

Malawi

The Development Challenge: Malawi emerged from decades of one-party autocracy to a multi-party democracy in 1994. Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reforms have accompanied this political transformation, although the impact has been uneven. Further economic reforms and the continued development of democratic institutions are needed to ensure stability and consolidation as the country prepares for its presidential and parliamentary elections in May 2004. The outcome of these elections will be critical to future economic and political progress.

Malawi's political and economic development is impeded by its landlocked status, dependence on a single cash crop (tobacco) for the bulk of export earnings, poor incentives for foreign and domestic investment, a strong legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth rate, and low levels of education. Life expectancy at birth is under 40 years. There is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (15% of the adult population). The infant mortality rate (104 per 1,000 live births) and the child malnutrition rate (49%) are among the highest in Africa. Only half the population has access to safe drinking water.

Malawi's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 2003 is estimated at less than \$160, down from \$166 in 2001. External debt--primarily multilateral and concessional--was \$2.8 billion at the end of 2002, representing 145% of GDP, with about one-quarter of domestic revenues required for debt servicing. Malawi has had Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries status since December 2000, but is not indebted to the United States.

Achievements under Malawi's 2001 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) have been modest. Malawi has the potential to increase growth and reduce poverty if the Government of Malawi (GOM) remains committed to the PRSP and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) program. Further releases of budgetary support by most bilateral donors are contingent on clear signals that GOM performance in several spheres is improving. The IMF, World Bank, and several bilateral donors approved resumption of financial support to Malawi after a two year hiatus that had resulted from persistent fiscal and monetary slippages. Continued release of financial support by the IMF is premised on improved fiscal performance.

The United States' strategic goals in Malawi are three-fold: to increase economic prosperity and security; to strengthen democracy and human rights; and to address social and environmental issues, in particular, improving health, containing the HIV/AIDS pandemic--which continues to threaten the integrity of all societal institutions in Malawi--and increasing the quality of basic education. Malawi is a strong ally within the southern Africa region and has demonstrated significant potential as a democratic pillar in an unstable region. Malawi continues to support U.S. interests in regional development and political issues. Promoting broad-based and private sector-led economic growth and supporting democratic governance will contribute to a more stable country and region and thus to better business and trading partnerships with Malawi for the United States.

The USAID Program: FY 2004 funds will be used to promote economic growth, with emphasis on agriculture and natural resources management; democracy and governance, particularly strengthening civic education prior to the May 2004 elections; HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, child health and nutrition; and basic education. The 2002-2003 food emergency was a "wake up call" that Malawian farmers must diversify their agricultural production if they are to survive. In FY 2004, USAID will foster additional trade linkages among small farmer producer associations and cooperatives (crops and dairy) and export markets, and will expand the availability of financing for small-scale commercial operators. In all sectors, USAID will increase its work with faith-based organizations representing Christians and Muslims to assure broad-based impact. USAID's democracy and governance (DG) objective will provide support to an inter-faith organization that has become particularly active in civic education in order to provide community-based information and education on citizen rights and responsibilities, with emphasis on encouraging voter turn-out. The health program will continue its partnerships with several faith-based groups to prevent HIV/AIDS through the "ABC" approach (Abstinence, Being faithful, and Condoms) and to provide care and support to individuals and communities affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. FY 2004 health assistance will also target malaria, the number one cause of child mortality,

through distribution of insecticide-treated bednets at antenatal clinics. In education, FY 2004 activities will continue to improve teachers' professional skills; develop schools' abilities to respond to the needs of the student population; ensure successful implementation and monitoring of critical reform policies; and help to decrease the impact of HIV/AIDS on the sector. The FY 2005 budget request also responds to the need to address critical needs in DG, health, and education as well as continue to create employment and income opportunities that are necessary to sustain USAID investment in the social sectors.

While USAID program support is small, leveraging impact is high. In early FY 2004, United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding wherein USAID will manage a significant proportion of DFID funding for civic education and voter registration in FY 2004, and for civic education and civil society development in the FY 2005-2007 period. USAID also leveraged commercial private sector and other donor resources in three public-private partnerships. USAID anticipated the region's 2002-2003 food crisis, and helped convince the government, donors and implementers of the need for strong coordination and collective solutions to mitigate a crisis.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) Bureau's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provided over 151,000 metric tons of emergency food aid in response to Malawi's 2002-2003 food emergency. The food response is implemented throughout the country by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) as well as nine U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) comprising the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE). In addition, DCHA's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided almost \$5 million to Malawi in FY 2002-2003 in response to the food emergency. Both FFP and OFDA programs have shifted over the past months from emergency to recovery activities. The food and funding are utilized in activities to improve nutrition among vulnerable populations, stimulate agricultural recovery, and enhance community resilience to shocks. The USAID strategy also benefits from an ongoing P.L. 480 Title II program implemented by Catholic Relief Services which is integrated with USAID's economic and health programs. USAID supports the C-SAFE consortium's plans to design an expanded Title II development assistance program that--if approved--would begin in FY 2005. In addition, USAID continues to contribute to the centrally-managed Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) to assist with monitoring Malawi's food security situation.

USAID's Global Health Bureau is funding the International Eye Foundation and the World Relief to provide child health activities in several districts of Malawi. USAID hosts periodic joint meetings with these NGOs. USAID also collaborates with the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help which, with Africa Bureau funding, provides training and volunteers to teacher training colleges and schools in Malawi.

Other Donors: Overall development assistance to Malawi totals about \$400 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United Kingdom--by far the largest bilateral donor to Malawi--works in many sectors, including budget support. The USAID program ranks in the second tier of bilateral donors, which includes Canada, Norway, Japan and Germany. Germany focuses on health, education, and democratic decentralization; Norway addresses HIV/AIDS, health, education, agriculture, and natural resources management. Japan concentrates on agriculture and infrastructure. The Canadian program focuses on health, HIV/AIDS, education, and governance and accountability. Multilateral donors include the various U.N. agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank. Through the Aid Coordination Group, donor coordination is excellent in Malawi and helps to strengthen government capacity in many areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Rural Income Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-006
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,592,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,252,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The Economic Growth objective integrates efforts to increase agricultural productivity with improved natural resources management and places greater emphasis on financial and policy constraints that have prevented the private sector from being the engine of growth in Malawi. It funds technology transfer, technical assistance, and training to increase agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers and link them to private sector exporters and external markets; strengthen microfinance institutions and stimulate growth of private agribusinesses; and increase household revenue from community-based natural resource management activities such as woodlots, fish ponds, and fruit tree nurseries.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural growth (\$3,340,000 DA). During FY 2004, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance, training, and technology transfer to over 100,000 smallholder farmers (including 44,100 women) to help them gain access to overseas markets for high-value products such as chilies, paprika, groundnuts, aromatic rice and milk. USAID will continue to offer assistance to small-scale dairy farmers, including the introduction of genetic improvements and the adoption of better dairy management techniques. Primary contractors/grantees: National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM), Land O' Lakes, International Center for Research on the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Private sector development (\$1,050,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to expand the number of private sector fertilizer and seed supply outlets, a key to ensuring that smallholders have timely access to inputs at reasonable prices, from 650 outlets in FY 2003 to 700 in FY 2004. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance, necessary equipment, and operating costs for Malawi's first commercial microfinance institution, Opportunity International Bank of Malawi (OIBM), which opened in mid-FY 2003. In FY 2004, OIBM will provide 10,244 loans valued at about \$2.5 million. It is expected that 70% of borrowers will be women. USAID will provide a wide range of market-driven business development services to enhance trade and growth opportunities for additional Malawian agribusinesses. Primary contractors/grantees: International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), Opportunity International (OI), and a new prime contractor for agribusiness development, to be selected in the second quarter of FY 2004.

Improved natural resources management (\$3,202,000 DA). USAID will provide training and modest equipment and supplies (hoes, picks, plastic sacks) to enable 500 communities to undertake community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) initiatives. USAID will conduct workshops and conferences to improve information exchange about CBNRM opportunities between government and NGOs, and will mobilize communities to adopt improved natural resource management techniques. Primary contractor/grantee: Development Alternatives, Inc. (through February 2004). A new prime contractor will be selected in the second quarter of FY 2004.

FY 2005 Program:

Agricultural growth (\$2,400,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to work with NASFAM to link low-income farmers to markets, with membership in NASFAM expected to grow to 62,700 men and 47,300 women, and sales marketed through associations reaching \$2.4 million. USAID also plans to continue to provide genetic improvements and training in better dairy management techniques to small-scale dairy farmers. In the wake of recent controversies over biotechnology, USAID will hold a national conference with international experts and Malawian participants from the government, private sector, and universities. Primary contractors/grantees: NASFAM, Land O' Lakes, ICRISAT, IITA.

Private sector development (\$750,000 DA). USAID plans to support further expansion of the fertilizer and seed industries, and will provide broader technical assistance, training, and commodities to enhance trade and growth opportunities for additional Malawian agribusinesses. Feasibility studies indicate potential to enhance competitiveness in food processing, textiles, and forestry products. Continued technical assistance, training, equipment (computers and peripherals), and operating costs will be provided to Malawi's microfinance institutions. USAID will provide technical assistance to improve Malawian competitiveness in horticultural products and textiles eligible under the African Growth and Opportunities Act. Primary contractors/grantees: IFDC, OI, and a new prime contractor for agribusiness development to be selected in the second quarter of FY 2004.

Improved natural resource management (\$3,102,000 DA). USAID plans to provide training and modest equipment and supplies (hoes, picks, plastic sacks) to enable an estimated 650 communities to undertake community-based natural resources management initiatives. USAID may sponsor conferences and workshops to help Malawian stakeholders deepen and strengthen decentralization of decision-making over natural resources, assist communities in adopting improved natural resource management techniques, and provide marketing assistance so rural residents can gain income from sustainable use of natural resources (for example, income from beekeeping, collection of wild fruits and mushrooms).

A consortium of NGOs in Malawi is developing a P.L. 480 Title II food aid Development Assistance Program for submission to USAID's Office of Food for Peace in early CY 2004 that will request Title II resources for FY 2005.

Performance and Results: With the relative success of the April 2003 harvest, Malawi emerged from an 18 month-long food crisis. At the peak of the food crisis in February 2003, nearly one-third of the population, or 3.3 million people, was dependent upon food aid. Against the backdrop of the food crisis, the performance of the agriculture sector in FY 2003 was mixed, but the USAID program demonstrated some significant successes. Membership in farmers' associations grew to 98,294; 41% of members are women. The total value of goods marketed through all farmer associations (e.g., crop and dairy) grew 26% in 2003, reaching nearly \$1.2 million. USAID-supported farmer associations linked with private importers to bring in 9,300 metric tons of fertilizer on a consignment basis. Malawi's first commercial microfinance institution, Opportunity International Bank of Malawi, opened and enrolled 3,000 savers. Nearly three-fourths of those new customers are women, and 45% of the new savers had never before had a bank account. Net benefits to communities from improved natural resource management reached \$156,000 in 2003.

By the program completion date, the value of goods marketed through associations is expected to reach \$5 million; total membership in agribusinesses and cooperatives is expected to exceed 125,000; and over 1,000 communities will be actively engaged in community-based natural resources management.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	612-007
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$755,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$550,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's Democracy and Governance objective in Malawi aims to increase civic involvement in the rule of law for poor Malawian citizens, with particular emphasis on increasing their access to paralegal services, improving the ability of civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage in meaningful discourse with government, and strengthening the ability of the national Parliament to respond to citizen concerns. USAID will provide training, technical assistance, and modest operating expenses to Malawian CSOs to promote advocacy, civic participation, and community resolution of problems through paralegal services to the poor, as well as technical assistance to Parliament and civil society networks to strengthen the parliamentary committee oversight function. Prior to Malawi's May 2004 national elections, USAID will provide financial and technical assistance to key government and CSO actors to assure widespread and accurate registration of voters, political party strengthening, and civic/voter education and monitoring. To complement USAID resources for these activities, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) has agreed to provide \$8.5 million to USAID for common democracy and governance objectives in Malawi over the FY 2004-2007 period.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Access to justice (\$355,000 DA). Augmented by a \$185,000 funding transfer from DFID, USAID will provide training materials and operating costs for a Malawian legal aid organization to provide legal services in 11 of Malawi's 29 districts. Approximately 700 volunteer community-based educators (30% women) will work with 14 paralegals (4 women), trained citizens, and traditional leaders to help citizens resolve a projected 1,600 cases at the community level through mediation and advice. Principal contractors/grantees: Malawi Centre for Advice, Research and Education on Rights.

Advocacy. Previously obligated funds will be fully disbursed for training and public awareness activities of three local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Two of the NGOs are faith-based organizations with significant grass-roots outreach, and the third is a radio drama group that broadcasts a weekly USAID-sponsored radio soap opera, reaching approximately 80% of Malawi's population. These activities will promote a greater flow of information on constitutional rights and responsibilities, with a focus on the practical application of rights by individuals and communities. Principal contractors/grantees: Public Affairs Committee, Story Workshop Educational Trust, Church and Society Program of the Livingstonia Synod of the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian.

National Assembly strengthening (\$200,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and commodities to seven parliamentary committees; train committee clerks; and provide a computer network for the National Assembly. In addition, key civil society networks will receive training in advocacy and budget monitoring. Principal contractors/grantees: National Democratic Institute; local NGOs.

Free and fair elections May 2004 (\$200,000 DA). Elections support will combine DA, prior year ESF, and a transfer of \$2,350,000 from DFID to focus on three discrete activities: provision of materials for voter registration in January 2004; technical assistance and training to strengthen political parties; and technical

assistance, training, and materials for civic and voter education and election monitoring activities carried out by local groups. These three activities will contribute to high levels of voter turnout, as well as a free and fair electoral process. Principal contractors/grantees: United Nations Development Program, International Republican Institute, Management Systems International.

FY 2005 Program:

Access to justice (\$200,000 DA). Significantly augmented by a \$1,000,000 transfer from DFID, USAID plans to provide training, technical assistance, equipment and materials, and operating costs for Malawian NGOs to increase the options for legal aid and alternative dispute resolution outside of Malawi's formal court system. Coverage is expected to expand to most districts in the country, and will include new conflict resolution approaches. A prime contractor/grantee to manage funding to Malawian organizations will be selected in mid-FY 2004.

Advocacy (\$350,000 DA). With these funds, in conjunction with a transfer of \$1,500,000 from DFID, USAID plans to provide technical assistance, training, and equipment and materials to selected Malawian NGOs to increase citizens' access to information about rights, responsibilities, institutions and processes, as well as to strengthen the capacity of local groups and citizens to stand up for their rights. The new Access to Justice prime contractor/grantee will also implement this activity.

Performance and Results: USAID helped Malawians participate more actively in civic life. Surveys undertaken in FY 2003 found that 35.8% of citizens in districts where USAID activities had taken place reported taking some civic action in the last year, such as attending a meeting, raising an issue, or attending a demonstration in order to solve problems, compared with 12% nationally. In 11 districts, USAID increased the legal aid services available to Malawians to resolve their problems at a community level, with the number of resolved-cases significantly exceeding the target (1,952 versus 1,200). At the national level, USAID-financed technical assistance, training, and limited commodity assistance (computers and peripherals) to Malawi's National Assembly yielded impressive results. In 2001, at the beginning of the strategy, Malawi's parliament rated 52.23 out of 100 on the Quality of Legislative Committees Index. In 2003, the rating for Malawi's parliament improved significantly to 62.35.

By the program completion date, Malawians will be more knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities. An estimated total of 50% of citizens in targeted districts and 30% nationally are expected to report having taken some civic action in the previous year, such as attending a meeting or raising an issue in order to solve problems. In addition, rural, traditionally disenfranchised groups will have access to an expanded legal aid network that is expected to cover at least 60% of Malawi's districts. This network will include alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, thus reducing the burden on the formal court system and increasing access to justice for the poor.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	AIDS and Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	612-008
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$19,100,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$18,300,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The aim of USAID's AIDS and Family Health objective is to change individual and societal behaviors, improve the quality of and access to health services, and strengthen the capacity of the health sector in Malawi. USAID will fund subsidized sales of insecticide-treated bednets, oral rehydration solution, and critical inputs to improve child health. It will also support promotion of the "ABC" model (Abstinence, Being faithful, and using Condoms) and voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; and mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on infected and affected individuals, families and communities. Subsidized sales and distribution of contraceptives and related training and capacity building for Malawian organizations will also be funded.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improve reproductive health services (\$3,200,000 CSH). To ensure contraceptive availability and increase contraceptive use, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance (TA) and logistics training to the public sector Central Medical Stores to permit direct delivery of medicines to all service delivery points nationwide. TA and training will focus on quality assurance monitoring and supervision in health facilities. Primary contractors/grantees: John Snow, Inc. and Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Reduce new HIV/AIDS infections (\$3,700,000 CSH). "Hope Kits" composed of games, guides and other materials to promote risk reduction will be designed, tested, and distributed to community groups. USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and operating costs for Malawi's Behavioral Surveillance Survey. Provision of commodities and operating costs for nationwide condom social marketing will be continued, with an expected 5% increase over the 8.1 million condoms sold in FY 2003. Primary contractors/grantees: Johns Hopkins University's Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP), Population Services International (PSI).

Improve and expand HIV/AIDS services (\$5,000,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and other capacity-building assistance to 10 Malawian non-governmental, community- and faith-based organizations to expand HIV/AIDS services, including voluntary counseling and testing, sexually transmitted disease diagnosis and treatment, condom distribution, infection prevention in health facilities, and education and counseling in 18 districts. At the national level, USAID will provide technical assistance to the National AIDS Commission to develop and disseminate quality assurance and management tools such as guidelines and protocols. Primary grantee: Save the Children/US.

Mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID will expand funding for home-based care of 7,500 persons living with AIDS, and care and support of at least 15,000 AIDS-affected orphans and vulnerable children by 12 community- and faith-based organizations in five districts. ESF carryover will be used to provide support for children affected by HIV/AIDS and community based nutritional support for high risk and malnourished children. Primary Grantee: Family Health International.

Strengthen child health, infectious diseases and health systems (\$4,700,000 CSH). Malaria is the number one cause of infant and child mortality in Malawi. USAID will continue to support sales of subsidized insecticide-treated bednets and will emphasize sales of re-treatment kits to keep the nets effective. USAID will also provide technical assistance and training to improve health worker capacity to recognize and treat childhood illnesses and to strengthen management and planning capacity. USAID will provide technical assistance and operating costs for the next demographic and health survey which will begin in FY 2004. Primary contractors/grantees: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), PSI, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and MACRO International.

FY 2005 Program:

Improve reproductive health services (\$2,000,000 CSH). Many women resort to illegal abortions that often result in life threatening complications, USAID plans to continue technical assistance in post-abortion care (15 new facilities), facility-based quality assurance, and the initiation of a cervical cancer screening program. In addition, USAID will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Health on its commodity logistics systems. A new primary contractor/grantee will be selected in early FY 2004.

Reduce new HIV/AIDS infections (\$3,400,000 CSH). USAID expects to expand and improve the established "Youth Alert" adolescent behavioral change network and social marketing of condoms. Primary contractors/grantees: JHU/CCP and PSI.

Improve and expand HIV/AIDS services (\$5,000,000 CSH). Five additional Malawian organizations may be provided funding for organizational strengthening, improved quality of voluntary counseling and testing and other services, and expanded coverage for a planned total of 15 organizations working in 18 districts. Primary grantee: Save the Children/US.

Mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID plans to provide funding for 18 organizations working in 10 districts for home-based care for an estimated 10,000 people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as psychosocial and livelihood support for up to 20,000 orphans and vulnerable children. USAID also plans to provide technical assistance to the National AIDS Commission to utilize more effectively Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria resources targeted for home care. Primary grantee: FHI.

Strengthen child health, infectious diseases and health systems (\$5,400,000 CSH). USAID plans to provide technical assistance, training, equipment and supplies for: social marketing of insecticide-treated bednets, oral rehydration solution, strengthening community surveillance of TB; and strengthening Malawian management capacity, including improved planning, budgeting, and drug logistics. Primary contractors/grantees: MSH, PSI, CDC, and MACRO International.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: USAID's health, population and nutrition objective was particularly successful in FY 2003. Sales of insecticide-treated bednets to prevent malaria reached almost one million in FY 2003, almost five-fold above FY 2002 levels. Socially marketed oral rehydration solution sales were 87% above FY 2002 figures. In HIV/AIDS, condom sales were up 14% over the previous year; the number of individuals tested at USAID-assisted voluntary counseling and testing sites rose about 4%. With significant USAID support, the Government of Malawi developed its first national AIDS policy. USAID's support to the Ministry of Health and Population for improved decentralized contraceptive commodity logistics in FY 2003 helped pave the way for essential health drugs in future years.

By the objective's completion date, the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods among married women is expected to increase from 26.1% in 2000 to 34%; the percent of children under 5 years sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet is expected to increase from 7.6% in 2000 to 15%; the number of clients tested at USAID-assisted voluntary counseling and testing centers is expected to increase almost four-fold, from 22,000 in 2000 to 80,000; and 25,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and 35,000 orphans and vulnerable children will be reached by USAID-financed care and support services.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-009
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$3,390,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$600,000 CSH; \$3,493,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's education program is providing the following: long-term undergraduate and postgraduate training at both Malawi and U.S. institutions in policy, planning, and testing and measurement; long-term undergraduate and postgraduate training at Malawi institutions in teachers' primary education professional skills and in-service primary teacher training in target districts with focus on untrained teachers for grades one to four. The program also includes: social mobilization campaigns in local communities to identify and resolve issues that affect quality education; technical assistance to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in the education sector; and technical and financial assistance for implementation of a policy investment framework for the education sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improving teacher professional skills (\$1,900,000 DA; \$100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to finance the training of Malawian post-graduate students in critical areas of primary education through partnerships between U.S. universities--the University of Massachusetts (UMASS) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech)--and four Malawian institutions. This training is creating the next generation of Malawian professors in policy, planning, education leadership, testing and measurement, primary methods, and instructional technology. Eight more Malawians have been admitted to the University of Massachusetts in policy, planning and testing and measurement, for a new total of 14; six Malawians will continue their studies at Virginia Tech in specialized education fields including instructional technology; and 24 Malawians will continue their studies in the Masters program at the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE). CSH funds will be used to implement the USAID-funded Life Skills for HIV/AIDS Education curriculum at training colleges for primary school teachers, which will allow teachers to both protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and implement the Life Skills curriculum in the schools. Primary contractors/grantees: Lakeland College, UMASS, Virginia Tech, University of Malawi at Chancellor College (UMCC), Domasi College of Education, the MIE, and Mzuzu University.

Improving classroom practices (\$1,282,000 DA; \$100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to invest in building effective schools in four new districts identified by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST). The focus is on improving teacher competencies and classroom practices through a decentralized program to train 6,000 uncertified teachers; developing low-cost instructional materials from local resources; training 16,000 primary school teachers for grades 5-8 to effectively teach the new social studies curriculum; strengthening school management committees and sensitizing communities on life skills and reproductive health; and assessing pupil learning performance through the use of continuous assessment. CSH funds will be used to train school managers and sensitize communities about the Life Skills curriculum. Primary contractors/grantees: the American Institutes for Research (AIR), the MIE; Save the Children Federation(SCF)/US; and the Creative Center for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM).

National policies and strategies (\$208,000 DA). USAID will provide technical guidance and support to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to help it successfully implement policy reform, including development and implementation of the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS in Education and the National

Teacher Education Strategy. Primary contractors/grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED).

Impact of HIV/AIDS mitigated (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to the MoEST to help it implement the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS in Education, which was developed with USAID funding in FY 2002-2003. HIV/AIDS and education technical assistance will be provided by an American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellow and an AAAS Advisor based at MoEST. Primary grantee: AAAS (Diplomacy Fellowship program).

FY 2005 Program:

Improving teacher professional skills (\$1,500,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue funding long-term academic training at university and graduate levels, both in Malawi and the United States. Through the President's Africa Education Initiative, USAID will expand support to primary teacher training in the four new additional target districts and expand in-service teacher training in grades one to four on a new integrated curriculum. Technical assistance and training may be provided to implement a program to provide the basic degree requirements for primary school teacher trainers. USAID plans to help finalize a strategic business plan for the UMCC and Mzuzu University. CSH funds will continue the USAID-funded Life Skills for HIV/AIDS Education curriculum at training colleges for primary school teachers. Primary contractors/grantees: Lakeland College, UMASS, Virginia Tech, UMCC, Domasi College of Education, the MIE, and Mzuzu University.

Improving classroom practices (\$1,500,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to emphasize developing effective schools through support to training of mentor teachers at zonal levels, school management and development and action research on learning gains. CSH will continue to train school managers and sensitize communities about the Life Skills curriculum. Primary contractor/grantees: AIR, SCF/US, CRECCOM.

National policies and strategies (\$493,000 DA). USAID expects to support the finalization of the sector plan and the implementation of policies in teacher professional development, deployment, incentives, and mitigation of HIV/AIDS. Primary contractor/grantee: AED.

Impact of HIV/AIDS mitigated (\$200,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance to the MoEST to help it implement the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS in Education (developed with USAID funding in FY 2002-2003). HIV/AIDS and education technical assistance will continue to an AAAS Fellow and an AAAS Advisor based at MoEST. Primary grantee: AAAS.

Performance and Results: USAID supports the development of effective schools that provide more conducive learning environments for children. At the grass roots level, school committees, chosen by the community to manage schools, now cover almost 98% of all schools. In USAID target districts, third grade boys and girls showed measurable improvements in English reading. Twenty-three Malawians have graduated from U.S. universities with degrees in education policy, planning, testing and measurement and primary methods, and have returned to relevant positions in Malawi. The Government of Malawi (GOM) has successfully completed the draft National Strategy on Teacher Education and Development (now awaiting government approval) and the draft National Strategy on HIV/AIDS and Education. The MoEST has continued to develop its Education Management Information System into a real-time, useful tool for critical decision making and planning.

By the end of the objective, the program will have expanded to an additional 400 primary schools, bringing the total of USAID assisted schools to 830. This will be accomplished through the training of 6,000 untrained teachers (out of 9,400) in basic teaching skills, and training an additional 16,000 teachers for grades five to eight in the new social studies curriculum. Additionally, the GOM will have institutionalized implementation of two major policies: the National Strategy on Teacher Education and Development and the National HIV/AIDS and Education Strategy. Finally, 50 teachers with degrees in primary methods will be training new teachers in Malawi's six primary teacher training colleges.

Malawi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,540	17,480	19,400	18,900
Development Assistance	13,829	9,849	11,737	10,295
Economic Support Fund	500	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	13,698	3,202	3,357	8,500
Total Program Funds	43,567	30,931	34,494	37,695

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
612-006 Rural Income Growth				
DA	7,324	6,490	7,592	6,252
612-007 Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy				
DA	755	858	755	550
ESF	500	400	0	0
612-008 AIDS and Family Health				
CSH	15,540	17,180	19,100	18,300
612-009 Basic Education				
CSH	0	300	300	600
DA	5,750	2,501	3,390	3,493

Mission Director,
Roger Yochelson

Malawi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,540	17,480	19,400	18,900
Development Assistance	13,829	9,849	11,737	10,295
Economic Support Fund	500	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	13,698	3,202	3,357	8,500
Total Program Funds	43,567	30,931	34,494	37,695

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
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Mission Director,
Roger Yochelson