

USAID/MALAWI
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2002

March 2002



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MARCH 4, 2002

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Released on or after July 1, 2002

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Acronyms

AAD	
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CARE	Care International
CARER	Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights
CBCC	Community Based Child Care Center
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CHAPS	Community Health Partnerships
CHS	Child Health funds
CRECCOM	Creative Center for Community Mobilization
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	Development Assistance
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
D/G	Democracy and Governance
FY	Fiscal Year
GCCI	Global Climatic Change Initiative
GOM	Government of Malawi
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
IR	Intermediate Result
LIFE	Leadership in Fighting Epidemics
MAFE	Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MDHS	Malawi Demographic & Health Survey
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NA	Not Applicable/Available
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi
NATURE	Natural Resources Management Program
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Non-Project Assistance
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORS/T	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
PA	Project Assistance
PAC	Public Affairs Committee
PIF	Policy Investment Framework
PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economics Development Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, USAID
RF	Results Framework
RH	Reproductive Health
SMC-EQ	Social Mobilization Campaign for Education Quality
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Grant Agreement

SWET	Story Workshop Education Trust
STAFH	Support to AIDS and Family Health
QA	Quality Assurance
QUEST	Quality Education through Supporting Teachers
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/W	United States Agency for International Development/Washington
VBC	Village Beach Committees
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee

Annual Report Part III: Performance Narrative

SO 612-001 Increased Agricultural Incomes on a per Capita Basis:

This Strategic Objective (SO) focuses on increasing the per capita incomes of rural Malawian households. The prime beneficiaries are the 1.6 million smallholder families with potential to increase their productivity, but who lack the resources to do so. Our assessment is that in 2001, the SO met and often exceeded performance expectations and targets.

Achievements and Challenges: The SO works directly with smallholder farmers and helps them take advantage of the new opportunities arising from market liberalization. The development of a nationwide network of farmer's associations has been the centerpiece of this effort. Membership in the USAID-supported National Association of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM), Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Co-operatives (MUSCCO) and Malawi Milk Producers Association continues to grow. In 2001, membership of viable agribusinesses in these associations hit 108,328 exceeding the 2001 target of 85,000 by 27% and up 33% from 2000. The number of associations in 2001 was 68, similar to last year's figure and well below the target of 90. This occurred largely because of a fall in the number of MUSCCO associations due to a more rigorous standard in defining a "profitable" association. In 2001, 31% of the association members were females.

NASFAM represents an innovative and successful approach for linking low-income farmers to markets. The total value of output marketing through NASFAM grew to US\$502,000, exceeding the 2001 target of US\$300,000 by 67%. This increase, which was 57% more than last year's figure, was achieved despite a 25% appreciation in the Malawi Kwacha from May to October 2001 that reduced the competitiveness of chilies, paprika and groundnuts in international markets. The volume of output marketing through associations also grew significantly, from 920 metric tons to 1,253 metric tons. This is an increase of 36% compared to last year, but 58% lower than the 2001 target of 3,000 tons. In response to member's needs, NASFAM is also a major supplier of inputs (e.g. fertilizer and seeds) to farmers. NASFAM member associations permit farmers to take advantage of economies of scale in input purchases and bulk discounts. The value of inputs marketed through associations grew to nearly US\$1.7 million, exceeding the 2001 target of US\$1.5 million by 13% and up from previous year value by 12%. The volume of inputs also grew, from 4,175 tons in 2000 to 5,383 tons in 2001, a 29% increase, although 2% lower than the target of 5,500 tons. Strategic partnerships with financing institutions and private sector agribusinesses continue to drive NASFAM's success. For example, NASFAM is working closely with Cheetah Limited, a private sector firm, in marketing of chilies and paprika. Cotton sales grew to over US\$100,000, an outgrowth of what was originally a joint venture with Cargill, the U.S. agribusiness firm.

Given Malawi's high population density, farmers often find it difficult to escape from poverty through crop production alone. Support to small-scale dairy farmers has led to the widespread adoption of improved dairy management techniques, and better genetic stock. These changes have helped increase milk yields by 47% for over 4,000 participating farmers. Their milk yields are now more than double the national average. The government, in response to a plea from the local dairy industry, reduced a surtax on milk and milk products produced locally that had raised the price of dairy products to consumers, reducing local demand.

While it is clear that USAID/Malawi's project activities are meeting and often exceeding performance expectations, it is also clear that the overall performance of the agricultural sector in Malawi has been weak. Indeed the past year has been one of severe challenges. Although official figures for cassava, rice and groundnuts show significant production increases, production of maize (the staple food) was lower than normal due to water logging and flooding of farm fields. As a result, most rural residents ran out of maize quite early in the year. After two years in which local maize prices in Malawi were lower than world market prices, reliance on imports from neighboring countries this year has meant that prices tripled during 2001. Many rural Malawians ended the year facing the most difficult January-March hungry season in a decade.

USAID believes that the current maize shortage is directly related to the incomplete transition from a government-directed economy to a liberalized market economy. While the GOM has undertaken some

needed policy reforms, the actual implementation of these reforms by government has been uneven, inconsistent, and impeded by weak GOM capacity. Furthermore, the capacity of the embryonic private sector to respond to emerging market opportunities has been weak due to a lack of financial markets, weak technical and managerial capacity, and uncertainty with regard to the GOM response. While Malawi has taken significant strides toward market and trade liberalization, perhaps more than any other nation in southern Africa, the momentum of reform has stalled. Chief reasons for this failure to follow through in the reform agenda include less than full commitment to reform among senior officials and concern over the short-term impact of parastatal reform on unemployment. The result is that most Malawians have not yet realized the benefits of a more liberal economic environment.

USAID/Malawi continues to support NGO activities in vulnerable communities to enhance food and livelihood security. Major grantees include CARE and Emmanuel International. The Mission also will conduct an assessment of the scope for PL-480 food assistance in Malawi to better integrate food assistance into the Mission's market-led agricultural program. Finally, the lessons of the past year have confirmed that to achieve the objectives of sustainable economic growth as articulated in SO 612-006, the country must balance production increases with enhanced market access for producers and continued policy reform.

SO 612-002 Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Renewable Natural Resources:

The SO's focus is extending improved natural resource management technologies to more than 80% of the rural population which depends on a natural resource base for their productivity. The number of farmers adopting improved soil conservation practices and sustainable natural resource management has significantly increased over the years. Our assessment indicate that in 2001, the SO has met performance expectations/targets.

Achievements and Challenges: The Project Assistance (PA) portion of this SO has contributed greatly to improved soil conservation practices and enhanced soil fertility in Malawi. The Malawi Agroforestry Extension Project (MAFE), implemented through a cooperative agreement with Washington State University (WSU), has had success in introducing technologies that control runoff and soil erosion. In 2001, 52,000 farm families adopted improved soil conservation practices, including *vetiver* contour strips, exceeding the target of 50,000 by 4%. The number of hectares where improved soil conservation practices were being undertaken was 14,316, slightly below the target of 15,000 hectares, but 53% higher than 2000.

Adoption of improved soil fertility practices by farmers also exceeded targets. Some 31% of farm families participating in soil conservation/soil fertility practices were female-headed households.

The number of farm families adopting improved soil fertility practices was 153,256, exceeding the target figure of 125,000 by 23%. The number of hectares where such practices are being applied grew to 34,109, a 69% increase over 2000 and exceeding the 2001 target of 28,000 by 22%. The improved soil fertility practices include "dispersed systematic inter-planting" of *Faidherbia albida* and sowing *Tephrosia vogelli* with maize. *Faidherbia albida* is a tree indigenous to Malawi, that drops nutrient-rich leaves at the start of the rainy season. The incorporation of these fallen leaves provide nutrients to the soil, while the bare rainy season canopy does not inhibit the growth of food crops. The revival of these traditional practices has helped boost maize yields. In addition, when the trees themselves are harvested, they provide a source of firewood, building materials, and high quality fodder from nutritious seed pods.

Through the Community Partnership for Sustainable Resource Management (COMPASS) activity, USAID/Malawi has worked directly to help communities adopt community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) practices such as tree planting, conservation of natural forests, beekeeping and fish farming. The number of communities adopting CBNRM practices in target districts grew to 315, exceeding the 2001 target of 200 by 58%. The proportion of customary land where CBNRM is carried out was 18% in 2001, 10% below of the target of 20%.

Increased community and private sector participation in natural resource management led to some notable successes, largely as a result of the policy reforms supported by Non-Project Assistance (NPA). Changes in fishing laws have induced fishermen and women around Lake Chilwa, Lake Malombe, Lake Chiuta and the southern part of Lake Malawi to form village beach committees (VBCs). These VBCs work with Department of Fisheries personnel to develop a management plan for their local fishery. Each VBC has also developed by-laws which complement government rules and regulations and are enforceable within VBC's area of jurisdiction. A similar arrangement is in place in forest areas where Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRC) are increasingly working with the Forestry Department to make joint decisions on utilization of forest resources. Community involvement in protected area management is growing, with communities in buffer zones near protected areas negotiating agreements with the department of National Parks and Wildlife to harvest dead wood, thatching grass and honey, and in some cases receiving 30% of gate takings paid by tourists.

In 2001, an Irrigation Act was passed by Parliament and accepted by the State President. The draft National Land Policy was submitted to Cabinet for approval during the last quarter of the calendar year 2001. Despite the successes in policy reforms in Fisheries, Forestry and National Parks and Wildlife sector, progress on enacting and implementing other legislation to improve natural resource management is slow. After a flurry of activity in which five new policies were drafted (in Malawian parlance, a *policy* is a set of guiding principles that serves as an input in the drafting a law, or *Act*), several pieces of important legislation still remain to be enacted into law. Passing of legislation by Parliament is also one of the key conditions for Tranche IV of the NATURE Non-Project Assistance program. Pending legislation before Parliament includes: Water Resources Management, Land Resources Management, Wildlife and Land Act. Delays in drafting the bills are largely due to a shortage of legal specialists in the Ministry of Justice as well as a possible waning commitment to policy reform. Lack of actual on-the-ground implementation of existing policies is also of increasing concern to donors.

SO 612-003 Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, including Improved Child Health Practices:

The activities included under SO3 were funded through Support to AIDS and Family Health (STAFH), Community Health Partnerships (CHAPS) and Community Options for Protection and Empowerment (COPE) projects. The beneficiaries of the activities under this SO include the following specific target groups. The reproductive health activities focus on the childbearing age group. The HIV/AIDS activities focus on orphans, youth and adults. Child survival activities focus on those under-five years old. Health personnel and policy makers are another crosscutting target group because they are the key decision-makers of the environment that affects the health of the family.

Achievements and Challenges: The data indicate that performance of the SO has met and often exceeded the SO targets. The 2000 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) launched in September 2001 indicates that several of Malawi's health indicators have improved. With regards to USAID Pillar Objective 1: Reducing unintended pregnancy, the MDHS shows an increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 14% in 1996 to 26% in 2000. USAID has contributed to this rapid increase in CPR through maintaining an effective contraceptive distribution logistic management information system, through training reproductive health service providers, and the support of community based distribution agents.

With funds from the DA/POP account, USAID/Malawi was able to carry out the following important reproductive health (RH) activities. The first comprehensive national RH guidelines were developed and approved by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP). A core of national RH trainers completed their knowledge and skills update training and have developed and finalized a standardized RH curriculum for use in pre-service education institutions. National trainers were trained in female and male sterilization and Norplant insertion. There are now clinical officer and nurse teams in all the 24 MOHP District Hospitals and nine Christian Health Association of Malawi hospitals. Operating theaters were renovated in three CHAM hospitals to support the provision of female sterilization. Community Based Distribution Agents were trained and supported in four USAID funded NGOs and in five districts receiving

USAID support. Post-abortion care policy, strategy, service delivery and training guidelines were developed. Each of the four central hospitals has trained post-abortion care trainers.

The key challenges for the RH program in Malawi is the lack of human resources and quality of services. USAID will provide more support to assist the MOHP to implement several components of its National Human Resource Plan. This technical assistance will focus on strengthening the pre-service education system, developing a national training and deployment policy and plan, and strengthening strategies to enhance personnel performance.

With regard to USAID Pillar Objective 4: Reducing HIV transmission, the number of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) clients who visited the three VCT sites rose from 21,948 clients in 2000 to 40,809 in 2001 exceeding the target of 35,000 for 2001 by 6,809. This success could be attributed to the increased effort in publicizing the services and the opening of the new center in Mzuzu.

With funds provided through the CSD account, USAID/Malawi was able to carry out various important activities related to reducing new cases of HIV, improving child survival and improving health care systems. In HIV/AIDS, the Mission supported activities related to the development of a behavior change strategic framework; implementation of HIV/AIDS programs in the work place; capacity building and provision of grants to 12 local NGOs implementing HIV/AIDS programs; support of AIDS committees assisting orphans and People Living With AIDS (PLWA); and support of the only free standing VCT organization in Malawi. USAID has provided leadership in supporting the new autonomous National AIDS Commission (NAC). USAID supported NAC in developing the National Strategic Framework, the Behavior Change Intervention (BCI) Strategic Framework and the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategic Framework. These strategic frameworks will provide direction to all the donors and NGOs that are involved in HIV/AIDS. USAID has also supported workplace HIV/AIDS programs and the development of the draft HIV/AIDS policy in the workplace. These efforts will assist Malawi to address HIV/AIDS from a holistic point of view.

Even though the targets for clients receiving VCT were exceeded, it was planned that eight VCT sites would be operational in 2001, instead only one additional site was opened making a total of three sites. This target has not been achieved because the government recommended that new VCT sites be operational after standardizing the guidelines and curricula. USAID is actively participating in the development of these documents that are about to be finalized. USAID has planned to open 11 sites as soon as the MOHP approves the guidelines. Sales for the socially marketed condoms have also exceeded the 6,000,000 target for 2001 by 200,000. The target was met even though there was an increase in public sector distribution of condoms. To further improve condom sales, Population Services International (PSI) is developing a new condom package and will intensify the generic social marketing. HIV/AIDS LIFE funds have also been used to build the institutional capacity of districts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implementing HIV/AIDS activities in Malawi. Five districts under the CHAPS project and 12 NGOs under the STAFH project have benefited from the HIV/AIDS LIFE funds. Most of these NGOs provide critical services to HIV/AIDS clients. The above districts and NGOs are considered as models by the NAC and GOM.

Bearing in mind the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS problem in Malawi, the major challenge will be to scale up the response both at the national and at the grassroots levels. USAID will still be in the forefront of mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into other non-health sectors such as Agriculture and Education. USAID will continue supporting HIV/AIDS programs in the workplace.

The CSD funds have also been the source of funding for supporting child survival activities under CHAPs. The MDHS shows declines in infant mortality rate from 123 in 1996 to 104 in 2000; declines in child mortality rates from 220 in 1996 to 189 in 2000. USAID/Malawi has contributed greatly to these reductions in several ways including activities aimed at strengthening district health management teams to improve health care delivery and build personnel capacity in five districts. The activity also supports the social marketing of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN) and Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS). CHAPS has supported the procurement and installation of VHF radios to improve communication between health centers and district hospitals. The five district hospitals are now linked to their health centers by radio.

The concepts of Quality Assurance (QA) have been introduced with the districts having Quality Improvement Teams playing a vital role in bringing awareness of QA practices to the health centers and district hospitals. PSI continues with the social marketing of the three child survival commodities namely ITNs, Retreatment kits and ORS. PSI is working in collaboration with the MOHP at the health center level to ensure that nets are available for pregnant women and for children under five years old at a subsidized cost. In the year under review, 174,376 nets were sold exceeding the target by 6% while 54,100 retreatment kits were sold exceeding the target figure of 51,000. For ORS, 597,240 packs were sold exceeding the target of 487,250 by 22.57%.

Capacity building of personnel is a major component in the five districts. During the year, 19 district-based personnel were trained in Information, Education and Communication to equip them with skills necessary for imparting behavior change messages. Training in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) has been completed in three of the five districts. This approach will considerably help to improve early detection of danger signs in children under five years old.

The major challenges in child survival activities are: inadequate staff and retention of those currently working; funding to provide a safe environment; resources for carrying out supportive supervision and initiation of QA practices at health center and district hospital levels. The process of decentralization is slow resulting in a limited amount of authority delegated to the districts to make decisions on priority activities.

SO 612-004 Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls:

There are two key intermediate results of focus: Effective Schools Developed in Targeted Areas and Policy reforms and investment strategy formulated. These intermediate results represent a unique feature of this SO, in that the activities designed to achieve the expected outcomes are multi-layered and mutually supportive. There is an unusually high degree of synergy between activities and implementing partners. We believe that such factors have strengthened the development base of the program and facilitated the achievement of better than expected results during the reporting period. Our self-assessment for FY 2001 performance indicates that the SO met expectations/targets.

The principal mechanisms for implementing the necessary interventions to achieve planned results are (1) the Quality Education Through Supporting Teaching (QUEST) activity Implemented by Save the Children Federation/US; (2) the Social Mobilization Campaign for Educational Quality (SMC-EQ) implemented by CRECCOM, a local non-governmental organization; (3) the Improving Educational Quality activity, implemented in collaboration with the Malawi Institute of Education and the American Institute of Research. In addition, the education portfolio includes support for the implementation of the Policy Investment Framework and an Education Management Information System. The Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) is USAID's main partner and client. The ultimate beneficiaries are the estimated 2.9 million primary school age children in Malawi, with particular focus on the girl child and children from disadvantaged circumstances. Other beneficiaries include the MOEST, educational institutions with which USAID has a relationship, such as teacher training colleges, as well as parents and civil society in general.

Achievements and Challenges: Effective Schools Developed: During this reporting period, SCM-EQ was introduced into seven new districts namely Mzimba South, Chitipa, Dowa, Zomba Rural, Mwanza, Thyolo and Mulanje where its activities have completely transformed the involvement of the community in running schools. The percentage of functional School Committees in the seven districts increased to 95.85% against a target of 95.0%. The achieved figure is up from a baseline of 34.39% at the beginning of their activities; thus an increase of 61.46%. These functional school committees and communities have taken responsibility over the "management" of their local schools, and spontaneously work closely with teachers, pupils and government officers to improve those aspects of the school that are within their ability in order to raise the quality of education provided to their children. The SMC-EQ Activity uses a wide range of interventions and emphasizes person to person interaction for maximum effect. It aims at raising sustainable attitudinal change among grassroots level communities and influencing policy

whenever appropriate. All this results in a myriad of quantitative and qualitative results. SMC-EQ is making valuable impact on other development partners on both local and international fronts. The local and international NGOs/PVOs have recognized the SMC methodology as a leading and effective community mobilizer. As a result, CARE sub-contracted CRECCOM to work with staff in their Atlanta headquarters to develop a field manual on community mobilization. A team of ten senior level Zambian educators came to Malawi to learn from the SMC-EQ methodology. The Government of Zambia has invited CRECCOM staff to conduct in-country training (in Zambia) of district officials in February or March 2002.

QUEST focuses on the school and classroom with frequent supervision and training support to teachers and the community who are the primary players in enhancing quality in the education system. The motivation, determination, resourcefulness and skills will ultimately determine the level of teaching quality and the amount of learning that occurs in the classroom. Over 6,231 members of school committees, Parent Teachers Associations and local leaders were trained on their roles to support schools. Training of Trainers materials were developed for the national strategy in school management. These materials have also been used by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to train the trainers of school committees. Efforts from the two partners, among others, have resulted in an improved overall gain of 18.5% in mathematics; 13.65% in Chichewa; and 13,56% in English in pupil performance in Standard 3 students. Repeater rates at the national level and in targeted areas continued to have a downward trend. The target for boys and girls in Standards 1 and 3 was 15%. In the targeted districts of Mangochi, Blantyre Rural and Balaka, Save the Children reports repetition rates for Standards 1 to 4 pupils of 15.75% for boys and 16.167% for girls, which is slightly above the target. However, national data indicates that Standard 3 repeater rate for girls is at 15.2% while that for boys is at 15.8% which are almost meeting the target.

Policy Investment Framework (PIF) Implemented and Monitored: Accomplishments on PIF implementation and monitoring can, to date, be identified in several new policies that have been drafted and are being implemented. (1) The GOM has initiated a student bursary scheme in which 80% of the beneficiaries are girls from poor and/or rural families. (2) A Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) was drafted with considerable amounts of collaboration between the government and development partners. The PRSP has been cross-referenced with the PIF to assure consistency in the policy approach and statement. (3) The MOEST established an HIV/AIDS and Education Task Force: A research study was completed on the impact of HIV/AIDS on education that fed into the drafting of a strategic plan/policy statement on the mitigation of HIV/AIDS impact on the education sector.

Sustainability and government's full acceptance and ownership of development interventions have long been benchmarks of USAID's bilateral assistance programs. A major achievement in this area was the introduction of bimonthly meetings with senior level officials at the MOEST. The forum uses lessons learned from QUEST and SMC-EQ interventions for planning future programs. Topics discussed range from teacher mobility, pupil drop out and absenteeism to the present duration of elected school committee members and how these affect community support. The results of the meetings were extremely positive. The groups agreed to continue meeting to monitor the progress made towards resolving key sector issues.

The most important challenge in this SO, is to maintain programmatic integrity and momentum in the face of frequent changes of leadership at the MOEST, as well as public and internal upheaval surrounding management capacity and financial transparency within the Ministry. Fortunately, at the technical level there has been much more consistency in personnel, who are not only capable technically but very dedicated to the improvement of education in Malawi. Much of USAID's focus and direction has necessarily hinged on these colleagues.

SO 612-005 Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened:

Activities under this SO were funded through the Democratic and Civic Involvement Development (DECIDE) project. The major partners in achieving the objective were the Malawi Center for Advice Research & Education on Rights (CARER) and the High Court of Malawi, both focusing on the Rule of

Law Strengthened; and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) focusing on Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened. USAID also supported a number of local NGOs in activities designed to achieve Increased Participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the Economic and Political Development Process. Activities in this key intermediate result ranged from printing the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi in the two main local languages as well as in English and distributing them nation-wide, to conducting public debate broadcasts over national radio on the Budget process, the Constitution and Corruption. USAID's assessment indicates that in 2001, the SO met performance expectations/targets. The primary beneficiaries of this objective are the citizens of Malawi.

Achievements and Challenges: CARER continued to focus its efforts on human rights promotion and protection targeting the poor and under-privileged members of the society through rights education, free legal advice and mediation. As an important component of this work, CARER continued a constructive interface with (in particular) the police, the office of the Ombudsman and the media. Through press releases, conferences, publications and lobbying, CARER together with other CSOs has maintained a public profile on issues of governance and human rights thus continuing its role as a watchdog of Malawi's still-fragile democracy. In 2001, the number of cases advised upon by CARER was 6,331 falling short of the target by 1,069. Nevertheless, the services to the clients were of high quality reaching out to people from the rural areas (see success stories). The failure to meet the target has been contributed to a larger extent by the reduction in key staff. During the reporting period CARER lost its two lawyers and a very talented senior Paralegal to the pursuit of further studies. This had a severe impact on the number of cases which could reasonably be dealt with. There is no doubt that CARER remains a critical player in the promotion of democracy and human rights at the national and village level. Importantly, CARER has made significant efforts to introduce more organized systems of reporting which facilitate detailed case follow-up. The cases dealt with fall into the following areas: Legal Aid services (Child abuse), Domestic Violence, Interim Compensation for Human Rights Violations suffered during the one-party state, Inheritance Disputes, Discrimination, Employment, and Penal Reform. During this period CARER also published and printed 10,000 copies of brochures on the Malawi Bill of Rights and the law relating to Women & Rape. The booklets are produced in Tumbuka and Chichewa, the two main local languages as well as English. There are daily requests for more copies from all over the country. The publications are distributed through CARER's Community Based Educators, schools, prisons, police, NGOs and other interested parties.

NDI continued to work with Parliament to cement the committee system and to strengthen and add value to a genuine interface between civil society, the executive and the legislature through parliamentary committees. NDI works both with the 'accountability committees' (Budget & Finance, Public Accounts and Legal Affairs) as well as committees key to the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (Agriculture and Natural Resources; Education; and Health and Population). Committees have been able to meet more frequently and address planned agendas with NDI's support. A fundamental advance was made with the decision of a specially convened forum to channel all legislation through the relevant committee before being debated by the full House. This decision was ratified unanimously by Parliament. As a result, it is expected that both the quality of legislation and debate will improve, as well as making more efficient use of limited parliamentary time. The parliamentary committees consulted with non-governmental and private sector associations on 14 occasions, less than the 2001 target of 18. NDI has brought together Members of Parliament and the Civil Society working groups in Agriculture, Health, Education and Environmental Management. During these meetings, for the first time, issues of mutual concern were identified, laying the foundation for a constructive and inclusive dialogue on national policy. In its efforts to improve the court system's efficiency, the High Court successfully completed an orientation to all the Judges, Magistrates, Court Clerks, Court Administrators and the Law Society on new listing procedures and recording of court cases currently in use in the country. The Court has produced a book on Comparative Analysis of Human Rights Provisions (Chapter IV) of the Malawi Constitution in an International Perspective accompanied by various texts and case materials which will assist judges, magistrates, practicing lawyers, members of the NGO community and other stakeholders. The number of cases brought to conclusion by the High Court came to 4,049 falling short of the 6,000 planned figure. The explanation given by the High Court Registrar indicates that previous figures were not collected in a systematic way, giving rise to inaccuracies. Over the reporting period the High Court has improved its registry system with USAID support in terms of implementing previous reform recommendations. While

the numbers are not on target, the overall objective of improving the court's efficiency and responsiveness is in sight. With this in mind, USAID will together with the High Court, consider altering the indicator to provide a more accurate reflection of the progress being made.

SO 612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes:

The activities included under this SO are follow-on activities to those initially implemented under the highly successful agricultural (612-001) and environmental (612-002) strategic objectives. The current strategic objective, however, explicitly integrates natural resources management with agriculture and places greater emphasis on addressing constraints that have prevented the private sector from being the engine of growth. Specifically, USAID/Malawi's efforts will be directed at:

- Increasing smallholder agricultural productivity (e.g. through promotion of higher-value crops)
- Enhancing market access (e.g. through strengthened farmer associations)
- Building private sector capacity to exploit market opportunities (e.g. through technical assistance and training)
- Improved access to financial services (e.g. by encouraging the development of sustainable financial institutions)
- Realizing increased incomes from improved natural resource management (e.g. through training and organizational assistance to communities)

With the SOAG signed in August 2001, during the first year USAID has begun providing assistance to smallholder farmers to increase agricultural productivity and enhance market access. Substantial efforts are being devoted to new activities that will enhance trade and growth opportunities for Malawian agribusinesses. Addressing bottlenecks that limit private sector growth in key sectors such as food processing, textiles, and forestry products will be an important part of this effort. USAID/Malawi will also assist the development of agricultural input markets, encourage continuation of the Government of Malawi's public enterprise reform (privatization) program, strengthen private sector capacity, and help small-scale lending operations to expand their services to under-served rural areas.

During the new strategy period, USAID is continuing to support Malawi's national smallholder farmer association (NASFAM) and the development of the dairy industry. FY 2003 efforts will include development of a commodity exchange that will expand access to reliable markets to most of Malawi's 1.6 million farm families. In August 2001, Malawi qualified for preferential access to U.S. markets under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Planned USAID support will further enhance Malawi's prospects under this U.S. initiative.

SO 612-007 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law:

The SO will be achieved through activities carried out under three supporting Intermediate Results (IRs). Four Cooperative Agreements are pending with Malawi CARER, Public Affairs Committee (PAC), the Story Workshop Education Trust (SWET) and the Livingstonia Synod. Due to reduced funding levels, USAID/Malawi is in the process of reviewing the level of these agreements; however, it is hoped that they will proceed in an amended form. These partners will contribute to the achievement of the SO as follows:

Increased Access to Justice: Malawi CARER will continue to expand the rural-based paralegal service. CARER will equip people at the village level to educate their peers on rights and responsibilities as well as training them in basic advice-giving and mediation skills. The implementation of this proposal will significantly contribute to Access to Justice; in addition, it will contribute towards achieving this IR by helping to lay the foundation of knowledge, an important tool in advocacy. Additional activities under the IR will focus on helping the High Court implement the program to reform its management and administrative systems.

Increased Advocacy in Support of the Rule of Law: PAC will develop a simplified version, in local languages, of the Malawi Constitution and make it readily available through its country-wide, multi-denominational network, as well as supplementing the information with radio drama slots. Malawi's Constitution has been sparsely distributed since its finalization in 1995. This factor has seriously inhibited

the participation of ordinary people in debates surrounding the rule of law and constitutionalism. As such, this activity will be an invaluable contribution to Rule of Law IR and the overall SO. SWET is effectively a media campaign using interactive radio drama techniques. SWET is an expert in this field and already runs very popular soap operas developed at village level which have proved an effective educational tool. Radio is the most effective communication channel in Malawi where illiteracy rates are still very high. This activity will be a very effective approach to including citizens in key issues regarding the rule of law and also in promoting their involvement through interactive drama. Working closely with USAID and other partners, SWET will develop messages geared towards increasing advocacy in support of the rule of law. These activities will be directly supportive of this IR, while also reinforcing the other democracy/governance IRs.

Accountability Institutions more Responsive with Citizen Participation: Livingstonia Synod CCAP Church and Society Program: Livingstonia Synod is a constituent of the Presbyterian Church in Malawi. The project office deals with community and human rights work. As such it is a grass-roots based organization with significant moral authority. This activity will support Accountability Institutions, and complement other activities being carried out with Parliament under that IR. The proposal plans to focus on making Accountability Institutions more effective in fulfilling their mandates and more accountable to ordinary citizens. Additional activities in support of this IR will be carried out under the grant with NDI through a joint funding arrangement with DfID (United Kingdom's Department for International Development) and the Danish Government. The focus of these activities is to strengthen Parliament and particularly the committee system through technical assistance and capacity building for committees and their staff. A key component of this program is the emphasis placed upon interaction between parliamentary committees and civil society networks, ensuring that citizens' interests and concerns are reflected in the policy-making process.

SO 612-008 Behaviors Adopted That Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health:

The activities included under this new SO8 are a continuation of previous activities funded under SO3 and will continue being monitored and reported in the next annual report under SO8.

With funds from the DA/POP account, USAID in addition to the continuing activities provide support to the government to carry out the following reproductive health activities: to develop National Infection prevention operational standards for use in a quality assurance/recognition process in order to assess infection prevention practices at district level. To start addressing the lack of human resources, USAID/Malawi supported the establishment of an electronic Nursing Registry with the Nurses and Midwives Council in order to determine the number and location of the registered nurse/midwives in Malawi, which will then be used to develop a National Training and Deployment Plan. The current contraceptive distribution logistic management information system (CDLMIS) was expanded to include the distribution of drugs to treat sexually transmitted diseases. A campaign to increase the demand for long term and permanent contraceptives was initiated.

With funds from the CSD account, USAID provided support to assist the government to carry out the following HIV/AIDS and child survival activities. Technical Assistance has been provided: to assist the NAC develop a National HIV/AIDS policy; to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) for integrating HIV/AIDS into their workplace; and to the MOHP to implement health reform activities.

The Current Results Framework (RF) is being modified to place greater emphasis on the priority areas of the SO portfolio. This RF still incorporates the present continuing activities, only reorganized in a simpler and more concise framework. This RF will facilitate management and implementation of the four main components of the HPN portfolio: Reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, child survival and health care systems. TA has already been solicited from REDSO and USAID/W to assist the team in developing the Activity Authorization Document (AAD) and Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the modified RF.

SO 612-009 Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

To achieve this Objective, USAID/Malawi and its various development partners will work together to realize the following significant Results: Teacher Professional Skills Improved, More Effective Schools, Key Policies Reformed, Implemented and Monitored, and Impact of HIV/AIDS mitigated in Education Sector.

To achieve and sustain this objective, there must be sufficient and appropriately qualified education professionals to select, maintain and further develop programs that will improve the quality and efficiency of basic education in Malawi. There also must be an environment in which the majority of children are learning through integrated curriculum and innovative classroom practices coupled with community participation. Improvement in the quality and efficiency of education requires a coherent education reform strategy that underlies and sustains the education process and evolves, as necessary, to meet opportunities and challenges that are presented. The approach to improving the education system is systemic in nature and will include the following elements: (1) Support for the development of a strategic plan to implement essential policy reforms; (2) a joint review by GOM and its development partners of key sector performance indicators; (3) USAID's participation in annual expenditure reviews and analyses of progress towards achieving sector objectives; and (4) the monitoring and evaluation of programs as a joint exercise. This approach builds on the lessons learned from the previous SO4.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	60				
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-001	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-002	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	Data are of reasonable quality. The USAID partners have over 40 sub-grantees/partnerships, though with standardized community monitoring and evaluation system and standardized reporting format, in practice there is a high variation in the data collection process therefore inconsistent among them. During data quality assessment, it was observed that various conversion factors are used making it a potential area for errors. However, the data are good enough for sound management decisions.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-004	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	CSD	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-006	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	This is a new SO.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-009	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	CSH & DA	This is a new SO.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-001	Yes	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-001	Yes	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-001	Yes	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-004	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) 612-004	Male 160,453	Female 146,854	Total 307,307	CSD	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target) 612-004	165,000	150,000	315,000	CSD	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-002	Yes	No	N/A	DA	
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) 612-002				DA	
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target) 612-002				DA	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-003	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA & CSD	Malawi DHS 2000 was conducted by National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of the Census, both highly credible organizations. The data are of high quality reliable and representative of the country. For each variable, the confidence interval is 95 percent.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-008	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA & CSH	This is a new SO.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-003	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Malawi DHS 2000 was conducted by National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of the Census, both highly credible organizations. The data are of high quality reliable and representative of the country. For each variable, the confidence interval is 95 percent.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-003	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	CSD	Malawi DHS 2000 was conducted by National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of the Census, both highly credible organizations. The data are of high quality reliable and representative of the country. For each variable, the confidence interval is 95 percent.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-003	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	Data are of high quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The reported data were found to be accurate after recalculating.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-003	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	Data are of high quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The reported data were found to be accurate after recalculating.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-005	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 612-007	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	This is a new SO.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-005	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-005	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 612-005	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Data are of good quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The data sources revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduced possibility of data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) 612-003	26.10%			DA	Malawi DHS 2000 was conducted by National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of the Census, both highly credible organizations. The data are of high quality, reliable and representative of the country. For each variable, the confidence interval is 95 percent.
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) 612-003	Male 46.5%	Female 49.3%	Total 47.9%	CSD	Malawi DHS 2000 was conducted by National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of the Census, both highly credible organizations. The data are of high quality, reliable and representative of the country. For each variable, the confidence interval is 95 percent.
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A				
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A				

Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) 612-003	174,376			CSD	Data are of high quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The reported data were found to be accurate after recalculating.
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target) 612-003	175,000			CSD	
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	N/A				
	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	N/A				
HIV/AIDS Report						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual) 612-003	6,200,000			CSD	Data are of high quality. During data quality assessment exercise, the collection process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The reported data were found to be accurate after recalculating.
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target) 612-003	6,300,000			CSD	
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) 612-003	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	DA	Data quality assessment was not conducted because the indicator was not reported in the previous R4s.
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target) 612-003	N/A	N/A	N/A		
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? 612-008	Yes			CSH	This is a new activity with SO612-008. Results will be observed after a year or so of implementation.
	b. Is your operating unit planning to sponsor an MTCT program in FY 2002? 612-008	Yes			CSH	
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) 612-003	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	CSD	Data quality assessment was not conducted because the indicator was not reported in the previous R4s.
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target) 612-003	N/A	N/A	N/A		
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual) 612-003	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		Data quality assessment was not conducted because the indicator was not reported in the previous R4s.
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target) 612-003	N/A	N/A	N/A		
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	NA	
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					

Victims of Torture Report				
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture				
15 Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				NA
16 Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	NA
17 Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	NA

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18 Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix 612-002	Yes	DA	Data are of reasonable quality. The USAID partners have over 40 sub-grantees/partnerships, though with standardized community monitoring and evaluation system and standardized reporting format, in practice there is a high variation in the data collection process therefore inconsistent among them. During data quality assessment, it was observed that various conversion factors are used making it a potential area for errors.

Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Tables and Results Frameworks

The FY 2001 Performance Tables are submitted in a separate Excel File to this Report. The current Results Frameworks are presented below:

Country Strategic Plan for USAID/Malawi 1995-2000 (Activities to be Completed in FY 02/03)

- SO1: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis
 - IR1.1 Rural Business Developed
 - IR1.2 Market Efficiency Improved
 - IR1.3 Productivity/Diversification Increased
 - IR1.4 Enabling Environment Established

- SO2: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Natural Resources
 - IR2.1 Comprehensive Policy and Legislative Framework Established
 - IR2.2 Capacity of National NRM Institutions Strengthened
 - IR2.3 Service Programs Improved
 - IR2.4 Capacity of Communities to Manage Natural Resources Improved

- SO3: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission and Improve Child Health Practices
 - IR3.1 Condoms and Other Health Supplies at Retail Outlets
 - IR3.2 Increased Provision of Quality Reproductive and Child Health Services to Malawians
 - IR3.3 Increased Participation of Community Members in Activities that Improve Health
 - IR3.4 Improved Knowledge of Family Planning, HIV Transmission and Prevention, and Child Health Practices
 - IR3.5 Improved Capacity of PVOs/NGOs to Provide Health Services
 - IR3.6 Improved MOHP Support Services
 - IR3.7 Increased Capacity of Parastatals to Provide Health Services
 - IR3.8 Improved Donor Coordination
 - IR3.9 Improved Policy Environment
 - IR3.10 Increased Capacity for Research and Use of Results
 - IR3.11 Improved Data Collection, Use and Dissemination

- SO4: Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls
 - IR4.1. Effective Schools Developed in Target Areas
 - IR4.2 Policy Reforms and Investment Strategy Formulated

- SO5: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened
 - IR5.1: Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process
 - IR5.2 Parliament's Capacity to Function as an Independent and Representative Body Strengthened
 - IR5.3 Capacity of Electoral Commission to Conduct Free and Fair Elections Strengthened
 - IR5.4 Rule of Law Strengthened

B) Country Strategic Plan for USAID/Malawi 2001-2006

USAID/Malawi's New Results Framework Conceptually Approved at CSP Review (March 2000).

Mission Goal: Poverty Reduction and Increased Food Security through Broad-Based, Market-Led Economic Growth.

- SO6: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes
 - IR6.1 Sustainable Increases in Agricultural Productivity
 - IR6.2 Increased Off-farm Earnings by Rural households
 - IR6.3 Increased Local Participation in Natural Resource Management

- SO7: Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law
 - IR7.1 Increased mass awareness of legal and human rights and responsibilities
 - IR7.2 Improved access to Justice
 - IR7.3 Accountability Institutions more responsive to citizens

- SO8: Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission and Improve Child Health (Mission Proposed Revision to facilitate management and focus on result)
 - IR8.1 Social marketing, delivery of appropriate range of health products and methods expanded/consolidated.
 - IR8.2 Knowledge of good health/nutrition practices and own HIV status improved
 - IR8.3 Community participation in Health care, including orphans' care, increased in target communities.
 - IR8.4 Range and quality of health services for mothers and children under five expanded in target districts

- SO9: Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education
 - IR9.1 Teachers' professional skills improved
 - IR9.2 More effective schools
 - IR9.3 Key Policy Reforms Implemented
 - IR9.4 Impact of HIV/AIDS mitigated in Education Sector

Annual Report Part VII: Environmental Compliance

All Strategic Objectives within the 1995-2000 Strategic Planning period (SO 612-001, 612-002, 612-003, 612-004 and 612-005) are in compliance with their respective approved Initial Environmental Examinations IEEs and categorical exclusions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE 2001-06 STRATEGIC PLAN:

The Mission is in compliance with the IEEs conducted for the 2001-06 Country Strategic Plan as presented below. The one outstanding issue is the development guidance for “Environmentally Sound Harvest and Use Reviews” (ESHUR) that will be conducted for each commodity to be developed and marketed.

612-006

SO 6 intends to increase agricultural productivity; expand development of and markets for agricultural and other natural resource-based commodities; strengthen agricultural and natural-resource based institutions; strengthen links among the private sector, agricultural associations, regional markets, and MFIs; and improve natural resource management practices. Much of the support SO 6 will provide will be TA and training, and will not have a direct effect on the biophysical environment.

A Categorical Exclusion was recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for TA and training activities under KIRs 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3. Support for increased agricultural productivity shall not result in clearing of natural forest or other native habitat types, or in filling of wetlands. This shall be monitored for during routine project site visits. If support for increased agricultural productivity will require assistance in the use or procurement of pesticides, a Pesticide IEE shall be conducted prior to working with pesticides or advising on their use.

A Negative Determination was recommended for KIR 6.3’s COMPASS small grant activity. An Environmental Review (ER) shall be conducted at the proposal stage to evaluate environmental concerns and develop mitigation and monitoring measures. The ER shall be submitted for approval to the USAID/Malawi MEO prior to approving the grant proposal.

A Negative Determination was recommended for “Natural Resource Management Business Development” activities. Support for this component will result in the creation of community-based entrepreneurial associations that will be strengthened to develop and market natural resource-based commodities. The first year of implementation will involve support for a Marketing Plan. As part of the Marketing Plan, guidance shall be developed for “Environmentally Sound Harvest and Use Reviews” (ESHUR) that will be conducted for each commodity to be developed and marketed.

Once commodities and business associations are chosen to work with, ESHURs shall be conducted that will focus on limits to harvest for each commodity, environmental concerns, and monitoring. With this condition in place, there will be no significant environmental effects.

612-007

This “Request for a Categorical Exclusion” covers USAID/Malawi’s SO 7, “Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law.” At this stage in the development of SO 7, the activities are mostly illustrative. However, the activities that SO 7 and its partners will implement will most likely involve only education, training, and technical assistance, as described below, and there will be no impact on the biophysical environment.

Specifically, Categorical Exclusions are recommended for activities under:

Intermediate Result 7.1, Improved Access to Justice

Intermediate Result 7.2, Increased Advocacy in Support of the Rule of Law
Intermediate Result 7.3, Accountability Institutions More Responsive with Citizen Participation

A Categorical Exclusion was recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for IR 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3.

Although most SO 7 activities have yet to be defined, they will likely be similar to the activities described below, none of which directly affect the biophysical environment. As SO 7 design proceeds, an amended IEE shall be submitted to USAID/Africa Bureau Environmental Officer if construction, re-construction, or other activities that directly affect the environment will be funded.

612-008

SO 8 combines STAFH and CHAPS project activities plus bridging and new activities, as described below.

The IEE for CHAPS (approved May 2001) recommends a negative determination with conditions for the Blantyre Insecticide Treated Net (BITNET) social marketing activities and for borehole drilling and pit latrine construction; and this was approved by the AFR/BEO. These determinations and conditions are still valid under this current SO 8 IEE.

The scaled-up national expansion of BITNET will now be implemented under the SO 8 program. Therefore, attached to this IEE is an evaluation of the pesticide risk, and measures to minimize risk, in the "Scaled-up National ITN Program," as required by 22 CFR 216.3 Pesticide Procedures. The attachment, the "Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan," covers "factors to consider," a through I, of the Pesticide Procedures, and recommends elements of a Safer Use Action Plan that are expected to be incorporated into the "Scaled-up National ITN Program." A **Negative Determination with Conditions** is recommended for the national scale-up activity. Conditions recommended in the attached PERSUAP shall be implemented; the Safer Use Action Plan shall be developed and implemented as recommended in Appendix A of the PERSUAP; and the Work Plan (attached to the PERSUAP) shall be reviewed and amended annually.

Negative Determination with Conditions: The CHAPS IEE evaluated borehole drilling and pit latrine construction (IR 8.3), which may be funded as part of the District and PVO grants activity. Negative Determinations were recommended for these activities and the recommendations were approved by AFR/BEO. This IEE recommends that the negative determination with conditions stand under this SO level IEE. As required in the CHAPS IEE, for borehole drilling, water shall be tested for safety, including for arsenic and coliform bacteria. For pit latrines and other related environmental sanitation activities, the CHAPS IEE recommended that normal best practices should be adhered to when choosing materials and siting the facilities. The prime concern is avoidance of water supply contamination. During project site visits, signs of contamination shall be monitored. No further environmental review is necessary.

Negative Determination with Conditions: Under IR 8.4, infection prevention activities may be funded. Proper disposal of medical waste will be one of the practices that will be encouraged. A negative determination is recommended for this component. The following conditions apply: WHO recommendations and procedures shall be adhered to; and GOM regulations shall be complied with. SO 8 shall support the GOM to develop and implement safer medical disposal procedures. Medical waste disposal shall be monitored during regular project site visits.

Categorical exclusions are recommended for all other activities. Except for the above (negative determinations), SO 8 activities will involve TA, training, workshops and meetings, document and information transfers, support for programs involving nutrition, health care, or population and family planning, and activities intended to develop the capacity of the GOM, PVOs, NGOs, and private health service providers to engage in development planning. Categorical exclusions are recommended for these activities under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), (iii), (v), (viii), and (xiv).

For any activities not described herein that may have an environmental effect, an amended IEE shall be conducted and submitted to AFR/BEO for approval.

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This "Request for a Categorical Exclusion" covers USAID/Malawi's Strategic Objective (SO) 9, "Improve the Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education." SO 9 incorporates new, as well as ongoing activities, described below in Section 1.3.2.

Specifically, Categorical Exclusions are recommended for:

Intermediate Result (IR) 9.1, Teachers' Professional Skills Improved: This IR involves education, technical assistance, and training of post-graduate education students and teachers; and information and technology transfer. None of the activities will directly affect the biophysical environment. Categorical Exclusions are recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) and (v).

IR 9.2, More Effective Schools: This IR involves training and technical assistance for teachers and communities; and targeted classroom research. None of the activities will directly affect the biophysical environment. Categorical Exclusions are recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) and (iii).

IR 9.3, Key Policies Reformed, Implemented, and Monitored: This IR involves technical assistance and training to help strengthen and implement policies, and to build skills in strategy development, planning, and management. None of the activities will directly affect the environment. A Categorical Exclusion is recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i).

IR 9.4, Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education Sector Mitigated: This IR involves technical assistance and training geared toward educating students, teachers, and the community about HIV/AIDS, with the intent of mitigating its effect on the education sector. None of the activities will directly affect the biophysical environment. A Categorical Exclusion is recommended under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i).

Although there may be additional activities that SO 9 will implement that are still to be defined, they will likely be similar to the activities described below, and will involve education, technical assistance, training, research, and document and technology transfer. If any new activities will involve construction, reconstruction, or other activities that could have a direct effect on the environment, an amended IEE shall be submitted to USAID/Africa Bureau Environmental Officer requesting the appropriate threshold decision.