

USAID/Malawi
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: USAID's program actively supports the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) in Malawi. It contributes to the achievement of the Embassy Mission Performance Plan's three central objectives. They are: 1) to support the nation's nascent democracy, 2) to promote economic development, and 3) to address the health crisis that is directly having a negative impact on the country's political stability and economic advancement. Specifically, the program supports Malawi's democracy through the development of key government institutions; promotes broad-based market-led economic development with assistance to agricultural, natural resources management, and private sector growth; and, encompasses HIV/AIDS prevention, infectious disease interventions, and reproductive health issues.

The program is directly aligned with the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MPRSP), Malawi's overarching statement of strategy, which was officially launched in April 2002. The four pillars of the MPRSP -- sustainable pro-poor economic growth, human capital development, improving the quality of life for the most vulnerable, and good governance - are embraced by the four USAID Strategic Objectives (SOs) - SO-6 (Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes), SO-7 (Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law), SO-8 (Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health), and SO-9 (Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education). Mission's 2001 - 2005 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) describes these strategic objectives.

USAID's program in Malawi continued to achieve key results in FY 2002. Performance targets were met in SO-6, SO-7 and SO-9, while performance exceeded targets in SO-8.

Malawi emerged from decades of one-party autocracy to multi-party democracy in 1994. The second multi-party democratic general elections were held in 1999. The consolidation of democracy, however, is indispensably linked to progress in economic development: Malawi's per capita GDP is less than \$200. Further, the HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to threaten the integrity of all societal institutions in Malawi, and viability of both political and economic development. Progress towards economic liberalization, good governance and democratic consolidation continues to be fragile and halting. As a result, the economic and democratic transition remains incomplete, requiring further reforms and continued development of democratic institutions to ensure stability and consolidation in the run up to the 2004 elections.

Food Crisis: Malawi has been pummeled by the on-going Southern African food crisis. In the 1990s, Malawi failed to produce enough maize to meet national needs in seven of 10 years. In FY 2002, this downward trend blossomed into a food security crisis. Due to the financial cost of coping with illnesses and funerals, the decline in off-farm labor opportunities and breakdown in traditional support systems, many rural households lacked the purchasing power to buy adequate food from the market at prevailing prices. Seasonal food insecurity, coupled with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (16% of the adult population) and chronic malnutrition, led to a potentially dire situation. In response, USAID provided immediate assistance to help meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations. The crisis has extended into FY 2003, and the immediate food needs of 3.3 million Malawians will continue to be met. A second emergency-a cholera epidemic claimed nearly 1,000 lives between January and July 2002, and resulted in over 30,000 reported cases of cholera.

USAID's timely response and leadership assisted in preventing what might have been a larger food crisis in Malawi. USAID anticipated the emergence of the food crisis in October 2001 and led other donors and the Government of Malawi (GOM) in seeking an appropriate and timely response. USAID convinced the GOM, donors and implementers of the need for strong coordination and collective solutions aimed to ameliorate the food crisis. USAID successfully led other donors in encouraging the GOM to formally declare the food situation a national disaster in February 2002. U.S. Ambassador Meece immediately declared a disaster. The Mission also imparted the Agency's core value of teamwork on non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners when insisting on unified coordination among NGOs to respond to the disaster. This resulted in the NGO consortium, and what has become known as "The Malawi Model." The Mission is most grateful for visits by DAA Roger Winter in July, the Clayton and Hillary Congressional Delegation in early August, Administrator Natsios and Assistant Administrator

Constance Newman at the end of August and Ambassador Tony Hall in October. These high level visitors helped to spotlight the food security emergency in Malawi.

As Malawi moves into the new agricultural season, the coming year is critical if there is to be recovery from the food security problems and its underlying causes. This places a renewed emphasis on the importance of the USAID/Malawi's ongoing bilateral program.

SO-6: Agriculture remains the mainstay of the Malawian economy. A key to economic growth and poverty reduction is the growing USAID-supported agricultural association movement that provides an avenue for improved access to training and inputs, assistance in the production of high value crops, and marketing services. USAID activities succeeded in FY 2002 in raising the incomes of 95,000 rural farmers who are members of the National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM). Crop sales by NASFAM associations increased 24% from 1,253 MT to 1,642 MT. Value of agricultural goods marketed through farmer associations rose to \$650,000, exceeding by 86% the target of \$350,000, an overall rise of 117% in just five years. Partnerships with private sector agro-businesses drove these successes. However, as a consequence of uneven rains, the on-going food crisis and other economic factors, overall smallholder agricultural production fell for the second consecutive year in FY 2002; volume of milk produced by association members fell from 1,428 million liters in FY 2001 to 1,165 million liters in FY 2002; and total farmer income from milk sales fell from \$315,000 to \$245,000. USAID's continued support and investment in agriculture is key to helping smallholder farmers take advantage of the new private sector opportunities arising from the on-going market liberalization as well as addressing the structural problems at the root of this year's food crisis.

SO-7: Democratic institutions and frameworks exist in Malawi, but democratic consolidation requires stronger state institutions, and increased citizens' involvement to protect their rights and fully integrate them into the political decision making process. USAID funding over a period of just four months in FY 2002 increased advocacy at the village level, and increased the involvement of the Constitutional watchdog institutions in protecting citizens' rights. A total of 1,901 poor Malawians (52% of whom were women) accessed legal advice and representation in their cases. Out of these, 800 cases were resolved through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). A network of 382 volunteer community-based educators trained and supported with USAID funds in three districts helped thousands more people to resolve their problems, and protect the property of the most disenfranchised. In parliament, six committees, four civil society networks, and the women's caucus of parliament were supported under the Parliament and Civil Society program through National Democratic Institute (NDI). A total of 108 chiefs, religious and local leaders were trained in human rights and the Constitution, and 10 public debates on topical issues, including the national budget and constitutional amendments, were conducted. On 18 occasions, civil society gave input on the policy process this year. This, coupled with the increased role of parliamentary committees in reviewing and reporting on new legislation, opens the way to improved legislation and national budgeting through informed civil society and professional input, as well as entrenching a national oversight and accountability mechanism.

SO-8: A healthy work force is a prerequisite for economic and political development. Malawi presses to address the health crisis heightened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which continues to threaten the integrity of all societal institutions in Malawi. The program does show positive behavior change to bring the pandemic under control; couples are working towards planned families. In FY 2002, the number of socially marketed condoms was 7,172,664, exceeding the 6,300,000 target by 14%. Further, as a result of increased trained personnel and higher quality of services, the number of clients served at USAID funded Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) sites rose by 20% from 41,000 in FY 2001 to 49,142 in FY 2002, exceeding the target of 40,000. The Couple Years of Protection (CYP), which measures the number of couples protected from pregnancy in a year through the use of modern contraceptives, reached 619,569, exceeding the 520,180 target by 19%.

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among pregnant women and children under five years. The USAID program facilitated the availability of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) in FY 2002 and increased sales of ITNs to 201,601, exceeding a target of 175,000. As part of USAID's efforts to address the cholera epidemic that hit Malawi in early 2002, a total of 783,180 Thanzi Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) packets were sold, exceeding the FY 2002 target of 571,000 by 37%. On the policy front, the

GOM registered increased commitment to improving the health sector through the development and implementation of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp), the Essential Health Package (EHP), the Central Hospital Autonomy, and the Decentralization Policy.

SO-9: Investments in education complement a healthy work force in spurring economic and political development. Malawi's three million primary school-age children need an education with high quality and efficacy in order to increase national productivity and income, and improve national nutrition and health. The critical but extremely problematic step of agreeing to policies and plans was taken this year as evident in the completion of the Draft Policy Investment Framework (PIF) Implementation Plan with costed priorities, the Draft National Strategy on Teacher Education and Development, the Draft National Strategy on HIV/AIDS and Education, and further development of the Education Management Information System (EMIS). The GOM met these expectations with funding from USAID and other donors.

Communities must augment GOM services if school effectiveness and quality of education is to improve. This year, USAID projects succeeded in influencing most school committees and communities in targeted districts to assume increased responsibility over local schools, bringing children back to school from the local markets, and building classrooms through school and community labor and other inputs. The percentage of functional school committees rose from 96% in 2001 to 98% in 2002, exceeding the target of 96%. Although below the target of 20% for both sexes, the boys' and girls' gains in reading English of 17% and 13%, respectively, exceeded the 1999 baseline figures of 15% and 10%. Through USAID support to a pilot integrated curriculum approach in grades 1-4, subsidiary subjects of music, physical education and creative arts were brought into the teaching of core subjects, including English, Mathematics and General Studies. The pilot results indicate that boys' and girls' Mathematics and English reading scores in grade three were higher in targeted districts than in non-targeted districts. The dissemination of these findings and results has encouraged the GOM to request an extension of the development of integrated teaching materials to cover all eight primary school grades.

Successes: Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes. Only SO-6 related and contributed to the Global Climatic Change Initiative (GCCl) in FY 2002 through funding to Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management (COMPASS). USAID projects succeeded in achieving the indicators under Result 2 (Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management) and Result 3 (Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas).

For Result 2, land use/forest management activities succeeded in protecting wildlife reserves and natural ecosystems from illegal harvesting, while still providing income earning opportunities. USAID has worked to help communities adopt community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) practices such as forest management, beekeeping, and collection of wild fruits and mushrooms. While efforts have focused on building capacity among NGOs and government and improving information exchange about CBNRM opportunities, there has also been considerable success in mobilizing communities to adopt improved natural resource management techniques. Co-management and enterprise development initiatives have been undertaken in areas adjacent to Liwonde National Park, Lengwe National Park, Nyika National Park and Vwaza Game Reserve and 14 other sites. These activities supported the planting and raising of 4.4 million tree seedlings, and encouraged dialogue between government and communities living around the parks and reserves.

Result 3 was achieved through energy, industrial, and urban sector activities to address deforestation through improved mud-stove production, use and marketing. Policy analysis on charcoal production and marketing led to briquette making from waste materials, which provided an alternative to the use of wood fuels, including charcoal.

With a view to improve the management of protected areas, USAID achieved some public and private funding leveraged through a \$20,000 grant to Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

P.L. 480, Title II. USAID continued to enhance food and livelihood security in vulnerable communities of Phalombe and Chikwawa districts through the P.L.480, Title II food assistance to Catholic Relief Services. The Development Activity Proposal (DAP) exceeded targets in the adoption of improved soil fertility practices and conservation of land by farmers. In FY 2002, a total of 5,665 farm households (of which 31% were female-headed), far exceeding the target of 2,710, adopted improved soil fertility practices on 1,779 hectares, also exceeding the target of 1,359 hectares (a 31% increase). Further, 6,924 farm households, exceeding the target of 5,887 by 18%, adopted soil conservation practices on 3,136 hectares, also exceeding that target of 2,940 hectares by 7%. Over 1.5 million tree seedlings were planted on 200 hectares to prevent and reduce community deforestation of natural woodlands in the near future. A total of 2,722 children under five were provided with food rations, while 6,230 vulnerable children (6-18 years old) received a 50 kg bag of maize per month. The intervention has also resulted in an increased number of orphans attending school, from 55% in 2001 to 62% in 2002.

Private Sector Growth. USAID implemented initiatives and programs that strengthen Malawi's capacity to engage in international trade. The Leland Initiative has been invaluable to opening up the Internet to commercial interests and lowering costs to Malawian consumers. USAID plans to provide up to \$1.29 million for transport activities through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub aimed at reinforcing regional efforts, enhancing trade competitiveness, and taking greater advantage of the increased trading opportunities provided under AGOA and other global trade initiatives. Mission will continue to work in coordination with other donors and multilateral organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, International Trade Center, the World Bank, or the World Trade Organization through the Integrated framework.

Coordination. The successes of the USAID program are in part due to excellent coordination with other donors. Such coordination permitted the targeting of USAID assistance in the areas of comparative competence and advantage. Donor comments to the Malawi PRSP represented a joint and concerted effort by almost all the local donors. The open dialogue among donors continued and improved resource mobilization to ease the food shortage and support the GOM in various policy issues. With the World Food Program (WFP), the NGO Consortium, the European Union (EU), and other donors, USAID has been instrumental in getting the Food Aid into Malawi at the right time and in the right quantities. The coordination ensured that the adoption of programs that address the short-term food problems did not undermine long-term prospects.

USAID's excellent collaboration with other donors extends to coordination with other USG agencies. For instance, both USAID and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) activities are collaborative and working well in the area of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). USAID funds the operations of the Malawi Counseling and Resource Organization (MACRO), the only free standing VCT organization in Malawi while CDC procures test kits and provides technical assistance to MACRO. This complementary effort has enabled MACRO to become the VCT model within the SADC region. In addition, CDC is also strengthening the reference Laboratory and HIV surveillance systems; these activities will be utilized by USAID in ensuring quality of test kits and monitoring of sero-prevalence.

Mission's efforts in Managing for Results include the incorporation of effective communication and monitoring between the SO Teams and Mission Management. USAID continued to hold semi-annual Strategic Objective Implementation Reviews (SOPIRs) in order to identify outstanding issues, responsibilities and corrective measures. This has improved communication and focus on implementation, and has proven successful in identifying issues for SO Team Members, the Program Office, and Mission Management.

Challenges: Three challenges in particular influenced the implementation of the USAID program in FY 2002: The food crisis; poor macroeconomic performance; and increased conflict, violence and political tensions.

The causes of the food shortages are complex. Stemming from two consecutive crop failures as a result of uneven rainfalls with dry spells, floods and early rain cessation, the causes included degraded soils,

depressed prices, non-affordability of farm inputs, low crop diversification and abnormally high consumption of premature food crops especially maize, Malawi's staple food. In addition, poor governmental planning and failure in implementation of the food security policy, coupled with a lack of transparency in relief maize operations, exacerbated the situation. Farmers' coping mechanisms have been over-stretched, with most of the farmers selling household assets at very low prices to purchase food both at record high prices and above the average family's daily purchasing power. Farmers gleaned forests in search of edible and even barely-edible fruits and tubers some of which poisoned and claimed lives of many.

Food aid and transitional assistance became important in FY 2002. The national food availability situation improved with USAID efforts and leadership during the year, resulting in significant GOM maize imports coupled with on-going arrival and distribution of humanitarian food aid. However, there are fears that a significant segment of the population not receiving humanitarian food aid has insufficient purchasing power to meet their household food needs. In addition, as seeds for future planting were already long consumed, farmers now face the planting season without seed stocks. Further, a shortfall in private sector seed supply is anticipated this year due to heavy purchases of seed stocks by donors and a drop in supplies from Zimbabwe due to the Zimbabwean seed export ban. Moreover, farm inputs could be readily available in most parts of the country, but the majority of poor households can not afford input prices. These are all challenges to the short, medium and long term sustainable economic growth and food security, and Malawi's Strategic Objective of "Sustained Increases in Rural Incomes" is more vital than ever.

Malawi is in a sustained economic depression. Sustained economic stability and growth has been difficult over the recent past, with GDP growth estimated at 1.8% in 2002. Since 1999, GDP growth averaged 1.5%; the annual rate of inflation averaged 30%; and money supply grew by an average 34%. Owing to large scale maize imports in response to the food crisis described above, the Malawi Kwacha continues to be under pressure, with the nominal exchange (MK/\$) rate (average selling and buying) depreciating by an average 20% since 1999.

Malawi continues to suffer from structural problems, including its landlocked status, the agricultural nature of the economy dominated by a single cash crop, poor environment for foreign and domestic investment, legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth rate, and low human capacity levels. However, the more pronounced difficulties have to deal with fiscal over-expenditures, whose net effects have been serious deficits that are effectively crowding the private sector out of the financial market. Public spending on non-priorities continues to overshadow that on anti-poverty activities. The financial burden associated with Malawi's under-performing parastatal sector and state residences must be addressed. Corruption issues in many forms, including the payment of salaries to "ghost employees" and travel allowances, must also be brought under control.

The persistent problems of uncontrolled spending led to the protracted and on-going negotiations between the GOM and the IMF aimed at bringing the macroeconomic program back on track. In addition, USAID is responding to this crisis through our on-going discussions with the donor community, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), and the line Ministries with an objective of improving the GOM's budget, expenditure and accountability functions. USAID continues to provide technical assistance in economic policy management to the MOF and the Office of the Vice President. It also continues to provide training in basic economics and corporate governance to parliamentarians, journalists and representatives of private sector and NGOs. However, there are serious doubts about the government's commitment to follow through on its promises to sustain implementation of corrective measures agreed upon with donors. The challenge is for the GOM to limit non-priority spending in order to maintain fiscal discipline and create a conducive environment for private sector growth by lowering fiscal deficits, inflation and interest rates.

Malawi continues to experience increased conflict, violence and tensions in the run-up to the third elections in 2004. Several legislative changes have been made to extend the control of the ruling party; the freedom of the press has sometimes come under pressure; and demonstrations have quite often been banned. Although Parliament rejected a constitutional amendment to eliminate presidential term limits, political tension and complaints as to the manner of governance are expected to intensify between now

and the May 2004 elections. USAID's response on this subject has been difficult due to the lack of D/G funding to effectively respond to the issues as required to implement a constructive crisis prevention program.

Cross-Sectoral Coordination. Given the crosscutting nature of good governance, USAID has utilized resources from USAID/Malawi's other Strategic Objectives as appropriate given the Activity/Special Interest Coding Guidance. Mission also have leveraged additional funding from British Department for International Development (DfID) in support of parliament. Mission notes, however, that the 2004 elections will be critical, and is concerned about the precedents recently set by neighboring countries in the region.

Environmental Compliance: Plan for new or amended Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Assessment (EA) actions for fiscal year 2003: Planned Reg 216 actions are listed below.

Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs: Current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, as reflected in the FY 2002 IEEs, but amended documentation is needed for new activities currently being designed. IEE for Health needs to be updated to reflect disposal of medical waste from voluntary HIV/AIDS testing (VCT Centers). Environmental screening is in place for appropriate SO-6 activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

612-001 Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis

SO Level Indicator: Real per capita rural incomes

- IR 1.1 Rural business developed
- IR 1.2 Market efficiency improved
- IR 1.3 Productivity/diversification increased
- IR 1.4 Enabling Environment Established

Discussion: The SO closes out in FY 2003

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

- IR 2.1 Comprehensive policy and legislative framework established
- IR 2.2 Capacity of National NRM Institutions Strengthened
- IR 2.3 Service Programs Improved
- IR 2.4 Capacity of Communities to Manage Natural Resources Improved

Discussion: The SO closes out in FY 2003

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

- IR 3.11 Improved Data Collection, Use and Dissemination
- IR 3.2 Increased Provision of Quality Reproductive and Child Health Services to Malawians
- IR 3.3 Increased participation of community members in activities that improve health
- IR 3.4 Improved Knowledge of Family Planning, HIV Transmission and Prevention, and Child Health Practices
- IR 3.5 Improved Capacity of PVOs/NGOs to Provide Health Services
- IR 3.6 Improved MOHP Support Services
- IR 3.7 Increased Capacity of Parastatals to Provide Health Services
- IR 3.8 Improved Donor Coordination

- IR 3.9 Improved Policy Environment
- IR 3.1 Condoms and other health supplies sold at retail outlets
- IR 3.10 Increased Capacity for Research and Use of Results

Discussion: The SO closes out in FY 2003

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

- IR 4.1 Effective schools developed in target areas
- IR 4.2 Policy reforms and investment strategy formulated

Discussion: The SO closes out in FY 2003

612-005 Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened

- IR 5.1 Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process
- IR 5.2 Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened
- IR 5.3 Capacity of Electoral Commission to Conduct Free and Fair Elections Strengthened
- IR 5.4 Rule of law strengthened

Discussion: The SO closes out in FY 2003

612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes

SO Level Indicator: Per capita consumption and expenditure in rural areas

SO Level Indicator: Total amount of additional household income that can be directly attributed to USAID activities.

- IR 6.1 Agricultural Productivity Increased
- IR 6.2 Employment in Agriculturally-linked Enterprises Increased
- IR 6.3 Increased Household revenue from Community based Natural Resource Management Activities

Discussion: Data for indicator "Per capita consumption and expenditure in rural areas" will be reported once in two years starting in 2004.

The IRs have been rephrased

612-007 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law

SO Level Indicator: Number of times citizens are self-organized to take collective action around constitutional or human rights issues

- IR 7.1 Improved Access to Justice
- IR 7.2 Increased Advocacy in Support of Rule of Law
- IR 7.3 Selected Accountability Institutions More Responsive to Citizens

Discussion: The IRs were rephrased, and shifted position compared to what was presented in the CSP 2001-2005.

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

SO Level Indicator: Couple Years of Protection

- IR 8.1 Social marketing, delivery of appropriate range of health products and methods expanded/consolidated.
- IR 8.2 Knowledge of good health/nutrition practices and own HIV status improved
- IR 8.3 Community participation in Health care, including orphans' care, increased in target communities.
- IR 8.4 Range and quality of health services for mothers and children under five expanded in target districts

Discussion: The SO Team is requesting Washington's concurrence to rename the SO from what it reads currently to "Healthier Malawian Families". The rationale for renaming the SO is explained in the Cover memo. Renaming of the SO does not mean changing the activities that were presented in the CSP 2001-2005, it merely represents the repackaging of the activities into IRs that are easier to manage and report on.

Check the added SO "612-008R: Healthier Malawian Families".

612-008R Healthier Malawian Families

SO Level Indicator: HIV seroprevalence level for 15-24 years olds

SO Level Indicator: Infant mortality rate

SO Level Indicator: Under five mortality rate

IR8.1 Reduced Fertility

IR8.2 Reduced New HIV Infections

IR8.3 Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS

IR8.4 Reduced Child Morbidity

IR8.5 Increased Effectiveness of Health Care System

Discussion: Data for indicators "Under five mortality rate" and Infant mortality rate" will be reported once every five years and will be collected through the Malawi Demographic Health Surveys. Data for "HIV sero prevalence level for 15-24 years olds" will be reported every year and will be collected through the National Sentinel Surveillance System.

612-009 Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education

SO Level Indicator: Completion rates at standard 4

SO Level Indicator: Completion rates at standard 8

SO Level Indicator: Learning achievement for boys and girls in reading English at standard 3

SO Level Indicator: Learning achievement for boys and girls in numeracy competency at standard 3

IR 9.1 Teachers' professional skills improved

IR 9.2 More effective schools

IR 9.3 Key Policy Reforms Implemented

IR 9.4 Impact of HIV/AIDS mitigated in Education Sector

Discussion: N/A

612-010 Special Objective Title: Immediate Humanitarian Needs of Crisis-affected Households Met

SO Level Indicator: Number of beneficiaries

IR10.1 Access to food by poor households enhanced

IR10.2 Infectious disease outbreaks mitigated

IR10.3 Capacity of government, private sector and NGOs to reduce impact of future crises improved

Discussion: Mission requests Washington concurrence to create a Special Objective (SPO) to respond to and address immediate humanitarian needs during crisis situations. We believe this will effectively avoid future distractions from program implementation, and allow Mission to better manage program implementation and existing resources. The Mission is not requesting additional DA resources.

Selected Performance Measures - Malawi

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

<p>a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)</p>	2			<p>Data are of good quality. In the health sector, the USAID-funded Umoyo Network formed a partnership with the 100% privately owned Bowler Beverages Company Limited. The objective of the partnership is to reduce the prevalence and transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections among employees, truck drivers, tavern and bar workers, customers and clients of this national distributor of the popular millet beer. Under this partnership, Umoyo Network provides technical expertise in peer education, research and analysis. Bowler Beverages provides training to sales agents, truck drivers and distributors on issues of life style changes and healthy living. Bowler Beverages trucks deliver condoms to bars and taverns, and Bowler Beverages staff discuss healthy life-style choices with bar patrons. In Education, the USAID-supported University Partners in Institutional Capacity (UPIC) project is a partnership between two U.S. Universities and four Malawian Institutions. Under this partnership, University of Massachusetts and Virginia Polytechnic Institute an</p>
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<p>b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?</p>	<p>2</p>			<p>Data are of good quality. USAID will continue working with the two partnerships/alliances established in FY 2002. In the health sector, the USAID-funded Umoyo Network formed a partnership with the 100% privately owned Bowler Beverages Company Limited. The objective of the partnership is to reduce the prevalence and transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections among employees, truck drivers, tavern and bar workers, customers and clients of this national distributor of the popular millet beer. Under this partnership, Umoyo Network provides technical expertise in peer education, research and analysis. Bowler Beverages provides training to sales agents, truck drivers and distributors on issues of life style changes and healthy living. Bowler Beverages trucks deliver condoms to bars and taverns, and Bowler Beverages staff discuss healthy life-style choices with bar patrons. In Education, the USAID-supported University Partners in Institutional Capacity (UPIC) project is a partnership between two U.S. Universities and four Malawian Institutions</p>
<p>What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?</p>				<p>In health, Bowler Beverages Company Limited (BBCL) contributes in-kind in form of national wide distribution of condoms and HIV/AIDS awareness materials. In Education, the U.S. Universities (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg) contribute one quarter of the total \$5 million.</p>

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes	Yes		<p>NASFAM's commodity market exchange (NASCOMEX) was registered under Companies Act in FY 2002. NASCOMEX has expanded market access for NASFAM members. For example, farmers are exporting 70 mt of Malawi Birdseye Chilies to European markets, increasing local sales of cotton (now at 526 mt), groundnuts (now at 343 mt), paprika (now at 81 mt) and soya bean (now at 264 mt). Of special importance is the marketing of 342 mt of paddy rice which has found its way to higher-end retailers in Malawi. It is being sold to such retailers at prices 25% higher than previous market offers.</p>	<p>Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.</p>
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes	Yes		<p>NASDEC, a holding company owned by NASFAM members, was registered under Companies Act in FY 2002. NASDEC has expanded sustainable agricultural production systems to 95,322 NASFAM members through improving the management of associations, strengthening club and market centers, and training NASFAM members and employees. The company also supports the audit and financial management systems of the associations and market centers. In FY 2002, 32 associations were fully supported and introduced to new marketing programs.</p>	<p>Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.</p>
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-009 Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education	Yes		<p>The target district realized higher pupil scores for Mathematics and English in the schools where the integrated curriculum was being utilized. The boys' average score at standard 3 in mathematics in the target district is 78%, while that of girls is 77% against 72% for boys and 67% for girls in the non-target districts where schools follow the normal government curriculum at standard 3. In reading English, boys' average score is 49% and girls' is 58% in schools using the integrated curriculum against 46% for boys and 44% for girls in schools in the same subject in schools following the normal government curriculum at standard 3.</p>	<p>Failure to follow a regular schedule for data collection and analysis was discussed between USAID Malawi, Improving Education Quality (IEQ) and Quality Education through Supporting Teaching (QUEST). The assessment team recommended to QUEST and IEQ to prepare an action plan by February 28, 2001 in order to systematically have major actions in the data collection, process, implemented at the right time, and consistent with the SO Performance Monitoring Plan by October 2001. The shortfalls were corrected and the reported data are of reasonable quality. The Contractor documented the procedures, schedule and mechanisms to ensure data reliability.</p>
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a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	145,532 Male	139,512 Female	285,044 Total		Failure to follow a regular schedule for data collection and analysis was discussed between USAID Malawi, IEQ and QUEST. The assessment team recommended to QUEST and IEQ to prepare an action plan by February 28, 2001 in order to systematically have major actions in the data collection, process, implemented at the right time, and consistent with the SO Performance Monitoring Plan by October 2001. The shortfalls were corrected and the reported data are of reasonable quality. The Contractor documented the procedures, schedule and mechanisms to ensure data reliability.
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	139,800 Male	136,000 Female	275,800 Total		Next data quality assessment will be done in FY 2003 according to ADS 203.3.6.

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health	Yes			USAID support in FY 2002 contributed to the achievement of a Couple Years Protection (CYP) of 619,569 exceeding the target of 520,180 by 19%. The achievement represents an increase of 15% over the 2001 CYP.	Data is of reasonable quality. However, the data assessment revealed that due to the long transcription process, there are possibilities of transcription errors. The Supply chain manager (software) currently used has largely been functional at the National level and in FY 2002 it was extended to the regional centers there by reducing the transcription process. The software has in-built checks and balances to detect errors and thereby ensuring timeliness and validity of data. The assessment team recommended additional training on the new data collection instruments and intensified supervision. Following implementation of these recommendations, the completed forms return frequency has increased from 62% last year to 72% in FY 2002. The contractor follow up with the appropriate health centers for missing data which also improved on data validity.
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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)	26%				Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations. Currently a proxy indicator Couple Years of Protection is used.
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USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health	Yes			Most recent 2000 MDHS data show reduced infant mortality rate from 134 per 1000 in 1992 to 104 per 1000 in 2000, and the child mortality rate from 115 per 1000 in 1992 to 95 per 1000 in 2000.	Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	95.8 Male	96.0 Female	Total		Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	47 Male	49 Female	Total		Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	65 Male	66 Female	Total		Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health	Yes			Reduced infant mortality rate at 104 per 1000 in 2000 from 134 per 1000 in 1992.	Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
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Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	56%				Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
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USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health	Yes				A total of 49,142 clients learned about their sero status in six USAID funded voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) sites in 2002, exceeding the target of 40,000 by 27%. Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	7172664				Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	6600000				In FY 2003, data assessment will be conducted again to verify the earlier findings and in order to be consistent with the ADS.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Government of Malawi only concluded a new implementation agreement on sentinel surveillance in September 2002. Thus delaying data collection. Thereafter, sentinel data will be available February each year.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					Data quality assessment will be done in FY 2003. Data was not collected in FY 2002 because the contractor/grantee for such an activity will be recruited in FY 2003. We expect to report the data from FY 2003 and onwards.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	18 Male	17 Female	35 Total		* The total row is wrong because it SUMS the median age. Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. In addition to MDHS, the data will also be collected annually by one of our new contractors. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	39%			Data is for men. For women, condom use with last non regular partner is 29%. Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. In addition to MDHS, the data will also be collected annually by one of our new contractors. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics	9405			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	4			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	6677			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	6			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children	6			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				The data will also be collected annually by one of our new contractors starting FY 2003.
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				The data will also be collected annually by one of our new contractors starting FY 2003.

Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				The data will also be collected annually by one of our new contractors starting FY 2003.
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				Data not collected because USAID is not providing ARVs
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months	4700			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	7			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	49142			The number gives all clients at VCTs in FY 2002 who learned about their sero status. Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	3			Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment	0			Data not collected because USAID is not providing ARVs.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program	0			USAID is not providing ARVs.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			USAID/Malawi has an MTCT program. The program prompts us to enter brief description of significant result, yet the cell for this is not activated.

b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A			USAID/Malawi will implement an MTCT program. The program prompts us to enter brief description of significant result, yet the cell for this is not activated.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not disaggregated by gender. In FY 2003, data will be reported by gender.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not collected because USAID is not providing ARVs.
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Data not collected because USAID is not providing ARVs.

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health	Yes			Health workers from five PVO-DHMT through Community Partnerships Project were trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses and they utilized the skills and knowledge to comprehensively examine and detect danger signs before the conditions in under five become life threatening.	Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	201601				Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	231800				Next data assessment will be done in FY 2003 according to ADS 203.3.6.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	100%				USAID supports the districts with logistics and Technical Assistance. The other activities are supported by the British Department for International Development and the TB Coalition. Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.

b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	100%				USAID supports the districts with logistics and Technical Assistance. The other activities are supported by the British Department for International Development and the TB Coalition. Next data quality assessment is due FY 2003.
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Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-007 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law	Yes			Parliamentary committees consulted with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and networks up to 18 times in FY 2002 during the policy making process.	Data are of reasonable quality. The Malawi Parliament is very poor at record keeping such that USAID grantee has to keep own documentation of the Committee meetings they attend or are aware of. If they do not, that meeting may go unnoticed. Therefore data collection and documentation process is cumbersome and unreliable. However, our grantee is working closely with the CSOs and committees in order to improve their documentation, analysis, reporting and maintenance. The source has sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation of the data in their custody for political or personal reasons.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		USAID/Malawi did not work in this area in FY 2002.
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes	Yes			Mission's timely response and leadership prevented what could have been a disastrous food crisis in Malawi. Mission successfully facilitated establishment of the Malawi model of a Non Governmental Consortium in tackling the food insecurity problem. With the GOM maize imports, on going arrival and distribution of humanitarian food aid by the NGO consortium, food availability situation improved greatly both at national and household levels.	Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
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Number of beneficiaries	2300000				Data are of good quality. The data collection, analysis, reporting and storage process was examined and found to be consistent and stable. The source revealed sufficient established mechanisms to reduce possible data manipulation for political or personal reasons.
Crude mortality rates	2%				Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations. Currently a proxy indicator Couple Years of Protection is used.
Child malnutrition rates	49%				Data reported is from 2000 Malawi Demographic Health Survey. It will next be reported after five years i.e in the next survey 2005. The 2000 MDHS was jointly conducted by the Malawi National Statistical Office and the US Bureau of Census, both are highly credible organizations. Currently a proxy indicator Couple Years of Protection is used.
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No torture victims supported by USAID.
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No torture victims supported by USAID.