

R2

SOUTH AFRICA

**FY 2002 RESULTS REVIEW
& RESOURCE REQUEST**

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION ("R2") is from the FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4"), and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

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

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

Released on or after July 1, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

R2	1
FY 2002 RESULTS REVIEW	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
GLOSSARY	vi
B. R4 Part I : Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance	1
C. R4 Part II: Results Review by Strategic Objective	5
Objective ID: 674-001-01.....	5
Objective ID: 674-002-01	15
Objective ID: 674-008-01	22
Objective ID: 674-004-01.....	30
Objective ID: 674-009-01.....	36
Objective ID: 674-006-01.....	43
ANNEX 1 : INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: Environmental Impact (BEOs)USAID/South Africa Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule	53
ANNEX 2 : INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: Updated Results Framework	54

GLOSSARY

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
ABFT	Amy Biehl Foundation Trust
ACCORD	The African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development Inc./Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Agriculture
AFL	American Federation of Labor
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BNC	Binational Commission
CBO	Community -Based Organization
CHET	Centre for Higher Education Transformation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations
COSATU	Congress of South African Trade Unions
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEAT	Department of Environmental and Tourism
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG	Democracy and Governance
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Housing or Department of Health
DOL	Department of Labor
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Site
DOYA	Department of Youth Affairs
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EASY	Equity Access Systems
ECDOH	Eastern Cape Department of Health
EDDI	Education and Democracy Development Initiative
EIC	Equity in the Classroom
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EQUITY	EQUITY in Integrated Primary Health Care Project
EU	European Union;
FEDUSA	Federation of Unions in South Africa
FET	Further Education and Training
FP	Family Planning
FSC	Financial Services and Co-operatives
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Macro-Economic Strategy
GEAR-PP	Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project
GTZ	German Technical Co-operation
HCPT	Housing Consumer Protection Trust

HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Institution
HDP	Historically Disadvantaged People
HG	Housing Guaranty Loans
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTA	High Transmission Area
IAA	Inter-Agency Agreement
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
ILO	International
IMALI	Increasing Micro-enterprise Access to Liquidity
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
JPA	Joint Program Assessment
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal Province
LGTP	Local Government and Transformation Program
LGWP	Local Government White Paper
LPG	Loan Portfolio Guaranty
MCDI	Medical Care Development International
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistance
MESP	Mandela Economics Scholars Program
MIU	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPE	Ministry of Public Enterprise
MPP	Mission Performance Program Plan
MSP	Municipal Service Partnerships
NACTU	National Congress of Trade Unions
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDPP	National Director of Public Prosecution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPILAR	National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NURCHA	National Urban Construction and Housing Agency
NW	North West
PADCO	Planning and Assistance Development Collaborative
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPASA	Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RHRU	Reproductive Health Research Unit
RP	Result Package
RSA	Republic of South Africa

RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SADHS	South African Demographic and Health Survey
SAEDF	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAIBL	South Africa International Business Linkages
SAIMR	South African Institute for Medical Research
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SEGA	Support for Economic Growth and Analysis
SEGIR	Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small Medium and Micro-Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STG	Standard Treatment Guidelines
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TIPS	Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UK	United Kingdom
UNCF	United Negro College Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UWC	University of Western Cape
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WTO	World Trade Organization

B. R4 Part I : Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary Progress and Most Significant Program Achievements

South Africa is engaged in a complex and sensitive process of fundamental economic and social transformation, while standing firm on its commitment to democracy. Over the last year, South Africa demonstrated its determination to continue with far-reaching changes in all spheres of society and to fight historically entrenched inequalities. Although the country has made remarkable progress, many challenges remain in addressing problems rooted in the past, in addressing new and urgent circumstances (e.g., the HIV/AIDS epidemic) as well as consolidating advances made since 1994.

USAID's program has evolved and matured along with the "new South Africa." As the accomplishments described in this report illustrate, USAID is active in most major aspects of South Africa's transformation. Partners value the creativity, leveraging power and international perspective USAID brings to the table. During 1999, USAID contributed to groundbreaking policy reforms and to the delivery of better quality services to more South Africans and collaborated with partners to design new programs in priority areas. Key accomplishments are summarized below.

- ***Policy:*** USAID supported drafting of the Equality and Unfair Discrimination Bill, a landmark piece of civil rights legislation; development of the Municipal Borrowing Bill and the legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships, both necessary to finance local-level development efforts; articulation of a new governance structure for higher education that will help to address some of the constraints in the sector; development of a strategy and framework for further education and training; and analysis of the impact of labor legislation on small business growth and employment, leading to a partial exemption for small businesses and further debate on the issue of "labor market flexibility."
- ***Service Delivery:*** USAID contributed directly to an increase in the supply of housing, water, sanitation and other environmental services for lower income households; supported training in small business and agriculture for illiterate women and men in the poorest provinces; contributed to a noticeable improvement in the quality and availability of primary health care services in the Eastern Cape province; provided assistance to 22 municipalities across the country to engage with their citizenry to solve local problems; and launched activities in four of the poorest provinces that will contribute directly to school-level improvements in primary education.
- ***Laying the Foundation for the Future:*** USAID, civil society and the RSA engaged in extensive and intensive consultation and dialogue to design new programs in criminal justice, workforce development, agribusiness and civil society partnerships and an expanded HIV/AIDS program, thereby laying the foundation for USAID to respond to some of South

Africa's highest priorities. These efforts culminated in an amendment to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that was reviewed and approved in AID/W in March 2000.

Country Factors Affecting Performance

South Africa's development context continues to be challenging. While much progress has been made in consolidating democracy, economic growth has been well below anticipated levels and human capacity constraints continue to hamper advances. The factors that have most influenced program performance over the last year are discussed below. What is encouraging, however, is the resilience, creativity and commitment of USAID's partners. The changing context requires that USAID be flexible, maintain an ongoing dialogue with partners, customers and stakeholders and be willing to take risks.

New President Focuses on Implementation and Service Delivery The second national election held in June 1999 was declared "free, fair and open" and was accompanied by far less political violence than anticipated, indicating a maturing of this nascent democracy. The smooth leadership transition from former President Nelson Mandela to President Thabo Mbeki has been hailed as an example for other countries on the African continent. The new President, guided by his dream that South Africa should be seen as a nation hard at work delivering services to its people, has put pressure on his Cabinet to implement the many landmark policies developed during the Mandela era and service delivery has become the mantra of government. This focus on implementation has given fresh impetus to many of USAID's programs.

Committed but overburdened public sector partners Many of South Africa's most talented citizens work for the government, motivated by the desire to make the country's unprecedented transformation work. USAID is fortunate to have many of these intelligent and committed people as counterparts, resulting in productive dialogue that leads to programs that are well-conceived and relevant to South Africa's needs. At the same time, the overwhelming responsibilities placed on them have become a key constraint to the implementation of new policies and programs, particularly at the provincial level. This in turn affects USAID's ability to gain approval to move ahead with implementation arrangements.

Social sector funding not getting to the grassroots The RSA has prioritized social sector spending, allocating 28% of its 1999/2000 budget to education and 15% to health. In contrast, defense received 7% of the budget. Furthermore, increasing tax revenue, due largely to the efforts of the South African Revenue Service (with capacity building assistance from USAID) to expand the tax base and improve collection, has resulted in absolute increases in budgets. Nevertheless, the growing civil service salary bill is increasingly displacing spending that has a direct impact on the quality of social services. Spending on personnel as a share of the total budget at provincial level now stands at 60% of the total, up by 10 % since 1995. The result is that capital expenditure on things like school books and hospitals has fallen in the same period by an average of 50%. This problem is compounded by poor management of the available funds, resulting in drug shortages and lack of teaching materials.

Prospects for Progress through 2002

South Africa's development prospects, and hence the achievement of USAID's strategic objectives, will continue to be heavily influenced by the performance of the economy in creating employment, the rate at which the effect of the HIV/AIDS epidemic manifests itself, and the success of efforts to reduce crime.

Although real Gross Domestic Product grew at a rate of less than one percent in 1999, economic indicators in the latter part of the year signal a significant improvement in 2000 and beyond, with most estimates for this year's GDP growth exceeding 3.5%. The gradual lowering of the currently high interest rate will make credit more affordable for small businesses and homeowners. In keeping with its macroeconomic strategy, known as Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR), the government has committed itself to a much bolder line on "restructuring state assets" (e.g., privatisation, etc.) to accelerate new direct foreign investment, expanded business opportunities for blacks and job creation. This argues well for USAID's economic growth and employment programs.

With nearly 4 million people already infected with HIV and a rising prevalence rate, South Africa will inevitably have to divert substantial human and financial resources to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS. The impact will be manifested in loss of skilled labor and reduced labor productivity, increased pressure on social services and infrastructure, reduced life expectancy and, possibly, reduced investment and economic growth. The impact is already evident in high-prevalence areas. Programs to reduce the spread of the HIV are not yet of the requisite quality and scale necessary and are hampered by pervasive social taboos. It is critical that all segments of the society come to grips with HIV/AIDS in the next few years and that the government and private sector undertake mitigation planning and begin providing mitigation services now. Given the sensitivity of the issues, South African leadership is essential for USAID to be able to provide effective support.

Crime is a major, if not the major, cause of the growing flight of skilled individuals (primarily but not exclusively white) that South Africa needs in order to fully achieve its potential. Furthermore, foreign investors frequently cite crime and corruption as factors in their decision not to invest in the country. If the crime rate is not at least stabilized in the next few years, the cumulative impact of "brain drain" and the increased cost of doing business will become a serious drag on economic growth and job creation, and basic citizen confidence in government will be undermined.

Although these are daunting challenges, South Africa's proven ability to overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles, the dedication of its leaders to their vision of a transformed society and the resilience of its people inspire confidence. In helping South Africa achieve its dreams, the U.S. Mission in South Africa, including USAID, is also advancing our own national interests of peace, prosperity and democracy.

C. R4 Part II: Results Review by Strategic Objective

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-001-01

Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation

Self Assessment: On track

Self Assessment Narrative: The “on track” assessment is based on a qualitative assessment of portfolio performance, the actual values of performance measures versus planned targets, and accomplishments of key implementation milestones.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Accountable government institutions

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Rule of Law/Human Rights; Politically Active Civil Society; and Credible Political Processes.

Link to US National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO: The SO contributes to the development of a strong social contract where government protects the rights of, and delivers services to, citizens and where citizens meet obligations to government. The ultimate beneficiaries are South Africans, particularly members of the historically disadvantaged majority population. During the reporting period, USAID's Democracy and Governance (DG) team simultaneously managed mature administration of justice, human rights, conflict resolution, public policy, and elections activities, while finalizing designs for and commencing major long-term programs in criminal justice strengthening, democratic local governance, and Civil Society Organization (CSO)-Government partnerships.

Key Results: The Mission supported South African efforts to achieve the following key results: (1) the country's second national elections, which were declared free and fair, and which were carried out peacefully; (2) finalization of the Republic of South Africa's (RSA) premier piece of civil rights legislation; and (3) drafting of key legislation required for local government transformation.

Performance and Prospects:

Rights and Justice: A major highlight for the period included incorporation of the final draft of landmark civil-rights legislation required by the Constitution, into the parliamentary process.

The Promotion of the Equality and Unfair Discrimination bill (enacted in February 2000) formally outlaws discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, and sex, and bans discrimination against homosexuals, the disabled, and pregnant women. The bill, which received formal public inputs from over 60 organizations and individuals, (including many USAID-supported NGOs), is essential to ensure that all citizens, regardless of race and gender, are treated equally. USAID funded technical assistance to the bill's drafting unit.

The percent of South Africans aware of their rights continues to climb, from 51% last year to 55% this year. Grantees continued rights awareness and education campaigns, and developed rights education curricula materials, adopted by Departments of Education in six of the RSA's nine provinces. This helps entrench a human rights culture over the long-term. The Mission supported the Commission on Gender Equality to participate in a Supreme Court Case that defended the constitutional rights of women in Muslim marriages. Before the case, women in Muslim marriages were not afforded such rights as these unions were not recognized by state law and women in Muslim marriages had no legal recourse to defend their rights in the event of divorce or husband's death. The court's finding that the State's non-recognition of these marriages is unconstitutional sets an important historic precedent to improve the lives of many women.

The Mission completed the design for and commenced implementation of a long-term criminal justice strengthening activity. USAID support was critical to the formative work of South Africa's first National Prosecuting Authority, which unifies ten formerly fragmented provincial and homeland apartheid-era prosecuting bodies into one national agency. Through a series of USAID-funded nationwide training workshops, the National Director of Public Prosecution (NDPP) unveiled its new set of modern, results-oriented standards governing prosecutor performance and provided training in their use. USAID support has helped build strong relationships with the NDPP for the start-up of the new five-year criminal justice strengthening program.

Effective and Democratic Local Governance: USAID continued its role of lead donor in this area, supporting both the national policy framework for local government transformation and the initiation of 22 municipal-level projects that will help selected local authorities and their communities apply key aspects of this framework. Local government stakeholders continued implementing the ambitious legislative reforms required to create the new local government system, re-draw municipal boundaries, and hold local government elections. Support for the draft Municipal Systems bill, the Property Tax bill, and draft national guidelines defining how local governments set tariffs, continued. This legislation will be considered in FY 2000 and, when enacted, will create: new avenues for citizen participation in the affairs of local government; the transparency required for citizens to hold their local representatives accountable; and a more rational framework for local governments to optimize their finances by, among other things, better addressing the "culture of non-payment". Support for local government finance policy has significant gender implications as it encompasses setting fair tariffs for indigent families, many of which are headed by single women.

Major strides were made during the reporting period in competing, selecting, designing, and initiating the 22 projects (mentioned above) that will help selected local authorities plan, manage revenue, deliver services, and conduct business effectively, democratically, and transparently. These projects were selected and initiated in close collaboration with the RSA's Local Government Transformation Program (LGTP), a national effort designed (with USAID support) to coordinate a range of donor, non-governmental organization (NGO), private, and public investments in local government capacity building. It is expected that many of the 22 projects will begin to produce results in the next reporting period, at which time the LGTP will begin to

share lessons from these and other successful projects through a USAID-supported local government knowledge management program.

Other local governance highlights include the development of the "National Council of Provinces¹ on-line!" through USAID's grant to the National Democratic Institute (NDI). "NCOP on-line!", a new technology that integrates the web and other communications technologies to link Parliament to provincial legislatures and local government associations, makes all information on bills, committee and public hearing schedules, parliamentary programs, available to the public. This has dramatically lowered local government's advocacy costs, while ensuring that the voice of local government in the development of national policies continues to be heard.

Civil Society Strengthening: The successful completion of major grants to several prominent CSOs has contributed to the development of some of the most innovative, committed, and cutting edge democracy NGOs in the region. The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) will continue its budget analysis, policy information, and public opinion programs, begun with USAID support. IDASA is one of the most respected independent budget analysis institutions in the RSA. Its work has led to standard gender analysis of national budget legislation; helped develop a parliamentary code of ethics; and produced citizen attitudinal surveys and opinion polls used regularly by political parties and government to inform policy. The African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), which helped foster the climate of peaceful tolerance so critical to South Africa's successful transition to democracy, has grown into one of Africa's most respected and effective conflict resolution organizations, helping to mediate regional conflicts as far off as the Greater Horn of Africa. Similarly, the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) will continue to produce and disseminate independent policy analysis critical to generating the vibrant debate required for informed policy and a vibrant democracy.

Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission will commence implementation of a major effort to strengthen civil society through strategic CSO-government partnerships for better service delivery and policy implementation. Our support will contribute to a stronger enabling environment for partnerships; to the development of an index to gauge the health of civil society and the dissemination of lessons learned on effective partnerships.

Elections: USAID funded a range of important elections initiatives including institutional support to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in strengthening provincial-level elections administration; targeted voter education in poorer rural provinces; political party training (through the International Republican Institute) and conflict management to help mitigate violence in the volatile KZN province; and independent elections observation by South African CSOs. All efforts contributed to what was by all measures an extraordinarily successful election and indeed, a celebration of the RSA's emerging democracy. The IEC provided impeccable electoral administration against tight timeframes, successfully establishing the country's first voter roll and ultimately delivering an election declared free and fair by domestic and international observers. Of about 24 million eligible voters, over 18 million (76%) registered, and almost 16 million (87% of registered voters) cast their votes. Despite several

¹ The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) is one of two houses of Parliament and facilitates local and provincial government participation in national legislative processes.

violent incidents leading up to the elections, parties and members generally resolved differences peacefully and with tolerance, resulting in a decrease in politically motivated deaths from over 2000 in 1994 to about 160 in 1999. Sixteen political parties competed for the electorate's support, making sophisticated efforts to gauge voter preferences and offer responsive policies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Beginning in FY2000, the Mission will begin operating within the context of a revised framework, which emphasizes criminal justice, local government and CSO-government partnerships. This approach was approved by AID/W in the review of USAID/South Africa's Strategy Amendment 2000-2005 in March 2000.

Other Donor Programs: Rights and justice donors include: the European Union; the Ford Foundation; the Mott Foundation; the Kellogg Foundation; ; Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA); United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF); Ireland; and the Netherlands. The RSA's recently established Local Government Transformation Board coordinates donor, NGO and private sector efforts in this area, which includes the programs of: The Department for International Development (DFID); the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ); the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); the World Bank; the European Union; the Netherlands; Mott Foundation, DANIDA; Norwegian AID; Swiss Development Corporation; Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); and the Open Society Foundation. Civil society sustainability is supported by the RSA's Transitional National Development Trust, the European Union; the Netherlands; and Australian AID.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
Objective ID: 674-001-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO LEVEL): Democratic institutions strengthened through civil society participation			
Indicator: Percent of the total number of bills enacted by national parliament that had civil society input			
Unit of Measure: Percent of bills enacted	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Republic of South Africa Government Gazette and South African South African Institute for Race Relations (SAIRR). The Gazette includes Explanatory Memoranda accompanying most bills tabled in Parliament. These state which bills enacted by parliament had civil society input and which CSOs participated. For FY 1999, because Gazette figures were not accurate, USAID also asked SAIRR to name bills, which to their expert knowledge of Parliament, had CSO inputs.	1996		13%
	1997	17%	20%
	1998	21%	52%
	1999	54%	42%
Comments: New indicator will replace this indicator in 2003 R4: “Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans expressing support for Democracy over all other forms of Government”. Targets for this new indicator may be re-set as more data becomes available about trends in citizens’ commitment.	1995(b)		47%
	2001	58%	
	2003	60%	
	2005	62%	

Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
Objective ID: 674-001-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name IR 1.1: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights			
Indicator: Percent of total population aware of rights			
Unit of Measure: Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)		20-30%
Source: National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR) Human Rights Survey of 1997; and "Assessing Knowledge of Human Rights Among the General Population and Selected Target Groups", Community Agency for Social Enquiry, for the European Union	1997	20-30%	45.5%
	1998	48%	51%
	1999	56%	55%
	2000	70%	
	2001	75%	
	2002	75%	
<p>(1) The baseline and 1997 planned figures are what experts predicted the value for this indicator would be prior to conducting the rights awareness survey. The 1997 actual figure of 45.5% is significantly greater than the 20-30% predicted value. This is encouraging for it suggests that training, mass awareness campaigns, and other interventions are having a far greater impact than expected. (2) Increases in planned figures are attributable to a variety of factors including: (a) the continued work of the judiciary to promote awareness of human rights; (b) human rights education by NGOs; (c) the work of the Human Rights Commission; (d) constitutional reforms of the government; (e) heightened awareness of the relationship between human rights and crime; and (f) media surrounding the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1998). (a) through (c) and (f) are supported by USAID. (3) The NIPILAR survey is the first of its kind to measure South Africans' awareness of human rights. The CASE survey shows similar results to the NIPILAR survey.</p> <p>* The Mission plans to discontinue use of this indicator after 2002, when the currently active rights education portfolio ends. To mark the end of a major contribution by USAID and partners to Human Rights the portfolio, will report on this indicator for the last time in the 2003 R4.</p>			

Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
Objective ID: 674-001-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997	Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa		
Result Name IR 1.2: Effective and democratic local governance			
Indicator: Local Government Transformation Policy Index			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: South African National Government Gazettes; web site - www.polity.org.za/govdocs/legislation	1997		0
	1998	20%	20%
Indicator/Description: The percent of national local government legislation constituting a prerequisite to the final phase of transition from apartheid to constitutional local government, that is promulgated. The package of legislation and their weights are as follows: (1) Local Government White Paper - 20% (2) Municipal Demarcation Act - 20% (3) Municipal Structures Act – 20% (4) Municipal Systems Act – 20% (5) Property Valuation Act – 20% Comments: This legislation (except for (5)) is a prerequisite to the demarcation of new municipal boundaries, which is a prerequisite to the holding of South Africa's first local government elections ushering in the final system of constitutional, developmental local government. The Mission has and continues to provide support for the development of (1), (4), and (5) and is or plans to provide implementation support related to all 5. Towards the realization of the 80% target for 2000, the Municipal Systems ACT will be promulgated in FY 2000. The Property Valuation Bill is a prerequisite to financially healthier local authorities that can fund increased service delivery to their citizens. In addition to these policies, the Mission has and	1999	60%	60%
	2000	80%	
	2001	100%	
	2002		
	*1998		
	2001	31%	

<p>continues to support the development of a broader set of optimal local government finance policies. After the new local government system is defined in law, boundaries are demarcated, and elections held, the Mission will cease to track this indicator and will begin reporting *‘‘citizen trust in local government’’ for 2003 R4 through the end of the strategy period .</p>	<p>2002</p>	<p>31%</p>	
---	-------------	------------	--

Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation			
Objective ID: 674-001-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO LEVEL): Democratic institutions strengthened through civil society participation			
Indicator: Number of politically motivated deaths in KwaZulu-Natal.			
Unit of Measure: Human deaths	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Human Rights Committee of SA	1994(b)	NA	2087
Indicator/Description: Same as indicator. Years are fiscal years.	1996	835	525
	1997	367	318
	1998	226	309
	1999	450	159
Comments: Depending on what happens with Local Govt. elections next year, this indicator	2000	?	

<p>may be reported upon as well as the new SO indicator replacing this one in 2003 “Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans expressing support for Democracy over all other forms of Government.” The planned targets for new indicator are presented in the first indicator table.</p> <p>1999 actual value is from Oct. through June, as no figures were available from July to Sept. USAID-funded conflict resolution activities contribute to but do not directly cause the downward trends in politically related deaths in KZN. Improved relations between political parties are a much more important causal factor. Planned values for all years except 1999 show a 30% annual drop from actual or planned previous year levels. The drop is based on past trends, the only basis upon which we can make these extremely tenuous and difficult predictions. 1999 planned figures show an increase because increases in elections-related violence were expected. Planned values from 1999 on have been re-estimated and scaled down based on FY 98 actual values.</p> <p>While actual values in FY 98 were elevated due to increased levels of violence in Richmond in KZN, USAID is pleased to report that due to South African efforts for peaceful elections in 1999, violence was much lower than the 1994 elections. USAID may continue its conflict resolution work through the Nov. 2000 local govt. elections at lower resource levels. These figures are based on reports received by the Human Rights Committee. These do not purport to be the exact number of deaths, which in all likelihood is higher as some deaths and incidents are not reported or could not be confirmed.</p>			
---	--	--	--

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-002-01

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Self Assessment: On track

Self Assessment Narrative: The SO made significant progress this year in the implementation of its program in all sub-sectors. Discussion of accomplishments under the three selected indicators is presented in the comments field of the Performance Data Tables. Also please refer to attachments in ANNEX 5 which provide additional information on SO accomplishments.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Access to Education/Girl's Education

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Higher Education/Sustainable Development, HIV/AIDS

Link to US National Interests: Economic Prosperity/ Humanitarian Assistance

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Growth/ Humanitarian Assistance

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

Key Results: It was a watershed year for education in South Africa. Education Minister Asmal, with his no-nonsense, get the job done reputation, was appointed shortly after the elections in June 1999 and announced almost immediately that transformation of the education system needed to take place at a faster pace. Two of his top priorities are increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS among teachers and learners, and eliminating adult illiteracy. This new focus on literacy coincided fortuitously with the launch of the USAID-funded Ikhwelo Project in July 1999. The Ikhwelo Project provides adult basic education through hands-on application in two key technical areas, i.e. agriculture and small and medium enterprise development, to help adult learners improve their economic viability. A notable feature of this project is that over 75% of learners are women. From the standpoint of sustainability, the provinces are paying for teacher salaries and the learning centers ensuring that the training will continue beyond 2002 when the project is scheduled to end.

In support of the Minister's goal of increasing HIV/AIDS awareness, USAID provided a long-term HIV/AIDS advisor to the Department of Education (DOE) and supported an assessment of the implementation of a pilot HIV/AIDS life-skills education initiative in secondary schools. At a recent donor meeting, it became glaringly apparent that few donors are working with the DOE on HIV/AIDS initiatives. Thus, current and planned initiatives in this area are filling a genuine void and will impact on the most vulnerable age group.

Performance and Prospects: Implementation continued to be the operative word for the **Basic Education program** (funded with Child Survival funds) in 1999. Six grants totaling \$10.7 million were awarded to South African NGOs to improve classroom teaching and build management capacity in district education offices in four focus provinces so that they can effectively support and be held accountable for quality in the schools. Research indicates that the provision of support at the classroom level is critical link to improving the quality of teaching and learning.

Other recent research in South Africa² has identified the lack of access to reading materials as one of the causes of poor reading skills among South African children. To address this issue, USAID has begun an initiative to provide 560 schools in targeted districts with box libraries containing an assortment of grade-specific reading books and reference materials. Training in how to use these resources will accompany the box libraries.

Regarding **Higher Education**, the Minister singled out USAID in praising the Education and Democracy Development Initiative (EDDI) grant made to the Centre for Higher Education Transformation (CHET) aimed at building governance capacity at universities and technikons. The development of well functioning governance structures at higher education institutions is one of the most important steps in ensuring the competitiveness and efficiency of some of the institutions. Seven linkage grants totaling over \$3.3 million were awarded by the College Fund (a USAID/SA contractor) to U.S. colleges and universities to provide support to historically disadvantaged universities and technikons in South Africa in priority areas identified by the Historically Disadvantaged Institutions (HDIs) themselves. Some of these linkages have already strengthened the capacity of HDI financial-management personnel to improve services, internal controls and increased transparency. A second major accomplishment this year is that 16 departments at 8 HDIs revised their curricular to comply with the requirements of the National Qualifications Framework. This is significant because it restructures curricula into modular form to allow movement between fields of training and provides credit for more discrete pieces of learning.

An evaluation in September 1999 revealed that scholars placed through International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) in the HDIs have made significant contributions to HDI strengthening in key areas of research, management, curriculum and student development.

USAID's **Youth Development Program**, an important area under the US-South Africa Binational Commission (BNC), made huge strides this year through Youth Information Service operations. This "hotline" service provides young South African women and men with a wide variety of information, referrals, and advice on HIV/AIDS, careers, employment prospects, further study and training. Many of the callers come from disadvantaged backgrounds and have not had prior access to critical information regarding career and education options. The number of calls to the Help Line increased over 300% from 34,200 calls in 1998 to 121,000 calls in 1999. A new initiative to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS among youth has been negotiated with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

² Taylor, Nick and Vinjevoold, Penny, Getting Learning Right, 1999.

An improved performance monitoring plan was put in place for our Basic Education program which should help to capture improvements in the quality of learning. The award of grants mentioned above provides USAID with the vehicle to achieve its results. Of note, was the National Department of Education's decision to increase the participation of girls and other under-served children in education by participating in G/WID's Equity in the Classroom (EIC) Project. While the overall enrollment rates of girls in South Africa exceed those of boys, girls are much less likely to pursue studies in math and science. Training under the EIC Project will begin in early April 2000 with the National Department of Education (NDOE) committed to incorporating EIC concepts into several of its programs.

USAID/South Africa provided approximately 75% of the training and technical assistance used in developing the further education and training (FET) framework and strategy. The main challenge over the next four years is to implement the framework in provincial institutions. To this end, USAID will support a number of technical colleges and schools in the development and implementation of: a) new assessment criteria for FET learners; b) new qualifications and accreditation structures for FET programs; c) a model for providing learner support, and d) the development of curriculum in mathematics, sciences, information technology and languages.

The USAID Adult literacy program far exceeded its target of implementing two of the 10 elements of the ABET multi-year program by implementing all 10. One reason for this is that the NDOE proceeded immediately from drafting to implementation of the plan. This year the Ikhwelo Project will train learners in 100 public adult learning centers.

Last year's R4 reported that the SO was in the process of developing a new program in **workforce development**. During the year, USAID developed a strong partnership with the Department of Labour, resulting in the approval of a new initiative to support skills development in highly selective human resource investment areas. By FY 2002, this activity will be implementing its skills development strategy and assisting the RSA in addressing constraints to job creation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission will begin operating within the context of a revised framework which focuses on Primary Education, Market-oriented Training (consisting of FET, Workforce and Skills Development and Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) activities), and on Higher Education. This approach was approved by AID/W in the review of USAID/South Africa's Strategy Amendment 2000-2005 in March 2000.

Other Donor Programs: Major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union (EU) and Canada in basic education; the Ford Foundation, EU, Norway and Australia in tertiary education; the Netherlands in youth activities; and the EU, Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education. USAID initiated an informal working group of the major donors in the sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements activities through the National DOE, Provincial DOEs, South African and U.S. universities, NGOs, and contractors. Principal U.S. contractors/grantees are: Abt Associates, Research Triangle Institute, the United Negro College Fund, Academy for Educational Development, International Foundation for Education and Self

Help, Institute for International Education, Howard University, DevTech Systems, the Children's Television Workshop, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), and Aurora Associates.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
Objective ID: 674-002-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 2.3: Improved Quality of Higher Education and Training			
Indicator: Departments with revised Curricular within HDIs. (cumulative up to 2000 and starting from 2001 to 2002)			
Unit of Measure: Expressed as the number of departments within the faculty of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering and other faculties having revised curricular within HDIs. Planned figures are annual.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998		
Source: National DOE	1999	16	16
Indicator/Description: This refers to departments programs revised in terms of NQF requirements. The SAQA is a statutory body for quality assurance of programs registered with NQF. All Higher Education Training HET institutions need to have their programs registered and accredited by June 2003. The indicator will be tracked through 2000 and will be reported on next year. *From 2001, the focus will change from having revised curricula that meets NQF requirements to implementation of the curricula. At this stage an implementation-type indicator will be developed. Accordingly, the planned targets from 2001 relate to implementation and are cumulative.	2000	34	
	*2001	16	
	2002	34	
	2003	34	

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
Objective ID: 674-002-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 2.4: Increasing Access to Market-Oriented Training for Employment Equity			
Indicator: Number of USAID-supported participants in workforce development programs.			
Unit of Measure: Number of USAID-supported blacks enrolled in internships, short-term training or higher education programs.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	0	1181
Source: USAID Grantees(EOC, SAIRR, MESAB, CEAP, IIE, DTET, AAI)	1997	600	698
Indicator/Description: This indicator is expressed as the number of USAID-funded blacks that are enrolled in institutions of Higher Education or who have internships that are USAID funded.	1998	479	456
	1999	449	451
Comments: Planned targets and actual values for FY1999 and previous years represent numbers for bursary programs only. From the year 2000 onwards, the indicator will read: *“Number of learners enrolled in USAID-sponsored skills development programs” . The planned targets for this new indicator represent participants within three Result Packages (RPs) in the areas of Further education/Youth development, Workforce Skills Development training and ABET contributing to the new IR 2.2: “Increased Access to Market Oriented Training”. Planned targets show a decrease from FY2002 because the current plan has the ABET project running until 2001.	*2000	850	
	2001	850	
	2002	400	
	2003	300	

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training			
Objective ID: 674-002-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 2.5: Adult Basic Education Training Established and Improved			
Indicator: Number of elements of the ABET multi-year plan being implemented by the National DOE: ABET Directorate.			
Unit of Measure: Expressed as the number of elements of the ABET Multi year plan fully implemented.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996(B)	0	
Source: National Dept. Of Education/ABET Directorate	1997	0	
	1998	0	
Indicator/Description: There are 10 elements in the ABET Multi-year Plan. See Comments for a complete listing.	1999	2	10
	2000	3	
<p>Comments : Complete listing of elements : Learner Enrolments and Achievements; Curriculum Framework, Units Standards of Learning Material; An assessment System for Adult Education and Training; Effective Learning Institutions; Practitioner Development; The Quality Assurance System; Mobilisation and Advocacy; Research and Development; Monitoring and Evaluation; Financing and Resourcing. This objective and indicator has been fully achieved ahead of schedule according to the National DOE. Only two elements were expected to be implemented in 1999.</p> <p>The unanticipated exceeding of targets is great. The RP will continue to monitor the extent to which the 10 elements are effectively implemented in the Provinces.</p> <p>This indicator will be replaced in 2001 with a new indicator that focuses on implementation: *‘‘Number of provinces that demonstrate 80% implementation of the Multi-Year Elements as demonstrated by memos, directives, training plans, meeting notes existing at Provincial Level’’.</p>	2001	5	
	*2001 (B) 0 Provinces		
	2002	4	
	2003	7	
	2004	9	

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-008-01

Objective Name: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

Self- Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The magnitude and severity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is the single most serious constraint facing South Africa, threatening to derail the important progress made since the first democratic election in 1994. Data from the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) suggest that infant mortality, on a downward trend until the early 1990's, has increased recently, most likely due to AIDS. At the same time in the Eastern Cape where USAID has focused its resources, the overall public sector budget has declined and the task of reforming and transforming the health institutions has proven to be a much greater challenge than initially thought. In spite of these difficulties the SO remains on track towards meeting its objectives.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Reducing population growth and improving health

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Promoting sustained economic growth

Link to US National Interests: Global Issues – Mitigating the impact of infectious diseases; Humanitarian Assistance

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Issues; Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of SO: The SO assists the Government of South Africa at national and provincial levels, as well as select NGOs, in the development and strengthening of a more effective, efficient, equitable, affordable and sustainable primary health care delivery system. The SO also assists South African partners in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic by focusing on key interventions.

Key results: This past year saw a major increase in the SO's activities related to HIV/AIDS. Considering that the bilateral HIV/AIDS program was approved by the government of South Africa in late CY98, the progress made in a little over one year is remarkable. There has been an **increased demand (IR3.6 new IR 3.2)** for prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS. This is evidenced by the USAID funded AIDS toll free helpline. The "conventional wisdom" in South Africa has been that while there is general awareness of HIV/AIDS, there has been little, if any, behavior change. The 1998 South African Demographic Health Survey (SADHS) suggests, for example, that while 95% of respondents had knowledge of HIV/AIDS, only 22% had ever used a condom. The toll free helpline was one of the key interventions in attempting to improve knowledge and behavior change. With USAID support, new technology and new methodology were introduced. Technical assistance led to an improved monitoring and evaluation system. Already, the government's awareness campaign has shifted in content, and there has been a noticeable shift in the number and types of questions that are handled by the helpline. Whereas

before the questions were very superficial (“can I get AIDS from the toilet seat?”), now the questions are increasingly about care, counseling, testing, and management (“if I test positive once, should I get a second test?”). At the same time, condom availability continues to increase, from 74% of Eastern Cape clinics with accessible condoms in 1998 to 76% in 1999. The **enabling environment (IR3.9 new 3.5)** for mitigation strategies for HIV/AIDS continues to improve dramatically, as increased attention is placed on the epidemic by all sectors. In spite of recent comments by President Mbeki that have raised concerns about his views on the epidemic, there is no doubt that political commitment to combating the epidemic remains strong. During this past year, USAID assisted the Department of Education in identifying and hiring a HIV/AIDS advisor to the Minister. USAID also funded six small “seed grants” to community-based organizations that in the past had focused on areas such as micro enterprise, skills building, community advocacy, and literacy. The organizations were given small grants as part of the Policy project’s capacity building activity, so that they can incorporate HIV/AIDS programming into their routine activities. The **sustainability (IR 3.3 new IR3.4)** of primary health care systems received a major boost this past year. The Department of Health (DOH) of Mpumalanga Province requested, and the Director General of Health concurred, that a major expansion of Equity would take place in that Province. Mpumalanga Province was one of the worst hit by the March 2000 floods, so USAID and Equity Primary Health Care are in a prime position to respond to its medium and long term development requirements. As of this R4 submission, USAID has already identified over 300 health clinics that will require renovation. Another challenge will be the likely increase in Malaria cases. The **quality (IR3.2 new IR 3.3)** of services improved this past year, with significant gains in the availability of the seven essential drugs – from 43% in 1998 to 91% in 1999. Management of critical health conditions also improved, as evidenced by the increase in the syndromic management of STD’s, from 56% to 70%. Finally, **access (IR3.1)** to primary health care services continued to improve in the past year, though the improvements were not consistent. For example, while there was a marked increase in access to HIV counseling (increasing from 70% in 1998 to 87% in 1999), there has been no change in the access to testing since 1997 (44% in 1997, 44% in 1998, and 43% in 1999). There was an increase in the availability of the full package of primary health care services (47% in 1998 to 64% in 1999), yet there was a decline in percent of pregnant women that go for the minimum three antenatal visits (from 67% to 58%).

Performance and Prospects: The performance of the SO has been encouraging, and the pace of activities has continued to increase, as evidenced by the expansion of the Equity Primary Health Care to the national level and to Mpumalanga Province, and the expanded requests for technical assistance in HIV/AIDS. A significant change by the Eastern Cape Department of Health last year was the adoption of key interventions (HIV, AIDS, STD, and TB) as priority elements. Until then, the focus had been on an “integrated” approach, without singling out any specific intervention. The focus on these four (known as HAST) will make an important difference in improving access to primary health care services. Although official data are not yet available, there is indication that the results from the 1999 antenatal survey will show a slowing down of the HIV prevalence. An overall increase is still expected, but the magnitude of the increase is expected to be substantially less than in previous years. The prospects for the SO in the next few years is equally encouraging. The relationship between USAID and the Government is very strong. The Minister of Health has publicly acknowledged support received from USAID during the launch of the SADHS and during National Tuberculosis Week.

HIV/AIDS: The Mission is expanding support beyond the confines of the health sector. We will respond to requests from the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA), from the Department of Education, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Welfare, and the Department of Housing. The Mission will also engage significantly with civil society, broadening support in reproductive health, youth programs, and vulnerable children. At DOH request, USAID will place a condom logistics advisor in the national Department of Health. This opens up a major opportunity to modify, design, and implement the national policy on barrier methods.

Primary Health Care: The Mission will continue to consolidate the gains made to date in the Eastern Cape, while expanding its program nationally and in Mpumalanga. There will be an increased focus on quality of care, especially in the key interventions of HIV/AIDS, STD, and Tuberculosis. The accreditation of clinics and hospitals, the establishment of Baby Friendly Hospitals and Clinics, and increasing the private public partnerships, will be among the key program priorities that will be supported.

Tuberculosis: USAID will continue its small and focused support to the National Tuberculosis Program. Even though the overall funding support has been limited, USAID is the only donor agency supporting key aspects of tuberculosis that are not necessarily linked to HIV. In this context, USAID support has led to an increase in Tuberculosis (TB) treatment rates in the Eastern Cape from 58% to 61%. USAID has also supported the expansion of the TB treatment program through the training of Directly Observed Treatment Site (DOTS) supporters. Finally, at the request of the National TB Program, USAID will expand its support for multiple drug resistant (MDR) TB treatment and management. Multiple drug-resistant TB is still relatively low in South Africa thus the country has a window of opportunity to mitigate its impact before it becomes unmanageable. Should this disease not be controlled in time, the epidemic that could follow will make the HIV/AIDS problem look minuscule in proportion.

Amy Biehl Foundation Trust (ABFT): A significant achievement for the USAID funded ABFT was the expansion of their program to five additional sites in the Western Cape. These five sites were selected on the basis of community needs and commitment, and the business feasibility of selling bread as the main source of income for ABFT activities in each community. USAID funded violence mitigation, public health, and literacy activities will be carried out in conjunction with the bakery and other micro enterprise activities.

Regional Linkages: USAID/SA has been tasked with housing the regional HIV/AIDS initiative. The Mission believes this makes sense from a programmatic, technical, and management perspective. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) health desk is located in Pretoria thus policy level contacts will be smooth. The Mission's Health Development Office is fully staffed and is prepared to support the recently hired Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinator. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, there is a regional element to many of the activities being carried out in South Africa as part of the bilateral program. For example, the work with mining communities can not be fully successful unless the miners' needs area addressed at their home location – often in neighboring countries of Lesotho and Swaziland.

Linkages with Other Mission Strategic Objectives: A promising development in the past year has been the stronger linkages with other Mission strategic objectives in the programming of HIV/AIDS. Thus, with the Education SO (SO2), there has been joint programming in support of the Department of Education's request for a USAID-funded advisor to the Minister of Education. USAID is also supporting technical assistance in the overhaul of the formal education lifeskills program. At the request of the Department of Finance, USAID (SO3 and SO4) will support the analysis of the macroeconomic impact of HIV/AIDS. This will include macroeconomic projections that take into account the epidemic. Other linkages include access to judicial bodies by people living with AIDS (SO1), strengthening of local governments to address and program HIV/AIDS activities (SO1), incorporating HIV/AIDS programming in microenterprise and in agribusiness (SO5), and incorporating HIV/AIDS programming in housing and community development programs (SO6).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission will begin operating within the context of a revised framework. Given the expansion of the activities in HIV/AIDS, USAID will develop a more comprehensive program in HIV/AIDS during the next six months.

Other Donor Programs: USAID, the EU and DFID are the three main donors in the health arena. USAID has increasingly become an important partner as the Government and NGOs rely on USAID for technical opinions and support.

Major Contractors and Grantees: For EQUITY/PHC, Management Sciences for Health. For EQUITY/HIV/AIDS, Field Support Funding to FHI/IMPACT, POLICY, JHU/PCS, among others. Through these mechanisms, funding is provided to South African organizations, including the South African Institute for Medical Research (SAIMR), the Beyond Awareness Campaign II, the Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU) of the University of Witwatersrand, Hope Worldwide, Medical Care Development International (MCDI), World Vision, Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa (PPASA), and the confederation of labor unions of South Africa (COSATU, NACTU, FEDUSA). The Amy Biehl Foundation Trust is also a grantee.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices			
Objective ID: 674-008-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 3.1: Increased equitable access to an integrated package of PHC services in the Eastern Cape			
Indicator: Access to HIV Counseling and Testing			
Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics in the Eastern Cape that routinely have available HIV counseling (A) and testing (B).	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997(B)		A:70 B:44
Source: Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province	1998	A:75 B:50	A:70 B:44
Indicator/Description: Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goal of 100% access. This requires appropriately trained personnel in the clinics who are available for counseling when necessary, and have available testing kits and procedures.	1999	A:80 B:55	A:87 B:43
	2000	A:85 B:60	
	2001	A:90 B: 65	
	2002	A:95 B:70	
	2003	A:100 B:75	
<p>Comments : This indicator co-exists with other indicators and forms multiple indicators for IR 3.1, with one indicator identified as primary in the new results framework - *‘Prenatal consultation’. The targets for prenatal consultation are reflected in the lower end of the adjacent column.</p> <p>The indicator used in last year’s R4 under this IR was “Percent of clinics which provide 12 out of 14 attributes” This indicator is doing well with the percent of clinics having risen to 12% in 1999 from 6.5% in 1998. The decision to report on HIV counseling and testing in this R4 reflects the multicPLICITY of indicators that are used to fully cover and measure an ‘integrated package of PHC services’.</p>	*1997(B)		
	2000	74%	
	2001	78%	
	2002	82%	

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices			
Objective ID: 674-008-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/ South Africa	
Result Name3.1: Increased equitable access to an integrated package of PHC services in the Eastern Cape			
Indicator: Access to Antenatal Care			
Unit of Measure: Percent of women giving birth in health facilities that have had at least three antenatal care visits.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey; Eastern Cape Province	1997(B)	%	65%
Indicator/Description: While medical assistance during delivery is common (over 84% of births), antenatal care is lacking. Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goals of reaching 100%.	1998	70%	67%
	1999	75%	58%
	2000	80%	
Comments: See comments in above table concerning multiple indicators and identified primary indicator for this IR.	2001	85%	
	2002	90%	
	2003	95%	

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices			
Objective ID: 674-008-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 3.6: Increased demand for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices			
Indicator: Condom availability	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics that have condoms easily available.	1997 (B)0		27%
Source: Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, (Eastern Cape Province), Supervisory Checklist	1998	50%	74%
Indicator/Description: The increase in demand for condoms is reflected by the extent to which clinics can meet the demand.	1999	60%	76%
	2000	70%	
Comments: The indicator has been identified as the primary indicator for this IR which is currently IR 3.2 in the refined Health Results Framework. (see updated results framework ANNEX 2)	2001	80%	
	2002	90%	
	2003	100%	

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices			
Objective ID: 674-008-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 3.2: Improved Quality of Integrated PHC services in the Eastern Cape.			
Indicator: Drug Availability	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics	1997 (B)0		63%
Source: Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, (Eastern Cape Province), Supervisory Checklist	1998	70%	43%
Indicator/Description: Percent of clinics that routinely have available at least seven of ten essential drugs.	1999	75%	91%
	2000	80%	
Comments: The indicator co-exists with other indicators and forms multiple indicators under this IR which currently appears as IR 3.3 in the refined Health Results Framework.	2001	85%	
	2002	90%	
	2003	95%	
The current primary indicator for this IR is: *"STD Treatment". The targets for STD Treatment are reflected in lower end of the adjacent column.	*1997(B)54 %		
	2000	75%	
	2001	80%	
	2002	83%	

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-004-01

Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Key Governmental and Non-Governmental Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy

Self- Assessment : Exceeding expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Based on the high quality of the SO's interactions with government economic policy structures and involvement in developing and implementing key policies, positive customer feedback and strong demand for capacity building from an ever-increasing number of entities and the actual values of results indicators well exceeding targets in almost all cases, the performance of this SO is exceeding expectations.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Private Markets

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Economic opportunities for rural/urban poor

Link to US National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Economic Development, Open Markets

Summary of the SO: This SO seeks to increase the involvement of South Africans who were previously excluded from the economic policy making process by improving their capacity to undertake and/or apply economic analysis. This is accomplished by providing an array of technical assistance and training to government departments, supporting economic research by NGOs and universities, training historically disadvantaged South Africans as economists, and helping universities to improve the quality of their economics training. The SO assumes that the active involvement of historically disadvantaged South Africans in policymaking and implementation will sharpen the focus on job creation, redressing socioeconomic disparities and restructuring the economy to meet the aspirations of all South Africans. The ultimate beneficiaries are all South Africans who benefit from improved economic policy development and implementation.

Key Results: The ultimate measure of increasing economic policy capacity is progress towards a policy environment that fosters sustainable macroeconomic growth. The SO team has developed a supra-SO indicator that measures the extent to which South Africa is on track with its economic policy.³ Overall there was a 4% improvement in this index in 1999, led by strong improvements in economic policy i.e. lowered tariffs, interest rates and inflation, increased economic growth and economic structural change (reduced dependence on primary product exports and improved openness of the economy). Through a range of capacity building activities, the SO directly contributed to:

³ The index includes indicators of economic performance, structural change in the economy and socioeconomic variables.

- (1) tax code revisions to broaden the tax base, lower rates and improve compliance;
- (2) relaxation of labor laws to encourage job creation by smaller enterprises;
- (3) change in the focus of monetary policy from defending the external value of the rand to domestic inflation targeting;
- (4) outsourcing of government functions through public-private partnerships;
- (5) devolution of implementation responsibility from the national to the provincial level of government; and
- (6) improved regulation of public utilities and limits on anti-competitive behavior of private enterprises.

Performance and prospects: All areas of the program, except for placement of returning Mandela Economic Scholars are far exceeding targets. The three IRs with gender-specific targets have exceeded them by 34%. In 1999, half the Mandela scholars sent to the U.S. were female and, overall, women have received 44% of the training provided by the project. Targets for female economists involved in the analysis for government have been achieved.

The Mandela Economic Scholars Program (MESP) has become renowned as a prestigious scholarship for which some of the most talented young people in the country compete. While the caliber of the scholars continues to improve and the South African government is eager to hire them, slow response by the government's personnel system and the lure of higher private sector salaries hampers the placement of scholars in government jobs. The Department of Public Service and Administration is making adjustments to effect more timely decision-making.

Economic think tanks provide an independent voice on policy issues. With the SO's support, one organization demonstrated the impact of government policies on job creation, another led the criticism of government's new defense procurement expenditures, while others are concerned with changing the climate of non-payment for municipal taxes and service fees to contribute to permit municipal economic viability. One NGO is working on the previously taboo subject of the impact of tribal land tenure on agricultural production. This work was begun only after arduous negotiations that resulted in active government support at the national, provincial and tribal levels.

The SO has made enormous strides in establishing a Center of Excellence in Economics at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), which had been reported in last year's R4 as a shortfall. Rather than the targeted 10% increase in student enrolment in economics, UWC achieved a 19% increase and, more importantly, is enthusiastically driving the development process. Further increases in full-time enrolment as well as other types of outreach are expected to enhance the sustainability of improved economics teaching and research at UWC and other higher education institutions.

The Economics SO works synergistically with other SOs. Examples include analyzing the policy obstacles to improving smallholder and subsistence farmer agriculture, the economic impact of HIV/AIDS and Global Climate Change (GCC), and the development of guidelines for outsourcing of government functions through public-private partnerships. The devolution of implementation responsibility to provincial governments and local authorities also strengthens

other USAID SOs. In FY 2000, Child Survival funds will support further work on devolution of implementation responsibilities to provincial governments with a specific focus on health sector financing.

Possible adjustments to plans: Although this SO's strategy is unchanged, the SO statement was simplified to "improved capacity to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies" in the recent amendment to the Country Strategic Plan. Given the "window of opportunity" afforded by the government's current receptivity to economic liberalization, the SO plans a continued high level of activity through 2003. This approach was approved by AID/W in the review of USAID/SA's strategy amendment 2000-2005 in March 2000.

Other donor programs: The Economics SO coordinates closely with other donors to ensure complementarity. The major donor in economic policy is the United Kingdom (UK). For work with the SA Revenue Service, the UK emphasizes customs duties while USAID emphasizes personal and income taxes. These training programs complement each other. Similarly the UK's DFID and USAID are collaborating to help the government establish an Expenditure Efficiency Unit with each bringing in experts with complementary skills. Outsourcing of government functions is also being implemented in tandem with DFID, and DFID is providing technical assistance to coordinate the HIV/AIDS study, while USAID is providing TA to do the analysis.

The World Bank is providing limited analytical support for the study on the Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS allowing USAID resources to be used more effectively. The Germans and Australians are assisting trade unions and thus complement USAID work on improving the ability of unions to do economic analysis. The Australians are also providing help to improve the economic analysis capacity of local authorities working closely with USAID.

Major contractors and grantees: The major contractor is Nathan Associates, a U.S. firm, with Aurora Associates and the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies as sub-contractors. Other U.S. contractors are Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and the Institute for Public-Private Partnerships (IP3).

The SO has Inter-Agency Agreements with the U.S. Treasury in the areas of tax reform and inter-governmental fiscal relations, with the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission to strengthen anti-trust analysis capacity, with the U.S. Department of Labor to advise on employment equity and strengthen labor research and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop agricultural statistics capabilities and provide limited training on World Trade Organization rules.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy			
Objective ID: 674-004-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 4.1: Strengthened Human Resources in Economics and Policy			
Indicator: Number of people returned and placed in government as economists			
Unit of Measure: Absolute numbers, cumulative	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Nathan Associates	1996(B)	0	0
Indicator/Description: The number of people returned and placed in government departments as economists.	1997	0	0
	1998	4	4
	1999	8	7
	2000	16	
Comments: Every year, students who have completed studies under the Mandela Economic Scholars Program are expected to be employed in government departments as economists. Seven scholars completed their Masters programs in 1999. Of these, 3 are working in SA government departments, 2 are at the tertiary education institutions they worked for previously but awaiting alternative employment with government, 1 declined an offer at the Dept. of Finance and accepted a job in the private sector and 1 is unemployed. In terms of overall IR performance, this indicator carries a weight of 40%. The breakdown of the 7 placed people is 4 males and 3 females. This indicator will be reported on next year.	2001	26	
	2002	36	

Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy			
Objective ID: 674-004-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 4.2: Strengthened Government Departments that deal with Economic Policy Matters			
Indicator: Number of Government Directorates strengthened			
Unit of Measure: absolute number, cumulative	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Nathan Associates	1998	9	15
Indicator/Description: The number of government directorates receiving technical assistance, training and/or other forms of capacity building assistance.	1999	12	26
	2000	28	
	2001	23	
	2002	15	
Comments: In assessing the overall performance of the IR, this indicator is weighted 40%. Indicator will be reported on next year.			

Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy			
Objective ID: 674-004-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 4.3 Strengthened Think Tanks to formulate and Deal with Economic Policy Options			
Indicator: Number of quality studies produced (non-cumulative)			
Unit of Measure: Absolute Numbers	Year	Planned	Actual
Source : Think Tanks	1998(B)	10	10
Indicator/Description: The number of quality economic papers/studies written or commissioned by think tanks.	1999	13	36
	2000	15	
	2001	21	
	2002	10	
Comments: The “old” indicator reported last year was “Number of excellent studies”. This indicator was discarded in a process of validating indicators as it was agreed that excellency is multi-dimensional and difficult to measure. The quality of the studies is determined by a group of selected economists. The indicator is weighted at 25% of overall IR performance. This new indicator will be reported on next year.			

Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy			
Objective ID: 674-004-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 4.4: Strengthened Centers of Economic Excellence in Teaching and Research at Historically Disadvantaged Universities			
Indicator: Full-time equivalent students, non-cumulative			
Unit of Measure: Absolute number of full-time students	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: University of Western Cape	1998(B)	400	404
Indicator/Description: Number of full-time students enrolled in economics	1999	440	476
	2000	500	
	2001	520	
Comments: Part-time students are counted as full time students according to a pre-determined formula. The indicator is weighted 40% of overall IR performance. This indicator will be reported on next year.			

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-009-01

Objective Name: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

Self- Assessment: On track

Self Assessment Narrative: Based on meeting or exceeding performance targets in almost all of the SO and IR-level indicators and on progress in restructuring the portfolio towards the new focus on employment, SO5 is on track.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Economic Opportunities for Rural/Urban Poor

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Private Markets, Agricultural Development

Link to US National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Summary of the SO: South Africa's black population continues to be economically marginalized as a result of severely limited access to financial resources. This, in turn, impacts on the potential creation and growth of small, medium and microenterprises (SMMEs) and aggravates the unacceptably high levels of unemployment in South Africa. The SO strategy is intended to support the increased access to financial resources by the historically disadvantaged in order to alleviate this critical constraint to SMME growth. Activities have focused on developing sources of credit for SMMEs, firm-level business development with an emphasis on commercial transactions, and business training.

Key Results: USAID's private sector portfolio has performed exceedingly well in a difficult environment. Commercial banks and private equity and venture capital sources of finance all view the small and medium enterprise (SME) sector as abnormally risky and have been very reluctant to process transactions. USAID's activities have used an approach of bringing historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises to a "bankable" stage by making them attractive candidates for venture capital investment, equity deals and/or loan financing. USAID has also played a significant role identifying joint venture partners through international and domestic linkage programs thereby increasing the amount of private equity brought to the transaction and reducing the risk perceived by commercial banks. **As a result of these efforts, USAID's program was instrumental in the provision of \$42.17 million in loans and equity financing to 135 enterprises in 1999.** Combined with the \$34.1 million in loans and equity financing provided in 1998, the cumulative total of over \$76 million in just two years represents a total more than double the original expectations of our program as articulated in 1996.

Performance and Prospects:

Small and Medium Enterprises: The South Africa International Business Linkages (SAIBL) Project is a third generation of highly successful USAID programs designed to foster business

relations between historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and corporate counterparts. The SAIBL initiative, which has received funding from the Africa Trade and Investment Program, expects to facilitate \$40 million in business transactions (\$13 million in contracts between historically disadvantaged SMEs and primarily U.S. companies and \$27 million in equity deals) over a three-year period. One year into the project, SAIBL has made a promising start. It has already exceeded its target for the value of contracts obtained by SMEs by a factor of three. The SAIBL project has also closed 97 business transactions with 10 historically disadvantaged firms through this linkage program totaling \$24.6 million in sales contracts and equity deals. This includes facilitating sales contracts worth \$8.1 million and \$16.5 in equity deals. This linkage program also has been instrumental in promoting skills and technology transfers between firms. The continuation and expansion of the work initiated through the SAIBL project directly supports the President's African trade initiative while addressing the critical problem of insufficient new private investment to create jobs.

USAID/South Africa has made significant progress in working to assist historically disadvantaged South Africans to advance their bids for ownership of state-owned assets and public enterprises and to assist members of the financial/investment banking communities to develop financing for such transactions. Through the Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project (GEAR-PP), over \$37 million has been leveraged over two years to assist historically disadvantaged firms purchase public enterprises. Additionally, USAID's bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Public Enterprises (MPE) was refocused and reinvigorated in FY99 through an IQC under the SEGIR activity to more effectively increase the capacity of MPE, through skills transfer and technical assistance, to advance and implement the restructuring of state assets. This support has already contributed significantly to the heightened profile of privatization in South Africa.

Microenterprise: Microenterprises have had an even more difficult time accessing finance than SMEs. South African banks will not lend to microenterprises or microfinance institutions, even with substantial guarantees. Donor and government funds have often been the only source of loan capital. Access to microfinance is made more difficult by the fact that there are too few microfinance institutions in South Africa compared to the size of the microenterprise sector. In 1999, USAID supported efforts to enhance savings mobilization, build capacity of microenterprise support organizations and provide financial resources to growth-oriented microenterprises. The Ntinga Project improved the institutional and service delivery capacity of 23 financial and non-financial microenterprise support organizations. An independent evaluation indicated that the capacity of these organisations was greatly enhanced, particularly in the areas of management and board governance. Moreover, the volume of loans made by the six microfinance institutions supported directly by Ntinga increased and the project helped launch three new microfinance service providers. Approximately 14,190 microenterprises accessed loans from these support institutions in 1999, nearly three times the projected number.

USAID is collaborating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the South African National Department of Agriculture to create an enabling environment for village banking based on savings mobilization. Eleven village banks are functioning in the North West (NW) Province and 7 new village banks were established in 1999 in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) under the USAID-funded IMALI project. The development of this program, although at an early stage, has

benefited over 4,200 black South Africans. USAID anticipates that the number of village banks will dramatically increase over the next two years as program activities mature, a national regulatory body is established and other actors such as the centrally-funded FINCA program initiate operations.

The Volunteer in Technical Assistance (VITA) Microenterprise Support Project uniquely targeted growth-oriented microenterprises, offering loan products ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Established lending institutions find the administrative costs and perceived risks for this group too high. As a result of the VITA program, however, 433 retail loans (263 in 1999) were made to historically disadvantaged microenterprises over a two-year period. A total of \$2.1 million in loans was disbursed from the original \$600,000 in seed capital received from USAID through the PRIME fund. The monthly loan repayment rate averaged 98.57% over the 24 months that loans were disbursed. The program was so successful that some of its products are now being provided on a commercial basis.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This is the last year of reporting on the private sector strategic objective. Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission will begin operating within the context of a new framework which emphasizes increased market-driven employment opportunities. This approach was approved by AID/W in the review of USAID/South Africa's Strategy Amendment 2000-2005 in March 2000.

Other Donors Programs: Principal donors in SMME development are Denmark, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department of Public Enterprise are three key government counterparts. All the USAID initiatives support the goals and objectives of these South African entities. Other contractors and grantees include Corporate Council on Africa, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Eccles Associates, and ACDI/VOCA. Other firms, PVOs/NGOs, and U.S. government entities will be determined in the course of the new program.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: : Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
Objective ID: 674-009-01			
Approved: : 05/22/1997	Country/Organization: : USAID/South Africa		
Result Name (SO level): Increased access to financial markets for historically disadvantaged population			
Indicator: Value of loans and equity made available to small and medium enterprises through USAID support			
Unit of Measure: Rands in millions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: EASY, GEAR PP, SAIBL	1995		\$1.9 m
Indicator/Description: Annual	1996		\$4.3 m
	1997	\$7 m	\$7.35 m
	1998	\$13.5m	\$34.1 m
	1999	\$40 m	\$42.17 m
Comments: EASY: \$10.06 mil GEAR PP: \$15.61 mil SAIBL: \$16.50 mil The program represents USAID supported activities valued at \$42.17 million in loans & equity to 135 enterprises during 1999. When combined with the loans & equity provided in 1998, the total of over \$76 million more than doubles the expectations of the program as articulated in 1996. This result has exceeded expectations and the new strategy will build on this success. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategic objective was approved in February 2000. Subsequent reporting will be based on this strategy utilizing a new Performance Monitoring Plan. For the new Sustainable Employment SO the indicator is* “Employment Opportunities created by SO5 supported programs”.	2000	\$43m	
	*2000(b) Value 0	750	
	2001	2,000	
	2002	7,500	

Objective Name: Increased access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
Objective ID: 674 – 009 –01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name 5.3: Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial Market requirements			
Indicator: Number of historically disadvantaged small and medium firms successfully tendering for large contracts			
Unit of Measure: Number of Firms	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SAIBL	1995		7
Indicator/Description: Annual	1996	10	11
	1997	20	90
	1998	20	198
	1999	10	8
Comments: SAIBL:8 Planned targets and subsequent results have decreased based on reductions in funding levels. While the number of firms appears small (8), this represents 97 distinct business deals valued at \$8.1 million in contracts. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategic objective was approved in February 2000. Subsequent reporting will be based on this strategy utilizing a new Performance Monitoring Plan. For the new IR 5.1 on SMMEs the indicator is: * “Number, type and value of complete business transactions (i.e signed and firm transactions fully agreed to and ready to implement.” Unit of Measure: A)Number & type, B)US dollars (M)	2000	10	
	2000(y)	A) 50 B) 20M	
	2001	A) 100 B)50M	
	2002	A) 150 B) 80M	

Objective Name: Increased access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population			
Objective ID: 674-009-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: South Africa	
Result Name 5.3: Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial market requirements			
Indicator: Value of contracts obtained through USAID assisted linkages			
Unit of Measure: South African Rands	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SAIBL	1995		R2 m
Indicator/Description: Annual	1996	R5m	R8m
	1997	R5 m	R36.6 m
	1999	R18 m	R49.10 m
Comments: Data is annual. SAIBL: R49.10 mil (\$8.18 mil) The SAIBL program began in 1999 and is due to run for 3 years. One year into the program, SAIBL has exceeded the planned target by a factor of nearly 3. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategic objective was approved in February 2000. Subsequent reporting will be based on this strategy utilizing a new Performance Monitoring Plan. (See table above for new SMMEs indicator and targets).	2000	R24 m	

Objective Name: Increased access to Financial Markets for the Historically disadvantaged Population				
Objective ID: 674 – 009 – 01				
Approved: : 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa		
Result Name (SO Level): Increased access to financial markets for historically disadvantaged population				
Indicator: Number of micro-enterprises accessing loans through USAID-supported program				
Unit of Measure: Number of micro-enterprises	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: VITA,Village Banks, Ntinga, IMALI	1994		5,400 (b)	
Indicator/Description: Annual	1995		9,750	
	1996	10,000	16,000	
	1997	15,000	25,000	
	1998	15,200	22,956	
Comments: VITA : 263 Village Banks : 11 Ntinga : 14,190 IMALI : 7 An actual decrease in resources to this part of the program is reflected in the reduced planned targets. However, the results have exceeded the 1999 target by a factor of nearly 3. The NTINGA program has been particularly successful in establishing working agreements with 6 microfinance institutions resulting in 14,190 entities accessing loans in 1999. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategic objective was approved in February 2000. Subsequent reporting will be based on this strategy utilizing a new Performance Monitoring Plan. For the new IR 5.2 on Commercial Viability Of Small and Medium Agribusiness the indicator is: * “Number, type and value of complete business transactions (i.e. signed and firm transactions fully agreed to and ready to implement.” Unit of Measure:A)Number and type, B)US dollars(M)	1999	5,160	14,471	
	2000	4,350		
	*2000	A) 51 B) 5M		
	2001	A) 10 B) 3M		
2002	A) 30 B) 10M			

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-006-01

Objective Name: Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

Self Assessment: Exceeded expectations.

Self Assessment Narrative: The performance of SO6 exceeded expectations in FY 1999. Most SO6 Results Packages (RPs) were successfully implemented and targets for all SO-level indicators were exceeded.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Sustainable Urbanization

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Global Climate Change

Link to US National Interests: Global Issues/Environment; Humanitarian Assistance

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment, Economic Development and Health

Summary of the SO: The SO is directly supportive of the Agency's goals of bringing long term sustainability to the world's environment. SO6 seeks to: a) improve RSA policy relating to the delivery of housing and urban environmental services; b) increase access to and the amount of credit available to, and obtained by, low-income households, housing builders and developers, and municipal environmental service providers; and c) improve the capacity of local urban governments and managers to apply sustainable environmental principles to urban management and the delivery of essential services to the historically disadvantaged population. The SO team works closely with others in the Mission to achieve these goals. In particular, the SO is working to open the capital market and strengthen alternative lending institutions to better serve lower and median income households with the Private Sector Team (SO5), and with the Democracy and Governance team (SO1) to strengthen local government through increased service delivery and citizen participation.

Key Results: FY 99 represented a year of significant achievement and, more importantly, results. By exceeding many of its targets, the SO has directly increased the delivery of housing, water and sanitation services to hundreds of thousands of historically disadvantaged citizens.

All targets for the policy-related indicator (6.1.b) were exceeded and, one, the number of builders registered under the National Homebuilders Registration Council, grew by 48%. From the standpoint of results, this means that more lower-income households were provided with better quality housing. The target for the policy-related indicator (6.1a) will be reported next year.

The target for the indicator of households obtaining credit to improve shelter and urban services (6.2.a) was exceeded by over 45%. In addition, the indicator measuring money leveraged for housing and urban services (6.2.b) was exceeded by nearly R400 million (\$67 million). As a result, more households and local authorities obtained more private financial resources for housing, water, sanitation and other critical services.

A new SO level indicator (6.0) that disaggregates improvements in environmentally-sensitive categories such as water, sanitation, solid waste, electric connections, and housing is reported this year, but no targets had been established for prior years.

Some of these results are validated by findings from six formal evaluations undertaken during the reporting period. For example, an evaluation of the KZN Project Preparation Trust found that this was “a well designed program that has benefited all stakeholders.” Other evaluations had similar findings and recommended potential improvements to enhance implementation. For example, the evaluation of the Savings and Credit Cooperative League of South Africa recommended a major restructuring and reorientation to increase membership. This has resulted in a 40% increase in membership and a 50% increase in assets over two years.

Performance and Prospects: There was a particularly strong focus on the delivery of housing (RP 6.1). The Housing Guaranty (HG) program leveraged private investments totaling R384 million (\$64 million) that benefited over 200,000 households. What is perhaps most impressive is the impact of this program on women. Over the life of the program, loans to female-headed households exceeded the original target by 150%. An average of 25% of the total number of loans issued through Nedcor, the largest partner in this program, were issued to female-headed households. An assessment completed this year found that “woman strongly expressed their feeling of empowerment by being able to own a house on their own”. This is particularly significant in South Africa since women traditionally have been excluded from property ownership

The municipal environmental infrastructure sector (IRP6.2) program also achieved impressive results that directly complemented the work in local government service delivery. Policy support aimed at increasing public and private resources for the provision of environmental infrastructure was at the forefront of these efforts. USAID assistance in drafting a new municipal borrowing bill, to assist in reviving South Africa’s \$1.5 billion municipal debt market, commenced with high level consultations between key public and private sector partners. This was complemented by final inputs into the RSA’s new legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships, without which private concessions to support environmental infrastructure would not be possible. Policy support was enhanced by two Development Credit Authority transactions that directly support the provision of environmental infrastructure. A partial guaranty on a R150 million (\$25 million) private sector loan to Johannesburg will directly finance new and improved water, wastewater, and solid waste services. The partial guaranty in support of a new entity to purchase and rehabilitate distressed municipal debt will assist in revitalizing the municipal bond market. The foregoing is critical to the financing of environmental infrastructure. Finally, the USAID supported Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU) concluded it’s first private transaction which directly resulted in new and improved water services for over 11,500 households with private investment estimated to total nearly R215 million (\$35 million) over the 30 year life of the concession.

The overall impact of the grant program (RP 6.3) was significant particularly in comparison to the relatively small amount of resources invested, and the value of the lessons learned and sustainability of these grantees. These grantees generally focus on poorer households that do not

normally qualify for credit. As examples: People's Dialogue assisted over 50,000 households by helping them build homes, primarily through "sweat-equity"; and the Housing Consumer Protection Trust (HCPT) worked to improve the quality of housing by assisting over 34,000 households through their advice centers and toll-free telephone helpline. HCPT was also instrumental in the implementation of the Consumers Protection Measures Act, which protects homeowners against unscrupulous developers.

1999 also represented a turnaround in the Urban Environment Results Package (RP 6.5) which achieved important results and is now poised to take off in 2000. The Department of Environmental and Tourism (DEAT), through its implementing partner, the University of Cape Town, began implementation of public awareness and training to increase knowledge among policy makers and local authorities on issues relating to Agenda 21. Personnel from over 25 local authorities were trained in the first year. SO 6 support to the Bushbuckridge Water Board Service Area resulted in the establishment and training of the Bushbuckridge Water Board, a critical step in decentralizing control of water resources from the national to local level. Seventy local authorities were also trained in the legal and regulatory framework relating to decentralization of water services and in models for water service provision. These efforts resulted in improved capacity to manage bulk and retail water services in an area of nearly one million individuals with inadequate water supply. Finally the Gugulethu Community Development Corporation in Cape Town built several model homes which incorporated energy efficiency principles leading to the construction of 70 energy efficient houses in the community.

Less successful were the results of the SO's work on Global Climate Change (GCC). A combination of major differences in priorities between the US and the RSA regarding the GCC issue, coupled with continuous changes in DEAT's personnel have resulted in significant implementation delays. The Mission will intensify its efforts to work with DEAT and its new leadership in 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission will begin operating within the context of a refined framework which emphasizes access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services with policy change, access to credit, non-credit forms of assistance and capacity to manage the environment being key building blocks. This approach was approved by AID/W in the review of USAID/South Africa's Strategy Amendment 2000-2005 in March 2000.

Other Donor Programs: SO6 collaborated with the World Bank on the design of a Bank loan in support of environmental infrastructure and a grant effort to support local economic and environmental development. SO6 also co-funded partners with KfW, Proparco, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Grants to support local government service-delivery were coordinated with the British Department for International Development and the Swedish International Development Agency. Finally, grants were co-funded with the UNDP to the People's Housing Partnership Trust and with the EU to the Social Housing Foundation.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S. contractors are PADCO, the Research Triangle Institute and the International City/County Managers' Association. Significant SO6 grantees include the US-based Cooperative Housing Foundation, Habitat for Humanity, the Urban Service Network, and the Johannesburg Housing Corporation.

Performance Data Tables

Objective Name: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
Objective ID: 674-006-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997	Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa		
Result Name (SO Level): Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services – disaggregated by service type including housing			
Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: a) water b) sewerage c) solid waste d) electrical connections e) housing	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	N/A	a) 119,597 b) 5,230 c) 0 d) 35,090 e) 197,430
Source: Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners	1999	N/A	a) 135,900 b) 9,983 c) 100,000 d) 36,090 e) 371,277
Indicator/Description: Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID – supported programs	2000	a) 163,000 b) 10,480 c) 110,000 d) 37,800 e) 390,000	
	2001	a) 135,900 b) 9,983 c) 100,000 d) 36,090 e) 371,277	
Comments: No planned figures are offered for FYs 98 and 99 since the indicator is new and no previous data was submitted. This indicator will continue to be reported on at the SO level as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and partners.	2002	a) 235,000 b) 115,000 c) 133,000 d) 41,000 e) 430,00	

Objective Name: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
Objective ID: 674-006-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name: 6.2 Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit			
Indicator: Number of households assisted to obtain shelter and urban services through the provision of credit to emerging developers, builders and service providers to low-income communities.			
Unit of Measure: Number of HDP households	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners	1993	0	0
Indicator/Description: Number of households owned by HDP assisted with obtaining shelter and urban services through the provision of credit to households, emerging developers, builders and service providers by USAID/SA partners	1996	80,000	149,086
	1997	180,000	271,861
	1998	350,000	357,347
	1999	450,000	653,250
Comments: Cumulative totals. Planned target for 2000 revised from 500,000 to 750,000 due to exceeded 1999 targets. Indicator has been refined to read 'Number of HDP households assisted to obtain shelter and municipal services through the provision of credit to emerging developers, builders and service providers to low-income communities.'	2000	750,000	
	2001	850,000	
	2002	950,000	

Objective Name: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP				
Objective ID: 674-006-01				
Approved: 05/22/1977		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa		
Result Name: 6.2 Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit				
Indicator: Rand value of credit obtained by HDP households, developers, builders and service providers for HDP shelter and urban services provision.				
Unit of Measure: Total value of rands obtained through USAID/SA partners		Year	Planned	Actual
		1992	0	0
Source: Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners		1996	300M	995.67
Indicator/Description: Total rands in millions or billions provided, including funds leveraged to HDP households, developers/builders and municipal service providers		1997	700M	1.482B
		1998	1.70B	1.741B
		1999	2.20B	2.596B
Comments: The indicator will continue to be tracked and be reported upon, in its refined and re-aligned form of * “Amount of rands leveraged” under 6.2: Municipal Infrastructure. The targets from 2000 relate to amount leveraged. Figures are cumulative. Planned target for FY2000 revised from R2.50 billion to R2.90 billion due to exceeded targets in 1999.		*2000	2.90B	
		2001	3.20B	
		2002	3.20B	

Objective Name: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
Objective ID: 674-006-01			
Approved: 05/22/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO level): Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing and services for the HDP			
Indicator: Rand value of municipal services – disaggregated by service type, including housing.			
Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: a) water b) sewerage c) solid waste d) electrical connections e) housing	Year	Planned (cumulative)	Actual (cumulative)
Source: Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners	1998	N/A	a) 174.24 b) 10.98 c) 1.24 d) 1000.00 e) 1,454.54
Indicator/Description: Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID – supported programs	1999	N/A	a) 392.11 b) 25.14 c) 2.24 d) 100.27 e) 2,076.24
Comments: This indicator has not been previously been reported. The results however, demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs.	2000	a) 420.00 b) 35.00 c) 2.50 d) 105.00 e) 2,180.00	
	2001	a) 500.00 b) 37.00 c) 2.75 d) 110.00 e) 2,290.00	
	2002	a) 600.00 b) 40.00 c) 3.10 d) 115.00 e) 2,400.00	

**ANNEX 1 : INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: Environmental Impact (BEOs)USAID/South Africa Environmental Review
Status, Plans and Schedule**

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 99 and previous	FY 00	Comments
SO1: Democratic Institutions Strengthened through Civil Society Participation			
Access to Justice (IR 1.1)	27saf1a1 Cat Ex and Neg Det with conditions and 27saf1-2 Cat Ex	Review IEE 27saf1-2 re need to amend for addition of criminal justice program element	Probable amendment of Cat Ex/ND
Local Governance (IR 1.2)	28saf4 Cat Ex and 27saf1-5	No Reg 216 action planned	
Civil Society (IR 1.3)	27saf1-3 & 1-4 Cat Ex; 27saf1-6 NDet w/condit.	Review IEE 27saf1-6 re need to amend for CS RP	Probable amendment of Cat Ex
SO2: Transformed Education System based on Equity of Access and Quality			
SO level IEE for 4 RPs	27saf4 Cat Ex	ND w/conditions for Borehole addition to program	Cat Ex for new Workforce Dev. Program
SO3: More Equitable, Unified and Sustainable System Delivering Integrated Primary Health Care Services to all South Africans			
EQUITY & CAPACITY (HIV/AIDS/STD)	29saf1-1.doc FY 99 Neg Det with conditions for adherence to RSA medical waste procedures	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO4: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies			
SEGA MESP	FY 96 Cat Ex (25soaf3)	IEE for DEAT proposal to ATRIP, if funded.	Likely Categorical Exclusion
SO5: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically Disadvantaged Population			
Black Private Enterprise Development	87 Cat Ex	SO being restructured; prepare new SO-level IEE	Likely Categorical Exclusion
SO6: Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population			
Private Sector HG, BSE HG & Munic. Env Infrastructure—Urban Env Credit Program	94 PSGHG and 95 BSE HG (21soaf1) IEEs; MEL-UEC IEE (27saf3)	Monitor for compliance with conditions	
Kutlwano Civic Assn. Housing & Guguletu Community Developmny Corp.	KCA (27saf2) and GCC (28saf1) Neg Det with conditions	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Linked to Climate Change Initiative
Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Development RP	SO level IEE (28saf3) Neg Det with conditions; IEE cross-references prior IEEs.	Review IEE re need to amend for new activities; initiate monitoring for compliance with conditions.	Building of capacity for urban environmental management being funded.
Development Credit Authority	29saf2.iee	Amend Cat Ex if new DCA	

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

ANNEX 2 : INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: Updated Results Framework

Country/Organization Name: USAID/South Africa

(Please note : The annex has been utilised to first reflect the new results statements in bold and the indicators for next year in italics. The targets for these new indicators have been included in the Performance Data Tables in Part C of the R4. The indicator tables below have been used to reflect instances in which alternative indicators have been used to the ones used in last year’s R4)

a. Objective Name: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation

New Objective Name : Democratic Consolidation Advanced

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator: Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans expressing support for Democracy over all other forms of Government.

IR1.1: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

New IR1.1: A More Effective and Accessible Criminal Justice System

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Average case processing time in selected justice cluster.

IR1.2: Local government is participatory, peaceful and responsive to citizen- identified needs

New IR1.2: Effective and Democratic Local government.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans expressing trust in local government

IR1.3: Mechanisms in place to sustain civil society participation in the democratic process

New IR1.3: Strategic CSO-Government Partnership Strengthened For Improved Policy

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Civil Society Capacity Index

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
674-001-01	Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation		
Current Indicator Name:	N/A		
Newly Reported Indicator	N/A		
Same indicators reported as last year			

b. Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator 1: Learner Performance on grade 3 assessment

Indicator 2: Number of Learners/trainees completing education and training programmes sponsored by USAID.

Indicator 3: Percentage of Graduates from Historically Disadvantaged Institutions

IR2.1: Improved quality of primary education

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Percentage of educators with prepared lesson plans containing the identified outcomes

IR2.2: Increased opportunities of blacks in Further Education and Training

New IR2.2: Increased Access to Market- Oriented

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Number of learners enrolled in USAID sponsored skills development programs

IR2.3: Improved quality of Higher Education

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Department with revised curricular within HDIs

IR2.4: Increased access to market-oriented training for employment equity

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR will no longer exist for 2003

IR2.5: Adult Basic Education Training Established and Improved

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR will no longer exist for 2003

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
674-002-01	Increased Access to Quality Education and Training		
Current Indicator Name:		N/A	
Newly Reported Indicator		N/A	
Out of the 4 IRs reported last year, only one IR has been repeatedly reported this year (ABET) and the same indicator has been used. Changes were made to the other IRs last year and these were registered, reviewed and approved with the 2001 R4.			

c. Objective Name: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices

New Objective Name : Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator1: HIV Prevalence Rate

Indicator2: Immunization Coverage Rate

IR3.1: Increased equitable access to an integrated package of primary health care services in the Eastern Cape.

New IR 3.1: Increased Access to Integrated PHC and HIV/AIDS, STD and TB Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Prenatal Consultation

IR3.2: Improved quality of PHC services in the Eastern Cape

New IR3.2: Increased Demand for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Condom Availability

IR3.3: Improved sustainability of the District Health System in the Eastern Cape

New IR 3.3: Improved Quality of Integrated PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Services and Practices

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: STD treatment

IR3.4: Increased adoption of lessons learned from Eastern Cape by other Provinces and National DOH.

New IR3.4: Improved Sustainability of District PHC System by Adoption of Lessons learned

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Adoption of systems

IR3.5: Increased access to HIV/AIDS STD,TB,and RH prevention services and practices

New IR3.5: Improved Enabling Environment for Mitigation Strategies for HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Programs and Services

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : AIDS Program Effort Index

IR3.6: Increased demand for HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR no longer existing from 2000

IR3.7: Improved quality of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB services and practices

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR no longer existing from 2000

IR3.8: Improved mitigation strategies for HIV/AIDS and TB

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR no longer existing from 2000

IR3.9: Improved enabling environment for HIV/AIDS, STD and TB programs and services

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR no longer existing from 2000

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
674-008-01	Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices	IR3.1:	Increased equitable access to an integrated package of primary health care services in the Eastern Cape.
Current Indicator Name:		Percent of clinics which provide 12 out of 14 attributes	
Newly Reported Indicator		Access to HIV Counseling and Testing	
Target Data			
(Baseline)1997		A (Counseling) :70% B (Testing) : 44%	
2000		A :85% B : 60%	
2001		A :90% B : 65%	
2002		A :95% B : 70%	
Current Indicator Name:		Percent of clinics which provide 12 out of 14 attributes	
Newly Reported Indicator		Access to Antenatal Care	
Target Data			
(Baseline)1997		Actual 65%	
2000		80%	
2001		85%	
2002		90%	
IRs 3.2 on quality of PHC services and 3.6 on increased demand for services were not reported last year and are treated as newly reported in this R4.			

d. Objective Name: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies

New Objective Name: Improved Capacity to Formulate , Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator : Weighted Average Indicator

IR4.1: Strengthened Human resources in economics and policy analysis for key government entities.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR4.2: Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR4.3 : Strengthened think tanks to formulate, evaluate economic policy options

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

IR4.4: Strengthened Centers of economic training especially within historically disadvantaged institutions

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No X

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
674-004-01	Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies	IR4.3:	Strengthened think tanks to formulate, evaluate economic policy options
Current Indicator Name:		Number of excellent studies produced	
Newly Reported Indicator		Number of quality studies produced (non-cumulative)	
		Target Data	
(Baseline)1998 (10)			
2001		21	
2002		10	

e. Objective Name: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the HDP

New Objective Name :Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator : Employment Opportunities created by SO5 supported programs

IR5.1: More rapid growth of existing SMMEs

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Number, type and value of complete business transactions (i.e. signed and firm transactions fully agreed to and ready to implement)

IR5.2: Increased commercial viability of existing small & medium agribusiness

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Number, type and value of complete business transactions (i.e. signed and firm transactions fully agreed to and ready to implement)

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	
674-009-01	Increased Access to Financial Markets for the HDP		
Current Indicator Name:		N/A	
Newly Reported Indicator		N/A	
Same indicators used as last year.			

f. Objective Name: Increased access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

New Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and Environmentally sound municipal services

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes X

Indicator : No. of households receiving municipal services- disaggregated by service, type including housing

IR6.1: Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Amount of credit leveraged, by funds made available for sustainable housing on USAID/SA support programs

IR6.2: Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : Number of HDP households assisted to obtain shelter, housing and municipal services

IR6.3: Increased non- credit forms of assistance made available to the HDP

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator : TBD

IR6.4: Improved capacity to apply sustainable participatory environmental management principle to local-level urban development

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? Yes X

Indicator: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
674-006-01	Increased access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population		
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicators		Out of the two IR s reported last year 6.1 and 6.2, one IR has been repeatedly reported – IR 6.2. The indicator is the same as reported last year and is thus treated as current in this R4. It is the first time that SO6 has used SO level indicators.	