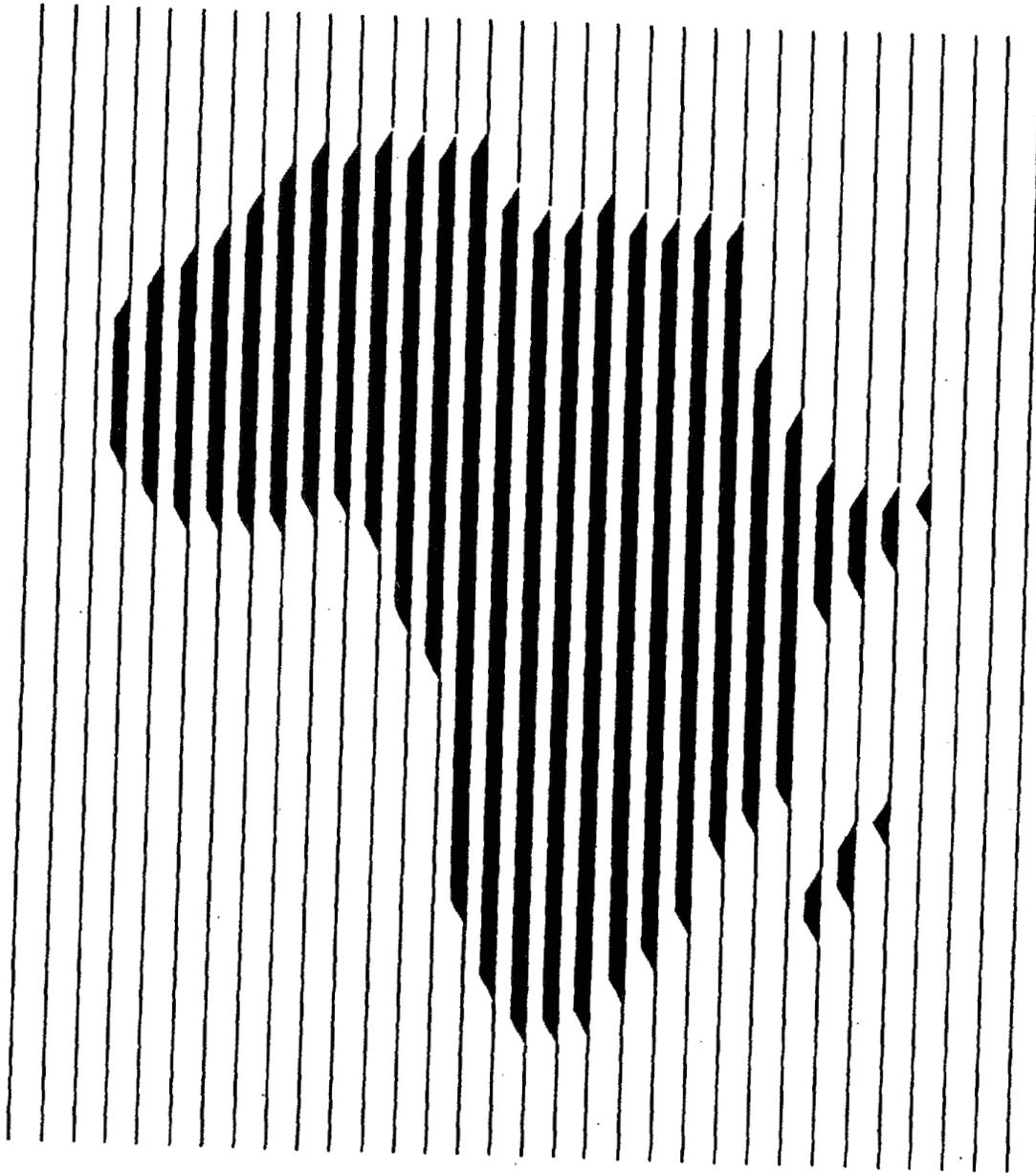


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BUREAU FOR AFRICA



Program Information
Fiscal Year 1994

US Agency for International Development
Bureau for Africa
Washington, D.C. 20523

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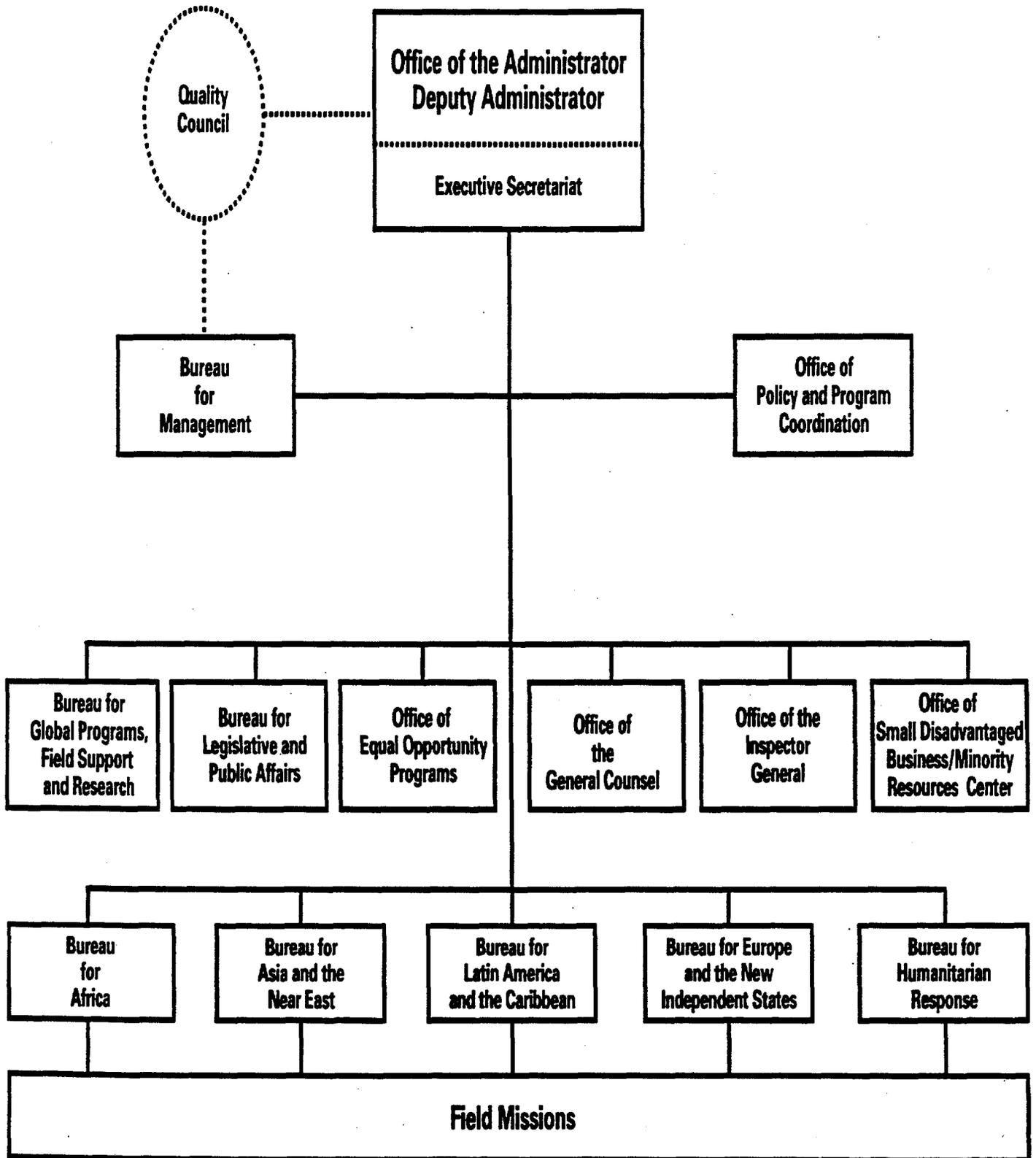
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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



GRAY AMENDMENT REPRESENTATIVES

USAID/Washington

Claude Reece
AFR/DP/PFP, Rm. 2495 NS
Washington, D.C. 20523-0049
(202) 647-1249
(202) 647-3364 (FAX)

MISSIONS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Liaison Officer</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Liaison Officer</u>
Benin	Tom Cornell	Namibia	Ed Spriggs
Burundi	Martin Schulman	Niger	Keith Simmons
Eritrea	George Jones	Nigeria	Rudolph Thomas
Ethiopia	Bill Douglass	Senegal	Douglas Sheldon
Ghana	Denise Rollins	South Africa	Tshidi Majela
Guinea	Wilbur Thomas	Swaziland	Michael Kenyon
Guinea-Bissau	Dennis Baker	Tanzania	Dale Pfeiffer
Kenya	Steffi Meyer	The Gambia	Fred Witthans
Madagascar	Jean Paul Paddack	Uganda	Susan Fine
Malawi	Indira Biswas	Zambia	John Wiebler
Mali	Richard Gold	Zimbabwe	Margot Ellis
Mozambique	Sidney Bliss		

AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICES

**Cote d'Ivoire
(REDSO/WCA)**

Frederick Gilbert

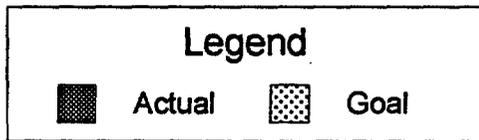
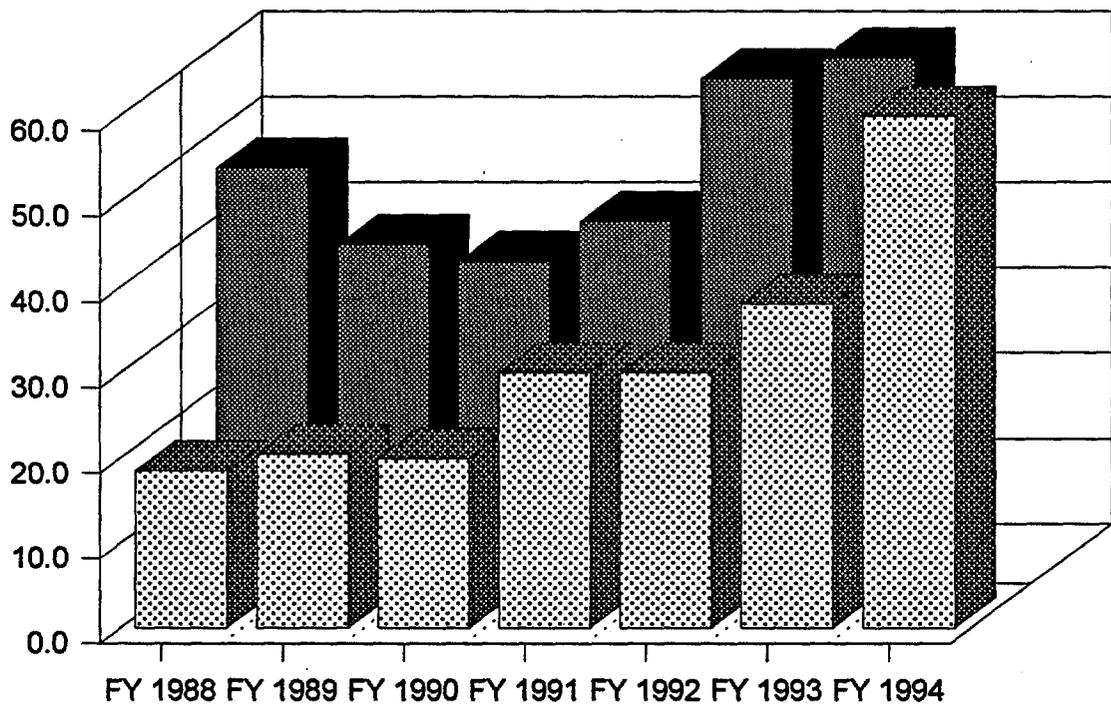
**Kenya
(REDSO/ESA)**

Steve Freundlich

Bureau for Africa

Gray Amendment Targets

\$US Millions



Actual	46.9	37.9	36.0	40.6	57.4	59.8	
Goal	18.6	20.5	20.0	30.0	30.0	38.0	60.0

FY 1988 FY 1989 FY 1990 FY 1991 FY 1992 FY 1993 FY 1994

AFRICA MISSION ADDRESSES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Official Address</u>	<u>Local Address</u>
Benin	USAID/Cotonou Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Rue Caporal Anani Bernard BP 2012 Cotonou Tele: 229 30-05-00 229 30-09-52 Fax: 229-30-12-60
Burundi	USAID/Bujumbura Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2150	B.P. 1720 Avenue du Zaire Bujumbura Tele: 257-225951 Fax: 257-222986
Eritrea	USAID/Asmara Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tele: 291-1-12-30-93 Fax: 291-1-12-75-84
Ethiopia	USAID/Addis Ababa Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2030	Bole Amice Road Addis Ababa Tele: 251-1-610666 Fax: 251-1-613801
The Gambia	USAID/Banjul Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2070	P.M.B. No. 19 Kairaba Ave. Fajara (East) Banjul Tele: 220-228533 220-228573 Fax: 220-228066

<u>Country</u>	<u>Official Address</u>	<u>Local Address</u>
Ghana	USAID/Accra Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave. Accra Tele: 233-21-228440 233-21-663767 233-21-773465
Guinea	USAID/Conakry Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2110	B.P. 603 2nd Blvd. and 9th Ave. Conakry Tele: 224-41-21-63 224-41-20-29 Fax: 224-41-19-85
Guinea-Bissau	USAID/Bissau Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2080	C.P. 297 Avenida Domingos Ramos Bissau Tele: 245-201809 245-201810 245-201808
Kenya	USAID/Nairobi Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-8900	Moi/Haile Selassie Ave. Nairobi Tele: 254-2-331160 Fax: 254-2-337304
Madagascar	USAID/Antananarivo Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2040	14 and 16 Rue Rainitovo B.P. 620 Antsahavola Antananarivo Tele: 261-2-25489 Fax: 261-2-34883
Malawi	USAID/Lilongwe Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2280	Nico Building Lilongwe Tele: 265-782455 265-782197 Fax: 265-783181

<u>Country</u>	<u>Official Address</u>	<u>Local Address</u>
Mali	USAID/Bamako Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	B.P. 34 Rue Testard & Rue Mohammed V Bamako Tele: 223-224542 223-223602 Fax: 223-223933
Mozambique	USAID/Maputo Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2330	Rua Faria de Sousa #107 Maputo Tele: 258-1-490726 258-1-491667 Fax: 258-1-492098
Namibia	USAID/Windhoek Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2540	Ausplan Building #14 Lossen Street Windhoek Tele: 264-61-225935 Fax: 264-61-227006
Niger	USAID/Niamey Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2420	B.P. 11201 Niamey Tele: 227-734215 Fax: 227-723918
Nigeria	USAID/Lagos Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-8300	2 Eleke Crescent Lagos Tele: 234-1-614-412 234-1-614-698
Senegal	USAID/Dakar Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2130	B.P. 49 Avenue Jean XXIII Dakar Tele: 221-236489 221-236680 Fax: 221-232965

<u>Country</u>	<u>Official Address</u>	<u>Local Address</u>
South Africa	USAID/Pretoria Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-4280	524 Church Street Sancardia Building Pretoria Tele: 2712-323-8869 Fax: 2712-323-6643
Swaziland	USAID/Mbabane Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2350	Central Bank Building Warner Street Mbabane Tele: 268-46430 268-42072 Fax: 268-44770
Tanzania	USAID/Dar Es Salaam Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2140	3rd Floor ATC House Ohio Street Dar Es Salaam Tele: 255-51-46426 255-51-32977 Fax: 255-51-46431
Uganda	USAID/Kampala Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2190	Plot 42 Nakasero Road Kampala Tele: 256-41-242896 256-41-258124 Fax: 256-41-233417
Zambia	USAID/Lusaka Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2310	351 Independence Ave. Lusaka Tele: 260-1-254-303/305 Fax: 260-1-254-532
Zimbabwe	USAID/Harare Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2180	1 Pascoe Avenue P.O. Box 6988 Harare Tele: 263-4-720757 263-4-720630 Fax: 263-4-720722

AFRICA **FY 1995 REQUEST: \$883,661,000**
FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$863,661,000
FY 1995 BUILDING DEMOCRACY: \$20,000,000

A CHANGING DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

USAID's sub-Saharan assistance program has been significantly reshaped since the establishment of the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) in 1988 to better respond to the region's development challenges and to changing realities. The dramatic changes in African societies have brought about a general transformation in development thinking. Donors have acknowledged that sustainable development in Africa must be led by Africans. A tangible sign of this is that the active participation of African people and organizations in developing strategies and designing assistance programs is no longer an abstract notion, but a reality. At the same time, the African people have steadily gained ground in their effort to make their governments more accountable and responsive to the governed. This pivotal democratic reform has allowed USAID to redefine its approach to development, bringing a new dimension to assistance strategies and activities. Finally, among donors, there is a renewed commitment to coordination, a results orientation, and a concern with the impact of assistance on the welfare of the people of Africa.

The DFA has proven to be a highly flexible and effective framework for USAID assistance programs. With its focus on critical sector priorities, sustainability, participation of local people, consultation and a multi-donor approach, the DFA has enabled USAID both to continue its long-range investments in population, child survival, agriculture and natural resources management and basic education and, at the same time, to respond to Africa's evolving development environment with support for indigenous nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), democratic reform, and multi-donor mechanisms such as the Special Program of Assistance for Africa.

The proposed Peace, Prosperity and Development Act (PPDA) of 1994 reaffirms the special needs of Africa and the principles of the original DFA legislation in a separate charter, entitled "Development Fund for Africa." Moreover, this reform legislation borrows many of the innovative themes of the DFA for application worldwide, under the "Sustainable Development" title. These themes recognize the importance of: popular participation, including women and NGOs, in the design and implementation of activities, donor coordination and the concentration of resources where they will have the greatest impact. Furthermore, the DFA's critical sectoral priorities, which have provided a framework for USAID's assistance to Africa, are fully subsumed under the new programmatic priorities outlined to implement the Administration's "sustainable development" goals of promoting broad-based economic growth, stabilizing population growth, building democracy, and protecting the environment. It is in these areas that the Africa Bureau has focused its efforts over the past six years, with a special effort to measure and report on program impact.

MANAGING FOR RESULTS

With the inception of the DFA, USAID began changing the way it developed programs to ensure that results were not only achieved, but accurately measured and reported. Among the changes is a performance-based budgeting system, which enables the Africa Bureau to concentrate resources in countries where economic and political reforms create the conditions for success. Allocation of resources on the basis of need, performance and host country commitment to improving development potential has led to a shift in the countries in which major USAID development efforts are undertaken. This concentration of resources will continue to be a feature of USAID assistance planning to enhance the likelihood of achieving development objectives. USAID is making the most of its development dollars while remaining responsive to humanitarian needs.

To ensure this, each USAID mission develops a strategy that focuses on up to four critical development objectives. Missions also design evaluation and reporting systems to track the effectiveness of programs through a system of measurable benchmarks. While the increasing number of countries undergoing transformation makes concentration of resources difficult, and measurement of people-level impact has been more complicated than expected, this new programming process is now in place throughout the Africa missions and is being adopted by USAID worldwide. Moreover, USAID's partners, both host governments and other implementing institutions, have also begun thinking more carefully about managing for results.

Demonstrating results can be as difficult as actually achieving them, but USAID has striven to develop systems that permit measurement of the impacts of programs. The Africa Bureau has put in place an annual assessment and reporting structure. This allows field missions to monitor the developmental progress of their country programs and make necessary management adjustments to ensure the programs are on track for results. In turn, the information in the USAID assessments is used at headquarters to assess progress at the regional level, and to guide overall policy and program management decisions. The reporting system also makes possible better and more timely reporting to USAID's development partners, the Congress, and other interested parties.

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USAID has responded to U.S. budget imperatives and the desire to focus resources by initiating the closing of nine bilateral African country programs (Burkina Faso, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Togo and Zaire). These close-outs will be completed over the next few years, and although difficult, will allow the Africa Bureau to further focus its development assistance and manage for results.

THE IMPACT OF USAID'S EFFORTS

With appropriate strategies and systems in place, USAID has been able to document the successes of its programs and learn valuable lessons. What follows is a brief summary, by USAID's strategic focus, of some of the accomplishments associated with USAID programs over the past six years.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY

Fifteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa have become multi-party democracies, and nearly three-fourths of African countries are in the process of opening up their political systems. Despite substantial challenges, Africans are committed to pushing for change, and USAID has a role to play in helping to enhance the prospects for democracy and democratic governance in Africa. This is not only a U.S. foreign policy goal, but is also a means to achieve the objectives originally set forth in the DFA and now incorporated in the Administration's proposed foreign assistance reform legislation: participatory, broad-based, sustainable development, with a significant role for the private sector.

USAID programs aim at establishing environments enabling full participation in development, promoting the governmental effectiveness needed for sustained market-oriented and competitive economic and political institutions, and encouraging the emergence of advocacy groups in civil society. Host country performance in democratic governance, including human rights, is an important criterion in the annual budget allocation process. Among the successful activities supported by USAID assistance since this program's inception in FY 1991 are the following:

- Technical assistance and support for the redrafting of constitutions and key laws, and for strengthening the independence of the judiciary, in Uganda, Niger, Madagascar, Ethiopia and Mozambique;
- Training, international observers, and material assistance in support of free and fair elections in Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, and Zambia.
- Promotion of an effective civil society, with respect for civil and political rights, through women's rights projects in Zambia, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Togo, Benin, Zimbabwe, and Cote d'Ivoire, as well as civic education and awareness efforts in Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Kenya and Madagascar.

While many of these programs are too new to allow rigorous measurement of their impact, results are being seen. Economic liberalization and political democratization have led to the spontaneous development of popular associations, such as cooperatives, which are taking independent action to benefit their communities. USAID may find it possible to work through such associations when a national government is not an appropriate development partner. This was the case during the Mengistu regime in Ethiopia, and the Agency is considering following this course to deliver child survival support in Togo. Mindful that the liberalization process can be fragile and reversible, USAID's program in democratic governance will be an important instrument for supporting those countries that have demonstrated a commitment to the process and encouraging those who are beginning to do so.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH

Sub-Saharan Africa still has the fastest growing population in the world, but there is increasing evidence that some countries are entering a demographic transition; that is, birth rates are beginning to fall, as death rates already have. All over the continent, contraceptive prevalence rates are on the rise; and there is evidence that many more women would be using contraceptives if they were available.

USAID population programs have focused on four areas: demonstrating the impact of continued high population growth to senior policy makers; supporting family planning programs; supporting education, information, and communication; and developing channels for distributing contraceptives. Through sustained commitment over the past decade, USAID has contributed to several major changes:

- Today, most African governments support birth spacing and, in some cases, smaller families. Much of the change in attitudes among senior policy makers can be attributed to USAID influence.
- Fertility rates have dropped in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Botswana, where USAID is the largest population donor and has given sustained support to family planning. Rwanda is another country where USAID's investment is paying off, with a preliminary estimate of a 25% drop in fertility rate.

- Demand for contraceptive services has increased thanks to USAID information, education and communications programs, which have awakened parents (particularly mothers) to the need to space births for the welfare of the children. There is significant unmet demand in Botswana, Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe where about one-quarter of married women would like to have access to family planning services but currently do not.
- More Africans have access to family planning services than ever before as a result of USAID efforts to develop and strengthen the service delivery infrastructure.

Substantial progress can be achieved during the next decade. Efforts will focus on overcoming three key constraints: male attitudes, oriented to a cultural norm of large families; slow economic growth, which limits investments in such critical areas as female education and maternal and child health; and weak delivery systems, which can be strengthened through integration into the primary health infrastructure.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustained, broad-based economic growth is inextricably linked to responsible stewardship over the natural resources base. USAID's approach to stewardship emphasizes education and training for sustainable agricultural practices, vegetation and tropical forestry preservation, and conservation of biological diversity.

The dimensions of environmentally-related problems in Africa are enormous. However, USAID has seen some favorable signs:

- In Lesotho, herder associations increased productivity of the range lands and their herds by placing a substantial area of the range land under management plans.
- In Niger, hundreds of woodcutters have increased their incomes from woodcutting enterprises that depend upon improved management of marginal forest lands.
- In The Gambia, because of better soil management practices, farmers converted hundreds of salt-laden acres into productive rice land.
- Millions of drought-resistant trees have been planted in the Sahel to stop desertification and sustain soil fertility.

Under the DFA, considerable progress has been achieved in building knowledge and understanding about the barriers to the spread of appropriate natural resources management practices – those that increase productivity while safeguarding the natural resources base. Likewise, there is a better understanding of programmatic options for overcoming these barriers, which include changing policies so as to promote local control of natural resources. This progress leads USAID to be confident that impacts from its natural resources programs will expand exponentially and sustainably, thus having important country- and region-wide impact in the future.

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH

Achieving accelerated, sustainable economic growth in Africa requires progress on a variety of fronts. To help alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life of the African people, USAID is trying to improve the environment for growth by increasing agricultural productivity, improving individual productivity by investing in education and health, and expanding access to production resources and markets.

AGRICULTURE. Most African households, especially the poorest, earn a large share of their incomes from agriculture. Thus, agricultural growth is the key to broad-based economic growth. USAID agricultural activities focus on increasing productivity through research for technology development and transfer, support for policy reforms and market liberalization, and support for market development and agribusiness. Recent USAID studies suggest that policy reform and support for agricultural research are leading to rapid agricultural growth, which will both fuel greater economic growth and alleviate poverty. For example:

- In Malawi, USAID assistance helped develop a new high-yielding maize variety, and supported policy reforms which liberalized maize marketing and opened the lucrative burley tobacco market to smallholders. Despite the 1992 drought, maize production with the new high-yielding variety increased by 250% between 1985 and 1992. Access to the tobacco market brought in an additional \$10.0 million in cash income to smallholder farmers (including women).
- In Mali and Kenya USAID-sponsored market liberalization has significantly reduced marketing margins, thus increasing income for producers and decreasing prices for consumers.

Major challenges for the future are to continue to open market access for low-income producers and consumers, and to sustain investments in agriculture, particularly agricultural research. Evidence shows that research has produced important real increases in output for a large variety of crops.

CHILD SURVIVAL, HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS. USAID has had great success over the past decade in African child survival and health. Continent-wide infant mortality rates fell from 157 per 1,000 births in 1965 to 107 per 1,000 births in 1990. This progress, linked to substantial donor investment in a focused and manageable set of programs, should not lead us to forget that the health status of the general population in Africa remains well below acceptable standards. Among the great problems that remain is the inability of African countries' economies to finance these programs at their current levels either through the public or private sectors.

The USAID child survival program emphasizes immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, and control of diarrheal diseases and respiratory illness – leading contributors to morbidity and mortality in African children. The program also strengthens health delivery systems to achieve increased sustainability. Health sector reform – targeted at financing strategies, improved management and strengthening the role of the private sector – is an important aspect of USAID work. Finally, HIV/AIDS control and prevention has become a major component of the USAID health portfolio, with the objectives of increasing government and public awareness, assisting with the development of prevention programs, and ongoing research aimed at improving preventive measures. One example of the impact USAID programs are having:

- In Ghana, a USAID-supported condom social marketing program, which contributes both to family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention, reaches diverse audiences across the country. This program distributes 80-90% of all contraceptives in the commercial sector. Since 1987 there has been a doubling of the number of condoms and other methods of contraception distributed.

EDUCATION. Education contributes to development in two essential ways. In general, more educated people are more productive, have greater access to wage employment, and earn higher incomes. They also have been shown to live longer, healthier lives and to have smaller, healthier families. A society reaps even greater economic and social returns if girls and women are educated.

USAID seeks improvements in host-country education at the policy, system, administrative, and classroom levels. The full impact of improved or expanded education will take years to become evident in terms of student achievement but, even in early assessments, some effect may be seen. For example:

- In Mali, programs have been launched to increase girls' participation and completion rates in primary schools by persuading parents of the value of educating girls. In the first year of the program, the number of girls completing primary school increased by 3,300. Research is guiding the start-up of similar efforts in Guinea and Malawi.
- In Guinea, Benin and Malawi, governments have restructured budgets to increase support for education. For instance, in Guinea the allocation for non-salary operating expenditures has risen from US \$0.02 to US \$11 per pupil. In Uganda, Benin, Guinea and Mali Ministries of Education are learning how to cut costs through competitive bidding for education inputs such as textbooks and construction, and through policies which reward community participation in school management and support.
- In Ghana, the number of untrained primary school teachers has decreased from 50% in 1989 to 30% in 1993. To measure the impact of such quality-related improvements; Swaziland, Botswana, Ghana, and Mali are launching assessment systems to monitor student achievement.
- In Benin, Mali and Guinea, studies of parent-student associations are leading to the development of strategies to promote greater parental and community involvement in school management and support.

In looking to the future of basic education, USAID will address some important issues: how basic education efforts can best help meet the skill and survival needs of a traditional as well as a newly forming labor force; how USAID can ensure the sustainability of increases in recurrent education costs and the continuation of institutional change; and how African governments can cope with daunting problems of access that result from high population growth.

THE KEY TO SUSTAINABILITY

Economic growth is fundamental to the success of social interventions in Africa, both in terms of immediate impact and long-term sustainability. Programs to slow population growth, improve health conditions and expand education are constrained by the poverty of the very people they are intended to help. Thus, there is a need to increase household incomes. This is also essential to moving towards cost recovery and fee-for-services and sustained delivery of services. Moreover, with African governments' tight budget constraints and relatively low spending on social sectors, economic growth is critical in order to increase government resources so that access to services can be sustained and expanded. USAID follows a strategy of promoting broad-based, sustainable economic growth, with the ultimate objective of alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of the African peoples. USAID will continue to provide support to develop small scale and micro-enterprises which will help increase incomes and create jobs for African, particularly those in rural areas. For example:

- In Tanzania, USAID's village oil press project has created over 1,000 new enterprises, provided secure markets for 20,000 farmers and generated 3,000 seasonal jobs and additional profits for local metal workshops and artisans.
- In Kenya, total employment in small micro-enterprises rose from 221,829 in 1985 to 290,904 in 1993 in the formal sector, and total employment in small micro-enterprise rose from 254,457 in 1985 to 633,872 in 1993 in the informal sector.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

USAID will continue to address humanitarian needs across sub-Saharan Africa, while working for a longer-term solution to these problems. Efforts to serve immediate needs include P.L. 480 feeding programs, rapid response disaster assistance, and assistance to countries coping with economic or natural disasters or otherwise in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Also, USAID and other donors will continue to support African military demobilization and conflict resolution, which are critical to the establishment of a functioning society and meaningful development progress.

NEW INITIATIVES

One of the new efforts USAID will undertake is in southern Africa. The imminent transition to majority rule in South Africa offers prospects for overall growth and development in the entire southern Africa region. Efforts are underway to restructure regional relations to promote sustained economic growth and mutually beneficial cooperation among various countries. Guided by African input and in close collaboration with other donors, USAID will undertake programs to foster sustainable development of market economies and democratic institutions.

PHASE-OUT COUNTRIES

Starting in 1994 the Africa Bureau will be phasing out nine bilateral development assistance operations: Burkina Faso, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Togo and Zaire. In FY 1995 sustainable development funding is requested to carry out orderly completion of on-going activities in these countries. The Africa Bureau expects that by the scheduled USAID phase-out dates, some activities will be sustained by local implementing entities while other activities will continue to receive support from other donors. Regional and centrally-funded activities supporting Mission strategic objectives in the phase-out countries -- particularly in the AIDS, child survival and population areas -- likewise will support the orderly phase-out process in these countries.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$883,661,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$560,004,000), stabilizing population growth (\$128,893,000), building democracy (\$94,000,000), and protecting the environment (\$80,764,000). In addition \$20,000,000 is requested in Building Democracy funds for electoral assistance. Also there will be a separate request for P.L. 480 Title II (\$67,942,000) and III (\$58,000,000) resources to be used in conjunction with bilateral programs to enhance USAID support for economic growth and humanitarian relief. Funding for these P.L. 480 programs will be requested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Africa Regional

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM FY 1995 REQUEST: \$143,724,000
FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$123,724,000
FY 1995 BUILDING DEMOCRACY REQUEST: \$20,000,000

Africa Regional Programs undertake research and analysis for the development of Africa-specific strategies and policies, support regional institutions and innovative new programs, provide resources to monitor program impact, and assist a wide array of countries and field Missions with technical services, training and skill transfers. While diverse in nature, these activities have in common their consistency with USAID goals and objectives in Africa, as well as their support of USAID mission programs.

A great proportion of these activities directly support individual USAID country programs. That is, funding will be used in conjunction with specific USAID mission portfolios to further overall USAID program goals. This includes activities such as training, democracy-building assistance, child survival, family planning support, the African Economic Policy Reform Program, and private enterprise development. The remainder of Africa Regional Program activities promote the achievement of USAID and Africa Bureau goals across the board. Both types of activities clearly have had a positive impact on USAID assistance.

The major goals of the Africa Regional Programs follow.

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION THROUGH REGION-SPECIFIC RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION:

The objective of research and capacity building is to increase the effective use of analysis and research by those individuals and institutions responsible for deciding upon public and private resource allocation in health care, child survival, family planning, basic education, agriculture, the environment and natural resource management, and management of the overall economy. These activities contribute significantly to the four USAID goals – broad-based economic growth, stabilizing population growth, protecting the environment, and building democracy. To date, results have been significant.

For example, the Regional Programs have influenced policy on HIV/AIDS by identifying the extent of this disease's socioeconomic impact on African communities. Regional Programs have also supported the United Nations Children's Fund's response to falling immunization rates affecting children in specific regions of Africa, and has helped persuade the Ugandan government to institute a nutrition policy. To ensure the success basic education programs in Africa, Regional Programs have identified critical policy changes which USAID missions have incorporated into country assistance programs. Further, Regional Programs have engaged African institutions in promoting a range of policy changes in family planning, education and health.

Regional Programs have also made major contributions to USAID's economic growth and environment strategies in Africa, as well as to food security objectives. Agriculture remains the engine of growth in most African countries, and regional research and analysis has improved agricultural productivity, the efficiency of markets and food security. Regional studies, for example, have demonstrated high payoffs from investments in agricultural research, radically changing the conventional wisdom that such investments have not been paying off; resulting regional project support to new food crop varieties are increasing farmers' yields in many countries. One activity contributed to increasing potato production in east and central Africa by an estimated amount of \$54 million, a 91% rate of return on the investment. Regional activities also support environmental protection, specifically wildlife and biodiversity, tropical forests, and soil and water conservation. Under one activity, over 350 managers of national parks have been trained to better protect Africa's unique wildlife. As a result of these regional activities, food production is up in some countries, markets for agricultural inputs and outputs are becoming more competitive, the private sector is increasing its investments and there is a growing awareness and willingness to adopt improved natural resource management practices in Africa.

Regional Program research and analysis has been incorporated into bilateral projects designed to open trade regimes and foreign exchange markets; decontrol prices and liberalize markets; improve the efficiency of resource use; and diminish the role of the state in African economies. These are all key aspects of USAID's economic growth strategy. Regional Programs have also increased the capacity of African economists and institutions to do policy-relevant research; disseminated state-of-the-art information on economic development; and established an empirical basis for refuting the claims of critics that structural adjustment has had a devastating effect on Africa's poor. Instead, research has enabled governments to identify affected groups and take appropriate measures to cushion the impact of adjustment.

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PROMOTING CONTACT AND COORDINATION WITH AND SUPPORT TO PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES, INCLUDING PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, OPERATING IN AFRICA:

Regional Programs fund private sector initiatives that promote policy, legal and regulatory reforms; strengthen leadership and technical capabilities; provide formal and non-formal education and training; and support participation of U.S. and African nongovernmental organizations, including women's groups, in policy formation and change.

To achieve this objective -- which supports the Agency goal of promoting broad-based economic growth -- private sector assessments have been carried out in Senegal, Zambia, and South Africa. Regional Programs have also promoted agribusiness activities in a variety of countries, resulting in employment for 350,000 herders and growers. Regional Programs have provided public and private sector training for individuals from many African countries which has increased the number of trained individuals available in areas critical to their countries' growth and development, and identified U.S. private sector investment opportunities in Tanzania, Ghana and South Africa. Support for these and similar activities is to be continued.

Regional Program-funded activities have resulted in the upgrading of capital and managerial expertise for businesses ranging from small, informal sector microenterprises to large businesses seeking international markets. Regional Programs have also assisted governments in divestiture of state-owned enterprises, leading to increased competition, reduction in public subsidies, and expansion of the private sector.

SUPPORTING TARGETED DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES:

Regional Program activities promote democracy and good governance in several ways. The capacity of such USAID missions as Ghana, Mali and Tanzania to consult with Africans in strategy development has been expanded. Support for human rights, legal reforms, or the administration of justice has been provided in more than 35 countries. Niger, Madagascar and Senegal have been assisted in organizing and conducting free and fair elections, and in meeting problems of the post-election consolidation period. The empowerment of local communities and groups has improved implementation of regulatory and institutional reforms, notably forestry codes and community land tenure. Finally, Regional Programs have helped host countries deal with the problems of sustaining economic, social and political relationships after they are achieved. This type of support for strengthening democracy and improving governance in Africa will be continued.

RESOLVING ISSUES REQUIRING COORDINATED RESPONSES ACROSS NATIONAL BOUNDARIES:

A number of Africa Regional activities address transnational problems, varying from health and population to desertification, tropical forests and famine:

Regional Programs participation in the multi-donor Onchocerciasis Control Program has contributed to a significant reduction both in the number of cases of river blindness and of foci for this crippling infection in Central and West Africa. Regional Programs have also supported UNICEF in increasing the numbers of children immunized against diseases such as smallpox and measles and in reducing the incidence and spread of these diseases.

Through the Regional Program-supported Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), USAID is making important and timely contributions to famine risk prediction, thus enhancing early response capability of threatened countries and donors and potentially reducing famine impact. (The early warning system now in place provided the earliest alert on last year's locust outbreak in the Sahel.) This activity also enhances the ability of USAID missions to plan strategies which reduce the longer-run threats of famine, helping decision-makers identify the costs associated with governmental interference with markets and indicating alternative ways for governments to respond should famine threats develop.

Regional Programs will also continue efforts to provide immediate and long-term support for managing outbreaks of migratory and endemic pests (e.g., locusts, grasshoppers, rats, gerbils, and armyworms). In addition to existing modes of assistance, Regional Programs are exploring alternative control tactics that are increasingly cost-effective and reduce adverse environmental impacts. Averting these economically destabilizing and potentially disastrous pest outbreaks serves to protect USAID's longer-term investment in promoting growth across many sectors. Further, averting catastrophic pest outbreaks, by reducing the threat of famine, will help to empower African countries economically.

The Congo Basin is the world's second largest lowland tropical forest, a unique watershed of local, regional and global significance. USAID's knowledge about the extent of the forest and the rate and cause of its exploitation is limited; its global importance, in terms of biodiversity and climate change relative to other regions, is not fully understood. To address this unique problem, the Africa Bureau is proposing a new, long-term activity, the "Central African Regional Program for the Environment." This activity will provide USAID with the technical support, planning and global perspective which will be needed to take a leadership role and provide coordination with the donor community in promoting the sustainable use of the forest resources in central Africa.

OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED THROUGH THE AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM:

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM. Between 1985 and 1993, USAID funded 34 economic policy reform programs in 23 African countries. These programs helped bring about critical policy changes in important sectors, combining technical assistance, studies, dollars and local currencies in a coherent package, with dollar disbursements linked to the satisfaction of specific conditions. Recent achievements of this program include:

- The Mali Policy Reform Program has reduced many regulatory constraints confronting the Malian private sector. Prices were decontrolled; a number of business taxes were lowered; a new commercial code was introduced; and restrictions on import and export trade were relaxed. These reforms liberalized the economy and have facilitated private sector development.
- As a result of the Tanzania Agricultural Transport program, the Government of Tanzania has: increased the national budget allocated to the transport sector; awarded road rehabilitation contracts competitively to private sector or parastatal firms without preference; and continued to increase the priority and extent of rural roads. Further, the capacity of the Tanzanian private sector to design and rehabilitate rural roads has increased, and the country's trucking capacity has increased as a result of importing trucks and spare parts. Overall, the rural population with access to markets has nearly doubled, greatly to the benefit of the national economy.

SMALL COUNTRY PROGRAM. USAID has made it a policy to concentrate assistance in countries where it is most likely to have the greatest development impact. Certain small countries with special needs in priority areas such as agriculture and natural resources management, enterprise development and training receive limited assistance without direct-hire staff presence. These programs are managed regionally or from Washington and implemented by various intermediaries. Countries served by this program include the Comoros, Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone. Some bilateral programs which are being phased out will continue to receive limited assistance and oversight from Regional Programs until actually terminated.

OTHER ACTIVITIES. Finally, regional programs support the institutionalization of family planning goals in Africa through the Center for Family Studies; contribute to strengthen the African Development Bank, particularly in the areas of the environment, private sector and women in development; and provide support to USAID missions for strategy and project development, evaluations and special studies. Also included is substantial development assistance to several small African countries (such as Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, and Sierra Leone). Sustainable Development Assistance funds are used to support selected small indigenous activities through the Ambassadors' Special Self-Help Funds; small scale democracy and governance efforts through the Democracy and Human Rights Fund; and participation in the USAID-wide support for Peace Corps efforts.

In sum, the Africa Bureau's Regional Program provide an efficient, cost-effective way to support activities that address a variety of critical needs directly related to Agency and regional sustainable development goals without requiring a large staff presence in the field.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$123,724,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 for Regional Programs for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$60,716,000), stabilizing population growth (\$17,676,000), building democracy (\$31,435,000), and protecting the environment (\$13,897,000). In addition \$20,000,000 is requested in Building Democracy funds for regional electoral assistance.

Benin

BENIN **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$16,514,000**

In 1991, Benin made a successful transition to multiparty democracy and economic liberalization. USAID is focused on primary education as a means of assuring long-term informed participation in, and oversight of, government as well as economic development.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUCATION. Benin's education system collapsed because sufficient resources could not be made available to meet national goals, causing suspension of teacher salaries, total absence of learning materials or curriculum in the schools and a severe drop in enrollment. To assure sufficient financing is available for the reformed primary school system, USAID plans to help the Government of Benin (GOB) raise the percentage of the primary education budget to 15% of the national budget in 1994 and 16% in 1995 and increase non-salary expenditures by 6% in 1994. By 1998, annual expenses per student for learning materials will reach \$5, up from zero at the beginning of the program. To strengthen institutional capacity in education management, USAID will work to ensure there is an integrated budget preparation process, a complete system of inspection and control, and a fully functioning, timely, and decentralized management information system. With USAID assistance, the national repetition rates will be reduced from over 27% in 1990 to approximately 15% by 1998 and the drop-out rate from 26% to 10% in 1999. The number of teachers qualified will rise from approximately 2,000 to 8,800 (63%) by 1995 and 15,545 (100%) by 1998. Gross school enrollment will almost double from 1989 to 1999, achieving 70%. Forty two percent of all girls will be in school, compared to 34% in 1990. Finally, a national network of over 3,000 parent-teacher associations (PTA) will be exercising their oversight and financial responsibilities in the management of the education system.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

Although Benin's population growth rate is a disquieting 3.1%, family planning remains a highly sensitive political issue. USAID has recently begun dialogue with the GOB on mounting a national family planning strategy and achieving national consensus. By the end of 1994, Benin's 1920 law prohibiting family planning services will be revised and, with USAID assistance, it is expected that the contraceptive prevalence rate will double by 1995.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUCATION. USAID has worked with the GOB to assure that sufficient financing for primary education has been secured and the primary education budget increased from 11% of the national budget in 1992 to 14.1% in 1993; teachers salaries paid on schedule, salary arrears paid, and teacher rolls up-dated. Non-salary expenditures for primary education increased 300%. The Ministry of Education has been re-organized to become task and results-oriented. A management information system to feed into decision making has been set up. The national blueprint for primary education reform has been established through 16 specific action plans and submitted to the National Assembly. With USAID assistance, the GOB has defined the basic student learning environment. New competency standards have been agreed upon for each grade and, for the first time in 18 years, a curriculum and teaching guides have been distributed to all schools. A new curriculum is being tested. PTAs and the National Assembly have been actively consulted and involved in education. Private schools have been encouraged to open and enrollment fees have been waived for rural female pupils. Gross enrollment has increased from 43% to 58%, reflecting renewed parental confidence in the system. Drop-outs have decreased by 30%.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

Benin's recent democratization has permitted a surge in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). With USAID's help, the number of functioning, competent and representative NGOs and civic associations will increase by 30 by 1999. At least 30% of Benin's adult population will be directly involved in some part of Benin's NGO movement.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

USAID is separately requesting a P.L. 480 Title II program of \$1,851,000 in commodities and freight.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 5.9% of all donor contributions to Benin. Other major donors were Norway, Germany France and the European Development Fund.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$16,514,000 in sustainable development funds for FY 1995 to provide incremental funding of ongoing activities in support and expansion of broad-based economic growth (\$12,514,000), stabilizing population growth (\$1,300,000) and building democracy (\$2,700,000).

USAID Representative: Thomas F. Cornell

Burundi

BURUNDI **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$15,672,000**

In October 1993, a failed military coup plunged Burundi into prolonged violence and political turmoil. Progress made during the year in promoting broad-based economic growth, meeting structural adjustment objectives, supporting democratic institutions, and strengthening de-centralized health and family planning services was largely wiped out during the last three months of the year as tens of thousands of Burundians were killed, over a million fled their homes, and economic production fell. During this crisis, USAID played a pivotal role in providing emergency humanitarian relief, and supporting Burundi's democratic government. While humanitarian relief needs are expected to decline, strengthening Burundi's democratic institutions will be an increasingly important aspect of USAID's program and will buttress the strategy for broad-based economic growth and stabilization of population growth.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Burundi's agriculture-based economy is kept afloat by large volumes of donor aid, without which the country could not achieve its structural adjustment goals. Sustainable, broad-based growth will not occur without stimulating agricultural productivity and forging entrepreneurial relationships between the rural sector and the industrial-entrepreneurial sector. USAID's strategy is to develop markets for agricultural inputs and produce in order to increase the value of production by smallholder farmers. In carrying out this strategy, USAID assistance has promoted recent economic and political reforms which, prior to the civil conflict, resulted in a much improved environment for economic development, but with little response yet evident in the agriculture sector.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASING THE CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE. Burundi is a small, overpopulated rural country with limited options for growth. The USAID strategy focuses on improving the provision of private and public sector integrated family planning and basic health care services in order to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate and curb population growth.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

IMPROVING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE. The tragic events of October 1993 have brought USAID's building democracy strategic objective to the forefront. Burundi's immediate pre-requisite to stability and broad-based growth is stable, functioning democratic institutions of governance. USAID will continue to take a leading role in promoting ethnic and political dialogue as well as programs to strengthen democratic governance at all levels of society.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Over the past four years, USAID has assisted the Government of the Republic of Burundi to create a policy environment conducive to private sector development through the Burundi Enterprise Support and Training Program, the Burundi Enterprise Promotion Program, and the Burundi Human Resource Development Project. USAID currently focuses on reforms specific to development of agricultural enterprises. USAID's project with the National Cooperative Business Association, a U.S. private voluntary organization, will broaden participation of the rural population in the definition and conduct of reforms and cooperative economic activities. Measurable targets are being developed.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASING THE CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE. Since 1991 there has been a tripling of condom distribution. A demographic and health survey scheduled in 1994 will allow quantification of results of the USAID program and provide the baseline data for the new Burundi health systems support project to be implemented in FY 1995 with the completion of the Burundi population project.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

USAID programs provided training for journalists, newly elected parliamentarians, and important consensus building activities after the attempted coup, such as seminars and workshops. A grant was awarded to the National Democratic Institute to strengthen both the new democratic institutions in Burundi and civic associations and public interest groups.

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HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE:

USAID was the leading donor in providing over \$20 million in humanitarian assistance to Burundian refugees in neighboring countries and the wounded and displaced within Burundi. Through grants to World Food Program, Catholic Relief Services, Adventist Development Relief Agency, International Committee of the Red Cross and other international humanitarian assistance organizations, USAID provided food, seeds, shelter and emergency medical care.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 5% of all donor contributions to Burundi. Other leading donors were the European Development Fund, Belgium, the World Bank, and France.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$15,672,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$9,452,000), stabilizing population growth (\$4,086,000), building democracy (\$1,704,000) and protecting the environment (\$430,000).

USAID Mission Director: Myron Golden

Eritrea

ERITREA FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$7,105,000

Following a referendum, Eritrea declared its independence in May 1993. Thirty years of civil war have destroyed and damaged much of the country's infrastructure and caused massive displacement of the population of Eritrea. In response, USAID launched its first development assistance program in Eritrea in late FY 1993.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

IMPROVE HUMAN INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE CAPABILITY. In late FY 1993, USAID provided assistance to the Government of Eritrea (GOE) to help identify its development priorities and begin building the institutional and human resource capabilities to respond to these priorities.

PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH. Thirty years of civil war and chronic famine have resulted in an infant mortality rate of 135 per 1,000 and a life expectancy of 46 years. The GOE is committed to improving the health of all Eritreans in an equitable and cost-effective fashion. A review of USAID program options for Eritrea in the summer of 1993 led to a recommendation for a strategic objective in health and child survival. In FY 1994, USAID will design and approve a health services development program.

DEMOBILIZATION: The health program will include a component to train demobilized soldiers as health service workers and medical technicians. This training serves as a carry-over from their prior military experience.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH: USAID will be working with the GOE in determining needs in this area in conjunction with the health and child survival strategic objective.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

Impact to date has been limited due to the recent start-up of USAID-funded activities. USAID is designing a longer-term development strategy for approval in FY 1994.

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH: USAID, through a grant to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is supporting the rehabilitation of rural health care clinics.

PROGRESS ON THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESS: USAID provided funds to support the referendum on independence in Eritrea, which by all accounts was free and fair.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES_____

A P.L. 480 title II program is separately proposed (\$1,322,000). If crop failure occurs in FY 1995, as has tended to occur in previous years, significant additional emergency food assistance may be required.

OTHER DONORS_____

In FY 1993, the United States provided 5% of bilateral contributions. Leading bilateral donors were Italy, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST_____

USAID requests \$7,105,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding in support of broad-based economic growth (\$6,450,000) and building democracy (\$655,000).

USAID Representative: George Jones

Ethiopia

ETHIOPIAFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$37,680,000

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Half of its growing population of over 50 million inhabitants lives in abject poverty. Widespread chronic hunger, high unemployment, very poor health conditions, minimal infrastructure, wretched housing and an absence of basic services for four-fifths of the population are a daily reality.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)

BROAD BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF STAPLE FOODS WITH EMPHASIS ON DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. For most of the past decade, Ethiopia has been heavily dependent on the outside world to feed itself. In FY 1994, Ethiopia has estimated emergency food needs of 448,000 metric tons. Major structural weaknesses in agriculture need to be overcome to make the country more self-reliant in staple food production. Through an agricultural sector assessment to be conducted in FY 1994, USAID will identify key intervention points in the agricultural system in order to increase the availability of staple food that is the critical base for sustained economic growth.

INCREASED USE OF RE-ORIENTED HEALTH SERVICES IN SELECTED AREAS. Two decades of civil war and famines and a devastated health system have left Ethiopia with some of the worst health conditions in sub-Saharan Africa, including a child mortality rate of 220 per 1,000 and a life expectancy of only 52 years. In response, USAID is currently designing a new health project. This project will provide support to the government in translating its new health strategies into operationally effective programs. This project is expected to lay the groundwork for improving child survival rates, reducing the rate of transmission for AIDS, and increasing access to family planning services.

QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM. USAID has identified the creation of high quality and accessible primary education as critical to long-term development. In particular, there is a correlation between increased female literacy and decreased fertility rates. However, Ethiopia has only a 38% primary and 15% secondary school enrollment rate. USAID will work on key issues at the central level and focus on directly upgrading and assisting primary systems in selected regions of the country through a basic education project that is currently under design.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. Ethiopia has a fertility rate of 7 children per woman and a contraceptive prevalence rate of less than 2% in rural areas. Under the proposed health project, USAID will work intensively in selected areas of the country at the regional and local level to re-establish and invigorate sustainable population programs through the provision of contraceptives, training and technical assistance.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A CONCILIATORY DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION PROCESS. Ethiopia has emerged from 17 years of Marxist dictatorship under a coalition government committed to introducing democratic procedures for the first time in the country's history. USAID is supporting the democratization process by strengthening government institutions and civic organizations through technical assistance, training, symposiums and workshops.

USAID MISSION RESULTS

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF STAPLE FOODS WITH EMPHASIS ON DOMESTIC PRODUCTION. Through a combination of steps to deregulate and liberalize fertilizer marketing, private sector participation in fertilizer retail and wholesale markets has increased in two years from virtually zero to 67% of the total fertilizer marketed in Ethiopia. Future adjustments include broadening private sector wholesale distribution, abolishing uniform nationwide pricing, and reducing fertilizer subsidies.

USAID together with other lead donors had strong expectations of rapid progress by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) in privatizing the large parastatal sector in Ethiopia. For a variety of reasons, some not well understood, no privatizations have occurred as yet. A new Ethiopian agency has been established to take the lead in this critical area, and it is hoped that progress will accelerate considerably.

CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS. In order to reduce the rate of transmission of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), the TGE established the Department of AIDS Control (DAC). In response, USAID has supported the TGE's efforts through the provision of 9 million condoms since June 1990 and technical assistance to the DAC and nongovernment organizations to implement AIDS prevention programs and STD treatment services.

REINTEGRATION OF FORMER GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS INTO THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR. At the end of the civil war, Ethiopia was left with 250,000 of the Mengistu regime's soldiers. These soldiers needed to be reintegrated into the productive sector. USAID supported the demobilization process by providing needed equipment to the TGE's demobilization commission as well seeds and related supplies to ex-soldiers who wished to become coffee farmers.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

AGGRESSIVE PROGRESS ON REGIONALIZATION. The TGE has launched a radical program of decentralizing authority to regions that are primarily based on ethnic distinctions within the country. This promises to bring the average citizen much closer to decision-making processes of their government and to offer new horizons for cultural and linguistic expression.

LAYING THE FRAMEWORK FOR A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. With the strong support of USAID and other donor and nongovernment agencies, the TGE has undertaken drafting and publicly debating a new constitution. Extensive neighborhood meetings have been taking place throughout the country to carry out an open and informed debate of the proposed constitution before it will be submitted for popular vote later this year.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES

USAID manages a P.L. 480 Title II program (\$30,218,000) that focuses on infrastructure generation in order to enhance food security. In addition, USAID will continue to respond to emergency food needs as necessary.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States was the fifth largest donor, providing 5.6% of all donor contributions to Ethiopia. Other leading donors are the European Development Association, World Food Program, Germany and the World Bank.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$37,680,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$27,420,000), stabilizing population growth (\$2,620,000), building democracy (\$3,625,000) and protecting the environment (\$4,015,000). There is a separate request for a P.L. 480 Title III program (\$24,000,000).

USAID Mission Director: Margaret P. Bonner

The Gambia

THE GAMBIAFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$9,025,000

The Gambia, one of Africa's oldest and most stable multiparty democracies, spearheaded one of the more successful structural adjustment programs in Africa. USAID focuses on promoting increased employment, sustainable agricultural production, and exports as the key to increased private sector investment and overall economic growth.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT. The Government of The Gambia (GOTG), after successfully completing a 1985-1991 Economic Recovery Program which abolished price controls, adopted a floating exchange rate system, eliminated interest rate and credit controls, reduced government employment, and privatized most parastatals. The GOTG has moved to a new stage of development and modernization and is expanding business in a free-market, export-oriented economy. USAID focuses on helping the GOTG increase investment to 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP) by 1995, while improving the efficiency of the financial, legal and regulatory systems.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

The Gambia is a well-established democracy. Democratization and good governance are cross-cutting themes in the USAID program. USAID is helping the GOTG modernize its legislative and judicial functions, adjudicate commercial cases, and improve the efficiency of the country's legal and regulatory environment. Empowerment of local villagers through land management agreements that serve to decentralize land control and improve tenure conditions is another mechanism that supports these themes.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

SUSTAINABLE INCREASES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AREAS UNDER IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Despite increases in area cultivated, food production per agricultural laborer has remained static over the past decade. USAID assistance aims to strengthen the policy and institutional systems governing natural resources; create an enabling framework to allow villagers to assume management and financial control of local land-based resources; and promote the adoption of improved natural resource technologies. Baseline information for measuring performance, such as area under improved natural resource management practices, is being developed.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT. In the past two years, USAID has helped the GOTG privatize the Gambia Commercial and Development Bank and The Gambia's largest manufacturer (the peanut processing parastatal). USAID was also successful in supporting the elimination of credit ceilings. Laws affecting debt collection (Insolvency and Mortgage Acts) and the enforcement of court decisions (Sheriffs Act) have been modernized, with numerous other legal reforms in the final stages of passage. These activities have all improved the investment climate, with gross domestic investment increasing to 19.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1993.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

USAID is introducing computerized court reporting to accelerate the hearings process, and has put modern systems in place for better customs and tax compliance. USAID has also helped establish an Asset Management Recovery Company, which is collecting outstanding nonperforming loans of the newly privatized bank.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

SUSTAINED INCREASES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AREAS UNDER IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. In the last decade, USAID programs have helped decrease soil erosion and put in place improved land reclamation techniques that benefited nearly 20,000 farmers -- 90% of whom were women. Total acreage and yields increased as villagers began to see themselves as land- and resource-owners. The current program, just underway, promotes participatory community resource management agreements which give villagers management and financial control of land-based resources. Major policy milestones include the adoption of the National Environmental Action Plan, which demonstrates the GOTG's commitment to environmental protection, and the completion of a natural resources policy agenda that identifies policy gaps and analysis needs.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES

USAID, through a grant to Catholic Relief Services, manages a P.L. 480 Title II monetization program designed to improve the nutritional and economic status of rural women and children. The FY 1995 P.L. 480 Title II planning level is \$2,157,000.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States, with 7.8% of all donor contributions, was the fifth largest donor to The Gambia. Other major donors were the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community, and the African Development Bank.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$9,025,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$3,976,000), building democracy (\$1,021,000), and protecting the environment (\$4,028,000).

USAID Representative: Bonnie A. Pounds

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Ghana

GHANA **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$39,030,000**

Ghana began its Economic Recovery Program in 1983 and in 1992, after 11 years of military rule, began the complex process of returning to participatory democracy. The USAID strategy, focusing on promoting economic growth and stabilizing population growth, was approved in January 1992.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED PRIVATE SECTOR NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS. USAID assistance supports policy reforms to improve the enabling environment for non-traditional exports, builds capacity to facilitate private sector development within the Government of Ghana, and provides direct support to private sector exporters, potential exporters and business associations. The program is expected to cause growth in non-traditional exports from a 1990 baseline of \$62,300,000 to a 1997 target value of \$250,000,000.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION: Ghana once had one of the best education systems in Anglophone Africa, but spending on education declined from 6.4% of gross domestic product in 1976 to 1.5% in 1983. The system deteriorated to the point where only 10% of primary school children had textbooks and only half of the primary school teachers had been trained to minimum standards. This deterioration needs to be reversed if Ghana is to have the strong human resource base (a productive labor force) necessary to foster sustained economic development. Basic literacy and numeracy are essential qualities of a productive labor force. In 1990, the adult literacy rate was estimated to have been 60%. USAID assistance supports the provision of textbooks, improved access, teacher training and improved administration in the primary school system. After 1995, the program will add one percentage point per year to the rate of adult literacy.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. Ghana's population growth rate of 3.1% and fertility rate of 6.0% are high relative to other developing countries. These rates put pressures on social and economic infrastructure and inhibit growth in per capita income. Ghana's emergent family planning program suffered serious setbacks during the country's economic deterioration in the early 1980s. USAID assistance supports the development and expansion of family planning and HIV/AIDS services in both the public and private sectors. The USAID program is placing greater reliance on private sector services and long-term contraceptive methods.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED PRIVATE SECTOR NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS. The USAID program conditionality has supported policy reforms to improve foreign exchange retention and duty drawback for exporters. USAID has assisted seven projects to raise \$14 million in new investment, to export \$10 million in 1994 and has developed a new investment code, which is under review by Ghana's parliament. Over 1,000 kilometers of feeder roads have been rehabilitated in areas with potential to produce for export, resulting in reduced transport costs and improving price competitiveness by as much as 25%. Non-traditional exports increased by 10% in 1993.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION: USAID has supported the establishment of a fund to ensure the provision of textbooks for primary school children. About 71% of all primary school children now have a complete set of English, mathematics, social studies and science textbooks. The USAID program has provided training to 84% of primary school teachers. Pilot programs have raised enrollment by up to 40%.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. The USAID program has successfully developed and moved Ghana's family planning program through its "launch" phase, during which the contraceptive prevalence rate has tripled from 5.2% in 1988 to 14.8% in 1993. Awareness of HIV/AIDS has risen from 89% of the population in 1992 to 95% in 1993. There has been a twenty-fold increase in the use of condoms between 1988 and 1993. The fertility rate has declined from 6.4 in 1988 to 6.0 in 1993.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES_____

USAID manages a P.L. 480 Title II program involving three U.S. private voluntary organizations and separately requests \$7,379,000 in P.L. 480 Title II commodities and freight.

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OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States provided 4.4% of total donor funding. Other leading donors were the World Bank, Japan, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and France.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$39,030,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding of ongoing activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$23,645,000), stabilizing population growth (\$ 9,700,000), building democracy (\$2,210,000), and protecting the environment (\$3,475,000). Separate funding is also requested to continue a P.L. 480 Title III program (\$7,000,000) in support of USAID's strategic objectives.

USAID Mission Director: Joseph B. Goodwin

Guinea

GUINEA FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$24,727,000

Guinea has made some impressive progress on the road to democratic reform, including the holding of its first presidential elections in December 1993. While voter turnout was remarkably high, the election was marred by last minute government manipulation of the final results. Legislative elections are set for 1994. Guinea is working on policy reforms and improving economic management under an International Monetary Fund "shadow program."

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY. After independence, Guinea became overly dependent on its rich bauxite mining industry and neglected removing constraints to broader development, including poor policies towards its promising agricultural sector, inadequate infrastructure and high illiteracy rates. Within this MSO, USAID seeks to increase growth and efficiency in agricultural markets through improving rural infrastructure, increasing credit to agri-businesses and rural enterprises, and creating the legal and institutional frameworks conducive to agricultural growth, (e.g., land tenure reform.)

INCREASING PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Given the close and positive connection between literacy, productivity and reduced fertility, USAID also will facilitate increasing rural children's access to primary education, with a special emphasis on increasing enrollment of young girls. With an estimated literacy rate of about 29%, lack of education is one of the key constraints to development in Guinea. USAID's programs seeks to help increase the literacy rate to 33% by 1995.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. Guinea has an estimated population growth rate of 2.8% and the contraceptive prevalence rate was estimated at less than 2% in 1990. USAID's primary assistance in this MSO is to distribute family planning commodities through the public and private sectors, and to promote awareness of family planning options through mass media information campaigns.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

Watersheds in the Fouta Djallon Highlands of Guinea are the source of headwaters for three major rivers flowing through Guinea's neighboring countries. It is also an area where soil erosion, depletion of water resources and deforestation are evident. USAID works with rural populations in three Fouta Djallon watersheds in order to improve the management of natural resources for profitable and sustainable agriculture. Interventions include testing, evaluating and transferring soil-water related technologies, crop management technologies, livestock interventions and forestry-related (e.g., tree nurseries) activities. There are also components related to training and improving environmental policies. Direct beneficiaries are 8,600 inhabitants of the three pilot watersheds, while secondary beneficiaries will be other Fouta Djallon inhabitants benefitting from environmental stabilization interventions and inhabitants down stream who can benefit from improved water levels and river flows.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY. While USAID projects are relatively new in the agricultural sector, initial results are promising. There has been a three-fold increase in credit to small holders and rural enterprises; an Agricultural Marketing Foundation, a non-profit organization serving and representing private sector producers and traders, has been founded; a land tenure code has been established; over 152 kilometers of rural road have been completed and an additional 1,150 kilometers are programmed for improvements by 1996; and improved financial and administrative systems are in place in the Ministry of Agriculture. These efforts are expected to contribute to a 10% annual increase in agricultural exports between 1995 and 2000 and increased food security as the growth in rice production surpasses population growth.

INCREASE PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. There has been dramatic impact in the education sector, with an over 30% increase in primary school enrollment over the last three years. The growth rate of girls' enrollment, a primary focus of the USAID program, has outpaced that of boys in three of the four rural regions of the country by up to 8%. There have been major reforms in the Ministry of Education's financial and administrative sections, including the redeployment of almost 2,000 teachers from secondary to primary school and improved, transparent budgeting.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. With technical assistance from USAID, Guinea adopted a progressive national population policy in 1992. While it is too early to determine the impact of USAID's program on contraceptive prevalence rates, it is clear that more Guineans have access to family planning services than ever before. There has been a 3-fold increase in public health centers and a 1.5-fold increase in private centers with family planning information and commodities. The private sector is playing an important role in condom distribution; over 4 million condoms have been distributed to wholesalers and retailers since late 1991. Television and radio ads, billboards and promotional and educational materials are being used to increase awareness of family planning, especially in urban areas. The condom distribution campaign also incorporates an AIDS prevention message.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

USAID's program has initiated information campaigns and improved water and soil conservation techniques in three watersheds in the Fouta Djallon. Ongoing activities include the development of private nurseries, the introduction of new seed varieties, reconstruction of watershed water systems, the capping of spring wells and the introduction of traction animals and equipment to watershed farmers.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 3.3% of donor contributions; other donors were France, Japan, World Bank, European Economic Community, and African Development Bank.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$24,727,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding to broad-based economic growth (\$20,698,000), stabilizing population growth (\$1,660,000), building democracy (\$1,149,000) and protecting the environment (\$1,220,000).

USAID Mission Director: Wilbur Thomas

Guinea-Bissau

GUINEA-BISSAUFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$6,301,000

Guinea-Bissau is moving from a closed command economy controlled by a single-party state to an open, market and export-oriented economy with a participatory, elected government. USAID and the current International Monetary Fund "shadow program" both focus on good governance as the main vehicle for increasing private sector growth.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT THROUGH IMPROVED GOVERNANCE: USAID has just started a trade and investment program designed to promote private sector participation in the economy. Targets now being set will focus on improving and making more participatory the policy, legal and regulatory environment; improving the adjudication of conflicts through reform of the judicial system; and improving the ability of private sector associations to engage in an effective dialogue with the government on formulation of policy and legal changes.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT THROUGH IMPROVED GOVERNANCE: USAID has been effective in promoting public, private and donor dialogue and growth in a number of private associations critical to a thriving civil society. USAID was instrumental in developing a Chamber of Commerce which now has national membership of 550 small-to-medium businesses in seven geographic regions; as well as other civic organizations, notably jurists, agricultural producers, and entrepreneurs. Their dialogue with the government has already resulted in an export tax reduction for cashews, the principal foreign exchange earner. The program has also been effective in promoting the reform of the judicial system, resulting in a constitutional revision and a series of laws to implement independent courts.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

USAID, through AFRICARE, manages a P.L. 480 Title II monetization program designed to increase small enterprise development in rural areas. The proposed FY 1995 P.L. 480 Title II program is \$631,000.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 3.7% of all donor contributions to Guinea-Bissau. Other major donors were Portugal, the African Development Bank, the Netherlands and Sweden.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$6,301,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$2,979,000), building democracy (\$1,715,000), and protecting the environment (\$1,607,000).

USAID Representative: Michael F. Lukomski

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Kenya

KENYAFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$30,599,000

Kenya, one of the best economic performers in Africa, has the potential to break through to sustained, broad-based, export-led growth based on rapid industrialization and expanded agricultural exports. Multi-party elections, while imperfect, were held in Kenya in December 1993, increasing opposition members in Kenya's Parliament. In November 1993, the Kenyan Government successfully negotiated a Policy Framework Paper and an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility program with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FARM INCOMES. Given the critical role of agriculture in Kenya's economy, sustainable economic growth will depend on the development of the agricultural sector. USAID seeks to increase the productivity and efficiency of this sector through support for technology development and transfer, fertilizer and grain market liberalization, and policy research. USAID's focus is on high and medium potential agricultural areas encompassing 40% of land area and 90% of rural population. This area produces virtually all of the major agricultural commodity outputs for Kenya. Progress is expected in, and will be measured against, the increase of transference of technologies and improvements in the agricultural and fertilizer markets. High yielding varieties of maize under smallholder production are expected to rise from 80% in 1989 to 85% in 1995.

INCREASE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EMPLOYMENT. The tradition of private sector involvement is embedded in the Kenyan economy. Private sector farms and firms account for three-quarters of total output and nearly 90% of total employment. With rapid population growth and an expanding labor force, one of the greatest tasks facing Kenya is productively employing those entering the labor force. USAID's strategy seeks to create new jobs for the 490,000 people entering the Kenyan labor force each year by stimulating and supporting growth among two high-potential groups of private enterprises: (1) exporters of non-traditional products and (2) small and medium enterprises. USAID's support will enable Kenyan institutions, primarily nongovernmental organizations, to provide support services to small-scale entrepreneurs and, simultaneously, serve an advocacy function for their members and clientele.

REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED HIV IN SELECTED TARGET POPULATIONS. USAID-funded family planning service will deliver HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted disease prevention services in targeted high HIV-seroprevalence areas.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE NATIONAL FERTILITY. USAID's strategy focuses on increasing modern contraceptive use and improving availability of sustainable family planning services.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FARM INCOMES. Over the years, USAID's technical assistance to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute has supported the breeding, testing, and extension of high-yielding hybrid maize varieties. USAID assistance in this area has had a significant impact on Kenya's agricultural and economic growth. This is especially true for Kenya's key staple, maize. Maize contributes approximately 20% of total agricultural output, 35% of total agricultural employment and 55% of per capita calories. Since 1962, the area under hybrid maize has increased from 2% of total maize acreage to 81% in 1992. Fertilizer, maize, and bean markets have now been liberalized, allowing prices to be determined by supply and demand. Smallholders dominate the high potential areas accounting for an estimated 75% of total production and 60% of marketed output.

INCREASE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EMPLOYMENT. Private sector employment has been increasing at a faster rate than the labor force. Since USAID initiated its first private enterprise program in 1985, private sector employment has grown by an average of 6.3% per year which accounted for some 1.4 million jobs. Over the last seven years, USAID-assisted private sector firms have increased and generated some 470,000 jobs. The private sector now accounts for 91% of the net increase in jobs outside the small-scale farming sector. This past year, the value of non-traditional exports grew from 44% to 46% of total export earnings.

REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED HIV IN SELECTED TARGET POPULATIONS. Kenya is one of eight AIDS Control and Prevention Project (AIDSCAP) priority countries in Africa. In September 1993, the AIDSCAP Africa Regional Office in Kenya became fully operational and is currently providing technical and programmatic support for the region.

USAID plays an influential role in shaping the Government of Kenya policy on AIDS control and prevention. The USAID-funded health care financing program has resulted in a national health care policy reform affecting patient user fees and increased levels of insurance reimbursements to recipients of health care services.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE NATIONAL FERTILITY. After two decades of USAID work in the family planning sector, Kenya has achieved dramatic results. Kenyan women have reduced the average number of children they bear from 8.1 in 1977 to 6.7 in 1989 and now 5.4 in 1993. The 20% decline in fertility in the past four years is one of the most precipitous ever recorded. The rate of population growth has decreased from 4.1% in 1984 to 3.8% in 1989 to the current estimate of 3.4% in 1992. The reduction in fertility is the single most important factor responsible for this decline.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE IN KENYA: Despite widespread violence and irregularities, multi-party elections were held in Kenya in December 1992 which significantly increased the number of opposition members in Parliament. Kenyan campaign and election observation missions undertaken by the International Republican Institute were USAID-funded. The future of Kenya depends largely on the liberalization of the current government but the 1992 elections were the beginning of Kenya's turn toward democratic rule.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

A USAID managed P.L. 480 Title II program is proposed at \$4,558,000 in FY 1995.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 4.8% of all donor contributions to Kenya. Other leading donors include the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Japan, the European Economic Community, World Food Program, United Kingdom, and Germany.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$30,599,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$14,761,000), stabilizing population growth (\$12,370,000), building democracy (\$1,093,000) and protecting the environment (\$2,375,000).

USAID Mission Director: John R. Westley

Madagascar

MADAGASCAR FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$31,042,000

In 1993, a new democratically-elected president and legislative body took office in Madagascar, ending 20 years of socialist government and a state-directed economy. The new government is negotiating a revised economic reform program with the Bretton Woods institutions.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

ESTABLISH A COMPETITIVE PRO-BUSINESS CLIMATE. The major constraint is a policy and regulatory environment that limits market and financial sector development. USAID activities will improve business and investment environment, increase resources available to private sector, and expand business support services.

INCREASE TRADE IN HIGH POTENTIAL ZONES. Markets linking surplus-producing areas, the rest of the country, and world markets are extremely weak. This critical constraint to enterprise, employment generation, and development will be addressed via provision of inputs needed in two high potential zones to stimulate production and develop market infrastructure and services.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE TOTAL FERTILITY. A population growth rate of 3.2% will double Madagascar's population in 22 years. To reduce fertility, the USAID program finances family planning education and services to help increase the use of modern contraceptive methods.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE USE. Madagascar's natural resource base is severely threatened. The scale and intensity of environmental degradation are unprecedented and without change in patterns of exploitation, the remaining forest will disappear in 20 years. USAID is supporting Madagascar's innovative National Environmental Action Plan to effect policy, institutional, and behavioral reform to conserve biodiversity in specific target areas, improve the management of forests and protected areas, and increase income for farm families.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

ESTABLISH A COMPETITIVE PRO-BUSINESS CLIMATE. Under the Export Liberalization Support project, export promotion plans have been drawn up for five agricultural sub-sectors. Though hard statistics are difficult to come by, both the numbers of exporters and the volume of exports have increased since 1992. Rate of gross domestic product (GDP) increase rose from 1.1% in 1992 to 1.9% in 1993, sparked in part by the peaceful transition to democracy. The reform of Madagascar's financial markets is underway, supported by a project approved in September 1993. Activities will reform Central Bank operations and reinvigorate the Postal Savings Bank, used mainly by low-income savers. A project providing assistance for business associations and producer cooperatives will begin in late FY 1994. USAID studies during project design on legal, regulatory, and the judicial framework for private investment have informed the debate and been widely disseminated and discussed.

INCREASE TRADE IN HIGH POTENTIAL ZONES. This is a new objective and results attributable to USAID efforts are not yet readily available. In the past two years, however, the number of agricultural product collectors have increased substantially—for example, by 66% in 1992. Over 100 Malagasy have been trained in the U.S. and Madagascar on developing markets for a diversified array of agricultural products. Some firms have significantly benefitted from USAID training, both for exports and internal trade. For example, one company went from 0 to 1,000,000 stems of cut flowers exported to France. Two new projects scheduled to begin in 1994 will improve market infrastructure and services, thereby promoting increased production and marketing of crops and livestock in and between the Mahajunga and Fianarantsoa high potential zones.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE TOTAL FERTILITY. USAID support of family planning expansion over the past five years contributed to change in total fertility from 6.6 to 6.1. The contraceptive prevalence rate rose from 3% to 5% from 1992 to 1993. Couple year protection (CYP) increased by 10% from 1992 to 1993. An increase in the number of condoms furnished—from 120,000 in 1990 to over 1 million in 1993—suggests increased contraceptive use. The 1992 demographic and health survey provided the first solid demographic and health data since 1975. USAID and the Government of Madagascar have formed partnerships with local nongovernmental organizations to provide family planning services.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE USE. One new national park has been established with support from USAID. The establishment of 50 tree nurseries with 600,000 trees has begun. Six innovative conservation and development programs operate in protected areas, financing partnerships between local and U.S. nongovernmental organizations. A recent evaluation demonstrated the validity of targeting national parks as a means to improve the protection of the remaining natural habitat and conserve biodiversity. Training and engaging farmers who live in and around protected areas in alternative uses and management of protected areas have begun to decrease the non-sustainable use of natural resources and increase farm incomes from new sources. Training 375 local forest agents has helped change farmer behavior. Successful implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan will result in rational management or preservation of 3,600,000 hectares of Malagasy forest.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES

During the recent southern Africa drought, which severely affected Madagascar as well as the continent, USAID successfully delivered food aid to 1,000,000 people through an innovative partnership between the at-risk population and NGOs. In FY 1995, the proposed P.L. 480 Title II assistance (\$3,316,000) is to be programmed by Catholic Relief Services for maternal and child health and school feeding programs.

OTHER DONORS

USAID provided 3.1% of donor assistance; other donors were France, World Bank, European Community, the African Development Bank, and Switzerland.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$31,042,000 in FY 1995 Sustainable Development funds in support of broad-based economic growth (\$12,462,000), stabilizing population growth (\$6,300,000), building democracy (\$940,000) and protecting the environment (\$11,340,000).

USAID Mission Director: George Carner

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Malawi

MALAWI FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$40,166,000

In May 1993, the Government of Malawi successfully completed a referendum on multi-party democracy, thereby restoring donor confidence that it is serious about democratic governance. At restored bilateral aid levels, USAID is continuing assistance to improve the living standard of Malawians.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY. Poor technologies, lack of inputs, and limited marketing options have kept farm incomes to just \$100 per annum for most of the last decade. USAID plans policy dialogue and project assistance to increase maize productivity to 1.4 tons per hectare by 1995, increase smallholder use of improved seed and fertilizer, increase private sector purchases of smallholder cash crops, and increase cash incomes for at least 20,000 farm families. As the program expands, some 40,000 farm families are expected to be affected by the mid 1990s.

REDUCE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY. USAID is committed to reducing the infant mortality rate from 151 deaths per 1,000 in 1984 to 100 in 1998, and the under-five mortality rate from 258 deaths per 1,000 to 150 in 1998. Malawi has one of the highest infant and child mortality rates in the world. Since the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports a comprehensive immunization program and much of the population has access to safe water, USAID focuses on new killers -- a virulent form of malaria and pediatric AIDS.

CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS. Roughly 11% of the adult population is sero-positive, with one to two percent of adults becoming infected annually. More than a half million people will die of AIDS by 2005; life expectancy has been reduced by nearly eight years (14%) due to the disease, and pediatric AIDS is becoming a leading cause of death among young children. USAID will work to increase awareness and prevention of the disease, increase condom use and eventually decrease sero-positivity.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. Malawi is noted for its high fertility, low contraceptive prevalence rates, low female literacy rates, and high infant mortality rates. USAID intends to help reduce the total fertility rate from 7.6 % in 1984 to 6% in 1998. To accomplish this, USAID will focus on increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate to 20% in 1998; increasing the supply of child-spacing services through augmenting the number of health facilities to 35 in 1998; and increasing girls' access to education.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY. Average annual farm cash incomes increased by nearly \$600 for 20,000 farm families, as 83% of this group sold their crops through competitive private markets instead of public marketing agents. Such sales were illegal until the USAID program opened up this marketing option in 1991. The cash was used to buy improved maize seed (up nearly five-fold since 1985) and fertilizers (more than doubled from 1985), increasing national productivity to 1.5 tons per hectare, 25% over 1985 levels.

REDUCE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY. Infant and child mortality rates have dropped only slightly due to AIDS rapidly becoming the leading cause of death for under-five year olds. The infant mortality rate is down from 138 to 134 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, without USAID's efforts, the number of deaths would be even greater. Under five mortality is reported at 234 as compared with 246 five years earlier. Recent evidence shows that fluid and food supplementation is practiced widely, and an increasing portion of the population has access to safe water.

CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS. As a result of USAID activities, few in Malawi do not know about AIDS and how it is transmitted. Noticeable are an increased, but still low, use of condoms. A sample survey showed that 18.6% and 15.4%, of HIV-positive and HIV-negative men, respectively, occasionally used condoms, while 1.8% of HIV-positive men used condoms all of the time compared to 0.4% of HIV-negative men. While these numbers are extremely low, they represent a slow upward trend which USAID plans to accelerate with regular widespread marketing of condoms. Other impacts are improved treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and increased access to AIDS education. AIDS workshops are commonplace now and more direct radio programs on AIDS are heard regularly, indicating a significant change in social attitude. The Government, reversing its denial of the problem, is working with religious and nongovernmental organizations to improve public information and awareness; introducing an AIDS education component to school curricula; and allowing more direct and explicit condom marketing and AIDS prevention messages on public radio.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

REDUCE FERTILITY. Malawi is beginning the demographic transition to lower fertility. The contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from 1% in 1984 to over 7% in 1992, and shows signs of further increase. The total fertility rate declined from 7.2 in 1984 to 6.7 in 1992. The majority of married women (61%) now wish either to space their next child or end childbearing. The increase in number of women with basic education (now at 35%) further enhances demand for smaller families, leading to slower population growth. The Government of Malawi is actively supporting family planning through the adoption of three specific public policy strategies: the Child Spacing Policy and Contraceptive Guidelines, the National Population Policy, and the National Family Planning Strategy.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

USAID has initiated with the Government of Malawi an environmental monitoring activity to assess on a continuing basis the impact of agricultural activities on five watershed areas. These monitoring activities will result in interventions to improve soil conservation, forestation, and water quality which will benefit the population in the immediate watershed areas and downstream. Also, USAID has initiated an agro-forestry extension activity which is initially working with 207 farm families to improve production efficiency through agro-forestry techniques. The number of farm families participating is expected to increase to 400 by 1995.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided approximately 5% of all donor contributions to Malawi. Other major donors were the European Community, World Food Program, Germany and the United Kingdom.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$40,166,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$36,225,000), stabilizing population growth (\$3,507,000), building democracy (\$90,000) and protecting the environment (\$344,000).

USAID Mission Director: Cynthia F. Rozell

Mali

MALIFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$38,241,000

Mali became a multiparty democracy in June 1992. USAID, through programs in the productive and social sectors, seeks to improve economic growth by increasing private investment, particularly in agricultural-based activities; and the quality and delivery of health care, family planning, and educational services.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOS) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE INCOMES IN AREAS OF HIGH PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL; INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY. Until recently, much of Mali's donor assistance was channeled to public and parastatal enterprises, most of which became non-sustainable. USAID's growth scenario focuses on developing private initiatives and production and marketing networks through cereals market liberalization, agricultural research, microenterprise development, and livestock production. The goal during the 1989-1995 period is to increase private sector investment 80%, the value of agricultural production 4%, and agricultural exports 100%.

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES. Inadequate public health care delivery and insufficient funding have hampered the development of good health care in Mali. USAID seeks to redress this by helping the Mali government decentralize and privatize health care delivery. Activities focus on increasing the numbers of health centers, infants fully vaccinated (65% by 1995), village pharmacies stocked with essential drugs (50% by 1998), and private health practitioners. USAID also assists in AIDS prevention activities by targeting high-risk groups in urban areas.

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. Literacy rates hovering at 20% for men and 15% for women, primary school attendance barely 30%, and an increasing share of public resources going to secondary and tertiary education, prompted USAID to focus on improving basic education in Mali. This multi-donor effort is designed to increase sixth grade completion rates, especially girls, by 60% from 1990-1995. This will be done by improving infrastructure and teacher quality; decreasing repeater rates and student-teacher ratios; and increasing performance levels in core subject areas, as well as the allocation of public resources to basic education.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. Inattention to high population growth rates, coupled with a lack of knowledge and availability of modern contraceptives, have slowed the spread of family planning technologies in Mali. USAID is working with public and private sector institutions to increase the national contraceptive prevalence rate to 7% by 1995. Innovative health care financing systems which emphasize cost recovery and local management are key elements of USAID's assistance.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION: Mali has a nascent democracy, with the government experiencing difficulty in trying to ensure continuation of the democratic process and the need for economic structural adjustment policies. To help this effort USAID assistance aims at improving governance, encouraging greater civic responsibility, and effectively integrating women and other disadvantaged groups into the development process.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTION: Excessive population pressures on the land together with a steady decline in rainfall over the past 30 years have exacerbated environmental degradation in Mali. The impact has been compounded by mismanagement of natural resources, due largely to inappropriate public sector policies. USAID supports an improved policy environment, land management practices, the technologies needed to slow desertification, regenerate depleted soils, and increase tree production for sustainable harvesting and marketing of forest products.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE INCOMES IN AREAS OF HIGH PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL; INCREASE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY. USAID's assistance to agricultural research, cereals market liberalization, microenterprise development, and livestock export promotion has kept real gross domestic product (GDP) growth ahead of population growth since 1986 and, since 1989, has increased the purchasing power of 80% of Malians by 34%, and average annual grain production by 8.3%.

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES. USAID has been instrumental in getting 94 community health centers operational – starting with only three in 1989. Infant immunization rates have increased from 5% in 1989 to 52% in 1993, as have the number of post-natal consultations within the public health system (15% in 1990 to 35% in 1993). Private health practitioners have increased ten-fold since 1990, with access to 300 fully stocked pharmacies. Impact on infant and child mortality will be determined in 1995.

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. Basic education improvements are on the rise, with total primary school enrollment increasing 41% since 1989. The percentage of girls attending primary school rose to 38% in 1993, representing 150,000 girls (up from 115,000 in 1989). Drop-out rates decreased from 11% in 1991 to 7% in 1993. USAID's 1992 distribution of textbooks now has 84% of teachers using texts -- up from 10% in 1991. The percentage of public funds allocated to primary education (31% in 1993) is still relatively low.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. USAID funding for modern family planning technologies and contraceptives, along with community health centers and essential pharmaceuticals, have helped double the contraceptive prevalence rate since 1989, which is now approaching 5% nationwide. A new and expansive social marketing program, along with support from religious leaders and participation of private groups, promises to increase this rate and extend services to rural areas.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION: The Mali government has put in place the legal and policy framework necessary for decentralization and local self-government. Support to private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and local communities -- particularly in natural resources management, health and population, microenterprise development, and literacy -- is increasing decision-making and public advocacy in both urban and rural areas. A Malian consortium of over 200 NGOs is spearheading efforts to increase NGO capacity in sustainable development areas.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTION: Adoption of improved technologies has significantly increased among Malian farmers. Tree harvesting in 1992 led to increases of \$200 per hectare, raising incomes of some 9,000 households. The 1993 revision and adoption of the Forestry Code, which will enable local communities to manage their natural resources, has already led to new management agreements for 12 village associations.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

USAID, through World Vision Relief and Development, manages a P.L. 480 Title II monetization program designed to improve the nutrition and overall health status of women and children in the more remote northern regions. The proposed FY 1995 P.L. 480 program is \$310,000.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States, with 6.8% of all donor contributions, was the fifth largest donor to Mali. Other major donors were France, the Netherlands and the European Economic Community.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$38,241,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide both incremental and new funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$24,711,000), stabilizing population growth (\$4,800,000), building democracy (\$2,288,000), and protecting the environment (\$6,442,000).

USAID Mission Director: Charles Johnson

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Mozambique

MOZAMBIQUE FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$42,125,000

USAID's post-conflict strategy will incorporate certain longer-term elements of the 24-month transition program, which supported Mozambique's shift from conflict-restricted, emergency-based programs to reconstruction and longer-term development. Mozambique's recovery from the horrendous human suffering and destruction of its 16-year war will depend on reconstruction of key economic and social infrastructure.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

USAID is developing a new country program strategic plan, and currently anticipates that the major strategic focus areas will be those discussed below.

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

MARKET-BASED, PRIVATE SECTOR-LED, AND AGRICULTURE-LED INCREASES IN PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION. Since 1987, the Mozambican Government has actively and largely successfully pursued a structural adjustment program. Because of the war, however, the growth has been skewed to urban and peri-urban areas and toward short-term commercial transactions. Using policy dialogue, selected capital investments, targeted sector assistance, and building on the transition program's support to reintegration and rehabilitation; USAID will focus bilateral and regional resources on improving the policy environment for the private sector, rehabilitating market infrastructure linking the productive rural areas to urban markets, and providing incentives to increase agriculture and rural enterprise productivity and production.

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE. As a result of the war's devastation, more than one-third of Mozambique's population was either internally or externally displaced. Over half of the country's health facilities and schools were destroyed. Health care and access to education were largely restricted to urban areas. Priorities in the recently developed National Reconstruction Plan are primary health care (including family planning and AIDS prevention) and basic education, especially for the worst-affected rural areas. During FY 1994, USAID will determine the sectors where USAID resources are most needed and will have the greatest impact.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNANCE. USAID will build on its democratic initiatives project which provided assistance to Mozambique's first multiparty elections, development of civil society, reform of the legal sector, and research on traditional authorities. Post-elections, Mozambique's new government will need to confront serious questions on the role and effectiveness of government, reinforcement of the legislative and legal underpinnings of the post-war government, and broadening the participation of citizens in the country's governance. USAID will provide assistance to address these challenges.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

DEMOBILIZATION. While progress on demobilization has been slower than anticipated, about one-third of the total estimated troops are now in assembly areas. The cease-fire has held. Reintegration programs specifically for the demobilized have been formulated, with implementation expected to begin in late February 1994.

MINE CLEARANCE. Training for 180 mine clearers (mostly demobilized soldiers) and 12 of 36 dogs has begun.

VULNERABLE GROUPS. The World Health Organization, under a USAID grant, has opened primary health care facilities in 18 of 20 assembly areas to service formerly rebel-controlled populations, benefitting 30,000 people.

NON-FOOD EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. Due to USAID's emergency procurement of tarps, cooking pots and generators, assembly areas were able to receive demobilized soldiers immediately upon initiation of demobilization.

REINTEGRATION AND REHABILITATION: Through extensive use of private voluntary organizations (PVOs), USAID responded to the aftermath of drought and war, and the urgent needs of displaced and returning Mozambican refugees. During FY 1993, through USAID/Mozambique-financed PVOs, 435,000 people benefited from seed distribution and 137,000 from potable water interventions. In one of the areas most affected, global acute malnutrition dropped from a high of 30.1% to 2.5% from November 1992 to 1993.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

USAID plans to continue to manage an ongoing P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance program in FY 1995 (\$9,000,000) targeted toward vulnerable populations still isolated due to mined or otherwise impassable roads.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States provided 3.5% of all donor contributions to Mozambique. Other major donors were Italy, Portugal, the World Bank, the World Food Program, and Sweden.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$42,125,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 for broad-based economic growth (\$36,175,000), building democracy (\$5,750,000), and protecting the environment (\$200,000). P.L. 480 Title III resources totaling \$12,000,000 are requested separately for a market-based food security program in support broad-based economic growth.

USAID Mission Director: Roger D. Carlson

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Namibia

NAMIBIA **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$12,934,000**

USAID's assistance program to Namibia began in 1991, one year after the country's independence. USAID's program is designed to assist Namibia to consolidate and strengthen their democratic and human resource foundations.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

BASIC EDUCATION REFORM. Education and human resources development is a major priority of the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN), consuming over 25% of its national budget. The bulk of USAID's resources support the GRN's education reform program, whose education and training programs will facilitate empowerment of disadvantaged Namibians.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY. Fundamental weaknesses in key GRN political institutions and in the state-society relationship in Namibia will affect the sustainability of Namibia's new multiparty democracy as well as Namibia's investment environment and its prospects for economic growth. USAID plans to develop a program of assistance in 1994 targeted at strengthening Namibia's new representative institutions.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

BASIC EDUCATION REFORM. USAID is assisting the GRN to make a more effective, efficient and sustainable basic education system accessible to significantly more Namibian children. Results of this GRN priority are beginning to be evident: school enrollment in Namibia has increased 26% since 1989. A recent midterm evaluation showed that substantial progress has been made on a number of fronts, including: increased awareness and support of the reform program; unification and decentralization of the school system; improved access to schools in rural areas; a new English language instruction policy; improved teacher training; personnel rationalization and restructuring of the Ministry of Education; and curriculum reform.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 2% of all donor contributions to Namibia. The major bilateral and multilateral donors to Namibia included the European Economic Community, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$12,934,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$9,756,000), building democracy (\$205,000) and protecting the environment (\$2,973,000).

USAID Representative: Edward Spriggs

Niger

NIGERFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$20,472,000

Niger, which successfully completed multiparty elections and installed a democratic government, has begun the difficult process of economic reform. A new International Monetary Fund (IMF) Stand-By Agreement will help reduce government intervention in growth sectors while at the same time increase public expenditures in the social and environmental sectors.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE QUALITY, COVERAGE AND USE OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES: Inadequate infrastructure, outmoded policies, insufficient public funding, and chronic shortages of essential drugs have hampered health care service delivery in Niger. To help redress this situation, USAID is promoting the adoption of policy changes which favor decentralized health care, privatized pharmaceutical procurement, and cost recovery. USAID also works with other donors and Private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and nongovernmental organizations to increase the number of operational health care facilities, particularly in rural areas. Targets over the next three years include reducing child malnutrition by one-third, increasing measles immunizations from 19%-35%, increase use of oral rehydration salts from 13%-25% in rural areas and from 41%-65% in urban areas.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASE THE QUALITY, COVERAGE, AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. USAID is helping the Government of Niger (GON) slow a population growth rate approaching 3% per year. Population activities emphasize the provision of integrated family planning and maternal-child health services. Reproductive health care delivery will continue to stress structural reform, cost recovery, decentralization and participation by the private sector and PVOs. The goal is to increase couple-year protection from 30,000 in 1990 to 153,000 in 1995.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION: Democratization and good governance are cross-cutting themes in USAID's portfolio. Activities in support of health, natural resources management, and disaster mitigation all focus on local-level empowerment through the decentralization of government services and the provision of increased decision-making authority and control of resources at the village and community levels.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RURAL ENTERPRISES. USAID efforts in Niger have concentrated on helping protect the environment while promoting individual and community management and control of natural resources. USAID programs will continue to support GON reforms related to natural resource management policy, environmental planning and the overall institutional environment as well as project activities, mainly carried out by PVOs, that encourage adoption of sustainable technologies and the development of micro and small scale rural enterprises. Targets are being established for land use management by farmers and pastoralists. Rural enterprise activity is expected to create 12,000 new businesses and 18,000 new members by 1995.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE QUALITY, COVERAGE AND USE OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES: Distribution of essential pharmaceutical supplies has increased 30% annually and these are now available in much of rural Niger. Infants vaccinated against measles increased to 25% in 1993. The number of public health facilities providing a full range of maternal-child health services doubled between 1989-1992. The number of operational primary health care facilities increased from zero in 1990 to 51 in 1993, of which 18 have cost-recovery systems in place.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASE THE QUALITY, COVERAGE, AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. Population Action International recently cited Niger as one of 13 countries worldwide to have made the most progress in its family planning program. With a National Population Policy and Family Planning Strategy in place, contraceptive availability and coverage through both public and private channels has greatly increased. 1992 showed couple-year protection at 48,000, with 117,000 projected for 1993.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION: In addition to the local-level participatory activities mentioned above, strong USAID support helped Niger successfully complete the transition to a multi-party democratic system. Highlights were the inauguration of an elected executive and legislature, along with a substantial increase in the number of newspapers and nongovernmental organizations.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RURAL ENTERPRISES. On the policy and institution-building side, the GON has passed a progressive and "enabling" Rural Code which focuses on land use, tenure rights and decentralized land ownership. USAID has also been instrumental in helping villagers increase the number of hectares in community-controlled woodlands (from 1,500 in 1986 to 73,000 in 1993), and identify promising market opportunities for forest products. There has also been a six-fold increase in rural microenterprise development during the same period (24,000 new members, of which 9,000 are women), with 10,000 new businesses receiving financing in 1993 (up from 2,000 in 1991).

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States, with 8.2% of all donor contributions, was the fourth largest donor to Niger. Other major donors were France, Germany, Japan and the European Economic Community.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$20,472,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide both incremental and new funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$13,668,000), stabilizing population growth (\$2,600,000), building democracy (\$130,000), and protecting the environment (\$4,074,000).

USAID Mission Director: James Anderson

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Nigeria

NIGERIA **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$30,997,000**

Nigeria has not completed its political transition from military rule to a civilian government rule. After successfully undertaking elections for local and state leaders and the national assembly, the transition came to a halt when the June 1993 presidential election, believed by most Nigerians and external observers to have been generally free and fair, was annulled by the military government. The joint military-civilian transition government installed for this period was ineffective and was deposed by a bloodless coup d'etat in November. The latest military government dissolved all elected bodies. Although Nigeria is currently under military rule, an air of stability has returned to the country and plans are being made for a new constitution to be written and a national conference to be called that will eventually lead to a democratic government.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

IMPROVED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE PRACTICES. Nigeria continues to have one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world (15/1,000 births.) Nigeria also has high rates of infant (90/1,000) and child mortality (115/1,000) with the great majority of these deaths resulting from preventable conditions. These rates are worse than in surrounding countries such as Cameroon, Togo and Ghana. The USAID program will implement planned interventions in nine selected focus states in the following preventive areas: immunization; case management of diarrhea, malaria and acute respiratory infections; infant and maternal nutrition; safe motherhood and child spacing. The program plans to reduce the infant mortality rate to 85/1,000 in 1995, to increase correct home case management of "fever" by child caretakers to 68%, to decrease the rate of high risk births to 38%, and to increase the portion of postpartum women who receive family planning services to 15%.

IMPROVED HIV/AIDS/SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) PREVENTION AND CONTROL. (Target of Opportunity.) Nigeria, to date, has remained low on the list of HIV/AIDS afflicted countries but this is probably due to lack of data. The country exhibits all of the risk factors for a major epidemic. The rate of infection among commercial sex workers varies from 40% to 50%. Lack of blood screening equipment continues to be a major impediment both to obtain data and to stop the spread of disease. USAID's response will be to: a) continue data collection efforts to better quantify the actual situation, b) continue expansion of the national condom social marketing program, c) continue to develop indigenous nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in the private sector in HIV/AIDS prevention, and d) continue intensive preventive efforts among high-risk populations in three representative states of Nigeria. In 1995, the program will increase the availability of condoms; improve knowledge, attitudes and behavior concerning HIV transmission and increase identification and treatment of HIV/AIDS/STD cases.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASED VOLUNTARY USE OF FAMILY PLANNING. Nigeria has the largest population in sub-Saharan Africa with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. The high fertility rate coupled with the size of Nigeria's population, 88.5 million in 1991, has diminished its economic and social gains, and overwhelmed the health and education systems and the general infrastructure. The USAID program will make a significant contribution to reducing the total fertility rate from the current 6.0 to 5.5 in 2000. To accomplish this, the program will provide assistance to the public and private commercial sectors, and achieve the following in 1995: a) increase the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods to 10% in 1995, b) increase couple years of protection to 3 million, c) increase the portion of men and women knowledgeable about family planning to 60%, d) increase the portion of men and women knowledgeable about a source of family planning to 45%, and e) increase the volume of imported contraceptives to 45 million condoms, 6 million cycles of oral contraceptives, and 100,000 inter-uterine devices (IUDs) annually.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

IMPROVED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE PRACTICES. The child mortality rate is down from a reported 204 per 1,000 in 1960 to a still high rate estimated at 115 per 1,000 in 1993. Measles and pertussis disease incidence rates have declined by 26% and 21% respectively. The USAID child survival project has introduced a multi-disciplinary case management approach to child survival programs, emphasizing the areas of diarrheal disease control, acute respiratory infections and malaria. Significant training activities have been carried out for health personnel which should help to lower the high child mortality rates in the future.

REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF RIVER BLINDNESS: USAID is also involved in reducing the incidence of river blindness (onchocerciasis) in two of the most seriously stricken states in Nigeria through a private voluntary organization (PVO) grant. Ivermectin, a medication used for fighting river blindness, was distributed to over 84,000 people, reaching all targeted endemic

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areas. To date, an estimated 86% of the estimated eligible persons in target communities were treated. It is too early to estimate how many cases of blindness may have been prevented but the number is expected to be significant. The project has had some success with institutionalizing the program within the Ministry of Health.

IMPROVED HIV/AIDS/STD PREVENTION AND CONTROL. USAID was instrumental in gaining the approval of the Government of Nigeria for a national HIV/AIDS control program which specifically encourages the active participation of the private sector. A USAID grant to AFRICARE has established this PVO organization as a leader in mobilizing the private sector in Nigeria to join in the fight against the AIDS pandemic which is now spreading throughout the country. In a recent survey, 54% of Nigerians indicated that they have made changes in their life style to avoid contacting HIV/AIDS.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASED VOLUNTARY USE OF FAMILY PLANNING. The total fertility rate for Nigeria was estimated at 7.5 children per woman in 1982 and is now estimated at 6.0. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is up from 1% in 1981 to 3.5% in 1990 and to 7.8% in 1993. Couple years of protection (CYP) have doubled between 1990 and 1992.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

USAID assistance to help improve democratization and good governance relies on training and seminars to strengthen decentralization. USAID has funded sub-projects implemented by U.S. Information Agency (USIA) to strengthen ties between the United States and Nigeria in a wide variety of fields and endeavors essential to a functioning democracy. USAID has funded seven democracy sub-projects implemented by USIA. These sub-projects are on-going with the objective of providing training, exchange visits and development of institutional linkages between Nigeria and the United States in fields essential to the development and maintenance of democracy, good governance, human rights and civic education. Participants include leaders of women's organizations, political and economic journalists, local public administrators and policy makers, members of legal organizations, state legislators and members of their staffs, business association members and leading economists. The impact of this project will be strengthened ties between the United States and Nigeria in a wide variety of fields and endeavors essential to a functioning democracy and heightened awareness among the Nigerian populace on public accountability and how democracy can eventually succeed in their country.

OTHER 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES: _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 2.8% of donor assistance; other donors were the International Development Association, Japan, European Development Fund, and the United Kingdom.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$30,997,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$11,098,000), stabilizing population growth (\$19,700,000) and building democracy (\$199,000).

USAID Affairs Officer: Eugene R. Chiavaroli

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Senegal

SENEGALFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$23,718,000

One of Africa's oldest multiparty democracies, Senegal held successful presidential and legislative elections in 1993. USAID's program, focused on increasing private sector incomes derived from natural resources, is also helping Senegal make progress in economic liberalization and democratic governance in this post-election and post-devaluation climate.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE CROP PRODUCTIVITY; INCREASE MARKET LIBERALIZATION. USAID's 1992-1997 growth strategy for Senegal seeks to minimize government regulation and expand private sector activity in domestic rice markets, transfer improved agronomic technologies to 45,000 rural households, expand annual cereal production to 1.3 million tons in reliable rainfall zones, and raise incomes of 50,000 households through the sale of cereals and forest products.

DECREASE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY. USAID's child survival program, now active for nearly 15 years, strives to decrease mortality mainly through the control of diarrheal disease. This is being done by establishing oral rehydration units in over 200 health care facilities and providing oral rehydration salts (ORS) nationwide. Strengthening primary health care also helps control preventable diseases and promote equity and efficiency in the health system.

CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS. The HIV seroprevalence rate in Senegal, at 1% and relatively low in comparison to other African countries, nonetheless shows an increase of HIV positive cases of 10% annually, with the potential for an alarming epidemic. To counter this, USAID is targeting high-risk urban groups for behavioral changes, reductions of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), and increased distribution of condoms. USAID also influences the Government of Senegal's policy to achieve and maintain an environment conducive to AIDS prevention activities.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

DECREASE FAMILY SIZE. Senegal's strategy for slowing down a 2.9% annual population growth rate and 6.0 fertility rate is to increase the use of both public and private family planning services. Rural-urban differences in income, employment, literacy, breast-feeding practices and fertility traits have shaped a two-pronged program designed to improve service delivery in urban areas and increase family planning awareness in rural areas.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASE THE VALUE OF TREE PRODUCTION. Rapid population growth and a deteriorating resource base are major constraints to growth in crop production, with new lands brought under production offset by land lost to erosion and reduced rainfall. To reverse this trend USAID is helping the Senegalese plant 3 million trees by 1997, increase the annual value of tree production by \$2 million, and manage 200,000 hectares for natural regeneration.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION. Promoting democratic governance is a cross-cutting theme in the USAID program. Having provided support for 1993 elections, USAID is furthering participatory and integrative development – mainly by increasing the involvement of the private voluntary organization and nongovernmental organization (PVO/NGO) community in natural resources management, health and family planning activities.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE CROP PRODUCTIVITY; INCREASE MARKET LIBERALIZATION. Land reclaimed and protected for rice production has doubled since 1992, resulting in a 10% increase in rice yields. Total cereals production for 1993 was 1.1 million tons; 50% of rural households are now using new agronomic technologies. The privatization of long-grain rice in 1993 under the P.L. 480 Title III program, coupled with final negotiations on a comprehensive rice structural adjustment program, are increasing the access to and efficiency of major domestic rice markets.

DECREASE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY. A 1993 health survey shows that USAID's child survival activities, which are coordinated closely with other donors' and especially UNICEF's vaccination program, have over the past five years helped decrease infant mortality (0-1 year) from 84/1,000 to 68/1,000, and overall child mortality (0-4 years) from 184/1,000 to 131/1,000. Though it is not possible to determine what percentage of the decrease is due to diarrheal disease control, it is clear that ORS treatment is now available and used in most rural clinics and village health posts.

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CONTROL THE SPREAD OF AIDS. Senegal has recognized the potential threat of AIDS early on, as evidenced by its creation in 1986 of a National Committee for the Prevention of AIDS and the launching of a National AIDS Control Program. Senegal also boasts the most advanced AIDS laboratory in West Africa whose researchers, in collaboration with Harvard University, discovered the HIV II strain. Prevention activities are showing success in Senegal's four major urban areas, with prevalence rates, STD incidence, and condom use monitored regularly.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

DECREASE FAMILY SIZE. The 1986-1993 period witnessed a 10% decrease (6.6 to 6.0) in Senegal's total fertility rate -- a level initially targeted for 1997. Though part of the decrease is due to cultural factors, i.e., delayed first marriages, part is due to progressive family planning programs which have increased urban contraceptive prevalence (covering 40% of Senegal's population) to 14%, with corresponding increases in rural knowledge of modern contraceptive methods.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

PROMOTE GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION: Besides electoral assistance, USAID has now anchored the PVO/NGO community in each of its strategic areas, working with local-level governments and organizations to increase empowerment and resource mobilization. While focused on enterprise development, technology transfer and service delivery, USAID programs are increasingly building capacity for grass-roots groups to take on policy analysis and advocacy functions.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASE THE VALUE OF TREE PRODUCTION. Thirty eight percent of the marketed value of tree products accrued to rural households in 1993 -- 3% more than expected. Total tree plantings (3,600,000) have now exceeded 1997 targets, as has the percentage of trees surviving (now 58% nationwide, compared to a 1997 40% target). Hectares managed for forest regeneration increased 16% -- surpassing the 1993 target by 700 hectares. Adoption of a new Forestry Code (P.L. 480 Title III conditionality) reinforced the government's commitment to environmental protection.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 4.5% of all donor contributions to Senegal. Other major donors were France, Japan, Italy and the European Economic Community.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$23,718,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide both incremental and new funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$11,416,000), stabilizing population growth (\$3,821,000), building democracy (\$1,695,000), and protecting the environment (\$6,786,000). USAID also requests separately \$8,000,000 for a P.L. 480 Title III Natural Resources Management and Environment Program.

USAID Mission Director: Julius E. Coles

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South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$82,203,000

South Africa is in the final stages of a difficult political transition from minority rule to a true democracy. To date, USAID's assistance has been made available through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) rather than through government-to-government grants. After the nation's first non-racial elections are held in April 1994, USAID assistance also will include activities designed to address the development priorities of the new Government.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE BROAD-BASED BLACK OWNERSHIP, EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF THE ECONOMY. South Africa's apartheid system established a high concentration of the country's wealth and resources in the hands of the minority population. Activities under this MSO support training and financing of small- and medium-scale enterprise development by black entrepreneurs, the development of majority-owned companies, and the establishment of linkages between U.S. and South African black businesses.

HELP ESTABLISH A MORE EQUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM . The apartheid system established separate and unequal educational systems. The political transition will provide the opportunity to rationalize and reform the educational system to better serve the majority population. USAID's activities train individuals of the majority community in key skills areas and will support the reform of the educational system; indicators are being developed.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

MAJORITY POPULATION PARTICIPATES MORE FULLY IN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC, HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED SOUTH AFRICA. The apartheid system has denied basic political participation and human rights to South Africa's majority population. USAID's grants to NGOs support the establishment, enforcement and monitoring of political and human rights. These grants also provide support for the country's first elections to be held under universal suffrage, and will help consolidate democracy following the elections.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE BROAD-BASED BLACK OWNERSHIP, EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION AT ALL LEVELS OF THE ECONOMY. USAID has provided credit and technical support for majority-owned small and medium enterprises, enabling them to expand and generate more income and employment opportunities for black South Africans. USAID sponsored a franchising fair which brought together 15 American franchisors and 200 black South African potential franchisees, and is co-sponsoring with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation a series of investment missions by U.S. businesses interested in establishing links with black South African enterprises. USAID currently supports six micro-enterprises through grants for loan capital, training programs, and administrative costs.

HELP ESTABLISH A MORE EQUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM. USAID finances the university studies of some 400 South African students per year. Working through NGOs, USAID grants have supported the development of innovative approaches to basic education, the distribution of primary school materials, and adult literacy programs. In FY 1994, USAID will begin supporting reforms in the tertiary education system and linkages between historically black tertiary education institutions in South Africa and Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the United States.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

MAJORITY POPULATION PARTICIPATES MORE FULLY IN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC, HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED SOUTH AFRICA. USAID support to elections has resulted in, *inter alia*, (1) the development of an elections kit composed of training materials now being used all over the country for voter-education, (2) conferences on different aspects of elections and (3) over sixty grants to NGOs and community-based organizations to develop their capacity to educate and encourage participation in democratic elections. USAID assistance has also established programs in voter documentation, conflict resolution, violence mitigation and election and human rights monitoring.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States, with approximately 34% of the bilateral contributions, was the largest bilateral donor and the second largest donor overall, with 23% of total donor funding. Other major donors are the European Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark and Italy.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$82,203,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$61,586,000), building democracy (\$20,537,000) and protecting the environment (\$80,000).

USAID Mission Director: Leslie A. Dean

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Southern Africa Regional Program

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

..... FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$4,872,000

The USAID Southern Africa Regional Program (SARP) supports regional efforts to achieve economic growth through human resource development, infrastructural improvements in transportation and telecommunications, agricultural research and food security, private sector development, and natural resource management. Additionally, SARP is supporting activities which stimulate open, democratic discussions of future development options for the region.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

IMPROVE THE PHYSICAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED BY PRODUCERS TO ACCESS NEW AND EXPANDING MARKETS AND ENHANCE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY OF SUCH INFRASTRUCTURE. Sound infrastructure is a necessary ingredient for sustainable economic growth in the region. Seventy percent of SARP funds have been dedicated to transport and infrastructure projects. SARP's historic focus has been to increase the capacity and operational efficiency of the regional transport outlets. Now that the region's backbone transport system is largely in place, the focus is shifting from investment in capacity to improvements in efficiency to promote competitive costing of transport in the region and improved reliability. Efficiency activities now are encompassing telecommunications.

INCREASE THE POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY. Twenty-two percent of the SARP budget has financed food, agriculture and natural resources projects. SARP supports efforts to overcome transitional threats to environmental degradation through agricultural research to address food security in drought-prone areas and community-based natural resources management, and to demonstrate that natural resources utilization can be a viable alternative to traditional land use in agriculturally marginal areas. In food security, the emphasis is on dissemination and on-farm utilization of research technologies development.

SUPPORT ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM TO FACILITATE TRADE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT. Southern Africans recognize that exports and investment are critical to their economic futures. SARP is promoting trade liberalization and entrepreneurship development for export promotion and economic growth in the region.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

SUPPORT DISCUSSION OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS FOR THE REGION. With the emergence of democratic pluralism, a renewed respect for human rights and demands for better governance are accompanying dramatic economic changes in the region. SARP is supporting regional dialogues on these topics.

A NEW INITIATIVE:

USAID will undertake a significant new initiative in southern Africa. The imminent transition to majority rule in South Africa offers prospects for overall growth and development in the entire southern Africa region. Efforts are underway to restructure regional relations to promote sustained economic growth and mutually beneficial cooperation among various countries. Guided by African input and in close collaboration with other donors, USAID will undertake programs to foster sustainable development of market economies and democratic institutions.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

IMPROVE THE PHYSICAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED BY PRODUCERS TO ACCESS TO NEW AND EXPANDING MARKETS AND ENHANCE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY OF SUCH INFRASTRUCTURE. Rail projects have been carried out in Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Considerable progress has been achieved. The region's backbone transportation system is largely in place. Beira Corridor traffic (connecting Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean off Mozambique), excluding petroleum, increased 31% from 1989 to 1990; shipping of SADC overseas trade by rail through ports of South Africa dropped from 75% in 1987 to 53% in 1993, rendering transport more efficient.

INCREASE THE POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY. The impact has been notable. Improved drought-resistant varieties of sorghum and millet have been developed. Dissemination of these new seed varieties enabled 50,000 farm households, ravaged by drought, to grow these new varieties to meet their household food needs. Participation in natural resources management utilization schemes has exploded in the region -- from 8,700 to 51,000 from 1989-1993 in Zimbabwe alone, while yielding additional income for household participants while conserving wildlife.

SUPPORT ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM INITIATIVES TO FACILITATE TRADE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT. SARP has recently started a regional transport efficiency initiative to stimulate trade and investment in the region. USAID's support for UNCTAD has promoted trade facilitation through greater standardization of shipping documentation required for cross-border trade.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

SUPPORT DISCUSSION OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS FOR THE REGION, IN LIGHT OF CHANGING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REALITIES. USAID is responding to multiple requests to facilitate regional dialogue, study SADC relations with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, and examine post-apartheid South Africa and southern Africa community relations. Regional dialogue is soliciting and garnering the views of southern Africans on effective means to stimulate and achieve sustainable, regional, broad-based, economic growth and development. As activities under this objective were just initiated, no results can be reported.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

Other donors who have historically supported regional approaches in southern Africa are the European Community, Canada, Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom, and Norway.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$4,872,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$4,340,000) and to protect the environment (\$532,000).

USAID Mission Director: Ted D. Morse

Swaziland

SWAZILAND **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$7,030,000**

Swaziland continues to make strides in its efforts to strengthen and diversify its economy and to open up opportunities to domestic and foreign investment and trade. USAID's program is supporting this thrust through improving the human resource base and promoting equitable, sustainable economic growth.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SWAZIS WHO DIRECT, MANAGE AND PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. The program focuses on improving the quality of basic education, upgrading the quality and expanding the number of Swazis with administrative and managerial skills, strengthening business and accountancy training in tertiary institutions, and encouraging traditional leaders to actively promote development activities. Additionally, the program plans to improve Swazi management of the economy by supporting soil and water conservation activities.

INCREASE THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF VIABLE SWAZI-OWNED BUSINESSES. With a rapidly growing work force, Swaziland needs to accelerate the creation of employment and income-generating opportunities. USAID is applying resources to create an environment supportive of small formal and informal business development, to improve business management skills, and to increase access to credit and markets.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASE CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE. With one of the highest population growth rates in the world, Swaziland must improve the reach and effectiveness of family planning information and education. USAID is working to increase contraceptive prevalence from 17% to 25% by broadening the commercial availability of contraceptives, increasing community-based distribution and sales, increasing public sector and industry-based family planning services, and increasing knowledge and changing attitudes about family planning.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SWAZIS WHO DIRECT, MANAGE AND PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Swazis are beginning to participate in the national economy in greater numbers. Swazi small-scale farmers are beginning to market their vegetable crops in three marketing centers in South Africa, and to supply some of the emerging markets in Mozambique. Swazi small-scale contractors have demonstrated their ability to perform much of the construction work which had been awarded to large South African firms. From January 1992 to September 1993, 26 firms increased their total contract awards from \$1,300,000 to \$9,100,000.

INCREASE THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF VIABLE SWAZI-OWNED BUSINESSES. Seventy percent of the self-employed businesses have expanded their enterprises and employ 235 more people, an average increase of 2.5 employees per enterprise. Seventy-three percent of the assisted small businesses have increased their net worth, and profits have increased an average of 44%.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASE CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE. From 1988 to 1992, the contraceptive prevalence rate in Swaziland increased from 17% to 22%. By the end of 1993, over 7,000 new acceptors of family planning participated in these clinic programs. The strengthened public information and education campaign has begun to show results with increasing media attention to the problems of rapid population growth and a marked increase in government official support for family planning.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States was the largest donor to Swaziland, providing almost 22% of all donor contributions. Other major donors were the European Community, World Food Program, and the United Kingdom.

FY 1995 OFFICIAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$7,030,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$4,092,000), stabilizing population growth (\$1,580,000), building democracy (\$158,000), and protecting the environment (\$1,200,000).

Tanzania

TANZANIA **FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$34,048,000**

Tanzania, once a leading proponent of East European-style socialism in Africa, has continued its revolutionary transformation to a market-oriented economy. The policy adjustment process, begun in 1986, is largely complete, and the attention of government and donors in 1993 shifted increasingly to matters of implementation. Successful initial multi-party elections at the local level, the appointment of highly qualified technicians rather than politicians to senior-level positions, the emergence of a strong free press, and increasing public sector transparency are among the many promising signs as Tanzania moves towards greater political pluralism and stronger civil society.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

MORE EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DELIVERED. Tanzania's entrepreneurs and farmers are weighed down in their efforts to succeed by dilapidated, under-financed and poorly managed public infrastructure, the result of a quarter century of centrally-planned socialist development. Tanzania has embraced market-based strategies, and USAID has initiated private sector solutions for infrastructure constraints in rural transportation and telecommunications. Targeted improvements for 1993 included a six-fold increase in the rural road mileage to be rehabilitated, and a 65% increase in government funding for such. These improvements are being addressed through policy reform, institutional strengthening, and the provision of foreign exchange for import financing. The emphasis is on demonstrating how specific public services may be viably provided by the private sector.

INCREASED FORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY. Tanzania's economy needs to grow rapidly to provide well-paying, productive jobs for a burgeoning rural population and the urban unemployed. This MSO directly addresses practical impediments to financial and business development, and the policy constraints which inhibit private sector growth. The policy dialogue has been expanded beyond the usual MSO parameters to include the effects of corruption, the indigenization debate, and the private ownership of land and homes. Financial sector reforms were targeted in 1993, with implementation concentrated through the private sector. USAID efforts include the provision of direct private business support services, and emphasize rebuilding of the newly privatized financial sector. USAID's long-term objective in protecting the environment targets eventual privatization of conservation and utilization of Tanzania's rich natural resources. Another goal is to strengthen the Government of Tanzania's (GOT's) capacity to manage its wildlife resources, through assisting the GOT Wildlife Division to prepare sector management plans, and to improve its information and evaluation systems.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASED USE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE MEASURES. Tanzania's annual population growth rate of 2.8% continues to severely erode the hard-earned gross domestic product (GDP) gains of recent years. Population increases have already overwhelmed the GOT's capacity to maintain health and education services. Approximately 5% of the total population is HIV positive. The disease is currently affecting individuals during the most productive periods in their lives. USAID's objective is to lower fertility through increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate one percentage point each year, from a baseline of 7%. USAID will also focus on strategies to prevent the spread of AIDS and mitigate its effects, particularly on orphans, estimated to number in excess of 500,000 by the year 2000. The growing numbers of orphans threatens the traditional extended-family structure. Mobilizing participation and resources of the private sector and nongovernment organizations are key aims.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

MORE EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DELIVERED. USAID's rural roads program has reduced vehicle operating costs by 31%, more than doubled local business activity, increased farm income by 25% and improved access to health services and schools within the zones of influence for rehabilitated roads. The program has created a new private sector road construction industry, introduced a more transparent contracting system, led the GOT to establish a user-financed road fund that achieved double its current target in providing an increasing share of the resources needed for program sustainability, and exceeded by 10% the 1993 target for rehabilitated road mileage.

INCREASED FORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY. Assistance in restructuring the financial sector enhanced the technical and managerial skills of the Central Bank and increased its independence in 1993. In turn, the Central Bank prepared the groundwork for a private sector insurance industry, facilitated the opening of two new private commercial banks, and introduced a completely market-based foreign exchange system. USAID's newly established Business Services Center has been welcomed as a practical approach to resolving technical, marketing and capital problems

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inhibiting private sector growth. USAID has also established Tanzania's first venture capital fund and a separate \$36,000,000 enterprise trust fund. Results under the target of opportunity to protect the environment have provided the first-ever management plans for four important groups: the live bird trade, crocodiles, ostriches, and rhinos, placing Tanzania on the list of countries that are ensuring conservation of endangered species.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASED USE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE MEASURES. Technical assistance has provided Tanzania's Ministry of Health with its first reliable family planning (FP) database, facilitating improved management of the National FP Program. Once scarce, contraceptive commodities and equipment are now available nationwide allowing the FP effort to provide a variety of modern services. The demand for voluntary surgical contraception, introduced in 1989, has now outstripped the capacity of service providers. Contraceptive use is up sharply in clinics served by recently trained health attendants. Despite the relative newness of the AIDS project, the program is promoting condom use among high-risk groups, and condom supplies are more readily available throughout the country.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

None.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States provided 2% of donor assistance; other major donors were the World Bank, the Economic Development Fund, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway and Japan.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$34,048,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to support broad-based economic growth (\$22,225,000), stabilizing population growth (\$6,900,000), building democracy (\$2,306,000), and protecting the environment (\$2,617,000).

USAID Mission Director: Dale P. Pfeiffer

Uganda

UGANDA FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$37,220,000

Uganda has nearly completed its period of recovery and stabilization and is beginning the long-term process of real growth.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSION STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASING RURAL MEN'S AND WOMEN'S INCOMES FROM AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. USAID has focused on improving the enabling environment for non-traditional agricultural exports. USAID's strategy will continue to increase non-traditional exports, the value of which was \$37,700,000 in 1991, and is anticipated to reach close to \$100,000,000 by 1997. These contributions will have a positive impact on men's and women's incomes as the returns for leading non-traditional exports are expected to grow by 10% per year.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF BASIC EDUCATION. Uganda's education system is afflicted by limited access and falling quality. The percentage of students that completed primary school declined from 90% in 1981 to 35% in 1991. USAID is assisting the Government of Uganda (GOU) to deter this decline through a national Primary Education Reform Program. USAID's strategy is to increase student achievement levels by improving teachers' performance. Teachers' competence will be increased through in-service training. It is expected that the number of teachers who will receive in-service training will increase from 800 in 1993 to 9,000 in 1996. Teacher retention will be increased by improved teachers' terms and conditions of service. Teachers' ability to perform and students' ability to learn will be enhanced by increasing classroom availability of textbooks and teaching materials to a minimum of one set of textbooks for every three pupils. Enrollment, particularly by girls and orphans, will be increased by greater community participation in school management. It is expected that by 1996, 30% of the girls beginning primary school will enroll in their final year, an increase of 6% since 1990.

STABILIZING THE HEALTH STATUS OF UGANDANS. Ugandans' health is among the worst in Africa. One in five children dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. Malaria, tuberculosis and acute respiratory infections are on the rise and the AIDS pandemic continues to hit Uganda harder than virtually anywhere else in the world. Stabilizing the health status of Ugandans is a daunting challenge given the expense of the interventions necessary to address the major diseases. USAID's efforts focus on AIDS and family planning. Nationwide, 14% of the adult population is infected with HIV. In Kampala, 25%-30% of pregnant women are sero-positive. As a result, pediatric AIDS is a growing problem contributing to a rising incidence of infant and child mortality. Reduced HIV prevalence will result from increasing condom use which was less than one million in 1992 and rose to over four million in 1996. This increase as well as the reduction of casual sexual partners will significantly reduce the incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases, which substantially also contributes to the possibility of contracting HIV.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

Uganda has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. Only 2.5% of adult women in union are using any form of modern contraceptive. Family planning interventions will bring the total number of children a woman bears from 7.4 (1988) to 6.9 (1996).

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

STABILIZING BIODIVERSITY IN TARGET AREAS. In Uganda, the linkages between communities and protected areas are numerous. USAID intends to find the balance between sustainable utilization and the conservation of natural resources. USAID's strategy includes working with private organizations to promote long-term sustainable use of protected areas. Ten areas are currently undergoing rehabilitation. The number of men and women employed by parks and reserves is expected to increase from zero in 1989 to 10,000 by 1996. The number of target parks and reserves offering community conservation education programs is expected to increase from two in 1992 to 10 by 1996.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASING RURAL MEN'S AND WOMEN'S INCOMES FROM AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. Non-coffee exports were up for the first half of 1993 by approximately 50%. Rural incomes have improved; returns to rural producers' labor from major non-traditional agricultural exports increased at an average annual rate of about 30% between 1990 and 1992. The USAID non-traditional agricultural export program has yielded significant results in policy reform, including liberalization of the foreign exchange regime. Led by 9% growth in the agriculture sector, gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 1993 was 7%, up from 3% in 1992. The June 1993 inflation rate was zero after 66% inflation the previous year.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF BASIC EDUCATION. USAID's new education program has made tangible progress. Teachers' terms and conditions of service are improving. Teachers received real salary increases of 147% in FY 1993; a level four times greater than increases received by regular civil servants. The GOU has new policies for procuring textbooks that replace a closed system with free competition among private sector publishers, and for rewarding schools which boost quality and access especially for disadvantaged groups. These reforms lay the groundwork for sustainable improvements in education in Uganda.

STABILIZING THE HEALTH STATUS OF UGANDANS. Over 80% of the adult population in Uganda now understand that HIV is primarily sexually transmitted. USAID interventions have also leveraged behavior change. When surveyed six months after learning they were HIV-positive, 74% of women reported that they were abstaining from sex. An evaluation showed condom use among HIV-positive clients increased from 10% to 80% six months after entering the USAID HIV testing and counseling program. From 1992 to 1993, condom sales through the USAID social marketing program increased by 30% to 1,550,000. Distribution of free condoms also increased during the same period from 1,000,000 to 2,600,000. A new project started in 1993 will expand integrated services for family planning, AIDS prevention, HIV testing, and sexually transmitted disease treatment.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

ASSISTING UGANDA TO IMPLEMENT A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION. A draft constitution has been published and elections for a constituent assembly to review and ratify it are scheduled for March 28, 1994. Approximately 85% of the eligible voters have registered. The African-American Institute is advising Uganda on the process of constitution ratification.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

STABILIZING BIODIVERSITY IN TARGET AREAS. Six new national parks have been created since 1992, spawning at least 630 new park system jobs. Ecotourism has increased significantly. People living in buffer zones have adopted improved conservation practices. Community participation has been incorporated into the park management and planning process as a result of the USAID program. This progress should be furthered by GOU adoption in 1994 of the new national environmental action policy.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES

None.

OTHER DONORS

In 1992, the United States provided 3.1% of all donor contributions to Uganda. Other major donors were the European Economic Community, the International Monetary Fund, the United Kingdom, and Denmark.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$37,220,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$29,038,000), stabilizing population growth (\$3,950,000), building democracy (\$905,000), and protecting the environment (\$3,327,000). P.L. 480 Title III resources totalling \$7,000,000 are requested separately.

USAID Mission Director: Keith W. Sherper

Zambia

ZAMBIA FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$42,849,000

USAID's program aims to support the new government's efforts to achieve a market-oriented economy with broad participation and sustainable improvements in general health status.

USAID MISSION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs)_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

STATE REMOVED FROM THE PROVISION OF PRIVATE GOODS AND SERVICES. The first steps in reviving private sector investment will be the abolition of inappropriate policies of the past and extraction of the state from what should be private markets. Parastatals currently dominate 80% of economic activity. USAID promotes economic restructuring through policy dialogue.

APPROPRIATE POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED AND ENFORCED FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Only 20% of Zambia's arable land resources are being utilized. To achieve a market-oriented agricultural economy with broad participation by large numbers of producers, the structure of incentives to increase production and marketing must become more positive and remunerative. USAID will assist the Government of Zambia in designing and implementing appropriate policies, laws and regulations.

IMPROVED HIV/AIDS/STD CONTROL PRACTICES BY HIGH-RISK GROUPS. The AIDS epidemic in Zambia is among the world's worst. USAID resources are directed to improved public health education, greater access to condoms, reduced HIV transmission through cost-effective, sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) treatment, and strengthened support for implementation of the National AIDS Prevention and Control Program.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

INCREASED USE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVES. Zambia's population is growing at 3.2% annually. The 1992 Demographic and Health Survey indicates that knowledge of contraception is high, but only 15% of married women use any method, and only 9% use a modern one. The Government of Zambia adopted a population policy in 1989 which specifies the reduction of population growth to 2.5% by the year 2015, and a decline in total fertility from 7.2 births to 6.0 and 4.0 by the years 2000 and 2015 respectively. USAID assistance in this area began at the end of FY 1993. This assistance is targeted to increasing demand for, improving access to, and improving the quality of family planning services.

USAID MISSION RESULTS_____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

STATE REMOVED FROM THE PROVISION OF PRIVATE GOODS AND SERVICES. Of the total 170 parastatal companies, an initial eight were privatized in 1993.

APPROPRIATE POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED AND ENFORCED FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Bumper grain crops were harvested in 1993. A significant increase in hectareage planted was a positive response by farmers to sectoral policy adjustments, but after 25 years of state control of marketing structures, the private sector was ill-prepared to move the crop from farm to market. USAID is supporting second-generation reforms and policy development to address constraints and prevent policy reversals.

IMPROVED HIV/AIDS/STD CONTROL PRACTICES BY HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS. In FY 1992, The Morehouse School of Medicine was awarded a cooperative agreement to implement this activity. More than 4.2 million condoms were marketed in the first year of the social marketing campaign.

BUILDING DEMOCRACY:

IMPROVED DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE. President Chiluba's Movement for Multi-party Democracy assumed power in free and fair elections in late 1991. Constitutional reform is the basis on which the new government is guaranteeing basic human rights and democratic processes. Work in the areas of civic education, media law reform and cabinet office strengthening has begun, with satisfactory progress.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES

None.

OTHER DONORS

The United States, a relatively small contributor in terms of annual disbursement levels (approximately 6.86% of total assistance to Zambia), is a lead donor owing to in-country presence and high profile program composition. The World Bank, Japan, United Kingdom, and the European Economic Community are lead donors.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST

USAID requests \$42,849,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 to provide incremental funding for activities in support of broad-based economic growth (\$32,904,000), stabilizing population growth (\$7,700,000), building democracy (\$500,000) and protecting the environment (\$1,745,000).

USAID Mission Director: Fred E. Winch

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Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWEFY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST: \$29,806,000

Since 1991, Zimbabwe has implemented an ambitious structural adjustment program. While the program has yielded positive changes in the macro-economic environment, it has not yet yielded significant supply side response or benefits. USAID is assisting Zimbabwe to obtain this response.

USAID SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND MISSIONS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (MSOs) _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN COMMUNAL AREAS. Approximately, 35% of the population subsists on marginal lands unsuitable for traditional crop patterns. USAID is helping to maximize the productivity of the land, identify alternative income sources and ensure equal access to marketed food. USAID will increase the amount of food grain available to households, the amount of production retained for household consumption, and the amount of household food grain purchases, all to improve food security at the household level.

INCREASED BLACK OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENT AT ALL LEVELS OF ZIMBABWE'S ECONOMY. Access to economic assets and economic empowerment has been disproportionately vested in the white population (1% of the total population) and Government itself. USAID will facilitate investment and economic growth and increase competition and efficiency by broadening access to economic assets, de-controlling the enabling environment, and improving infrastructure. USAID's program will lead to increased number of homes owned by black Zimbabweans, the number of homes owned by black women, the total of businesses owned by blacks, and the total of businesses owned by black women.

PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH: DECREASED HIV HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS. USAID is utilizing work place interventions to target those people most at risk of getting or spreading AIDS.

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

SUSTAINABLE DECREASE IN TOTAL FERTILITY RATE. In spite of significant progress in increasing contraceptive prevalence, fertility rates remain high due to the high reliance on oral contraception. USAID will promote a broader range of contraceptive use and sustainable financing of the family planning delivery system.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME GENERATED BY COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES. USAID is expanding activities to promote environmentally sustainable methods of conserving and utilizing the natural resources available to communities living in the drought-prone zones.

USAID MISSION RESULTS _____

BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH:

INCREASED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN COMMUNAL AREAS. As a result of technical support provided by USAID and Government policy reform measures significant progress has been made in liberalizing grain marketing. The Grain Marketing Board is now autonomous. The majority of movement restrictions and the monopoly on the grain trade have been eliminated. The commercial maize production subsidy has been abolished, allowing the entry of black small-scale maize traders and hammermills. This has led to consumer maize price declines as competition by the new small mills has increased.

INCREASED BLACK OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENT AT ALL LEVELS OF ZIMBABWE'S ECONOMY. Two years into its Economic Structural Adjustment Program, the Government of Zimbabwe has taken significant steps to correct imbalances in the economy. With regard to domestic de-regulation, USAID assistance in the housing finance section has resulted in low cost housing ownership becoming more accessible and affordable: the minimum plot size for low-income housing was halved, the excessive standard for a minimum house was reduced, and road and school size standards were altered to decrease the cost of housing for the potential low income homeowner.

DECREASED HIV HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS. A recent survey confirmed an increase from 18% to 80% in condom use among clients of prostitutes over a 3-year period. Urban blood transfusion centers with increased capacity are now testing for AIDS. Selected drama groups are now able to present HIV/AIDS information to target populations.

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STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH:

SUSTAINABLE DECREASE IN FERTILITY. USAID assistance has supported a fairly comprehensive family planning program, that has achieved significant results including a 43% contraceptive prevalence rate, a 30% increase in laparotomies performed in 1993; Norplant trials undertaken by a pool of volunteers and Depo-Provera, long proscribed in Zimbabwe, was introduced on the local market.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME GENERATED BY COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES. USAID's strategy to transform wildlife from a livestock-raiding liability to a productive asset has led to community-based natural resources management activities providing an important source of income to participants in the pilot program, or about one-eighth of the population in communal areas. Per-capita caloric intake has increased and the area is more food-secure.

OTHER FY 1995 USAID-MANAGED ACTIVITIES _____

USAID manages a four-year \$50 million loan guaranty for low-income private sector housing.

OTHER DONORS _____

In 1992, the United States was the largest donor, providing almost 11.5% of all donor contributions. Other major donors were the International Monetary Fund, United Kingdom, World Bank, and Sweden.

FY 1995 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUEST _____

USAID requests \$29,806,000 in Sustainable Development funds in FY 1995 for supporting broad-based economic growth (\$16,816,000), stabilizing population growth (\$8,100,000), building democracy (\$110,000), and protecting the environment (\$4,780,000).

USAID Mission Director: Ted D. Morse

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MAJOR COUNTRY Programs								
Benin	6800210	BENIN INDIGENOUS NGO STRENGTHENING	0	4,600	0	0	2,000	0
Burundi	6950134	DEMOCRACY/GOVERNANCE	0	6,000	0	0	2,000	0
Ethiopia	6630013	ESSENTIAL SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH IN ETHIOPIA	0	80,000	0	0	9,800	0
	6630014	BASIC EDUCATION SYSTEMS OVERHAUL (NPA)	0	80,000	0	0	7,800	0
		Ethiopia Subtotal:	0	160,000	0	0	17,600	0
Ghana	6410131	GHANA POPULATION/AIDS (PA)	0	16,000	0	0	6,660	0
	6410132	GHANA POPULATION/AIDS (NPA)	16,000	0	16,000	1,000	0	1,000
	6410133	VOTER REGISTRATION	0	5,000	0	0	4,000	0
		Ghana Subtotal:	16,000	21,000	16,000	1,000	10,660	1,000
Guinea	6750225	FOUTA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	0	3,500	0	0	700	0
Kenya	6150263	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT II	0	15,000	0	0	320	0
	6150266	STRENGTHENING DEMO & GOVERNANCE IN KENYA	0	7,000	0	0	1,300	0
		Kenya Subtotal:	0	22,000	0	0	1,620	0
Madagascar	6870118	COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE PROMOTION	0	29,000	0	0	7,400	0
	6870122	BUSINESS EXPANSION SERVICE TECH.	0	16,000	0	0	3,000	0
		Madagascar Subtotal:	0	45,000	0	0	10,400	0
Mali	6880270	AIDS AWARENESS	0	5,000	0	0	2,250	0

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Nigeria	6200009	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES - POPULATION	0	70,000	0	0	8,400	0
Rwanda	6960141	SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC REFORMS	0	10,500	0	0	5,000	0
	6960143	BUDGET REFORM PROGRAM ASSISTANCE	13,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
		Rwanda Subtotal:	13,000	10,500	0	7,000	5,000	0
Senegal	6850297	RICE STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT (NPA)	7,135	0	0	865	0	0
	6850301	RICE STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT (PA)	0	10,000	0	0	2,000	0
		Senegal Subtotal:	7,135	10,000	0	865	2,000	0
South Africa	6740315	TERTIARY EDUCATION LINKAGES	0	50,000	0	0	4,000	0
Tanzania	6210178	COORDINATION OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	0	3,000	0	0	500	0
Uganda	6170125	INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING EXPORT AG	0	25,000	0	0	4,500	0
Zambia	6110225	PRJTITLE6110225*****	0	1,500	0	0	500	0
	6110231	AGRICULTURE SECTOR LIBERALIZATION (PA)	0	46,000	0	0	1,400	0
	6110237	MATERNAL / CHILD HEALTH	0	20,000	0	0	3,500	0
		Zambia Subtotal:	0	67,500	0	0	5,400	0
OTHER COUNTRY Programs								
Cape Verde	6550020	POPULATION/REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	0	1,825	0	0	525	0
Eritrea	6610006	REHABILITATION OF RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS	0	14,000	0	0	5,000	0

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	6610007	DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES PROJECT	0	1,500	0	0	500	0
		Eritrea Subtotal:	0	15,500	0	0	5,500	0
Somalia	6490144	PVO UMBRELLA SUPPORT	0	18,000	0	0	3,400	0
REGIONAL Programs Africa Regional	6980491	FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS III	0	40,000	0	0	2,600	0
	6980498	PVO CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING	0	5,000	0	0	1,000	0
	6980499	ENHANCING GOV OF AFR ENERG. DEMOC	0	15,000	0	0	500	0
	6980544	AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV. FUND II	0	32,000	0	0	7,188	0
	6980553	REGIONAL HEALTH/POPULATION PROGRAM	0	40,000	0	0	2,000	0
		Africa Regional Subtotal:	0	132,000	0	0	13,288	0
Redso/EA	6230005	CAFS FAMILY PLANNING TRNG SUPPORT II	0	7,000	0	0	1,750	0
Southern Africa Regional	6900274	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	60,000	0	60,000	10,000	0	10,000
	6900275	REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	0	10,000	0	0	2,000	0
	6900276	RAILWAY RESTRUCTURING	50,000	0	50,000	7,000	0	7,000
	6900278	TELECOM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	0	15,000	0	0	4,000	0
		Subtotal:	110,000	25,000	110,000	17,000	6,000	17,000
Grand Total			146,135	702,425	126,000	25,865	107,493	18,000

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MAJOR COUNTRY Programs								
Burundi								
	6950129	AGRIBUSINESS & MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	0	17,000	0	0	0	0
	6950130	BURUNDI AGRI-BUSINESS POLICY & ENTER. SU	18,000	0	18,000	0	0	0
		Burundi Subtotal:	18,000	17,000	18,000	0	0	0
Ethiopia								
	6630015	PVO SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
	6630016	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPP. (ADS)	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
		Ethiopia Subtotal:	0	108,000	0	0	0	0
Ghana								
	6410128	PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAM II (NPA)	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	0
	6410129	PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAM II (PA)	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
		Ghana Subtotal:	30,000	10,000	30,000	0	0	0
Guinea								
	6750226	GUINEA CAPACITY BUILDING	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
	6750228	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Guinea Subtotal:	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Kenya								
	6150264	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT II	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
	6150267	PVO CO-FINANCING II	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
		Kenya Subtotal:	0	57,000	0	0	0	0
Madagascar								
	6870123	MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
	6870124	TRADE BIODIVERSITY FOR ENV MGMT TRADEM	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
		Madagascar Subtotal:	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
Malawi								
	6120245	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (NPA)	5,000	0	0	0	0	0

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	6120246	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROJECT	0	2,500	0	0	0	0
		Malawi Subtotal:	5,000	2,500	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	6560223	MARKET RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT (NPA)	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
	6560224	MARKET RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT (PA)	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
	6560229	PVO / NGO SUPPORT	0	28,000	0	0	0	0
	6560230	DEMOCRATIC INITIATIVES II	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
		Mozambique Subtotal:	40,000	43,000	0	0	0	0
Niger	6830280	HEALTH & POPULATION SECTOR SUPPORT (PA)	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Senegal	6850307	SOCIAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
	6850308	PVO/NGO SUPPORT II	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
		Senegal Subtotal:	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
South Africa	6740320	FAMILY HEALTH	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	6130238	FAMILY PLANNING (NPA)	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0
	6130239	BLACK EQUITY DEVELOPMENT	0	18,000	0	0	0	0
	6130241	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0	16,000	0	0	0	0
		Zimbabwe Subtotal:	15,000	34,000	15,000	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTRY Programs								
Guinea-Bissau	6570022	T AND I PROMOTION SUPPORT (NPA)	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	0
Namibia	6730005	UNIV OF NAMIBIA / TEACHER TRNG COLLEGE	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	6450241	PVO / NGO UMBRELLA PROJECT	0	12,000	0	0	0	0

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REGIONAL Programs								
Africa Regional								
	6980548	CENTRAL AFR REG IN THE ENVIROMENT	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
	6980549	PARCS	0	2,100	0	0	0	0
	6980550	AFRICAN EMERGENCY LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER II	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
	6980551	HUMAN RESOURCES DEV ASST II	0	95,000	0	0	0	0
		Africa Regional Subtotal:	30,000	112,100	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa Regional								
	6900255	NACALA CORRIDOR REHABILITATION	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
	6900279	REGIONAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2,500	0	2,500	0	0	0
	6900514	ENTERPRISE FUND	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal:	2,500	25,000	2,500	0	0	0
		Grand Total	146,500	545,600	71,500	0	0	0

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