increasing the commercial viability of smallholder agriculture in South Africa, this sector will increasingly feature as an area of potential technology transfer between the two countries.

b. Microenterprise. Through USAID-supported microcredit programs, **22,956 microenterprises were able to access loans totaling \$8.1 million**, the vast majority of which consisted of poverty loans of less than \$300. Get Ahead Financial Services (GAFS), a South African microfinance institution and the key contributor to this result, saw the end of ten years of direct USAID funding during FY98. USAID is, however, continuing to help GAFS achieve operational and financial sustainability through an institution-building program for South African microfinance institutions and microenterprise support organizations.

Microenterprises are even more difficult to finance than SMEs. South African banks will not lend to microenterprises or microfinance institutions, even with substantial guarantees. Government and donor funds are, therefore, the only source of loan capital. Alternative financing mechanisms, notably savings mobilization through financial cooperatives, offer a potential solution. USAID's collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the South African National Department of Agriculture (NDA) to develop village banks achieved a critical break-through in creating a more supportive enabling environment for the creation and sustainability of village banks in South Africa. The joint effort gained a Reserve Bank exemption from the Banks Act allowing village banks to be licensed as Financial Services Cooperatives to provide a variety of financial services including the mobilization of savings deposits. Further, a supervisory structure has been agreed to and three pilot village banks were officially licensed in June 1998.

Not only is the funding for survivalist microentrepreneurs (those entrepreneurs who are in business only as an alternative to unemployment) difficult, but addressing the financing needs of growth-oriented microenterprises is proving particularly challenging. Loans of less than R6,000 (approximately \$1,100) are currently exempted from the Usury Act and are not regulated, opening the way for loan sharks. Those needing loans between R6,000 and R50,000 find themselves in an area that is regulated but unattractive to lending institutions due to high administrative costs and high perceived risk. The Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Microenterprise Support Project's uniquely targeted loan product aims to assist microenterprises needing loans in this range. During FY98, VITA made 190 loans and achieved a 98% repayment rate despite difficult economic conditions. VITA also piloted an innovative interactive radio series sharing practical business experience among microentrepreneurs, potential entrepreneurs and business experts. Using an entertaining "soap opera" with a core business theme and call-in/talk show format that presented a rapid discussion of issues microentrepreneurs face in their own businesses, the series delivered business lessons through the two leading African language

stations, complemented by follow-up coverage in two local newspapers. Between radio listeners and newspaper readers, the “Tycoon Grow Your Business” program reached an estimated 8.5 million people.

Given the difficulty in leveraging commercial sources of finance, USAID will increasingly rely on savings mobilization as a critical ingredient in the development of microfinance products. Further, rural and peri-urban financing requirements will be emphasized through the development of a network of nearly 300 village banks to reach approximately 11,000 rural clients in 2001.

Impact of Reduced Funding. Funding at less than the FY00 and FY01 request level would mean that no additional support for microenterprise and no further support for trade and investment could be provided. Reduced funding would also make it difficult to initiate meaningful support for smallholder agriculture, an RSA priority.

3. Possible Adjustment to Plans: With new entrants to the labor force numbering between 400,000 and 450,000 annually and increasing to 600,000 per year in the early 21st century, and the economy losing around 100,000 non-agricultural jobs per year, the refrain of jobs, jobs, jobs accurately reflects the number one issue confronting South African policy makers and the public at large. As a result, USAID plans to refocus its private sector portfolio more closely on the unemployment crisis confronting South Africa. Support for SMME access to financial markets, still a binding constraint, will continue. Expansion of the work initiated through SAIBL will address the critical problem of insufficient new private investment to create jobs. In addition, the joint USAID-RSA program assessment has confirmed the RSA’s desire for increased USAID support to the agriculture sector. Discussions regarding the precise nature of support in the agriculture arena are underway. Given the NDA’s new focus on small farmers, the push to reduce barriers to agricultural trade, particularly in the region, and the labor absorptive capacity of agriculture, it is likely that USAID will focus on commercial smallholder agriculture.

4. Other Donor Programs: Principal donors in SMME development in South Africa are the Danish, the European Union, the British, Norwegian, Swedish development agencies and the World Bank and IFC.

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: The Department of Trade and Industry, Office for Public Enterprises, and the National Department of Agriculture are the key RSA counterparts. Contractors and grantees include: the SAEDF, Eccles Associates, Phoenix Venture Partners, Deloitte & Touche, World Education, VITA, Corporate Council on Africa and ACDI/VOCA. The U.S. Department of Agriculture works with its RSA counterparting USAID funds.

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 5 Increased access to financial markets for historically disadvantaged population			
INDICATOR: Number of microenterprises accessing loans through USAID-supported programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of microenterprises	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: GAFS, World Ed, VITA, IMALI (beg. FY 1999)	1994		5,400 (B)
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Annual	1995		9,750
COMMENTS: 1998 – GAFS 20,700 VITA 190 (72 women) Village Banks 11 Ntinga 2055	1996	10,000	16,000
	1997	15,000	25,000
	1998	15,200	22,956
	1999	5,160	
	2000	4,350	
	2001	3,700	

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 5 Increased access to financial markets for historically disadvantaged population			
INDICATOR: Value of loans and equity made available to small and medium enterprises through USAID-supported programs			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Dollars	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: EASY, LPG, SAEDF, BICSN, SAIBL, D&T	1995		\$1.9 mil.
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Annual	1996		\$4.3 mil.
COMMENTS: 1998 – EASY/Eccles \$6.65 mil; EASY/Phoenix \$7.18 mil SAEDF \$2.5 mil; LPG \$0.9 mil; D&T \$16.9 mil;	1997	\$7 mil.	\$7.35 mil.
	1998	\$13.5 mil.	\$34.1 mil.
	1999	\$40 mil	
	2000	\$43 mil	
	2001	\$19 mil	

OBJECTIVE: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 5.6 Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial market requirements			
INDICATOR: Number of historically disadvantaged small and medium firms successfully tendering for large contracts			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Firms	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: BLUE, SAIBL, BICSN	1993		0
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Annual	1994		0
COMMENTS:	1995		7
	1996	10	11
	1997	20	90
	1998	20	198
	1999	10	
	2000	10	
	2001	10	

OBJECTIVE: : Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial market requirements			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME: 5.6 Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial market requirements			
INDICATOR: Value of contracts obtained through USAID assisted linkages			
UNIT OF MEASURE: South African Rands	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: BLUE, SAIBL, BICSN	1993		0
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Annual	1994		0
COMMENTS: Data are annual. SAIBL starts in 1999	1995		R2 Mil
	1996	R5 Mil	R8 Mil
	1997	R5 Mil	R36.6 Mil
	1998	R5 Mil	R82.6 Mil
	1999	R18 Mil	
	2000	R24 Mil	
	2001	R36 Mil	

SO6: INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION.

1. Summary and Key Results: In FY98, USAID continued its quest to expand available opportunities for low-income households to obtain suitable shelter. USAID also retained its current four-pronged strategic approach, which has exhibited the ability to adjust to the rapidly evolving South African shelter sector. Ongoing partnerships and programs that have made the shelter program an undisputed success include: technical assistance to key departments to support the formulation of suitable policies; agreements with private sector financial institutions that result in greater access to shelter-related credit for targeted groups; grants to NGOs that can provide crucial shelter-linked services to low-income communities; and partnerships with a range of institutions aimed at augmenting local capacity to manage environmentally sustainable urban development. Based on both quantitative and qualitative assessments of its performance, the **SO exceeded performance expectations in FY98.**

2. Performance and Prospects:

a. Municipal Infrastructure Finance Policy Takes Center Stage. In FY98 the spotlight shifted from housing policy to municipal infrastructure finance. A key constraint to the provision of housing has been the slow pace of delivery of serviced sites on which to construct new units. This, in turn, has been attributed to the lack of available funding for municipal services as well as a need for capacity development at the local government level. USAID responded to a request from the Department of Constitutional Development (DCD) to improve municipal service partnerships (MSPs) to resolve the problem of inadequate service delivery. **This resulted in the establishment of the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU),** a multi-departmental creation, which provides immediate assistance to municipalities wishing to establish MSPs. The MIIU's three experts, provided by USAID, identified 32 potential deals as of September 1998, in water, sanitation, solid waste, and electricity.

USAID is also assisting the DCD to improve the entire legal and regulatory framework for MSPs. This year-long effort has produced a draft document that deals with the key obstacles to MSPs (i.e., ensuring citizen inputs into project design, addressing union concerns with privatization, eliminating legal constraints to MSPs in existing legislation, defining appropriate stakeholder roles, etc.). The final version of the document will become a chapter in the forthcoming Municipal Systems Bill which delineates the duties, powers and functions of local government in South Africa.

A third input is technical assistance to the DCD's "Project Viability" which identifies and provides emergency assistance to municipalities experiencing financial management problems. Given that unsound financial management eliminates the possibility of utilizing MSPs to furnish affordable services to target beneficiaries and thus forfeits the environmental and employment generating benefits of MSPs, USAID is backing this DCD initiative.

Finally, although the FY98 focus was on infrastructure finance, USAID also assisted the Department of Housing (DOH) to craft three major bills: the Fair Lending Practices Bill, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Bill, and the Community Reinvestment Bill. All of these are inspired by comparable U.S. legislation, and, like the U.S model, all three bills are intended to increase private sector investments in shelter in low-income communities.

USAID's work in policy development has been supported by a range of training activities. In FY98 USAID sent senior DCD and DOH policy makers to the US on study tours linked to the development of MSPs (10 individuals) and the above-mentioned CRA legislation (12 individuals). USAID also utilized contracts and grants with U.S. and South African institutions to train provincial and municipal-level managers in such critical areas as: (1) the conception and design of MSPs; (2) strategic development planning; and (3) financial management skills. USAID partners trained a total of 2,346 individuals in these key areas in FY'98.

USAID's work in the area of housing and municipal infrastructure finance policy is both long-term, dating from just prior to the 1994 elections, and far-reaching, encompassing a wide range of activities, including those cited in previous R4s. At the same time, given the interlocking nature of sectoral policies, it is often difficult to assess the impact of a single piece of legislation or a specific intervention. To measure of the overall degree of progress being made in housing and municipal infrastructure finance policy formulation, USAID commissioned a comprehensive study which produced a matrix and associated numerical indicators derived from assessing a number of critical factors. This matrix is presented for the first time in the attached tables.

b. Shelter Finance Continues Apace. In FY98, the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program, implemented by three South African partner banks, leveraged **R284,524,771** (at between R5 and R6= \$1) for the provision of housing and services to low-income families. At the same time, there was a profound shift in the nature of the monies provided. Small home improvement loans to households (**3,500 families**) were superseded by large infrastructure loans to entities providing urban services such as municipalities, water boards and other utilities, benefiting some **153,233 families**. It is important to note, however, that the shift to infrastructure did not signal a change in client. All of the HG infrastructure loans serviced communities located almost exclusively in squatter areas or former "black" townships, that lacked access to these essential services. Based upon submission of proof of authorized eligible expenditures, USAID also provided approval to the banks to borrow \$45 million of authorized HG resources, thereby significantly reducing the HG pipeline. It is anticipated that all of the remaining funds in the HG program, which total \$82.2 million, will be borrowed in FY99.

The shift in emphasis of the HGs is indicative of two trends: the increasing demand for infrastructure as a prerequisite to the construction of housing, and the saturation of the low-income housing market, from the point of view of the large commercial banks. As noted in last year's R4, USAID plans to work exclusively with non-traditional lenders on its next round of credit programs, given their capacity to develop products and structure programs that cater to the special needs of low-income households. Finally, two USAID grantees continued make credit available to the target population in FY98. National Urban Construction and Housing Agency guaranteed **R75 million** in bank loans to emerging developers and Kwa-Zulu Natal Trust's small project preparation grants leveraged over R111 million in private and public sector funding for low-income shelter projects. All in all, USAID leveraged over **R500 million** for housing and urban services in FY98 for a cumulative total of **R1.74 billion**.

d. Environmental Management: Gains and Setbacks. In FY98 an important milestone in water management was achieved when a community-based Water Board was established in

what is reputed to be one of the most poorly serviced areas in the country, the Bushbuckridge region (an area of over 800,000 inhabitants administered by five municipalities). The Water Board, created under a \$1.2 million program with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), will receive technical assistance to permit it to assume primary responsibility for the management of bulk water services in the region within two years. The design of a companion project that will enable the five Bushbuckridge local authorities to develop and manage water distribution at the community level was also undertaken with inputs from AID/W's Environmental Health Project. Implementation of this program will begin in FY99.

The development of an Urban Environmental Management program was seriously delayed in mid-FY when the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), USAID's partner, experienced major personnel shifts. However, working relationships were soon established with the new DEAT representatives, and the USAID/DEAT team crafted an ambitious program of public awareness raising and municipal manager environmental management training. The University of Cape Town, in partnership with three historically disadvantaged universities, will implement the activity. Emerging managers will be targeted as trainees. In FY98 USAID also negotiated and signed a \$5 million Global Climate Change (GCC) Bilateral Grant Agreement with the DEAT. The agreement will develop a policy and legislative framework for GCC issues, augment public awareness of GCC, and improve public and private management capacity.

The current programs with the DEAT can be considered a second phase of an effort that began with the FY95 Three City Agenda 21 Program and the grant to the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa. Under these programs hundreds of individuals were made aware of environmental issues for the very first time through training programs in township schools, the creation of clubs, and the delivery of short training courses to newly-elected municipal officials. The successor programs are more formal in nature and signal a more systematic attempt to spread awareness and knowledge of these issues to the South African population.

Impact of Reduced Funding. SO6 believes that, to attain its stated objectives, it will need, at a minimum, to retain its projected levels. A reduction in funds would adversely affect its ability to deliver on current policy initiatives in the critical area of MSPs and Fair Lending. (Additionally, USAID anticipates that new requests for assistance will emanate from the joint program assessment in the area of employment generation linked to housing and urban environmental services. Should these requests materialize, USAID will request additional funds for the outyears).

3. Possible Adjustment to Plans: Owing to the negative management implications of a large grant program, USAID anticipates maintaining its shelter sector grant program at the existing level (between six to ten grants) for the remainder of the program. During FY98, USAID grantees providing non-credit assistance reported that they had furnished over 226,000 families with shelter-related services. These services included: construction training for 12,550 individuals, the actual construction of 2,310 housing units, and advice on housing consumer rights to 12,553 individuals.

USAID is currently involved in a Joint Program Assessment with the South African Government. At the same time, discussions with shelter sector partners indicate a high level of

satisfaction with the current program and no major strategic shifts in the sector are anticipated. While it is possible that some new areas of interest may emerge from the assessment (e.g., energy efficiency in housing and local economic development) the fundamentals of the program, and modes of implementation, are deemed to be sound and are expected to be retained.

4. Other Donor Programs: There are a number of other donors active in the shelter sector. The Germans, Dutch and European Investment Banks which have low-cost housing programs in rural areas. The Japanese have made large infrastructure loans to the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The Dutch and Scandinavian countries all have environmental protection and management projects at the national and provincial level, and the UNDP focuses upon housing. Finally, the World Bank may launch a loan program with the government with the next twelve to twenty-four months. USAID has collaborative working relationships with other donor organizations in the shelter sector. To date, it has undertaken joint activities with the World Bank (studies), UNDP (project funding) and DFID (training).

5. Principal Partners and Implementing Organizations: RSA Ministries include, in order of priority, The Department of Housing, The Department of Constitutional Development, The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. USAID's major contractors include firms that have extensive experience and top-flight reputations for providing technical assistance in housing and urban development. These include Research Triangle Institute, International City Managers Association, PADCO, and ABT Associates. The majority of USAID's NGO partners are South African and include: Urban Sector Network (an umbrella association consisting of ten major shelter sector NGOs), People's Dialogue, Housing Consumer Protection Trust, and Kwa-Zulu Natal Local Government Association. USAID currently works with only three U.S.-based NGOs: the Cooperative Housing Foundation, Habitat for Humanity/South Africa and the International City Managers Association.

OBJECTIVE : Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and urban services for the HDP.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME 6.1: Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services.			
INDICATOR 6.1a: Degree to which the policy framework addresses identified constraints to the provision of (1) housing and (2) municipal infrastructure for the HDP.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Assigned Number on Policy Matrix.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Independent U.S./South African assessment team composed of experts in housing, municipal infrastructure, and evaluation methodology.	1994	N/A	Housing: CMI = 1.4 Mun. Infr: CMI = 1.4
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The indicator is a number which is derived from a policy matrix. The matrix was developed in the following manner: 1. Identification of constraints on housing delivery including; (a) policy framework; (b) institutional framework; (c) finance; (d) property rights; (e) tax subsidy policy; (f) land/infrastructure provision; (g) regulations; (h) housing industry supply. 2. Assignment of a priority (P) for each constraint on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest) priority. 3. Evaluation of the degree to which each constraint is being addressed (A) on a scale of 1(lowest) to 4 (highest) according to the following criteria: (a) adequacy of the policy framework; (b) resources made available for implementation; (c) adequacy of institutional arrangements and (d) degree of stakeholder acceptance. 4. Calculation of a weighted shortfall (w) for each constraint on a scale of 1(lowest) to 10 (highest) utilizing the following formula: $W = P \text{ times } 4 \text{ (perfect score) minus } A \text{ (actual score)}$. 5. The Constraints Mitigation Index (CMI), which appears in the table, is calculated by adding and averaging all of the actual scores (A) assigned to each constraint. Note that a Total Weighted shortfall (TWS) can also be developed by adding and averaging the all of the weighted shortfalls (W) for each constraint.	1998	N/A	Housing: CMI = 2.5 Mun. Infr: CMI = 2.3
5. The identical procedure was utilized for municipal infrastructure finance. The constraints identified in that instance were: (a) policy framework; (b) institutional framework; (c) financial framework; (d) institutional capacity; (d) local government transformation; (e) technical constraints; (f) financial constraints; (g) rates and service boycotts; (h) lack of competition in service delivery; (I) apartheid city structure; (j) lack of data regarding households; (k) lack of data regarding local authority operations and finances.	2000	Housing CMI = 3.2 Mun. Inf: CMI = 3.1	
COMMENT: USAID Pretoria has made direct or indirect contributions to six of the eight housing constraints and to ten of the twelve municipal infrastructure constraints provided above. The primary mode of intervention has been technical assistance and training inputs.	2002	Housing: CMI = 3.5 Mun. Infr: CMI = 3.6	

OBJECTIVE : Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and urban services for the HDP.			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME 6.1: Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services.			
INDICATOR 6.1b: Implementation of policy frameworks as assessed by items measured below.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: a. # of subsidies issued by the Department of Housing (DOH). b. # of areas covered by the MIIF c. # of builders registered under the National Home Builders Warranty Scheme (NHBRC). d. Rand value of credit made granted to retail banks by the National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC). e. # of subsidies facilitated by the People's Housing Partnership Trust (PHPT).	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Periodic reports from the DOH, MIF , NHBRC, and NHFC	1993	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Indicator counts totals specified above.	1996	a. 100,000 b. 500 c. 1,500	a. 78,097 b. 550 c. 2,000
COMMENTS: 1. As reported in the FY'97, the MIIF, (indicator b) was closed in February 1998; in consequence, no further projections are being made for this indicator. 2. The National Housing Finance Corporation, (indicator c) focuses upon the provision of wholesale funds to retail providers of housing finance. This indicator will be reported upon through the end of the program. 3. The People's Housing Partnership Trust Grant (indicator e) was signed in late FY'98. USAID will begin reporting on its achievements in FY'99.	1997	a. 200,000 b. 600 c. 3,000 d. R100mill	a.198,000 b. 524 * c. 4,500 d.R115mi
	1998	a. 350,000 b. 550 c. 5,000 d. R200mill	a. 600,000 b. N/A c. 5,088 d. R342mill
	1999	a. 700,000 b. N/A c. 6,000 d. R440mill e.	a. b. N/A c. d. e.

OBJECTIVE: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and urban services for the HDP .			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME 6.2: Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit.			
INDICATOR: Rand			
value of credit obtained by HDP households, developers/builders and service providers for HDP shelter and urban services.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: RSA Rand (Million)	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Reports from USAID/SA clients	1992	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Indicator counts total Rand provided (including funds leveraged) to HDP households, developers/ builders and service providers for shelter related activities through USAID partner intervention	1996	300 mill	995.670 mill
COMMENTS: 1. Figures are cumulative and in millions or billions of rand. 2. The major contributor to these figures are the banks that have received Housing Guaranty (HG) loans, some of the NGOs that provide credit. The FY98 achievements are attributable to infrastructure loans made by two financial institutions, FNB and INCA, under the HG program. 3. Projections for FY=00 are fairly modest to reflect the fact that current HG resources will be exhausted in FY99. The Mission has requested an additional \$10 million in credit reserve resources for FY00 and FY01.	1997	700 mill	1.482 bill
	1998	1.70 bill	1.741 bill
	1999	2.20 bill	
	2000	2.50 bill	

OBJECTIVE : Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
APPROVED: 05/22/1997 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa			
RESULT NAME 6.2: Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit.			
INDICATOR: Number of HDP households assisted to obtain shelter and urban services through the provision of credit to emerging developers, builders and service providers to low-income communities.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: HDP households	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Reports from USAID/SA clients	1993	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Indicator looks at the number of HDP households assisted with obtaining shelter through the provision of credit to households emerging developers/builders and service providers by USAID partners.	1996	80,000	149,086
COMMENTS: 1. Figures provided are cumulative. 2. As with the previous indicator, the major contributors are the Housing Guaranty Loans (HGs), non-traditional lenders and project preparation trusts. 3. Again, the figures reported for this indicator come primarily from the number of households assisted through infrastructure loans by FNB and INCA under the HGs. The modest projections for FY=00 reflect the fact that current HG resources will be exhausted in FY99.	1997	180,000	271,861
	1998	350,000	357,347
	1999	450,000	
	2000	500,000	

PART III : RESOURCE REQUEST

USAID/South Africa's FY2000 and FY2001 resource request reflects agreement between the U.S. and RSA governments that USAID should continue to have a vibrant program in South Africa beyond 2005. The request of \$50 million in program funds in each of the next two FYs is based on the priorities agreed to jointly by USAID and the RSA in the recently completed Joint Program Assessment and will facilitate a segue to an extended strategy. Because FY99 funding was \$7 million less than the planned CSP funding level (e.g. \$47m. in lieu of \$54m.) represents only a \$3 million increase over the amount that South Africa requires to meet the needs of the current strategy in the CSP. Existing commitments to the RSA and NGO partners and the need to escalate efforts to address high unemployment, crime, and the spiraling HIV/AIDS epidemic are the driving forces behind this budget request. While the Mission is aware of the Agency's funding constraints, it is important to present an accurate picture of the actual demand for the different types of funds from South Africa.

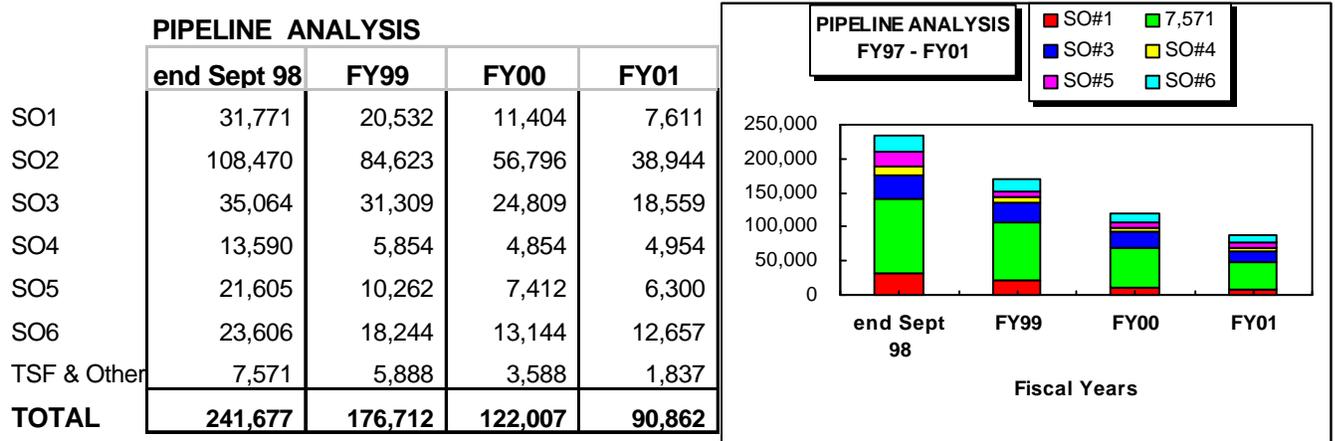
- The DG request reflects the priority and urgency of strengthening the capacity of South Africa's local governments to deliver services and the capacity of the justice system to be more effective in combating crime.
- New USAID support for the National Department of Agriculture, an eager partner in addressing rural poverty, whose programs will contribute to rural development and employment, will require approximately \$2 million annually in agriculture funds.
- A new initiative in workforce development, building on a successful pilot activity sponsored by G/HCD, plus existing commitments in the TELP and STEP activities, will require a higher level of Human Capacity Development funds than in the past.
- Given the large pipeline of basic education funds and the relatively slow implementation of the basic education program, our basic education request is at a modest and manageable level.
- A minimum of \$2 million annually in fresh HIV/AIDS funding is essential to address the alarming increases in HIV prevalence. While the Mission has a substantial pipeline in HIV funds, these funds will be drawn down rapidly as the HIV/AIDS program gets underway this FY. New funds will be utilized primarily for Field Support activities rather than being channeled through the current bilateral agreement to provide more flexibility to implement USAID's HIV/AIDS program with the RSA. The Mission supports the recently initiated regional HIV/AIDS program and is prepared to serve as a base for a regional HIV/AIDS program coordinator. The coordinator would, however, have to be funded out of regional program funds.

Operating Expense (OE) and USDH workforce requests are consistent with the targets provided by the Africa Bureau. The overall workforce level remains stable (excluding IDIs) in FY00 but will be lower than the FY99 level by seven in FY01. The workforce level reflects USAID/South Africa's large portfolio of ongoing activities and the continuing need for frequent and extensive consultation with many partners throughout the country including 12 government departments, 15 historically disadvantaged institutions of higher education and more than 50 South African and American contractors and grantees.

Pipeline Analysis

USAID/South Africa’s vigorous efforts over the last few years to reduce its large pipeline are beginning to show results. As a result of deobligating funds from expired activities and an increase in the rate of implementation, the pipeline is projected to decline by an average of \$50 million per year over the next three years (see table below.) Even if these projections prove somewhat optimistic, it is still likely that the pipeline will be within the Agency guidelines by the end of FY01.

Table 2. Pipeline Projections, FY98-FY01 (\$000)



61% of the current pipeline is in bilateral agreements and 12% is in expired activities. Because disbursements under the bilateral agreements tend to lag well behind activities, accurate accruals are necessary to give a realistic picture of the pipeline. The Controller’s office is currently training staff to ensure that accruals are done correctly. With regard to expired activities, the Mission’s closeout team deobligated \$7.8 million from expired grants and contracts in FY98 and expects to deobligate a further \$5.6 million in FY99.

SO1’s pipeline is now within Agency guidelines and pipelines for SOs 4 and 5 will be within the guidelines by the end of FY99. The SO2 pipeline of \$108 million is 45% of the total pipeline. \$42 million of that amount is basic education earmark funds. The SO has made excellent progress in programming these funds but we have reduced our request for new basic education money until we are confident that new funds can be readily and usefully programmed. Another \$20 million of the SO2 pipeline is attributable to the requirement to fully fund participant training in advance. \$35 million or 14% of the pipeline is in the health SO. Of this amount, \$4 million is HIV/AIDS earmarked funds that can be committed and spent now that USAID and the RSA have reached agreement on a bilateral HIV/AIDS program. SO6’s pipeline of \$23 million includes \$6 million in expired activities that are targeted for closeout and deobligation.

INSERT PROGRAM FUNDING REQUEST TABLES

FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
DA/CSD

05-Apr-99
11:39 AM

Approp Acct:
Scenario

O. #, Title		FY 1999 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ		
SO 1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION																
	Bilateral	11,825			500									11,325	20,000	20,532
	Field Spt	2,875												2,875		
		14,700	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,200	20,000	20,532
SO 2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING																
	Bilateral	10,300			0	5,300	5,000								29,584	84,623
	Field Spt	0														
		10,300	0	0	0	5,300	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,584	84,623
SO 3: INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND HIV/AIDS CARE AND PREVENTION SERVICES																
	Bilateral	5,370						500	4,550	320					9,000	31,309
	Field Spt	4,130						1,500	450	680	1,500					
		9,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,500	0	0	0	9,000	31,309
SO 4: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES																
	Bilateral	531			531										5,792	5,854
	Field Spt	0														
		531	0	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,792	5,854
SO 5: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION																
	Bilateral	800			800										10,450	10,262
	Field Spt	0														
		800	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,450	10,262
SO 6: INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION																
	Bilateral	8,675			100								8,575		10,847	18,244
	Field Spt	0														
		8,675	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,575	0	10,847	18,244
SO 7: Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund																
	Regional	2,500			2,500											
	Field Spt	0														
		2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		40,001	0	0	4,431	5,300	5,000	500	4,550	320	0	0	8,575	11,325	85,673	170,824
Total Field Support		7,005	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	450	680	1,500	0	0	2,875	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		47,006	0	0	4,431	5,300	5,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,500	0	8,575	14,200	85,673	170,824

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,431
Democracy	14,200
HCD	10,300
PHN	9,500
Environment	8,575
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	34,206
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	34,206
CSD Program	12,800
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	12,800

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
DA/CSD

05-Apr-99
11:39 AM

Approp Acct:
Scenario

O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00
Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	11,100			200									10,900	20,028	11,404	
Field Spt	1,600												1,600	20,028	11,404	
	12,700	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	20,028	11,404	
SO 2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	9,600			200	2,900	6,500								37,127	56,796	
Field Spt	0				2,900	6,500								37,127	56,796	
	9,600	0	0	200	2,900	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,127	56,796	
SO 3: INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND HIV/AIDS CARE AND PREVENTION SERVICES															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	3,650			150			350	2,100	200	850				10,000	24,809	
Field Spt	2,700						850	100	600	1,150				10,000	24,809	
	6,350	0	0	150	0	0	1,200	2,200	800	2,000	0	0	0	10,000	24,809	
SO 4: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	5,150			2,250								500		6,000	4,854	
Field Spt	0													6,000	4,854	
	5,150	0	0	2,250	0	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	6,000	4,854	
SO 5: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	4,450	600	1,900	1,950										6,850	7,412	
Field Spt	0													6,850	7,412	
	4,450	600	1,900	1,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,850	7,412	
SO 6: INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION															Year of Final Oblig: 2005	
Bilateral	5,650			150								5,500		10,600	13,144	
Field Spt	100											100		10,600	13,144	
	5,750	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,600	0	10,600	13,144	
SO 7: Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund															Year of Final Oblig:	
Regional	6,000			6,000												
Field Spt	0															
	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	45,600	600	1,900	10,900	2,900	8,900	350	2,100	200	850	0	6,000	10,900	90,605	118,419	
Total Field Support	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	850	100	600	1,150	0	100	1,600	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,000	600	1,900	10,900	2,900	8,900	1,200	2,200	800	2,000	0	6,100	12,500	90,605	118,419	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,400
Democracy	12,500
HCD	11,800
PHN	6,200
Environment	6,100
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	42,100
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	42,100
CSD Program	7,900
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,900

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
DA/CSD

05-Apr-99

11:39 AM

Approp Acct:
Scenario

O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ				D/G
SO 1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	11,407				200									11,207	15,000	7,611	33,830
Field Spt	793													793			
	12,200	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	15,000	7,611	33,830
SO 2: INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	9,400				200	2,200	7,000								26,952	38,944	28,125
Field Spt	0																
	9,400	0	0	0	200	2,200	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,952	38,944	28,125	
SO 3: INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND HIV/AIDS CARE AND PREVENTION SERVICES													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	3,900				150			250	2,300	200	1,000				10,000	18,559	6,269
Field Spt	2,550							650	100	600	1,200						
	6,450	0	0	0	150	0	0	900	2,400	800	2,200	0	0	10,000	18,559	6,269	
SO 4: IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	4,750				2,250		2,000						500		4,500	4,954	3,100
Field Spt	0																
	4,750	0	0	0	2,250	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	500	4,500	4,954	3,100	
SO 5: INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	5,050	1,000	2,100	1,950											5,912	6,300	16,200
Field Spt	0																
	5,050	1,000	2,100	1,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,912	6,300	16,200	
SO 6: INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR THE HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION													Year of Final Oblig: 2005				
Bilateral	6,050				150								5,900		6,387	12,657	22,277
Field Spt	100												100				
	6,150	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,387	12,657	22,277	
SO 7: Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund													Year of Final Oblig:				
Regional	6,000				6,000												
Field Spt	0																
	6,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	46,557	1,000	2,100	10,900	2,200	9,000	250	2,300	200	1,000	0	6,400	11,207	68,751	89,025	109,801	
Total Field Support	3,443	0	0	0	0	0	650	100	600	1,200	0	100	793	0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,000	1,000	2,100	10,900	2,200	9,000	900	2,400	800	2,200	0	6,500	12,000	68,751	89,025	109,801	

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	14,000
Democracy	12,000
HCD	11,200
PHN	6,300
Environment	6,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	42,400
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	42,400
CSD Program	7,600
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,600

NOTES

Year of final obligation for all the SOs is given as 2005, while the mission's program is being reviewed.
SO5 - Future Cost: A new strategy is being designed. The future cost is an estimate.

**Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins
MISSION/OPERATING UNIT:**

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000) FY 2000		FY 2001	
				Obligated by: Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Obligated by: Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 1	CEPPS: AEP-5468-A-00-5038-00	HIGH	6 months		500		0
SO 1	World Learning Fellow: AEP-A-95-00024	MED – HIGH	1,5 years		100		100
SO 1	Solidarity Centre: AEP-G-00-97-00035-00	HIGH	1 year		1,000		693
SO 3	JHU/PCS – 936 3052	HIGH	11/95-11/00		100		100
SO 3	IMPACT – 936 3090.02	HIGH	9/97-9/02		300		300
SO 3	FHI/POP – 936 3079	HIGH	9/95-8/00		300		250
SO 3	SOLIDARITY	HIGH	1 year		300		300
SO 3	CHANGE – 936 3096.04	HIGH	9/98-9/03		100		150
SO 3	MEASURE– 936 3038.01	HIGH	10/97-9/02		75		75
SO 3	AIDSMark – 936 3090.03	HIGH	9/97-9/02		75		75
SO 3	TB – SPECIAL *	HIGH			600		600
SO 3	MOST – 936 3094.02	HIGH	9/98-9/03		100		100
SO 3	AVSC – 936 3068	HIGH	9/98-8/03		100		100
SO 3	PATHFINDER-936 3063	HIGH	9/92-9/00		150		150
SO 3	FRONTIERS – 936 3086	HIGH	6/98-6/03		300		150
SO 3	POLICY – 936 3078	HIGH	9/95-8/00		200		200
SO 6	Environmental Health Project - 936 5994	HIGH	2 years		100		100
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	4,100	0	3,143

* New activity - information to follow

Workforce Tables

Org_USAID/SOUTH AFRICA End of year On-Board FY 1999 Estimate								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All	Total	Total	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SPO1	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	1	1	5	12	19
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1					2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	1	16	38	4		4	63	65
Subtotal	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9	4	21	39	5	1	9	79	88
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1	1	1		6				4		1	5	11
FSNs/TCNs	11	11	4	2	2	2		32				1		1	2	34
Subtotal	12	12	5	3	3	3	0	38	0	0	0	5	0	2	7	45
Total Direct Workforce	14	16	6	4	4	3	0	47	4	21	39	10	1	11	86	133
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2							2							0	2
IDIs			1					1			1				1	2
Subtotal	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL WORKFORCE	16	16	7	4	4	3	0	50	4	21	40	10	1	11	87	137

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
0								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal								0							0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2000 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	1	1	5	12	19
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1					2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	1	17	38	4		4	64	66
Subtotal	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9	4	22	39	5	1	9	80	89
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	2	1	2	1		8				1		1	2	10
FSNs/TCNs	12	11	4	2	1	2		32				1		1	2	34
Subtotal	13	12	6	3	3	3	0	40	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	44
Total Direct Workforce	15	16	7	4	4	3	0	49	4	22	39	7	1	11	84	133
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	2							2							0	2
IDIs			1					1			1				1	2
Subtotal	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	16	8	4	4	3	0	52	4	22	40	7	1	11	85	137

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
OE Funded 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TAACS								0							0	0	
Fellows								0							0	0	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

FY 2001 Request																	
OE Funded 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	1	1	5	12	19	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1					2	2	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2	
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	1	17	38	4		3	63	64	
Subtotal	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	4	22	39	5	1	8	79	87	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	1		2	1	2	1		7				1		1	2	9	
FSNs/TCNs	12	11	4	2	1	2		32						1	1	33	
Subtotal	13	11	6	3	3	3	0	39	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	42	
Total Direct Workforce	15	14	7	4	4	3	0	47	4	22	39	6	1	10	82	129	
TAACS								0							0	0	
Fellows								0							0	0	
IDIs								1							0	1	
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	14	8	4	4	3	0	48	4	22	39	6	1	10	82	130	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

Workforce

MISSION :

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

USDH STAFFING REQUIREMENTS BY SKILL CODE

BACKSTOP (BS)	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 1999	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2000	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2001	NO. OF USDH EMPLOYEES IN BACKSTOP FY 2002
01 SMG	2	2	2	2
02 Program Officer	2	2	2	2
03 EXO	1	1	1	1
04 Controller	2	2	2	2
05/06/07 Secretary	0	0	0	0
10 Agriculture	0	0	0	0
11 Economics	1	1	1	1
12 GDO	0	0	0	0
12 Democracy	2	2	2	2
14 Rural Development	0	0	0	0
15 Food for Peace	0	0	0	0
21 Private Enterprise	1	1	1	1
25 Engineering	0	0	0	0
40 Environment	0	0	0	0
50 Health/Pop.	1	1	1	1
60 Education	2	2	2	2
75 Physical Sciences	0	0	0	0
85 Legal	1	1	1	1
92 Commodity Mgt	0	0	0	0
93 Contract Mgt	1	1	1	1
94 PDO	3	3	3	3
95 IDI	2	2	1	1
Other*				
TOTAL	21	21	20	20

Please e-mail this worksheet
in either Lotus or Excel to:
Maribeth Zankowski
@hr.ppim@aidw
as well as include it with
your R4 submission.

*please list occupations covered by other if there are any

WORKFORCE TABLES

Org_RUDO/Pretoria End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	Legal	All	Total	Total	
FY 1999 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract		Other	Mgmt.	Staff	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire		3						3							0	3	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TAACS								0							0	0	
Fellows								0							0	0	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and IDIs

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire		3						3							0	3
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

FY 2000 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire		3						3							0	3
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Org_RUDO/Pretoria End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire		3						3							0	3	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TAACS								0							0	0	
Fellows								0							0	0	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

FY 2001 Request																	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire		3						3							0	3	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0	
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TAACS								0							0	0	
Fellows								0							0	0	
IDIs								0							0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

MISSION/OPERATING UNIT:

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2000 Obligated by:		FY 2001 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 1	CEPPS: AEP-5468-A-00-5038-00	HIGH	6 months		500		0
SO 1	World Learning Fellow: AEP-A-95-00024	MED – HIGH	1,5 years		100		100
SO 1	Solidarity Centre: AEP-G-00-97-00035-00	HIGH	1 year		1,000		693
SO 3	JHU/PCS – 936 3052	HIGH	11/95-11/00		100		100
SO 3	IMPACT – 936 3090.02	HIGH	9/97-9/02		300		300
SO 3	FHI/POP – 936 3079	HIGH	9/95-8/00		300		250
SO 3	SOLIDARITY	HIGH	1 year		300		300
SO 3	CHANGE – 936 3096.04	HIGH	9/98-9/03		100		150
SO 3	MEASURE– 936 3038.01	HIGH	10/97-9/02		75		75
SO 3	AIDSMARK – 936 3090.03	HIGH	9/97-9/02		75		75
SO 3	TB – SPECIAL *	HIGH			600		600
SO 3	MOST – 936 3094.02	HIGH	9/98-9/03		100		100
SO 3	AVSC – 936 3068	HIGH	9/98-8/03		100		100
SO 3	PATHFINDER-936 3063	HIGH	9/92-9/00		150		150
SO 3	FRONTIERS – 936 3086	HIGH	6/98-6/03		300		150
SO 3	POLICY – 936 3078	HIGH	9/95-8/00		200		200
SO 6	Environmental Health Project - 936 5994	HIGH	2 years		100		100
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	4,100	0	3,143

* New, will provide details later.

PART IV : WORKFORCE AND OE TABLES

Org_USAID/SOUTH AFRICA												
End of year On-Board												
								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin	Co
FY 1999 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SPO1	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tra
OE Funded: 1/												
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1		
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2		

Other FSN/TCN		2						2	1	16	38	
Subtotal	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9	4	21	39	
Program Funded 1/												
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1	1	1		6				
FSNs/TCNs	11	11	4	2	2	2		32				
Subtotal	12	12	5	3	3	3	0	38	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	14	16	6	4	4	3	0	47	4	21	39	
TAACS								0				
Fellows	2							2				
IDIs			1					1			1	
Subtotal	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	16	16	7	4	4	3	0	50	4	21	40	
								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin	Co
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tra
FY 2000 Target												
OE Funded: 1/												
U.S. Direct Hire								0				
0								0				
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0				
Other FSN/TCN								0				
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Program Funded 1/												
U.S. Citizens								0				
FSNs/TCNs								0				
Subtotal								0				
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TAACS								0				
Fellows								0				
IDIs								0				
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin	Co
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tra
FY 2000 Request												
OE Funded: 1/												
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1		
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2		
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	1	17	38	
Subtotal	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9	4	22	39	
Program Funded 1/												
U.S. Citizens	1	1	2	1	2	1		8				
FSNs/TCNs	12	11	4	2	1	2		32				
Subtotal	13	12	6	3	3	3	0	40	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	15	16	7	4	4	3	0	49	4	22	39	
TAACS								0				
Fellows	2							2				
IDIs			1					1			1	
Subtotal	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	17	16	8	4	4	3	0	52	4	22	40	
End of year On-Board								Total				
								SO/SpO	Org.	Fin.	Admin	Co
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Staff	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tra

OE Funded: 1/												
U.S. Direct Hire								0				
Other U.S. Citizens								0				
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0				
Other FSN/TCN								0				
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/												
U.S. Citizens								0				
FSNs/TCNs								0				
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS								0				
Fellows								0				
IDIs								0				
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin	Co
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tra
FY 2001 Request												
OE Funded: 1/												
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	1	1			7	2	2	1	
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1		
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2		
Other FSN/TCN		1						1	1	17	38	
Subtotal	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	4	22	39	
Program Funded 1/												
U.S. Citizens	1		2	1	2	1		7				
FSNs/TCNs	12	11	4	2	1	2		32				
Subtotal	13	11	6	3	3	3	0	39	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	15	14	7	4	4	3	0	47	4	22	39	
TAACS								0				
Fellows								0				
IDIs			1					1				
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	14	8	4	4	3	0	48	4	22	39	

INSERT OPERATING EXPENSE TABLES

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: OE-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	82		82	91		91	91		91	96		96	96		96
	Subtotal OC 11.1	82	0	82	91	0	91	91	0	91	96	0	96	96	0	96
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	208		208	228		228	228		228	252		252	252		252
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	907		907	998		998	998		998	1098		1098	1098		1098
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1115	0	1115	1226	0	1226	1226	0	1226	1350	0	1350	1350	0	1350
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	409		409	450		450	450		450	495		495	495		495
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	10		10	6		6	6		6	6		6	6		6
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	6		6	6		6	6		6	6		6	6		6
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	30		30	30		30	30		30	30		30	30		30
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	465	0	465	502	0	502	502	0	502	547	0	547	547	0	547
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	65		65	40		40	40		40	40		40	40		40

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: OE-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	75		75	75		75		75	75		75	75		75	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	49		49	49		49		49	40		40	40		40	
21.0	Home Leave Travel	80		80	30		30		30	40		40	40		40	
21.0	R & R Travel	60		60	60		60		60	20		20	20		20	
21.0	Education Travel	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	10		10	
21.0	Evacuation Travel	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	10		10	
21.0	Retirement Travel	25		25	25		25		25	25		25	25		25	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	25		25	25		25		25	25		25	25		25	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	155		155	155		155		155	130		130	130		130	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	25		25	25		25		25	25		25	25		25	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0		0			0			0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	35		35	40		40		40	40		40	40		40	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	614	0	614	544	0	544	544	0	544	480	0	480	480	0	480
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	85		85	51		51		51	51		51	51		51	
22.0	Home Leave Freight	28		28	28		28		28	14		14	14		14	
22.0	Retirement Freight	15		15	15		15		15	15		15	15		15	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	5		5	5		5		5	5		5	5		5	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5		5	5		5		5	5		5	5		5	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	138	0	138	104	0	104	104	0	104	90	0	90	90	0	90
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	299		299	328		328		328	362		362	362		362	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	46		46	48		48		48	50		50	50		50	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	335		335	370		370		370	390		390	390		390	
	Subtotal OC 23.2	680	0	680	746	0	746	746	0	746	802	0	802	802	0	802
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	100		100	110		110		110	120		120	120		120	
23.3	Residential Utilities	110		110	120		120		120	130		130	130		130	
23.3	Telephone Costs	215		215	237		237		237	260		260	260		260	
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0		0			0			0	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0		0			0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0		0			0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	10		10	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	10		10	
23.3	Courier Services	10		10	10		10		10	10		10	10		10	
	Subtotal OC 23.3	455	0	455	497	0	497	497	0	497	540	0	540	540	0	540
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	1		1	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: OE-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
26.0	Supplies and materials	120		120	125		125	125		125	128		128	128		128
	Subtotal OC 26.0	120	0	120	125	0	125	125	0	125	128	0	128	128	0	128
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	167		167	12		12	12		12	40		40	40		40
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	60		60	50		50	50		50	50		50	50		50
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0			0			25		25	25		25	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0		0	0		0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	177		177	100		100	100		100	138		138	138		138
31.0	ADP Software purchases	65		65	50		50	50		50			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	469	0	469	212	0	212	212	0	212	253	0	253	253	0	253
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0		0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0		0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0		0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		4979	0	4979	4880	0	4880	4880	0	4880	5165	0	5165	5165	0	5165

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

4730

4636

4636

4907

4907

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

0

0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: OE-24674 (RUDO) OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	63		63	55		55	55	55	60		60	60	60	60	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	4		4	5		5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	67	0	67	60	0	60	60	60	65	0	65	65	0	65	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	0			0			0			0			0		

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: OE-24674 (RUDO) OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
26.0	Supplies and materials	3		3	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	3	0	3	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	20		20	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	3		3	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	5		5	7		7	7		7	5		5	5		5
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 31.0	28	0	28	19	0	19	19	0	19	17	0	17	17	0	17
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	2		2	8		8	8		8	8		8	8		8
	Subtotal OC 32.0	2	0	2	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		215	0	215	220	0	220	220	0	220	220	0	220	220	0	220

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

204

209

209

209

209

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

0

0

Organization: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

N/A TO USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: CO-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	82		82	91		91	91		91	101		101	101		101
	Subtotal OC 11.1	82	0	82	91	0	91	91	0	91	101	0	101	101	0	101
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	178		178	183		183	183		183	188		188	188		188
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	359		359	395		395	395		395	435		435	435		435
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	537	0	537	578	0	578	578	0	578	623	0	623	623	0	623
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	49		49	52		52	52		52	56		56	56		56
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	15		15	16		16	16		16	17		17	17		17
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	48		48	53		53	53		53	58		58	58		58
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	112	0	112	121	0	121	121	0	121	131	0	131	131	0	131
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: CO-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	10		10		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	10		10		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	12		12		0		0		12		12		12		12
21.0	R & R Travel			0	16		16	16		16		0		0		0
21.0	Education Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	29		29	33		33	33		35		35		35		35
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5		5	5		5	5		5		5		5		5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	3		3	3		3	3		3		3		3		3
	Subtotal OC 21.0	74	0	74	62	0	62	62	0	62	60	0	60	60	0	60
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	30		30	0		0	0		0		0		0		0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0	4		4	4		4		4		4		4
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	30	0	30	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	39		39	44		44	44		48		48		48		48
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	25		25	22		22	22		24		24		24		24
	Subtotal OC 23.2	64	0	64	66	0	66	66	0	66	72	0	72	72	0	72
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	10		10	11		11	11		12		12		12		12
23.3	Residential Utilities	8		8	9		9	9		10		10		10		10
23.3	Telephone Costs	5		5	6		6	6		7		7		7		7
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	1		1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1
23.3	Courier Services			0			0	0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	24	0	24	27	0	27	27	0	27	30	0	30	30	0	30
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0	0		0		0		0		0

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: CO-21674 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
26.0	Supplies and materials	6		6	7		7	7		7	7		7	7		7
	Subtotal OC 26.0	6	0	6	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		960	0	960	989	0	989	989	0	989	1063	0	1063	1063	0	1063

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

864

887

887

957

957

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

5.5

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

0

0

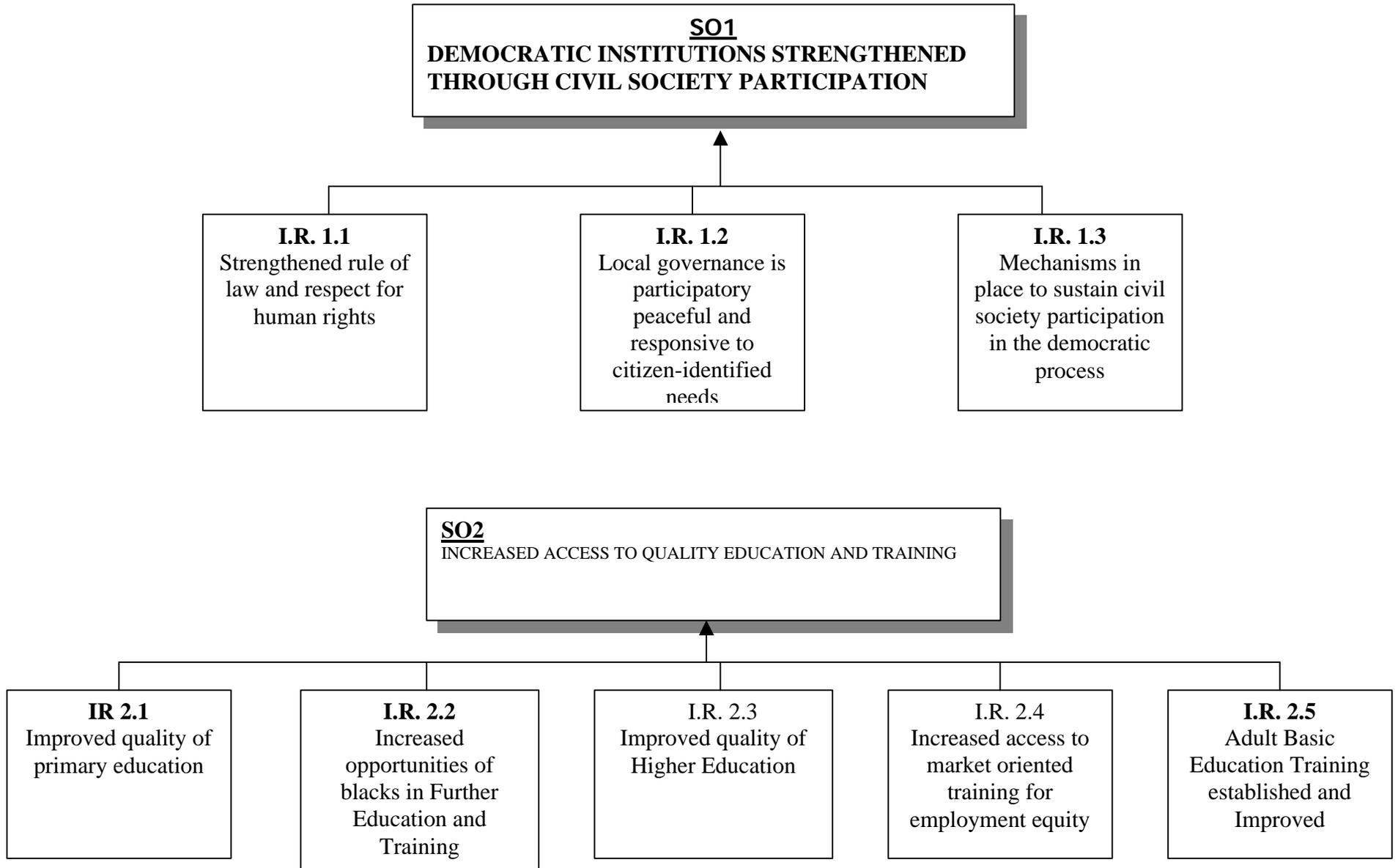
ANNEX 1
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (Bureau Environment Officers)

USAID/South Africa Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

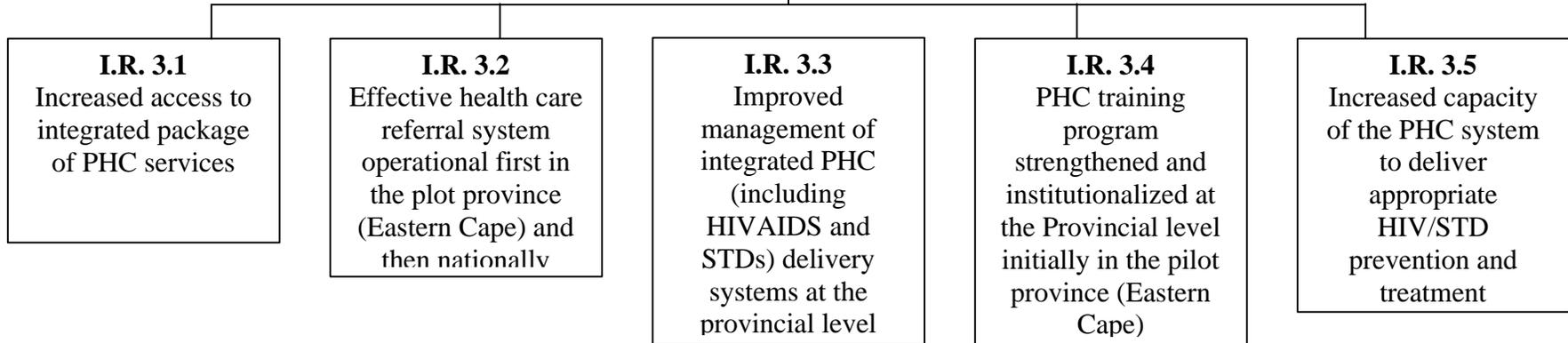
ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 98 and previous	FY 99	Comments
SO1: Democratic Institutions Strengthened through Civil Society Participation			
Access to Justice (IR 1.1)	27saf1a1 Cat Ex and Neg Det with conditions and 27saf1-2 Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	SO was restructured; existing IEEs still valid
Local Governance (IR 1.2)	28saf4 Cat Ex and 27saf1-5	No Reg 216 action planned	
Civil Society (IR 1.3)	27saf1-3 & 1-4 Cat Ex; 27saf1-6 neg Det with conditions	Review IEE 27saf1-6 re need to amend	
SO2: Transformed Education System based on Equity of Access and Quality			
SO level IEE for 4 RPs	27saf4 Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO3: More Equitable, Unified and Sustainable System Delivering Integrated Primary Health Care Services to all South Africans			
EQUITY	FY 95 Cat Ex and Neg Det with conditions for STD	Prepare new SO-level IEE to include determinations for both projects and new activities	New IEE to incorporate conditions for adherence to RSA medical waste procedures
CAPACITY (HIV/AIDS/STD)	Cat Ex (28saf2)		
SO4: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies			
SEGAMESP	Fy 96 Cat Ex (25soafr3)	IEE for DEAT proposal to ATRIP, if funded.	Likely Categorical Exclusion
SO5: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically Disadvantaged Population			
Black Private Enterprise Development	87 Cat Ex	SO being restructured; prepare new SO-level IEE	Incorporate ISO 14001, eco-labelling, green certification and similar into RP and IEE
SO6: Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population			
Private Sector HG, BSE HG & Municipal Env Infrastructure—Urban Env Credit Program	94 PSGHG and 95 BSE HG (21soafr1) IEEs; MEI-UEC IEE (27saf3)	Monitor for compliance with conditions	
Kutlwanoeng Civic Association Housing & Guguletu Community Development Corporation	KCA (27saf2) and GCC (28saf1) Neg Det with conditions	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Linked to Climate Change Initiative
Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Development RP	SO level IEE (28saf3) Neg Det with conditions; IEE cross-references prior IEEs.	Review IEE re need to amend for new activities; initiate monitoring for compliance with conditions.	Building of capacity for urban environmental management being funded.

Note: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.

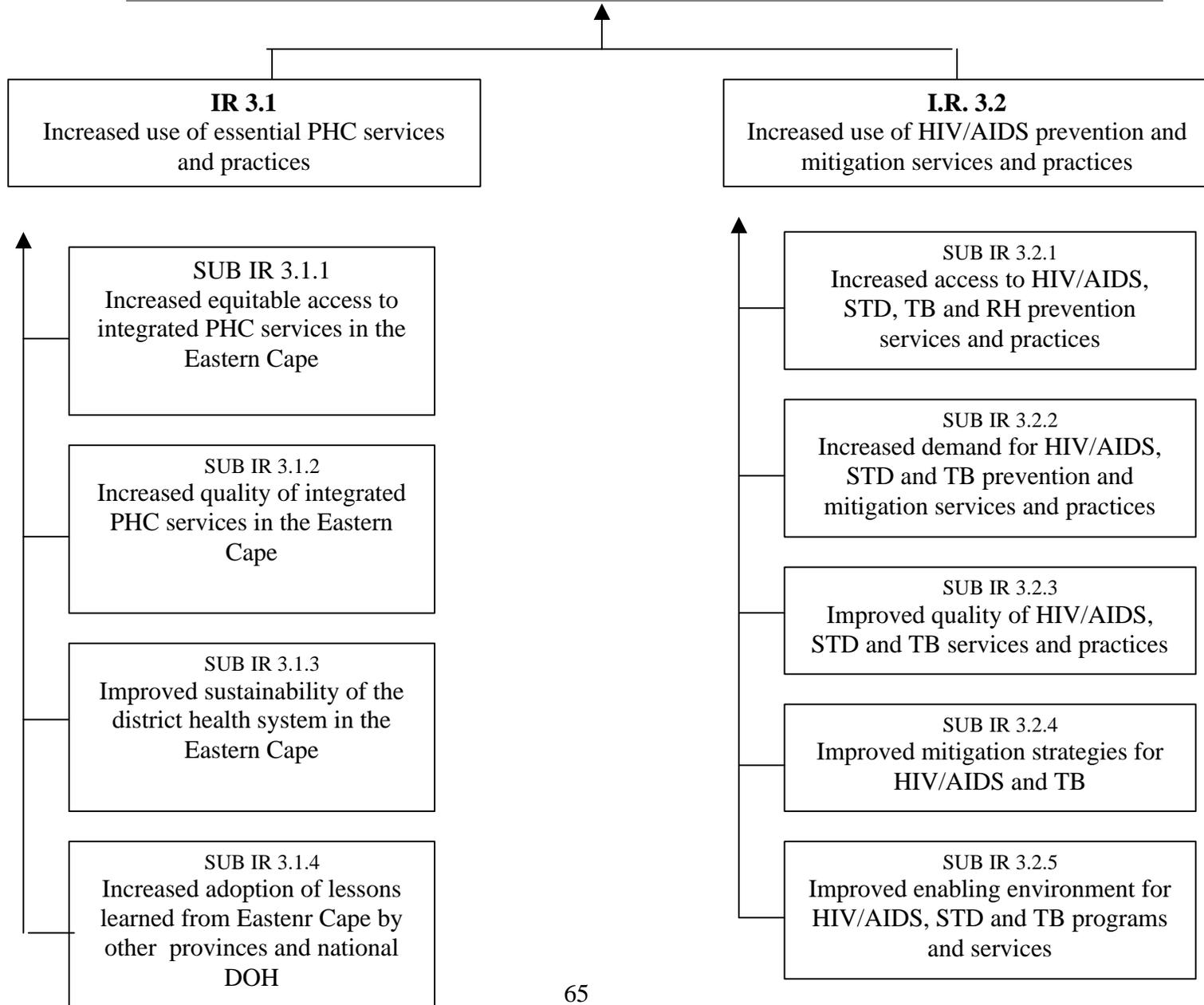
ANNEX 2
UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK (PPDO/CDIE/PME)



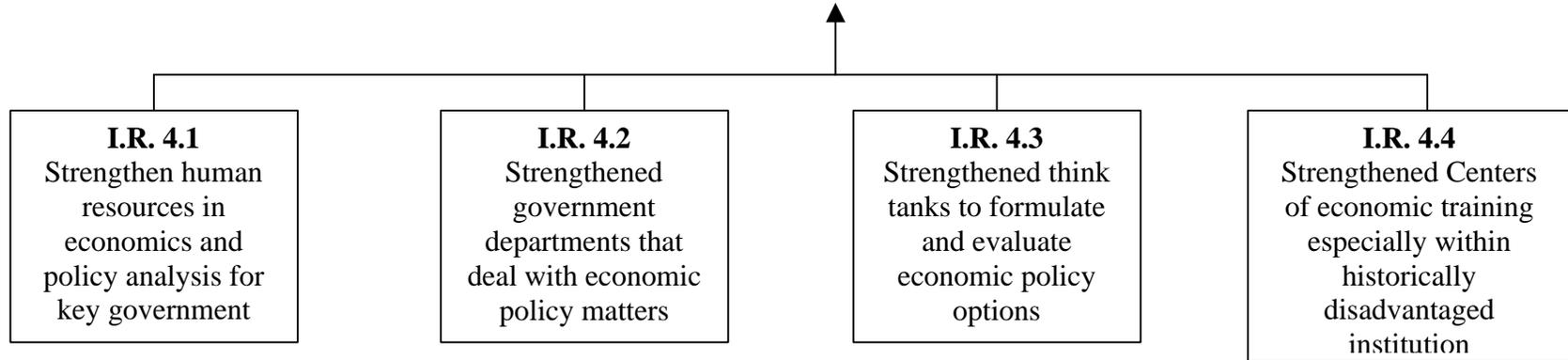
SO3 (OLD)
**MORE EQUITABLE, UNIFIED AND SUSTAINABLE
SYSTEM DELIVERING INTEGRATED PHC
SERVICES TO ALL SOUTH AFRICANS**



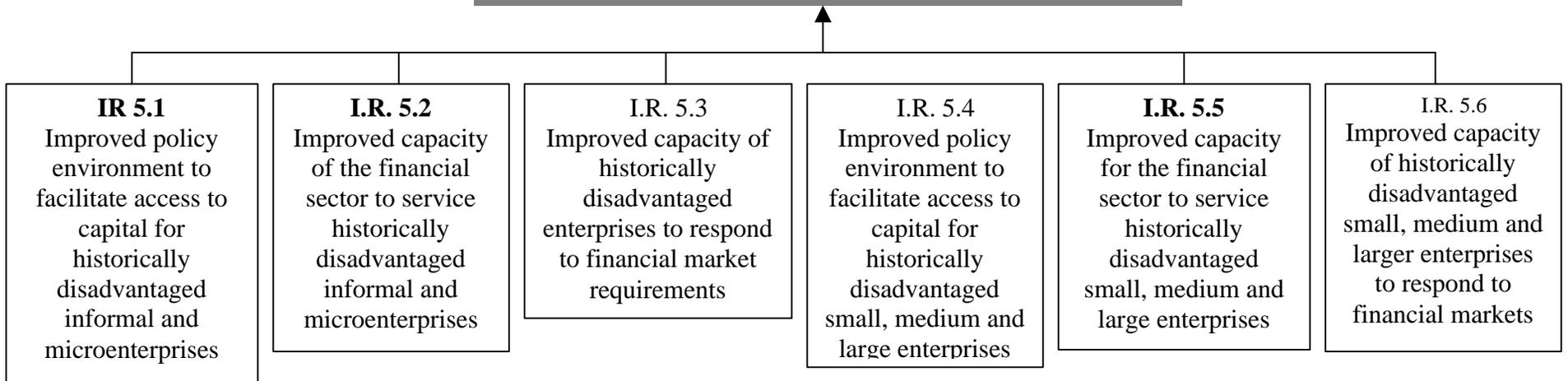
SO3 (NEW)
INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PHC AND HIV/AIDS SERVICES AND PRACTICES



SO4
**IMPROVED CAPACITY OF KEY GOVERNMENT AND NON-
GOVERNMENT ENTITIES TO FORMULATE, EVALUATE AND
IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES**



SO5
**INCREASED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL MARKETS FOR THE HISTORICALLY
DISADVANTAGED POPULATION**



SO6
**INCREASED ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTALLY
SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES FOR
THE HDP**

I.R. 6.1
Improved policy
environment for
facilitating access to
shelter and urban
services

I.R. 6.2
Previously ineligible
households,
developers/builders and
municipal service
providers obtain access
to credit

I.R. 6.3
Increased non-credit
forms of assistance
made available to
the HDP

I.R. 6.4
Improved capacity to
apply sustainable
participatory
environmental
management principles
to local-level urban
development

ANNEX 3 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (G/ENV)

New Housing Credit Authority for South Africa

Issue: Request for Credit Reserve Authority. The Mission has requested \$10 million in additional credit reserve authority over the next two years to support critical programs in housing and municipal infrastructure. There remains a persistent backlog not only in housing but also in related municipal infrastructure. With the requested authority, the Mission believes it could build upon our successful track record and make a significant impact on the 3 to 3.5 million unit housing deficit currently facing South Africa.

Background: The dramatic shortage of housing and services for the historically disadvantaged population is the single most visible legacy of the apartheid era. A recent nationwide survey placed housing among the top three issues facing the general population (the other two being jobs and crime, not unrelated). This is not surprising given that the number of South Africans still living in unserviced "shacks" is currently estimated at 8 million persons. The critical nature of housing was recently confirmed at the National Jobs Summit, held in November, where a large-scale low-income housing program emerged as the government's major national initiative.

Discussion: Credit programs, specifically the Housing Guarantees (HG), combined with extraordinarily successful grants to shelter-sector NGOs (both U.S. and South African) have played an important part in achieving the objectives of USAID/South Africa's housing and urban services program by benefiting over 100,000 households. A recent impact audit has confirmed the high leveraging and the large and measurable impact that the HG has generated. Under the HG Program, USAID has set aside credit reserves in the amount of approximately \$14 million to support loan guarantees of \$175 million. These loan guarantees have leveraged over \$465 million in private investment for low-cost housing and municipal infrastructure for South Africa's disadvantaged population.

The use of private banks to provide such credit leverages that industry into markets where it otherwise would not invest thus affecting equity concerns. (add para here on banking sector).

The World Development Report prepared by the World Bank in 1994 focused on infrastructure and estimated that two to three "construction related positions" are created for every employee directly employed in the construction sector. These jobs typically support the manufacturing and transportation of construction materials. Permanent jobs also arise from the maintenance and occupation of facilities and this is certainly the case with USAID financing for water and wastewater facilities. In addition, the shelter sector targeted for lower income households typically employs larger numbers of semi- and unskilled construction workers. Once construction is completed, informal household-based employment opportunities (typically small retail shops or other service providers like creches, beauty parlors) are not uncommon in these communities.

It would be extremely difficult to estimate how many jobs have been created as a result of USAID's support in the entire sector. However, USAID's HG program does provide some

interesting insights into the potential impact of the SO6 program and job creation. To date, three private South Africa financial institutions have reported that they are providing resources totaling \$415 million for housing and urban services for historically disadvantaged households. International standards indicate that approximately 40 percent of total project costs relate to labor. Based on a median income of \$300 per month in the construction sector, it is possible to estimate that some 50,000 person-years of employment have been created in the construction sector as a result of these HG resources.

There is a multiplier effect from housing in terms of improved health and reduction of environmental degradation (add para here on relationship of housing to these)

In addition to achieving dramatic results, the South Africa HG Program has been implemented smoothly, with minimal risk of default. Out of the \$175 million in authorized loan guarantees, over \$155 million has either been disbursed already or has been approved for a borrowing and is awaiting finalization of loan terms. The South African borrowers for these loans are private (i.e., non-sovereign) financial institutions. Thus, the loans are not subject to Paris Club reschedulings. The loans also entail diminished risk because the repayment periods range between 8 and 10 years (rather than the typical 30 years). Finally, the payments on all loans are current – there have been no defaults at all to date.

Guarantee resources are now almost fully expended and USAID lacks sufficient tools to respond to South Africa's critical housing and urban services needs. Preliminary estimates indicate that USAID could leverage in excess of \$100 million in new, private investment for low-cost housing and municipal infrastructure with only \$5 million in credit reserves for each of two years (FY 00 and 01), for a total of \$10 million. Supported by USAID's grant-funded work in areas of policy development and capacity building, such a program would have a significant impact on South Africa's 3 to 3.5 million unit housing deficit.

Additional HG resources, rather than the use of Development Credit Authority (DCA), are necessary to be responsive to South Africa's tremendous housing needs. The Mission's operating year budget, even at a straight-line level of \$45-50 million, cannot accommodate enough under DCA to fund the credit reserves to make a measurable impact on South Africa's housing shortage. DCA is also less attractive than HG resources for a South Africa housing program because the maximum 50% guarantee available under DCA would greatly reduce its leverage and impact.

Recommendation: That USAID request that the FY00 and FY01 Foreign Operations, Export Financing and related Programs Appropriations Act include, under the heading for the Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account, an appropriation of \$5 million in each year, for a total of \$10 million, the cost of loan guarantees designed to increase the access of historically disadvantaged, low-income South Africans to environmentally-sustainable housing and urban services.

Indicator 1: Emissions of CO₂ equivalents avoided

Instructions: For each activity contributing to this indicator, write a brief description of the activity in the first column, and write the result in whichever of the three reporting columns that corresponds to this activity. (For example, for a renewable energy activity, put the MW-h of renewable energy produced in electricity generation in column two (1a) or the BTUs of renewable energy produced in thermal combustion in column three (1a). Then put the fuel type replaced in column four (1a).) USAID/W will make the appropriate conversion into metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalents avoided.

Country: South Africa	1a. CO ₂ emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			1b. CO ₂ emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			1c. CO ₂ emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)		
	Activities:	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Fuel Type replaced ⁱ	MW-h saved	BTUs saved in thermal combustion	Fuel Type saved ¹	MW-h saved	BTUs saved in thermal combustion
Industrial Retrofits				100		Coal			
Kutlwanong Civic Association / Eco-Homes (175 kg CO ₂ /year/home x 200 homes)				35 metric tonnes CO ₂ /year		90% kerosene ; 10% coal			
Guguletu Community Development Corp. / Eco-Homes				700 kg CO ₂ /year		90% kerosene ; 10% coal			

Country: South Africa	1a. CO ₂ emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			1b. CO ₂ emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			1c. CO ₂ emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			
	Activities:	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Fuel Type replaced ⁱ	MW-h saved	BTUs saved in thermal combustion	Fuel Type saved ¹	MW-h saved	BTUs saved in thermal combustion	Fuel Type saved ²
(175 kg CO ₂ /year/home x 4 homes)										

¹ Provide fuel type replaced/saved if known. If not, USAID/W will convert MW-h based on country's 1990 fuel mix levels.

² Provide site-specific fuel type information if known. If not, USAID/W will convert MW-h based on country's 1990 fuel mix levels.

Indicator 1: Emissions of CO₂ equivalents avoided (continued)

Instructions: For each activity contributing to this indicator, write a brief description of the activity in the first column, and write the result in whichever of the three reporting columns that corresponds to this activity. (For example, for a fuel switching activity, put the MW-h of renewable energy produced in column two (1a) or the BTUs of renewable energy produced in thermal combustion in column three (1a). Then put the fuel type replaced in column four (1a). If the activity captured methane from a landfill, put the tonnes of methane captured in column six (1e).) USAID/W will make the appropriate conversion into metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalents avoided.

Country: _____	1d. CO ₂ emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				1e. Tonnes of methane captured from solid waste, coal mining, sewage	1f. Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture
	Activities:	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old Fuel Type		
	District heating		300,000	coal	natural gas	

¹ Provide fuel type replaced/saved if known. If not, USAID/W will convert MW-h based on country's 1990 fuel mix levels.

² Provide site-specific fuel type information if known. If not, USAID/W will convert MW-h based on country's 1990 fuel mix levels.

Indicator 2: Decreased CO₂ emitted per MW-h of energy produced

Instructions: If these data are available for your country, please enter the total amount of energy produced by the country (MW-h) and the corresponding amount of carbon dioxide emitted (metric tonnes).

Country: South Africa

MW-h of energy produced: 170 million

Corresponding metric tonnes of CO₂ emitted: 180 million

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.

Instructions: Please report on each policy measure addressed with USAID support or as a result of USAID efforts. Check the policy steps (1, 2 and/or 3) **that have been achieved** for each policy measure and list the activity(ies) that contribute to achievement of the policy steps in the last column. Please report on other activities or policy measures not listed, if appropriate.

Unit: Number of policy steps achieved

Country: South Africa Activity or Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
		Step 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning					
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	S	XX			Guguletu Eco-Homes
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies					
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					

Promotes the use of cogeneration					
Other					
Number of points achieved per policy step	1				
Total policy steps				1	

Indicator 6: Institutional Capacity Strengthened

6a: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

Unit: Number of institutions

Country: South Africa		Name of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened
Number of USAID-assisted associations, NGOs or other public and private institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		
Number of NGOs	2	Kutlwanong Civic Association, Guguletu Community Development Corp.
Number of Private Institutions		
Number of Research/Educational Institutions		
Number of Public Institutions		
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	2	

6b. Strengthening technical capacity through workshops, research, and/or training activities

This indicator measures categories in which capacity is strengthened through training/technical assistance. Please report on each category addressed with USAID support or as a result of USAID efforts. Please check whether capacity is strengthened through training, technical assistance, or both, and list the activity(ies) that contribute(s) to each of the capacity building categories. Please report on other areas not listed, if appropriate.

Country: South Africa Category	Types of Support Provided		List the Activity(ies) that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category
	Training	Technical Assistance	
Improved demand side management or integrated resource planning			
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers			
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes			
Use of renewable energy technologies			
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)			
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems			
Use of cogeneration			
Other	1		11th World Clean Air and Environment Congress in Durban, Sept. 1998
Total number of points for Training/technical assistance	1		

Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change

Key Area (i, ii, iii, iv, v)	Country	Strategic Objective (Name and Number)	Budget	Duration	Type of Prgm (see list below)	Description
II	South Africa	SO6	\$1.2M	7/96-4/99	3	Rand Water Board: Water resources planning for water shortages
IV	South Africa	SO6	\$55k	97-98	1	Eradicating water consuming exotic species and habitat conservation
II	South Africa	BNC/SO6	\$74.5K	97-98	3	Training and TA in planning for and adaption to long term impacts of GCC on water resources
II	South Africa	BNC/SO6	\$95.9K	97-98	3	Strategy development for water conservation, demand management, and water law. Best management practices in water conservation

Codes for Tracking and Recording Programs

<u>Key Areas</u>	<u>Program Types</u>
i. Coastal Zone	1. Urban/Infrastructure 2. Natural Resource
ii. Disaster Preparation Relief	1. Early Warning System 2. Humanitarian Response 3. Capacity Building
iii. Agriculture & Food Security	1. Research and Development 2. Policy Reform 3. Extension/Demonstration
iv. Biodiversity & Forestry	1. Preservation of Biodiversity 2. Forest Conservation
v. Human Health and Nutrition	1. Improved Quality of Health Services 2. Vector Control 3. Improved Nutrition

ANNEX HOUSING GUARANTY (ANXHG)

ANNEX HOUSING GUARANTY (ANXHG)

Annex 4: New Housing Credit Authority for South Africa

Background: The dramatic shortage of housing and services for the historically disadvantaged population is the single most visible legacy of the apartheid era. A recent nationwide survey placed housing among the top three issues facing the general population (the other two being jobs and crime). This is not surprising given that the number of South Africans still living in unserviced "shacks" is currently estimated at 8 million persons. The critical nature of housing was recently confirmed at the National Jobs Summit, held in November, where a large-scale, low-income housing program emerged as the government's major national initiative.

Discussion: Credit programs, specifically the Housing Guarantees (HG), combined with successful grants to shelter-sector NGOs (both U.S. and South African) have played an important part in achieving the objectives of USAID/South Africa's housing and urban services program by benefiting over 100,000 households. Ongoing assessment audits have confirmed the high leveraging and the large and measurable impact that the HG program has generated. Under the existing HG program, USAID has set aside credit reserves in the amount of approximately \$14 million to support loan guarantees of \$175 million. These loan guarantees have leveraged over \$466 million in private investment for low-cost housing and municipal infrastructure for South Africa's disadvantaged population.

Housing Guarantees provide access to dollar loans at an attractive interest rate. This has encouraged South African private banks, which are notoriously conservative, to move down-market and deal with income groups they would otherwise not service. Their reticence is due to a myriad of reasons: risk, small size of loans, administrative costs and the perception of bad returns. When our partner banks enter these new markets they lead by example. Other banks, seeing their positive recovery rates, are more likely to extend credit to households that they would previously have considered ineligible for loans. It should be noted, however, that, to date, private banks are still unwilling to deal with families that in the middle and lower portion of the low-income market.

Housing Guarantees also contribute significantly to employment generation. The World Development Report, prepared by the World Bank in 1994, focused on infrastructure and estimated that two to three "construction related positions" are created for every employee directly employed in the construction sector. These jobs typically support the manufacturing and transportation of construction materials. Permanent jobs also arise from the maintenance and occupation of facilities and this is certainly the case with USAID financing for water and wastewater facilities. In addition, shelter sector projects targeted for lower income households typically employ larger numbers of semi- and unskilled construction workers than conventional construction. Once construction is completed, informal household-based employment opportunities (typically small retail shops or other service providers like creches, beauty parlors) are not uncommon in these communities.

It would be extremely difficult to estimate how many jobs have been created as a result of USAID's support in the entire sector. However, USAID's Housing Guarantee program does provide some interesting insights into the potential impact of the SO6 program and job creation. To date, three private South Africa financial institutions have reported that they are providing resources totaling \$415 million for housing and urban services for historically disadvantaged households. International standards indicate that approximately 40 percent of total project costs relate to labor. Based on a median income of \$300 per month in the construction sector, it is possible to estimate that over 46,000 person-years of employment may have been created in the construction sector as a result of these Housing Guarantee resources.

There is an enormous need for housing and related urban services among South Africa's majority population. Adequate shelter is understandably a basic need, but the proven spin-off effects, in terms of improvement in health status and a reduction in environmental degradation, increase the importance of investment in this sector. (If you have the numbers on persons without water and sanitation please provide). Although the government has over 3 million households with water since 1994, 20% of the population, almost all of whom are "non-white," still lack access to clean water.

In addition to achieving dramatic results, the South Africa HG Program has been posed with minimal risk of default. Out of the \$175 million in authorized loan guarantees, over \$155 million has either been disbursed already or has been approved for a borrowing and is awaiting a lender. The South African borrowers for these loans are private (i.e., non-sovereign) financial institutions. Thus, the loans are not subject to Paris Club reschedulings. The loans also entail diminished risk because the repayment periods range between 8 and 10 years (rather than the typical 30 years). Finally, the payments on all loans are current – there have been no defaults at all to date.

Guarantee resources are now almost fully expended and USAID lacks sufficient tools to respond to South Africa's critical housing and urban services needs. Preliminary estimates indicate that USAID could leverage in excess of \$100 million in new, private investment for low-cost housing and municipal infrastructure with only \$5 million in credit reserves for each of two years (FY 00 and 01), for a total of \$10 million. Supported by USAID's grant-funded work in areas of policy development and capacity building, such a program would have a significant impact on South Africa's 3 to 3.5 million unit housing deficit.

Additional Housing Guarantee resources, or Development Credit Authority (DCA) resources made available at current Housing Guarantee terms, are requested to permit the Mission to respond to South Africa's tremendous housing needs. The Mission's operating year budget, even at a straight-line level of \$45-50 million, cannot generate sufficient DCA credit reserves to make a measurable impact on South Africa's housing shortage. Thus, additional credit reserve funds totaling \$10 million over two years are being proposed.

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

SO3

SO 3: INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PHC AND HIV/AIDS SERVICES AND PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		62.2 %	1998	62 %	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-45 years) who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method at a particular point in time.		Unit of Measurement: Percentage of women or partners using a contraceptive method. The denominator is all women aged 15 – 45 years.							
Data Source: DHS		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Household-based surveys based on samples of women aged 15 – 45 years. The numerator is the number of women using modern contraceptive methods at a given point in time. The denominator is the number of women							
Primary Source: DHS		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Every five years									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Collect and analyze household data by province. Step 2. Write and disseminate report		Schedule by Report Every 5 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH and MACRO/DHS				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be disseminated by the NDOH to other partners. The data will be used for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Every 5 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: 1. Modern methods of contraceptives include: oral contraceptive pills, IUDs, injectables, diaphragms, foam and foaming tablet, jelly, condoms (male and female), sterilization (male and female), LAM (if used intentionally as a contraceptive method), and NORPLAN when/if it becomes available. 2. This is an Agency Common Indicator described in the HHRAA guidance and is also included in the NDOH document: “Year 2000 Health Goals, Objectives and Indicators”.									

SO 3: INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL PHC AND HIV/AIDS SERVICES AND PRACTICES (continued)

Performance Indicator: Immunization coverage rate	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
		82.2% / 1998	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Indicator Description: Proportion of living children between the ages of 12 and 23 months who have been vaccinated against measles.		Unit of Measurement: The numerator is children ages 12 – 23 months who have received the measles vaccinations. The denominator is all children ages 12 – 23 months.						
Data Source: DHS		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation:						
Primary Source: DHS		Secondary Source: OHS		Household-based surveys based on samples of children between the ages of 12 and 23 months who have received DPT3.				
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Every 5 years								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Collect and analyze household data by province. Step 2. Write and disseminate report		Schedule by Report Every 5 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MACRO/DHS & NDOH			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be disseminated by the NDOH to other partners. The data will be used for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Every 5 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. This is a PHN Common Indicator.								

SO 3: INCREASED USE ESSENTIAL PHC AND HIV/AIDS SERVICES AND PRACTICES (Continued)

Performance Indicator: Impact of preventive services	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
Indicator Description: Annual statistics on: 1) number of partners, 2) condom use, and 3) treatment of STDs will be incorporated into a computer generated model which will measure the impact of interventions.		Unit of Measurement: Reduced increase of the HIV prevalence rate as a result of number of partners, condom use and treatment of STDs.							
Data Source: Modeling and impact study		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation:							
Primary Source: KABPs, Condom Audit, PHC Facility Survey, DHS		Secondary Source: OHS, DOH Annual Report		The modeling and impact study will rely on data obtained from the other indicators. The following indicators will be included but do not exhaust the list of indicators as other indicators may be selected as the program evolves.					
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of target group reporting sexual intercourse with non-marital non-cohabiting partner during previous 12 months. Percentage of respondents who say they used a condom last time they had sex with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner in the last year. Percentage of individuals presenting with an STD in health facilities assessed and treated by syndromic management. Percentage of individuals seeking STD care in health facilities who have received appropriate advice on condom use and on partner notification 							
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan Data from other indicators and secondary sources will be used to develop a computer model.		Schedule by Report Every 2 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MEASURE				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Modeling and Impact study will be disseminated to DOH, implementing agencies and other donors. Results will assist in reviewing strategies and program planning.		Schedule by Report Every 2 years			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The synergies of the following three behaviors: 1) number of partners; 2) condom use; 3) treatment of STDs, can reduce the incidence of HIV. Modeling can provide projections of HIV prevalence based on various data for these behaviors. This indicator will require technical assistance from local and international experts in modeling. 									

IR3.2: INCREASED USE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION SERVICES AND PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: Percent of target group reporting sexual intercourse with non-marital non-cohabiting partner during previous 12 months.		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of target group reporting sexual intercourse with non-marital non-cohabiting partner during previous 12 months.		Unit of Measurement: Percentage of target group and general population							
Data Source: KABP for target groups and general population, additional question to DHS		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Respondents are asked about cohabiting and non-cohabiting partnerships in the last 12 months. Numerator is those respondents who say they have had sex with someone other than the person they live with in the last 12 months. The denominator is all respondents who report having any sex in the last 12 months							
Primary Source: KABPs and DHS (additional question to be added)	Secondary Source: CSS October Household Survey; additional question to be added								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually for KABP; every 5 years for DHS.									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Administer survey and collect data. Step 2. Write reports by target group and general population. Step 3. Submit reports to USAID.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Disseminate report to partners and implementing agencies to assist in program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MACRO/MEASURE/OTHER			
Comments: 1. The spread of HIV depends upon unprotected sex with people who also have other partners. Most monogamous relationships are cohabiting, although the reverse is not true. Partners who do not live together, who are irregular or occasional are those who are most likely to have other partners over the course of a year. This indicator gives a picture of proportion of the population that engages in relatively risky partnerships and that is therefore more likely to be exposed to sexual networks within which HIV can circulate. Information will be collected on target groups and general population 2. This indicator is taken from "Guide to the Methods Package of HIV/AIDS/STD programmes"									

IR. 3.2: INCREASED USE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: STD Prevalence Rate.		Baseline Data TBD		1998 TBD	1999 TBD	2000 TBD	2001 TBD	2002 TBD	2003 TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Percentage of men who report symptoms of an STD in the last 12 months B) Number of males 15 – 45 treated for penile urethral discharge.		Unit of Measurement: Total number of men presenting with urethral discharge							
Data Source: A) KABP; B)DOH Annual Report		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: A) KABP respondents are asked whether they noticed an STD, genital discharge or ulcers in the last 12 months. Those that say yes form the numerator; the denominator is all men surveyed. B) Routine DOH PHC report calculated on annual basis.							
Primary Source: KABP	Secondary Source: Routine DOH PHC report								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. PHC reports submitted to Provincial DOH. Step 2. Provincial DOH submit to NDOH Step3. NDOH shares annual report with USAID		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Reports will be disseminated to implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: 1. This indicator comes form the NDOH document “Year 2000 Health Goals, Objectives and Indicators” any changes in the indicator or method o f collection will require changes in this PMP. 2. NDOH should release baseline data soon.									

IR. 3.2: INCREASED USE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES (continued)

Performance Indicator: Access to HIV testing and counseling	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percentage of Provincial hospitals and clinics where voluntary HIV testing and counseling is available and accessible		Unit of Measurement: Service delivery points						
Data Source: DOH Annual Survey of Health Facilities		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Provincial reports submitted to NDOH will include total number of facilities which offer HIV testing and counseling. Denominator is total number of facilities.						
Primary Source: DOH Annual Survey		Secondary Source:						
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Districts will report to Provinces. Step 2. Provinces will report to NDOH. Step 3. NDOH will share information with USAID.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with implementing agencies working in the area of testing and counseling.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. USAID monitoring of this indicator will rely on the development of program monitoring capacity at the Provincial level. This indicator is included in the DOH document: "Year 2000 Health Goals, Objectives, and Indicators" and efforts are underway to develop a system to capture this information. However, any changes in the NDOH indicator will require adjustments in the PMP. 2. NDOH should release baseline data soon.								

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: Access to counseling and prevention education services	Baseline Data Eastern Cape: 70% 1998		1998 TBD	1999 TBD	2000 TBD	2001 TBD	2002 TBD	2003 TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percentage of PHC clinics offering counseling and prevention education services 5-days a week.	Unit of Measurement: Service delivery points							
Data Source: DOH Annual Survey of Facilities	Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Provincial reports submitted to NDOH. Denominator is total number of facilities.							
Primary Source: DOH Annual survey	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Districts will report to Provinces. Step 2. Provinces will report to NDOH. Step 3. NDOH will share information with USAID.	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with implementing agencies working in the area of counseling and prevention education for program planning and monitoring purposes.	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.	Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: The EQUITY Project has been tracking this in the Eastern Cape in their Annual Facility Survey. The NDOH is adapting the EQUITY instrument for use nationally.								

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES (continued)

Performance Indicator: Availability of condoms	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Indicator Description: Total number of condoms available for distribution nation-wide during the preceding 12 months divided by the total population 15 – 49.		Unit of Measurement: Average number of condoms available per person.						
Data Source: Condom Audit		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: To estimate the indicator, one will sum: 1) the number of condoms imported into the country by major donors and major commercial distributors in the past 12 months; 2) the number of condoms manufactured within SA; and 3) the number of unused condoms in stock at the beginning of 12 month period. The sum of all condoms available for use in the country during the past 12 months is then divided by the total population aged 15-49.						
Primary Source: Condom audit		Secondary Source:						
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Key informants identified and interviewed to uncover all possible sources of condom manufacture, import, distribution and storage. Step 2. Data collected from all major donors and major commercial distributors, manufacturers, condom storage facilities, government, parastatal and NGOs.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information shared with NDOH and implementing agencies working in the area of condom distribution and promotion.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. The number of condoms available at central level helps assess the adequacy of overall condom availability. However, this indicator does not measure access as it cannot give a picture of how many “in-stock” condoms actually get distributed or used. The indicator: “Percent of PHC health facilities where condoms are freely available” address this access issue. 2. This indicator is from “Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes”.								

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES (continued)

Performance Indicator: Percent of PHC facilities and retail outlets where condoms are available		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		Eastern Cape: 74% / 1998		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: The proportion of clinics that have condoms in stock and available at the time of survey		Unit of Measurement: PHC Facilities							
Data Source: DOH Annual Facility survey and Condom Audit		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: The NDOH will conduct an annual facility survey and will capture information on this indicator. The denominator is all facilities surveyed and the numerator is facilities with condoms.							
Primary Source: Condom Audit		Secondary Source: DOH Facility survey							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually		In addition, and as part of the condom audit, a number of different types retail site will be randomly selected for a survey. The sampling frame will be stratified to reflect sites in both urban and rural areas. The indicator is the number of sites with condoms currently in stock, divided by the total number of sites surveyed.							
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita				Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Obtain available data from DOH Step 2. Develop and implement survey instrument. Step 3. Analyze data.				Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer So3		
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Share information with NDOH, Provinces and implementing agencies working in the area of condom promotion and distribution.				Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.				Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Comments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator measures actual distribution of condoms at designated points at any one point in time. It will reflect the success of attempts to broaden the distribution of condoms so that they are more widely available to people who likely need them, and at locations and times when people are likely to need them. Condom availability at PHC facilities is already included in the NDOH Annual Facility Survey and the NDOH document "Year 2000 Health Goals, Objectives and Indicators"; any changes in the indicator or method of collection will require changes in this PMP. The cost of adding retail outlet through special surveys should be minimal. 									

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.1.1 Models adopted and implemented by DOH and other partners

Performance Indicator: A) Number of models adopted B) Number of models implemented		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Models of community-based or integrated HIV, STD, TH and TB services which have been adopted by DOH or other partners.		Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of models		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Pilot projects which have achieved success and have shared lessons learned will be monitored for replication.							
Primary Source: Inventory of models	Secondary Source:								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Pilot Projects will be monitored to determine when replication is possible. Step 2. An inventory of models will be developed and maintained. Step3. Pilot Projects which are replicated will be reported.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Data will be used for R4 reporting and shared with other partners.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., Dfid, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Tracking Plan: A database of donor reports and findings will be developed and maintained. Relevant data will be extracted and utilized.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: USAID will not be held accountable for this result but will track progress to check assumption that the DOH and implementing agencies are achieving the result.									

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.1.2 Models of community-based HIV/STD, RH and TB services developed and pilot-tested

Performance Indicator: A) Number of models developed B) Number of models pilot-tested	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of models of community-based HIV/STD, RH and TB services developed and pilot-tested.	Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of models	Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of models will be developed and regularly updated.							
Primary Source: Inventory of models	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Once projects have been approved for implementation they will be monitored and included in the inventory of models	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Data will be used in the R4 and shared with other partners.	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.	Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments:								

3.2.1: INCREASED ACCESS TO HIV/AIDS, STD, TB AND RH PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.1.3 Models to integrate HIV/STD, RH and TB services developed and pilot-tested

Performance Indicator: A) Number of models developed B) Number of models pilot-tested		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of models to integrate HIV/STD, RH and TB services developed and pilot-tested.		Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of models		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of models will be developed and regularly updated.							
Primary Source: Inventory of models		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Once projects have been approved for implementation they will be monitored and included in the inventory of models Step 2. The inventory of models will be updated annually.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Data will be used in the R4 and shared with other partners.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments:									

3.2.2 INCREASED DEMAND FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: Condom Use		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of respondents who say they used a condom last time they had sex with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with non-marital non-cohabiting partner in the last year.				Unit of Measurement: Percentage of people using condoms.					
Data Source: KABP for target groups and general population; DHS				Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: KABP respondents are asked about each partner they have had in last 12 months and asked whether they used a condom the last time the couple had sex. Other questions will allow for the classification of partnerships or non-cohabiting. All those who report at least one non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months form the denominator. The numerator is the number of those in the denominator who used a condom the last time they had sex with their most recent non-cohabiting partner.					
Primary Source: KABP for target groups and general population		Secondary Source: DHS, additional question to be added.							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annual KABP; DHS every 5 years									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. KABP data analyzed Step 2. Report on target groups and general population				Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partner and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.				Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3		
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.				Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Comments: 1. A rise in this indicator is powerful indication that condom promotion campaigns are having the desired effect among their principle target market. 2. This indicator is from "Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes"									

3.2.2 INCREASED DEMAND FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES (continued)

Performance Indicator: STD Clinic Attendance	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
Indicator Description: Number of persons attending STD clinic.			Unit of Measurement: Total number of STD clinic attenders.						
Data Source: NDOH Routine PHC Report			Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: The NDOH routinely collects information on STD clinic attendance from each of the Provinces.						
Primary Source: DOH Routine PHC Report		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: PHC Report submitted monthly and analyzed annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1 Facilities submit reports to Districts. Step 2. Districts submit reports to Region/Province Step3. Province submits report to NDOH Step 4. NDOH shares information with USAID.			Schedule by Report Annually		Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.			Schedule by Report Annually		Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.			Schedule by Report Twice a year		Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: 1. This indicator comes from the NDOH document: "Year 2000 health Goals, Objectives and Indicators"; any changes in the indicator or method of collection will require changes in this PMP. 2. NDOH should release baseline data soon.									

3.2.2 INCREASED DEMAND FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES

3.2.2.1 Improved knowledge of and attitude toward HIV/AIDS, STD and TB prevention and transmission

Performance Indicator: Knowledge Indicators	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A)The percentage of respondents who, in response to prompting, correctly identify no penetrative sex, using condoms and having sex with only one faithful uninfected partner as a means of avoiding HIV infection and B) The proportion of respondents who do not share any of the three most (locally) common misconceptions about AIDS.	Unit of Measurement: Percentage of those surveyed.							
Data Source: KABP for target groups and general population.	Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: KABPs administered to target groups and the general population will capture this information. The indicator is derived from correct answers given for all three primary sexual prevention methods in a prompted questionnaire. Someone giving correct answers on less than three ways is not counted in the numerator of this indicator.							
Primary Source: KABP Surveys	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually to Biannually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. KABP data analyzed Step 2. Report on target groups and general population	Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MEASURE			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.	Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.	Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. These indicators are from: " Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes"								

3.2.2 INCREASED DEMAND FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES

3.2.2.2 Increased partnership by non-health sectors in HIV/AIDS, STD and TB awareness

Performance Indicator: Non-health sector programs		Baseline Data	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003					
		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD					
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target					
Indicator Description: Number of programs with non-health sectors which address HIV/AIDS, STD and TB		Unit of Measurement: Number of partnerships											
Data Source: Inventory of programs		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of programs in sectors outside of health will be developed and maintained.											
Primary Source: Inventory of programs	Secondary Source:												
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually													
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita													
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. An inventory of programs outside of the health sector will be developed and maintained.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED								
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3								
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED								
Comments:													
1. Non-health sector is defined as Government Departments other than Health, such as: Education, Welfare and Population, Housing, Corrective Services, Transport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology.													
2. This indicator is from: "Handbook of indicators for USAID/HIV/AIDS/ STD Programs"													
3. This indicator is linked with other SO s.													

3.2.2 INCREASED DEMAND FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PREVENTION & MITIGATION SERVICES & PRACTICES

3.2.2.2 Increased community support for HIV/AIDS/STD and TB prevention and mitigation services

Performance Indicator: Community-based programs		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of community-based programs supporting HIV/AIDS/ STD and TB program initiatives		Unit of Measurement: Number of programs							
Data Source: Inventory of community-based programs		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of community-based programs will be developed and maintained.							
Primary Source: Inventory of community-based programs		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. An inventory of community-based programs will be developed and maintained.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. Community-based programs can be initiated through CBOs, NGOs, PHC facilities, local government or private sector. 2. This indicator is from "Health and Family Planning Indicators: A Tool for Results Framework" 4. This indicator links work in other SO s.									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

Performance Indicator: Individuals seeking STD care in health facilities who have received appropriate advice on condom use and on partner notification.		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of individuals seeking STD care in health facilities who have received appropriate advice on condom use and on partner notification.		Unit of Measurement: The numerator is number of STD patients receiving appropriate advice. The denominator is total number of STD patients included in survey.							
Data Source: STD Clinic Survey		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An STD clinic survey which includes information from patients will be developed and administered. Respondents will be asked prompted questions regarding condom promotion and partner notification. The numerator will be those who received this information; the denominator will be all those surveyed.							
Primary Source: STD Clinic Survey	Secondary Source:								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Data from questionnaire will be analyzed. Step 2. Report will be written		Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MEASURE				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: 1. This indicator is from the "Handbook of Indicators for USAID/HIV/AIDS/STD Programs".									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.3.1 Models to reduce HIV, STD and TB transmission developed and pilot-tested

Performance Indicator: Models to reduce HIV, STD and TB transmission		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Number of models developed B) Number of models improved.		Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of models		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of models will be developed and maintained.							
Primary Source: Inventory of models	Secondary Source:								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Develop inventory of models Step 2. Maintain inventory		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. In addition to developing and maintaining an inventory, a report on each type of model will be written.									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.3.2 Improved capability to diagnose and manage STDs and TB

Performance Indicator: Syndromic management of STDs		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of individuals presenting with an STD in health facilities assessed and treated by syndromic management.		Unit of Measurement: The numerator is number of STD patients treated by syndromic management. The denominator is total number of STD patients included in survey.							
Data Source: STD Clinic Survey		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Data is collected by observation, record review and interviews with providers at selected health services providing STD care. Providers are assessed on history taking, assessment and treatment of patients, and a composite score is used in constructing the indicator. In addition to observations, record review and provider interviews, information from client exit interviews and mystery patient studies may also be included.							
Primary Source: STD Clinic Survey		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Data collected and analyzed. Step 2. Report submitted to USAID.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. This indicator reflects the success of training combined with efforts to ensure adequate supplies of drugs and other necessary materials. It tracks changes in the provision of adequate care to patients seeking care for STDs. 2. This indicator is from: "Handbook of Family Planning Indicators: A Tool for Results Framework"; WHO/ GPA Prevention Indicator 6; and "Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD".									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.3.3 Improved health workers' attitude toward clients

Performance Indicator: Client satisfaction		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of clients satisfied with health workers' attitude		Unit of Measurement: The numerator is number of clients satisfied with health workers' attitude. The denominator is total number of clients included in survey.							
Data Source: Client satisfaction survey		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Client exit interviews, household survey data and focus group discussions will capture information on perception of health worker's attitudes. A special emphasis will be placed on client's perception of health workers' ability to counsel effectively. A health workers' survey will provide self-assessment information.							
Primary Source: Client satisfaction survey	Secondary Source:								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Data from patients, community and health workers obtained and analyzed.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer MACRO/MEASRUE			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Health workers will be informed of the difference between their perceptions and their patients' perception. Data will be shared with District Managers, and Regional/Provincial DOH staff in addition to local implementing agencies.		Schedule by Report Every 18 months				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer So3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. Information on health workers' attitude can be difficult to obtain and sensitive to disseminate. Efforts will be made to implement a constructive information gathering and sharing methodology. 2. This indicator will capture information on client's perception of health-worker's ability to counsel effectively.									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.3.4 Improved HIV/AIDS, STD, RH and TB prevention and mitigation protocols and guidelines

Performance Indicator: Standards updated by WHO guidelines		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of protocols updated by WHO guidelines		Unit of Measurement: Number of protocols							
Data Source: Review of standards and protocols at national level.		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Review of standards and protocols at national level. Similarities and deviations from WHO guidelines will be reported.							
Primary Source Review of standards and protocols	Secondary Source								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Standards and Guidelines reviewed and compared to WHO guidelines. Step 2. Similarities and deviations reported.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with the DOH and used for policy/protocol discussions.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments:									

3.2.3 IMPROVED QUALITY OF HIV/AIDS, STD AND TB SERVICES AND PRACTICES

3.2.3.5 Increased availability of affordable drugs (palliative and other)

Performance Indicator: Health facilities with essential drugs	Baseline Data Eastern Cape: 25% / 1998		1998 TBD	1999 TBD	2000 TBD	2001 TBD	2002 TBD	2003 TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Percent of health facilities with essential drugs by level	Unit of Measurement: Numerator is number of facilities with essential drugs. The denominator is total number of facilities.							
Data Source: NDOH Facility Survey; EQUITY Facility Survey		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: The NDOH facility survey included information on essential drugs. The EQUITY facility survey also provides this information for the Eastern Cape.						
Primary Source: EQUITY Facility survey	Secondary Source: NDOH Facility Survey							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Data from health facilities collected and analyzed by EQUITY. Step 2. EQUITY data compared with NDOH data.			Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer NDOH		
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with NDOH, other partners and USAID.			Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3		
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.			Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Comments: 1. This indicator is from: "Year 2000 Health Goals, Objectives and Indicators", any changes in the is indicator or method of collecting data will require changes to this PMP. 2. EQUITY essential drugs/supplies include: measles vaccine; benzathine penicillin (injectable); ciprofloxacin tablets; injectable contraceptives; cotrimoxazol; all 4 TB drugs (RIF,INH,Pyr,Eth); ORS; iron tablets; methyl dopa; and latex gloves. 3. This indicator may be reviewed /revised to obtain more specific information on types of drugs.								

3.2.4 IMPROVED MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR HIV/AIDS and TB

Performance Indicator: Quality of Care and Support		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Percent of households which care for anyone (under 55 years) with a long-term illness in the past year that received help with care from an institution or group outside the family. B) Of those receiving help, percent satisfied with quality of assistance.		Unit of Measurement: Percentage							
Data Source: Household survey, OHS		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: A) Respondents in a population-based survey are asked whether anyone in their household has been too ill to work or attend school for three months or more out of the previous 12 months. The question includes people who have died and who were incapacitated for at least three months. Households that report incapacitated members are asked age of person and whether the household received any help in caring for them from sources outside of the household. Those that received help are asked for the source of the help and read a list of potential sources. The indicator is: the number of households receiving help in caring for a person under 55 years who has been ill for more than three months (or who was ill for three months before their death in the last 12 months) from any source other than family or neighbors, divided by the total number of households caring for a person under 55 who has been ill for more than three out of the last 12 months, or who was ill for three months before their death in the last 12 months. B) Respondents receiving assistance are asked further questions on the quality of the assistance they received.							
Primary Source: Household Survey	Secondary Source: OHS								
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Collect and analyze household data. Step 2. Write report per geographical area		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Report will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies for program planning and monitoring purposes.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3				
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED				
Comments: 1. Mitigation is defined as: to make less severe, to alleviate. 2. Indicator comes from: " Guide to the Methods package for M&E for HIV/AIDS/STD programs"									

3.2.4 IMPROVED MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR HIV/AIDS and TB

3.2.4.1 Mitigation models involving non-health sectors developed and pilot-tested

Performance Indicator: Mitigation models		Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Number of models developed ; B)Number of models pilot-tested		Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of models		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of models will be developed and maintained.							
Primary Source: Inventory of models		Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually									
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita									
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. An inventory of models in non-health sector will be established and maintained.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with non-health sector entities, other partners and implementing agencies working in the area of mitigation.		Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: Models will test: acceptance of and support for PWA; housing and economic impact, micro-enterprise opportunities, violence against PWA; psycho-social support systems; life-skills education; and workforce planning.									

3.2.5 IMPROVED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Performance Indicator: AIDS Program Effort Index	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Composite score of 11 components, including: political support; policy formulation; organizational structure; program resources; evaluation and research; legal and regulatory aspects; human rights; prevention programmes; care programmes, service availability and international assistance.	Unit of Measurement: Composite of 11 components							
Data Source: Key informant interviews		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: The AIDS Programme Effort Index is a composite index designed to measure political commitment and programme effort in the areas of HIV prevention and care. It tries to capture many of the inputs and outputs of a national HIV/AIDS programme. The score is made up of 11 components: political support; policy formulation; organizational structure; programme resources; evaluation and research; legal and regulatory aspects; human rights; prevention programmes; care programmes, service availability and international assistance.						
Primary Source: Key informant interviews	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Interviews from key informants analyzed. Step 2. Calculation for composite conducted.			Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies.			Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3		
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.			Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED		
Comments: 1. Indicator is from : "Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes" 2. This indicator is subjective and relies completely on the selection of key informants. Efforts will be made to select a wide range of key informants. 3. Protective policies can include:								

3.2.5 IMPROVED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

3.2.5.1 Reduced socio-economic barriers to protect PWAs

Performance Indicator: Protective policies	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Number of protective policies adopted by National and Provincial Governments B) Percent of the 30 largest national employers that have clear policies for non-discrimination against employees living with HIV and AIDS.		Unit of Measurement: Number of models						
Data Source: A) Inventory of policies. B) Survey of companies		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: A) Inventory of policies developed and maintained. B) A brief survey of the 30 largest companies to ascertain if they have a written policy of non-discrimination against employees living with HIV and AIDS. The survey includes a brief checklist of the five or six major components of such a policy, just to check that indeed the policy is non-discriminatory.						
Primary Source: Inventory of policies; survey of companies		Secondary Source:						
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Develop and maintain inventory of policies.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. Protective policies could address the following issues: human rights; employee's rights; housing discrimination; health care and other issues. 2. Indicator B is from "Guide to the Methods Package for M&E of HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes"								

3.2.5 IMPROVED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

3.2.5.2 Increased capacity of public and private sector organizations to plan, manage and deliver HIV/AIDS STD RH and TB prevention and mitigation services

Performance Indicator: Organizational capacity	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: A) Percent of organizations with increased HIV/AIDS technical and managerial skills' capacity. B) Percent of organizations that strengthened at least two essential management systems	Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Capacity-building survey		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Capacity-building survey will administered on organizations involved in HIV/AIDS, STD, RH and TB. Key informant interviews, observations and assessment of systems will be used to collect information. Organizations will be rated in various categories.						
Primary Source: Capacity-building survey	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. Survey results will be analyzed by type of organization	Schedule by Report				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer			
	Annually				TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and organizations for program planning and monitoring purposes.	Schedule by Report				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer			
	Annually				SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.	Schedule by Report				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer			
	Twice a year				TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. Technical and management systems includes: stated mission and goals; financial management; human resource management; systems strengthening; technical skill building; networking and sustainability. 2. This indicator is from: "Handbook of Indicators for USAID/HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes"								

3.2.5 IMPROVED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

3.2.5. 3 Improved vaccine development capacity

Performance Indicator: Vaccine development	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of scientifically sound research protocols for vaccine development.		Unit of Measurement: Number of models						
Data Source: Inventory of vaccine development research		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: An inventory of vaccine development research will be developed and maintained. Research protocols will be reviewed and assessed if scientifically sound.						
Primary Source: Inventory of vaccine development research		Secondary Source:						
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. An inventory of vaccine development research will be developed and maintained. Step 2. Research protocols will be reviewed and assessed if scientifically sound.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with NDOH.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. Vaccine development research has been specifically requested by the NDOH.								

3.2.5 IMPROVED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIV/AIDS, STD & TB PROGRAMS & SERVICES

3.2.5.4 Improved HIV/AIDS, STD and TB monitoring and evaluation surveillance

Performance Indicator: Monitoring and evaluation surveillance	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description: Number of Provinces that produce regular surveillance reports that present data on disease patterns	Unit of Measurement: Number of models							
Data Source: Inventory of surveillance systems		Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation:						
Primary Source: Inventory of surveillance systems	Secondary Source:		An inventory of provincial surveillance systems will be developed and maintained.					
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Annually								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan: Step 1. An inventory of provincial surveillance systems will be developed and maintained.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan: Information will be shared with other partners and implementing agencies.		Schedule by Report Annually			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.		Schedule by Report Twice a year			Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments: 1. This indicator is from: "Handbook of Indicators for USAID/HIV/AIDS/STD Programmes"								

3.2.

Performance Indicator:	Baseline Data		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Year	Value	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Indicator Description:	Unit of Measurement:							
Data Source:	Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation:							
Primary Source:	Secondary Source:							
Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection:								
Responsible Officer: Ken Yamashita								
Data Analysis Plan:	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Data Utilization/Dissemination Plan:	Schedule by Report Annually				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer SO3			
Other donors: AUSAIDS, Belgium Gov., DFID, EU, Flemish, Greek Gov., Italian Gov., Japanese Gov., South African Department of Health, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA. Information on other donor activities will be collected and updated.	Schedule by Report Twice a year				Responsible Entity/Team/Officer TO BE DETERMINED			
Comments:								