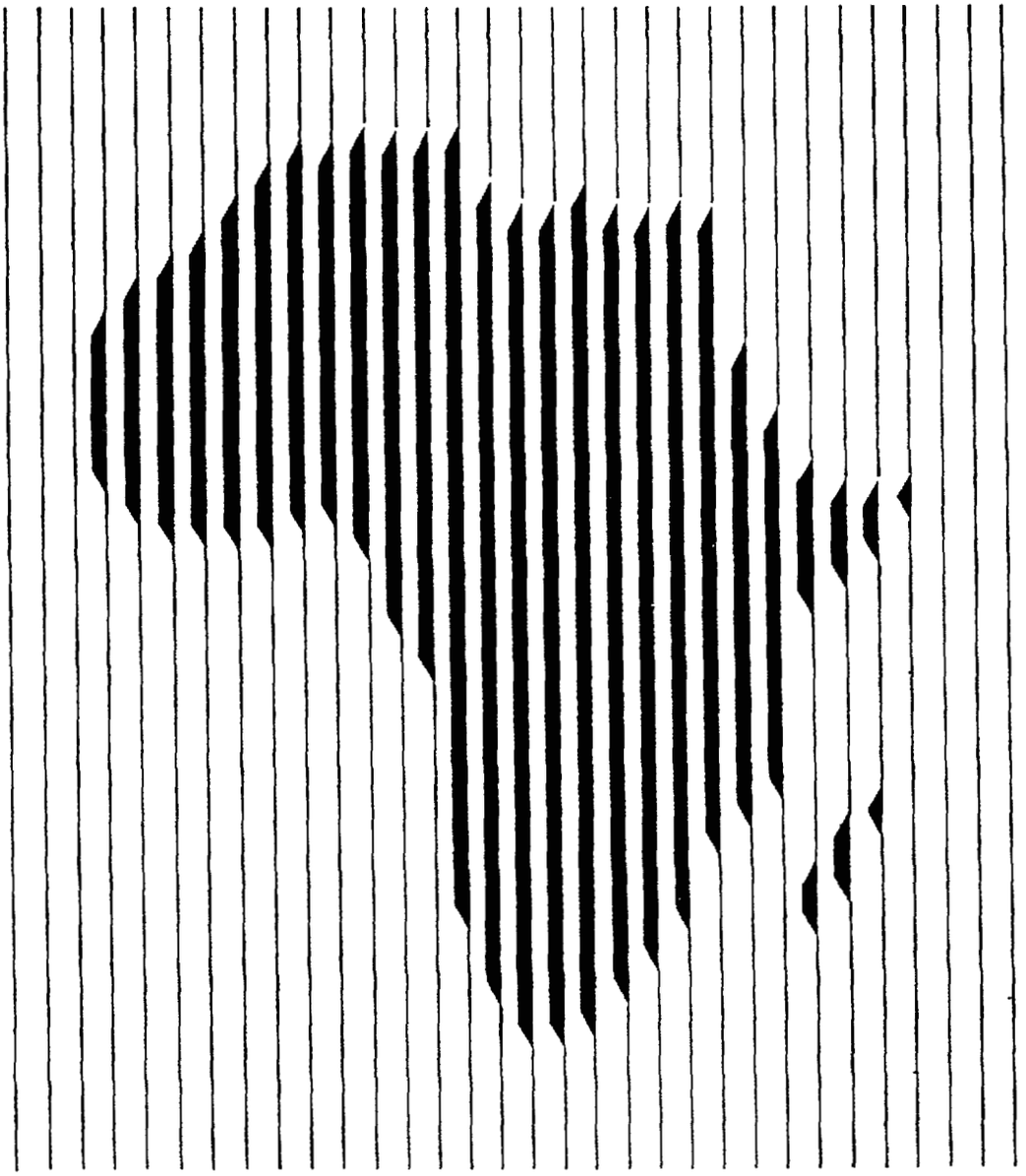
PD-ABR-417

BUREAU FOR AFRICA PROGRAM INFORMATION



Fiscal Year 2000

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

PD-ABR-417

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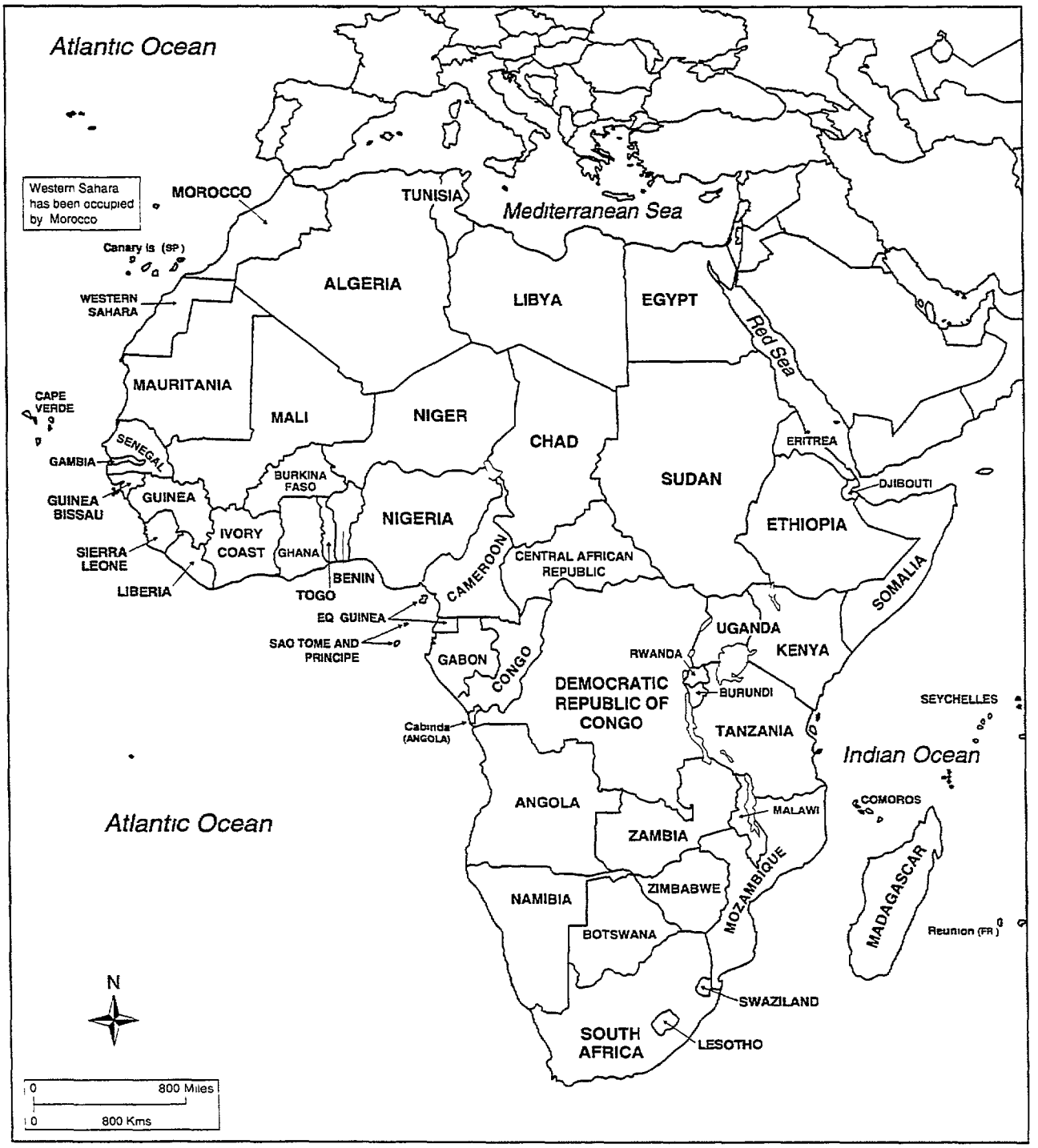

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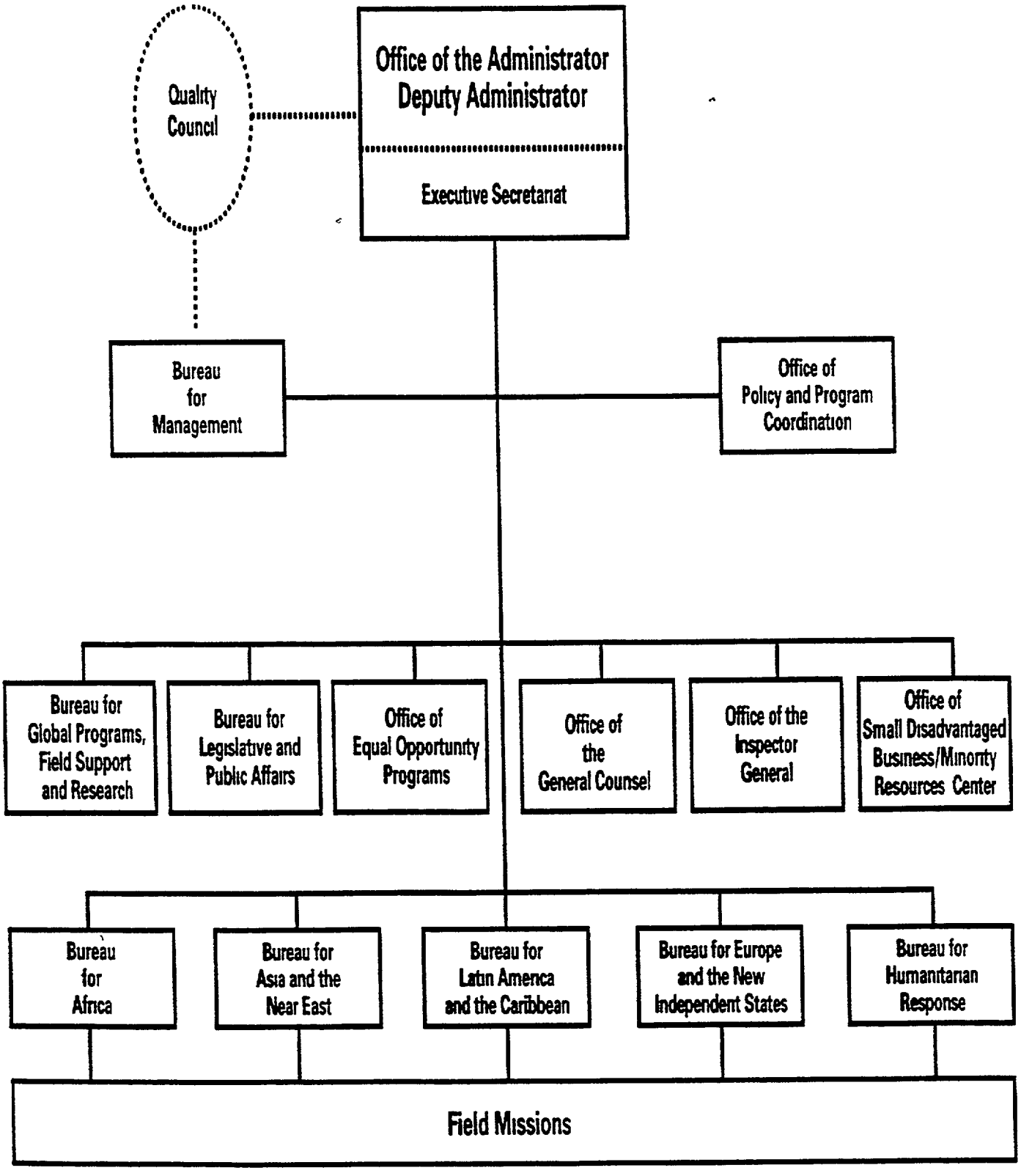

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AFRICA

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$445 143,000	$460,133 000	---
Development Fund for Africa	---	---	$512,560 000
Child Survival and Disease	$255 042 000	$251,182 000	$232 443 000
Economic Support Funds	$26,000 000	$98,231 000	$73,000,000
P L 480 Title II	$428 623,000	$209,553,000	$134,376,000
P L 480 Title III	$19,800 000	$14,900 000	-

United States National Interests

Two policy goals define United States foreign policy in Africa accelerating Africa s full integration into the global economy and combatting transnational security threats

Closer economic and intellectual integration of Americans and Africans enhances U S long-term security Thus it is significant that growth in U S trade with sub Saharan Africa has outpaced growth in U S trade worldwide averaging 17% annually since 1994 The United States is Africa s second largest industrial supplier Nearly 13% of the U S crude oil imports come from sub Saharan Africa today and the level is projected to reach 20% within a decade providing an important source of petroleum outside of the Middle East

Americans and Africans are working together to combat transnational security threats - terrorism, weapons proliferation narcotics flows, international crime environmental degradation and disease Programs that strengthen fragile democracies increase African ability to cope with natural disasters improve social development and promote regional political security and stability These programs help reduce the instability upon which international terrorism drug trafficking and weapons trade thrive

The United States cannot afford to ignore Africa - neither as a significant and growing investment opportunity nor as a source of threats It is in the U S national interest to see Africa succeed

Africa s Needs Are Great

Socio Economic Indicators	Africa	Latin America	Asia	
GDP per capita (1997)	$560	$4,230	$730	
Adult Illiteracy (1995)			E Asia	S Asia
Male	34	12	9	38
Female	53	15	24	64
Children 6 11 out of school (millions)	51	11	13	23
Average Pop Growth Rate (1980 96)	2 8	1 9	1 5	2 1
Infant Mortality Rate (1,000 Live Births)	96	36	57	
Life Expectancy (years)	48	69	65	
Total Fertility Rate	6 0	3 0	2 8	
HIV/AIDS sero prevalence (millions)	22 5	1 73	7 27	

Development Challenges

Poverty The fundamental development challenge facing Africa is its extreme poverty As the table above shows poverty a measure of sheer human need - is greatest in Africa Evidence clearly demonstrates that the long-term ill effects of poverty, exclusionary politics inequitable access to resources, and poor governance create the conditions that if not addressed, eventually lead to open conflict, humanitarian disasters and, in extreme cases, failed states USAID recognizes that broad-based equitable development diminishes the potential for conflict, promotes political stability and builds more prosperous nations

Economic Growth Agriculture is the priority sector for investment to stimulate the rapid economic growth Africa requires to alleviate food insecurity and malnutrition The **Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)**, which is funded at $45 million for FY 2000 strengthens and expands successful bilateral mission programs in agriculture and food security by supporting national and regional agricultural technology development as well as policy research networks AFSI successes include **Mali**, which increased its economic growth rate in 1997 from 4% to 5 7% partly through increases in agricultural production for which USAID has been instrumental **Mozambique**, which increased incomes of households through a 51% increase in sales of agricultural produce thanks to integrated actions improving agricultural policies, roads, agricultural productivity and market information, and **Ethiopia** which developed a food security strategy and agriculture program in FY 1998

Long lasting economic growth also must include private sector participation and mutually beneficial trade and investment relationships The **Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program,** which is funded at $30 million for FY 2000, provides technical assistance to help reform oriented African countries to improve the enabling environment for trade and private investment It also links United States and African firms through business and trade associations or networks, and helps finance implementation of aggressive market-friendly reforms

Debt in Africa is debilitating Sub Saharan African debt tripled between 1980 and 1998 while external debt as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) more than doubled reaching a peak of 71% of GDP in 1994 Recent economic reforms have resulted in an upward trend in average GDP growth rates for Africa as a whole, and rescheduling and outright debt forgiveness by many countries including the United States reduced the external debt ratio to roughly 53% of GDP in 1998

Africa is beginning to benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) debt reduction initiative launched in 1996 Thirty-two of the forty countries that can be classified as heavily indebted poor countries are in Africa Five of the seven countries that have reached debt relief agreements with the bilateral and multilateral donors under the HIPC initiative through December 1998 are in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cote d Ivoire, Mali, Mozambique, and Uganda) Benin and Senegal reached serviceable debt levels without HIPC relief

The Clinton Administration's Partnership for Growth and Opportunity in Africa supports eliminating bilateral debt for the poorest countries and urges the World Bank and the IMF to provide maximum relief under HIPC USAID technical assistance to promote fiscal financial and trade reforms under ATRIP allows African governments to stay the course of policy reform and remain eligible to benefit from the HIPC initiative

HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS is devastating Africa Approximately 6 million Africans die of AIDS every year By 1997 approximately 7 4% of all individuals 15 to 49 years of age were infected with HIV In South Africa 1 300 new cases are diagnosed each week In Zimbabwe one in 10 persons is estimated to be infected In Botswana children born early in the next decade will have a life expectancy of 40 years without AIDS it would be nearer to 70 By the end of 1998 there were an estimated 21 5 million men and women living with HIV, plus another one million children The

impact is enormous

Since the international epidemic was recognized, USAID has led the world financially and intellectually in HIV/AIDS prevention Significant progress has been made through programs to increase knowledge about HIV, change risky sexual behavior through education motivation and innovation increase the availability and use of condoms and increase access to quality reproductive health services

Education Africa has the highest rates of adult illiteracy, the least developed human resources and the thinnest leadership of any continent Fifty one million children, ages 6 11, are projected to be out of school in the year 2000

USAID is committed to fostering investment in education, at all levels, and especially, girls education The **Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)** announced by President Clinton last March, will devote $120 million over three years, ending in FY 2000 to improve African education and African access to the technology and information needed to compete in the 21st century

Conflict Prevention and Mitigation Crisis prevention on this fragile continent is critical -- even the best performers can be overwhelmed by the demands of a drought or instability in a neighboring country thus relief and development are at different ends of a long continuum U S assistance does not neglect the connections between poverty isolation and nondemocratic political structures to crisis vulnerability The United States continues to play an active role - diplomatically and operationally - to help prevent and resolve African conflicts USAID remains committed to helping Africans over the long-term to build their own capacity for peacekeeping and conflict resolution

USAID is committed to development of African civil society and institutions of good governance The **Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI)** seeks to break the cycle of violence in the region by building credible impartial civilian and military justice systems while bolstering ethnic reconciliation Activities include rule of law strengthening and humanitarian interventions such as demining and demobilizing child soldiers The **Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)** as one of its mandates works to reduce the threat of conflict Over 125 individuals from private voluntary organizations non governmental organizations community based organizations collaborating governments and USAID Missions received specialized training in Linking Relief and Development and Building Local Capacities for Peace The famine crisis in South Sudan in 1998 was the worst since 1989 USAID led an interagency process developed under the auspices of GHAI to prepare a Humanitarian Action Plan to meet the increasing humanitarian needs

USAID working with other United States agencies is taking the lead to expand and enhance conflict early warning information systems and to address root causes of conflict In the West African nation of Guinea USAID has conducted an analysis of conflict vulnerabilities and developed in conjunction with the United States Country Team, a monitoring system to systematically detect heightening tensions that could break into open conflict The resources of the U S mission are then arrayed to address these flashpoints and forestall open conflict USAID/Mali has launched a special program to address the causes of the Tuareg rebellion in the north and USAID/Uganda has a similar program for Uganda s northern region Other USAID missions will test new analytical methods and measures to prevent or mitigate conflict and facilitate transition

Program and Management Challenges

Program Challenges Hope and opportunity exemplified the President s visit to Africa and mark Africa s growing economic and political performance The challenge before USAID is to respond to the opportunities and the vulnerabilities of this fragile continent within the context of its development mission United States foreign policy objectives, and limited human and financial

resources USAID is developing new ways of doing business outside of the context of stable, sustainable development countries and the Agency has developed a close working relationship with other U S government agencies

Development Fund for Africa (DFA) Created in the 1980s the DFA provided an assured and stable source of funding for Africa and flexibility that increased program impact The Administration recognizes that the DFA is critical to the sustained commitment to African development demanded by Africa s national security status

The Administration now seeks a renewed appropriation for the DFA to meet the commitment to African development outlined by the President last spring and to better equip U S foreign assistance to respond to the new demands of countries in crises and transition

Management Challenges Staff levels for the Africa Bureau have declined to the point where overseas missions, the lifeblood of USAID's intellectual and technical expertise and influence are in danger Staffing limitations undermine the ability to respond to emergencies and opportunities USAID s dedicated staff work under difficult and dangerous circumstances to further United States foreign policy objectives around the globe Increased resources are critical to the effective delivery of development assistance activities

Other Donors

Ranking In 1983 84 United States Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa was the highest of any bilateral donor, by 1993 95, the United States level had dropped to second behind France, and by 1995-96 to fourth after France Germany, and Japan Despite this fall the United States continues to play a leadership role in many fora in Africa - from development assistance to crisis mitigation

Major multilateral donors in Africa include the World Bank Group, lending almost exclusively through its concessionary International Development Association window, the European Union, the United Nations and the African Development Bank There is a high level of cooperation and coordination among bilateral and multilateral donors of program resources

Other U S Agencies Strong interagency coordination and partnerships are hallmarks of USAID s programming in Africa For example for the U S -South Africa Binational Commission (BNC) USAID is coordinating its efforts with the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade Development Agency, while providing technical support to the BNC USAID is also funding Treasury Department advisors to the South African Government to assist with tax and budget decentralization issues USAID works in partnership with the Peace Corps in many countries e g , in Namibia and Uganda in the implementation of basic education programs and in Tanzania with local communities introducing soil conservation techniques

FY 2000 Program

USAID programs in Africa benefit from increasing African ownership, partnership and leadership As ownership and commitment increase programs align more closely with the needs of African partners and performance improves A formal review of results from FY 1999 African activities shows that program performance continues to improve across sectors strategic objectives and virtually all countries

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development National incomes are growing in Africa with many countries sustaining annual gains greater than 5% USAID s efforts to open trade and investment have played a role as for example Ghana saw a 32% increase in non traditional

exports (NTEs), Uganda recorded a 21% increase in NTEs, and Malawi's nascent cut flower industry exported $14 million in 1997 With USAID support, Mali saw a 235% increase in savings mobilized by microcredit institutions, and private investment in Madagascar grew from 4 9% to 6 4% in 1996/97 Zambia privatized 96 companies since 1995, and South Africa moved towards less state economic domination with a 30% equity sale in its telecommunications parastatal Growth in agriculture and so food security has been impressive - of 15 low income countries 13 (87%) showed agriculture growth more rapid than population growth

Democracy and Governance USAID has contributed to the growth of democracy in Africa with significant improvements in (1) local democratic management and revenue collection (Mali, Ghana South Africa), (2) parliament s responsiveness to civil society (Namibia, Benin, Mozambique and Kenya) (3) awareness practice and protection of human rights (Kenya Nigeria Rwanda) (4) women s empowerment (Nigeria Malawi Tanzania) and (5) anti corruption efforts (Benin Madagascar)

Human Capacity Net enrollment rates in countries where USAID has on-going investments are increasing at rates which ensure full primary enrollment by the year 2015 Significantly USAID support has promoted free universal primary education in Malawi Mali Ghana, and Uganda

Population and Health Data suggest that the targeted decrease of at least 0 2 births per woman is expected by 1999 Kenya saw dramatic decreases - total fertility fell from 8 1 in the mid 1980s to 4 7 in 1997 with a rise in modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 7 7% in 1984 to 31% in 1997, in Ghana the CPR doubled from 10 1% in 1993 to 22% in 1997 Child mortality rates are beginning to fall in Africa but by less than in other continents Major contributors to under five mortality (measles, malaria malnutrition, high birth rates, acute respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases) are addressed by USAID programs Nutrition programs have been introduced in Benin Eritrea, Madagascar Mali, Senegal, Zambia and Ghana Vitamin A intake increased and salt iodization was introduced in the Greater Horn region

Environment Currently 34 African countries have prepared National Environment Action Plans with five additional plans in advanced preparation Primary forest coverage increased by 500,000 hectares in Madagascar The area under protected or improved management increased by 700 000 hectares in the Congo River Basin a region critical to mitigating global climatic change and an area of intense preservation efforts by USAID Finally South Africa is addressing its greenhouse gas emissions by reassessing its reliance on coal for power generation

Humanitarian Assistance USAID contributed to this goal-area by reducing the impact of crises meeting urgent needs re establishing stability and establishing foundations for sustainable development Ethiopia saw food security in vulnerable areas accurately measured and mechanisms put in place to respond when the status fell below acceptable standards In Somalia food and non food items were distributed through local NGOs in response to drought and floods Across the continent Early Warning Systems provided advance notice of weather disruptions In Sudan the emergency food program the largest in Africa targeted relief to over 2 6 million people In Liberia USAID with the European Union implemented a major seeds and tools program to accelerate food crop production Food production increased to approximately 60% of pre war levels compared to 30% in 1996 A USAID primary health services decentralization pilot program in Rwanda provided a model for moving beyond relief to development services in a community with a large number of repatriated refugees

The FY 2000 Request by Account Request levels for African programs remain consistent with bureau Agency and 150 Account objectives for development assistance Moreover the levels reflect increased attention and interest in the use of democracy and governance resources in transition countries as well as bureau and Agency commitment to the agricultural sector in Africa

USAID requests $745 million in development assistance $73 million in Economic Support Funds, and $134 million in P L 480 Title II resources for FY 2000 programming in Africa Of development assistance USAID requests $513 million from the Development Fund for Africa to support activities in economic growth, agriculture environment, democracy and governance and population and $232 million from the Child Survival and Diseases Fund to support activities in child survival, polio HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, basic education, and other health expenditures

BUREAU FOR AFRICA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
BILATERAL							
Angola							
DFA	1 100		400	3 000			4 500
CS		4 500					4 500
P L 480/II						7 455	7 455
Benin							
DFA		2 500		1 700			4 200
CS		3 600			6 300		9 900
P L 480/II						1 861	1 861
Congo (DROC)							
DFA			1 000				1 000
CS		8 500					8 500
Eritrea							
DFA	3 800	200	300	400	500		5 200
CS		3 833					3 833
Ethiopia							
DFA	3 300	6 000	500	2 400			12 200
CS		12 200			13 350		25 550
P L 480/II						38 100	38 100
Ghana							
DFA	12 000	5 900	2 000	900			20 800
CS		7 500			6 450		13 950
P L 480/II						15 854	15 854
Guinea							
DFA	300	2 800	4 000	2 900			10 000
CS		2 800			5 500		8 300
P L 480/II						2 662	2 662
Kenya							
DFA	8 600	6 400	2 900	3 000			20 900
CS		6 000					6 000
P L 480/II						7 281	7 281
Liberia							
DFA	5 300			2 000			7 300
CS		2 250					2 250
ESF				1 500			1 500
P L 480/II						6 479	6 479
Madagascar							
DFA	1 400	3 600	8 500	500			14 000
CS		3 000					3 000
P L 480/II						6 795	6 795

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
Malawi							
DFA	10 000	2 800	8 900	1 900			23 600
CS		4 500			2 750		7 250
Mali							
DFA	12 550	4 000	5 000	2 500	150		24 200
CS		7 300			5 800		13 100
P L 480/II						1 005	1 005
Mozambique							
DFA	20 300	6 100	8 500	2 400			37 300
CS		8 400					8 400
P L 480/II						18 438	18 438
Namibia							
DFA	4 000		2 000	1 100			7 100
CS					2 200		2 200
Nigeria							
DFA		4 000		4 000	3 000		11 000
CS		7 000			2 000		9 000
Rwanda							
DFA	7 100			2 400			9 500
CS		3 500					3 500
P L 480/II						1 516	1 516
Senegal							
DFA	8 000	2 700	3 600	2 750			17 050
CS		4 000		000			4 000
South Africa							
DFA	11 900	1 200	5 600	14 550	5 500		38 750
CS		3 900			4 750		8 650
Tanzania							
DFA	5 950	3 900	3 800	2 500			16 150
CS		7 300					7 300
Uganda							
DFA	15 850	5 400	8 600	1 700			31 550
CS		8 200			10 100		18 300
P L 480/II						8 331	8 331
Zambia							
DFA	7 750	3 200	1 200	1 300			13 450
CS		8 100			800		8 900
Zimbabwe							
DFA	3 500	2 000		1 500			7 000
CS		2 200					2 200

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
REGIONAL							
Great Lakes							
ESF				10 000			10 000
GHAI REDSO/E							
DFA	12 600	600	2 000	4 750			19 950
CS		5 800					5 800
Southern Afr							
DFA	15 515		6 400	1 900			23 815
ESF	1 000						1 000
Sahel Regional							
DFA	3 450	900	1 900	500			6 750
CS		200					200
West Afr Reg							
DFA		7 000					7 000
CS		8 800					8 800
Africa Regional							
DFA	60 895	2 000	21 800	9 000	24 600		118 295
CS		31 060			8 000		39 060
ESF	23 000			37 500	--		60 500
P L 480/II *						18 599	18 599
SUBTOTALS							
DFA	235 160	73 200	98 900	71 550	33 750		512 560
CS		164 443			68 000		232 443
ESF	24 000			49 000			73 000
P L 480 / II						134 376	134 376
TOTAL	259 160	237 643	98 900	120 550	101 750	134 376	952 379

Africa Regional P L 480 Title II includes food assistance for Burkina Faso Cape Verde Chad Gambia and Mauritania

Assistant Administrator Bureau for Africa Vivian Lowery Derryck

ANGOLA

ANGOLA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$8,300 000	$8 500,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	$4,500 000
Child Survival and Disease	$4,700,000	$2,700,000	$4,500 000
Economic Support Funds	$5,000,000	-	-
P L 480 Title II	$32,736,000	$22,000	$7,455 000

Introduction

Angola remains in the throes of a complex and delicate transition from war to peace U S national interests in Angola are in the consolidation of peace, a successful democratic transition the promotion of U S economic interests and Angola s meaningful economic integration into the region Currently the U S obtains nearly 7% of its petroleum from Angola this level is expected to increase to 10% within eight years Angola is the United States' second largest investment site in sub-Saharan Africa, with over $4 billion invested to date With increased stability, Angola will play a more significant role in the southern African economy, which is expected to be an engine of growth for the continent Without internal stability large quantities of food and/or other forms of humanitarian assistance may be required

The Development Challenge

In 1994 the Lusaka Protocol was signed and Angola emerged from over 20 years of fighting with 500 000 dead 3 5 million internally displaced persons and more than 300,000 refugees in neighboring countries Millions of land mines had been laid, most of the country s infrastructure was destroyed and the economy largely collapsed What few civil society organizations remained were weak and ineffective

Four years later the expected peace and prosperity has not yet been fully realized Renewed conflict in some parts of the country between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) is creating additional internally displaced persons particularly in rural areas This reverses the progress that had been achieved between 1996 and 1998 through the emergency humanitarian assistance provided by the international community Angola s nascent democracy remains fragile and imperfect This climate of national emergency has led to the increased centralization of GRA authority Nevertheless the revitalization of civil society continues despite the renewed conflict albeit at a slower pace than in the 1997-98 period Angolans have begun to recognize the need to network for more effective representation of their interests before the government Thus Angola s transition continues

Other Donors

The World Bank the European Union and the U N specialized agencies are the leading multilateral donors The United States is the largest bilateral donor At present the U S government channels its humanitarian assistance through U S private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and universities, international organizations and U N specialized agencies Residual emergency food assistance is now being channeled through the World Food Program but if the new crisis deepens the United States may become more directly involved in food distribution programs

FY 2000 Program

The FY 2000 program addresses the following USAID goals providing humanitarian assistance encouraging agricultural development protecting human health and strengthening democracy and good governance The current level of conflict makes it difficult to describe with great precision the FY 2000 program particularly the level of emergency assistance activities that may be needed to address the plight of affected Angolans Historically, however, even during periods of instability, non-emergency activities have been successfully implemented With some modifications and geographic retargeting, the USAID program can still be expected to achieve results in health and democracy/governance Moreover, the program will remain flexible enough to respond to new assistance requests as needed

Activities in food production will include assistance for seed multiplication, trials of improved varieties, and better post harvest storage practices Child survival activities will include immunizations for children and training of health workers and communities in topics such as nutrition and sanitation Mine awareness education, assistance to vulnerable groups including war-traumatized children and prosthetics for land mine victims will also go forward Modifications to activities will be made on a case-by-case basis, depending upon the extent of the conflict Emergency measures to assist newly displaced persons, now numbering over 500,000, will most likely be required for the year 2000

USAID s democracy and governance portfolio will continue to focus on civil society through the strengthening of NGOs and the media Most of these programs are implemented in Luanda or safe provincial capitals USAID plans to continue supporting local administration, and such institutions as political parties and the National Assembly Support for human rights, especially those of women will continue In light of the conflict USAID may develop reconciliation activities to respond to new needs The democracy portfolio will help build foundations for future elections

While most of the program will continue to be implemented through U S and international NGOs USAID will explore opportunities to help the government build its institutional capacity to provide social services in those areas for which program performance can be monitored effectively The GRA requires international oil companies working in Angola to provide Social Responsibility Funds for community development activities USAID will continue discussions with the oil companies on joint implementation of activities through these funds

ANGOLA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Developmnt	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Resettlement Rehabilitation and Food Crop Self Reliance of War affected Angolan Communities							
DFA							
CS	1 100		400				1 500
P L 480/II		4 500					4 500
						7 455	7 455
S O 2 Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions							
DFA				3 000			3 000
Totals							
DFA	1 100		400	3 000			4 500
CS		4 500					4 500
P L 480 II						7 455	7 455

USAID Mission Director, James Anderson

Benin

BENIN

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$5,150 000	$4,275,000	---
Development Fund for Africa	--	- -	$4 200 000
Child Survival and Disease	$12,000,000	$11 463,000	$9 900,000
P L 480 Title II	$2,843,000	$2,005,000	$1,861,000

Benin is of interest to the United States because of its remarkable transition to a democratic free market society and its resulting political and economic prominence in West Africa Benin s civilian led multi party system of democracy continues to be a model for other African nations The Government of Benin (GOB) has played an active role in facilitating monitoring and advancing regional peace processes in close collaboration with the United States Recent history suggests that democratic countries tend to be more stable prosperous and much less likely to provoke conflict with their neighbors than authoritarian countries It also suggests that democratic countries are more apt to play a moderating and restraining role in the event of regional instability and civil strife Benin fits this profile very well and has played such a role in this sub region of Africa

Benin is a country of hope that is putting into practice ideas of development and democracy that will ensure sustainable development for its people in the future The GOB respects human rights The armed forces are apolitical The legislative and judicial branches of government are alive and well and the constitutional court, in particular exercises effective checks and balances against abuse of executive power as does a free and active press The GOB has faithfully followed its structural adjustment program and macroeconomic reforms which have now begun to show results Political and economic reform has become institutionalized and its model institutionalization and economic liberalism distinguishes Benin from other African countries

The Development Challenge

The majority of primary schools in Benin are still not providing quality education on an equitable basis While the overall primary school enrollment rate in 1998 was 72% and girls enrollment is increasing wide regional and gender disparities still exist The Ministry of Education (MOE) remains a highly centralized organization that suffers from organizational inefficiencies despite the GOB commitment to education reform Primary school teachers are insufficient in number and the MOE has yet to institutionalize a formal on the job teacher training program Student drop out rates remain high and the MOE's low utilization of budgeted funds limits the educational impact which could be attained by a more rational use of existing resources Since 1991, USAID support has included technical and budgetary assistance to GOB and MOE to strengthen the planning, management and financial tracking capacity of the MOE and to address the need for decentralization and the lack of efficiencies in resource allocation through public and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) mechanisms and networks Results include increased enrollment among girls a higher pass rate for primary students and more involvement by parents in the education of their children At the policy level USAID is in continual dialogue with MOE officials on issues of absorptive capacity, areas of improvement and reform mechanisms at the classroom level

Although the GOB has made some of the right policy decisions with regard to health reform the health sector suffers from the same systemic governance problems as the education sector Some laws continue to present barriers to reproductive health The GOB has yet to put in place policies and mechanisms to facilitate the management of a decentralized health care system and to assure more equitable services Benin s maternal and child health statistics are among the worst in Africa The major causes of morbidity and mortality of children are malaria diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections Low utilization of health centers and the poor quality of health services exacerbate the

health problems The availability and quality of family planning services is low its contraceptive supply is unreliable and health workers lack adequate training To address these issues, USAID developed a pilot, integrated family health program which incorporates community management and partnerships with civil society USAID will continue to support (1) family health service delivery through training and technical assistance in reproductive health and provision of family planning products and information (2) child survival activities which utilize a more integrated approach at the community level to combat identified childhood illnesses, and (3) Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Human Immodeficiency Virus prevention activities through condom social marketing and community education campaigns

A humanitarian assistance food aid program, implemented through Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is reaching six regions and is directly contributing to the achievement of USAID's strategies in the areas of family health, governance and education It also addresses household food security issues Collectively these integrated approaches facilitate access to essential foods quality education, and revenue, making it possible for villagers to afford education and health costs and to contribute financially to community development activities

Other Donors

In 1997, Benin received $234 million in foreign assistance, representing about 10 8% of its GDP The contribution of the top ten donors represents more than 68% ($161 million) of the total development assistance for 1997 Major donors are European Union ($33 million) Japan ($29 million), Denmark ($18 million), World Bank ($18 million), France ($14 million), United States ($14 million) African Development Bank ($10 million) Switzerland ($10 million) Germany ($9 million) and UNDP ($6 million)

FY 2000 Program

To provide continued support to Benin for FY 2000 a funding level of $14 1 million has been requested This level will provide $6 3 million to the basic education objective $6 1 million to the family health objective, and $1 7 million to cross cutting activities in the democracy and governance special objective

BENIN
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 More Children Receive on an Equitable Basis a Basic Education Which Prepares Them for a Productive Roles in Society CS					6 300		6 300
S O 2 Increased Use of FP/MCH/STD/HIV Services and Prevention Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment DFA CS P L 480/II		 2 500 3 600				 1 861	 2 500 3 600 1 861
Sp O 1 Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy DFA				1 700			1 700
Totals DFA CS P L 480/II		2 500 3 600		1 700	6 300	1 861	4 200 9 900 1 861

USAID Mission Director Thomas E Park

Democratic Republic of the Congo

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$13,000 000	$2,500,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	--	- -	$ 1,000 000
Child Survival and Disease	$7,000 000	$5 400 000	$ 8 500,000
Economic Support Funds	$10,500,000	--	--

Introduction

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of the most important countries in sub Saharan Africa and key to stability and prosperity in all of central Africa The DRC possesses vast natural resources and is the third most populous country in Africa (with an estimated 50 million people) Its political course and economic prospects will have enormous implications not only for the people of the Congo but also for its nine neighboring countries and the larger region, extending as far as South Africa The DRC remains important to U S national interests

The Development Challenge

With the overthrow of the Mobutu government and the coming to power of Laurent Kabila in April 1997 the DRC experienced an initial wave of hope and enthusiasm that rapid political economic and social reconstruction would begin Unfortunately the Kabila government proved unwilling and incapable of following through in opening up national political processes instituting budgetary reforms and creating a positive environment to attract significant private investment Despite these disappointments and tensions however, some improvements occurred at the local and provincial levels

United States Government assistance resumed in the DRC in 1997 after an absence of several years In August 1998 an unexpected outbreak of serious hostilities led to the evacuation of U S staff Prior to the evacuation, staff had successfully provided technical and material assistance to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on civil society issues, and also provided health agent training crucial technical and material/logistical assistance to the DRC national immunization program which targeted children at risk of infectious childhood diseases When evacuated staff returned to the DRC in the last months of 1998 USAID was able to complete an element of a DRC childhood immunization initiative This effort resulted in the innoculation against polio of 3 1 million children in selected regions The U S program continues to support selected NGO activities and health activities

Other Donors

In 1996 the largest bilateral donors were Belgium ($11 6 million), France ($12 1 million) and Italy ($79 9 million)

FY 2000 Program

The USAID program for the DRC must remain highly flexible given the extreme uncertainty regarding its future course With war engulfing much of the country work on reconstruction and development cannot proceed This request assumes that the DRC remains as it is in early 1999 a full development program is neither advisable nor possible yet certain activities designed to improve the well being of the poor majority and respond to global issues can proceed USAID will continue to work to immunize children combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and strengthen the health infrastructure USAID will continue to support Congolese civil society USAID will also begin activities to help preserve and protect the invaluable flora and fauna of the DRC

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategies and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Establishment and Increasingly Effective Operation of Processes for Inclusive Participation in National Reconciliation							
DFA			1 000				1 000
CS		8 500					8 500

USAID Mission Director, John Grayzel

Eritrea

ERITREA

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$4 900,000	$4,990 000	-
Development Fund for Africa	--	---	$5,200,000
Child Survival and Disease	$ 6 300,000	$ 5,010,000	$3,833,000
P L 480 Title II	$442,000	$ 559, 000	-
P L 480 Title III	$4,900,000	$3,200,000	-

Introduction

Eritrea is a diverse and progressive society emerging from the devastation wrought by its independence struggle Its development strategy is focused on rebuilding the institutions and infrastructure destroyed in that struggle and has focused donor assistance toward reinforcing its human resource base Eritreans are deeply committed to building a self-reliant nation in spite of the additional challenges posed by the current conflict with Ethiopia They have applied substantial amounts of their own resources to development efforts, such as upgrading the 275 km Keren Tesseney national road to handle all weather conditions

Eritrea controls two deep water ports and shipping lanes in the Red Sea It has also been a principal life line for humanitarian assistance to the Horn region Recognizing its political and geostrategic importance USAID assistance to Eritrea supports U S interests by promoting a market based economy, the emergence of a democratic government in this historically volatile region and by confronting global health issues such as AIDS USAID s program is a linchpin of President Clinton s Greater Horn of Africa Initiative USAID has a sound relationship with the Government of Eritrea and good working level cooperation The U S assistance program is exemplary in its engagement of Eritrea as a partner with full ownership of its long-term strategy and program implementation

The Development Challenge

Eritrea is focused on rebuilding its human and economic infrastructure including education and health systems developing a broad-based private sector and strengthening its human technical and management capacity Foremost among its political goals are capable local and national government a democratic constitution and legislature and revitalized relationships with neighboring states Among the country s strengths are a motivated work force, a committed and non-corrupt government mineral and petroleum reserves agriculture fisheries and potential in manufacturing tourism and banking

Instability in the region has presented further challenges for the country and for USAID The greatest is keeping the development program moving forward when USAID staff and contractors are unable to return to post to implement the program A decision to fully restaff USAID and allow outside technical assistance to work in Eritrea would promote a return to normalcy for the development program However it would still take some time to bring program activities back to full implementation and delays a quick graduation from development assistance a goal of the Eritrean Government

The current USAID program focuses on three goal areas Health and Population Economic Growth and Food Security and Governance and Human Capacity Development In addition USAID has provided a $1 0 million package of humanitarian assistance to the war-affected and displaced

Other Donors

Eritrea recently took the initiative to host a consultative group type meeting with donors in Asmara which the World Bank viewed as a sea-change in relations with donors In the spirit of building better partnerships with donors the Eritrean Government presented its National Economic Policy Framework Paper (NEPFP) for the next three years No other African country has taken this kind of initiative in drafting an NEPFP for World bank and International Monetary Fund comment and in organizing its own consultative group-type event Donors had the opportunity to provide feedback on the planning document and indicate sectors and areas in which they would like to be involved The current major donor in Eritrea is the World Bank which is increasing its program to planned annual commitments of $ 70-80 million beginning in 1999 The best estimate for overall donor assistance for 1998 is $60 70 million, of which the United States provided about 15% Italy, Germany, the European Union (EU), and the United States are currently the largest donors The Scandinavian countries, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations Children s Fund (UNICEF) also manage sizeable assistance portfolios Through modest and carefully targeted initiatives USAID assistance has also leveraged significant support from other donors in the areas of health judicial training and public administration

FY 2000 Program

USAID s program goal is to enable Eritrea to become a food secure democratic and leading nation in the region through key investments in primary health care rural enterprise, and human capacity building Responding to Eritrea s leadership USAID s investment partnership with the Eritrean Government will build the human capital and key institutions in these sectors which underpin successful development Activities within these three sectors are cross-cutting, thus strengthening the effectiveness of the overall program Eritrean ownership of the development process ensures sustainable results from U S assistance

The first objective focuses on increasing use of sustainable, integrated primary health care (PHC) services USAID assistance is improving health care service delivery in the central southern and western zones of the country Technical assistance focuses on strengthening logistical, management and financial systems and increasing the demand for health services nationally Continued progress in 2000 will focus on promoting decentralized planning and implementation, broadening service delivery and improving the quality of health services

Focused on growth of rural enterprises, the second objective develops agricultural and related support enterprises with emphasis on high value exports Activities will increase employment and rural wages reduce transport costs and increase demand for rural services The FY 2000 Rural Enterprise program combines bilateral and P L 480 resources to support rural banking and improved financial services facilitate trade and investment, and strengthen food security through increased domestic production commercial imports and the rebuilding of key rural infrastructure

As a third objective USAID has initiated a human capacity building effort to strengthen accountable governance in Eritrea which includes linkages with U S universities in law journalism, and political science support to the Constitutional Commission in-country training for judges and local officials, and training for government officials abroad The program for 1999 2000 will continue to develop and improve institutional capacity in Eritrea through expanded U S university linkage programs, increased graduate training abroad and improved management training in Eritrea

ERITREA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Use of Sustainable Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans							
DFA		200					200
CS		3 833		–			3 833
S O 2 Increased Income from Enterprises Primarily Rural with Emphasis on Exports							
DFA	3 800		300	–			4 100
S O 3 Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels							
DFA				400	500	---	900
Totals							
DFA	3 800	200	300	400	500	–	5 200
CS		3 833					3 833

USAID Mission Director G William Anderson

Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$17,000,000	$13,950,000	---
Development Fund for Africa	--	-	$12 200 000
Child Survival and Disease	$25 885 000	$25 965 000	$25 550 000
P L 480 Title II	$62 888,000	$43,101 000	$38,100,000
P L 480 Title III	$9,900 000	$5,700,000	---

Introduction

Regional stability and responding to Ethiopia s continuing food insecurity lie at the core of U S national interests in the country Ethiopia has thus far pursued international diplomacy to resolve its recent border problems with Eritrea avoiding thereby a man-made crisis with potentially significant human costs Growing internal harmony, good rains and better policy have led to increased agricultural production in recent years but continued dependence on rainfall, low incomes inadequate transportation and immature markets still constrain the ability of most Ethiopians to obtain adequate diets These problems are best addressed via strategies which also promote U S interests in economic prosperity increased adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights stabilizing world population and protecting human health

The Development Challenge

USAID s program addresses five problems (1) food insecurity and agricultural development (2) poor health (3) a rapidly growing population (4) human capacity development and (5) the transition to democratic institutions

The most recent Food and Agricultural Organization/World Food Program report estimated that 26 million Ethiopians or more than 40% of the country s farming population, did not produce enough food and income to meet the basic nutritional needs of their families USAID s approach to food security includes safety nets for those affected by emergencies (e g droughts or floods) food for-work programs designed to maintain the incomes of chronically food insecure groups while building rural infrastructure (e g market roads or small-scale irrigation systems) and activities to increase the production and efficient marketing of selected foodgrains

During FY 1998 emergency assistance to Ethiopia totaled $34 1 million (including 75 000 metric tons of wheat and sorghum) and reached approximately 1 6 million Ethiopians These resources provided up to two months of food support for approximately 1 4 million people affected by drought throughout the country food support seeds and agricultural tools to 55,000 people affected by flooding along Ethiopia s border with Kenya and Somalia and three months of food and other types of support to 150 000 Ethiopians displaced by the border conflict with Eritrea The United States also provided 35 000 metric tons of P L 480 Title II non emergency wheat valued at $16 0 million to approximately 900 000 Ethiopians in the country s chronically food insecure areas

USAID s food security program also includes support for the policy reform and institutional development needed to enhance the efficiency of Ethiopian agriculture ensure sustainable use of the natural resource base expand markets for agricultural products increase the incomes of farmer households and improve nutrition through education During 1998 a pilot program to restructure farmer cooperatives in the Oromiya region to conform to more modern business practices together with Title III policy initiatives which deregulated fertilizer prices saved members approximately $390 000 on the purchase of fertilizer In 1995 cooperatives, for the first time in their history, started paying dividends to their members in 1998 cereal cooperatives paid members dividends

ranging from $ 07 to $52 08 (average per capita income is $120/yr) This program will be extended to two other regions

At current growth rates, Ethiopia s population will almost triple to 145 million by 2025, yet approximately one-fourth of Ethiopia s children currently die before their fifth birthday, and the maternal mortality rate is estimated to be one of the highest in the world USAID s approach to these problems emphasizes policy reform (increased public expenditures on preventive and primary health care and health care financing reform) the expansion of integrated health and family planning services, including HIV/AIDS prevention programs in urban areas, and the delivery of preventive primary health care services to the 12 million people in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region During FY 1998 the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) increased the budget allocation to primary and preventive health care by about 4% there was a 40% increase in the couple years of protection generated over last year and the GFDRE adopted a national HIV/AIDS policy

Less than 35% of Ethiopia s elementary school age population is enrolled in primary school with even lower enrollment rates for girls and rural children USAID s approach to increasing primary enrollments is directed at strengthening the system s financing and administrative capacity, increasing public investment in primary education, improving teacher training and the quality of educational materials and increasing community involvement in school management and support The most notable achievement for this objective in FY 1998 was that USAID nonproject assistance encouraged the GFDRE to make education, at 18% of the national budget, the single largest budget item

As Ethiopia s transition to democracy has proceeded, USAID's focus has shifted from election support and constitutional reform to supporting the development of an independent judiciary, the strengthening of Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the decentralization of government functions including strengthening the capacity of regional governments to manage the delivery of health family planning and educational services During FY 1998, decentralization activities were particularly effective, eliminating the accounting backlog which had plagued the GFDRE for years, and reducing a four year backlog at the regional level in 1996 to 18 months at the end of 1998

Other Donors

As of 1996 the United States ranked first among bilateral donors to Ethiopia, followed by Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy Major multilateral donors include International Development Association the United Nations Development Program the World Food Program and the World Bank During FY 1998, USAID joined other leading bilateral and multilateral donors to support the education and health sector development programs of the GFDRE because these programs are consistent with the objectives of the USAID strategy During FY 1999, USAID expects to join discussions with the GFDRE and other donors on a coordinated approach to food security USAID and the Canadian International Development Agency are also coordinating support to build the capacity of the Ethiopian judiciary

FY 2000 Program

USAID is requesting FY 2000 child survival funds to continue on-going programs in basic education and integrated primary health care (PPHC) including childhood immunization and HIV/AIDS prevention programs FY 2000 population funds will also support PPHC activities FY 2000 development assistance will be used to continue activities in judicial reform Ethiopian NGO strengthening and decentralization of government, and agricultural development activities The use of FY 2000 Title II non emergency resources will be better integrated with USAID s on-going agriculture and health programs

ETHIOPIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops DFA	3 000		500				3 500
S O 2 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services DFA CS		6 000 12 200		--			6 000 12 200
S O 3 Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System CS					13 350		13 350
S O 4 Effective Government and Civil Society Organizations Developed to Promote Democratic Governance DFA				2 400			2 400
SP O 1 Enhanced Food Security in Target Areas DFA P L 480/II	300					38 100	300 38 100
Totals DFA CS P L 480/II	3 300	6 000 12 200	500	2 400	13 350	38 100	12 200 25 550 38 100

USAID Mission Director Keith Brown

Ghana

GHANA

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$21 500,000	$20,923,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	---	- -	$20 800,000
Economic Support Funds	$500,000	- -	-
Child Survival and Disease	$16,731,000	$15,998,000	$13,950,000
P L 480 Title II	$14,434,818	$19,283,000	$15,854,000

Introduction

Ghana is the principal ally of the United States in West Africa in promoting economic and political reform and has repeatedly demonstrated through both diplomacy and assistance provided by its armed forces its commitment to helping resolve regional conflicts and promoting regional security Ghana is a lead supporter of the Africa Crisis Response Initiative and has contributed troops to United Nations peacekeeping efforts around the world Ghana is also in the forefront of African countries that have made significant progress in consolidating democracy and in restructuring their economies to be more efficient and internationally competitive Trade links between Ghana and the United States are expanding U S exports to Ghana grew from $53 million in 1985 to $314 million in 1997 up $19 million from 1996 placing Ghana in third place (after Nigeria and South Africa) among African markets for U S exports The interest in encouraging these positive trends is reflected in U S foreign policy objectives of increased economic prosperity and democratization, regional stability and improved quality of life in the developing world

The Development Challenge

The 1998 United Nations Human Development Index - which measures key indicators such as life expectancy, adult literacy and per capita income ranks Ghana 133 out of 174 countries These indicators reflect some of the major problems constraining Ghana s development such as low rates of private sector investment unsustainable population growth inadequate health care low levels of educational attainment among the majority of its citizens high inflation, budget deficits, low savings rates and weak public and private sector institutions Slash and burn agriculture and indiscriminate logging are leading to erosion and soil loss sedimentation of waterways and destruction of the marine ecosystem A population growth rate of 2 9% per annum erodes improvements in the standard of living While the 1998 energy crisis had a modest negative impact on industrial activity the growth in GDP for the year as a whole was 4 5% down from a target of 5 6% Progress has been made in reducing the high inflation rate of between 40%-50% during the preceding year down to less than half that amount by mid year However double digit inflation and an acute shortage of affordable credit for investment continues to hamper economic growth The Government of Ghana (GOG) is committed to Ghana s achieving middle-income country status by the year 2020, a plan known as Vision 2020 Achieving this goal will require annual real economic growth rates of over 8% between now and 2020

The most significant challenge in meeting these growth targets lies in overcoming Ghana s fundamental economic problems principal among them chronic high inflation and lack of investment capital that prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential Equally important is access to health services and basic education The GOG is enacting reforms to address these problems including liberalization of foreign exchange cutting government spending privatization of state-owned enterprises and economic policy changes such as reduced government regulation of the economy A growing and diversified economy complemented by better quality education and improved access to health services reduced population growth and more effective interaction between citizens and government will generate increased investment as well as higher incomes and a better quality of life for the majority of Ghana s citizens The GOG decentralization program is taking an important step forward with the establishing of district assemblies with greater

control over local resources Ghana s transition to democracy is still fragile A traditionally strong executive branch must learn to share power with an increasingly influential and popularly elected parliament As Ghana s prosperity increases its potential as a major market for U S goods will also increase The GOG has demonstrated its commitment to reform, however given its limited resource and revenue base Ghana will continue to need donor assistance in the near to medium term in order to achieve its Vision 2020 goals Well targeted donor assistance has been a key contributor to Ghana's transition from military rule to democracy and from economic crisis to an economy that is more competitive in world markets While these objectives are not yet fully realized the program is on track

Other Donors

The United States is the second largest bilateral donor in Ghana behind Japan In 1998 the donor community at large pledged approximately $750 million Donor assistance focuses on economic growth and poverty alleviation human resource development primary education health services family planning and decentralization of government Other donors include World Bank European Union, Great Britain, Canada Denmark France, Germany Netherlands, United Nations Development Program, and United Nation s Children's Fund

The FY 2000 Program

USAID s FY 2000 resource request will support Ghana's efforts to increase broad based sustainable development through four mutually reinforcing Strategic Objectives (SOs) SO1, increasing private sector growth SO2 improving the effectiveness of primary education, SO3, improving family health, and SO4, enhancing government and civic participation

USAID will continue to play a strong leadership role in promoting sound macroeconomic and trade policy reforms that will help Ghana attract domestic and international investment, and in improving the domestic private sector's capacity to produce and market quality goods and services more cost effectively In addition USAID's assistance to the Kakum National Park will continue to have important biodiversity implications due to its protected status and involvement of local communities

USAID s primary education program is funding reforms of key national education policies, in order to improve the quality of primary education These reforms will be instrumental in improving the quality of basic education in over 330 model schools Students in these schools will show improved performance through higher English and math pass rates Enrollment will increase for both genders
USAID continues to be the lead donor in supporting Ghana s efforts to increases the use of modern contraceptives and increase public awareness concerning reproductive health The portfolio has been expanded to support the GOG s integrated maternal and child health program USAID s child survival activities will reduce child mortality rates by expanding immunizations, improving diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy, and increasing the rate for exclusive breastfeeding of infants Programs combating HIV/AIDS will continue throughout the country

Ghana's peaceful transition to democracy and the elections of 1996 have helped to consolidate democracy USAID s assistance to civil society and parliament will contribute to greater citizen participation in the development of public policy and more transparency in the government s deliberative processes through non governmental organization involvement in parliamentary hearings

P L 480 Title II resources are an integral component of the Mission s program Monetized food aid supports three strategic objectives The program addresses short term needs by directing food aid resources to address problems in Ghana s food insecure regions by promoting sustainable forestry and improved agricultural productivity increased enrollment in primary schools improved basic

health and small/micro-enterprise development

GHANA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objective	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
S O 1 Increased Private Sector Growth							
DFA	12 000		2 000				14 000
P L 480/II						7 134	7 134
S O 2 Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System							
CSD					6 450		6 450
P L 480/II						6 659	6 659
S O 3 Improved Family Health							
DFA		5 900					5 900
CSD		7 500					7 500
P L 480/II						2 061	2 061
S O 4 Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input							
DFA	--			900			900
Totals							
DFA	12 000	5 900	2 000	900			20 800
CSD		7 500			6 450		13 950
P L 480/II						15 854	15 854

USAID Mission Director Frank J Young

Guinea

GUINEA

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$9 200 000	$9 175 000	--
Development Fund for Africa	---	--	$10 000 000
Child Survival and Disease	$7 700 000	$7 786 000	$ 8 300 000
P L 480 Title II	$1,426,100	$2,248,000	$2,662,000

Introduction

The U S interest in supporting Guinea's development is based on the country's role as a positive and stabilizing force in the region In addition to supplying troops for the U S supported peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau Guinea is accommodating the largest refugee population in Africa coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone Rich in mineral resources and agricultural potential Guinea will also provide investment opportunities for U S investors attracted by the success of its ongoing economic and political reforms

The Development Challenge

Guinea s human resource base and domestic economy are still recovering from the harsh rule under its former leader Sekou Toure Under his regime civil society and the private sector were suppressed a prosperous agriculture sector was devastated the judicial system atrophied and essential social services and infrastructure collapsed State central planning destroyed the economy

The current government has however undertaken a program of dramatic political and economic reforms This program liberalized the economy restrained public sector spending, controlled inflation, and stabilized the exchange rate Primary school enrollment increased between 1990 and 1998 from 28% to 51%, and girls enrollment from 17% to 35% Implementation of the new national population policy will contribute to a reduction in population growth and an increase in family planning services in over two-thirds of the public health centers

For the past six years Guinea has achieved increases in agricultural production but without improved natural resource management this growth cannot be sustained In addition several hundred thousand refugee farmers from Sierra Leone and Liberia have settled in a previously sparsely settled region containing one of the few remaining West African topical forests This has created a serious environmental threat to the already stressed and fragile forest ecosystem which if left unchecked will result in significant environmental damage Guinea s economic performance is also being adversely affected by the significant costs incurred by maintaining security at its borders assisting international peace-keeping efforts in Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau and sheltering 700 000 refugees

In contrast to the instability in neighboring countries Guinea has made significant strides toward building a democratic society In December 1998 Guinea held peaceful multi-party presidential elections the second in the country s history These elections in conjunction with the 1995 legislative elections constitute a significant step forward in Guinea s democratic process Guinea will continue to require strong support from USAID and the donors to strengthen its nascent democratic institutions and to narrow the gap which exists between its laws and the challenges to administrating government

Guinea has enormous potential to become both an economic and political success Without a much stronger human resource base however economic growth and democratization cannot be

sustained For this reason, USAID is making a concerted effort to build up that human resource base capacity within its basic education, natural resource management, democracy and governance, and health and family planning programs

Other Donors

In 1997, Guinea s largest bilateral donor was France followed by Kuwait, Germany, and Japan) The United States was the fifth largest donor Among the multilateral donors the World Bank the IMF other U N Agencies and the European Development Fund are among the leaders

FY 2000 Program

The natural resource management activities will assist small landholders to conserve the natural resource base by investing in more profitable and less destructive agricultural and natural resource management practices The approach is to build the capacity of local support organizations, transfer appropriate practices to farmers and empower local populations to manage their resources The desired end products are sustainable increases in farm production and productivity, along with improved participatory management of forest and other natural resources The USAID program will also provide assistance to enhance access to agricultural markets stimulate non agricultural enterprises, and help implement progressive resource-related policies at the local level In FY 1999 USAID will begin implementation of an activity designed to address some of the environmental degradation caused by the influx of refugees into Guinea s forest region

The family planning and maternal child health (FP/MCH), sexually transmitted disease (STD) and AIDS prevention services activities will broaden access to and increase demand for health services, improve the quality of health care and strengthen the management and supervision of the decentralized primary health care system The program will build on successes in responding to the demand for contraceptive products through the private sector In addition, USAID is positioning itself to take the lead among donors in certain new health initiatives micronutrients, bednets, integrated management of childhood illnesses and equity USAID will continue to use monetized proceeds from P L 480 vegetable oil for investment in programs to promote nutrition and strengthen agricultural production

The education activities will continue to support multi-donor efforts to reform the primary education The reform aims to improve the quality and equity of primary schooling and increase local community participation USAID assistance will improve the Ministry's planning management and decision making capabilities improve instruction through in-service teacher training and provide low cost teacher and student materials and improve opportunities for regional and gender equity by increasing local communities capacity to directly support education A major strategy to accomplish these goals is through increased community participation and decision-making such as parent teacher association development

In the area of democracy and governance USAID will expand support to reinforce the nascent civil society at the local level through training, institutional development natural resource management and health and education programs In addition, USAID will support civic education programs and targeted activities with national governance institutions such as the legislature and justice systems to increase the responsiveness of national decision making to citizens' interests The program will also provide electoral assistance and support democratic local governance which requires the establishment of democratic institutions of political competition rule of law, accountability, transparency and open public debate

GUINEA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategies and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resources Management Practices							
DFA	300		4 000				4 300
P L 480/II						1 600	1 600
S O 2 Increased Utilization of Reproductive Health Services and Products							
DFA							
CS		2 800					2 800
P L 480/II		2 800				1 062	2 800 1 062
S O 3 Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children							
CS					5 500		5 500
S O 4 Improve Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation							
DFA				2 900			2 900
Totals							
DFA	300	2 800	4 000	2 900			10 000
CS		2 800			5 500		8 300
P L 480/II						2 662	2 662

USAID Mission Director Harry F Birnholz

Kenya

KENYA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$14 000 000	$12 600,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	- -	---	$20,900,000
Child Survival & Disease	$5 500 000	$6,700,000	$6 000 000
Economic Support Funds	$275 000	$37 000,000	-
P L 480 Title II	$24,368,000	$8,474,000	$7,281,000

Introduction

A stable country in a volatile region Kenya is a reliable ally that remains critical to U S interests Kenya is the principal point of access for U S military and relief operations in the Horn of Africa and in central Africa Kenya is also the economic linchpin of East Africa Kenya receives 71% of the foreign direct investment compared to the other eight countries comprising the east Africa region There are more than 75 American companies, representing investments of almost $300 million doing business in Kenya and pursuing opportunities in East and Central Africa USAID development assistance to Kenya serves U S foreign policy interests of promoting peace stability and economic growth in the region USAID's democracy and governance program focuses on conflict resolution and contributes to the achievement of democratic reform Efforts in agriculture affect the major economic actor of the country the small scale farmer The population and health program focuses on decreasing population growth the HIV/AIDS epidemic and preventable diseases which affect child survival

Development Challenge

The past year was a difficult one for the U S mission in Kenya On August 7 1998 a bomb exploded outside the American Embassy in Nairobi ending 213 lives injuring thousands of people, and destroying buildings businesses and infrastructure The challenge is to help persons injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical care and to assist Kenyans to strengthen disaster response and preparedness programs

In the last few years the Kenyan economy has grown more slowly than any other economy in the region Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2 3% in 1997 and is estimated to have grown by less than 2% in 1998 As growth slackened employment opportunities diminished, per capita incomes declined and standards of living for ordinary Kenyans fell The lack of employment opportunities and declining incomes have adversely affected rural agricultural development which draws more than half of its investible income from off-farm sources According to the latest poverty survey 47% and 29% of the Kenyans in the rural and urban areas, respectively, are absolutely poor USAID is targeting the more vulnerable groups of the poor population through its efforts to transform subsistence agriculture to market oriented production while simultaneously stimulating small and microenterprise development This should help increase income for farmers while creating jobs off the farms

In 1998 Kenya experienced the worst floods in its history, which caused widespread hunger illness loss of livestock and damage to majo roads USAID humanitarian assistance program helped to alleviate the suffering of more than half a million people in Eastern and North Eastern provinces of Kenya through medicine and food distribution

Seroprevalence of HIV is still increasing Among adults in urban areas about 12% to 13% are HIV positive while in rural areas it is about 8% to 9% Out of the 29 million people about 9% of adults and some 91 000 children are HIV positive It is estimated that there will be more than 1 8 million

HIV infections in Kenya by the year 2000 Infant and under-five mortality still remain a challenge Declining immunization rates are contributing to under five mortality Improvement of child survival is further hampered by high rates of chronic malnutrition, high fertility and HIV/AIDS USAID support has contributed to a rapid decrease in the total fertility rate (8 1 children per woman in 1978 to 4 7 children per woman in 1998) USAID continues to emphasize the need to space and limit births, as the major contribution to improving child survival

The immediate challenge for the United States is engaging the Government of Kenya (GOK) in a constructive economic and health policy dialogue while maintaining effective donor coordination in pushing for constructive reforms in democracy and governance USAID is working toward improving the political environment in Kenya Currently, there is increased public awareness and heightened debate of the constitutional and legal reforms that need to take place before the 2002 presidential elections The GOK estimates the country to achieve its development/industrial strategy by the year 2020 However given the development challenges facing Kenya, Mission estimates that this timeframe is too optimistic

Kenya s external debt burden stands at about $5 5 billion which is 46 6% of the GDP In 1994, the United States rescheduled Kenya s debt

Other Donors

Donors that complement the USAID program include Japan the World Bank African Development Bank the United Kingdom, Germany Sweden and the European Union USAID closely collaborates with these donors The United States is the sixth largest bilateral donor

FY 2000 Program

The focus of the FY 2000 program concentrates on three strategic objectives and one special objective Resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to enable them to continue their efforts of demanding necessary political, constitutional and legal reform, thereby contributing to the Agency's goal of strengthening democracy

Funds will be used to continue commercializing smallholder agriculture and natural resource management This program is linked to two Agency goals, encouraging broad-based economic growth and protecting the environment for long term sustainability USAID will strengthen the private sector and the competitiveness of agricultural markets and also focus on improving incomes through increasing employment The program will continue to emphasize microenterprise growth as the major strategy for reducing poverty and thereby improving food security The program will also assist about 300 000 food-insecure communities to make the transition from relief to development Finally USAID will assist income-generating programs that support the sustainable development of the natural environment by communities living adjacent to national parks

The population and health program will continue to focus on reducing fertility rates and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable integrated family planning and health services while supporting the Agency s goal of stabilizing world population and protecting human health Funding will support health care financing reforms and child survival and emerging diseases activities

Following the August 7 1998 bomb explosion USAID developed a new special objective in order to assist Kenya s recovery from this disaster FY 1999 funds will continue to implement programs aimed at reducing the economic impact of the bombing help all persons injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical care and strengthen disaster response and preparedness programs

KENYA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
SO 1 Effective Demand for Sustainable Political Constitutional and Legal Reform Created							
DFA				3 000			3 000
SO 2 Increase Commercial Smallholder Agriculture and NRM							
DFA	8 600		2 900				11 500
P L 480/II						7 281	7 281
SO 3 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission through Family Planning and Health Services							
DFA		6 400					6 400
CS		6 000					6 000
Totals							
DFA	8 600	6 400	2 900	3 000			20 900
CS		6 000					6 000
ESF							
P L 480/II						7 281	7 281

USAID Mission Director Jonathan M Conly

LIBERIA

LIBERIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$6,500,000	$5,000,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	--	---	$7,300,000
Child Survival & Disease	$1,000,000	$2,771,000	$2,250 000
Economic Support Funds	---	---	$1,500,000
P L 480 Title II	$30,286,000	$8,278,000	$6,479,000

Introduction

Liberia s seven year civil war ended with free and transparent elections on July 19, 1997 The United States has an interest in seeing the current fragile peace in Liberia hold its democratic institutions and practices grow stronger, its battered economy return to sustainable economic growth and human suffering reduced The United States support for Liberia s economic recovery program will help reduce the likelihood of the United States Government needing to bear the cost of supporting future humanitarian and peacekeeping activities, which tend to require high levels of U S emergency assistance A politically stable and economically viable Liberia will support the U S objective of promoting stability in the West Africa region

The Development Challenge

Liberia has two broad-based development challenges (1) establishing a stable and effective democracy and (2) rehabilitating and reforming the country's economy In his public statements, President Charles Taylor has promised to give high priority to national reconciliation human rights, rule of law and curbing corruption thus ensuring a stable environment for economic development These are worthy objectives, but Government of Liberia (GOL) performance in 1998 was marked by mixed results Progress has been made in reducing the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) with about 280 000 of the estimated 480,000 refugees and 75,000 of the 700 000 IDPs returning However after an encouraging start, the human rights situation continues to be a major concern There are frequent reports of violent attacks on opposition groups, harassment of the press intimidation of individuals critical of the GOL, and irresponsible police actions Concerns about human rights violations and GOL efforts to limit freedom of expression have been raised repeatedly and in a variety of settings including comments and statements by concerned Liberians and the international community Despite these efforts these concerns remain and must be addressed

On the economic front there are a number of positive signs including progress in pursuing a macro economic program monitored by the International Monetary Fund and major donor participation at the April 1998 Donor s Roundtable where more than $240 million was pledged in support of Liberia s two year National Reconstruction Program However fighting that occurred in September 1998 between GOL and opposition forces neutralized much of the momentum achieved at the Roundtable Liberia still is at the early stages of beginning the work that is needed to overcome the destruction of the civil war and years of mismanagement prior to the war The country has a high unemployment rate and owes approximately $3 billion in foreign debt The crippled economy and social infrastructure make it impossible for Liberia to address the requirements for a population needing housing jobs and social services without outside help

Given the level of poverty resulting from the civil crisis U S assistance proved critical in maintaining internal stability, supporting the return of refugees and internally displaced persons continuing primary health and child survival activities, training ex-combatants and others disadvantaged by the war reestablishing health and educational institutions, and feeding vulnerable groups In addition over

120,000 farmers and 700 000 family members benefited from the agricultural activities, including the Seeds and Tools Program, and over 320,000 school children participated in school feeding programs

Other Donors

The United States and the European Union were the two largest donors in 1998 with each providing over $40 million Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, France, Britain Japan China Taiwan, Canada, the United Nations, The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund Donor activities include assistance to develop fiscal and monetary policies food aid, seeds and tools distribution community based projects and public works activities

FY 2000 Program

USAID will continue to build on the partnerships established with international and local non governmental organizations and will continue to assist Liberia s transition from dependence on emergency assistance to sustainable development Reintegration and resettlement will remain a major factor in determining priorities and activities USAID will continue to provide humanitarian assistance and food aid to vulnerable groups Strengthening democratic institutions and promoting human rights including freedom of expression will remain a cornerstone of the USAID effort to help the country lay the groundwork for an enabling environment that favors sustainable economic growth and sustainable development

To achieve the objective of promoting and strengthening democratic institutions and practices in Liberia USAID will carry out a comprehensive democracy and governance program designed to enhance the balance of powers by strengthening the judicial and legislative systems Economic Support Funds will be used for the rule of law program implemented by the U S Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training office The role of civil society will be enhanced through programs assisting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in civic education organizing elections human rights rule of law and the media

USAID s support for Liberia s repatriation and resettlement programs includes small-scale labor intensive projects implemented by local communities These quick turnaround activities focus on food production, water supply establishment or rehabilitation of market places repairing schools and refurbishing health clinics Programs that generate employment, training, education and rehabilitating the estimated 33 000 ex-combatants and civilians will also be continued USAID s micro-project activities will be complemented by activities that will finance inputs needed to rehabilitate the rubber plantations With a modest investment these activities have enormous potential to generate employment, income, and foreign exchange in a short period of time

USAID will continue child survival activities and primary health care activities that include maternal and child health care, nutritional surveillance, and child immunization The United States, European Union and United Nations agencies are working closely with international and local NGOs and government ministries in implementing these activities

Humanitarian assistance will focus on health and agriculture and P L 480 assistance will be used in conjunction with Title II food aid assistance to further support repatriation and resettlement and improve food security Assistance will continue for cash crop farmers to increase food crop productivity while food for work programs will be implemented by international NGOs to generate employment and support infrastructure rehabilitating activities, such as restoration of rural roads and/or construction of primary school classrooms and primary health care clinics

LIBERIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Successful democratic transition including free and fair elections							
DFA							
ESF				2 000			2 000
				1 500			1 500
S O 2 Successful transition from relief to recovery through a community reintegration program							
DFA							
CS	5 300						5 300
P L 480/II		2 250					2 250
						6 479	6 479
Totals							
DFA	5 300			2 000			7 300
CS		2 250					2 250
ESF				1 500			1 500
P L 480/II						6 479	6 479

USAID Mission Director Rudolph Thomas

Madagascar

MADAGASCAR

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$14 500 000	$11,925 000	-
Development Fund for Africa	--	- -	14 000 000
Child Survival and Disease	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,601 000	$ 3 000 000
P L 480 Title II	$ 7,111,000	$ 6,890,000	$ 6 795 000

Introduction

The principal U S interest in Madagascar lies in the high potential of its people to break out of poverty to become one of Africa s emerging market economies and in conserving its globally unique biodiversity Assistance to Madagascar advances U S interests by helping the Malagasy people to manage effectively one of the earth s most extraordinary sources of biodiversity Assistance will also serve U S interests by helping establish a legal and policy environment that encourages private initiative and investment fosters greater respect for human rights and the rule of law and increases decentralized responsibility for decision making U S assistance is also slowing the spread of the AIDS virus while helping Malagasy families to become smaller and healthier

The Development Challenge

According to the World Bank approximately 70% Madagascar s population lives in absolute poverty The nation s decline was mainly due to a policy and regulatory environment that discouraged private sector investment and growth Madagascar also suffered from high population growth rates intensive deforestation and soil erosion declines in soil fertility declines in health status (particularly among children) and political and social turmoil Despite this bleak picture there is a general agreement in the donor community that the country is now well positioned for future growth Following Madagascar s successful transition to democracy the government stabilized the economy and negotiated an ambitious Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to reverse its economic decline launch sustained growth and reduce poverty U S leadership is credited with having brought the international financial institutions donors and Government of Madagascar (GOM) together on completion of this key step Agreement on this SAP led to Paris Club debt reduction, enabling the debt service ratio to fall from 46% in 1996 to 17 8% in 1998

Due to a well established dialogue with the GOM there is strong government ownership of and support for the USAID program and its goals Successful endeavors in 1998 include significant strides made in empowering local communities to participate in decision-making for the management of natural resources the timely analysis of the 1997 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and its wide dissemination to policy makers and the international scientific community under progress made in democracy and governance the strengthening of the National Assembly s capacity to review and draft legislation and to communicate more effectively with its constituents the enactment of a law enabling alternative dispute resolution the conduct of several important economic studies and the discussion of their results with government private sector civil society and university participants and the introduction of environmental mitigation measures into Madagascar s anti locust campaign

Conserving its environment is one of the GOM s highest priorities With USAID s assistance Madagascar is finding ways to meet the resource needs of an expanding population without compromising its unique biodiversity USAID continues to be a major contributor to the 15 year Malagasy Environmental Action Plan The second phase of U S support for this action plan (EP2) began in 1997 with a focus on decentralization USAID s support reinforces Madagascar s

commitment to biodiversity conservation by shifting natural resource management responsibility to Malagasy institutions expanding local community participation and increasing ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises within biodiversity rich ecological regions

Madagascar's high rate of population growth is a major contributor to the country s low standard of living To achieve smaller, healthier families, USAID supports the improvement of health, nutrition and demographic indicators at the family and community levels USAID is the main donor for polio eradication and supports the country s overall immunization program USAID is also helping to define policies for effective nutrition programs, while encouraging communities and families to play an active role in disease recognition and prevention For population and HIV/AIDS control, the highly successful family planning and condom promotion program is complemented by AIDS prevention activities targeted at high risk populations

Resources from the Bureau for Humanitarian Response's Office of Food for Peace (BHR/FFP) laid a strong foundation over the past year for the alleviation of food insecurity P L 480 Title II funding has strengthened the transition from clinic to integrated and community-based food distribution, and proceeds from food monetization launched local direct activities to improve the food security of 285,000 of Madagascar s most vulnerable citizens In response to one of the largest locust invasions in the country's history USAID supported an expert team whose recommendations helped introduce environmental monitoring into Madagascar s locust control efforts As a result, Malagasy institutions are safeguarding human health and biodiversity in protected areas and watersheds that would otherwise have been imperilled by unchecked pesticide use

Reducing poverty in Madagascar also depends on the establishment of a legal policy and institutional environment that promotes private initiative and thereby contributes to sustainable economic development With USAID s support business codes are being revised and judicial reform is underway to protect and promote economic participants right to invest and employ their resources productively USAID provides a critical contribution to expand the poor s access to sustainable micro finance services and to the implementation of supportive financial policies Working with civil society, USAID also supports greater public participation in economic and legal issues accountability and the rule of law In addition USAID is helping to improve Madagascar s trade and investment regime and its effective participation in regional and global trade agreements This year the Minister of Justice will propose legislation to combat illegal enrichment, an outgrowth of his USAID funded participation in an international anti-corruption conference

Other Donors

Transportation and communications, health and education, environment, and agriculture remain the priority investment areas for donor support Donor unity on disaster relief, structural reform, carefully designed programs and a focus on strengthening civil society is well established Ranking fourth among donors the United States provided $18 3 million in FY 1998 France the lead donor, provided $177 3 million, followed by the International Development Association ($69 1 million), the European Union ($43 million) and Japan ($11 million)

FY 2000 Program

USAID s FY 2000 program will focus on 1) conserving Madagascar s unique biological diversity health (including important child survival programs) family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevention 2) food security and disaster preparedness and relief and 3) supporting private initiative The requested P L 480 Title II resources for FY 2000 are critical to assuring that USAID s food security strategy reaches vulnerable populations USAID's partners will use proceeds from the Title II monetization program to finance activities focused on increasing food availability, access, and utilization They will also work among populations living in areas prone to disasters to build local capacities for cyclone drought, and/or locust preparedness, mitigation and response

USAID MADAGASCAR
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S P O 1 Improved Environment for Private Initiative DFA	1 400			500			1 900
S O 2 Smaller Healthier Families DFA CSD P L 480 Title II		 3 600 3 000	 --	 ---	 --	 6 795	 3 600 3 000 6 795
S O 3 Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones DFA			8 500				8 500
Totals DFA CSD P L 480 Title II	1 400	3 600 3 000	8 500	500		 6 795	14 000 3 000 6 795

USAID Mission Director Karen M Poe

Malawi

MALAWI

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$26,800,000	$22,661,000	---
Development Fund for Africa	--	--	$23 600 000
Child Survival and Disease	$10,300,000	$9,467,000	$7,250,000
Economic Support Funds	$200,000	--	--

Introduction

U S interests in Malawi are aimed first and foremost at supporting the dramatic political transition that brought Malawi from decades of one-party autocracy to democratic multi party elections within the space of two years Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reform have accompanied this political transformation Attention now centers primarily on the consolidation of these gains strengthening the policy and institutional framework across sectors in a way that will meet Malawi s development needs and establish an enduring open and democratic society Malawi s democratic development and its economic growth are closely linked In addition to efforts to strengthen Malawi's democratic structures and improve governance, USAID assistance concentrates on those aspects of policy and institutional capacity-building that will contribute to the efficient delivery of goods and services to the Malawian population Broad based economic growth and development will contribute to a more stable country and region and in the long-term development of a more mature partner for U S economic interests

The Development Challenge

Malawi s political and economic development has been impeded by its landlocked and narrow economic base concentrated ownership of assets limited foreign and domestic investment, authoritarian leadership high population growth and low human capacity levels Life expectancy at birth is approximately 40 years Malnutrition rates and the infant mortality rate of 134 per 1,000 are among the highest in Africa Only half the population has access to safe drinking water The prevalence of HIV/AIDS (13% of the adult population) is high in both absolute and relative terms and is growing Annual per capita gross national product in 1997 was estimated to be $220 External debt in 1997 was $2 7 billion Debt servicing absorbs about a quarter of the Government of Malawi s (GOM s) budget revenue of which more than 80% is owed to multilateral financial institutions

The overarching goal of USAID s program is to help Malawi achieve broad-based sustainable economic growth The immediate development challenge is to focus on activities that strengthen the policies and institutions (public private and nongovernmental) that address Malawi s fundamental economic and social problems and which emphasize local empowerment and decentralization The USAID program has five strategic objectives (1) increased agricultural incomes on a per capita basis (2) increased sustainable use conservation and management of natural resources (3) increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility rates and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission (4) increased access to and quality and efficiency of basic education, especially for girls, and (5) a strengthened and broadened institutional base for democratic participation The breadth of the program is a reflection of Malawi s developmental needs as one of the world s poorest countries USAID s expertise in the targeted areas and Malawi's proven record as a strong development partner with an excellent relationship with the United States

Other Donors

The United Kingdom and the United States are Malawi s largest and most influential bilateral

partners Other major bilateral donors include Germany Japan Canada the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank Donor coordination is strong in Malawi The 1998 Consultative Group meeting in Malawi brought together Malawians, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss Malawi s economic progress and outline a strategy for future growth

FY 2000 Program

USAID s agricultural programs are developing market-based service institutions, increasing economic opportunities for smallholders, developing public sector capacity to implement policy reform, and introducing low cost agroforestry practices that will improve soil fertility and increase crop yields USAID support in FY 2000, including funds from the Africa Food Security Initiative, will further transform the agricultural sector by encouraging smallholder enterprise development, promoting crop diversification and sustainable agroforestry technologies, and extending food security monitoring and the famine early warning system USAID will expand farmer access to genetic materials for drought resistant root crops, such as cassava and sweet potatoes, and also will support policy-oriented research and analysis on food security concerns

USAID environmental efforts focus on developing a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to govern natural resources management, strengthening human capacity in the public and private institutions responsible for managing natural resources and the environment introducing management systems that improve community-level performance and ensuring the sustainability of financing for private initiatives FY 2000 funding will support the expansion of community-based action programs, environmental monitoring, an environmental education program, and wildlife conservation

USAID is helping to lower the population growth rate by encouraging the adoption of modern contraceptive methods and promoting technologies to reduce infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition USAID also is encouraging behavioral change to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS FY 2000 funding focuses on activities aimed at changes in sexual behavior, expanded service delivery, and detection and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

Malawi s economic growth potential is constrained by limited human capacity The country s basic education system is weak, schools are overcrowded, teachers are not adequately trained, and teaching materials are inadequate USAID focuses on enhancing the quality of primary education and expanding opportunities for girls education A community level social mobilization campaign has resulted in a marked increase in female enrollment at the primary level and a dramatic increase in the number of girls entering secondary school FY 2000 funds will address the quality of education which has declined as a result of the policy decision to promote universal enrollment through activities that will increase school revenues and the efficiency of the primary education system, and by expanding social mobilization efforts

USAID s democracy objective is to increase Malawian participation in transparent and accountable political and economic institutions Parliament has held open debates made amendments to legislation introduced by the executive branch, passed comprehensive anti-corruption legislation, and passed a new constitution Civic groups have increased capabilities and are beginning to lobby Parliament and ministries The judiciary has ruled on several important and controversial cases often deciding against the executive branch The rule of law is now widely and regularly respected The country will hold its second general election in May 1999 FY 2000 funding will support the post election consolidation and institutionalization of democratic practices

MALAWI
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased ag incomes on a per capita basis DFA	10 000						10 000
S O 2 Increased sust use conservation management of renewable natural resources DFA			8 900				8 900
S O 3 Incr adoption of measures that reduce fertility & HIV transmission while prom child health practices DFA CS		2 800 4 500					2 800 4 500
S O 4 Incr access to and quality efficiency of basic educ esp for girls CS					2 750		2 750
S O 5 Strengthened broadened inst base for dem participation DFA				1 900			1 900
Totals DFA CS	10 000	2 800 4 500	8 900	1 900	2 750		23 600 7 250

USAID Mission Director Kiertisak Toh

Mali

MALI

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$25,100,000	$23,792,000	- -
Development Fund for Africa	- -	--	$24 200 000
Child Survival and Disease	$12,400,000	$10,702,000	$13,100,000
P L 480 Title II	$3,669,000	$422 000	$1,005 000

Introduction

Mali s relations with the United States are important to the United States interests as a politically and economically sound partner in the West Africa region Building upon Malian President Konare s visit to the White House in FY 1998, Mali expanded collaboration with the United States to maximize the advantages of U S expertise in education democratic governance commercial trade and business investment The recent U S trade delegation visit demonstrated Mali s commitment to a vibrant free and liberalized private sector essential for increased U S trade and investment Mali actively participates in the Leland Initiative the Africa Food Security Initiative, and the Trade and Investment Initiative in Africa Support to Mali will strengthen democracy, will increase Mali s quality of life through better health and family planning practices will enhance national and regional stability and will improve Mali s ability to participate in the world economy

Development Challenge

Mali is an extremely poor country not endowed with major natural resources or ample rainfall Since 1991 the democratically elected Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) has been implementing forward looking policies to liberalize the economy and the political system while expanding programs in education and health However, Mali s population growth puts increasing burdens on social services and the economy Over 60% of Mali s population are under 25 years of age Although rapid expansion of access to primary education has occurred, primary education still only reaches 50% of Mali s children at the primary school level and is even less (40%) for girls Literacy is only 27% and is much less (15%) for women Although food deficits have declined food production has not reached parity with internal needs Subsistence agriculture is still the norm for 80% of Mali s rural population The 1999 local elections will expand progress in decentralized decision making and influential civic actions which have only begun to take root with local institutions Processing and marketing improvements have been made yet still lag behind potential Access to information through rural radio and the Internet have advanced tremendously but the needs are still great with much remaining to be done Stability in Mali s northern region is still very tenuous and integration of the northern peoples into a unified Mali is at its early stages

Through an alliance of political leadership and increasingly coordinated donor assistance Mali has made impressive progress in democratic governance in education and health, and the economy USAID activities through 2002 seek to improve access demand for and quality of services to help youth become productive citizens to increase economic growth through investment in major economic subsectors and to help community organizations work with the GRM to enhance the quality of life In addition to a cross-cutting special objective to improve access to and facilitate the use of information increases program impact USAID will extend cross cutting activities into Mali s northern region to improve political and social stability, as well as to promote integration of northern ethnic groups into Mali s political economic and social structures

The USAID program addresses critical obstacles to increasing the value added by each stage of production processing and marketing in some of the most important economic subsectors Overall economic growth for 1998 is about 4 5% with USAID supported sectors growing in excess of the 5% per annum target level Building on this strength USAID also helped community organizations

advocate for improved policies and infrastructure USAID activities exceeded their targets for community organizations in 1998 By facilitating the use of information resources, e g the Internet and community radio, USAID is increasing investment opportunities and capabilities for Malian and international business communities while increasing access to political, economic and social information needed by Malian decision-makers In addition to exceeding all targets of access and coverage established for 1998 USAID initiated support in 1998 for five private voluntary organizations working towards economic integration and social parity of the northern region with Mali's southern regions

USAID supports expansion of community health services and improved family planning practices Child survival and reproductive health activities are contributing to reductions in child mortality and decreases in the population growth rate Under wide donor support, Mali recently initiated a ten-year National Plan for improved health programs As the major donor in family planning under this plan USAID is having a direct positive impact as demonstrated by significant increases in oral contraceptive and condom usage

The need for more food and consequential environmental pressures are attributable to Mali s rapidly increasing population USAID supports Malian communities in the agricultural sector to become more efficient and to increase their incomes through greater usage of best practices and better natural resources management Adoption of agricultural "best practices" has grown to 45% in targeted areas USAID also supports integrated pest management activities while promoting better community management of forests and other natural resources

In preparation for local elections to be held April 1999 USAID is working with the GRM and local communities to increase participation in the electoral process and improve understanding of the role of citizens with community associations and civic action groups in forming partnerships with the newly-elected local governments Key activities will strengthen the capacity of local organizations to operate effectively for the benefit of their members

All of USAID s activities promote human capacity development and all USAID-funded grants and contracts contain significant training components USAID joined other donors in endorsing the introduction in 1998 of the GRM s new ten-year Education Development Plan USAID s efforts to establish community-managed and community-financed schools contributed significantly to increased primary school enrollments and appear ahead of targets USAID s efforts have brought radio coverage to people in Mali who have never had access to regular sources of information Additionally the USAID sponsored Internet expansion and training activities have exceeded targets and are bringing a wealth of information to thousands of Malian decision makers

Other Donors in Mali

Although a sectorial breakdown is not available bilateral multilateral and non governmental organization donors provided an estimated $500 million in assistance to Mali in 1998 While not among the five largest donors the United States provided about 6% of the total (bilateral aid only) Other major donors (in descending order of importance) include European Union France the World Bank Japan, UN agencies Germany, the Netherlands Canada, Norway, and Switzerland

FY 2000 Program

The FY 2000 budget request level is $37 300,000 composed of $13,100,000 for population and health (CS) activities and $24 200 000 for Development Fund for Africa (DFA) activities and $1 005,000 for P L 480 Title II humanitarian assistance This budget level will allow USAID to continue incremental support for those activities already approved as part of the USAID Mali Country Strategic Plan 1996 - 2002

MALI
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth and Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Develop ment	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth							
DFA							
CS	1 500	3 000					4 500
P L 480/II		6 300			5 300		11 600
						1 005	1 005
S O 2 Sustainable Economic Growth Value added For Specific Subsectors							
DFA	7 550		4 100		150		11 800
S O 3 Democratic Governance Strengthen Community Organizations							
DFA	1 000			2 400			3 400
S P O 1 Information & Communica Tions— Improved Access to and Use of Information							
DFA	1 000						1 000
S P O 2 Promote Stability in Northern Mali Through Broad based Development							
DFA	1 500	1 000	900	100			3 500
CS		1 000			500		1 500
Totals							
DFA	12 550	4 000	5 000	2 500	150		24 200
CS		7 300			5 800		13 100
P L 480/II						1 005	1 005

USAID Director, James Hradsky

Mozambique

MOZAMBIQUE

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$28 800 000	$29 300,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	-	---	$37 300,000
Child Survival and Disease	$10 596 000	$11 420 000	$ 8 400 000
Economic Support Funds	$650 000	---	-
P L 480 Title II	$24 231,000	$20,930,000	$18 438,000
P L 480 Title III	$5,000 000	$6,000,000	--

Introduction

Given Mozambique s importance in providing ocean access for several landlocked countries and its proximity to the Republic of South Africa political stability and economic growth in Mozambique contribute to U S national interests of peace stability, and economic growth throughout southern Africa Mozambique is a growing market for U S exports, and continues to attract significant U S investment in agriculture fisheries minerals and natural gas reserves

Mozambique is the major success story in war-to-peace transition in sub-Saharan Africa USAID support was vital to this process which began with a Peace Accord in October 1992 and encompassed demobilization resettlement of almost five million displaced persons and refugees, democratic elections and the installation of a new government that has subsequently managed a stellar economic revival Mozambique s transition from crisis to growth is nearly complete

The economy grew at over 12% in 1997 and between 10% 12% in 1998 with no inflation similar growth is expected in 1999 Legal and regulatory reforms continue making the country increasingly attractive to domestic and foreign investors During 1999 significant simplifications in procedures for business registration and operations, including imports, are underway, and a Value Added Tax was introduced to replace complex and outdated taxes In addition new regulations will simplify the process of legalizing small informal rural businesses improving the broad-based employment and income benefits these businesses create Business, civil society and the media play an important role in these changes In mid 1999 Mozambique s benefits under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries debt forgiveness program will come into full force Finally, Mozambique s second national elections scheduled for late 1999, will be an important mark of the country s increasingly democratic governance

The Development Challenge

Despite a successful transition Mozambique still has far to go to eradicate poverty, reduce mortality increase incomes and establish democratic traditions Eighty percent of the population is rural two-thirds of whom live in absolute poverty, dependence on rainfed subsistence agriculture leaves this population vulnerable to recurring natural disasters The average daily caloric intake is just 77% of requirements and chronic malnutrition affects 30% 40% of children Slash-and-burn agriculture and indiscriminate logging are leading to erosion and soil loss, sedimentation of waterways and destruction of the marine ecosystem The population growth rate of 2 7% per annum erodes improvements in the standard of living Although health facilities lost during the war have been replaced and new ones constructed much of the population still lives without access to health services Fifty percent of child deaths in Mozambique result from common treatable diseases HIV infection is estimated at 8%-10% and growing The illiteracy rate is 25% higher than the sub-Saharan Africa average

Good policies are essential for both rapid economic growth and democratization and USAID has

been influential in supporting Mozambique s reforms The Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) has achieved ambitious financial sector reforms and promoted privatization and decentralization Mozambique s external debt was $5 6 billion at the end of 1996 However even with an economy that averaged 8 9% growth annually during 1993-98 a stable currency and declining inflation, sustained economic growth is vulnerable to debt problems, and domestic revenue increases achieved to date are still insufficient to make many needed development investments

Mozambique s transition to democracy is still fragile The executive branch s sensitive relationship with an increasingly strong legislature will require patience and continued political commitment Municipal governments created following the 1998 local elections are extremely weak Appropriate regulations to implement recently enacted laws in the areas of land tenure, business, and environmental management are still needed, to support the pace and sustainability of economic growth

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Mozambique totals about $800 million per year, excluding debt relief The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Mozambique, providing over $68,000,000 in grants and food aid in FY 1998 Major contributors include the World Bank the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations agencies the European Union the Netherlands, Sweden Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Norway Portugal and South Africa are major investors in Mozambique, demonstrated by the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric and the Maputo Development Corridor projects, respectively

FY 2000 Program

Much of the USAID program will continue to focus on Mozambique s center-north provinces, which were most affected by war, have 55% of the country's population, and have the greatest agricultural potential Democracy, private sector, and environment programs are national in scope

Income growth will stimulate on-farm investment and expand rural enterprises USAID will participate through the Africa Food Security Initiative in the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, expansion of farmer business associations and increased capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to promote sound sector policies In FY 2000 USAID will continue support for a multi-donor sector investment program to enhance the effectiveness of public sector support for private sector led agricultural development

In the democracy/governance area during FY 2000, USAID will continue to support capacity building of the national legislature, civil society development development of more effective judicial processes, and activities to strengthen newly elected municipal governments

In the health sector, USAID will focus on building the local capacity of public and nongovernmental institutions to provide sustainable access to basic services especially those related to child survival malaria, and polio The program to combat HIV/AIDS will expand throughout the country

USAID will continue to support private initiatives to protect the environment through a FY 1999 program to increase the technical/institutional capacity of Mozambicans to address environmental concerns related to new investment, legislation, conservation, and business decisions

In conjunction with the Africa Trade and Investment Program, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with government and the legislature to develop trade and investment-friendly regulations This program advocates major tax, tariff, and trade reform Activities to improve communications and access to information in Mozambique will continue through the Leland Initiative

MOZAMBIQUE
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Developmnt	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Incr Rural Hsehold Inc in Target Areas DFA P L 480/II	19 000		4 000			15 672	23 000 15 672
S O 2 Govt Civ Soc are Effective Partners in Dem Gov DFA				2 400			2 400
S O 3 Incr Use of Essential Mat/ Child Health Family Plng Services in Focus Area DFA CS P L 480/II		6 100 8 400				2 766	6 100 8 400 2 766
S O 4 Incr Sustain Envir Prot and Natl Res Mgmt DFA			4 500				4 500
SP O Impr Enabling Envir for Private Sector Led Growth and Devt DFA	1 300						1 300
Totals DFA CS P L 480/II	20 300	6 100 8 400	8 500	2 400		18 438	37 300 8 400 18 438

Mission Director Cynthia F Rozell

Namibia

NAMIBIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$5,550,000	$6,650,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	---	---	$7,100,000
Child Survival & Disease	$2,800,000	$2,000,000	$2,200,000

Introduction

Although its population is just 1 7 million Namibia is a vast country twice the size of California It is uniquely positioned to play a vital role in the political stability and economic development of the entire Southern Africa region Only nine years after attaining a hard-won independence Namibia has much to offer in example and in potential The country is blessed with a rich resource base of minerals (diamonds, gold copper zinc lead and silver) mammoth coastal fishing stocks a superior business and transportation infrastructure system, and spectacular tourist destinations including the fabled Skeleton Coast and Etosha Africa s oldest game park

Namibia remains one of the more politically stable countries on the continent This stability has helped maintain a highly favorable business climate including incentives and strong protection for foreign investors Namibia has demonstrated its attractiveness and potential as a growing market for U S exports and investment Detroit-based Barden International recently opened a $12 million General Motors vehicle conversion plant in Windhoek and Texaco holds a minority stake in Namibia s large offshore Kudu Gas Field The newly-opened Trans Kalahari highway linking Botswana and Namibia and the Trans Caprivi Highway will increase the region s access to the port of Walvis Bay a large first class facility that eventually will compete with large regional ports like Durban and Cape Town While considerable obstacles remain to realizing its full economic potential, Namibia clearly is on the way to becoming a pivotal trade and investment gateway for the nearly 200 million residents of Southern Africa

The Development Challenge

Namibia s recent independence did not erase its stinging legacy of more than 40 years of apartheid social and economic policies Although Namibia s GDP per capita income of $1,917 is almost four times higher than the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, income distribution is highly unequal About 60% of the majority black population live in communal lands in rural areas, surviving on annual incomes of US$100 200 with limited access to social services There is a high incidence of HIV/AIDS, more than twice as many people of all ages die of HIV-related illnesses than die of malaria the nation s second highest killer High population growth (3%) high student failure rates (40%) and high unemployment and visible underemployment (40%) are other major development challenges

A 1997 labor force survey shows that 20% of children 5 9 years of age have not attended school Fifty four percent of the population has completed only some primary education The 1998 National Human Resource Plan reveals severe deficits of higher and middle-level professionals and technically skilled personnel More than 60% of the employed labor force has only a primary education or no schooling at all less than 6% have completed some tertiary education

The Namibian economy is dominated by large South African firms The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) is aggressively pursuing other outside investors Although Namibia is considered one of the most competitive economies on the continent it has been directly affected by declining world market prices for leading exports Namibia s growth rate fell from 4 3% in 1997 to 0 8% in 1998 Mining remains the leading sector accounting for 15 1% of GDP During the first three

quarters of 1998 however, diamond copper, zinc lead and gold prices dropped substantially Also in 1998, poor rainfall resulted in low agricultural production Total farming debt jumped 17% from September 1997 to September 1998 forcing the sale of 51% of the national livestock herd in order to repay debt Total government debt is expected to grow from the present 21% to 23 4% of GDP The level of external debt in Namibia is far less than that of many other developing countries, however This is a testament to the GRN s commitment to sound fiscal management, even in the face of urgent demands by the mostly black very poor majority to address the social and economic disparities created by apartheid

Other Donors

USAID is the 4th largest bilateral donor, after Germany, Sweden, and Norway Despite its relatively modest size USAID s program is highly visible, strategic and results-oriented USAID generally leads donor efforts in its focus areas, particularly basic education and natural resource management Donor coordination meetings are held under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program In addition USAID has taken the initiative to hold more frequent consultations with international donors in Namibia, particularly in the democracy and governance arena

FY 2000 Program

With extraordinary cooperation from the GRN the USAID program in Namibia has exceeded expectations The responsiveness of the USAID program to the country s highest development priorities has been publicly acknowledged by several prominent government officials Cooperation with the GRN in basic education reform is showing positive impact on students and schools at the first and second grade levels Research indicates that students in over 500 USAID supported schools demonstrate markedly advanced learning levels compared to those not yet included in the GRN/USAID program Assistance to the Parliament and non governmental organizations (NGOs) has resulted in greater public debate and citizen input on pending legislation USAID also is a leader in promoting income-generating activities for sustainable community based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Namibia's fragile, drought-prone environment The initial legal and policy framework for CBNRM is in place four nature conservancies have been established, and over 55 000 community members are expected to benefit over the next few years

USAID is requesting a total of $9 3 million in support of its goal to strengthen Namibia s new democracy through the economic social and political empowerment of its majority black population Of the total request $4 million will be used to enhance the economic, political, and social roles of historically disadvantaged Namibians (HDNs) in key organizations Within this area USAID intends to expand its efforts with the private sector in order to respond to the GRN s development priority of creating jobs and meaningful employment for HDNs as well as to the U S government s goal of encouraging and fostering broad based economic growth USAID is requesting $2 2 million to build upon the solid educational infrastructure (teachers trained curricula developed and adopted) The essential second phase of the basic education program will focus on the quality of education at the primary level improved budgeting and resource allocation methods, and creating stronger community and parental involvement The program will be expanded to new areas in northern Namibia

USAID will expand its successful pilot CBNRM program to a nationwide effort with $2 0 million in environmental funding The nationwide program will establish additional conservancies generate benefits for these conservancies through sustainable management of local natural resources and continue work on the policy and legal framework for the national adoption of CBNRM USAID also requests $1 1 million in democracy and governance funds to strengthen Parliament and non governmental organizations (NGOs) In addition to continuing its work to strengthen Namibia's bicameral Parliament and its responsiveness to citizen input, USAID will increasingly work with NGOs to further the development of Namibian civil society

NAMIBIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Developmnt	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Enhanced Roles for Historically Disadvantaged Namibians in Key Public Sector Non Govt & Private Sector Organizations DFA	4 000						4 000
S O 2 Impr Delivery of Quality Prim Educ to Namibian Learners in Grades 1 4 in Most Disadv Schools CS					2 200		2 200
S O 3 Incr Benefits to Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Local Mgmt of Natural Resources DFA			2 000				2 000
S O 4 Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens DFA				1 100			1 100
Totals DFA	4 000		2 000	1 100			7 100
CS					2 200		2 200

USAID Mission Director Carol Scherrer-Palma

Nigeria

NIGERIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$3,500 000	$6 500 000	- -
Development Fund for Africa	- -	---	$11,000,000
Child Survival and Disease	$3,500,000	$6,000,000	$9,000 000

Introduction

A politically stable and economically strong Nigeria is in the vital interest of the United States due to its oil resources huge potential market for American products its role as a peacekeeper in the region and its major political and economic influence throughout Africa Current U S investments in Nigeria are estimated at $8 10 billion The death of military dictator Sani Abacha in June 1998 led to the opening up of the repressive political environment in Nigeria by his successor General Abubakar Within months of taking office General Abubakar has moved swiftly to implement a series of political economic and military reforms designed to restore national unity and a democratic government in Nigeria The current military regime has earned praise in its efforts and sincerity to resolve the bitter issue of protracted military rule in Nigeria It is in the interest of the United States to assist the Government and people of Nigeria to successfully implement and sustain the current political transition aimed at national reconciliation and the installation of a democratically-elected government Targeted U S assistance during this transition will support the objectives of a positive and broad-based foreign policy towards Nigeria

The Development Challenge

A stable and democratic political environment is essential in developing Nigeria's recognized economic potential which has eluded Nigerian authorities for over three decades Political instability has prevented socio economic development Indeed political instability and mismanagement have aggravated Nigeria s economic woes Unfortunately many years of neglect and mismanagement of the economy means that the civilian government taking office in May 1999 will face difficult economic and social problems with significant implications The restoration of social services to most Nigerians and the revitalization of Nigeria s public institutions are but a few of the immediate challenges that will face the new government Added to this will be the challenge of national reconciliation following a long and sometimes brutal history of human rights violations and abuses Nigeria s economy has been in a downward spiral for two decades although a slight upturn in economic growth and stability of the national currency was recorded from 1995 and 1997 The gross domestic product (GDP) declined from a high of $1 000 per capita income in the mid-1980 s to an estimated $250 for 1996 In 1995 the inflation rate spiraled upward from a baseline of 22% to a peak of 73% however initial economic reforms and a tight monetary policy resulted in a drop in inflation to 12% for the twelve months period ending in 1997 During 1998, Nigeria s economic performance changed little The current regime appears determined to resolve key fundamental problems with the Nigerian economy For example, dual exchange rates in effect for the Naira have been consolidated fuel prices increased albeit minimally and the autonomy of the Nigerian Central Bank has been restored Hard economic times for the average Nigerian are likely to continue until the results of good economic management in a stabilized political environment begin to flow Approximately 49% of Nigerians are below the poverty line of eight dollars or less of monthly household income Past gains in life expectancy, literacy, education reduced child mortality, human rights communications and health care are being reversed

Nigeria s population of approximately 106 million continues to grow at 3 1%, well above the regional average of 2 8% and out pacing the Government of Nigeria s (GON) ability to provide social

services Contraceptive prevalence, which reached approximately 12% among women in 1995 at the peak of USAID s family planning assistance is now reported at 7% As the HIV/AIDS epidemic matures in Nigeria, its devastating social and economic consequences are becoming evident in villages and communities where the numbers of orphans, widows and widowers with high economic dependency are on the increase With a national prevalence of 6 7% and approximately 3 5 million Nigerians infected the crippling effects of the disease have yet to be fully appreciated by the government and most Nigerians Nigeria s health and social services collapsed in the midst of the political crisis following the 1993 election annulment Chronic and acute malnutrition are commonplace With donor support the GON has recently embarked on immunization campaigns which have increased the immunization coverage for polio in 1998 to 100% for the vulnerable group under age five However infant and maternal mortality rates remain high at 84 per 1000 and 1000 per 100,000 respectively

Proposed assistance to Nigeria at a significantly increased level over the FY 1999 budget reflects the current policy of cautious optimism in support of the GON's transition efforts In response to the development constraints identified above, USAID resources are channelled through NGOs and focused on good governance, democratic transition, health and population activities In FY 1999, USAID provided approximately $100 000 in humanitarian and relief assistance to victims of the pipeline explosion in the Delta region of Nigeria The fledgling civilian government assuming power on May 29, 1999 will be beset by a host of governance, economic and social problems The focus of USAID assistance will be in all three areas but especially in the governance and social services areas USAID assistance will be focused on catalyzing the growth and leverage of NGOs working at the community and national levels in health care support and democratization The health portion of the program is contributing to basic needs at a time when public sector services are largely ineffective and also confronts regional disease outbreaks such as polio and HIV/AIDS which know no borders The short term benefits of strengthening NGOs and civil society sector in democracy and governance are already apparent from the growing community power and leverage of NGOs in community affairs and the political transition The long term benefits will be an educated and strengthened civil society in Nigeria with the capability of sustaining democratic values in a stable political environment Given Nigeria s enormous size, its large population and the severity of its systemic problems, The USAID program at the increased funding level is still relatively modest U S staffing will be increased from one to four direct hires in support of the increased U S engagement in Nigeria

Other Donors

In response to the current transition donors are revisiting and discussing assistance to the GON Multilateral donors including the African Development Bank and United Nations agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP) continue to work with the GON and provide the largest share of development assistance to the GON The United States remains the largest bilateral donor in health and democracy/governance, followed by the United Kingdom Germany, Norway, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark and other countries of the European Union (EU) have small assistance programs U S is funding the largest contingent of election monitors for the current elections followed by other EU and Commonwealth efforts Other American NGOs active in Nigeria include the Ford and McArthur Foundations

FY 2000 program

Increased assistance for Nigeria is focussed on assisting the country s transition to a democratically elected government Nascent government institutions at the local state and federal levels will be assisted to meet the high expectations of the civilian population USAID also will continue to strengthen civil society organizations to participate in the democratic process Some assistance will be used to support the provision of health services to the Nigerian people

NIGERIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning DFA		4 000			3 000		7 000
S O 2 Improved Maternal/Child Health Practices CSD		3 600			2 000		5 600
Sp 0 1 Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention Control & Mitigation CSD		3 400					3 400
Sp 0 2 Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Democratic Participation and Civil Rights DFA				4 000			4 000
Totals DFA CSD		4 000 7 000		4 000	3 000 2 000		11 000 9 000

USAID Mission Director Felix Awantang

RWANDA

RWANDA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimates	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$6,160 000	$8,500,000	-
Development Fund For Africa	-	-	$9,500,000
Child Survival & Diseases Fund	$1,340 000	$2,770,000	$3,500 000
Economic Support Fund	$250 000	--	-
P L 480 Title II	$28,709 000		$ 1 ,516 000

Introduction

In his 1998 visit to Rwanda, President Clinton reaffirmed the U S commitment to assist the Government of Rwanda (GOR) and its people in their recovery from the 1994 genocide and war and the subsequent political unrest and displacements He acknowledged the United States lack of timely response to the genocide to the Rwandan people In so doing, USAID s program was dedicated to the transition which Rwanda is undergoing from meeting emergency needs to achieving sustainable development where justice respect for human rights and accountability in governance prevail Achieving a lasting peace in Rwanda is crucial to regional stability and is in the clear interest of the United States The USAID program is fully consistent with Greater Horn of Africa Initiative principles

The Development Challenge

Rwanda continues to make progress on political social and economic fronts but daunting problems remain GOR battlefield successes in the northwest prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri combined with the inability of insurgent forces to materially support the civilian population in the area resulted in over 600 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) between May and October 1998 as residents sought protection and security in commune centers USAID led all donors in responding to this humanitarian and political situation through provision of food and material supplies By the end of 1998 the potential disastrous consequences of the sudden creation of large IDP concentrations were averted The importance of stability and increased productivity in the northwest cannot be overestimated as the region contains Rwanda s most productive farmland and has been the stronghold of opposition to the current GOR Social political and economic stability in this region is essential to Rwanda s transition

In the political arena the GOR s Ministry of Justice (MOJ) continued to make remarkable progress in the formidable task of processing over 120 000 people detained and accused of genocide crimes By the end of 1998 case files were established for almost half of all detainees, more than 3,000 detainees have been released over 1 000 have confessed through the plea bargaining system established by the USAID supported National Genocide Law, and 150 have been tried Although trying the remaining detainees is still an impossible task, prospects are now improved for speedier resolution of cases including group trials USAID assistance in cooperation with the U S Department of Justice will endeavor to improve caseload management Improvements in the overall justice system will be expanded once Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) funding becomes available later in FY 1999

Rwanda made progress in 1998 towards a more open and participatory political system USAID s local governance efforts became a model for programs funded by the World Bank the United Nations Development Program and the Netherlands The GOR developed plans for local elections which will enable communities to select representatives with increased authority to make local decisions

Social indicators in Rwanda, the most densely populated African country with population figures over 7 7 million in a country the size of Maryland, are alarming The population growth rate is in excess of 3% per year and infant mortality is at 130 per 1,000 live births with child mortality rates (children under 5) adding another 70 deaths To effectively solve these problems the Ministry of Health (MOH) with USAID support continues to decentralize its resources to improve service delivery in an integrated primary health care system Economic Support Funds (ESF) is requested in FY 2000 through the GLI to meet the U S Government s commitment to the Rwanda Multi Donor Debt Relief Trust Fund will enhance the GOR s abilities to allocate national resources to social sector service delivery

Rwanda s economy is dominated by an agricultural sector which has re absorbed over two million people during the period 1995 1998 Nearly 95% of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture for household consumption, however, per capita food production has declined steadily since the early 1980 s and 25% of all households do not produce enough for their families to eat USAID s program has now relinked the work of Michigan State University with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to improve data management and planning capacities USAID s expanded agricultural program will support food marketing seed multiplication and the private sector distribution of agricultural inputs and the development of off farm employment that secures sustainable livelihoods through agricultural processing and small and micro industry Development programs are augmented by P L 480 Title II Monetization Program-funded support for critical food security interventions and OFDA assistance for emergency interventions

Other Donors

A wide range of multilateral and bilateral donors are active in Rwanda and are closely coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning s new unit for external assistance CEPEX The World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the European Union along with the full range of UN agencies provide the bulk of all project assistance and financial support Bilateral programs are currently making the final transition into development assistance Future funding levels have not be firmly established Donors are coordinated by sector through thematic groups organized by UNDP Overall coordination is the role the GOR and is still evolving

FY 2000 Program

USAID programs will continue to focus on three strategic objectives 1) increased rule of law and transparency in governance 2) increased use of health and social services and changed behaviors related to STI/HIV/AIDS and maternal and child health by building service capacity in target regions and 3) increased ability of rural families in targeted communities to improve household food security

Related to USAID's goal of strengthening democracy and good governance, Funds are requested to pursue achievement through 1) strengthened capacity for administration of justice, 2) increased sense of security on the part of the general population by increasing capacity to demine productive areas promoting civilian police protection and reintegrating former military into the productive sector and 3) improved governance accountability and transparency within a decentralized national structures Resources will permit a rapid expansion of program support to genocide caseload management, reconciliation, and local elections

Related to USAID's goal of stabilizing population growth and protecting human health and providing humanitarian assistance Child Survival funds are requested to achieve 1) increased availability of decentralized quality primary health care (PHC) focusing on reproductive health, 2) improved knowledge perceptions and practices related to reproductive health 3) improve MOH financial and administrative accountability and 4) increased GOR capacity to provide basic social support activities

Related to USAID s overall goals of promoting broad based economic growth and agricultural development and providing humanitarian assistance DA resources are requested to achieve 1) increase GOR capacity in the MOA to plan and implement sound food security policies and programs, 2) create and enhance broad based economic growth through internal production marketing chains and 3) increase capacity of institutions to develop and disseminate agricultural technologies that can result in increased production and profitability

RWANDA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance DFA				2 400			2 400
S O 2 Increased Use of Health and Social Services and Changed Behaviors Related to STI/HIV Maternal and Child Health CSD		3 500					3 500
S O 3 Increased Ability of Rural Families to Improve Household Food Security DFA P L 480/II	7 100					1 516	7 100 1 516
Totals DFA CSD P L 480/II	7 100	3 500		2 400		1 516	9 500 3 500 1 516

USAID Mission Director George E Lewis

Senegal

SENEGAL

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$15 200 000	$17 243 000	- -
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	$17,050,000
Child Survival and Disease	$2 100 000	$5 981 000	$4,000 000

Introduction

Senegal is the United States of America's most important francophone partner in sub-Saharan Africa Largely Moslem politically stable and a multiparty democracy, Senegal is a small, poor, and moderate secular nation Senegal is an influential and moderating voice in Muslim councils and often is consulted by French policy makers Senegal's role in efforts to assist Africans to better manage conflicts has also recently grown Its participation in the U S African Crisis Response Initiative is indicative of that commitment Senegal has also willingly provided troops for numerous peacekeeping operations e g Bosnia Liberia Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, the Sinai and Operation Desert Shield to name a few Senegal s 35 years of political stability, its increasing political pluralism and good record on human rights buttress its partnership with the United States of America and explain why USAID s program responds to U S national interests of promoting democracy and providing humanitarian assistance

Development Challenge

Senegal is still among the world s least developed countries, despite its relatively modern capital city Although Senegal s economic growth has only recently improved it has virtually been negated by high population growth - currently 2 7% or doubling every 27 years Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) $532 in 1998 has stagnated since independence Sustainable economic growth is essential for Senegal to maintain its stability and to continue its democratic evolution Strong structural adjustments including a 50% devaluation of currency in 1994 and recent efforts to privatize and liberalize the economy, have shown Senegal s resolve Inflation has been less than three percent the past two years, and Senegal's external debt has stabilized at approximately $3 3 billion (69% of GDP in 1998) While economic growth is now positive, it is not yet strong enough at 5 7% in 1998 to have a substantial impact on per capita incomes Senegal needs to create an environment conducive to generating additional employment and higher incomes

Natural resource management (NRM) continues to be a major concern The Sahelian ecosystem is vulnerable to erosion droughts deforestation and locusts In spite of its relatively small share of GDP (20%) agriculture is still the principal source of income for about 60% of Senegal s population Yet annually one third of Senegal s cereal needs must be met by imports Improvements in crop yields have kept up with the population growth rate, but not closed the gap in food grain needs Only 19% of Senegal s land is suitable for agriculture and only 1 5% is currently irrigated In addition an overall decline in rainfall over the past 30 years as well as the fact that 57% of Senegal s energy need is supplied by fuelwood and charcoal translate into extremely negative pressures on natural resources
Social services in Senegal remain extremely limited especially for women and children Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100 000 live births) and many infants die of preventable diseases Senegal suffers from relatively high childhood mortality rates (140 per 1 000) and women still bear on average 5 7 children each Life expectancy is 50 years with half the population under 18 years old

Senegal s Socialist Party has been in power since before Independence, and its leader Abdou Diouf has been President since 1981 In response to public pressure, the Government of Senegal

appointed a non-partisan group the National Election Monitoring Group (ONEL) to monitor the 1998 legislative elections Despite public satisfaction concerning the fairness of the elections, political disillusionment has increased due to recent efforts by the ruling party to change election laws in its favor

The 1996 Decentralization Law was a major step towards democratization by transferring more powers to elected regional and local government bodies Implementation to date has been very slow Success will depend on increased political will, continued donor coordination, and on how well the new political institutions can mobilize local revenues and manage their natural resources 1999 will be a crucial year for Senegal politically Senegal is forming a Senate to join its existing National Assembly and the political season will be in full swing leading up to the presidential elections in 2000

In response to these problems and opportunities in 1998 USAID embarked on implementation of a new strategy that builds upon past successes and forges new ground USAID has been and will remain the pre eminent donor in the family planning sector Declines in infant mortality and the low incidence (1 4%) of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are largely attributed to USAID assistance USAID also played a major part in increasing the private sector s role in the economy As an example the private sector not government-owned corporations, now controls the supply and pricing of rice, which is Senegal s largest grain import When prices start to rise the private sector responds with additional imports to assure a regular supply of rice

In the management of natural resources USAID s collaborative efforts with Senegal have helped formulate a National Environmental Action Plan, and put in place local natural resource management (NRM) committees Farmers are now in a better position to make sure that natural resources are sustainably managed In the area of democracy and good governance USAID assisted with voter education for the first-ever election of the newly created local and regional positions Many problems were avoided and others identified, which led to the creation of ONEL, a neutral body charged with monitoring elections

Other Donors

The donor community is large and pledges about $500 million per year, which funds 60% of Senegal's investment budget USAID provided approximately 4% of total external financing assistance to Senegal in 1997, placing the United States as the sixth largest bilateral donor (behind France Germany Japan, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia) and the ninth largest donor overall Other major donors are the World Bank, European Union, and the IMF These donors are active in sectors assisted by USAID, but they also cover the sectors of education and physical infrastructure USAID plays a prominent role among donors particularly in the areas of economic liberalization family planning, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, and NRM The April 1998 Consultative Group meeting in Paris focused on the need for further debt relief increased economic growth and greater sharing of political power

FY 2000 Program

USAID s 1998 2006 strategy seizes the opportunities created by Senegal s recent macro-economic reforms and passage of the 1996 Decentralization Law In FY 1999 USAID will start activities to help resolve three problems critical to Senegal s future First USAID will increase sustainable private sector income generating activities Second, USAID will foster more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources Third USAID will increase sustainable use of reproductive health services (child survival, maternal health, family planning and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD/AIDS) During FY 1999 four competitively bid prime contracts will have been written and awarded NRM activities will continue Pilot democracy

and governance activities will commence A loan guarantee program will be established During FY 2000 specific development activities such as child survival and AIDS programs, local management of natural resources and microenterprise creation programs will be agreed to with our partners and customers, and on the ground activities will be in their first full year of operation under the USAID 1998 2006 strategy

SENEGAL
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors DFA	8 000		1 000				9 000
S O 2 More Effective Democratic & Accountable Local Management of Services & Resources in Targeted Areas DFA			2 600	2 750			5 350
S O 3 Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health Services (Child Survival Maternal Health Family Planning and STD/AIDS) in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas DFA CS		2 700 4 000					2 700 4 000
Totals DFA CS	8 000	2 700 4,000	3 600	2 750			17 050 4 000

USAID Mission Director, Donald B Clark

South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$53 500,000	$34,206,000	---
Development Fund for Africa	-	---	$38 750,000
Child Survival & Disease	$16 600,000	$12,800,000	$8,650 000

Introduction

Ensuring South Africa s successful transition to a pluralistic market oriented and economically sustainable democracy is fundamental to U S national interests of supporting democratic societies pursuing U S economic prosperity and reducing the need for humanitarian assistance in sub-Saharan Africa South Africa is the most outstanding example in the world today of how severe political racial and ethnic differences may be resolved through negotiation and compromise This is underscored by the crucial role South Africa plays in the political stability of southern and central Africa South Africa s relatively large economy has the potential to be a significant market for U S exports

Given South Africa's strategic and economic importance in Africa, USAID's goal is to help ensure that South Africa successfully completes the transformation from a statist apartheid regime to a democrat c multi racial society with an open, market based economy The U S -South Africa Binational Commission U S economic assistance and U S private investment are important vehicles for accomplishing this goal Since the first democratic election was held in 1994 the United States has become the largest single investor in South Africa

The Development Challenge

South Africa is an anomaly having a highly visible first world infrastructure that co exists with extreme poverty comparable to the rest of Africa Income inequality is the second highest in the world and there are huge disparities in education and health status along racial lines About 50% of households lack adequate housing while 45% lack clean water and sanitation One third of the South African population is functionally illiterate and less than half of black students successfully complete primary school Mortality of children under five is more than twice that of countries with comparable per capita incomes South Africa has the world s fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemic with over three million people already HIV infected and an estimated 1 500 new cases daily Economic growth has been slower than anticipated Black unemployment exceeds 40% and crime is escalating South Africa s debt almost all of which is domestic constitutes 54% of the Gross Domestic Product

The principal development challenge is overcoming the vestiges of apartheid that, for decades, deliberately denied basic rights opportunities and resources to the majority population Rising unemployment with attendant increases in crime and weaknesses in social service delivery are widespread concerns of the entire population and threaten the authority and credibility of the new democratic government Failure to address these needs in a sustained manner could jeopardize the considerable progress South Africa already has made in deepening democratic values and in advancing on its chosen path of equitable economic development Reducing unemployment will require strong economic growth balanced with practical decentralized initiatives to increase black participation in the economy The Government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is committed to liberal economic reform but the growing pressure to create jobs could derail these reforms and reduce the government s credibility

USAID works in partnership with the RSA South African NGOs and private sector financial

institutions to support South Africa s development objectives USAID s approach is to assist government departments with policy formulation and more recently implementation and to support NGOs and private sector entities to expand delivery of services to the historically disadvantaged population As part of this strategy USAID has invested substantial resources to build capacity in the public, private and non profit sectors The USAID program has achieved notable impact in facilitating policy formulation, including providing analysis for legislation that forms the building blocks of the transformed system of governance prescribed by the South African Constitution USAID has successfully leveraged significant private sector resources for housing and business development and equipped many South Africans with the skills needed to participate effectively in the country s transformation

Other Donors

The United States is the third largest donor to the Republic of South Africa Other major donors are the European Union with programs in democracy and governance, education, economic policy, health and the private sector the United Kingdom, which assists in democracy and local governance education health and economic policy, and Germany, with democracy and governance, adult basic education economic policy and housing programs Japan and the United Nations Development Program also have large programs in South Africa providing assistance in urban development policy formulation and health

FY 2000 Program

Working collaboratively with the RSA and civil society USAID will support the following programs

USAID will continue to support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy through increased access to an improved justice system and through strengthening local governance and the sustainability of civil society and community based organizations In response to the threat posed by rising crime new programs are under development to increase the capacity of the justice system to address crime USAID also will support conflict mitigation programs and provide technical assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission to conduct local government elections in 2000

The FY 2000 program will continue to assist the RSA to implement dynamic change in primary, adult and higher education This will contribute to increased numbers of blacks completing primary education increased numbers of Historically Disadvantaged Institutions offering accredited programs and increased numbers of blacks graduating from such programs Given the high levels of unemployment, a new program will be implemented in workforce development

USAID will continue to focus on primary health care delivery and will expand its emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation A new HIV/AIDS strategy will assist the RSA and NGOs to improve public awareness and prevention measures USAID will continue to provide support to the RSA, NGOs, universities and the private sector to improve South Africa s capacity to develop analyze, and implement economic policy options and to provide advanced economics training for people with potential to become the leaders and policy makers in the South African economy in years to come

Increased involvement in business trade and investment by the majority population is key to invigorating the economy and creating badly needed jobs USAID will continue to support microenterprise and small business development while creating linkages between disadvantaged South African firms and U S firms A broadening of these programs to reach rural areas and incorporate agriculture is under discussion

USAID continues to address the most visible and one of the most destructive legacies of apartheid

the lack of sanitary and serviced housing for millions of citizens Some funds also will be utilized to assist in the development and implementation of activities to address issues related to Global Climate Change

SOUTH AFRICA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Dem Insts Strength thru Civ Soc Partic DFA	700			14 550			15 250
S O 2 Transformed Educ Based on Equity of Access Qual DFA CS	200				5 500 4 750		5 700 4 750
S O 3 Incr Use of Essntl Prim Hlth Care HIV/AIDS Serv & Prev/ Mitigatn Prac DFA CS	200	1 200 3 900					1 400 3 900
S O 4 Impr Cap of Key Govt and Non Govt Ent to Form Eval Impl Econ Pol DFA	3 700						3 700
S O 5 Incr Access to Fin Mkts DFA	6 900						6 900
S O 6 Incr Access to Envir Sust Hsng Urban Svcs for Hist Disadv Pop DFA	200		5 600				5 800
Totals DFA CS	11 900	1 200 3 900	5 600	14 550	5 500 4 750		38 750 8 650

USAID Mission Director, Wm Stacy Rhodes

Tanzania

TANZANIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$12,300 000	$14,750,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	---	--	$16,150,000
Child Survival and Disease	$7,400 000	$6,900,000	$7,300,000
Economic Support Funds	-	$9,231,000	-
P L 480 Title II	$10,623,000	--	-

Introduction

The United States national interests in Tanzania include stabilizing population growth preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS arresting environmental degradation and promoting democracy human rights and broad based national and regional economic growth The United States also supports Tanzania s active role in resolving the multiple (and costly) crises afflicting the Great Lakes region Since the launch of economic and political reforms in 1995 Tanzania has become a stronger development partner It is a key East Africa country which, despite its limited financial resources actively champions regional cooperation 1) has set aside one-fourth of the world s most biologically diverse ecosystems in protected areas 2) promotes private sector-led development 3) is committed to democratic governance and a market driven economy, and 4) has a growing potential for attracting U S investment in its rich mineral and tourist sectors

The Development Challenge

Tanzania s challenges to development are formidable Based on the severity of the problems faced by Tanzania USAID expects to be involved in this country's economic development for at least the next decade Over 50% of its 30 million people live in extreme poverty which is exacerbated by rapid population growth high rates of transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS unsustainable use of natural resources and weak human and physical infrastructure In addressing these problems USAID is assisting the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to establish a foundation for sustainable growth and improved human welfare

New policies protocols and planning tools have been developed and put in place by the Ministry of Health (MOH) with USAID assistance Also contraceptives, equipment and supplies have been provided to clinics Over 5 200 public and private health providers have been trained in the areas of family planning (FP) and maternal and child health Results to date include a doubling of modern contraceptive use in five years, availability of at least three FP methods at more than 90% of service delivery sites currently offering FP services and an increase in the proportion of infants exclusively breast fed

USAID has assisted the GOT to develop a major new HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program involving over 180 NGOs A program to promote social marketing of condoms has proved highly successful with about 10 million units distributed in FY 1998

USAID s environment program has assisted the GOT in strengthening the strategic planning capacity of the country s wildlife institutions which are addressing degradation issues in and around game reserves where population pressures are serious USAID has improved GOT and donor coordination on key environmental issues and facilitated the completion of an assessment both internally and externally of the economic opportunities available within the wildlife sector

In the governance area USAID has facilitated an increase in the transparency and professionalism of the judiciary through the introduction of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) practices and a

computerized court case flow management system This system prevents tampering with records and increases transparency in the record keeping system USAID has provided support to magistrates and judges through training and the provision of copies of the laws and for the Controller Auditor General s office where the GOT Auditing Act has been redrafted to introduce performance auditing

USAID is working to improve the regulatory and tax environment for private sector-led growth and is providing business management skills through training and technical assistance to micro and small enterprises and business associations Achievements to date include a restructuring of the financial sector which has resulted in an increase in the number of private financial institutions and in a more market driven economy USAID has also contributed to the establishment of the Tanzania Revenue Authority, which has increased revenue collection by 45%, and has assisted in identifying and resolving procedural bottlenecks stifling the establishment of new firms

USAID s successful infrastructure program has rehabilitated nearly 200 kilometers of district roads in the Iringa Region generating over 45,000 workdays of employment and contributing significantly to food security

In FY 1998 USAID donated 20 000 MT of P L 480 Title II emergency food to defray suffering and hunger for over 1 4 million Tanzanians in regions facing food shortages due to drought The El Nino rains which began in November 1997 resulted in only about 7 000 MT of the food being distributed through April 1998 However another 7 000 MT was used later in 1998 to assist 150 villages in two regions where crops were destroyed by El Nino flooding and pests The remaining 6 000 MT was transferred to the refugee food program in Tanzania Also in response to the El Nino floods, USAID obligated $1 million in OFDA funds to repair rural roads destroyed by the heavy rains in five regions As a result of the August 7, 1998 terrorist attack which killed 11 individuals and injured about 100 people in Tanzania, USAID will provide humanitarian assistance for bombing victims for rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and for building capacity within the GOT to better manage future disasters

Tanzania's external debt is $8 2 billion of which less than $30 million (including $15 million of commercial debt) is owed to the United States Almost all Tanzania bilateral debt owed to the United States (nearly $300 million) was cancelled between 1990 and 1993

Other Donors

In FY 1998 the United States ranked tenth among donors Other donors include the World Bank ($180 million), the Netherlands (the largest bilateral donor providing about $100 million), European Union ($80 million), Japan ($60 million), Denmark ($54 million), Norway ($51 million), Sweden ($49 million) Germany ($43 million) and United Kingdom ($33 million) USAID and other donor programs are complementary with broad donor coordination achieved through monthly meetings held among the donors and regular consultations with GOT officials to discuss achievements, issues and results within each sector

FY 2000 Program

USAID will continue working with the GOT to improve family health through family planning HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival interventions arrest environmental degradation as well as establish a more responsive legal and policy environment These interventions encourage Tanzanian citizens and businesses to take private initiative which increases their productivity and incomes Also USAID will continue to work with civil society to enhance public participation accountability and the rule of law USAID s program will emphasize broad based national and regional growth It will build on the lessons learned and results achieved during the previous years, while effectively coordinating its efforts with those of other donors and the GOT to achieve measurable results

TANZANIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Use of Family Plan/ Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures DFA CS		3 900 7 300					3 900 7 300
S O 2 Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable NRM Practices DFA			3 800				3 800
S O 3 Civil Society and Government More Effective Partners DFA				2 500			2 500
S O 4 Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation DFA	3 000						3 000
S O 5 Rural Roads Improved DFA	2 800						2 800
S P O 1 Tanzania Bomb Victims DFA	150						150
Totals DFA CS	5 950	3 900 7 300	3 800	2 500			16 150 7 300

USAID Mission Director Lucretia Taylor

Uganda

UGANDA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Requests	FY 2000 Estimate
Development Assistance	$23 950,000	$27 555 000	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	$31,550 000
Child Survival and Disease	$ 20,814,000	$18,887,000	$18,300 000
P L 480 Title II	$30 997,000	$ 9,625,000	$ 8,331,000

Introduction

The principal U S national interest in Uganda is in support of its continued successful economic development and the role the country plays in regional stability Uganda's economy has grown at an average of 6% over the past 12 years This growth is a result of the country s efforts to create a framework to encourage sustainable economic development, attract foreign investment, and promote export and trade opportunities Uganda has made impressive strides toward an open and more transparent economy with free markets and democratic reforms The country has excellent potential to become a net food exporter, particularly to neighboring countries Uganda contains unique ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important biological diversity In the health sector Uganda s aggressive efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDs through major awareness and prevention campaigns are showing significant results as the rate of new infections has declined particularly in the young adult population Primary education reform is one of the top priorities of the GOU and has led to the introduction of a new policy to increase school enrollment and retention, especially among girls Uganda is becoming a stable and participatory government By devolving nearly all central government responsibilities and functions to 45 newly-created district administrations local communities now have for the first time direct access to local government policy makers

The rebel insurgency in northern Uganda continues to create large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) Refugees from neighboring countries have been produced by conflicts in those countries Uganda is a key strategic player in conflicts and tensions in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions and its decisions impact on U S policies toward Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo Rwanda and Burundi

The Development Challenge

Despite impressive economic gains major issues still confront Uganda s growth and development including heavy indebtedness high levels of poverty corruption and deteriorating inadequate infrastructure After nearly 25 years of repressive rule (1962-1986) accompanied by massive inter-ethnic violence the GOU led by President Yoweri Museveni since 1986, is still struggling for peace and reconciliation While rebuilding a shattered country Ugandans have had to cope with an especially severe AIDS epidemic Further the 12-year insurgency in the North as well as involvement in regional conflicts continues to burden Uganda s already limited resources More than 350 000 Ugandans are displaced and 160 000 Sudanese refugees have made Uganda their home creating significant problems in the delivery of social services and maintenance of infrastructure

Uganda remains one of the poorest countries in the world Life expectancy at 40 years (1995) is one of the lowest in the world and adult literacy is about 60% (1997) GDP per capita is $250 Infant and child mortality rates are high at 81 per 1 000 and 147 per 1 000 live births respectively Maternal mortality is 506 deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100 000 live births a figure which many believe is conservative One of the most serious constraints affecting Uganda is population growth which is currently at 3 1% At this growth rate, Uganda s population will double

to 44 million in 25 years Uganda still remains a Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) ' with a debt burden of 64% of its gross national product in 1998 For continued growth, Uganda will require external assistance to finance a high percentage of its development budget for at least the next 10 years Currently nearly one half of GOU public expenditure is externally financed Given this scenario, Uganda is not slated to graduate for the foreseeable future

USAID s program aims to improve the standard of living in Uganda by encouraging broad-based economic growth, conserving biodiversity and the natural resource base increasing Ugandan s potential to be contributing members of society through improved primary education and reproductive maternal and child health services and enhancing government accountability and transparency USAID's efforts have led to increases in rural incomes through higher production of food crops such as maize and beans and through introduction of non traditional agricultural exports such as cut flowers, fruits and vegetables and spices Uganda has improved management of its system of 22 parks and reserves containing globally important biological diverse areas including the highly endangered mountain gorilla USAID's policy dialogue in the education sector has served as a catalyst to open the school textbook market to competition, improve teachers contracts, construct hundreds of classrooms and train over 8 000 teachers

In districts where USAID s activities are involved, the use of contraceptives has increased from 12% to nearly 20% and Ministry of Health data indicate that HIV prevalence has declined substantially especially among younger age groups In 1998, USAID initiated two new activities in response to Uganda s evolving democratization process and to the rebel conflict in the north The democracy and governance activity funded the development of a parliamentary modernization plan which will establish a five year strategic framework to develop Parliament s capacity to exercise its oversight and accountability responsibilities In the north, USAID will support efforts to help reintegrate abducted children into their families and communities, reinvigorate the local economy, and develop conflict management skills in warring communities USAID s humanitarian assistance ($2 03 million in FY 1998) continue to provide emergency relief to 350,000 IDPs and 160,000 refugees based in 29 camps Results achieved include emergency water and sanitation facilities, treatment of malnourished IDPs resettlement of approximately 18 000 IDPs and cholera treatment and prevention programs

Other Donors

The United States is the third largest bilateral donor to Uganda after Great Britain and Denmark, and the fifth largest overall donor In December 1998 the Paris Club held its annual Consultative Group (CG) Meeting--for the first time -in Kampala, Uganda This historic meeting included the participation of President Museveni and Uganda's private sector and non-governmental community The donor community pledged $2 2 billion dollars to Uganda over the next three years Donor resources provide some 45% of Uganda s operating budget and are focused on infrastructure, social services private sector development, environment, decentralization and agriculture modernization

FY 2000 Program

USAID s program comprises a complementarv package of interventions designed to raise the standard of living and improve the quality of life in Uganda through investments in agriculture and financial markets for smallholders environmental management, better primary education, access to basic health services and a more participatory form of government Further USAID humanitarian assistance targets the large base of IDPs and refugees located in northern Uganda who suffered from years of conflict and strife To continue the significant progress made in promoting these objectives USAID requests Development Assistance and P L 480 food aid These resources will be used to reach 150,000 smallholder producers of maize and cassava more than 9,000 dairy producers and 50 000 small savers who will have access to credit that was not previously

available In addition USAID s activities will help improve schooling for some 5 4 million children who will have access to textbooks and trained teachers and a major percentage of the population that is at risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS USAID s support will also help to strengthen civil society and local government complete the codification of Uganda s laws and improve conditions in the north particularly for the IDPs and refugees

UGANDA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Rural Household Incomes							
DFA	14 350						14 350
P L 480/II						8 331	8 331
S O 2 Critical Ecosystems Conserved							
DFA			8 600				8 600
S O 3 Quality Basic Education							
CS					10 100		10 100
S O 4 Increased Service Use for Reproductive Maternal and Child Health							
DFA		5 400					5 400
CS		8 200					8 200
S O 5 Demand for Constitutional Checks and Balances							
DFA				1 700			1 700
Sp O 1 Reintegration of Northern Uganda							
DFA	1 500						1 500
Totals							
DFA	15 850	5 400	8 600	1 700			31 550
CS		8 200			10 100		18 300
P L 480/II						8 331	8 331

USAID Mission Director Dawn M Liberi

Zambia

ZAMBIA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$11,011,000	$11,450,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	- -	---	$13,450,000
Child Survival and Disease	$8,300,000	$8,982,000	$8,900,000
P L 480 Title II	$2,244,000	$2,243,000	-

Introduction

Zambia is a small peaceful country that is moving steadily toward a more liberal market economy and the creation of a viable multi party democracy The government is also working seriously to contain the potentially devastating impact of the spread of HIV/AIDS Success in all these efforts will have a positive influence on the entire Southern Africa region an increasingly important market for U S goods and a source of valuable natural resources (copper oil gold and diamonds)

Zambia has taken many steps to open its economy It has made progress in its privatization efforts moving recently into the politically more difficult mining, railway and telecommunications sectors These reforms have created opportunities for U S trade and investment particularly in the mining sector A U S company also recently purchased a privatized milling company Nevertheless, Zambia remains one of the world s poorest countries and thus also merits U S support on humanitarian grounds

The Development Challenge

Zambia s key development challenges are to continue efforts to liberalize the economy and encourage growth and investment improve health and education services, strengthen systems to serve both farmers and rural entrepreneurs, develop rural markets, and improve the government s responsiveness and accountability to its citizens

Since its 1991 elections, Zambia has embarked upon an ambitious program of economic liberalization Positive results in the agricultural sector have helped the government through the difficult privatization of its copper mines a process that is almost complete Low labor productivity, inadequate infrastructure and lack of consistent policies are the principal challenges to the reform program Inflation shot up to 30% in 1998 (from 18% in 1997), public expenditure controls are weak the banking sector is fragile, and domestic savings are low These constraints are symptomatic of an economy still in transition from a statist era to a free market regime and remains overly dependent on a single export Public external debt at the end of 1997 was $7 1 billion The government s economic reform efforts have resulted in modest economic growth but a sharp drop in the price of copper recently has undermined this

HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are among the highest in the world and pose a serious threat to the country s economic and social development Recent reforms toward a decentralized health care system have improved service delivery increased contraceptive use lowered fertility rates improved immunization coverage and helped reduce Vitamin A deficiency

In the current political and economic environment the pace of reforms has been uneven The collapse of copper prices and resulting economic hardship makes it politically difficult for the government to continue to move forward with economic reforms

On the democracy front the flawed 1996 elections, the attempt on former President Kaunda s life the attempted 1997 coup abuses of the rule of law continued problems of multi party cooperation

and voter apathy represent serious concerns Nevertheless, performance in democracy and governance programs over the past year has been good

Zambia is susceptible to droughts that have created periodic food shortages USAID has played a strong role in providing emergency assistance to mitigate the impact of these droughts (providing 10 000 metric tons of sorghum during the 1998 season) and is helping to increase the lines of defense for rural families in drought-vulnerable, food-insecure areas

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Zambia fell from more than $740 million annually in 1995 to approximately $340 million in 1996 but increased to $480 million in 1997 These aid inflows accounted for 17% and 22% of total Government revenue in 1996 and 1997, respectively The World Bank continues to be the lead donor Japan is the largest bilateral donor, followed by Norway, Denmark and Sweden The United States is the seventh largest bilateral donor USAID and other donors meet regularly, and discuss activities in such areas as health, education, agriculture, natural resources management, economic reform and privatization

FY 2000 Program

USAID will work to accelerate and broaden the gains from Zambia s economic reforms, and will support policies in all sectors that will improve living standards and health and increase participation in the economic and political systems by all Zambians

More specifically USAID will facilitate farmers and rural women entrepreneurs access to credit at the community level by expanding microfinancing in rural areas USAID will help communities in drought prone areas increase market access for their crops through collaboration with agribusinesses and will provide farmers with new agroforestry technologies USAID will provide technical support to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and to the Government of Zambia in its bilateral trade negotiations to ensure that Zambia s trade policy and legal framework are in compliance with World Trade Organization requirements

USAID supports decentralized integrated low cost basic health service provision through Zambia s health care reform program, and will complement ongoing project assistance with sector program assistance (SPA) The SPA will help accelerate the impact of Zambia s health reform program by institutionalizing the monitoring and evaluation of the quality and impact of health services, and will encourage community empowerment by directing resources to the local level

Shrinking financial resources from Zambia and increases in the school population have led to a serious deterioration of the quality of basic education in Zambia USAID will support efforts to reverse this trend and to increase access for all Zambian students, especially girls In addition to working with teachers schools and curriculum, USAID will have a child health activity to improve nutrition and the capacity of children to learn

USAID will support civil society institutions helping them to function more effectively in deepening and broadening citizens understanding of and demand for democratic institutions New activities will include support for the judiciary which has emerged as a defender of democratic values and assistance to Parliament to enable the institution to be a more effective forum for citizen participation and public debate

ZAMBIA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Sust Rural Incomes DFA	7 750		1 200				8 950
S O 2 More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Ed Learning Especially for Girls CS					800		800
S O 3 Incr Use of Integrated Child Reprod Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions DFA		3 200					3 200
CS		8 100					8 100
S O 4 Expanded Oppor for Effective Particip in Dem Gov DFA				1 300			1 300
Totals DFA	7 750	3 200	1 200	1 300			13 450
CS		8 100			800		8 900

USAID Mission Director Walter E North

Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$9,900,000	$6,950,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	---	---	$7,000,000
Child Survival and Disease	$1 950 000	$1,550,000	$2 200 000
ESF	$55,000	---	- -

Introduction

The United States has a national interest in supporting Zimbabwe s efforts to contribute to regional economic and political stability Over the past year Zimbabwe s performance under its economic reform program has significantly deteriorated The foundation of the economy remains remarkably resilient however Zimbabwe requires targeted U S support during this period of economic crisis and political fragility to increase its chances of moving peacefully through the expected political transitions that will culminate in its 2002 presidential elections In the early 1990s Zimbabwe made progress toward a market-oriented economy which could be resumed to encourage greater investment including that from the American private sector If the economy grows, beneficial effects include an increasingly viable southern Africa regional market and a growing market for U S goods and services U S development assistance enhances Zimbabwe s prospects of regaining its economic stature in the southern Africa region The United States is Zimbabwe s fourth leading source of imports (after South Africa, the United Kingdom and Japan) and increased trade flows are probable should the economy stabilize Though Zimbabwe s current military intervention in the Democratic Republic of Congo seems ill-advised, the United States values Zimbabwe s productive participation in regional peacekeeping activities

U S development assistance has focused on helping Zimbabwe realize its economic potential, with a theme of increasing equity and participation of Zimbabweans in their economy U S assistance to Zimbabwe s family planning program has made it one of the most successful programs in Africa (fertility rates have dropped by one-third) The United States has supported a successful program of decentralized natural resources management, in which communities, rather than the central government, make decisions on natural resources on their own behalf Private sector activities have increased access to low-income home mortgages Loans to micro small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as assistance to key industry leaders in structuring employee ownership schemes have provided successful models for addressing Zimbabwe s equity issues As the full extent of the debilitating HIV/AIDS epidemic emerges, the United States remains the lead donor in efforts to reduce HIV transmission USAID's new activities in democracy and governance will bolster competition between political actors by strengthening civil society organizations and providing support to the government s legislative branch in order to balance the dominant executive branch

The Development Challenge

Economic growth has been sidetracked in the past year as Zimbabwe's executive branch took actions that weakened the economy and also revealed an unresponsive political party structure These regressive steps have undermined expectations of Zimbabwe s ability to graduate from development assistance in 2003 Several crisis points threaten to create more problems before social political and economic stability return These crisis points include inequitable land distribution shortsighted economic management repressive executive branch legislation forced through a weak parliament and underlying racial and ethnic tensions Civil disturbances caused by steep inflation and currency devaluations demonstrate the fragile state of democracy As a result, USAID has enhanced its pursuit of approaches that will foster a renewed U S Zimbabwe

partnership focused on increasing the opportunities of average Zimbabwean citizens to participate in economic and political processes

USAID support helped Zimbabwe achieve significant progress in key social indicators since 1980 This progress includes increased life expectancy and immunization coverage rates along with decreased fertility and illiteracy rates Despite this progress, significant problems remain- most turning on issues of equity, such as the unresolved land reform issue Many of the problems are due in part to austerity related declines in real per capita expenditures on social services Progress in the health sector has eroded, and HIV/AIDS is overwhelming the impressive gains made in public health over the past two decades Despite fertility declines population growth still outpaces weak economic growth Zimbabwe's external debt of $5 13 billion (1997) is not excessive, but domestic debt is stifling economic growth by bidding up interest rates and crowding out the private sector Although the investment climate has improved since the 1980s gains are eroding as a result of such recent policy decisions as fixing the prices of certain commodities and failing to reduce the public sector s dominant role in the economy In terms of Gross Domestic Product, half the Southern African countries have levels higher than Zimbabwe's $540 per capita Critical housing shortages have reduced living standards and hindered economic participation for most families There is a demonstrated need for more equitable and rational use and stewardship of the natural resource base Drought, a perennial threat to food security, is a critical economic variable Reduced domestic debt, privatization of the parastatal sector and a streamlining of the civil service are required to encourage the private sector to perform its role as an engine of national and regional growth

Other Donors

The leading donors to Zimbabwe are Japan, the European Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund the United Kingdom, and Germany The International Monetary Fund suspended its first program in 1995 for noncompliance but approved a $180 million standby loan in 1998 The loan s second tranche may be released in March 1999 The World Bank is considering a $100 200 million loan to refinance Zimbabwe's domestic debt While USAID is not a lead donor in terms of overall levels, it has been a key donor in specific sectors including HIV/AIDS, low income housing family planning and natural resource management Although macro level donor coordination is intended to occur through the World Bank Consultative Group mechanism a Consultative Group meeting has not been held since early 1995 However, the current economic and political crises have mobilized the donor community Encouraging progress was made in 1998 in both the frequency and substance of consultation between donors at both the macro and sectoral levels USAID is using this opportunity to reinvigorate donor coordination While foreign assistance accounts for about 15% of Zimbabwe s GDP, the government is not aid-dependent or easily swayed by donor concerns

FY 2000 Program

Zimbabwe risks succumbing to the growing crises Structural and institutional weaknesses have limited competition in the political system The lack of participatory mechanisms for both political and economic decision-making has led to decreased accountability and transparency in government These weaknesses compounded by the impact of two devastating droughts in the early 1990s, falling world commodity prices, and a fragile global economy have set Zimbabwe's economy and development efforts into a downward spiral As a result USAID s assumptions when the decision was made in 1995 to phase out the program by 2003 are no longer valid USAID is developing a new transition strategy in 1999 that will recommend continuing development assistance to Zimbabwe past 2003 The transition strategy will assist Zimbabwean governmental and non governmental structures to allow Zimbabweans greater participation in economic and political decision making with a goal of making the government both more responsive and more accountable

USAID also must bolster support to the health sector which is incapable of responding adequately to the estimated 2 000 new HIV infections occurring each month USAID will focus on translating increased public awareness about HIV into changes in sexual behavior that will lead to decreases in the rate of transmission

ZIMBABWE
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTAL
S O 3 Reduced Fertility and Increased Use of HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures DFA CS		2 000 2 200		-			2 000 2 200
Sp O 1 Increased Opportunities for Citizens Participation in the Economic and Political Processes DFA	3 500			1 500			5 000
Totals DFA CS	3 500	2 000 2 200		1 500			7 000 2 200

USAID Mission Director, Rose Marie Depp

Great Lakes Initiative

GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Economic Support Funds	- -	$25 000,000	$10 000 000

Introduction

During his April 1998 trip to Africa President Clinton called attention to the need for a process of reconciliation from the terrible tragedies in central Africa, and acknowledged that the international community has been part of the problem and needs to play a more active role in the region The President reaffirmed the December 1997 commitment of the Secretary of State that the United States would provide funding in support of a Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) The goal of this initiative is to strengthen national and local judicial systems and promote processes for reconciliation

The Development Challenge

The region of the Great Lakes -- which includes Rwanda Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) - has been caught in a deepening cycle of violence and anarchy which spills over national and ethnic boundaries Ethnic tensions and political and economic failures have resulted in bloodshed instability and economic ruin A majority of the population lives outside the rule of law where corruption and violence are perpetrated with impunity In order for the peoples of the Great Lakes region to escape from this vicious cycle there needs to be a concerted effort to construct effective systems of justice and to move towards reconciliation To accomplish this a commitment is needed by African states and donors to make the rule of law a development priority

Other Donors

USAID recognizes that this effort must be a multi-donor effort As the implementation phase of the GLI gets underway the United States is actively promoting involvement by other bilateral donors and multilateral organizations especially our European partners The United States Government will seek to collaborate with public private partnerships, other professional associations, foundations and non government organizations to contribute in kind resources and enhance cooperation between civil society and government In the region, the Initiative would engage central and local government authorities as well as civil society institutions

FY 2000 Program

GLI resources are being concentrated initially in Rwanda given the insecurity in DRC and Burundi at present However, if the current progress continues in the Burundi peace negotiations, GLI funding could be made available for justice activities In Rwanda efforts will be focussed on the following (1) promoting the rule of law through support for the court system, training equipment public awareness of the genocide laws as they evolve, traditional legal processes, efforts to encourage ethnic diversity among lawyers and judges and aid to the new National Human Rights commission (2) reconciliation through social and economic activities at the local level which promote cooperation and address the deprivation which lies at the heart of the cycle of impunity in the Great Lakes region and (3) encouraging citizen participation through supporting local elections

GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Great Lakes Initiative TOTAL ESF				10 000			10 000

USAID Mission Director/Democratic Republic of Congo John Grayzel
USAID Mission Director/Rwanda George Lewis, Rwanda

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) &
Regional Economic Development Services Office
for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA) AND GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE (GHAI)

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$16 686 000	$18,022 000	- -
Development Fund for Africa	--	---	$ 19,950,000
Child Survival and Disease	$4,925,000	$4,602,000	$5,800,000
P L 480 Title II	$86 430 000	$48,832,000	- -

Introduction

USAID s Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) supports U S national security goals of fostering regional stability preventing conflict and promoting free and open markets REDSO/ESA is the regional implementing platform for President Clinton s $15 million/year Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), strengthening African capacity to improve food security and establish systems of conflict prevention and mitigation REDSO/ESA promotes sustainable economic growth and enhances regional trade cooperation and integration REDSO/ESA is expanding the use of information technology to advance democracy and mitigate conflict disseminate agricultural research improve health networks and provide information to African decision makers

REDSO/ESA s oversight of nearly $160 million in humanitarian assistance and transition activities in Sudan Somalia and Burundi has averted starvation and provided humanitarian aid to over 2 9 million people In addition to GHAI and humanitarian assistance, REDSO/ESA s staff of development experts provides technical legal, contracting and financial services to USAID bilateral missions and host governments in 23 countries in east central and southern Africa In the face and aftermath of the August 1998 Nairobi bombing, REDSO/ESA continued to deliver services implement programs and provide support to sister U S Government agencies while dealing with severe internal trauma office displacements and ongoing security threats

The Development Challenge

Instability caused by civil strife ethnic conflict and border clashes has undermined food security and has led to complex humanitarian emergencies in Somalia, Sudan and the Great Lakes region Agricultural production in the region has also been disrupted, resulting in a 15% decline in per capita food production over the last decade The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases coupled with malnutrition, high infant mortality and the falling but still high 3% population growth rate in the region present daunting transnational health problems

USAID s DA-funded Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) program seeks to reduce conflict and enhance capacities for peace by strengthening the independent Sudanese civil society that has begun to arise in some of the more stable opposition-controlled areas of Sudan Somalia remains a failed state With the elimination in DA funds to Somalia in FY 2000 USAID efforts will focus exclusively on humanitarian assistance

To respond to African desires for more cooperation and regional integration, REDSO/ESA strengthens African institutions to deal with regional and cross border issues USAID support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Djibouti has led to a strengthened regional internet communications system among IGAD s seven member states A new grant program for African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will strengthen their capacity to conduct regional food security and conflict mitigation activities REDSO/ESA-supported agricultural research networks

increase regional collaboration bring new technologies to small agricultural producers and enhance food security resulting in new high-yield and disease-resistant food crop varieties that are being widely adopted by farmers REDSO/ESA has also developed successful regional health networks to improve the quality of rural and urban health care and facilitate sharing and adoption of low cost, best health practices and technologies across borders

Other Donors

REDSO/ESA is a leader in regional donor coordination and works closely with the State Department to develop joint policy and approaches for GHAI activities REDSO/ESA co-founded the Joint IGAD Partners Forum (JIPF) to coordinate host government and donor efforts within the Greater Horn and chairs the new, USAID initiated multi-donor Technical Implementation Committee USAID and the European Union are the leading donors in providing direct support to regional institutions such as IGAD COMESA and the Association for Support of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) In Sudan and Somalia, REDSO/ESA works with the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) UN agencies, the World Food Program the United Kingdom the Netherlands, Italy Sweden, and Norway Other key donors include the World Bank Canada, the African Development Bank, Germany, and the World Health Organization

FY 2000 Program

Funding includes $15 million for GHAI and $10 75 million for REDSO/ESA to provide support services to USAID bilateral missions and implement programs in East and Southern Africa

Humanitarian In responding to crises in Sudan, Somalia and Burundi, REDSO/ESA will continue to address the root causes of food insecurity and will seek to decrease dependency on relief assistance by strengthening local and regional institutions to be responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups

Economic Growth and Agriculture REDSO/ESA will support regional agricultural research networks and programs, primarily through ASARECA, to enhance African capacity in agricultural production and food security USAID with U S business partnerships will support the Common Market for East and Southern Africa to harmonize trade policies and increase intra regional and external trade

Population and Health REDSO/ESA will expand networks and mechanisms to share cross border best practices in HIV/AIDS prevention, health-care financing, maternal child health, family planning and nutrition REDSO/ESA will further strengthen regional African institutions through agreements with the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat and the Center for African Family Studies

Democracy and Conflict REDSO/ESA will support IGAD, COMESA and the African Dialogue Center to bring host government and civil society groups together to prevent mitigate and/or resolve internal and cross border conflicts Key regional tools in this area are the Conflict Quick Response Fund and the Conflict Pilot Activities Fund

Environment and Natural Resources REDSO/ESA will focus on critical transnational environmental problems through improved regional cooperation For example GHAI will support creation of a tripartite Kenya Uganda-Tanzania policy on control of water hyacinths in Lake Victoria

Information Technology Cutting across sectors REDSO/ESA s Global Information Infrastructure activities accelerate information technology use and information diffusion To date, USAID has funded internet connectivity and training for 36 government ministries in the GHAI region giving decision-makers and policy makers access to data on food security health agriculture and conflict prevention REDSO/ESA will assist COMESA and IGAD to harmonize telecommunication policies and will help Kenya with regulatory aspects of its telecom privatization

REDSO/ESA/GHAI
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategies and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S S O 1 Effective Program and Technical Support to All ESA Missions							
DFA	1 540	300	540	270			2 650
CS		1200					1 200
S O 2 Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision Makers in the Region							
DFA	1 800	300	400				2 500
CS		2 800					2 800
S O 3 Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the GHAI							
DFA	7 890		1 060	2 630			11 580
CS		1 800					1 800
S S O 4 Effective Delivery of USAID S Humanitarian Assistance							
DFA	1 370			1 850			3 220
CS							
Totals							
DFA	12 600	600	2 000	4 750			19 950
CS		5 800					5 800

USAID Mission Director Donald R Mackenzie

Initiative for Southern Africa

INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$30,000,000	$28,000,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	---	--	$23,815 000
Economic Support Fund	- -	$2,000 000	$1 000 000

Introduction

Southern Africa which contains Africa s most well developed infrastructure and diverse natural resource base has the potential to lead the rest of Africa into a more prosperous 21st century The region comprises 14 countries spanning a geographical area the size of the continental United States with a population of close to 200 million people Through the Southern African Development Community (SADC) established by treaty in 1992 these countries are committed to regional economic cooperation and integration, as well as to environmentally sustainable use of the region s natural resources human rights, democracy and the rule of law Achievement of these objectives will create a larger, more stable more democratic trading partner with the United States and eventually will reduce the need for economic assistance to all countries in the region

With the creation of a larger integrated market Southern Africa will attract substantial domestic, regional and foreign investment and have a combined GDP of over $172 billion Even with needed reforms only partly completed, trade between the United States and SADC countries has been growing U S exports to the region increased from $2 7 billion in 1994 to $3 6 billion in 1997, while U S imports from the region increased from $4 9 billion in 1994 to $6 5 billion in 1997 Full achievement of a SADC free trade area is expected to double economic growth over the regional average of the past ten years creating jobs and raising the standard of living throughout the region

In response to the positive changes taking place in the region and the region s potential USAID is undertaking the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA) The purposes of the ISA are to encourage the region to continue with growth-oriented reforms to complement USAID efforts already underway in the region to expand economic and political cooperation, and to support the reintegration of South Africa s industrial financial and technical resources into the regional economy in a manner that stimulates mutually beneficial development The ISA complements and supports broader U S foreign policy initiatives such as efforts by the Department of Commerce to create export opportunities for U S industry by the Office of the U S Trade Representative to negotiate a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with SADC and the Secretary of State s proposal for an annual U S -SADC Forum combined with the designation of a Special Representative to SADC

The Development Challenge

The countries of the region share many common features including recent rapid economic and political changes and commitment to a common development path The debate in the region is no longer whether regional cooperation and integration should be pursued but, rather when in what sectors and under what institutional arrangements Embodied in those questions are significant development and institutional challenges Progress toward regional market integration and sustainable, well-established democracies has not been without setbacks Although SADC leads the integration process across many sectors involving numerous government ministries in each member country as an institution SADC itself is diffused and not consistently effective From USAID s standpoint operating regionally presents many challenges among them how best to engage SADC and its various institutions and how best to achieve a high degree of collaboration with USAID bilateral programs and the efforts of other donors On the development front much needs to be done at the regional level before democratic norms and practices become fully integrated into

society a free market economy becomes irreversible, and natural resources are sustainably managed across national borders

The ISA regional approach is USAID s answer to these developmental and institutional challenges Implemented by USAID s Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) the ISA is designed to work in several ways that differ from and complement USAID's bilateral programs First, an effective USAID interface with SADC is needed the RCSA located in Gaborone, Botswana along with the SADC Secretariat is that interface Second the challenges of regional integration are largely cross border in nature, the ISA focuses on cross-border issues that are beyond the reach of bilateral programs Third policy reform efforts at the national level in Southern Africa particularly those related to democratization and the liberalization of macro-economic and trade-related policies, is complemented at the regional level through ISA support for the development and implementation of SADC Protocols (treaties) in the areas of transport and communications, trade, finance and investment, shared watercourses, and other transboundary natural resources

Other Donors

USAID looks for opportunities to cooperate with other donors with similar interests in promoting economic growth and increased cooperation in the region Major donors involved in promoting regional market integration include the European Union, the United Kingdom the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank USAID collaborates with other donors on a number of regional programs improving trade, communication and information exchange, rail and road efficiency finance and investment food security, community based natural resource and transboundary management, and agricultural research

FY 2000 Program

USAID works in three principal areas building democracy encouraging broad-based economic growth, and protecting the environment While formal democratic structures are largely in place, the region lacks a culture of democracy in which citizens understand and exercise their democratic rights and where governments consistently demonstrate accountability USAID will continue its Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund which supports the promotion of democratic best practices throughout the region working closely with civil society organizations that operate regionally

USAID s investments over the past decade to improve rail and road infrastructure efficiency customs and trade liberalization, continued support for privatization, and restructuring of telecommunications and railroads are contributing to the flow of trade and information critical to private sector development The Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund will continue to address the financial constraints faced by previously disadvantaged enterprises in the region USAID support for regionally coordinated agricultural research and training has begun to reap rich rewards through increased availability of higher-yielding and/or drought-resistant varieties of the region's most important crops for small farmers

Environmental degradation is a major problem in Southern Africa Continued expansion of livestock, crop production and clearing of indigenous trees in marginal lands requires special attention to management of natural resources by communities and governments Other major regional problems include latent and potential conflicts over the management of transboundary water and other resources USAID s ongoing community-based natural resource management program demonstrates that the sustainable use of wildlife and indigenous plants is a viable alternative New initiatives more directly addressing transboundary natural resources (such as water and/or conservation areas) are in the planning stage

REGIONAL CENTER FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Developmnt	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Increased Reg I Capacity to Influence Dem Performance DFA				1 900			1 900
S O 2 More Integrated Reg I Market DFA ESF	10 915 1 000						10 915 1 000
S O 3 Accelerated Reg I Adoption of Agriculture/ Nat I Resource Management Practices DFA	3 100		3 400				6 500
SP O 1 Increased Reg I Capacity to Manage Transboundary Nat I Resources DFA			3 000				3 000
SP O 2 Create Capacity for More Informed Reg I Decision Making DFA	1 500						1 500
Totals DFA ESF	15 515 1 000		6 400	1 900		--	23 815 1 000

USAID Mission Director Edward J Spriggs

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGAM

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM

	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$5 401 000	$5,950 000	--
Development Fund for Africa	- -	---	$6 750 000
Child Survival and Disease	$668,000	--	$200,000

Introduction

The Sahel Regional Program supports U S interests in improving living standards for the poor by increasing food security thereby reducing the need for costly emergency assistance programs by promoting political stability and by encouraging market oriented development The Sahel Regional Program complements USAID s bilateral programs in West Africa by supporting intraregional dialogue to improve regional cooperation and foster economic growth democratization, poverty reduction and increased food security These regional efforts are beyond the scope of bilateral programs but vital to sustainable economic and social progress in the region Given the small size and interdependence of the national economies in the region the critical development problems of protecting the environment increasing agricultural productivity managing population growth, and fostering market development can only be resolved by taking a regional approach These regional efforts in the face of reduced bilateral presence are modest but are vital to continued movement away from drought vulnerability and toward sustainable economic and social progress in the region

The Development Challenge

The 52 million people in the nine Sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) are among the poorest and least food secure in the world The region is marked by high rates of deforestation, soil degradation erosion and population growth and by weak political and private sector institutions These fragile institutions can only be maintained and strengthened by establishing and maintaining sustainable broad based economic growth and more participatory and democratic institutions, where progress to date has been mixed The 1998 political upheaval in Guinea Bissau is one example of a setback in democracy which has jeopardized the country s food security outlook for 1999

There is reason for optimism however Governments in the region established the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in 1973, an intergovernmental organization which was created to increase coordination among CILSS states CILSS is credited with helping to avert famine in the Sahel Jointly CILSS and the donors have established one of the best early warning/monitoring systems in Africa More recently CILSS has provided technical support to its member states to help them prepare national action plans to support the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and it has led the preparation of a sub-regional action plan It is now embarked on a natural resource monitoring system under the CCD for West Africa Finally there is a growing emphasis in the region on private sector development and on greater participation at all levels of civil society In this regard, CILSS initiated broad-based dialogue with Sahelian civil society to help it insure that its 1999-2001 work plan reflects the priorities and the vision of individuals and private and public sector institutions in the region The challenge now is to deepen this collaboration to identify and implement programs to achieve the Sahelian vision of a federated democratic, peaceful Sahel with sustainable growth and improved natural resource management, all in a regional context The program also supports coordination among CILSS and the donors, for which the Club du Sahel (Club) was created in 1976 The Club serves as a forum for discussing development issues with Sahelian state and civil society partners, and as a coordination mechanism

Other Donors

Donor flows to CILSS are comprised of both direct financial support, and indirect support in the form of targeted technical assistance All contributions support a single, commonly agreed work program Major contributors to the 1997 CILSS externally-financed program budget of $19 million were the United States (21%) Canada (4%) the European Union (11%) France (9%) Germany (3%) Italy (7%) and the Netherlands (13%) The Sahel Regional Program also supports USAID participation in the Club du Sahel The proposed budget for the Club Secretariat is approximately $2 5 million for 1999 The United States is projected to provide 21% of the Club budget, followed by Canada (17%) the Netherlands (16%), France (13%), Switzerland (11%), Germany (10%) Japan (8%), and Denmark (3%)

FY 2000 Program

The Sahel Regional Program supports regional activities that address issues that cut across national boundaries and that also realize economies of scale The majority of the program is implemented through CILSS s institutions the Sahel Institute (INSAH) the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET), and CILSS headquarters The Sahel Regional Program also provides support to the West African Enterprise Network, an organization of about 350 African business people in 13 West African countries, and fosters dialogue among the major sub-regional institutions, including the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union

The program pursues broad based economic growth in the Sahel by supporting West African regional organizations to address policy and regulatory impediments to the development of the private sector to more open local and regional markets and to increased exports It especially assists in addressing barriers to the enabling environment that affect agriculture and commerce across national boundaries
The program also supports improvements in democratic governance Though there have been setbacks in democratization in individual countries, the overall trend in the Sahel is positive Specific approaches to promoting democracy in Sahelian West Africa include strengthening the advocacy and organizational capacity of civil society groups and supporting opportunities to exchange ideas and experiences particularly on decentralization and the appropriate roles of different levels of government and civil society The empirical basis for the exchanges is prepared by the Sahelians with USAID support

USAID s support for improved access by decision makers to important environmental demographic and food security information has been instrumental to the Sahelian ability to manage food security and to avert famine Activities at AGRHYMET and INSAH provide environmental monitoring, agricultural and population policy development and demographic analysis services to CILSS member states Support to these institutions includes measures to improve institutional sustainability, inter alia assurance of timely, high-quality information and analytical services to member states that reflect regional as well as national information Although the Sahel Regional Program does not manage P L 480 resources directly it does collaborate with CILSS, USAID s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHR) Offices of Foreign Disaster assistance and Food for Peace and the World Food Program to seek the most efficient and effective ways of identifying and serving food-vulnerable populations Information regarding the use of humanitarian assistance bilaterally in the Sahel can be found in the narrative for the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S O 1 Assist National Gov ts Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify Clarify and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region							
DFA	1 630		247				1 877
S O 2 Promote Dialogue on the Role of Civil Society and Communal Local and National Gov ts in Achieving Regional Objectives in the Management of Natural Resources Food Security and Market Development							
DFA	125			500			625
S O 3 Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security Population and the Environment							
DFA	1 695	900	1 653				4 248
CS		200					200
Totals							
DFA	3 450	900	1 900	500			6 750
CS		200					200

USAID AFR/WA Office Director Harry M Lightfoot

West Africa Regional Program

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$7 951 000	$6 567,000	-
Development Fund for Africa	- -	---	$7,000,000
Child Survival and Disease	$5 847 000	$7 410 000	$8 800 000

Introduction

The rapid reduction in USAID presence in West and Central Africa during the mid 1990 s threatened termination of historically strong U S support for population and health and disruption in favorable regional trends in fertility and mortality only five Sustainable Development missions remain - in Mali Benin, Guinea Ghana and Senegal -- with transitional/limited-presence offices in Liberia and Nigeria Since 1996 however, a unique USAID experiment is successfully unfolding that is sustaining United States support and favorable reproductive health trends Reflecting USAID s increased emphasis on partnerships planning for sustainability and accountability the Family Health and AIDS Prevention activity for West and Central Africa (FHA/WCA) has fostered a unique partnership among four U S NGOs and universities and ten regional African organizations

The Development Challenge

West and Central Africa lag behind the dramatic improvements in health achieved by other developing countries over the past 40 years For example, whereas other developing regions achieved over 50 percent declines in infant mortality between 1960-1990 in this region infant mortality remains unacceptably high at an average of 11 deaths per 1000 births The population is growing at almost 3 percent a year and likely will double over the next 25 years Demographic pressures are closely linked to increasing migration, which spans the region Thirty million people likely will migrate from the interior to the coastal areas between 1990 and 2020 Immigrants make up 33 percent of the population of Cote d'Ivoire contributing one percent to the almost 4% growth rate of the country Cote d Ivoire - the most important pole of regional economic development after Nigeria -- has become the epicenter for the spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the region The prevalence of HIV is estimated at 10% among the general population, and the combination of seasonal and permanent regional migration for work of young men and women contribute to spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections To assist with these problems, USAID developed the FHA as a regional approach to foster transnational technical assistance by a newly forming network of African organizations with highly trained African managers working with U S NGOs with strong track records in dealing with health and population issues in the region

Other Donors

The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region are France, the World Bank the European Union (EU) the African Development Bank, Germany Canada and the United Nations agencies These donors support construction maintenance and operation of health centers and hospitals, and availability of essential drugs they focus mainly on the public sector health delivery system and child survival activities Of major international donors in this sector the United States is among the smallest in the WCA region The FHA however is linking other major donors to U S expertise available through USAID supported health and population organizations Several of the above donor agencies have collaborated closely with the regional FHA activity and have co-financed almost $6 million in activities related to social marketing operations research clinical training and contraceptive supply over the past three years and FHA products have been directly incorporated into numerous activities supported by other donors

FY 2000 Program

Despite the closure of USAID s regional office in Abidjan in September 1998, USAID continued the FHA activities in Burkina Faso Cameroon, Cote d Ivoire and Togo based on compelling human needs, strong demand for U S assistance in this sector, and large prior investments with positive trends and results Three years after the launch of this regional initiative in FY 1995, the FHA-WCA has emerged as an innovative and effective approach to deliver USAID assistance in the context of a reduced USAID mission presence Focused on key transnational problems, it promotes regional networking by exploiting comparative advantages of U S NGOs and builds on regional African organizations operating in seven countries The FHA-WCA project was formulated to include service delivery support mainly in urban centers of the FHA-WCA target countries, (total population about 43 million) However, most countries of the region benefit from FHA activities and products, taking advantage of transnational educational campaigns product marketing training and supervision standards and systems, operations research, and shared regional best practices FHA includes mission activities for pre service reproductive health medical and paramedical training in Benin Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC) and Senegal cross border HIV/AIDS activities targeting populations on the move (migrants and truck drivers), and institutional development of ten regional African institutions Indicators of achievement are increased use of modern family planning methods and child health related products and practices in target areas, changes in high risk sexual behavior, and more effective, strengthened institutional capacity of selected African organizations and more efficient utilization of host country and donor resources Preliminary results from 1998 demographic and health surveys in Togo and Cameroon indicate a doubling of contraceptive prevalence in these countries and a dramatic increase in condom use for HIV/AIDS prevention

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
S O 1 Increased Regional Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health AID/STI and Child Intervention in WCA							
DFA							
CS		7 000 8 800					7 000 8 800
Totals							
DFA		7 000					7 000
CS		8 800		–			8 800

USAID Mission Director James Hradsky

Africa Regional

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Request
Development Assistance	$45 884,000	$97,699,000	- -
Development Fund for Africa	- -	--	$118 295,000
Child Survival and Disease	$52 886,000	$53 317 000	$39 060,000
Economic Support Fund	$8,320,000	$25,000,000	$60,500,000
P L 480, Title II	$163,951,000	$103,520,000	$18,599,000

Introduction

The Africa Regional Program provides Africa-specific technical expertise to support bilateral program development addresses issues which are transnational (sub-regional or continent-wide) and supports the work of USAID central bureaus when a geographic focus is necessary The program also involves work with host country government officials, African nongovernmental organizations international organizations, and other donors Program objectives have been developed within the context of current U S national interests in Africa, and contribute to all Agency goals The United States has a strong interest in supporting transformations taking place in African economies political systems, and human resource development A healthy, prosperous and free Africa will have a beneficial effect on the U S economy will provide more effective partnerships to combat global environmental and health threats will reduce U S requirements to provide humanitarian funds in response to crises and will create greater political stability

The Development Challenge

The Regional Program addresses a variety of sector specific development challenges for accelerating sustainable and equitable economic growth in Africa through

- trade promotion
- providing health services in more sustainable, efficient, and productive ways,
- improving agricultural and natural resource management techniques to increase income earning opportunities and making sure that development activities are environmentally sound
- improving sustainability equity and quality of basic education and family planning services,
- increasing the use of information technology, eradicating polio,
- identifying cost effective ways to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, and
- preventing and mitigating man-made and natural crises

Within these areas the program often includes common themes (1) developing the capacity of Africans in designing and managing their own programs, (2) maintaining a focus on sustainability, (3) identifying and utilizing cross-sectoral linkages to increase program performance, and (4) establishing partnerships African, other international, and U S - both to maximize the effectiveness of USAID resources In its support to USAID bilateral missions and African governmental and nongovernmental organizations the Regional Program works with its partners to develop targeted policies programs and strategies which are based on continent-wide experience and on identification of sector-specific issues important to African development The program focuses on improving understanding of the dynamics of development and the effectiveness of USAID programs in Africa and using this greater understanding to improve the effectiveness of all development resources going into Africa The program also manages or helps to manage Africa wide Agency initiatives such as polio eradication the child survival initiative the trade and development initiative the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative and the Africa Food Security Initiative

Other Donors

USAID continues to work with a number of international and bilateral donors Notable among international donors are the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children s Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office Bilateral donors include Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany and the Scandinavians

FY 2000 Program

USAID has developed a number of Africa regional activities to supplement bilateral programs for three reasons (1) To provide assistance in a more cost-effective way by maximizing economies of scale, (2) to support and strengthen pan-African and in some cases sub-regional African institutions which can not be supported through bilateral programs, and (3) to respond quickly and catalytically to new development challenges The program itself comprises three kinds of activities in the sectors where it works First, it provides policy-relevant information and helps African countries and their partners use this information to improve the policies, programs and strategies required for sustainable development Second, it builds the capacity of Africa to manage its own development Third, it assists African countries and institutions to build more effective regional interaction to increase economic and technical cooperation

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Central to USAID efforts will be managing the USAID portion of the President Clinton's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity (the African Trade and Investment Program) The Regional Program will help design and develop activities to support increased trade and development by and in African countries For example, it will strengthen ties between the West African Enterprise Network, the most dynamic group of entrepreneurs in Africa, and the American business community, thus increasing opportunities for joint ventures It will also support a number of technical assistance activities intended to help African countries open their trading systems and improve the environment for private investment

The program also will strengthen agriculture in Africa including activities related to the African Food Security Initiative In agriculture, the program will focus on three areas (1) increasing technology development by expanding the existing sub-regional networks of scientists, (2) developing institutional solutions for existing market problems which limit farmer access to inputs, and (3) increasing the nutritional impact of agriculture and micronutrient activities Finally, USAID will continue to expand the reach of the Leland Initiative, providing expanded internet connectivity to selected African countries

Population and Health USAID improves the effectiveness and sustainability of population and health programs in Africa Working with regional institutions like the World Health Organization s Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) the Regional Program is improving disease control throughout Africa in particular malaria and immunization activities including polio eradication It also works with WHO/AFRO and other multi lateral organizations to strengthen national and regional technical and operational capacities including surveillance networks for infectious diseases and infrastructures for early warning of and rapid response to infectious disease threats Activities include determining cost effective mechanisms for HIV/AIDS prevention, developing new malaria treatment strategies, strengthening capacity to eradicate polio, developing cost-effective strategies for tuberculosis treatment, and strengthening women s legal rights to help combat HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies

Environment USAID provides solutions to Africa's environmental challenges by supporting increased local control over community resources and the continued development of improved resource-conserving cost effective technologies Strengthening African capacities in these areas is the centerpiece of the Regional Program Global climate change and conservation of Africa's tropical rain forest are examples of subregional challenges that require a regional solutions The

Africa Bureau s Central African Regional Program for the Environment provides the information needed to protect one of the world s last major rain forests that will impact on climate change Moreover the program plans to increase USAID's understanding of two major environmental problems Africa will face in the next century - managing a limited water resource and dealing with environmental problems associated with rapid urbanization

Democracy and Governance The dramatic transition toward democracy in Africa is both breath-taking and fragile More than half of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa now have or are moving toward improved democratic governance There are more free and fair elections, greater press freedoms, legislatures more independent from executive branches, and greater decentralization of governmental power The Regional Program will focus on two important aspects of democracy and good governance decentralization and the development of civil society By examining various country experiences analyzing data and disseminating results USAID will help strengthen existing and new programs in health education environment and other sectors through more effective decentralization greater community participation and improved advocacy by civil society

Human Capacity The Regional Program supports the development of education reform programs in Africa and through continuous monitoring and evaluation, along with other donors and African educators through the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, develops new techniques for strengthening field program performance In FY 2000, the program will concentrate more on working with U S universities and foundations to strengthen the linkages between African institutions of higher learning and those of the United States Through the Leland Initiative distance learning techniques and greater use of the Internet for education will be promoted

A key program in this sector will be the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) This program seeks to improve African education by combining U S experience resources and skills with those of African educational institutions The Initiative will strengthen U S - African partnerships and partnerships among Africans that link governments, educational institutions, private corporations and civil society to improve the quality of education Project activities will be available at all levels of public education with a focus on girls and women, and will include civic education as well as skills training for professionals such as judges, parliamentarians journalists and civil society leaders One significant element will be the establishment of school-based community information resource centers supported by Peace Corps Volunteers The EDDI also intends to develop a public-private partnership with the U S technology industry seeking to leverage its expertise educational and training content to help bring modern distance-learning technologies and information and training technologies to Africa

Humanitarian Assistance Over the past decade Africa has been beset by natural and man made humanitarian crises The Regional Program is designed to help avoid crises where possible and to coordinate the Agency s crisis response in Africa when necessary The Regional Program s Famine Early Warning System plays an important role in helping African countries and the donor community to plan responses to mitigate the consequences of erratic annual rainfall patterns The program also is working with the World Health Organization and UNICEF to help west African governments put in place epidemic surveillance and response systems Finally in a new area, the program will work to prevent conflict by expanding the use of alternative dispute mechanisms and by expanding the understanding of the dynamics of development and political conflict

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
FY 2000 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
S O 1 Strengthen Cross Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy & Governance & Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas DFA				500			500
S O 2 Adoption of Improved Strategies Programs & Activities for Accelerated Sustainable & Equitable Economic Growth DFA	34 100						34 100
S O 3 Adoption of Improved Agriculture Policies Programs & Strategies DFA	6 600		1 650				8 250
S O 4 Develop & Implement Cheaper & More Effective Mechanisms for Producing Sharing & Using Development Information DFA CS	1 445	200 400	75		580		1 720 980
S O 5 Progress Accelerated in the Spread of Strategically Viable & Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems DFA			8 000				8 000
S O 6 Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability Efficiency & Equity of Basic Education Services							

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
CS					4 220		4 220
S O 7 Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability Efficiency Equity & Quality of Health Services CS		16 028					16 028
S O 8 Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability & Quality of Family Planning Services DFA CS		1 800 300					1 800 300
S O 9 Adoption of Cost Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread of HIV/AIDS CS		3 500				-	3 500
S O 10 Improve Policies Strategies & Programs for Preventing Mitigating & Transiting Out of Crises DFA CS		800	8 000	2 400			10 400 800
SSO 1 Tools Methods & Approaches are Adopted & Effective in Improving Application of Environmental Procedures & Strategies in Missions & Africans Programs DFA			675				675
SPO 1 Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner that Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs CS		6 132					6 132

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
SPO 2 Education initiative							
DFA			2 400		24 600		27 000
CS					3 000		3 000
S O 30 Broad Based Support for Africa							
DFA	18 750		1 000	6 100			25 850
CS		3 900			200		4 100
Other							
ESF	23 000			37 500			60 500
PL 480						18 599	18 599
Totals							
DFA	60 895	2 000	21 800	9 000	24 600		118 295
CS		31 060			8 000		39 060
ESF*	23 000			37 500			60 500
PL 480**						18 599	18 599

* Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be distributed to various countries in Africa during the year
** P L 480 Title II includes food assistance for Burkina Faso Cape Verde Chad Gambia and Mauritania

Director, Office of Sustainable Development, Jerome Wolgin

HOW TO FIND INFORMATION ON PROGRAMS & PROCUREMENT

in USAID's Bureau for Africa

I The Internet

USAID Home Page http //www.info.usaid.gov

Upon accessing the Home Page, select
Business and Procurement

Bureau for Africa Home Page http //www info usaid gov/regions/afr

This home page contains useful information on Bureau for Africa programs

II Commerce Business Daily

The Commerce Business Daily advises of upcoming USAID direct and host government contracts for the purchase of goods and technical services The Commerce Business Daily can be obtained by contacting the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-1800 or the Department of Commerce by e-mail stat-usa@doc gov or telephone (202) 482-1986

III Africa Bureau "Yellow" Program Guide and "Blue" Activity Information

The Africa Bureau Program Information and Activity Information Guides contain information about USAID and the Africa Bureau, such as organizational charts, an AID/Washington Country Desk Officer listing, Africa Mission Addresses, and excerpts from the Congressional Presentation for the Bureau's Sustainable Development Countries This program guide is an invaluable resource and assists the reader in understanding USAID's objectives and relevant programs Copies can be obtained from

Ms Ranta Russell
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UTILIZATION OF DISADVANTAGED ENTERPRISES

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses This office serves as the initial point of contact for U S small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's development assistance activities, and also assists USAID bureaus, missions and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in June, 1994 by the Administrator of AID This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent office, has the responsibility for 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 12876 and 12928 (HBCUs), E O 12900 (HSIs), and E O 13021 (Tribal Colleges and Universities) signed by President Clinton The General Counsel of USAID currently serves as the MSI Committee Chairperson, and the MSI Coordinator serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions which have enabled AID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives Prior to fiscal year 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation which required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities Nothwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since fiscal year 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize any and all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8(a) set-asides) which will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises to become engaged in procurement and assistance activities The Africa Bureau provided $36 million for Disadvantaged Enterprises in FY 1998

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in our activities in

accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations

Disadvantaged Enterprise Program (DEP)
Bureau for Africa
USAID/W Representative

Nancy McKay
AFR/DP, Room 4 08, RRB
Washington, DC 20523-4801
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depdoc doc

AFRICA MISSION ADDRESSES

Country	Official Address	Local Address
Angola	USAID/Luanda Department of State Washington, DC 20521-2550	64 Rua da Liga Africana Luanda Tel. 244-2-399-540 244-2-502-988 Fax: 244-2-339-489
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Democratic Republic of the Congo	USAID/Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828	The Mobil Building Avenue L'Isiro Kinshasa Tel 243-8843604/8 Fax· 243-8803274
Eritrea	USAID/Asmara Department of State Washington, D C 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St Asmara Tel: 291-1-12-05-19 291-1-12-65-46 Fax: 291-1-12-30-93
Ethiopia	USAID/Addis Ababa Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2030	Bole Amice Road PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa Tel 251-1-510-088 Fax 251-1-510-043

Country	Official Address	Local Address
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Guinea	USAID/Conakry Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2110	Camayenne Corniche Nord,Quartier Cameroun Conakry Tel 224-41-21-63 224-41-20-29 Fax 224-41-19-85
Kenya	USAID/Nairobi Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	USAID Towers The Crescent Parklands Nairobi Tel 254-2-751613 Fax· 254-2-749590
Liberia	USAID/Monrovia Department of State Washington, D C 20521-8800	P.O. Box 10-1445 1000 Monrovia 10 Monrovia Tel. 231-226-370 Fax 231-226-148/152
Madagascar	USAID/Antananarivo Department of State Washington, D C. 20521-2040	Immeuble Vonisoa III Ave Docteur Ravohangy Anosy, Antananarivo, 101 Tel 261-2-25489 Fax 261-2-34883

Country	Official Address	Local Address
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Mali	USAID/Bamako Department of State Washington, D C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve Bamako Tel: 223-22-36-02 Fax. 223-22-39-33
Mozambique	USAID/Maputo Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2330	Rua Faria de Sousa #107 Maputo Tel: 258-1-490-726 Fax: 258-1-492-098
Namibia	USAID/Windhoek Department of State Washington, D.C 20521-2540	6th Fl , Southern Life Tower Post Street Mall Windhoek Tel 264-61-225935 Fax 264-61-227006
Nigeria	USAID/Lagos Department of State Washington, D.C 20521-8300	2 Eleke Crescent Lagos Tel: 234-1-614-412 Fax· 234-1-614-698
Rwanda	USAID/Kigali Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2210	Blvd. de la Revolution B P 28 Kigali Tel 250-73251 250-73252 Fax· 250-73950

Country	Official Address	Local Address
Senegal	USAID/Dakar Department of State Washington, D C. 20521-2130	B P 49 Avenue Jean XXIII and Rue Kleber Dakar Tel 221-823-5880 Fax. 221-823-2965
South Africa	USAID/Pretoria Department of State Washington, D C 20521-9300	524 Church Street SancardiaBuilding, 9th Fl. Arcadia, Pretoria Tel 2712-323-8869 Fax 2712-323-6443
Tanzania	USAID/Dar Es Salaam Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2140	3rd Floor ATC House Ohio Street Dar Es Salaam Tel 255-51-117537 255-51-117538 Fax 255-51-116559
Uganda	USAID/Kampala Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2190	42 Nakasero Road Kampala Tel· 256-41-235879 Fax: 256-41-233417
Zambia	USAID/Lusaka Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2310	351 Independence Ave Lusaka Tel· 260-1-254-303/306 Fax. 260-1-254-532
Zimbabwe	USAID/Harare Department of State Washington, D.C 20521-2180	1 Pascoe Avenue Belgravia Harare Tel: 263-4-720757 263-4-720630 Fax: 263-4-722418

REGIONAL MISSIONS

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REDSO/ESA (Nairobi)	USAID/Nairobi Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	USAID Towers TheCrescent, Parklands Nairobi Tel: 254-2-751613 Fax: 254-2-749590
RCSA (Gabarone)	USAID/RCSA Department of State Washington, D C. 20521-2170	Plot No 14818 Lebatlane Rd Gabarone West, Extension 6 Gabarone Tel 267-324-449 Fax 267-324-404

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DR of Congo	Anthony Gambino	202-712-5973
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Ghana	Thomas Marr	202-712-0366
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Kenya	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Liberia	Sharon Isralow	202-712-5549
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Malawi	Jennifer Notkin	202-712-1475
Mali	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
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Zambia	Meredith Scovill	202-712-5731
Zimbabwe	Rebecca Cohn	202-712-1484
RCSA	Margaret Dula	202-712-5162
REDSO/ESA	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Sahel	Joan Atherton	202-712-4955

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative Roger Simmons 202-712-4503

Note Any information requests for USAID activity in the following countries should be sent to the appropriate Country Development Officer (CDO) in USAID/Washington

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Djibouti	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Indian Ocean States	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Mauritania	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
Mauritius	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Sierra Leone	Ravinder Aulakh	202-712-4175
Sudan	Jeanne Pryor	202-712-5779

CAR	Thomas Marr	202-712-0366
Congo-B	Pam Foster	202-712-5441
Equatorial Guinea	Ravinder Aulakh	202-712-4175
Gabon	Pam Foster	202-712-5441
Sao Tome/Principe	Ravinder Aulakh	202-712-4175

<u>Close-out Programs</u>

Burkina Faso	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
Cameroon	Sharon Isralow	202-712-5549
Cape Verde	George Thompson	202-712-4128
Chad	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
Cote d'Ivoire	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
The Gambia	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
Guinea-Bissau	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
Niger	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
Togo	Pam Foster	202-712-5441

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SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
Bureau for Africa

AALC	African-American Labor Center
ACDI	Agriculture Cooperative Development International
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AELGA	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AFDB	African Development Bank
AFDF	Africa Development Fund
AFSI	Africa Food Security Initiative
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AOJ	Administration of Justice
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
ATI	Appropriate Technology International
ATRIP -	Africa Trade and Investment Pprogram
AWACS -	AID Worldwide Accounting and Control System
BASIC	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
BCN	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BNC	Binational Commission (U S and South Africa)
CA	Cooperating Agency
CAMPFIRE	Communal Area Management Program for Indigenous Resources (Zimbabwe)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CFA	African Financial Community
CG	Consultative Group
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the United States of America
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPP	Comprehensive Post Partum
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSD	Child Survival and Disease Fund
CSM	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CYP	Couple Year s Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DFA	Development Fund for Africa
DG	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus

DWG		Democracy Working Group
EAP		Environmental Action Plan
EBRD		European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC		European Community
	-	European Commission
ECA		Enhanced Credit Authority
ECOMOG		Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS		Economic Community of West African States
EDDI		Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EG	-	Economic Growth
EIP	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENI	-	Europe and New Independent States
ENR		Environment and Natural Resources
EPA		Environmental Protection Agency
EPI		Expanded Program of Immunization
ERP		Economic Recovery Program
ESF		Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEWS		Famine Early Warning System
FFP		Food for Peace
FFW		Food for Work
FP		Family Planning
FSN		Foreign Service National
FSRDF	-	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FTA	-	Free Trade Area
FTZ	-	Free Trade Zone
G 7		Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDP		Gross Domestic Product
GHAI		Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GHG		Green House Gas
GLI		Great Lakes Initiative
GLJI		Great Lakes Justice Initiative
GNP		Gross National Product
GMRA	-	Government Management Reform Act
GPRA		Government Performance Review Act (P L 103 62)
GSP	-	General System of Preference
HASP		Horn of Africa Support Project
HBCU		Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HG		Housing Guaranty
HIV		Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIID		Harvard Institute for International Development
IACCC	-	Inter Agency Climate Change Committee
IARC		International Agricultural Research Center

IBRD		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICITAP		International Criminal Investigation and Training Assistance Program
ICRISAT		International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA		International Development Association
IEC		Information Education and Communications
IESC		International Executive Service Corps
IFES		International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFRC		International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI		International Financial Institute
IG		Inspector General
IGAD		Intergovernmental Authority on Development (GHAI))
ILO		International Labor Organization
IMF		International Monetary Fund
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPF		International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQ		Intelligence Quotient
IRI		International Republican Institute
ISA		Initiative for Southern Africa
LWOB		Lessons Without Borders
MCH		Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA		Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOPH		Ministry of Public Health
MSED		Micro and Small Enterprise Development
MSH		Management Sciences for Health
MT		Metric Ton
NDI		National Democratic Institute
NED		National Endowment for Democracy
NGO		Nongovernmental Organization
NMS		New Management System
NPI		New Partnership Initiative
NPR		National Performance Review
NRM		Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
ODA		Official Development Assistance
		Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD		Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA		Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB		Office of Management and Budget
ORS		Oral Rehydration Salts
OTI		Office of Transition Initiative/USAID
PA		Project Assistance
PASA		Participating Agency Service Agreement
PHN		Population Health and Nutrition

PLO	-	Palestinian Liberation Organization
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PSC	-	Personal Service Contract
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
R-4	-	Results Review and Resource Requirement
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
RDA	-	Regional Development Account
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
RIF	-	Reduction in Force
RIG	-	Regional Inspector General
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAP		Structural Adjustment Program
SCF		Save the Children
SEATS		Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support
SME		Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME		Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SPA		Special Program of Assistance for Africa Small Program Assistance
SPRP		Sector Policy Reform Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
U5RM		Under 5 Mortality Rate
UK		United Kingdom
UN		United Nations
UNDP		United Nation Development Program
UNESCO		United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA		United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF		United Nations Children Fund
USAID		U S Agency for International Development
USDA		United States Department of Agriculture
USDH		United States Direct Hire
USIA		United States Information Agency
VOA		Voice of America
WAEN		West Africa Enterprise Network
WFP		World Food Program
WHO		World Health Organization
WID		Women in Development
WTO		World Trade Organization
WWF		Worldwide Fund for Nature
Y2K	-	Year 2000