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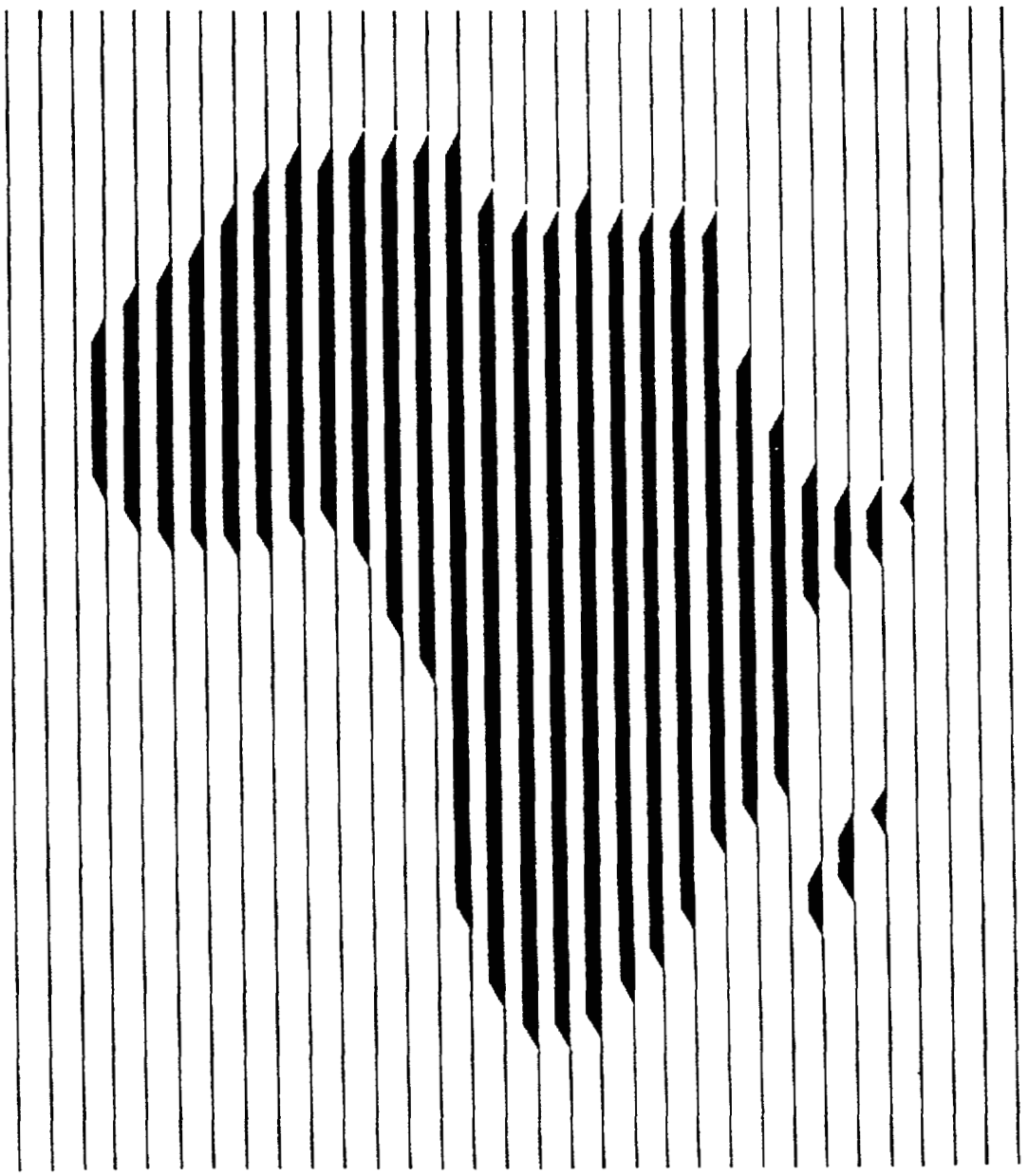
BUREAU FOR AFRICA ACTIVITY INFORMATION



Fiscal Year 2000

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

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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
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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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USAID, AFR/DP
Washington, D C 20523-4801
(202) 712-1137

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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
(202)712-0307

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
Benin	USAID/Cotonou Department of State Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, BP 2012 Cotonou Tel· 229 30-05-00 Fax· 229-30-12-60
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
Ghana	USAID/Accra Department of State Washington, D C 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave Accra Tel· 233-21-231938 233-21-231939 Fax 233-21-231937
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
Malawi	USAID/Lilongwe Department of State Washington, D.C 20521-2280	Nico House-1st Fl. Lilongwe 3 Tel: 265-782455 Fax· 265-783181
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

Country	Official Address	Local Address
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

address doc

BUREAU FOR AFRICA COUNTRY DESK OFFICERS

Angola	Sherry Suggs	202-712-5356
Benin	Pam Foster	202-712-5441
DR of Congo	Anthony Gambino	202-712-5973
Eritrea	Jeanne Pryor	202-712-5779
Ethiopia	Jeanne Pryor	202-712-5779
Ghana	Thomas Marr	202-712-0366
Guinea	Ravinder Aulakh	202-712-4175
Kenya	Gretchen Sierra-Zorita	202-712-1504
Liberia	Sharon Isralow	202-712-5549
Madagascar	Fred Witthans	202-712-1073
Malawi	Jennifer Notkin	202-712-1475
Mali	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
Mozambique	Deborah Mendelson	202-712-0302
Namibia	Share Maack	202-712-4877
Nigeria	Joan Johnson	202-712-1824
Rwanda	Ron Ullrich	202-712-4115
Senegal	George Thompson	202-712-4128
Somalia	Jeanne Pryor	202-712-5779
South Africa	Rebecca Cohn	202-712-1484
Tanzania	Fred Witthans	202-712-1073
Uganda	Dulal Datta	202-712-0275
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

Burundi	Ron Ullrich	202-712-4115
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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ANGOLA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ANGOLA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Resettlement Rehabilitation and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Torn Angolan Communities, 654 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1 500 000 DFA $4 500 000 CS $7,455,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2000

Summary USAID s assistance to post-war Angola began in 1995 with a strictly emergency humanitarian focus As stability began to return to Angola in 1997 and the prospects for lasting peace improved USAID s activities expanded to include non-emergency humanitarian assistance These transitional activities targeted food security and child survival, and were concentrated in the Planalto region (high need high population high impact) In many cases these were natural extensions of emergency activities and took advantage of existing infrastructure In addition to resettled persons beneficiaries include vulnerable groups affected by the war such as traumatized children and land mine victims in need of prosthetics The food security activities underway aim to increase production improve farming techniques and reduce constraints on farmers The child survival activities will improve local health centers ability to respond to needs of isolated rural populations provide immunizations and vitamin A to children, and strengthen preventive efforts that will reduce demands on an over-extended health system

Key Results Key intermediate results include (1) Increased levels of food security in communities with significant resettled populations (2) Improved health status in areas covered by NGO partner programs and (3) Rehabilitation of war victims and other vulnerable groups

Performance and Prospects Through September 1998 USAID's implementing partners mostly U S PVOs reported that implementation remained on track Of the 108,000 internally displaced persons receiving assistance from Catholic Relief Services in one province 62 386 returned to their home communities 28 257 were resettled in other nearby communities and 17 357 will be further assisted by the World Food Program and an Angolan NGO The Christian Children s Fund was able to reunite about 52% of its targeted population of demobilized child soldiers with their families A seed distribution program implemented by CARE reached over 100% of the target beneficiaries Its vegetable seed program, which reintroduced seeds that had not been available for 15 years exceeded targets by 50% Africare distributed 60-pound kits of basic crop seeds and essential hand tools to 4 000 farmers, and provided complementary community-based practical training Africare also trained public health assistants and technicians who vaccinated 155,400 women and children and reached over 48 000 Angolans with health and nutrition education Three new child survival grants were signed in September 1998 and implementation has begun

With the return of hostilities between government and UNITA forces in December 1998 the movement of the entire international community away from emergency support and into rehabilitation activities could be in jeopardy USAID and its partners had planned to undertake longer term food security programs Now USAID may once again be compelled to focus resources on emergency humanitarian relief To the extent possible however USAID still will undertake transitional food production and child survival activities in those geographic zones not affected by the fighting including areas that have received an influx of displaced persons

Possible Adjustments to Plans Several options are under consideration to concentrate future resources in geographic zones of greater stability to protect prior investments and ensure that USAID can meet its targets The extent of the modifications required will depend upon the length and intensity of the conflict If the conflict remains localized, USAID will redirect non emergency activities towards stable regions If the conflict intensifies, USAID will develop new emergency

activities to address humanitarian needs

Other Donor Programs Sweden and Norway are among the leading bilateral donors providing assistance to Angola Many donors are involved in emergency activities, with the World Food Program and the U N Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit as the main partners Of the approximately $56 million raised by the 1998 U N consolidated appeal, the United States contributed about $30 million The European Union and UNICEF are strong supporters of child survival activities and other health programs in Angola

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID funds the activities of key U S and international organizations including Africare, Christian Children's Fund, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Save the Children, Norwegian People's Aid, UNICEF World Vision, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, and the World Food Program

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	Target (2000)
Angola Regional Rehabilitation Project		
- Prosthetics fitted	0	1 070
- Mobility aids produced	0	500
Wheelchairs produced	0	240
*Number of Food for Work infrastructure projects completed	171	616
Kilometers of roads maintained	764	1 730
*Resettlement Activities		
- Child soldiers assisted with reintegration	97	1,621

*Funding for these activities has ended and the targets listed are for 1999

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ANGOLA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased National Reconciliation through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions 654-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,000 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2000

Summary USAID recognizes that the development of a more open and participatory political system is a pre-condition for Angola's emergence from the anarchy of the past 35 years The prolonged conflict had prevented Angolans from working together toward common objectives and left political and civil society institutions extremely weak USAID thus initiated a set of activities designed to promote the development of stable efficient formal institutions including strengthening Parliament and political parties Activities were also developed to strengthen civil society institutions prevent human rights abuses and promote a free and democratic press intending to facilitate Angola s successful transition to peace and prosperity Together, these interventions have aimed to strengthen the skills of the political leadership and ordinary citizens to support the creation of a free and democratic political system USAID assistance, provided through U S PVOs and universities ranges from training community based organizations in rural areas to implementing civic education and human rights programs and to addressing needs of such government institutions as the legislature and political parties

Key Results The expected intermediate results include (1) Creating reconciliation opportunities among diverse groups of Angolans (2) Citizens exercising their democratic rights and responsibilities (3) Accountable governance within Parliament and three provincial administrations and (4) Strengthened foundation for the participation of citizens and political parties in free, fair and peaceful elections

Performance and Prospects USAID has made progress on its democracy/governance (D/G) work with grassroots organizations and civil society Given the weakness of civil society in Angola USAID has focused on training local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community based organizations (CBOs) in organizational and leadership skills A first round of 18 NGOs completed their training in 1998 under a grant to the U S PVO PACT A second group of 18 began training in November 1998 their trainers include some of the previously-trained NGO leaders Initial evaluation results are encouraging, demonstrating significant management improvements among the trained NGOs Human rights training by the U S PVO World Learning continues, while an Angolan NGO has been teaching women farm workers to organize to defend their rights Applications from NGOs for human rights training have increased by 50% since 1997 The Mississippi Consortium for International Development signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education to include civic education topics in its training for primary school teachers USAID also is training NGOs to integrate women s needs into their programs more effectively

Because of the civil war Angolan civil society has been isolated from its neighbors and their experiences During this past year USAID organized an exchange with NGO communities in Mozambique Angolan delegates to Mozambique gathered ideas on how to energize civil society and signed agreements with Mozambican civil society organizations journalists and children s rights groups to continue their collaboration USAID also sponsored a workshop to enable Angolan NGOs to participate in the USAID-funded Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund

Assistance to the legislature also got off to a promising start in 1997 and 1998 The International Republican Institute (IRI) conducted the first ever parliamentary training program for the National Assembly 160 out of the 220 members participated In addition IRI provided training to over 200 national party leaders and activists The National Democratic Institute administered three seminars

to strengthen the capacity of local and provincial administrators to respond to needs of their communities these seminars were widely attended and acclaimed by the local press New challenges are anticipated in 1999, as the factional split in the UNITA delegation to the National Assembly may make it more difficult for the legislature to leverage a greater share of power from the executive branch

Possible Adjustments to Plans Most of the democracy and governance activities are organized in Luanda with participants from around the country and thus are expected to continue Human rights training will also continue as planned However, some of the plans to implement activities in areas beyond the capital may not materialize because of insecurity in certain provinces Further municipal elections envisioned for 1999 have been postponed, thus the support intended for this event also will be deferred The focus on the legislature and strengthening political party development may change in light of the weakened role of the National Assembly and the renewed conflict The emphasis of USAID assistance may move to constituent relations or organizational development, investments that will prove valuable when peace finally comes to Angola

Other Donor Programs USAID remains the lead donor in D/G activities in Angola Donor coordination has been particularly strong in this sector The United States and Sweden spearheaded a donor roundtable in 1998 at which ideas were exchanged on innovative approaches to preventing human rights abuses, techniques to bolster women's power in political processes and the organization of grassroots party support The meeting was attended by eleven bilateral and multilateral donors as well as several NGOs Sweden has provided funding for democracy and governance activities, while the UN provides assistance for human rights activities A donor coordination group on gender equity was recently initiated, this group will share information, pool resources, and monitor gender related activities

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies The National Democratic Institute PACT International Republican Institute, Voice of America World Learning, Mississippi Consortium for International Development America s Development Foundation

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	**Target** (2000)
NGOs Strengthening Project		
- NGOs with increased management and administrative capacity	0	50
- NGO public information campaigns begun	0	10
- NGOs with long-term partnerships with business, government or other NGOs	0	60
Other Activity		
Media practitioners strengthened	63	200

Benin

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM BENIN
SO TITLE AND NUMBER More Children Receive on an Equitable Basis a Basic Education Which Prepares Them for a Productive Roles in Society 680 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $6 300 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary USAID support to the Ministry of Education (MOE) began in 1991 after the collapse of its education system Since 1991 and specifically during the Education Round Table held in May 1997 the GOB reconfirmed its commitment to primary education reform with added emphasis on community participation and equity particularly for girls While the gross enrollment rate (GER) has increased significantly from 57% in 1991 to 72% in 1998 a wide gap still exists between girls enrollment rate and boys enrollment rate Current enrollment rates stand at 56% and 87% for girls and boys respectively The primary school leaving exam pass rate in 1997 was 70% The completion rate remains very low The MOE is a highly centralized organization that suffers from organizational inefficiencies The low utilization of budgeted funds limits the educational impact which could be attained by a more rational use of existing resources Primary school teachers are insufficient in number and the MOE has yet to institutionalize formal in-service teacher training programs In response to these problems USAID established a strategic objective (SO) with the overall purpose to provide quality basic education on an equitable and expanded basis The immediate beneficiaries will be approximately 700,000 primary school students nationwide with girl students showing a marked increase in remaining in school In addition the SO will target the estimated 10 000 primary school drop outs Intermediate beneficiaries are the MOE the Ministry of Finance (MOF) teachers parents and NGOs/PVOs and the population as a whole

Key Results The revision of school curricula and textbooks under the current reform a major accomplishment during the past year reached the sixth and last grade of primary school The first group of children to complete the experimental education program took the leaving exam at the end of the last school year The pass rate for these students reached 93% compared with the traditional 50% to 60% Training was provided to inspectors, pedagogical counselors and teachers, including 3 500 contractual teachers hired by the GOB to teach in primary schools These training activities will continue About 100 000 school children increased their knowledge of basic hygiene and health measures USAID provided skills training to primary school drop outs and leavers and its activity will be expanded to reach another 10,000 students USAID assisted the MOE in establishing a network for the promotion of girls education which is working with key players in education to address gender issues in textbooks and in classrooms, and in everyday life

USAID funds have trained 4 000 new teachers the teacher-training network has been reinforced and technical skills training has been provided to 10 000 primary school drop-outs who as a result of this training are now being considered for gainful employment Additional interventions have resulted in improved geographic and gender equity and increased access to primary education for girls as well as boys through the network for the promotion of girls education USAID is also supporting increased civil and government participation in basic education better management of the school system is being achieved through parents participation and NGOs in school management

Performance and Prospects This SO requires the achievement of five intermediate results (1) Improved key pedagogical systems and inputs for delivery of a quality basic education with the Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) priority norms used as a planning tool to deliver a quality basic education (2) Increased equity of access to primary schools including improved geographic and gender equity for increased access to primary education (3) Maintained adequate financing for primary education (4) Increased civil and government participation in basic education and (5)

Improved institutional capacity for educational planning management and accountability Focus has been placed on ten FQL priority norms deemed essential for greater internal efficiency of the system and results in the classrooms

During the coming years the reform and the new program will conclude its experimental phase and will be generalized to all 3 500 government and private schools USAID expects enrollment rates to increase to 78% in 2003 with a girl/boy ratio equal to one Thirteen sub regions where there are especially low enrollment of girls have been identified for awareness-raising activities Efforts are also focused on increasing children s access to schools in remote rural areas Some progress has been made in this area but it remains limited and slow

For the past four years USAID has worked through a U S PVO with parents associations to increase their involvement and participation in the management of the school system More than 200 parents' associations have been trained in management and resources generation and about 17 local education NGOs have been strengthened With USAID's continued assistance, a total of 1,000 parents' associations will be trained by 2003 Technical assistance to the MOE and the MOF has improved management performance resource allocation, and internal control procedures The MOE and the MOF were assisted in setting up a reliable budget expenditure tracking system that allowed the two ministries to achieve improved planning, management, and accountability At the policy level USAID will continue to provide technical assistance support to improve institutional capacity for educational planning, management and accountability

Possible Adjustments to Plans The main adjustment deals with ending the Non Project Assistance funding mechanism which has served its purpose as a reform assistance tool For example, the GOB has dedicated 50% of its National Education Budget to primary education USAID will propose a new mechanism that will help increase internal efficiency and ensure that reform is effective in the classrooms USAID will work with education authorities and other donors to ensure that the students who have recently passed the primary leaving exam under the new program experience a smooth transition to secondary school

Other Donor Programs_ The World Bank supports in-service teacher-training, the provision of pedagogical materials financial tracking and accountability and school construction France provides assistance in secondary and higher education The European Union s assistance contributes to school construction and technical training Japan assists the primary education sector with a major school construction project Other multilateral organizations and international NGOs also contribute to Benin's primary education reform The GOB support to primary education covers logistical and financial resources for a wide variety of education-related activities such as administrative and pedagogical support and construction of classrooms

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Current contractors and grantees include The Mitchell Group Inc World Education, Inc Medical Care Development International, International Foundation for Education and Self Help, and the Songhai Center Other partners include the MOE, the MOF and local NGOs and associations

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
Gross Enrollment Rate	49 7% (1990)	69%	78% (2003)
Girls Enrollment Rate (Girls/Boys ratio)	58% (1990)	75%	1 0% (2003)
Primary School Leaving Exam Pass Rate	40% (1990)	60%	80% (2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM BENIN
SO TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of FP/MCH/STD/HIV Services and Prevention Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment, 680 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,600,000 CS, $2,500,000 DFA $1,861,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary_ In preparation for the development of a health program from 1993 through 1997, USAID assisted the GOB with a series of studies including a Health Sector Assessment a Family Planning Situation Analysis, the first national Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in Benin and an analysis of the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the country The 1996 DHS showed that the average woman gives birth to 6 3 children over the course of her child bearing years and that only 3 4% of these women use modern contraception According to the DHS 167 of every 1 000 children born dies before the age of five and major causes of child morbidity and mortality are malaria diarrhea and acute respiratory infections The maternal mortality rate is estimated at 500 to 1 000 deaths per 100 000 births The HIV/AIDS rate has been steadily increasing in Benin with seroprevalence growing from 0 5% in 1990 to nearly 4% in 1998 Unless sufficient measures are taken soon to curb the spread of HIV it could reach epidemic proportions by 2025 the date by which it is projected that 20% of Benin s population could be seropositive Although Benin s health system does have some strengths including a well-run cost recovery program and relatively high immunization coverage rates in general health services are of poor quality and quantity and utilization of health centers is low In response to the HIV/AIDS problems USAID established a strategic objective to increase the use of preventive health measures and family health services Direct beneficiaries of USAID s family health program are children up to age five women of child-bearing age and high risk groups who are deemed at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections Indirect beneficiaries include communities and the population as a whole

Key Results_ In 1997 the USAID supported network of health NGOs started with 10 NGOs and in 1998 membership grew to more than 50 NGOs Member organizations received training in policy advocacy leading the network to identify four policy issues to be addressed by the MOH In 1998 for the first time reproductive health was integrated into classroom training for health personnel To increase access to quality family health services and products, USAID has expanded its social marketing program to include a range of affordable high-quality family health products including condoms oral contraceptives oral rehydration salts (ORS), and insecticide treated bednets Sales and distribution networks for socially marketed products have grown steadily Condom distribution has risen from 355,000 in 1990 to more than 3 5 million in 1998 The use of ORS in targeted areas has increased from 10% to more than 30% since 1995, and sales of Orasel, the socially-marketed ORS product have risen from 387 213 packets in 1995 to 1 660,395 in 1998 In 1999 the quality of family planning services will be further enhanced by introducing new contraceptives including injectables USAID also has provided technical assistance and support for training of health care workers in the public and private sectors focusing on contraceptive technology and family planning service delivery Numerous health education activities were carried out to increase demand for family health services and products and HIV/AIDS prevention measures USAID supported the National AIDS Prevention Program education campaigns through theater troupes that use drama to deliver AIDS awareness messages in local languages USAID s social marketing program publishes a newsletter/comic strip on reproductive health issues that targets youth and is circulated nationwide to schools and other outlets In 1999 USAID expects to develop a series of educational messages regarding child health that will focus on increasing demand for family health products including ORS and insecticide treated nets and on improving use of preventive measures

Performance and Prospects Four key results have been identified as necessary to achieving this objective (1) Improved Policy Environment NGOs capable of advocating for improved health policies Ministry of Health (MOH) adopts improved policies including the introduction of reproductive health courses in medical training and the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) (2) Increased access to family health services and products increased percentage of public and private sector clinics offering basic package of family health services increased number of sales points offering socially-marketed family health products, (3) Improved quality of family health management and HIV/AIDS prevention services increased number of health agents trained to provide quality health services training of traditional birth attendants to provide quality prenatal care/safe deliveries, distribution of Vitamin A supplements, and (4) Increased demand for and practices supporting use of family health services and products and HIV/AIDS prevention measures increased proportion of couples intending to space/limit births, increased percentage of infants 0-4 months old exclusively breast fed increased percentage of women who know that safe sex can prevent the spread of AIDS

Performance over the past year has been on track, and with the award of a new institutional contract in January 1999 the activities will be reinforced substantially over the next year The new contract will support strengthening local and regional capacity for planning and managing systems, increasing the capacity of health care workers to provide quality services, increasing community involvement in the planning and delivery of health services and preventive measures, and improving individuals health practices Over the next year, assistance will be offered to the MOH to introduce the IMCI approach and adapt it to meet national needs Technical assistance also will be offered to the MOH in disseminating the new national reproductive health policy

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID is considering developing a set of AIDS prevention activities that would be carried out at the national level which would fill gaps in the national program Once the new institutional contract is awarded and a team is in place in the Borgou region, USAID will be better able to identify other possible areas for adjustment to the overall health program

Other Donor Programs The European Union plays the leading role in the coordination of donor support for the health sector in Benin The United Nations Population Fund supports family planning service delivery in the public sector and the International Planned Parenthood Federation plays a parallel role in the private sector The World Health Organization and UNICEF support the national immunization program, and the UN agencies coordinated through UNAIDS, offer technical assistance to the National AIDS Control Program Germany (GTZ) and Switzerland are major health-sector donors in the Borgou region with the GTZ implementing a community based primary health care program and the Swiss Cooperation providing infrastructure and management support at the regional level The World Bank supports the MOH in implementing a health care development project that provides the framework for the integration of family planning within the general health care system

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID s primary activity to be carried out in the Borgou region will be implemented through a U S PVO that is to be determined Other activities are implemented through the MOH the Ministry of Plan, numerous local NGOs and U S PVOs, including Population Services International (PSI) Africare and Catholic Relief Services

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Nat l)	3 4% (1996)	5 5%	8 5% (2003)
Contraceptive Prevalence (Borgou Region)	2 4% (1996)	4 5%	7 5% (2003)
Oral Rehydration Salts Use Rate	26% (1996)	34%	60% (2003)
Condom Use Rate	27% (1996)	43%	70% (2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM BENIN
SO TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy 680 SP01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,700 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Despite Benin's success in establishing democratic institutions at the macro level, it has been less successful in improving democratic governance and affecting effective decentralization at the local level Weak planning, budgeting and audit mechanisms within the public sector are major constraints in the MOE and MOH and also contribute to low basic education and health services The lack of a transparent fair and predictable legal and regulatory environment acts as a major constraint to private and local initiatives as well The insufficient participation of civil society particularly NGOs and professional organizations in national and local decision making has contributed to the poor enabling environment The relative weakness of the National Assembly is also a constraint to good governance This Special Objective aims to strengthen civil society s advocacy and networking skills, improve transparency and accountability of public and democratic institutions improve the environment to promote local and private initiatives support Benin s decentralization process, and improve the legislative and deliberative performance of its legislature The beneficiaries of this Special Objective will be the entire Beninese population

Key Results The USAID supported Benin Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations Strengthening Project (BINGOS) phase II which started in September 1997 will continue training and giving technical assistance so that local NGOs can effectively influence decision-making Several planning and technical workshops were organized last year Next year more emphasis will be placed on the role of NGOs as advocates for public policy change and reinforcement of their governance capacities During 1998, NGOs drafted a decree and a code of conduct to guide NGO operations The code of conduct is in the process of being adopted by the GOB To encourage private initiatives and improve community participation in local revenue generation USAID continued its support for the development manufacturing and promotion of appropriate technologies Six local welders have been trained and 71 treadle pumps and six experimental presses have been sold through local entrepreneurs Through the Micro Enterprise Development Project approximately 200 micro loans have been given and training in micro enterprise development has been provided to disadvantaged communities among which 90% are women entrepreneurs In 1998 USAID s technical assistance to the legislature led to the passing of an improved electoral code and decentralization laws The status of the Autonomous National Electoral Commission has been changed to a permanent and independent entity and elections are planned for the first and second quarters of 1999

Performance and Prospects Four intermediate results have been deemed necessary for the achievement of this objective (1) Increased participation of civil society in national decision making a critical mass of NGOs are capable of making an impact on national decision making (2) Strengthened mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability increased number of audits conducted on public institutions to ensure that public officials are held accountable (3) Improved environment for decentralized private and local initiatives number of pumps/presses manufactured and sold is increased to 300 and the level of loans to the poor is increased by at least nine per cent (9%) to reach a greater part of the rural population and (4) Strengthened more independent and representative legislature more training on deliberative skills provided to legislators to enable them to pass effective and more important laws In the coming year, through training and technical assistance USAID will endeavor to strengthen the legislative and deliberative capacities of the legislature and staff and enhance dialogue between legislators and their constituents USAID will help improve management information systems and encourage greater participation of women in the local and national electoral and legislative processes so that pending laws affecting the operations of

the education and health sectors be passed in a timely manner Next year it is expected that about 200 treadle pumps and presses will be manufactured and sold and 80% of the 534 loans issued will be recovered In the coming year USAID will support Benin s decentralization efforts by providing training to newly elected local officials

Possible Adjustments to Plans In collaboration with civil society organizations such as Transparency International Benin, the National Front Against Corruption, and Supreme Audit institutions (Inspector General s Office and Chamber of Accounts), USAID will increase efforts to combat corruption and increase transparency and accountability by developing and implementing on a bilateral basis anti-corruption and transparency programs that will help (1) review government spending, (2) assess the economic effects of illegal payments on exports/imports, (3) raise awareness of civil society organizations regarding their role in fighting corruption, (4) corruption regulations revised and/or developed by the GOB, and (5) develop plans for enforcing these regulations

Other Donor Programs_ Switzerland leads the coordination of democracy and governance programs Germany, through its foundations and local NGOs, is involved in decentralization, civic education and technical support to the National School of Administration Denmark supports local and grassroots initiatives through local NGOs France provides support for judicial reform, decentralization and public administration The World Bank assists the GOB in the areas of financial and administrative reform, and supports the Executive Office s Unit of Public Ethics Canada is involved in public administration reform and in fostering a favorable environment for the private sector UNDP provides assistance in electoral coordination, public administration and Internet access

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID implements its activities through U S PVOs, including Africare Appropriate Technology International and Volunteers in Technical Assistance Other partners include the National Assembly the Inspector General s Office, Chamber of Accounts and local NGOs and associations

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
Number of NGOs financially viable and democratically managed	40% (1997)	90%	140%(2003)
Number of annual audits performed by supreme audit institutions	20% (1997)	35%	50%(2003)
Percent of loans serving the very poor including women	10% (1998)	30%	50%(2003)
Number of bills or resolutions amended or initiated bi annually by National Assembly	42% (1997)	50%	60%(2003)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Democratic Republic of the Congo
TITLE and NUMBER The Establishment and Increasingly Effective Operation of Processes for Inclusive Participation in National Reconciliation Reconstruction and Economic and Social Development 660 S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,000,000 DFA, $8,500,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2005

Summary The present program seeks to assist the creation of viable processes and necessary circumstances for the transition to peace and inclusive internal participatory processes of national reconciliation and self-renewal in the Congo The program recognizes the uncertain, complex and highly constraining circumstances of multiple conflicts engulfing the Great Lakes region and central Africa at this writing Given limited financial human and political resources, the program has pulled back from its initial hopes for rapid and substantial assistance to institutional and infrastructure renewal directed toward the immediate transition to a stable democratic and market based society Its new orientation is more limited in time and stresses 1) assistance for the creation and implementation of processes for reaching internal consensus on how to address critical national and local issues 2) providing critically needed humanitarian-related assistance, including protection of populations at high risk and major threats to child survival 3) addressing high risk global concerns in the areas of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and 4) mitigating threats to tropical forests and bio diversity The main beneficiaries include 1) the local communities assisted by USAID operations 2) children under five served under the polio Immunization programs 3) youth and young adults for HIIV/AIDS control, and 4) pro democracy local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for election and constitution related assistance

The program contributes to the overall U S mission objectives to build a new base of mutual trust between the United States and DRC while helping to revitalize the faith vision and capacity of the Congolese people to move forward in creating a dynamic stable nation experiencing steady improvement in social economic and political conditions

Key Results National level accomplishments Perhaps the most immediately visible impact of U S government efforts to assist the citizens of the DRC since USAID reopened its doors in 1997 was the successful implementation of a phased childhood immunization program to protect small children against infectious diseases such as polio The estimated overall vaccine coverage for the 125 health zones involved in the first round of the polio vaccination campaign was 91% Kinshasa reported the highest coverage (98%) and Bas-Congo the lowest (86 7%) Based on the target population of 3 9 million this means that an estimated 3 5 million children were vaccinated with the oral polio vaccine during the first round campaign

USAID also provided assistance to train give material support and technical assistance to Congolese non government civil society advocacy groups USAID resources complemented other donor contributions to permit a series of structured meetings and resultant reports aimed at the articulation of goals and strategies for achieving peace in the Congo Some of the activities implemented through a U S NGO were 1) operation of a resource center where reference material are freely available and where soon two internet sites will allow the public to do research on democracy and government seminars will be held on the role of woman in elections a grass roots level activity will be designed by Congolese staff and largely implemented by Congolese citizens

Performance and Prospects The proposed national polio campaign successfully immunized over three million children in 123 out of a potential 306 health zones Preparations for the next phase are underway and additional new efforts are planned for at least the next three years The HIV/AIDS program developed initial materials for a campaign target to reach 10 million youths and

millions of others 16 million condoms will be distributed by July 2001 A survey of baseline data has begun and expansion is planned to all major cities as security conditions permit The International Foundation for Election Systems has provided guidance and information upon request to a multiplicity of groups in connection with the development of a proposed new constitution and has assisted in some initial attempts to create new forums for collaborative efforts by Congolese civil society to develop alternative options for peace and expanded political participation

Possible Adjustments to Plans In the absence of a peaceful settlement to the conflict, USAID is prepared to implement a proactive short-term strategy to promote the development of an inclusive transitional political process and structures agreed-upon by all relevant Congolese stakeholders Such a process should lead to the development of accountable and representative government institutions at the local provincial, and national levels that can effectively govern and implement transition policies

Host Country and Other Donors The DRC National Immunization Day program, UNICEF and the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) are major immunization program partners The U S program collaborates with a broad spectrum of organizations and citizen groups Constant communication and exchange of information occurs directly with other donors such as Great Britain, Belgium, Italy Germany and the United Nations Development Program More direct joint efforts are under study, particularly in the area of vulnerable youth such as street children and victims of conflict

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Implementing partners are UNICEF, and WHO/AFRO Technical contractors include Development Associates International and Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Tulane University is the major partner to reestablish the Kinshasa School of Public Health Population Services International (PSI) is the main partner for the HIV/AIDS prevention program Other partners are IFES for election assistance, and numerous international humanitarian response NGOs (e g Catholic Relief Services, the International Red Cross Doctors Without Borders)

Selected Performance Measures The development of baseline indicators and targets was interrupted by the outbreak of conflict and U S evacuation Indicators and targets will be developed as future circumstances permit

With USAID support UNICEF WHO and the DRC Ministry of Health expected to organize a successful national polio immunization campaign in 1998 This campaign would have reached children throughout the DRC and attained a coverage rate of at least 90% With the outbreak of hostilities it proved impossible to conduct this campaign nationally However, the campaign was able to attain coverage of over 90% in the areas covered

Eritrea

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ERITREA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Sustainable Integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) Services by Eritreans 661 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $200 000 DFA, $3,833 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2000

Summary The purpose of this objective is to increase the use of sustainable integrated primary health care (PHC) services by Eritreans through improving access to quality of and demand for PHC services Eritrea s basic package of PHC services includes safe infant delivery family planning prenatal care immunization the prevention and management of childhood diseases and prevention of malnutrition HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

USAID has been a major provider of technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Health (MOH) since 1994 through the $15 million, five-year Eritrea Health and Population Project This project provides specialized technical assistance, training, support vehicles, medical and office equipment and furniture selected building renovations contraceptives and essential drugs Current USAID activities include technical assistance and training in decentralized planning and implementation, logistics management the development of health finance schemes for cost recovery, service provision and capacity building Several activities, such as 18 long-term participants at U S universities (in 1998) and a U S university linkage program with the University of Asmara-College of Health Sciences, complement and reinforce USAID's strategic objective in governance Activities are concentrated both nationally and in the three most populated zones of the country, Gash Barka, Central and Southern While program inputs primarily target the MOH, USAID is also working with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) to enhance access to services build awareness regarding reproductive health, AIDs prevention and harmful traditional practices such as female circumcision

Key Results Three intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective 1) improved access to integrated primary health care services through improved policies, better facilities and logistics, MOH capacity building and health worker training 2) increased client demand for primary health care services through increased awareness of services and 3) improved quality of primary health care services through better assessment, training and supervision of health care workers

Performance and Prospects As the MOH's primary donor-partner USAID is providing the inputs necessary for MOH and associated organizations to plan, manage and implement effective and sustainable PHC services Achievements to date include 1) development of Safe Motherhood Protocols the National Drug Policy and National Standard Treatment Guidelines, 2) a 25% expansion in child immunization since 1994, 3) increased demand for family planning services and 4) increasing domestically iodized salt (for eliminating iodine deficiency disorder) from 0% in 1994 to over 91% in 1998

Approximately one million mothers and children under five in the three USAID target zones are the primary direct beneficiaries of these activities although these activities have nationwide impact benefiting an additional 500 000 mothers and children The MOH is also a direct beneficiary of USAID technical assistance since the transfer of skills and knowledge promotes its capacity to plan and manage PHC services and a quick graduation from donor assistance

This project is supplemented by grants to the U S private voluntary organization Africare and UNICEF These grants target improved service delivery in rural areas expanded vaccination coverage and an increase in basic maternal and child health care services The MOH s cautious use of resources and cost recovery policy ensures sustainability of all activities The substantial capital

investment in building and equipping new rural health care facilities by the government and other donors contributes to achieving this objective

Possible Adjustments to Plans The closure of two major contracting agencies in Eritrea, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) and Opportunities for Micronutrient Intervention (OMNI) due to cost concerns by the MOH has created problems in implementing the ambitious MOH USAID program USAID is negotiating with the MOH to keep the remaining contracting agencies, (Family Planning Service Expansion And Technical Support [SEATS] and Population Services International [PSI]) to provide direct technical assistance and encourage the MOH to place contracting agencies directly in the Ministry s offices, providing better activity coordination and technical skills transfer

The conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia has slowed progress toward achieving the objective USAID is hampered by a lack of sufficient USAID staff at post and the curtailment of vital technical assistance (through contracting agencies and other technical experts) to implement activities and transfer needed skills to Eritrean counterparts For example, an expert malaria survey team has missed the 1998 malaria season since they were unable to travel to Eritrea As the situation is resolved, USAID and the MOH will revise their workplan and activity schedule to achieve their mutual primary health care objectives

Other Donor Programs The MOH provides the total cost of its central and local staff, salaries for medical staff at health centers and stations, and the major portion of its other operating costs USAID works with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for the USAID-funded condom social marketing activity Through USAID grants to UNICEF immunization rates have increased and infrastructure for salt iodination has been developed One USAID grant to UNICEF for the procurement of essential drugs has been completed, and a second grant for the construction of three pharmaceutical warehouses is in process World Health Organization and Italy support PHC infrastructure support equipment, communicable disease control, human resource development and capacity building at all levels Germany, Italy Switzerland and the European Union have funded the construction and renovation of health facilities The World Bank has approved a loan for construction of two regional hospitals as well as capacity-building and sustainability of health services These are complementary to USAID s investments in the Eritrean health sector

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies SEATS, PSI, World Learning, Africare UNICEF, WHO ICRC Switzerland a university consortium including Johns Hopkins, Berkeley, and State University of New York/Stoney Brook

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Full immunization coverage	41% (1995)	70%	75%
Couple Years Protection in target zones	5900 (1995)	14,618	17,980
Safe Delivery	23% (1995)	40%	50%
% of service delivery points in target zones where Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) is offered	0 (1994)	20%	30%
Iodized Salt use rate in communities	0%(1995)	90%	80%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ERITREA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Income of Enterprises Primary Rural with Emphasis on Exports 661-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $4,100,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1993, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The objective of USAID's enterprise development program is to increase Eritrea's capacity to generate income and foreign exchange for the purchase of food and essential capital and consumer goods Under the Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership (REIP), this five-year, $11 6 million program of development assistance aims to help jump-start Eritrea's critically underdeveloped enterprise sector build rural urban linkages and support an export-oriented growth strategy The REIP has two main components the Rural Enterprise Unit (REU) and the Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF) The REU provides technical assistance to enterprises in information access business support development skills enhancement technology transfer and market promotion The EIF managed by the Commercial Bank of Eritrea makes local and hard currency loans available to enterprises to meet capital requirements for critically needed equipment and technology and to increase investment mobilize savings and expand financial services available in rural areas (the loan program will become operational in 1999) Development assistance resources under two additional elements the Trade and Investment Facilitation Fund (TIFF) and Critical Rural Infrastructure Support (CRIS) complement the REIP program by underwriting trade missions to the United States and strengthening human resource capacity in water management agribusiness and rural enterprise sector development
The P L 480 food aid program, totalling $20 million to date, also supports this objective with monetization proceeds generated under Title III for secondary rural road rehabilitation and from Title II for reliable sources of water in the eastern plain The productive capacity of Eritrea's most important agricultural areas now enjoy improved access to urban markets Results from investment of Title II resources have produced significant and sustainable increases in infrastructure and crop yields to the point that a major new productive area is now a source of commodities for domestic and regional markets While P L 480 based financial support ends in FY 1999, the disbursement of monetization proceeds and progress towards enterprise objectives will continue into FY 2000

Key Results Four key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective 1) increased skilled employment in enterprise through business skills and credit training, 2) increased value of domestic goods and services sold by enterprises through improved banking and financial services and business improvement loans, 3) increased value of exports from enterprises through technical assistance and loans for business improvement along with increased financial services, and 4) private sector liberalization and privatization policies implemented through support for improved monetary and fiscal policies and encouragement to rapidly privatize state-owned enterprises

Performance and Prospects The Commercial Bank of Eritrea has 12 additional trained loan officers who have been deployed to the bank branches in the target areas of REIP The Rural Enterprise Unit is now providing technical assistance to enterprises Under the TIFF 35 individuals traveled in the region or to the United States on trade missions These market development and export promotion efforts have increased their exposure to investment opportunities and improved technology The resulting contract sales from these trips represent about a quarter of trade investment and facilitation costs expended to date

The CRIS provided technical assistance to the engineers of the Ministry of Agriculture s (MOA) small dam program and placed a Geographic Information Systems specialist in the MOA to strengthen the National Food Information System The Title III food assistance program has enabled the Eritrean Government to meet two of its four food security objectives i e increasing the strategic grain reserve to 40 000 metric tons and adding 161 km of rehabilitated roads to the

Ministry's program over two years Title II investments improving water management in Eritrea's coastal plain have expanded the areas under cultivation significantly and increased yields to 2,700 metric tons a 42% increase over the original target level Some 10,000 rural households are expected to benefit directly as a result of USAID enterprise development assistance while approximately one million people in central and western Eritrea will benefit from increased market access and food availability

Possible Adjustments to Plans The slow start-up of REIP activities due to difficult technical and legal issues has been set back further as a result of the evacuation of many USAID staff following the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea While enterprise development remains a priority of the Eritrean Government its view of the program has shifted in response to the 48,000 expellees, many of whom are entrepreneurs seeking economic re-establishment Once the conflict is resolved and technical support staff is again at post, USAID will revise the current workplan with the Commercial Bank of Eritrea to map out a return to full program implementation, a process expected to take some time

Other Donor Programs Several donors, including Denmark Italy the European Union (EU) and the World Bank are providing assistance for rural road rehabilitation and agricultural development The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continues to underwrite the MOA's National Food Information System which, with the Famine Early Warning System, provides technical assistance leading to the development of agricultural statistics, creation of a data base and an area sampling system Under FAO s South-South program 36 expatriates from India will work at the Ministry while its Eritrean staff pursue degrees abroad in higher education With EU support, the Eritrean Government completed the critical $20 million Asmara-Massawa road rehabilitation project and a study of Eritrea s air, sea road and rail network The International Fund for Agricultural Development is supporting a second water management system for irrigation in the eastern lowlands The World Bank is providing a $30 million loan for the rehabilitation of the ports of Massawa and Assab and is providing $40 million for the establishment of the Eritrean Community Development Fund for rural credit

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies U S Department of Agriculture, Africare, Virginia State University and Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Enterprises receiving loans from the EIF	0	100	1,200
Number of Enterprises receiving training and advisory services from the REU	0	200	350
Additional Km of rural roads rehabilitated	0	250	250
Established of the Strategic Grain (mt)	(1996) 0	50 000	50 000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ERITREA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels, 661-0003
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1993, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary The purpose of this objective is to build the skills, knowledge and institutional infrastructure necessary to establish and strengthen accountable governance in Eritrea It addresses extensive deterioration of the human and institutional resource base and acute shortages of professional manpower in the public sector It also aims at minimizing the problem arising from inadequate capacity to plan and implement efficient delivery of government services and development programs

The U S Government s governance program in Eritrea, while supporting its human resources development strategy is aimed at achieving Eritrea s objective of establishing an efficient lean and effective government USAID supported activities include a partnership between the University of North Carolina and the University of Asmara featuring the exchange of faculty and graduate students in law political science and journalism along with the improvement of the University of Asmara s facilities and equipment USAID is planning to provide a grant under a new linkage program for management with Cornell and Western Michigan Universities that supports in country training programs for administrators and mid level officials through strengthening the Eritrean Institute of Management and Mai Nefhi Training Center for Public Administration A program to send selected officials to the United States and third countries for specialized training has been initiated Progress in institutional capacity building will also be achieved through the continuation of a USAID funded grant to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for training, advising and equipping Eritrea s Central Bank to improve monetary and fiscal management A grant to the National Council of Negro Women for building the institutional capacity of the National Union of Eritrean Women and a smaller grant to the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) to strengthen the training center of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers also support this objective Together with the University of Asmara and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications USAID expects to initiate feasibility studies for the introduction of Internet into Eritrea

Key Results Three intermediate results were identified as necessary to achieve this objective 1) more effective judicial and legal processes and systems 2) increased popular participation and 3) improved and more effective public administration

Performance and Prospects USAID s role is primarily that of assisting human resource capacity building and institutional strengthening for better public administration in Eritrea While USAID s current activities are relatively new, three achievements are noteworthy increased numbers of trained and qualified staff of the Ministry of Justice ratification of the Eritrean National Constitution through a three-year participatory process with extensive civic education and outreach to all sectors of Eritrean society and improved management in monetary and fiscal policy by the Central Bank of Eritrea

The direct beneficiaries are the civil servants of government institutions who are expected to receive training through the United States Eritrea development partnership as well as students who will be graduates of the University of Asmara who will be employed by national and local government Also benefiting directly are the National Union of Eritrean Women and the National Union of Eritrean Workers which participate in activities designed to strengthen their institutional capacities Ultimately the entire nation will benefit from the process of establishing good governance in Eritrea

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID at the request of the Eritrean Government is in the process of revising this strategic objective Although the activities described above will remain the same the Eritrean Government would like the focus of the objective to be human capacity development rather than governance It sees human capacity as the key foundation for good governance and USAID sees the focus shift as an opportunity to broaden the scope of the objective in the future to include human capacity development for the private and civil sectors in addition to the public sector

The current conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia has arrested progress in this objective Lack of USAID staff in country to negotiate and implement the program has created major delays Additionally, the mandatory restriction on travel has prevented U S university representatives from traveling to Eritrea to negotiate and finalize linkage agreements planned to begin in Fall 1999 This could cause linkages to be delayed for a year As the situation resolves USAID will review and adjust the workplan with Eritrean partners, however it will take some time to normalize the program

Other Donor Programs The World Bank has negotiated a $60 million concessional loan program in support of the Human Resources Development Program of Eritrea and is the lead donor in the sector The United States, although often providing assistance through intermediaries such as the UNDP and U S universities, is also one of the principal donors in building good governance through supporting the Eritrean Government Human Resources Development Program Other donors, such as United Kingdom, Sweden Germany, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands Australia, South Africa, and UNDP have been active in Eritrea s Human Resource Development and Good Governance programs and projects

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies (actual and expected) The University of North Carolina the National Council of Negro Women ACILS, the universities of Western Michigan, Florida, Cornell, and UCLA, the African American Institute, the United States Information Agency, the National Center for State Courts and World Learning

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1998)	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Number of University faculty in U S graduate training	7	10	15
Number of lawyers trained in university Bachelor of Laws degree level at all levels of the Judiciary and Ministry of Justice	25	50	80
Number of government personnel in U S training programs funded by USAID	8	9	5
Number of Central Bank of Eritrea and Eritrean Institute of Management graduates working in areas of project personnel and financial analysis and management	250/year	350/year	400/year

Ethiopia

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrains, 663 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSE OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2006

Summary In only three of the last 15 years has the average annual per capita domestic grain consumption (excluding food aid) exceeded the recommended minimum level of 171 kilograms Farmers have been unable to exploit Ethiopia s considerable potential because of negative policies and state intervention and a failure to utilize modern production technologies inputs and cultivation practices The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to increase the availability of selected domestically produced foodgrains It is recognized however that increased production alone does not ensure adequate consumption as demonstrated during the bumper harvest of 1996/1997 when despite an abundance of grain in the markets many Ethiopians were still unable to produce or afford to buy enough food The beneficiaries of this objective are the majority of Ethiopians who either produce for their own consumption or must purchase food on the market More immediate beneficiaries are the millions of rural households small farmers and small agricultural businesses (including membership based cooperatives) whose incomes are expected to increase through more efficient agricultural production, harvest and processing techniques

Key Results Five key results are linked to the achievement of this Objective (1) increased adoption of improved foodgrain technology packages in target areas, (2) increased participation of private retailers in agricultural inputs markets (3) the implementation of policies and regulations favorable to private sector involvement in input markets, (4) increased private sector participation in foodgrain markets, and (5) implementation of policies and regulations favorable to private involvement in foodgrain markets

Performance and Prospects Over the course of the past year, selected activities have performed exceptionally well others less so, and one has been temporarily suspended Prospects for improved performance, however, have increased because the central and regional governments have reached agreement on a coordinated approach to food security which is under review by a joint team of donors, including the United States

As of February 1998 the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) lifted the last price control on fertilizer, now there is no GFDRE involvement in setting fertilizer prices or providing fertilizer subsidies Fertilizer distribution and retailing have been opened to the private sector During 1997/1998 the private sector imported 202 100 metric tons of fertilizer an amount approximately five times greater than in 1994/95 Foreign exchange is now readily available to the private sector for the importation of fertilizer Total fertilizer sales increased from 150 000 metric tons in 1992 to 279 685 metric tons in 1998 Due to the introduction of a fertilizer auction system by a USAID supported Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) pilot cooperative development program in the Oromiya region farmers saved $390 000 on the purchase of fertilizer in 1998 over the prices they paid in 1997 USAID has been asked by two other regional governments to extend the VOCA cooperatives development program to their regions

Since market liberalization began in 1991 efficiency of agricultural markets has increased Regional grain price differentials have dropped significantly and prices in grain surplus areas rose by 12% while those in grain deficit areas fell by 6% Price increases in grain surplus areas provide

incentives for farmers to produce surpluses, while price declines in grain deficit areas help consumers stretch limited household incomes A reduction in the tariff for grain imports from 30% to 5% made commercial imports profitable in 1998 when domestic shortfalls resulted in price increases As a result, over 100,000 metric tons of grain were imported by the private sector in 1998 Ninety percent of the retailers trained by the USAID-supported VOCA program reported using modern business practices as opposed to 24% before the training, 80% reported substantial reductions in storage losses after VOCA training In response to Title III conditions, established with the GFDRE a proclamation establishing a legal framework for the operation of microfinance institutions (MFIs) was issued in 1996, thereby increasing access to credit for small borrowers Results have been positive As of October 1998, for example, Amhara region s MFI has a client base of 79 905 (50% women) and provides loans of up to approximately $350 outstanding loans total $4 1 million, reimbursement rate is 97 5% USAID assistance to the Central Statistics Authority has allowed it to issue better quality agriculture production estimates on time to be used as input into the GFDRE s yearly analyses of food aid needs Upon the GFDRE s request, USAID provided key technical assistance towards a major pesticide disposal program

One setback in 1998 was the GFDRE's request to terminate the contractor implementing the grain market research and market information systems development The GFDRE has indicated interest in continuing the activity, but has not yet reached internal agreement on its content or institutional arrangements This program's work has been suspended since May 1998

Possible Adjustments to Plans In response to the GFDRE's new food security program, USAID began discussions with the Amhara Regional Government on activities to support its strategies in this regard Activities currently under consideration include watershed, soil fertility and natural resource base management agricultural cooperative development, rural financial markets development the development and dissemination of improved crop and livestock packages and nutrition education These activities support the objectives of USAID s African Food Security Initiative and the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative and will result in a restructuring of USAID s agricultural development objective

Other Donor Programs The United States is an active participant, along with the European Union, Germany Italy Canada the World Food Program and the World Bank in discussions with the GFDRE on its new food security program The World Bank is the primary donor on fertilizer seed and agricultural research programs Assistance from Italy enhances grain production in one of the major growing areas Canada will provide funds to build capacity for small-scale irrigation schemes in selected regions USAID s assistance has emphasized improving agricultural markets, increasing the availability of market information, and expanding participation by the private sector

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies USDA, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Winrock International, Michigan State University (terminated in 1998)

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1992)	**Target** (2000)	**Target** (2006)
Increased Yield/Hectare*			
Maize	1 1 MT/ha	2 0 MT/ha	2 5 MT/ha
Wheat	8 MT/ha	1 0 MT/ha	1 5 MT/ha
# coops in target areas paying member dividends*	19 (1997)	2 2 MT/ha	25 (1999)

*NOTE Baselines likely to change once a new program is finalized

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ETHIOPIA
TITLE&NUMBER Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services 663-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION&FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $6 000,000 DFA, $12,200 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Underfinancing of the health system has severely weakened the availability of basic health services It is estimated that more than 80% of Ethiopians must walk more than two hours to reach a health facility Child mortality is most often due to dehydration from diarrhea, complications of malaria, and other preventable diseases Poor nutrition and infections, together with high fertility (the average Ethiopian woman bears nearly eight children in her life time), contribute to one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world estimated at 14 maternal deaths per 1 000 live births Furthermore current estimates suggest that one out of every 14 adults in Ethiopia may be infected with HIV (approximately three million people) while the number of AIDS cases may be over 400,000 The purpose of this objective is to increase the use of primary and preventative health care (PPHC) services

Key Results The key intermediate results that have been determined necessary to achieve this objective are (1) increased resources dedicated to the health sector particularly primary and preventive health care (2) increased access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas (3) enhanced capacity of Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic and (4) increased use of PPHC services in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR)

Performance and Prospects The performance of this objective during FY 1998 was encouraging To date non project assistance (NPA) to support budgetary reforms as well as project assistance towards better sectoral planning and budget development has been provided Results include (1) a shift in the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFRDE) budget so that the share of health sector allocations increased from 5 8% in FY 1995 to 6 3% in FY 1998, (2) a shift within the health budget in favor of PPHC resulting in an 11% annual increase of resources allocated to it over the past three years and (3) the Council of Ministers approved a new Health Care Financing Strategy which includes such recommendations as revised fee structures retention at the facility level and increased private sector investment in the health sector Furthermore, as a result of NPA conditionality the GFDRE approved a National HIV/AIDS Policy and the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) government increased regional budget allocations for non-salary recurrent item by more than 10% this fiscal year over the last

Performance in the area of reproductive health has also been encouraging Ministry of Health service statistics indicate that steady progress was made in increasing the national contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 8% last year to 10% FY 1998 saw a 40% increase in Couple Years Protection (CYP) generated (350 000 CYP) over last year This has been a result of increased access to modern family planning services through support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) This fiscal year, the private sector marketed 34 million condoms, 500 000 cycles of oral contraceptives contributing toward the increase in CYP

To date activities in the SNNPR have focused on strengthening the regional government s capacity to provide services and to revitalize community health services Achievements include (1) preliminary development of a Health Management Information Systems as well as training for 60

people on the new systems (2) development of curricula for the training institutes to provide PPHC training and training 679 health workers from various zones and woredas on PPHC topics (3) training of trainers for core members to strengthen the health and financial management capacity of the Regional Health Bureau who have in turn trained 90 accountants selected from health facilities, and zonal health offices and (4) rehabilitation community health posts refurbishment of small water systems and training of community health workers and traditional birth attendants Achievements in the SNNPR this fiscal year also include (a) 67 8% of children (12-23 months) fully vaccinated, and (b) 48 7% and 7 8% of reproductive age women received ante-natal care and modern family planning services, respectively

Possible Adjustments to Plan In July 1998, the GFDRE finalized the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) in close collaboration with other donors The objectives of the HSDP are consistent with those USAID seeks to accomplish with regard to child health and family planning, increased access to primary and preventive health care, and sustainable health financing However, adjustments to USAID's program have to be made to better align its activities to those of the GFDRE and other donors under the HSDP For example, USAID expects to be less directly involved in promoting a favorable policy environment for PPHC delivery and use, as this will be addressed within the HSDP Instead more emphasis will be given towards institutional reforms that enable effective implementation of the HSDP, as mechanisms for more effective policy dialogue are developed As a partner in the HSDP, USAID expects to closely monitor both the progress on HSDP implementation as well as on policy developments

Host Country and Other Donors USAID has worked collaboratively with the GFDRE and other donors to design and align its assistance with the HSDP Other major donors in health sector include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization USAID is the only bilateral donor to sit on the Central Joint Steering Committee for the HSDP and the parallel Education Sector Development Program

Beneficiaries Beneficiaries will include 50% of the 12 million people who live in SNNPR and an estimated 10 million urban residents nationally who will benefit from family planning, and AIDS prevention and control activities

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies Pathfinder, Family Health International, Population Service International, and the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia

Major Result Indicators	Baseline (1995)	Target (2000)	Target (2002)
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	2%	10%	14%
Health as a percent of national budget 5 8%	6 2%	7%	
Number of condoms distributed annually	20 million	42 million	50 million
Proportion of children (12 23 months) fully vaccinated in SNNPR	39%	80 %	85%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System 663 SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $13,350,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary When BESO was initiated in 1994 only 20% of the eligible boys and girls were enrolled in the Ethiopian primary schools with the enrollment of girls being much lower than that of boys Fifty percent of the students who enrolled in primary school dropped out before completing third grade Quality suffered because teachers and school directors were largely untrained the curriculum was too complex lacked a focus on basic literacy and numeracy and was largely irrelevant to rural life Education was also severely under funded with almost no resources available for textbooks new or rehabilitated schools and the system lacked the analytic and planning capabilities needed to maximize results from limited resources The purpose of this Strategic Objective therefore is to improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanded system by improving education sector policy financing and decentralized administration, and improving the supply of critical inputs such as teachers curricula and books

Key Results The Strategic Objective for Ethiopia s Basic Education System Overhaul (BESO) Program consists of five intermediate Results which aim to 1) improve the primary school environment and foster increased learning particularly for girls, 2) provide more effective school-level inputs in a more efficient manner, 3) improve the quality and equity of pre service teacher training 4) strengthen the decentralized management and administration of primary education and 5) improve sector financing through increased and better utilized budgets

Performance and Prospects Performance over the last year has been encouraging As a result of BESO non-project assistance conditionality, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE) financial allocation to education comprises the largest share of its overall national budget, more than 18% in 1997/1998 up from 15% in the previous year Within the education budget primary education has also continued to increase its share from 47% in the base year (1994/1995) to 54% in 1997/1998 The financing of education is being diversified with an increase in the number of private schools and through the cost-sharing measures being planned at secondary and tertiary levels

The 900 schools involved in the BESO Community School Grants Program (CSGP) component have reduced female repetition rates made school environments conducive to female students and established closer relationships between participating schools and communities More than 5 000 school directors and senior teachers have been trained in modern school management A curriculum development manual was completed and, for the first time, curriculum development required direct input from teachers students and communities Textbook production contracts are now being competed with private sector participation resulting in more private sector participation in the provision of services to schools

BESO focus regions (Tigray and the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region) are now giving more emphasis to educational research and innovative ideas to improve their education development efforts The Ministry of Education and these two regions are also making use of the minimum primary schooling standards to monitor progress on quality objectives Teacher training

methods and facilities are improving with female trainees receiving increased attention Planning and policy analysis techniques are improving including the use of school location mapping, and are being used to make informed policy decisions Gender related objectives are being met in part with the admission of 1,000 more female trainees annually into primary teacher training institutes A national action plan has been prepared to enhance girls' education in the different regions

Possible Adjustments to Plans Since BESO was initiated, the GFDRE has developed a new focused Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) whose objectives are to improve overall educational attainment of the population with greater social equity and to achieve universal basic education by 2015 These objectives are compatible with those of BESO, and a mid term assessment to better align BESO activities with ESDP objectives was completed in June 1998 Major changes to BESO are not anticipated although adjustments at the intermediate results level are likely Because of the border conflict with Eritrea, implementation of BESO activities have been slowed in Tigray and implementation schedules adjusted

Host Country and Other Donors The United States is seen as the major bilateral donor in basic education Other donors supporting primary education include the World Bank UNICEF Sweden Germany Finland and Ireland Currently Japan is developing a sector assistance program and is exploring ways to develop a coordinated approach with USAID USAID as the only bilateral member of the GFDRE-led Central Joint Steering Committee responsible for the implementation of ESDP and a similar program in the health sector, represents donor interests to the GFDRE

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Academy for Educational Development World Learning, Inc , and Tigray Development Association (an Ethiopian NGO)

Selected Performance Measures

		Baseline (1994/95)	Target (2000)	Target (2002)
Primary school graduation examination raw scores	Tigray	51%	55%	60%
	SNNPR	43%	42%	49%
Primary school female enrollment rates	Tigray	40%	47%	48%
	SNNPR	20%	33%	37%
Share of females in grade 4	Tigray	42%	49%	50%
	SNNPR	30%	37%	46%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ETHIOPIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System 663-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $2,400,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary USAID began its democracy and governance support activities in Ethiopia in 1992, shortly after the downfall of the dictatorial Derg regime The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to nurture the success of Ethiopia s new federal democratic system by providing selected assistance to the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) and civil society organizations (CSOs) Over the past year USAID concentrated most of its resources in three ongoing activities decentralization of government strengthening the judiciary and enhancement of civil society USAID also participated in a multi-donor project coordinated by the United Nations Development Program to strengthen Parliament USAID has initiated discussions with the GFDRE and non-governmental bodies and taken a lead in coordinating other donor efforts to ensure the success of national elections scheduled for the year 2000 The direct beneficiaries of USAID s activities are the governmental and civil society organizations receiving support The ultimate beneficiaries are the 60 million Ethiopian citizens

Key Results Three intermediate results contribute to the Strategic Objective (1) Decentralization is being approached through the provision of effective and transparent resource allocation and management (i e budget, accounting and public investment planning) systems at the federal and regional levels (2) Judicial strengthening is being accomplished through working with the judiciary to train judges and to institutionalize judicial training (3) Civil society is being strengthened by working with individual CSOs to improve their organizational capacity and by encouraging the evolution of an environment favorable to CSO activity

Performance and Prospects Significant progress has been made in decentralization An accounting backlog at the federal level was eliminated and at the regional level reduced from four years at the end of FY 1996 to 18 months at the end of FY 1998 The accounting system has been extensively reviewed and a new accounting training program launched at three regional management training institutes and the Ethiopian Civil Service Training College A Public Investment Program was initiated at the federal level and preparations were underway for its devolution to the regional states Results in this area are generally on target, although some federal level policy decisions have been delayed due to the border conflict with Eritrea

After a very successful emergency training program for unqualified judges during FY 1997 no judicial training took place during FY 1998 The year was taken up with negotiations with the GFDRE on the future of the program and with evaluating the past training At year end the path seemed clear for the institutionalization of judicial training under the Federal Supreme Court in close collaboration with the work of other donors interested in strengthening the judiciary

Good results were obtained in civil society organizations (CSOs) By year end registration and re-registration of CSOs had become routine More than 70 new CSOs had been registered down from an original target of 100 USAID's grantee PACT formally assessed the organizational capacity of 26 additional NGOs, compared to a target of 20 PACT assisted 22 CSOs in adopting strategic plans and 26 CSOs in adopting financial systems PACT commenced working with 15 NGOs in the health sector emphasizing the cross sectoral importance of civil society

Finally, U S support to the Ethiopian Parliament enabled it to convene a national conference on human rights in FY 1998 that should lead to a human rights commission and an Office of the Ombudsman to address civil rights issues

Possible Adjustments to plans In judicial strengthening the emphasis shifted from a second wave of ad hoc training to the creation of a sustainable training program which would cater to the needs of both new recruits to the judiciary and the continuing professional development of serving judges in an evolving legal system National elections are scheduled for 2000 and USAID expects to join other donors in helping support the government's capacity to conduct free and fair elections

Other Donor Programs USAID activities in democracy and governance are coordinated with those of other donors through a variety of consultative groups operating under the general aegis of the ambassadorial sub group for democracy, good governance and human rights The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is planning a multi-million dollar investment in judicial administration USAID s work in judicial training is being designed in close consultation with CIDA USAID has taken the lead in organizing coordination among donors, including Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, and the European Union, currently or potentially involved with the judiciary

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Harvard Institute for International Development and PACT

Selected Performance Measures

(2000)	Baseline (1995)	Target
Decentralization Strengthened and reformed budget process and accounting systems at federal and regional levels	Poor budget structures and expenditures codes, off budget financing, budgets not linked to plans Inadequate accounting procedures with substantial backlogs at federal and regional level Inadequate Public Investment Program with unclear links between investment and planning	Improved accounting, budgeting and financial planning systems in use at federal and regional levels 2640 trained in accounts, 1880 in budgets, 720 in planning Public Investment Program in place in 51 public bodies at federal level and in nine regions
Judicial strengthening	Newly appointed regional judges with little or no judicial training (1995) and no institutionalized provision for meeting training needs of the judicial sector	Entry level training for all newly appointed judges (a number not yet determined), annual in service training for 300 sitting judges
Civil society Increased number of CSOs with sound institutional capacity registered and functioning	CSO registration procedures ill-defined few CSOs found to have effective strategic plans and management systems, no CSOs found to have effective financial systems	90 registered CSOs have strategic plans and effective management and financial systems

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Ethiopia
TITLE & NUMBER Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas 663 SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $300 000 DFA $38 100 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** Continuing

Summary The purpose of this special objective is to increase the capacity of chronically vulnerable households to be food secure In FY 1998 the United States provided over 35,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities valued at $16 0 million from Title II non emergency resources to approximately 900,000 Ethiopians in the country s chronically food insecure regions It also provided emergency humanitarian assistance, valued at $34 0 million (including 75,000 MT of wheat and sorghum) to Ethiopians affected by drought or floods or displaced by the current border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea Through the Strengthening Ethiopia's Emergency Response Abilities (SERA) program this objective also supports the efforts of the Ethiopian Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) to prepare reliable vulnerability profiles of selected disaster prone areas of the country, conduct in depth vulnerability research and studies on the root causes of vulnerability and strengthen DPPC s response mechanisms and development interventions through the incorporation of research and assessment results

Key Results Although this objective experienced serious funding shortfalls in FY 1998 due to difficulties related to the monetization of commodities, some cooperating sponsors reported significant progress Farmers in the food insecure regions of Tigray increased their use of fertilizer and improved seeds planned farmer training by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church reached 80% of its target Catholic Relief Services increased the number of fully immunized children, and World Vision activities in conservation, environmental rehabilitation and farmer training were only slightly off targets DPPC activities including identifying pilot areas for the development of vulnerability profiles and identifying and assessing up to 74 specific indications of vulnerability moved ahead In FY 1998 the Title II emergency program reached approximately 1 6 million Ethiopians

Performance and Prospects Because funding difficulties constrained Title II program performance in 1998 USAID and its cooperating sponsors will be seeking medium and longer term funding options should funding through monetization mechanisms not be feasible Both USAID and cooperating sponsors expect adjustments to their programs depending upon how this problem is resolved The DPPC activity is progressing well and is viewed as significantly contributing to its capacity to respond more effectively to the needs of vulnerable areas of the country Resource shortages also reduced the results of FY 1998 emergency programs The GFDRE had appealed for 573 000 MT of emergency food aid to meet the needs of over 4 2 million people over a period of nine months However donor pledges including the US 75 000 MT met only 58% of the appeal In addition, 44 000 MT of the U S donation got stuck in Eritrea when the port of Assab was closed as a result of the Ethiopia/Eritrea border conflict Together these factors reduced the number of people reached by emergency assistance by about 50%

A key objective of USAID s emergency assistance to drought affected populations was to avoid negative coping mechanisms e g moving permanently or selling productive assets However because less than half of the estimated requirements were met those affected did not receive assistance as planned and were obliged to utilize severe coping mechanisms Reports indicate drought-affected laborers were away from their families for longer periods and earned less money

because wages dropped by more than one third to 15 cents per day in some areas the consumption of wild plants, considered to be a last resort option, became very common in the highland areas farmers indebtedness increased significantly, reducing their ability to return to a better lifestyle despite a prognosis for better harvests this year, and, because of poor nutrition, the incidence of disease and death, particularly from malaria, in the food insecure areas of the country has increased significantly

Although the timeliness and targeting of emergency assistance has been effective, the number of displaced persons due to the Ethiopian Eritrean border conflict has grown to over 300,000 as opposed to the 150 000 people for which the assistance was provided At this time, the conflict continues raising fears that this population may require long-term assistance and that their ability to stand on their own will remain severely limited as long as they cannot return to their homes and farms

Possible Adjustments to Plans If food monetization issues can not be resolved, resource levels will be reduced and targets adjusted downwards If these issues are resolved satisfactorily, no program adjustments are anticipated

Other Donor Programs Coordination between donors providing food aid to Ethiopia and the DPPC is constructive and collaborative Assessments are increasingly joint and the formulation and implementation of various food aid management-related programming bring together United Nations agencies, donors non governmental organizations and the DPPC more and more frequently Programs supported by other donors such as the European Union funded activities that enhance the management capacity of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve, and Canada s building of the capacity of the Early Warning Department of the DPPC do much to complement USAID s assistance as well

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Developmentally-oriented Title II programs are implemented by CARE Catholic Relief Services the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, and The Relief Society of Tigray In FY 1999, AFRICARE will begin a three year program as well

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996/97)	**Targets** (2000)	**Targets** (2002)
Nutritional Status of Children			
decrease in proportion of children under 5 who are			
- stunted	61 %	61%	55%
- underweight	45%	45%	35%
Decrease in the # of months households do not have sufficient food to eat	5 6	4 6	3
% increase in crop yield			
maize	55 MT/hectare	10%	30%
Teff	38 MT/hectare	5%	15%
Wheat	68 MT/hectare	5%	20%
barley	77 MT/hectare	5%	15%
sorghum	53 MT/hectare	5%	15%
Approved disaster management plans in place in target areas	None	4 plans	8 plans

Ghana

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM GHANA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Private Sector Growth 641-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE $14,000 000 DFA $7,134,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Ghana is committed to private sector growth, yet faces considerable challenges Since 1983, Ghana's GDP growth rate has averaged 5% Persistent problems include minimal private sector investment high inflation and low national savings which are inadequate to counter heavy public sector domestic borrowing All of these threaten to undermine the promising achievements of Ghana s 1983 -1996 Economic Reform Program (ERP) Private sector growth is hindered by this macroeconomic environment as well as by a lack of management and marketing capacity

The overall Strategic Objective (SO) supports efforts to increase U S trade with and investment in Ghana The purpose of this SO is to enhance the growth of Ghana s private sector and its international competitiveness which contributes to the Agency s economic growth and environment objectives It will bolster economic growth which will increase demand for imports of food equipment agricultural and industrial inputs and capital goods, as well as promote Ghana s exports to the United States

Direct beneficiaries will include approximately 100 000 households engaged in small scale agriculture fishing food processing distribution and tourism and other micro-enterprises involved in the program as well as 150 200 larger non-traditional exporters Currently women own 24% of the horticultural, wood African cloth/garment and handicrafts industries Women-owned businesses will continue to grow under this program Considering all linkages, over one million people are likely to realize increased benefits from increases in production and incomes

Key Results Two key sets of results have been established (1) Increased Private Enterprise Performance improving the performance of private enterprises of all sizes and (2) Policy Reform and Financial Intermediation supporting policy change that encourages private sector growth The accomplishment of these key results by the year 2001 will result in an increase of non-traditional export earnings by $502 million of foreign exchange earnings from tourism by $179 million, of the value of sales and selected services by $810 million, and of private investment as a share of GDP from 5% to 10%

Performance and Prospects In 1998 activities were initiated to assist Ghanaian leadership to address policy issues identified at its National Economic Forum held in September 1997 including a) reducing the public sector debt b) liberalizing the trade and exchange regime, and c) developing flexible labor markets Five macroeconomic policy topics were developed for public discussion and ongoing public private policy dialogue Topics covered were a) inflation b) the tariff system, c) income distribution effects of wage and labor rigidities, d) medium and long-term financing for capital and e) the growth of enterprises This work contributes to policy reforms focussing on eliminating and revising regulations that adversely impact Ghana's international competitiveness in sectors that have the potential to contribute to exports such as horticultural and wood products and financial services

In addition to these policy efforts U S technical assistance is training Ghanaian firms engaged in export production and the marketing chain to improve their managerial and operational skills as well as their ability to identify and penetrate viable markets The latter is particularly important in benefiting smaller producers thousands of smallholders and micro-entrepreneurs who are playing an

increasingly important role in supplying the larger exporters During the last two years small enterprises have benefited from such activities as entrepreneurship training for artisans and handicraft exports increased access to international markets and market information and increases in the actual number of handicraft exporters in Ghana, and linkages between urban and rural counterparts Product and market development assistance was provided to export firms in wood garment and agricultural sectors, through project assistance and P L 480 funds In addition to these activities, food monetization development activities will continue to enhance the strategic objective through providing agroforestry initiatives aimed at reducing soil degradation and increasing agricultural productivity, and assisting in the production, storage and marketing of agricultural products

This SO continues to support natural resources and conservation activities USAID, through Conservation International a U S PVO, is providing institutional support to the Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust to ensure the sustainability of investments at the USAID-supported Kakum National Park an internationally acclaimed ecotourism site, and at three historic sites of international interest in Elmina and Cape Coast The Trust secretariat will receive planning and financial management assistance to strengthen its capacity to manage the endowment fund

Low rainfall has resulted in low reservoir levels and an energy crisis during the past year Achievement of results under this SO is in part dependent upon Ghana being able to effectively manage the energy crisis and its capacity to produce electricity Ghana has identified alternative short-term sources of electrical energy, however a longer-term solution is dependent in part on policy changes in the energy sector USAID coordinated and partially funded an expert team of energy specialists who assisted the Government of Ghana (GOG) to identify long-term solutions to the energy problem Thus far Ghana has revised upward the energy tariffs to bring them into line with current generation costs

Possible Adjustments to Plans At this stage in implementation, no adjustments are contemplated

Other Donor Programs The GOG continues the implementation of its trade and investment initiative which is supported in part by the World Bank's 5-year program ($200 million) an IMF-Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility ($240 million) and the United Kingdom s VAT technical assistance and public financial management project ($15 million), as well as contributions by Denmark and Canada USAID s planned assistance is complementary to these efforts, represents approximately 10% of the total of all macro-economic funds, and is a key donor in tourism promotion

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Current contractors are Sigma One Corporation and Amex International and grantees are TechnoServe CARE Conservation International and local NGOs Additional grantees with the P L 480 Program are Adventist Development and Relief Agency Catholic Relief Services and Opportunities Industrialization Center

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline 1994 ($millions)	Fiscal Year 2000 ($millions)	Target 2001 ($millions)
Value of NTEs	119	518	621
Forex earnings from tourism	241	386	420
Value of sales and selected goods and services	690	1390	1,500
Private Investment as a share of GDP	5 3% (1995)	9%	10%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program Ghana
Title and Number Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System, 641 SOO2
Proposed Obligation and Funding Source FY 2000 $6,450 000 CS, $6,659,000 P L 480
Initial Obligation FY 1996 **Estimated Completion Date** FY 2002

Summary Low test results on a national Criterion-Referenced Test (developed under a previous USAID education project) helped the Government of Ghana (GOG) focus attention on weaknesses within the primary education system regarding quality education standards This contributed to the development of the GOG s Free, Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) initiative, under which all donor basic education assistance falls The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to increase the effectiveness of the primary education system through the USAID sponsored Quality Improvements in the Primary Schools (QUIPS) program This six-year activity assists the Ministry of Education to (1) establish 330 model Schools in all 110 districts of Ghana and (2) disseminate key education policies to ensure that best practices from the model Schools will be widely replicated throughout the primary education system A key theme throughout the program is to support the decentralization process through policy discussion and district-level training

The primary beneficiaries will be approximately 132,000 students in 330 model Schools The rest of Ghana s 3 million primary school children will benefit as changes introduced become more widespread throughout the system Other beneficiaries include approximately 3 300 teachers and head teachers along with 400 district education personnel

Key Results The QUIPS program concentrates on four major results First, improvement of the learning environment through policy change and by strengthening the capacity of districts to effectively plan and manage resources Second effective classroom teaching supported through improved supervision continuous student assessment and pupil centered teaching methods Third, greater community involvement in local education through assistance to local school associations and committees The QUIPS introduced Community-School Improvement Plan ties these three objectives together and helps all parties manage implementation process The fourth, policy reform concentrates on improving educational policies in four critical areas (1) curriculum development (2) educational personnel management (3) capacity building at the local level, and (4) school data collection and analysis

Performance and Prospects While last year was the first full implementation year of the QUIPS program there is already tangible evidence that changes are occurring at the school community and national levels

In addition to the Community-School Improvements Plans information systems are providing data for central government documents and policies Curriculum lessons emerging from the field have focused on making links between instructional practices, the curriculum and continuous assessment A QUIPS initiated national Integrated Learning Sequence, which links vocabulary, critical thinking skills, and compentencies across the foundational subjects of language, mathematics, and science is being developed In 1999 it will be tested and introduced into the primary education system

Possible Adjustments to Plans The QUIPS program is capitalizing on an opportunity provided by the P L 480 program in it s move into the northern regions of Ghana during 1999 Currently, the P L 480 program implemented by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) seeks to increase the enrollment and attendance of both boys and girls, improve their physical learning environment, involve parents as partners in their children s education while positively affecting both long and short term food security in these food insecure regions The intention is to build on the current CRS base and utilize P L 480 resources to expand the CRS education program so as to become a full

QUIPS partner in the north This will accelerate greater local involvement in the program, due to a merging of QUIPS materials and processes with the CRS approach which focuses on Government Education Service (GES) personnel as implementors In the north U S technical assistance will develop its national methodology for transitioning out of direct training and into a stronger advisory role to GES Also girls enrollment in this area is lower than the national average and it is anticipated that girls access retention and performance in the primary schools in the north will benefit tremendously as a result of the QUIPS interventions

Other Donor Programs The British Department for International Development has a $85 million program that complements, and closely resembles, the quality education approach taken by USAID The World Bank has a $50 million program that provides support to the fCUBE program German assistance is targeted on improving education in teacher training institutions and the United Nations Childrens Fund is implementing a small scale $3 million program which concentrates on improving girls' education and community participation Transparency and coordinated planning among donors has improved in great part because of USAID Specifically, the initiation of regular technical working groups the development of a national syllabus enhancing Integrated Learning Sequence and handbook and the Annual Forum on Shared Learning are all direct results of USAID leadership

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies Current contractors are the Academy for Educational Development and The Mitchell Group Current grantees are the Educational Development Center and the International Foundation for Education and Self Help

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline 1995*	Fiscal Year 2000	Target 2002*
1) % of students enrolled	60%	70%	85%
2) % of students retained	50%	60%	80%
3) % of students passing criterion referenced			
in English	3 6%	7%	30%
in math	1 8%	3%	15%
4) number of schools within participating districts implementing Community-School Improvement Plans	0	90	330

*Baselines represent national averages, and targets are for parternership schools and will be compared to national averages

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Ghana
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Family Health 641 S003
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5 900 000 DFA $7 500 000 CS $2 061 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary The status of health in Ghana at the inception of this Strategic Objective (SO) was poor The under five mortality rate was estimated at 119 per 1,000 live births in 1993 This high mortality rate was primarily attributable to malaria, measles pneumonia, diarrhea and malnutrition I all of which are preventable maladies The most recent estimate of total fertility at 5 5 is very high and use of modern contraceptives (9 3%) is unacceptably low Half of all births occur with no trained health worker present Through a national monitiring system HIV/AIDS prevalence among the low risk population was estimated at 2 5% in 1997 However, with increasing cross border movement and high-risk sub populations (such as commercial sex workers) , an escalation of this epidemic is likely

The purpose of this SO is to (1) reduce child mortality as measured by increased immunization against preventable diseases (2) reduce the total fertility rate to 5 0, and (3) maintain an increase of 1% or less per year for HIV/AIDS

The ultimate beneficiaries of this SO are Ghanaian children under five years of age who will benefit from a reduction in child mortality and men and women of reproductive age who will benefit from reductions in total fertility and the spread of HIV/AIDS due to improved access to quality health services

Key Results Two key intermediate results have been identified as necessary to achieve this objective (1) Increased use of reproductive health services, including family planning, safe motherhood and HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and (2) Increased use of selected child survival services, including immunization oral rehydration care of the sick child and improved nutrition

Performance and Prospects During 1997/98 USAID and the Government of Ghana (GOG) jointly developed a new program to launch an expanded effort in child survival As preparation for this effort USAID supported the development of a national strategy for child health and the implementation of several assessments to further define needs and identify opportunities to impact on child survival Based on the findings of USAID supported assessments detailed implementation plans will be developed in early 1999 followed bv the launch of more comprehensive child survival activities Funding provided to the World Health Organization and the United Nations Childrens Fund supported the annual polio immunization campaigns in November and December Early reports indicate high coverage rates throughout the country

USAID has established a pivotal leadership role in national family planning efforts in Ghana Recognized as the primary donor in this field, USAID is credited with making a substantial contribution to the reduction of fertility from 6 4 in 1988 to 5 5 in 1993 Strongest among recent efforts have been the removal of policy barriers and the establishment of national policies that reflect a commitment to family planning USAID support led to increases in the number of people trained in voluntary family planning service delivery and the number of contraceptives distributed during the year This year service delivery efforts, with a focus on both expansion of community based family planning services as well as in improvements in the quality of reproductive health care, will be intensified

In Ghana, USAID continues to support the national sentinel surveillance program and public health laboratories to monitor HIV/AIDS prevalence Through these sites, national policy makers are made

aware of levels and trends A nationwide joint donor assessment was conducted during 1998 to mobilize additional support to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS Based on the findings of this assessment USAID has already begun to support behavior change activities targeted at high risk groups, promote the appropriate use of condoms, improve STD treatment and strengthen laboratory services

Possible Adjustments to plans To encourage integration and to more fully support the maternal and child health care programs of the Ministry of Health, USAID revised its results framework in December 1998 Two intermediate results were defined (1) Increased Use of Reproductive Health Services and (2) Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Services To achieve these results USAID will support programs to increase access (particularly in rural areas) increase demand and improve the quality and management of integrated reproductive and child health services With the many accomplishments already achieved in improving the policy environment, the program focus will shift towards service delivery especially in underserved areas of the country

Other Donor Programs The health sector is a top priority for the GOG and the focus of a major reform effort emphasizing decentralization Between 1995 and 1997, there was an 18% real term increase in annual government expenditures on health Current estimates indicate that as a principal donor USAID will provide approximately 15% of the total donor contribution to the health sector in 1999 Other major donors include the World Bank, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Denmark Many of the major donors directly support the national health sector reform program

Principle Contractors Grantees or Agencies This SO is implemented through the GOG, U S cooperating agencies such as Family Health International John s Hopkins University the Population Council Macro International, and Flagship U S private voluntary organizations including AVSC International and Africare, private non profit Ghanaian associations and local non-governmental organizations such as the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana and the Ghana Registered Midwives Association

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	Fiscal Year 2000	Target (2001)[1]
Total Fertility Rate	5 5% (1993)	5 1%	5%
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence[2]	9 3% (1993)	14%	15%
HIV Infection Prevalence	1 4% (1995)	5-8%	6-9%
Infants Immunized with DPT3[3]	49% (1993)	63%	65%
Exclusive Breastfeeding	2% (1993)	4%	5%
Diarrhea treated with ORT[4]	24% (1995)	33%	35%

[1] These targets are provisional pending results of the 1998 Demographic Health Survey expected in April 1999

[2] Definition broadened from married women to include all women of productive age

[3] Third dose of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus vaccine

[4] Oral Rehydration Therapy

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Ghana
TITLE AND NUMBER Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641 S004
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $ 900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 $1 800 000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary Ghana successfully completed two rounds of civilian elections in 1992 and 1996 USAID contributed toward the success of the 1996 elections by supporting the Inter Party Advisory Committees a forum for parties to resolve pre election conflicts and agree to principles of conduct under the auspices of the Electoral Commission In addition, USAID trained 80 000 election officials and 150 000 party polling agents to attest the validity of the results of the voters registration and election As a result all eight contesting political parties and their respective election monitors declared the results of the general election to be free and fair In 1998 Ghana held its off year local level elections to bring the representative institutions of District Assemblies (DAs) and Unit Committees closer to the grassroots The resulting environment revealed that while there was now a more conducive environment for civic participation in the public policy process there was little balance between the power of the executive and ruling party, on the one hand and the rest of the government and society on the other The purpose of this Strategic Objective (SO) is to redress this imbalance and focus on the enhancement of effectiveness in civil society and elected institutions at the local and national levels- not simply making each other stronger independently, but strengthening the ability of each to interact with the other and helping develop the opportunities for such interaction The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the members of parliament and officials of local government and members of DAs who are charged with carrying out their representative function and legislating national and local policies In addition, an estimated 260 civil society organizations (CSOs) at the national and local levels will benefit from increased advocacy and organizational skills to play a more substantive role in the formulation of public policy and in fostering an environment of accountable and transparent governance

Key Results Three intermediate results (IR) have been determined to be essential in order to achieve the strategic objective Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input The first IR Enhanced Effectiveness of Parliament to Represent Citizen Interests will result in increased use of legislative skills by members of parliament and increased opportunities for civic participation in the legislative process The second IR Improved Effectiveness of (Participating) Local and National CSOs to Influence Policy will improve the ability of participating CSOs in promoting advocacy agendas and improved internal management skills of target CSOs The SO s third IR Local Government Decision Making Processes are More Participatory will increase decision making processes by participating DAs and CSOs

Performance and Prospects Activities supporting the SO have performed well over the past year However Performance indicators have been modified to improve reporting and data is currently being collected to measure results for the year Nonetheless, sufficient data is available to demonstrate positive movement in the direction of the project The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) conducted three workshops for CSOs and DA officials in 20 districts respectively In the first workshop IFES helped the participants to gain a better understanding of the new decentralized governmental system in Ghana and their respective roles The second workshop brought the two groups together to introduce basic techniques in collaborative analytic problem solving The third workshop imparted skills in strategic planning and resource management The objective of these workshops was to lay a foundation of institutionalized civic participation in local decision making The data suggests significant progress in this area Virtually all participants (99%) reported as having learned useful new skills from the workshops that will help them participate in local governmental decision making IFES is planning on conducting two more workshops to complete the cycle in 1999 and expects that by 2000 50% of the CSO participants

up from 4% in 1997, and 85% of the DA officials, up from 21% in 1997, will be able to report three or more DA policies changed as a result of civic input The project's support to improving the policy making process at the national level has gone well The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) continued to engage members of parliament and civic leaders in training sessions and workshops NDI realized progress in its efforts to increase the participatory inclinations of parliament and the skills of CSOs to have an impact on public policy In 1998 66% of legislative initiatives originated by the executive branch were amended by parliament as opposed to 56% in 1997 The percentage of those that are the direct result of civic input rose from 33% in 1997 to 55% in 1998 It is expected that by 2000 75% of legislative initiatives will be amended and 70% will be the result of civic input

Possible Adjustments to Plans A special appeal has been made to USAID in support of the December 2000 general elections The importance of the 2000 elections can not be overstated The incumbent President is constitutionally mandated to step down after his current term is completed This will put the strength of Ghana's 1992 Constitution and the willingness of all political parties to abide by the electoral rules to test While the Electoral Commission has demonstrated considerable technical capacity in conducting nation-wide elections some of the barriers to a more level playing field need to be addressed by donors

Other Donor Programs Canada, Denmark Germany and The European Union figure prominently in the list of donors involved in democracy and governance (DG) activities Canada's assistance to DG covers a wide gamut of projects ranging from training for the Parliamentary Public Accounts and Finance committees to assistance for ministerial decentralization, local government capacity building Through the Canadian International Development Agency roughly $2 million is being spent over a four year period to execute these projects Danish support to decentralization in Ghana amounts to $7 million over a five year period beginning in 1998 It takes the form of strengthening the administration and management of 17 district level governments German involvement in decentralization and civil society activities is carried out by the German Technical Corporation to the tune of $5 85 million over seven years commencing in 1995 The European Union is in the planning stages of a major four-year, $7 million District Assembly (DA) technical training program slated to begin in early 1999 This training will build on the work initiated by IFES and will cover all district officials, administration, and elected and appointed DA members in all 110 districts and will focus on development planning, budgeting, accounting and management For its part, the Government of Ghana has pledged $2 8 million to support USAID's initiatives and $1 25 million for the Danish programs which are supporting the process of decentralization

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Current grantees are the International Foundation for Election Systems and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline 1997	Target 2000
Percentage of legislative initiatives amended/proposed by MPs and the percentage of those which are the result of civic input	56% 33%	75% 70%
Number of Local Government Decisions in project districts reached through participatory mechanisms (defined as percent of CSO leaders and DA officials who report three or more policies changed through civic input)	4% 21%	50% 85%

Guinea

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Guinea
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $4,300,000 DFA $1 600,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2005

Summary Guinean small landholders, who account for 96% of the rural population, have increasingly relied on extensive subsistence farming and environmentally inappropriate cropping patterns to satisfy their food needs More marginal lands are being farmed more fragile woodlands are converted to agriculture by slash-and burn practices, and investment in the conservation of the natural resource base is very low To help Guinea protect its fragile agro ecological areas against accelerating environmental degradation USAID initiated this objective in 1998 specifically to extend application of appropriate agricultural and natural resource management practices increase income-generating opportunities for resource-poor rural households and help Guinea conserve its natural resource base and biological diversity

Small landholders, thousands of agricultural traders and small and micro-entrepreneurs are direct beneficiaries of this objective Strong emphasis will be placed on women especially the socially and economically disadvantaged as they play a crucial role in natural resource management From the regional perspective, millions of people in other countries, whose livelihoods depend on the water flows in the three important rivers - the Niger the Senegal and the Gambia -- which originate in the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea, can be considered secondary beneficiaries The success of this objective in improving water levels and river flows in the countries down-stream will contribute to sustainable economic activities in agriculture livestock and fisheries throughout the region

Key Results The attainment of this objective will result in sustainable management of 100 000 hectares of tropical forests and 30 000 hectares of farm land by (1) improving the natural resource management capacity of community based organizations, (2) increasing sustainable farm productivity (3) developing income-generating non farm small and microenterprises and (4) establishing a policy environment which empowers local populations to manage their natural resources and promotes long term investments in conserving the natural resource base

Performance and Prospects Ongoing USAID agricultural marketing microenterprise development and community based natural resource management projects have made steady progress in achieving results These activities lay a solid groundwork for the new agreement in natural resource management that was signed with the GOG in June 1998 USAID will launch in 1999 a new seven year Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity that will build on the experience and lessons learned from ongoing USAID and other projects and become the centerpiece activity under this objective In addition USAID will begin implementation of a small natural resources management activity in the forest region of Guinea to address some of the environmental degradation caused by the influx of refugees

Since 1993, through the pilot Natural Resource Management (NRM) project (1992 1999) USAID has assisted the Republic of Guinea in improving the management of natural resources in three targeted watersheds of the Fouta Djallon Highlands The Guinean Forest Service has adopted a USAID model of joint community government management of common natural resources which will greatly extend the impacts of the NRM project beyond the three targeted watersheds Another positive result is the transformation of the public forest agent's role from a repressive regulation-enforcer to a technical advisor Over 10 000 hectares of natural forest and community tree

plantations have been protected through adoption of sustainable management plans In addition, over 1,200 farmers have applied sustainable production practices on at least 170 hectares of land in project activity zones improved natural resource management practices such as controlled burning have been widely adopted, cash crops have been introduced, and new village enterprises have brought additional income to villagers

Under USAID's Agricultural Marketing and Investment Project (AMIP 1992 99) a Guinean NGO (FICA) has helped producers improve the marketing of their surplus farm production FICA has recently established a market price information reporting system and a set of model commodity sales contracts which are being utilized on a pilot basis These innovations have the potential to be extended on a wide scale to help improve efficiencies in Guinea's agricultural marketing system In addition, FICA is developing a management information system which will capitalize on AMIP-funded Leland Initiative Internet connectivity activities, nearing completion in three secondary Guinean cities, to improve its marketing services and information for farmers in outlying areas

Under the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project (1991-99), a Guinean NGO/microfinance institution (PRIDE) has successfully established a national-level microcredit program which stimulates the development of micro and small enterprises To date, PRIDE has made more than 57 000 microcredit loans worth over $13 million, and 316 larger, medium term loans totaling $500,000 and currently has a cumulative "portfolio at risk" of seven percent Approximately 70% of loan recipients are women

Other Donors Natural resource management in Guinea is a multi-donor effort The United Nations Development Program France, Germany, Canada, the European Union, Italy, and the World Bank have supported activities in the ecologically fragile Fouta Djallon Highlands as well as in other regions of Guinea Their total contributions are approximately about $270 million The GOG has also contributed significantly to USAID and other donor activities

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements its ongoing activities through U S PVOs (Winrock, VITA, OICI), Guinean non-governmental organizations, U S Peace Corps and the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forests Additional U S PVOs will be selected following a competitive bidding process for the new Expanded Natural Resource Management Activity

Selected Performance Measures Since activities under this Strategic Objective will be implemented in larger scale and scope in newly targeted geographic areas in Guinea, surveys will be conducted in 1999 to establish and/or refine the targets for the results indicators These surveys will also serve to validate and/or modify the previously obtained baseline data

Indicators	Baseline	FY2000	Target (2005)
-- Area of sustainably managed forests [hectares)	0 (1993)	40 000	100,000
- Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices (hectares)	0 (1992)	300	30,000
- Number of producers who invest in production practices	0 (1992)	1,700	15,000
-- Number of NRM plans developed by communities	0 (1993)	80	320
-- Number of non-ag production enterprises established or expanded	0 (1992)	10,000	29,000
-- Number of forests co-managed by community and government services	0 (1996)	3	12
- Number of land-use agreements between land-owners and land-users	0 (1996)	40	125

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Guinea
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Utilization of Reproductive Health Services and Products 675 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,800,000 DFA $2 800,000 CS, $1,062,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2005

Summary Guinea's population of 6 8 million is rising quickly with a total fertility rate of 6 6% and a population growth rate of 2 8% Contributing to the desire for many children is a high infant mortality rate 210 per 1000 The maternal mortality rate in Guinea is 670 per 100,000 Based on these figures, the need for USAID to work in the health sector in Guinea is still needed

Since 1992 USAID has helped increased the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for modern methods from 1% to an estimated 3% With the USAID program increasing the number of integrated health facilities access of family planning services has expanded to over two million people in remote and sparsely populated regions of the country Public knowledge of family planning and sexually transmitted illnesses and AIDS prevention has also increased markedly due to USAID s information education and communication (IEC) strategies In addition, under a USAID program a nationwide network of commercial outlets for family planning and HIV/AIDS-prevention products has been established

Building on the current success of the previous health strategic objective, public sector integration and social marketing in the private sector, the new health objective expands its focus to include maternal and child health services and the treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases USAID Mission in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other donors is increasing utilization of these health services and products by increasing access demand, and improving the quality of health care services and products At the same time USAID Mission with its partners is strengthening management and supervision of Guinea s decentralized primary health care system Critical to the success of the new objective is the building of sustainable partnerships with government ministries donors, and NGOs and local communities

The primary beneficiaries of USAID s current assistance under health are pregnant women women of child-bearing age, children under five and sexually-active adults

Key Results The attainment of this objective will result in (1) increased couple years protection (CYP) to approximately 88 173 in 2002, (2) increased number of integrated health centers in the target area to provide family planning services (3) increased number of children 12 - 23 months receiving measles vaccine by age one (4) increased prenatal care visits for women and (5) improved management capacity to oversee the quality of work at health centers

Performance and Prospects Implementation performance has been slower than planned during the first year of the new health strategic objective Public and private health sector activities, which previously were implemented under one agreement were split apart and awarded separately While this separation was considered essential to assure that both activities received adequate focus, it resulted in a slow down in implementation The slow down in the public sector activity resulted from the long lead time required by the new grantee to begin implementation It is expected that the 1st year slow start up will have no appreciable effect on the overall attainment of this objective

In spite of these challenges prospects in the years ahead appear favorable In 1992 fewer than 200 000 condoms were distributed nationwide This situation has changed enormously with over 3 million condoms sold in Guinea in 1998 through USAID activities As a result of this increased

distribution in condoms as well as in other family planning products the CYP in 1998 was 44 254 One hundred and thirty-five of the one hundred and eighty-one health centers in the target area have been integrated and now offer family planning services

Possible Adjustments to Plans The health team is currently developing a strategy to address the problems identified above The team has developed a 5 year budget plan and has revised annual estimates of funding needed during the early years of the health program After a careful review of the program, the team has identified policy areas in which USAID has a comparative advantage and will become engaged in these areas with the GOG Finally, the team has become active in a donor coordination group which meets quarterly and in some health areas and will be taking the lead to ensure donor coordination

Host Country and Other Donors Through government and donor coordination, a dedicated effort has been made to prevent duplication of efforts to ensure effective use of limited resources This government donor partnership has been crucial to establishing and sustaining the delivery of reproductive health services to Guineans USAID and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are currently the two major donors supporting reproductive health in Guinea and conducting similar activities in their respective target regions UNFPA s budget is approximately $7 7 million for 1997 2001 Starting in 1999, the World Bank is also supporting reproductive health activities throughout the entire country with an estimated budget of $44 million dollars The United Nations Children s Fund (UNICEF) provides assistance for the integration of immunization, nutrition and malaria-prevention activities into the national health system The German Development Bank has co-financed social marketing activities with USAID at an estimated budget of $6 7 million from mid-1998 - 2002 A demographic health survey will start in the second quarter of 1999 with financing from USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank Other donors include the European Community, the African Development Bank, the Italian Cooperation and Japan

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Management Sciences for Health Population Services International and its local affiliate and Africare are the principal grantees for the implementation of the new family planning and health program

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY2000	Target 2002
Increased Couple Years Protection	40 834 (1997)	64 308	88 173
Increase in Integ Health Facilities	0% (1992)	90%	100%
Increased # children 12 23 months receiving measles vaccine by age 1	61 4% (1996)	72 8%	80%
Improved prenatal care of women seeking PC)	14 8% (1992)	20%	25%
Improved manag cap in health facilities	2 7% (1998)	35%	76%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Guinea
TITLE AND NUMBER Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children 675 SOO3
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,500,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Since 1990 USAID has been part of a multi-donor effort to assist the Government of Guinea (GOG) implement its primary education sector reform program The first phase of the reform from 1990 - 1995, focused on increasing primary school enrollment, which stood at 28% (gross enrollment rate) in 1990 Initially USAID leveraged increased GOG budget share for primary education As a direct result the GOG's allocation for its education sector budget rose from 13% of the national budget in 1989 to 26% in 1998 The second phase of the GOG primary education reform program (1996 2000) focuses on improving the quality and equity of education and increasing local community participation in school level education management USAID supports these goals as part of a multi-donor effort, through the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) Activity The purpose is to ensure that an increasing number of school aged children receive on a more equitable basis an improved quality of primary education which adequately prepares them for a productive role in Guinean society The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance in the education sector are the approximately 1 3 million primary school-aged children in Guinea and 14 000 primary school teachers Intermediary beneficiaries include individuals and entities at the Ministry of Pre University Education (MEPU) parents associations and community associations and Non Government Organizations (NGOs) that work to support primary schooling

Key Results The three intermediate results are (1) Improving the MEPU strategic planning management, and decision making capabilities) a Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels tracking and assessment system must be developed (2) Improving instruction in primary schools Provisional instructional objectives (Grades 1 4 math and French Grades 5-6 math, French and science) have to be completed and approved by MEPU counterparts in a form suitable for instructional materials development, and (3) Improving opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education the number of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions needs to be increased

Performance and Prospects USAID was the first donor in Guinea to emphasize the issue of equity in primary schooling since the mid 1990 s USAID helped the Ministry of Education s Equity Committee to carry out a highly successful social awareness campaign for the education of girls and rural children in the mid 1990 s As a result, girls gross enrollment rates for grades 1 - 6 rose from 17% to 37% between 1990 and 1998, and the share of girls enrollment in first grade went from 34% to 43% Overall the success of USAID and other donors contributions to the GOG s education reform effort is reflected in the increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate, which rose from 28% in 1990 to 51% in 1998

After their first year of implementation (1998) the U S NGOs World Education and Save the Children had reached the parent teachers associations of 65 communities in some of the poorest areas in Guinea providing them with practical skills training to improve their capacity to support primary education in their local schools USAID activities strengthen strategic planning capacity and the link between planning and budgeting Personnel are trained to analyze policy options within a context of budgetary and human resource limits To improve classroom quality USAID supports in service teacher training and assists the National Pedagogical Institute to develop its capacity to produce low-cost teaching manuals and student materials Eliminating biases and stereotyping in school materials and teaching methods is an important aspect of USAID s curriculum development effort Several U S and Guinean NGOs are taking the lead in building the capacity of local NGOs

and parent associations to increase community support for primary schooling These efforts are taking place in some of the poorest rural communities in Guinea, where equity and access to education are major problems USAID s Girls and Women s Education Activity works with the MEPU s Equity Committee and a newly formed National Working Group for Girls Education to develop, plan and manage activities that increase girls and rural children's participation in education Despite the progress to date, education activities have experienced delays due to the slow start up by the one of the major contractors These initial difficulties have been resolved however and implementation is proceeding according to the revised schedule

Possible Adjustments to Plans The two major activities in the education sector are projected to end in 2001, ahead of the 2002 PACD In order to achieve the objectives set out in USAID/Guinea's strategic plan the Education Team will design follow-on activities in FY 1999 These activities will be included in the new Strategic Objective Assistance Agreement which will be developed later in the fiscal year

Other Donor Programs The primary education reform program is one of the most successful examples of multi-donor cooperation For the period 1996 2000, the World Bank education reform program will total approximately $53 million 80% of this comes from the World Bank, 16% from the MEPU, and 4% from communities USAID has committed $20 million, and the French Cooperation is financing approximately $5 million in technical assistance and training The World Bank finances school construction, school nutrition programs, and school management micro projects The French Cooperation provides technical advice on monitoring and evaluation of program impact, personnel issues, and curriculum reform, particularly at the secondary level Donors coordinate their activities through a series of joint reviews and informal round tables to collaborate on technical and policy issues The GOG provides office space for technical advisors and pays the salaries of all Guinean participants in USAID's education activities as part of its contribution

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities through a contract with Education Development Center and subcontractors Research Triangle Institute and Creative Associates and grants to US NGOs World Education and Save the Children, and the local NGO affiliate of Plan International, Plan Guinea

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY2000	Target(2002)
Gross Enrollment Rate	28% (1990)	56%	59%
Girls Gross Enrollment Rate	17% (1990)	43%	46%
Rural Gross Enrollment Rate	21% (1990)	41%	44%
First Grade Admission Rate (7 years old)	49% (1997)	53%	53%
Girls First Grade Adm Rate (7 years old)	40% (1997)	44%	44%

National Equity Strategy defined, approved and being implemented 1999

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Guinea
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation 675 SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY2000, $2,900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2005

Summary The development challenge posed for the democracy and governance (D/G) strategic objective (SO) is to empower citizens at the grass-roots level to become accountable for actions governing their lives at both the local and national levels To meet this challenge USAID has launched an objective whose purpose is to improve local and national governance through active citizen participation In addition USAID s New Partnerships Initiative supports private-public partnerships for improved governance across all four strategic objectives Examples of these partnerships include training community level parent teacher associations health management committees and natural resource management committees

The direct beneficiaries of these activities are the local population, and local government units charged with the responsibility of managing local human and financial resources

Key Results Four intermediate results for achieving the objective are 1) Effective citizen participation in local government Civil society strengthening activities in the Guinea Maritime region builds both local citizen organizations and governmental units capacity to democratically manage their own organizations and then to collaborate effectively with each other As these activities increase citizen participation in local level governance they simultaneously increase citizen demand to participate in governance at more the national level 2) A responsive National Assembly (NA) Through targeted interventions with the National Assembly, the D/G program will foster linkages between local and national level democratic governance Following through on the successful NA educational visit to the U S in 1997 the D/G program will strengthen the NA s capacities for internal administration and constituent relations 3) More responsive political processes Building on its activities in support of the presidential election (December 1998) USAID will provide support for both the upcoming legislative elections and municipal elections planned for the years 1999 2000 4) Effective articulation and promotion of citizen interests A focused national NGO training program for key NGO partners working in each of USAID s four strategic objectives will increase these NGOs' capacity to articulate and advocate for their members' interests and to influence the GOG s policies at the local and national level

Performance Prospects Given the positive initial steps Guinea has taken toward establishing a democratic society the prospects for continued progress in this area is favorable Many local government units now recover 100% of the local head tax contract private businesses to manage weekly markets and other revenue producing activities and include citizens participation in making decisions about important governance issues such as planning, budgeting, and infrastructure development A U S study tour by 12 members of the National Assembly has resulted in a more responsive National Assembly to citizens interests For example, through advocacy by this group a law already passed by the National Assembly and aimed at suing individuals for tardy payments of water bills was repealed as it was judged unfair to low-level wage earners Due to effective training of poll watchers from various political parties and voters civic education campaign programs by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and support for the creation and function of the High Commission for the Electoral Process (HEC) provided by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) Guinea experienced on December 14 1998 its most peaceful highly participatory multi party presidential election in its history

The Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) provided training to 16 rural development communities and rural group enterprises, and technical assistance for improving the skills in

mobilizing and managing local public resources To ensure a free, fair and open multi-party presidential election International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) provided, at the national level technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior (MID), political parties, and to the High Commission for the Electoral Process NDI trained 16,000 political party poll watchers and implemented voters civic education programs throughout the country in order to also ensure a more credible presidential election

In FY 1999, USAID will continue to build on its positive experience as it prepares to expand its activities in the DG area A number of studies will be undertaken to inform USAID's thinking on how best to formulate appropriate assistance packages in democracy and governance

Possible Adjustments to plans USAID s plans to strengthen the National Assembly in 1998 were delayed by unforeseen problems in recruiting an appropriate technical assistant However, USAID has just completed a needs assessment of the National Assembly and the findings from this assessment will inform the design of USAID s assistance during FY1999 In addition, USAID will build on election results to develop activities for local government and National Assembly support in the year 2000

Other Donor programs France provides most of its support to strengthening government structures, particularly at the central level and through material support and short-term training The European Union and Canada provide support to NGOs and civil society strengthening, in material resources and training programs Germany provides support (conferences and training programs) to civic advocacy groups to state and independent media organizations and to the National Assembly The United Nations Development Program is currently developing a decentralization program with the GOG and hopes to get co financing from other donors The World Bank has recently begun its $180 million Village Support Project USAID/Guinea intends to position its key partners (African Development Foundation (ADF), National Cooperative Business League (NCBA)) to leverage the Bank s resources and extend nation wide the D/G program's local civil society/governance strengthening activities

Principal contractors and grantees Activities are currently being implemented by the NCBA, IFES, NDI, ADF and some targeted NGOs As USAID expands its activities, additional contractors and grantees will be identified

Major Results Indicators

	Baseline (1998)	FY2000	Target (2005)
% of comm in participatory impl of decision(s) made	10%	15%	40%
# of projects jointly designed/impl by local gov with civil society org	0	25	150
# of leg which organize consul mech with their constituents	0	5%	50%
Degree to which targeted elections are planned and held with part of major oppo pol parties civil society	3 out of 5	3 out of 5	5 out of 5
# of advocacy initiatives designed executed by targeted civil society org networks	0	50	300

Kenya

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER Effective Demand for Sustainable Political Constitutional and Legal Reform Created 615-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $3,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary USAID's democracy and governance (DG) program has two primary concerns strengthening civil society, with an emphasis on women's participation, and developing a more transparent and fair electoral process while promoting conflict management Between FY 1999 and FY 2000, activities will be tightly focused on strengthening civil society especially in regard to its contribution to the upcoming legal and constitutional reform process, and in building indigenous capacity for policy analysis and information generation Throughout the period, special emphasis will be given to women because they represent about 52% of the population and have proven to be key actors in building a vibrant civil society Additionally, USAID will enhance the capacity of Kenyan civil society and government to avert contain, manage and resolve violent ethnic, racial or religious conflicts The direct beneficiaries are the people of Kenya, through USAID s work with the politically active non-governmental organization (NGO) community

Key Results Four intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) effective demand The capacity of civil society groups to effectively demand political constitutional, and legal reform must be improved This effectiveness will be demonstrated by the quality of information marshaled by civil society and by its persistence and ability to pressure the government toward desired reforms (2) civic education 75% of USAID-funded organizations offer civic education programs, (3) women political aspirants trained about 700 women political candidates must be assisted to network and train in leadership skills before the general elections scheduled for the year 2002 and (4) conflict resolution trainers 250 trainers trained and deployed in target areas hit by previous ethic or religious conflict

Performance and Prospects Although 1998 was a relatively calm year compared to 1997 when confrontations between the government and civil society escalated and national elections were held, significant strides were made by USAID s partners in achieving sustainable democratic governance For example due to civil society pressure the Constitution of Kenya Review Bill was enacted The passage of this bill which lays the ground-rules for the constitutional reform process is important in three ways First it demonstrates the effectiveness of civil society in articulating its preferences, and in providing competent reliable and insightful critiques of government actions, especially in a situation where the opposition politicians do not have the means to subject executive decisions or parliamentary bills to the scrutiny that the NGOs are able to Second, it shows how the ability of civil society to mobilize the politicians and the public in peaceful street demonstrations forced the government to concede to its demands Third the results of negotiations over the process of constitutional review constitute an important lesson for competing groups to seek compromises rather than winner take-all positions

USAID is placing special emphasis on women because they represent over half of the population and have proven to be key actors in building a vibrant civil society Last year, the number of USAID-funded organizations offering civic education focusing on women s involvement rose by 54% exceeding the target of 40% A USAID-sponsored study on the effectiveness of civic education in Kenya found that about 60% of USAID funded organizations carry out activities at the grassroots where women are more likely to have access than men and over 50% have an explicit gender focus

For democracy to thrive in Kenya civil society must increase its rural outreach capabilities and

target more people of varied social backgrounds USAID therefore is encouraging NGOs to enlarge their organizational and outreach capacities in order to promote more effective civic education programs in rural communities USAID demonstrated this commitment by supporting three main umbrella church groups with strong rural outreach activities - the National Council of Churches in Kenya the Church of Province of Kenya, and the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission The impact of these church bodies in civic education has been substantial owing to their long-established institutional presence on the ground and their work in the area of poverty alleviation The performance of this SO is on track USAID is confident that this SO will be able to achieve all the planned targets for FY 2000 USAID assistance has supported a civil society that is stronger than two years ago and is forcing the government to respond to its demands for reforms

Possible Adjustments to Plans Since 1995 USAID has focused its assistance on strengthening civil society to effectively demand political constitutional, and legal reform This decision was based largely on the fact that government institutions were not sufficiently independent of the ruling political party and that strengthening them might only serve to further concentrate power and authority That premise however may no longer be valid particularly across the spectrum of governmental institutions and functions A deepening civil society has increased demand for reform, dissenting viewpoints are much more widely heard, and the 1997 elections have reduced the executive branch's party majority to the point where parliamentary processes are becoming meaningful The time appears right to assess the extent to which the United States can help Kenyans improve governance both inside and outside government USAID, will therefore, assess the extent to which the parliament, the judiciary, and local government have changed and are independent Based on recommendations from this assessment, revisions to the democracy and governance strategy include key government institutions such as the Parliament, the Judiciary, and local government to make them more responsive to the civil society s demands

Other Donor Programs In terms of funds channeled through civil society NGOs, the United States is the leading donor Other donors that compliment the DG program in rank order are, Netherlands, Sweden, United Nations Development Program, Finland, and the World Bank

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies The major grantees are National Democratic Institute, Marquette University, the Kenya Human Rights Commission, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Women Lawyers-Kenya Chapter, National Commission of Status of Women Public Law Institute National Council of Churches and the Catholic Church

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (FY 2001)
Weighted Effective Demand Index Increases*	3 0	3 5	4 0
Percent of USAID-supported organizations offering civic education programs	52%	75%	85%
Number of women candidates contesting local and national elections	500	650	800
Number of conflict resolution trainers trained and deployed in target areas	128	250	300

* This index is calculated by summing up the weighted values assigned to the following factors on a scale of one to five, one being the lowest and five the highest possible score interest groups initiate debate local groups respond quickly to adverse actions/condition and relevant interest groups form coalitions

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increase Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, 615-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $11 500 000 DFA $7 281,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 ESTIMATED **COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary To address the twin problems of economic growth and unemployment, USAID developed a private sector-led strategy in 1996 to pursue commercialization of smallholder agriculture and natural resource management This approach was adopted after USAID found that there is synergy between agriculture and micro/small enterprises (MSE) in Kenya that is exemplified by the predominance of agriculture-related firms in the economy For example 78% of all micro and small enterprises are located in rural areas and approximately one-half of these enterprises are directly related to agriculture inexorably link the agricultural sector and micro-enterprises in Kenya This Strategic Objective (SO) therefore aims to increase agriculture production employment creation income generation and foreign exchange earnings through 1) strengthening and making agricultural markets more competitive 2) promoting MSE and natural resource management (NRM) related businesses 3) increasing non traditional agricultural exports (NTAE) and 4) promoting sustainable on farm and other income-generating activities within communities in marginal agricultural areas to enhance their ability to move from relief dependence to development status The SO also supports disaster response programs that cater to victims of calamities such as the recent floods and drought

The main beneficiaries will be three million smallholder farmer households who constitute 80% of Kenyan households and account for 75% of total agriculture production This includes communities living in areas adjacent to Kenya's parks and reserves and in the arid and semi arid lands (ASAL) These households, which are predominantly subsistence-based, constitute the majority of Kenya s poor About 33% of Kenya s smallholdings are owned by women The people in the ASAL areas who are victims of chronic food shortages and natural disasters such as droughts and floods will benefit from the humanitarian assistance and P L 480 programs

Key Results The following key results are necessary to achieve this objective 1) Maize sales Percentage of smallholder maize production marketed increases to 50% and percentage of maize sales to state corporations falls to 15% 2) Growth in MSE employment a 10% annual employment growth in MSEs including NRM related businesses, 3) Growth in NTAE a 7% annual percentage growth in NTAE and 4) NRM investments a 25% annual increase in NRM related investments

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year exceeded targets USAID s investments in agricultural research policy reform, grain storage NTAEs and MSE sector continued to play a significant role in Kenya s economic growth Agricultural markets have become more competitive and farmers are getting better prices as evidenced by improvement in the farmgate to-market price ratio for maize from 80% in 1995 to 82% in 1997 Horticulture exports which have been growing annually by more than 10% in recent years are now a major foreign exchange earner MSE employment grew by more than 10% employing 1 5 million people by 1997 USAID investments in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to MSEs include assistance to the first African MSE lending NGO Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (K REP) which has been formally licensed to become a microfinance bank There was a significant reduction in human wildlife conflict and increase in wildlife numbers in USAID focal areas as a result of increased benefits from NRM related investments The programs contributed significantly to key Agency initiatives such as the Greater Horn of Africa and microenterprise development, supported Kenya's role as a regional model for research and source of improved seed varieties, and facilitated

regional trade A simple and inexpensive small scale drip irrigation system developed by an U S company has resulted in great improvement in vegetable production by small horticultural farmers Milk yields have doubled as a result of USAID support to American Breeders Service, an U S company that has been involved in dairy sector improvement

The P L 480 Title II program has helped communities in marginal areas to engage in sustainable on-farm economic activities that enhance their ability to cope with the effects of the drought Additionally, P L 480 assistance has led to a fall in relief dependency by 20% in one community in 1998 In 1998 Kenya experienced the worst floods in its history, causing widespread hunger, illness, loss of livestock and damage to physical infrastructure Under the humanitarian assistance program, the mission accessed $6 2 million worth of food and medical supplies, as well as U S military C-130 aircraft to airlift food and medical supplies The USAID humanitarian program successfully met the emergency needs and helped to alleviate suffering of more than half a million people in Eastern and North Eastern provinces of Kenya through medicine and food distribution An additional $1 7 million was used under the rehabilitation program to repair damaged water/sanitation structures and to provide veterinary services and restock livestock

The El Nino phenomenon had a greater impact on the economy than initially expected The damage to infrastructure, especially roads, disrupted past gains in agricultural markets as evidenced by the extremely low returns to smallholder farmers following an unexpected bumper maize and beans harvest occasioned by the El Nino induced rains While the Government of Kenya (GOK) is still grappling with the task of infrastructure rehabilitation, a drought has ensued which has caused extensive crop failures all over the country Performance of the largely rural-based MSE sector and the horticultural exports, which are dependent on agricultural productivity, is expected to be negatively affected and the main challenges facing the country of poverty and unemployment worsened This is expected to have a negative impact on performance in the coming years

Possible adjustments to Plans USAID has made a determination to split this SO into two separate SOs, one for agriculture and another for the environment This will enable the mission to build more comprehensively on its past experiences and to address emerging challenges in these sectors

Other Donors Programs The World Bank and the European Union are the major donors for agriculture The other donors include the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Government of Kenya support various activities including applied agricultural research, agricultural policy analysis, infrastructure development, macroeconomic stabilization, and biodiversity conservation

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The major grantees and contractors are Food for the Hungry Catholic Relief Services World Vision, CARE Adventist Day Relief Agency Development Alternative Inc Technoserve Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya, K-REP, Kenya Management Assistance Program, American Breeders Service, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation the International Center for Economic Growth and Cooperative Bank of Kenya

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (FY 2001)
Percentage of smallholder maize production marketed	38%	50%	52%
Percentage of maize sales to state corporations	45% (1995)	15%	13%
Employment in MSE (millions)	1 5	1 7	1 9
Annual increase in NTAE (horticulture)	24%	7%	7%
Annual Growth in selected NRM investments in USAID target areas	38% (1996)	38%	38%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services, 615-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 6,400,000 DFA, $ 6,000,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary In the late 1970s Kenya s fertility rate was estimated at eight children per woman, among the highest in the world This contributed to an almost 4% annual population growth rate (PGR) which had serious implications for Kenya s economic and social development As the lead bilateral donor USAID s on going financial technical and commodity assistance contributed substantially to the precipitous fertility decline to 4 7 children per woman reported in the 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) While much progress has been made in the last 10 years the current PGR of 2 6% annually is still high

By 1995 when USAID began its current bilateral program several health challenges had emerged HIV/AIDS infections had reached epidemic proportions earlier gains in decreasing infant and child mortality were stagnating public health services were experiencing financial and managerial crisis and the quality of public health care was deteriorating rapidly Because of the need to address a broad range of reproductive health problems, USAID s program in Kenya has focused on improving access to family planning HIV/AIDS prevention child survival services and strengthening service delivery systems

The purpose of this SO is to reduce fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable integrated family planning and health services The strategy entails encouraging the use of safe voluntary contraception reducing HIV transmission, and strengthening the health delivery systems and services upon which the target population depends The beneficiaries of this program are an estimated 14 6 million men and women of reproductive age and an estimated 4 7 million children under five years of age

Key Results Three linked intermediate results work to achieve this SO (1) <u>increased sector resources</u> improved government and donor planning and coordination will lead to a rational use of financial inputs (2) <u>improved financial and management capacity of service providing institutions</u> increasingly market oriented and self reliant service providers are necessary to assure the availability of quality health care, and (3) <u>increased customer use of integrated family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival services</u> effective supply and demand for services must be guaranteed and sustained

Performance and Prospects SO progress in 1998 was marked by numerous outstanding achievements USAID s leadership led to the completion of the third KDHS USAID s coordination ensured that three key Government of Kenya (GOK) ministries and three donor partners were integrally involved in financing and/or implementation KDHS results show a total fertility rate (TFR) of 4 7 children per woman down from 5 4 in 1993 and 8 1 in 1976, possibly the steepest decline ever recorded The modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among married women of reproductive age increased from 27% in 1993 to 31% in 1998 However there are still significant regional disparities in CPR that need to be addressed In addition, the numbers of young people who require reproductive health education and services are increasing rapidly

The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be of deep concern HIV prevalence has reached 9% within the adult Kenyan population Recent policy changes have been encouraging with NGOs and religious networks playing an increasingly active role in advocacy and promotion of positive behavior change Sales of socially-marketed condoms increased by 72% from 1996 to 1997 There is a greater media role in providing information and education on HIV/AIDS

USAID continues to work with key donors to assist the Ministry of Health to adopt a sector wide approach (SWAP) to program donor and government resources for health and has facilitated development of multi-year plans in support of Kenya s health sector reform process Policy formulation and strategic planning have helped to foster better, more effective donor collaboration and multi sectoral action plans Further, support of the GOK s cost-sharing program has resulted in a steady increase in cost-sharing revenues ($32 million to date) Encouragement of hospital autonomy and better management practices has resulted in better run, more effective hospitals However, there is still room for improvement Improved cost control measures such as those instituted in FY 1998 at Kenya's second-largest hospital must be replicated at least to the district hospital level

Possible Adjustments to plans USAID's health sector program has had to respond to emerging needs in several areas including family planning counseling, adolescent reproductive health, and infectious diseases In FY 1999, a collaborative mid-term review of project activities will be conducted with partners, stakeholders and clients

Other Donor Programs In the population sector, the GOK, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) program provide the widest range of technical and commodity assistance Other donors include Sweden, Germany and the World Bank Under the United States/Japan Common Agenda, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and USAID are jointly assisting Kenya's second largest public hospital to develop infrastructure and management systems in preparation for its privatization in the next several years In HIV/AIDS and control of sexually transmitted infections, major donors include DFID, Belgium, Canadian International Development Assistance UNAIDS and the World Bank The United States, DFID and the World Bank provide the most overall support for the HIV/AIDS program in Kenya

Principal Contractors Grantees and Agencies USAID implements activities through the GOK 13 international private voluntary organizations/universities, and several dozen Kenyan NGOs The local NGOs include the Family Planning Association of Kenya, Marie Stopes/Kenya Maendeleo ya Wanawake, Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium and the Anglican Church of Kenya

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (FY 2001)
Cost-sharing revenue in the public sector	$6 7 million/year	$10 0 million/year	$11 0 million/year
Contraceptive supplies maintained at service delivery points	80% of required supplies on hand at service delivery points	90% of required supplies on hand at service delivery points	92% of required supplies on hand at service delivery points
Private sector condom sales	500,000/month	2 million/month	2 1 million/month
External grant and loan resources for FP and HIV/AIDS activities (other donor assistance)	35% of total grants/ loans from non-USAID sources	50% of total grants/ loans from non USAID sources	55% of total grant/ loans from non USAID sources
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (married women)	27%	35%	36%

LIBERIA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Liberia
TITLE AND NUMBER Democratic Transition Support 669-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2 000 000 DFA $1 500 000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 2001

Summary Liberia s current elected Government is less than 18 months old and is faced with the challenge of building a viable democracy To achieve a successful transition, the country must strengthen its democratic institutions and enhance local participation in the management of the nation's affairs The role of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, and civil society, including the media, must be defined, publicly discussed, and agreed to by key players in order to develop strong democratic institutions and respect and tolerance of opposing views USAID assistance addresses these concerns and the need to create greater balance among the branches of government and strengthen the separation of powers USAID assistance seeks to balance the dominant powers of the executive branch by providing training and technical assistance to the legislative and judicial branches promoting the rule of law offering training and guidance to journalists improving the competence and independence of the Elections and Human Rights Commissions and strengthening the role of civil society through civics and human rights education

Key Results USAID s main objective is to strengthen democratic institutions by (1) training magistrates and judges to improve their understanding of procedures, (2) renovating court room facilities (3) strengthening the Elections Commission through the introduction of administrative procedures and policy manuals, development of voter registration and polling workers manuals, and training of Election Commission members, (4) supporting an objective and independent press through the establishment of a locally owned FM and short wave radio station, (5) strengthening the legislative system through technical assistance to increase the use of legislative skills in parliament and increased opportunities for civic participation in the legislative process (6) improving human rights monitoring through the provision of technical assistance to the Human Rights Commission and local NGOs that monitor human rights, and (7) strengthening the media by training journalists to improve the quality of reporting and establishing a private and independent printing press

Performance and prospects Performance over the past year has been adversely affected by fighting in September 1998 between Government and opposition forces which led to an evacuation of non essential Embassy personnel for the remainder of the year Many of the USAID grantees were also evacuated their travel plans were delayed and implementation of some government-to government activities has been delayed The entire democracy and governance portfolio remains critical, but Government appears to be a part of the problem as well as the solution The Government continues to harass the press challenge the operation of Star Radio, (an objective news station financed by USAID) and security forces intimidate individuals who are critical of the Government Star Radio was closed for a month at the beginning of 1998 and has since been under attack by three different ministries for various technical and administrative reasons Star Radio s Internet news service was canceled and later reinstated

USAID considers it critical to promote the independence, accountability and effectiveness of the legislature judiciary, electoral commission and governmental human rights organizations - those checks on executive power and guarantors of human rights and civil liberties In the wake of the current political situation however USAID and its partners are closely monitoring all activities with these institutions to ensure that political will and/or potential for independence and accountability exist USAID will continue to work to promote human rights and free speech through civil society and non-governmental organizations

Possible Adjustments to Plans The U S Embassy and USAID/Liberia will continue to work with the Government to resolve outstanding issues and resume normal working relations including short-wave access for STAR Radio and concerns raised regarding human rights violations USAID will continue support for the legislature, elections and human rights commissions, and the Ministry of Justice but will monitor programs closely for potential for multi partisanship professionalism independence and accountability within these organizations Support will also continue to promote civic education and respect for human rights, and support for freedom of speech

Other Donor Programs Government policies and practices of harassment and intimidation of the public and media affect assistance provided by other donors The Netherlands has joined USAID in providing assistance to STAR Radio, and the European Union continues to work with the judicial system by providing support for the renovation of district court houses

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Current grantees and contractors include the National Democratic Institute the International Foundation for Election Systems the Carter Center the International Republican Institute and the U S Department of Justice

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target(FY2001)
Star Radio s FM/short wave Radio station operational	0	1	6/99
Star Radio is locally owned and financially sustainable	0	0	6/01
An independent private printing press established and operational	0	1	6/99
Judges and magistrates trained	0	TDB	TBD
Human rights grants awarded to local NGOs	3	3	3
Eighteen election offices renovated	18	17	18

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Liberia
TITLE AND NUMBER Successful transition from relief to recovery through a community reintegration program 669 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,300 000 DFA, $2,250,000 CS, $6 479 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, Estimated Completion Date FY 2001

Summary Hundreds of thousands of Liberians have been completely dislocated and most of the country outside the capital city of Monrovia devastated by the seven-year civil war The humanitarian assistance provided during the course of the crisis has been intended to reduce the dislocation and other suffering resulting from the conflict Now that there is transition to peace the focus of USAID s assistance has shifted to aiding the transition to rehabilitation recovery and ultimately sustainable development Pre-war Liberia was essentially an agrarian society and economy and rural revitalization primarily through investments in community-based productive-sector micro-projects are crucial to peace stability, and recovery Support for the resettlement reintegration, and repatriation effort continues to be the main thrust of USAID programs for FY 2000 and the medium term thereafter

Key Results The FY 1998 humanitarian assistance program included short-term interventions to (1) stabilize nutrition levels of vulnerable groups, (2) provide adequate response to life threatening health and shelter emergencies (3) address food security issues with agricultural assistance through seeds and tools distribution and (4) make it possible for displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes Demobilization, reintegration, repatriation support included the provision of vocational training skills development trauma counselling primarily focussed on demobilized fighters including child soldiers
Performance and Prospects This activity will help reduce human suffering and contribute to the success of Liberia s resettlement program Implementation of this activity was delayed by the September 1998 conflict between Government and opposition forces A normalization of relations with the Government of Liberia would lay the groundwork for progressive cooperation and collaboration among all concerned parties including Government officials, donors, local and international NGOs, and local communities The Government of Liberia s budget constraints will also virtually eliminate the possibility that the government will be able to absorb the cost of providing assistance for this activity in the near future

Possible Adjustments to the Plans Since project activities have been delayed and are still in the planning phase there is currently no need for major adjustments Activities will be developed and implemented in the second half of FY 1999 to continue funding ongoing activities

Other Donor Programs Major donors include the Netherlands the European Union and United Nations agencies Other donors include Denmark the United Kingdom Japan, Canada and China

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Current grantees and contractors include Africare and United Nations Children Fund World Health Organization Center for Disease Control Opportunities Industrialization Center Phelps-Stokes Fund International Foundation for Education and Self-help United Nations Development Program, International Rescue Committee Save the Children and Lutheran World Services World Vision and Equator Bank

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline *	FY2000	Target
Number of beneficiaries	TBD	100,000	500,000
Number of professionals trained	TBD	100	500
Vaccination coverage	TBD	40%	75%
Number of people resettled	TBD	150,000	250,000
Number of exfighters assisted	TBD	10,000	25,000

*Baseline data are unavailable because activities began during the height of the civil war making it impossible to collect accurate data

Madagascar

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MADAGASCAR
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Environment for Private Initiative 687-SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $1 900 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary USAID support for this objective was initiated in response to Madagascar s commitment to restore macroeconomic balance following a period of instability associated with the transition to a democratic government Private initiative had been severely stifled under the previous socialist regime, resulting in a dramatic decline in the nation's per capita GDP The purpose of this Special Objective (SPO) is to support key objectives of Madagascar s Structural Adjustment Program in concert with other donors and the Government of Madagascar (GOM) To achieve sustained economic growth Madagascar must create legal, policy and financial conditions that promote a marked increase in private investment from 4 9% of GDP in 1996 to over 11% by 2002 USAID assistance focuses on financial policy reform, commercial law reform and promoting more informed public participation in the economic and legal reform process All Malagasy households and businesses will benefit from an improved environment for private initiative, a more responsive public sector, and increased confidence to invest and employ resources productively Additionally, the GOM will benefit from its strengthened capacity to develop and implement sound policies and laws

Key Results Two intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective 1) Improved Legal Policy, and Financial Conditions for Trade and Investment, measured by the adoption of key commercial and financial law reforms, key actions and policies taken by the GOM to increase trade and investment a reduction in the court case backlog, and client growth at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM) and 2) More Informed Public Participation in Economic and Legal Issues, measured by the number of key public interest issues addressed with the participation of civil society, and the use of economic analyses in policy decisions and dialogue

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has met or exceeded expectations New legislation establishing the legal basis for Alternative Dispute Resolution (or Arbitration) was adopted by the National Assembly and signed into law This is expected to contribute significantly to quicker resolution of commercial disputes USAID-funded technical assistance helped to integrate key features of the United Nations model on arbitration thus ensuring greater conformity to global standards In 2000 reform efforts will focus on company law commercial contracts, and law governing credit and collateral Complementing the legal reform work USAID helped the National Assembly strengthen its capacity to review and draft legislation and to communicate more effectively with its constituents through internet connection and creation of the first website for a francophone African parliament With assistance from the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Assembly held its first public committee hearings, including one on the need for an Ethics in Government Law

In collaboration with the Foreign Investment Advisory Services (FIAS), a World Bank affiliate, USAID supported a study on administrative barriers to investment in Madagascar The study will be vetted among government and private sector participants in a workshop in 1999, and used to formulate a Plan of Action for reducing such barriers

In June 1998 USAID supported the establishment of a contractual relationship between the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM) and Western Union to provide money transfer services This has enabled ordinary citizens with relatives abroad to access funds from foreign sources as easily and securely as do large clients of international banks Technical support to the CEM also helped the bank achieve a 32% real increase in its total savings deposit base and 7% client growth

A number of important collaborative economic studies were carried out in 1998 and their results disseminated and discussed in fora comprised of government, private sector, civil society and university participants One study done by U S researchers in collaboration with local researchers analyzed the impact of proposed changes in fiscal policy Its dissemination has led some private sector actors to raise concerns over the distributional consequences of a proposed new per capita tax Another research activity, conducted by researchers from the International Food Policy Research Institute and local researchers, has shown that market reforms have increased private sector participation in the marketing of agricultural goods, but have not led to the expected increases in agricultural productivity on account of the exceedingly low level of agricultural inputs applied to Malagasy farming Top GOM officials plan to use the research findings to inform the completion of the nation s Rural Development Strategy Finally another study conducted by local researchers with technical support from the Harvard Institute for International Development examined means of increasing tax transparency in Madagascar Some of the authors' recommendations have been followed including those aimed at abolishing ad hoc tax exemptions The work under these activities is highly collaborative and helps strengthen the capacity of Malagasy research institutions to conduct high quality policy analyses and communicate the results to decision-makers

USAID funded technical support has helped citizens in two municipalities of Madagascar exert greater influence over decisions relating to tax and expenditure policy This effort has led the municipal governments to commit themselves to communicating tax and expenditure policy to local citizens, and to showing citizens what they will get in return for their taxes

Possible Adjustments to Plans As activities under this SPO are relatively new, USAID does not now envision any substantive adjustments to its strategy for achieving this objective USAID will continue to monitor progress toward expected results closely and will adjust plans as appropriate

Other Donor Programs Technical assistance from the World Bank and France complement USAID s support for commercial law reform All aspects of this support are closely coordinated with our donor partners The World Bank and USAID collaborated in conducting an organizational audit of the Ministry of Justice which is expected to lead to reforms that make the administration of justice more responsive to citizens FIAS and USAID have collaborated on a study of administrative barriers to investment, the results of which are expected to help develop a plan of action for reducing such barriers French assistance for legal and judicial reform amounts to approximately $140,000 per year, while the World Bank allots approximately $310,000 per year towards this end In addition to its active support for all aspects of the SPO program, the GOM has already provided cash and in-kind contributions equivalent to $435,000, negotiations are underway to more than double this contribution

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Associates in Rural Development and Checchi Consulting (ARD/Checchi), Jureco (a local law firm), Pact Cornell University International Food Policy Research Institute, National Conference of State Legislatures, State University of New York/Albany

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Laws modernized in major areas of Business Law	0 (1997)	7	12 (2002)
Cumulative reduction in court case backlog	0 (1997)	45%	55% (2002)
Clients of Savings Bank of Madagascar (2002)	365,559 (1996)	545,000	650,000
Key policies and actions taken by GOM to increase trade and investment	0 (1997)	5	10 (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MADAGASCAR
TITLE AND NUMBER Smaller, Healthier Families 687-S002
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $3,600,000 DFA, $3,000,000 CSD, $6 795,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary In 1995 Madagascar s population was growing at 2 8% a year, and was expected to double to over 25 million in less than 25 years Only five percent of eligible women were using modern contraceptives Condoms were difficult to procure Of every 1,000 children born 162 died before the age of five and over half were stunted from malnutrition The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to change these and other health nutrition and demographic indicators, and to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS This will require improving access to family planning, child survival, and reproductive health services attention to food security and nutrition and a focus on interventions in areas where the AIDS epidemic is beginning Until recently, lack of good data made policy and program planning difficult so this SO is also giving high priority to data collection analysis and use in the decision making process The direct beneficiaries of this SO will be the families of Madagascar particularly women of reproductive age children, and those at risk of sexually transmitted diseases

Key Results Four key results are needed to achieve this objective (1) the number of sites where couples can have access to family planning and reproductive health services must grow from less than 150 in 1992 to over 1000 (2) condom sales must increase to 13 million per year by 2002 (3) the proportion of children fully immunized before one year of age must double (4) the percentage of children under five years old who are stunted must decrease considerably

Performance and Prospects USAID focuses on six activities (a) increasing the use of modern contraceptives (b) improving the health of children age five and under, (c) preventing AIDS through activities targeted at high-risk populations (d) increasing the dissemination of quality program data and use of these data by health program managers and policy makers, (e) integrating the P L 480 food aid program with the child survival program to increase food security and improve development impact and (f) strengthening Malagasy capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters USAID approaches this objective at two levels (a) intensive work in local field sites to initiate programs refine tools and create partnerships between communities and health centers and (b) extensive work at the national level to influence policies strengthen networks and improve systems USAID has forged a strong partnership with the Ministries of Health (MOH) and Interior, and with local non governmental organizations (NGOs) this permits concerted effective action and increases the sustainability of programs initiated with USAID funding USAID's role in coordinating multiple public and private sector partners including other donors, has amplified the impact of USAID funds for health, nutrition population and disaster mitigation preparedness and response programs

Performance over the past year has been better than expected in regard to family planning service provision and use A significant problem however, was identified by the 1997 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) concerning immunization coverage, which has declined overall in Madagascar from 48% of children fully immunized in 1992 to only 36% in 1997 Experimental community-level efforts in USAID focus areas changed behavior however approaches to dramatically increase immunization coverage have been developed and coverage in those areas has increased from 57% to 78% In addition Madagascar has successfully conducted polio eradication campaigns that promise to eliminate this disease 99% of children under five are now vaccinated against it The challenge now is to expand these approaches to the national level

USAID s new Food Security Strategy now serves as a basis for all its food security efforts In the

context of this Strategy, P L 480 Title II resources helped launch a monetization-based program to improve the food security of 285 000 vulnerable citizens This program addresses malnutrition the ultimate manifestation of food insecurity A large portion of the program focuses on agriculture, natural resources, and income generation the remainder tackles health/child survival and emergency preparedness The latter component is moving from a clinic to a broad-based community approach, to date, 204 sites have made this transition

In response to one of the largest locust invasions in Madagascar s history USAID helped introduce environmental considerations into locust control efforts, thereby helping safeguard biodiversity and human health With USAID support a system is now in place to monitor the use of pesticides and avoid environmental damage In addition, USAID continues to play a lead role in the efforts of the GOM s National Disaster Management Council (CNS) and its Disaster Response Steering Committee (CRIC) In 1998, CNS/CRIC trained 230 community leaders in cyclone preparation measures and collected baseline data about cyclone vulnerable communities

Possible Adjustments to Plans To address low immunization coverage, USAID will hold a multi-partner evaluation of the immunization program in 1999 which will include the MOH UNICEF the World Health Organization, and bilateral partners Successful polio eradication efforts and the lessons learned in USAID focus areas suggest that ways can be found to improve immunization coverage nationally The outcome of new approaches to the problem of low immunization will be closely monitored by surveys in 1999, 2000 and 2001 and corrective measures taken to improve the program where necessary The HIV/AIDS program will receive priority attention in 1999 to strengthen field activities in areas where cases are concentrated and among high risk groups

Other Donor Programs Through the MOH, the GOM provides health facilities equipment, and personnel to carry out the expanded immunization program nation-wide family planning in the two largest provinces, and child survival in two USAID-focus districts The approximate annual value of this contribution is $4 million USAID provides 70% of donor funds for the national family planning program, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) covers 20% (over $1 million/year), and Germany 10% (approximately $500,000/year) USAID is also the largest child survival donor The World Bank, France and the European Union (EU) provide $5 million per year for health system development and national drug policy together, their contribution amounts to some 50% of donor support for the MOH health program The EU and the UN agencies (including UNICEF WHO and the UN Joint Program on AIDS) provide approximately $300,000 per year in support for HIV/AIDS prevention with USAID contributing strong technical leadership and the bulk of all funding The EU and the World Food Program also address development through the use of food or its proceeds while the Japanese have contributed food directly to the GOM The EU s Food Security Unit has been influential in the establishment of a southern-based Early Warning System (SAP), and has collaborated with USAID on the development of a food security website

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Management Sciences for Health John Snow International Peace Corps, Care International, Catholic Relief Services the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, the GOM, 25 local non-governmental organizations, UNICEF, the U S Bureau of the Census Macro International, and the Population Reference Bureau

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Number of family planning clinics	150 (1992)	900	1000 (2002)
Immunization Coverage- DPT3	48%(1992)	56%	60% (2002)
Condoms sold	1 m (1996)	9 m	13 m (2002)
Percent of children stunted	51% (1992)	50%	48% (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MADAGASCAR
TITLE AND NUMBER Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687 SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $8,500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Madagascar is one of the highest biodiversity hot spots in the world This globally significant natural resource base is being seriously threatened by human poverty, high population growth rate and unsustainable government policies and practices The destruction of Madagascar s biodiversity loss of habitat and the extinction of rare plants and animals are of global concern, particularly in regard to new genetic materials needed for advances in medicine and agriculture To preserve this valuable heritage USAID seeks to conserve biologically diverse ecosystems in priority conservation zones through improved natural resources management

USAID has been a lead donor to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) since 1990, supporting biodiversity conservation, forest management planning environmental policy development and institutional strengthening for environmental organizations The NEAP provides an overall framework for donors, maximizing the use of available resources and avoiding duplication of effort The second five-year phase of NEAP (EP2 1997-2002) focuses on the transfer of natural resource management responsibility from centralized to regional and local institutions and communities USAID s support reinforces Madagascar s strong commitment to manage effectively its expanded forests and parks system, increase local participation, develop and implement ecologically friendly agricultural technologies, increase ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises and establish sustainable conditions for environmental organizations and policies EP2 emphasizes linkages among the actors within an ecological region to reduce pressures on environmentally sensitive areas

Key Results USAID focuses on results in two broad areas (1) fostering biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management using a landscape ecology approach and (2) establishing sustainable conditions for environmental organizations and policies necessary for biodiversity conservation efforts In the first priority area, USAID works closely with government private sector non governmental organizations (NGOs) local communities and other donors to improve community and government management of critical biodiversity habitats at the regional level to reduce human pressures on biodiversity and to create economic and social incentives for local biodiversity conservation In the second priority area, USAID is improving the integration of environmental issues into national regional and local planning, policy, regulation, and decision making to assure ecologically appropriate sustainable development to ensure the effective application of environmental impact assessment and to increase sustainable funding for biodiversity conservation efforts and institutions

Performance and Prospects Significant progress has been made in integrating environmental dimensions into regional planning and local activities A consultative planning process in three regions identified key strategies and activities to reduce pressures on natural resources USAID support has also helped expand the amount of forested land under protection, and effective management A more efficient decentralized National Park Service has resulted in improved trails, signs interpretative material and campgrounds to respond to the needs of ecotourism Substantial progress has been made in the development of an initial ecotourism investment zone to facilitate private investment near protected areas Implementation of seven forest management plans moved forward at the regional level involving local beneficiaries in both the forest planning process and in day to-day management An institutional framework for regional environmental assessments was piloted in another region focusing on analyzing the effects of potential activities in light of the environmental and socio economic conditions within the region This will allow the Government of

Madagascar's (GOM) National Office of the Environment to provide better information and advice on the implications of policy and planning decisions

USAID-funded efforts build the capacity of local communities and help implement policy modifications which empower local populations For example, local groups now receive 50% of park entry receipts and a share of forest-cutting fees Communities in priority zones are adopting less destructive resource use practices

One major accomplishment has been the establishment of a Malagasy National Park Service to manage national parks and reserves Other accomplishments include the creation of Madagascar s landmark environmental impact assessment law, and the establishment of the first private Malagasy environmental foundation to finance local environmental management initiatives That foundation is now fully operational and provided its first grants in 1998 Creation of other long-term sustainable financial mechanisms for targeted environmental institutions, organizations and local communities is one of the most important links to a viable future for environmental activities

Possible Adjustments to Plan USAID needs to increase its focus on identifying sustainable environmental financing mechanisms to ensure (1) a gradual decrease in Madagascar s reliance on international donor assistance, and (2) the long term financial sustainability of environmental efforts beyond the end of the NEAP in 2007 USAID has also updated its indicator on the number of hectares included in Madagascar's national parks system to take into account boundary changes from converting a conventional mapping system to digital data using Geographic Info System (GIS)

Other Donor Programs USAID plans to provide funding to directly support the $150 million EP2 over its five-year life The United States is the second largest donor in EP2 after the World Bank ($30 million) which provides institutional support to key NEAP institutions and funding for projects to address the problems of soil and water conservation Switzerland (which will contribute some $6 million) has helped develop a new forest policy and along with Germany ($8 4 million), will promote its implementation The United Nations Development Program ($3 million) has been active in setting biodiversity priorities and supports coastal and marine activities through the Global Environment Facility France ($4 6 million) has supported the establishment of an effective environmental information management system and land tenure system The GOM strongly supports the NEAP, providing the equivalent of $31 million (approximately 20% of total costs) for EP2 through contributions to operating costs and tax reductions Smaller donors include the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, CARE, and the Netherlands In addition, the USG finances another $18 million in indirect support for sustainable development and financial sustainability activities

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Pact World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Chemonics International Resources Group International Rice Research Institute Peace Corps, United States Geological Survey Montana State University, and Cornell University

Selected Performance Measures.

	Baseline	FY2000	Target (2002)
Number of hectares contained in national parks system	1 1 million (1989)	1 75 million	1,800 000
Number of community associations involved in multiple use forest management	0 (1994)	40	40
Number of villages participating in community based conservation activities	0 (1989)	300	400
Tany Meva financing for local environmental actions	$145,000 (1997)	$550,000	$600,000
Investment projects passed through environmental review	0 (1996)	6	8

Malawi

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis 612-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $10,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary The objective of this activity is to increase agricultural income on a per capita basis from $153 in 1991 to $278 in the year 2000 Per capita income in 1997 was estimated to be $266, or 73 9% higher than in 1991 USAID has focused its efforts on increasing smallholder cash incomes Working together USAID and the GOM have significantly reduced the economic control of the parastatal marketing board and have expanded smallholders access to competitive market prices for cash crops Smallholder farmers are expanding both cash and food crop production, marketing their crops freely and retaining a higher proportion of the proceeds from sales The number of women farmers selling export crops directly to the international market has increased by almost 30% and household level food security has been enhanced by crop diversification The program also has increased employment for non-farm rural labor and providers of goods and services for farmers with higher disposable incomes The beneficiaries of these interventions are the 2 4 million smallholder farm families with limited access to resources including 475,000 female-headed families, farmers who rely on imported inputs and export markets and emerging private sector agribusinesses

Key Results Three key intermediate results have been identified as crucial to the achievement of this objective rural businesses developed market efficiency improved and productivity/diversification increased Over the medium term development in Malawi must occur in the rural areas through increased agricultural productivity, job creation, and increased incomes Support to both farm and off-farm businesses is essential Increased market efficiency providing better market information and input/output market services to rural farmers will lead, in turn to increased productivity Finally diversification of farming systems is essential to overcome the current dependence of smallholders on one or two commodities for both their cash and food requirements

Performance and Prospects Broad based economic growth in Malawi requires increased rural agricultural incomes Progress toward this end has been steady and, in some cases, has surpassed expectations For example the number of profitable farmer-owned agribusinesses supported under the USAID program is expected to increase from just over 1 000 in the base year of 1993 to approximately 5,500 in the year 2000 These firms anticipate the aggregate volume of goods marketed under their management to increase from 1,694 tons to 2 300 tons over the next two year period Yields of food crops other than maize have shown impressive increases, and further gains are expected with the support provided by USAID's new Africa Food Security Initiative The initiative has expanded farmers access to newly developed, drought resistant root crops increased farm household income through support to producers associations, and promoted food security through the monitoring and research of household vulnerability and the impact of safety net interventions While the GOM has made significant progress on policy reforms that expand market opportunities and food crop production more efforts are required to rationalize the government s role in the market place and the agricultural sector overall, as well as to ensure that government stays the course on market reform

Possible Adjustments to Plans In early 1998, USAID carried out an assessment of on-going program activities and concluded that the program was sound making good progress and with a few adjustments should be continued through the year 2001 The adjustments that have been made center on strengthening policy research and rural savings and credit programs

Other Donor Programs Major donors include the World Bank and the European Community (EC)

While other donors also are involved in the sector, their contributions are more limited and geographically focused The World Bank provides agricultural research extension services rural credit and rail transportation assistance The EC aims to improve household food security through expanding the use of fertilizers improving management of the strategic grain reserve, and agroforestry During the past year the United Kingdom invested heavily in what was termed a 'Starter Pack Program, which provided small amounts of free fertilizer and maize and legume seeds to nearly three million recipients

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID activities are implemented by Agricultural Cooperatives Development International, Development Alternatives Inc World Council of Credit Unions Lincoln University and local NGOs

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	Target (2000)
Increased per capita incomes	$153 (1991)	$278
Volume of goods marketed through agribusiness firms (tons)		
- inputs	1,694 (1998)	2,300
- outputs	30 (1998)	2,000
Share of smallholder area (total) planted to non maize and non-tobacco	18 2% (1992)	41%
Yield per hectare of selected crops		
cassava (tons)	2 6 (1985)	6 0
sweet potato (tons)	3 6 (1985)	11 0
Volume of goods transported by rail		
- exports (thousands of tons)	11 3 (1990)	68
- imports (thousands of tons)	25 1 (1990)	232
Per capita food availability (kilocalories)	2,062 (1985)	2,200
Number of profitable agribusinesses and cooperatives supported		
- total	1,095 (1993)	5,500
all female	450 (1997)	550

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Sustainable Use Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources 612-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $8,900 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The objectives of this activity are to increase the adoption of (1) improved conservation practices, from 822 families over 385 hectares in 1996 to 25,000 families over 6,000 hectares in 2000, (2) improved soil fertility practices, from 6 543 families over 3,311 hectares in 1996 to 67 500 families over 33,400 hectares in 2000, and (3) improved tree planting practices, from 528 families and 50 000 new trees in 1996 to 50,000 families and 9 million new trees in 2000

Under this strategic objective nine agencies of the GOM are (1) developing and implementing an ambitious policy and institutional reform agenda that will create a unified national policy and legal framework for natural resource management (2) strengthening their capacity to coordinate and monitor natural resource users (3) establishing mechanisms for the sustainable financing of environmental initiatives through a privately managed endowment fund and (4) strengthening community capacity to manage natural resources at the local level on a sustainable basis The primary beneficiaries are expected to be the 90% of Malawi s population who live and work in rural areas particularly women who are responsible for 70% of farm labor Improved natural resource management will contribute to increased agricultural productivity and sustained rural incomes and food security

Key Results The intermediate results required to achieve this objective are (1) increased management, control and/or ownership of natural resources by local populations, and increased private sector involvement, (2) establishment of an environmental endowment fund, (3) strengthened environmental monitoring capacity, and (4) widespread adoption of improved land management practices i e agroforestry

Performance and Prospects During the past year excellent progress has been made on the establishment of the endowment fund to provide sustainable financing of environmental initiatives An endowment working group reviewed the requirements for such a fund and will present its recommendations in early 1999 The GOM also has completed a review of the functions of all involved agencies Progress has been more modest in the areas of sectoral policy and legislative reform since individual agencies have not had adequate budgets to support internal and public reviews GOM mandated budget reform has replaced USAID s performance based budgeting plan

It is important to note that new policy initiatives are being implemented attesting to the government s commitment to environmental policy reform Successful pilot partnerships between fishing communities and the GOM are being replicated on a wider scale Private sector-managed tourist facilities have been formed in four of Malawi s nine protected areas and revenue-sharing programs now exist between two protected areas and their corresponding communities

There also has been excellent progress toward the completion of a prototype national environmental information system and the strengthening of geographical information system (GIS) methodology with approximately 70 persons trained in four departments and three colleges of the university Nevertheless institutional capacity to manage a national system remains problematic Good progress also is reported in the expansion of demonstrations of improved land management practices By the end of 1998 6 464 farm families had adopted improved soil conservation practices

Government commitment to sectoral policy reform remains strong Implementation of revised policies will require specific financial support in the short term but will greatly increase opportunities to reduce overall government expenditures in the long term particularly when the endowment is operational USAID will continue to work with the GOM in this area In general there is some concern that the initial targets may be too ambitious Prospects for achieving this objective are good, however, provided the GOM can cover key costs of implementation

Possible Adjustments to Plans An assessment of this strategy was completed in June 1998 Based upon this assessment and review with partners, activities are being redesigned to clarify focus, define specific outcomes and improve implementation Environmental monitoring activities will be re-designed to further strengthen key GOM resource departments

Other Donor Programs The World Bank European Community, United Nations, United Kingdom and Denmark are implementing assistance programs that complement the USAID program USAID's focus on policy reform will enhance the feasibility success and sustainability of all GOM and donor-financed programs in this sector USAID chairs monthly meetings of the Natural Resource Management Donor Coordination Group to promote donor coordination among a wide variety of stakeholder organizations including Malawian government agencies, donor organizations, communities and private sector entities USAID's environmental monitoring activity has developed an extensive database, identifying 62 donor and other organizations working in areas defined as priorities by the national environmental action plan These organizations are involved with 39 private sector organizations, 51 NGOs and 32 government departments or agencies Further development of this database will improve donor coordination and impact

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID activities are being implemented through cooperative agreements with the University of Arizona/Clark University and Washington State University A small grant program is administered through a local NGO A contract with a U S firm to expand the community management component of the program is scheduled to be awarded in the first quarter of 1999

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Sectoral policies revised and upgraded	0%	100%	*
Prototype is developed and applied	10%	100%	*
Hectares under soil-improving technologies	3,311	33,400	*

* FY 2003 performance targets are being finalized (see Possible Adjustments to Plans', above)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and HIV Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices 612 SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,800,000 DFA $4,500 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary Already one of sub Saharan Africa s most densely populated countries, Malawi has an annual population growth rate of 3% Infant and under-five mortality rates continue to be among the highest in the world at 134 per 1 000 and 240 per 1 000, respectively At the same time Malawi is at the epicenter of the African AIDS epidemic The estimated HIV prevalence rate for adults is 13% and life expectancy rates have fallen to under 40 years for both men and women Activities directly support the Government of Malawi s (GOM s) 1995 National Population Policy which calls for a reduction in population growth to 2 4% by 2002 a reduction in infant mortality, to 100 per 1 000 by 2002 an increase in contraceptive prevalence rates to 28% by 2002 and an increase in life expectancy to 50 years for men and 53 years for women by 2002 Family planning messages and services HIV/AIDS prevention messages and activities targeting youth and sexually active adults are being financed by USAID s Support to AIDS and Family Health (STAFH) project Preventive and curative health services especially for mothers and children, and improvements in the systems that support the delivery of health services, are financed under the Community Health Partnerships (CHAPS) project The ultimate beneficiaries are the infants and children of target communities whose health status is improved and Malawian women who are able to plan the number and timing of their children Additional beneficiaries are community based workers, including health care workers, who are trained and better able to serve their fellow villagers and clients as well as district- and central-level health managers whose skills and capacities have been strengthened

Key Results The significant increase in contraceptive prevalence rate from 7% in 1992 to 14% in 1996 to an estimated 17% in 1998, is due to the increase in the number of health care providers trained at all levels to offer family planning services the number of hospitals and health centers properly equipped (250) and refurbished (30), and improvements in the ordering, distribution and supply systems for contraceptives The number of community-based distribution agents surpassed the USAID and GOM targets last year (750 planned/2,500 actual) A strengthened political commitment to AIDS prevention became manifest with the formation of a cabinet level task force for AIDS in early 1998, but HIV prevention continues to be an enormous challenge in Malawi Social marketing of condoms is rising annually with over 5 million sold by the third quarter of 1998 Improvements in child health practices include more timely and appropriate treatment of children with symptoms of malaria and diarrhea following the introduction of community based revolving funds that make malaria medication and oral rehydration salts more readily affordable for rural populations

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has been slow but steady The STAFH project became more focused and new cooperating agencies were engaged to support GOM reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities More emphasis is being placed on research into behavioral change and on strategies and interventions to reduce the transmission of HIV Long term advisors with expertise in voluntary counseling testing and behavioral change are being recruited to work with the GOM and NGOs to develop activities that will lead to the adoption of less risky behaviors The CHAPS project began full implementation in March 1998 Cooperative agreements were signed and NGO district partnership activities initiated in six districts, and a new social marketing program for oral rehydration therapy began Baseline and quality assurance assessments carried out in all of the CHAPS districts have provided data for prioritizing, monitoring and evaluating the expected results Improvements in transport, communications, training and

supervision have been achieved in several districts CHAPS districts are serving as test sites and models for the introduction of innovative approaches to decentralized planning and financing Senior managers at the national Ministry of Health have given the activity their full support and participation

Possible Adjustments to Plans Opportunities exist to support the development and implementation of new GOM policies related to HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, health care planning and financing, hospital autonomy and decentralization New policies will lead to more efficient and effective use of limited financial and human resources for example increasing the role and participation of communities in meeting their health care needs Other USAID projects will assist the GOM to develop policies through participatory methods that engage NGO, private sector and community groups The process of developing the next USAID strategic plan also will begin this year with a reexamination of health issues and the areas in which USAID has a comparative advantage This review could result in significant changes in the activity under the 2001 Strategic Plan

Other Donor Programs Over the past year, health and population donor agencies have significantly improved coordination and cooperation efforts, especially with regard to reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and development of the GOM's new National Five Year Health Plan The World Bank has just provided a $5 million Learning Innovative Loan to support community-based distribution of family planning services The World Bank loan builds on USAID's efforts and expands the program to other geographic regions As the Bank s $50 million Population Health Nutrition project comes to a conclusion design of a follow-on project will begin The U N Fund for Population Activities supports a comprehensive set of reproductive health services that complement STAFH activities aimed at improving pre service training at medical and nursing schools The United Kingdom is developing a $35 million sexual health project that will include procurement of medicines and provide support for a program combatting sexually transmitted diseases The United Kingdom, European Community, and World Bank all are providing support to the MOH for the development of the next five-year national health plan in which the MOH will move gradually from project funding to a sector-wide approach USAID chairs the donor coordination group, and plays a key role in coordinating the response of the donors to new MOH initiatives and in identifying opportunities for collaboration

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID activities are implemented by a number of Malawi, U S and international organizations Malawi implementers include the Ministry of Health and local NGOs U S implementers include Population Services International, Save the Children U S , Project HOPE, International Eye Foundation, Africare, University Research Cooperation, U S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Family Planning Council, Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Johns Hopkins University and Family Health International Save the Children U K also is an implementing partner

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1992)	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% married women using modern methods)	7 4%	18%	20%
Percentage of condom use reported-male with last non-regular partner	7 0%	35%	40%
Percentage of condom use reported female with last non-regular partner	1 4%	20%	25%
Oral rehydration therapy use rate of under-5s with diarrhea (fluids, food ORS)	63%	75%	80%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Access to, and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education Especially for Girls, 612 SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2 750 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary In spite of its fiscal problems and with USAID's assistance, the Government of Malawi (GOM) continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to primary education Primary level education expenditures as a percent of the national budget rose from 10 6 percent in 1994 to 17 8 percent in 1998 However, it is estimated that over 90 per cent of primary education expenditures goes to teachers salaries, leaving less than 10 per cent for all other needs The Ministry of Education is developing a policy investment framework in collaboration with donors and other key stakeholders to bring about a more efficient allocation of resources in the sector The policy framework also will establish long term goals and priorities for Malawi s educational system USAID is providing technical expertise to the GOM to introduce more efficient and better quality teaching methodologies USAID s focus on girls education has been highly successful Recent statistics indicate rising numbers and proportions of girls in school at both the primary and secondary levels Utilization of Malawi s teacher training college has improved Nationwide registration of all primary pupils is now carried out regularly providing basic planning and management data for school administration The Girls Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education Social Mobilization Campaign (GABLE-SMC) has begun a second phase focused on improving the quality of education in three districts The goal of GABLE SMC and its component activities is to mobilize communities and parents to improve educational quality and increase their participation in school management The direct beneficiaries of these interventions are the estimated three million children in Malawi s primary school system

Key Results This objective rests on the achievement of four intermediate results (1) increasing the budget allocations for the education sector and primary education, (2) increasing the availability of resources (classrooms, teachers and learning materials), (3) improving classroom teaching, and (4) undertaking a nationwide Social Mobilization Campaign

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has been good The impact of GABLE-SMC is significant and is taking root in all villages in Malawi as people modify customs and beliefs that have hindered girls education GABLE-SMC is designed as a nationwide campaign to change attitudes and behaviors Girls enrollment in primary school rose from 39% of total students in 1992 to 48% in 1998 Primary education spending through public and private funds increased rapidly between 1994 and 1998 However per pupil expenditures are still very low and the quality of education remains weak in part because of budgetary constraints and the massive influx of students into the system since 1994 when the GOM introduced free universal primary education

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID, the Ministry of Education and other donors are collaboratively developing a policy investment framework for the sector to address fiscal and equality of education concerns Conditions precedent to the release of the final tranche of USAID funds will be revised to reflect the new education policy and investment framework

Other Donor Programs There is a high degree of donor coordination in the education sector in Malawi The World Bank the United Kingdom Denmark and USAID are the major donors providing support for the development of the policy framework Donors are urging Malawi to continue reform of its education system to reflect changes in society the purpose of universal education the role of education in a modern Malawi and the affordability of education for all The World Bank provides sector credit support for primary and secondary education Germany provides support to the

Malawi Integrated In service Teacher Education Program (MIITEP), focusing on science and mathematics instruction at the primary school level The United Kingdom also supports MIITEP s activities in the primary sector, while Denmark supports secondary education (distance education centers in three districts) The European Community supports community-initiated efforts to build classrooms

Principal Contractors Grantees, or Agencies USAID implements activities through the U S firm Creative Associates International, Inc , and through local NGOs, local firms, and three government ministries

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Net enrollment rate in primary school overall	55% (1991)	87%	98%
Net enrollment rate in primary schools girls	52 4% (1991)	87%	98%
Primary repetition rate - overall	20 2% (1991)	15%	13%
Primary repetition rate - girls	20 4% (1991)	15%	13%
Primary pupil teacher ratio	72 (1992)	61	60

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER Strengthened and Broadened Institutional Base for Democratic Participation, 612-SO05
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $1,900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2000

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions in Malawi by supporting efforts to strengthen participatory, equitable and accountable governance USAID's strategy has incorporated diverse activities aimed at the development of indigenous organizations important to civil society These organizations promote human rights civic education services to smallholder agricultural families, primary education, and basic health services USAID played a significant role in supporting the remarkable political transition that began in 1992 and ended with successful multiparty democratic elections in 1994 Following the elections, USAID has assisted in building and supporting much needed democratic institutions from NGOs to Parliament the judiciary and the electoral commission All these institutions are still in the process of defining and consolidating their respective roles In May 1999 Malawi will hold its first national and local government elections since the political transition of 1994 These elections will be a litmus test of the consolidation of Malawi s young democracy The support provided by USAID following this event will be as critical as after the 1994 elections While there has been considerable progress since that time, many challenges remain and sustained support to the democratic and civic institutions of Malawi is needed

Despite Malawi s success in establishing democratic institutions at the macro level the bureaucratic obstacles to their development are formidable The Government of Malawi (GOM) has a weak absorptive capacity low efficiency is highly centralized, and resists change Public officials are not easily held accountable, are poorly paid, lack incentives to serve the public good, often occupy a dual role in the private sector, and conduct their business under less than transparent conditions Only through concerted action and coordinated planning with other donors can USAID achieve meaningful results leading to improved governance and reinforced democracy All Malawians will benefit from a more transparent and responsive political and governance system Direct beneficiaries include court users, civil society organizations, the judiciary women, Parliament, disadvantaged citizens and local NGOs

Key Results Five key intermediate results are necessary to achieving this strategic objective (1) Increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process (2) Parliament s capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened (3) Capacity of electoral Commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened (4) A strengthened rule of law and (5) A process established for formulating/implementing GOM economic policies and programs that promote greater transparency and participation

Performance and Prospects USAID aims to ensure that all Malawians will benefit from the democratic transition by focusing its assistance on strengthening newly formed and weak institutions USAID supports a local human rights NGO that offers free legal assistance and rights education to the public through its trained personnel The NGO also has pioneered the use of paralegals to assist the chronically overstretched legal personnel in the Ministry of Justice Support to other NGOs will facilitate their participation in the political system and encourage the participation by all citizens especially women in decision making processes USAID has provided support for the country s second national elections to be held in 1999 through such activities as voter education election administration and increasing popular participation in decision-making at both the national and local levels In addition USAID will support the newly elected members of Parliament as they familiarize themselves with their roles and their responsibilities USAID's support

for the high court will continue to make the dispensation of justice more uniform and equitable

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID anticipates that substantive changes to the form and structure of the current set of activities will be made later this year as USAID s new Strategic Plan is developed Adjustments will be based on a fresh assessment over the past five years, as well as analysis of the electoral process that will culminate in the May 1999 elections

Other Donor Programs Donor coordination has been effective in promoting political liberalization in Malawi The United Nations Development Program supports constitutional and legal reform The European Community has developed projects focused on reform of the legal system and on human rights The United Kingdom is helping to improve the efficiency of the administration of justice and is providing support for police reform Germany is providing support for civic education and government decentralization Donors continue to work together and with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders on a strategy for overall legal reform

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies USAID activities are implemented by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems the National Democratic Institute, World Learning International, local NGOs, and key government institutions, including the Parliament, the judiciary, and the electoral commission

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	**Target** (2000)
Number of occasions parliamentary committees consult with non-governmental and/or private sector associations	1	10
Percentage of 1st and 2nd tier court decisions set down for review by the high court	20%	65%
Number of laws discriminating against women amended or repealed by parliament	0	10

Mali

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER Youth 688 S001
STATUS Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $4 500,000 DFA, $11,600,000 CS $1 005 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The activity s purpose is to improve social and economic behaviors among youth under the age of 25 years and to offer young Malians a clear stake in a stable, progressive Mali by helping them become productive citizens This will be accomplished through improving national and community interventions in the areas of basic education, child survival, reproductive health, environmental education and job-skills development USAID seeks two major sets of results with respect to youth healthier young women and men making responsible decisions about child survival and reproductive health and better educated young women and men with skills relevant to the market economy

Key Results USAID is focused on increasing access to and demand for social services, improving their quality and improving the capacity of health facilities to provide these services on a sustainable basis As a result young parents will be capable of ensuring child survival There will also be increased gender equity in and expansion of basic and vocational education contributing to increased incomes for youth and improvement in Mali s environment

Performance and Prospects Mali is making significant progress in improving the quality of life for its citizens Enrollment in primary education through USAID-supported community schools has increased ten fold in the last three years more than doubling in FY 1998 Access to rural health services, partially funded through USAID-supported community health centers, has increased 62% in the last two years Interventions include

- expanding and improving training of health staff,
- institutionalizing norms and procedures for child survival and reproductive health,
- attacking high malnutrition in children through programs and policy dialogue,
- establishing skills development programs to provide youth with greater job skills,
- developing community-managed schools,
- helping the Government of Mali to improve management of essential school supplies
- promoting school health education programs, and
- improving the quality of the Government of Mali s supervision of education and health services delivery

USAID met all performance targets for 1997 set in the 1996-2002 performance measurement plan The preliminary data for 1998 affirms that targets noted in the Missions 1996 2002 performance plan will also be met in 1998 Beneficiaries include youth under 25 years of age in selected geographic areas covered by this program The activity will have major impacts nationally on over six million people

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen for this program

Other Donors Programs USAID is a major donor along with the World Bank Canada and UNICEF Other donors include Japan the European Union the Netherlands Germany France and Switzerland The Government of Mali funds all of their personnel provided to donor-supported activities

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID-supported development partners include John Snow International CARE, the Cooperative League of the United States of America, Save the Children Federation, World Education, Plan International, the Population Council, AFRICARE, the Center for Disease Control, Johns Hopkins University, the Carter Center, the Center for Development and Population Activities, and the Futures Group

Selected Performance Measures

Indicators	Baseline	Accomplishments	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Increased couple years of protection (CYP) for modern methods	118,500 in 1995	136,000 in 1997	213,000	245,000
Increased number of children 0 to 11 months of age receiving immunization doses	111,700 of 368,000 in 1996	127,000 of 384,000 in 1998	225,000 of 401,500	325,000 of 488,000
Increased percentage of children 7 to 12 years of age enrolled in primary schools	39% in 1996	50% in 1998	52%	57%
Percentage of population within 15 kms of child survival delivery sites	28% in 1996	35% in 1997	55%	65%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER Sustainable Economic Growth 688-S002
STATUS Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $11,800,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The activity's purpose is to increase the value-added or profits of specific economic activities in the cereals, livestock and non traditional agricultural subsectors This will be accomplished by increasing access to financial services and boosting Mali's competitiveness in producing, processing and marketing For each subsector, USAID is supporting interventions that improve private sector marketing policy, stimulate better use of technology, improve job and marketing skills increase access to both technical and market information and result in greater access by Malian entrepreneurs to credit

Key Results For livestock, USAID supports value added interventions that improve animal production through feed processing units, encourage the use of cattle by-products, develop product processing units for meat hides and skins, and increase commercial transport of live animals and meat for local marketing and export For cereals, USAID supports value-added interventions that improve land tenure policy, promote investments in irrigated production, improve natural resource management practices, develop cereal-based products and promote cereal export Increasing access to credit and business training and improving market information are fundamental to these efforts USAID supports improvements in collecting marketing information and effective dissemination of food and agricultural marketing information For financial services, USAID supports the development of a uniform, transparent regulatory framework, establishment of sustainable micro finance institutions and increased access to financial services, increasing levels of savings mobilization and credit Mali is a target country for the USAID Trade and Investment Initiative in Africa which is promoting economic policy reforms For non traditional products USAID supports interventions that improve storage and processing for fruits and vegetables, improve access by exporters to market information and help develop new markets and products leading to a greater diversity in economic activities USAID's emphasis on the private sector helps stimulate the demand needed to sustain these activities after USAID funding ends

Performance and Prospects Mali is making significant progress Production processing and marketing of targeted sub-sectors supported by USAID have increased beyond gains in the economy as a whole These gains are occurring under one of the most democratic regimes in Africa Mali can serve as an example to all of Africa through sound policies implementation of appropriate development strategies and solid leadership sustainable advances can be achieved The program has its greatest impact in rural areas where 80% of the population lives It is also helping to increase employment and income in urban areas particularly by supporting micro-enterprise activities of women and artisans

USAID met all performance targets for 1997 in the 1996 2002 performance measurement plan Preliminary 1998 data affirms, targets in the 1996 2002 performance plan will also be met in 1998

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen for this program

Other Donors Programs France is the largest donor in agriculture and natural resources Other major donors and international financial institutions include Germany the Netherlands the European Union Denmark the World Bank the African Development Bank and Japan Along with the Government of Mali several donors jointly manage a cereals marketing reform project in which USAID is an active player While donors finance almost all of the investment budget, the Government of Mali funds all its staff associated with these donor projects

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Development partners include Chemonics, CARE, Cooperative League of the United States of America Appropriate Technology International World Education and Save the Children Federation

Selected Performance Measures

Indicators	Baseline	Accomplishments	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Increased livestock value added	$188 million In 1995	$196 million in 1997	$233 million	$256 million
Increased cereals value added	$320 million In 1995	$296 million in 1997	$375 million	$414 million
Increased non-traditional agricultural value added	$130 million in 1995	$134 million in 1997	$154 million	$170 million
Increased savings mobilization	$165 000 In 1996	$388 000 in 1997	$1 200 000	$1,832 000
Increased amount of loans	$490 000 In 1996	$590,000 in 1997	$1,651,000	$2,472,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER Democratic Governance, 688-S003
STATUS Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,400,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The activity's purpose is to assist community organizations in becoming effective partners in democratic governance in targeted local government entities ('communes") Effective democratic governance includes empowerment efforts of community organizations by strengthening their capacity for influencing public decision makers in the planning of development activities USAID focuses on two major areas of intervention in Mali in which USAID has predominant capability (1) helping targeted community organizations to engage in democratic governance and civic action primarily at local levels and (2) helping to put in place an enabling environment that empowers community organizations nongovernmental organizations and federations to carry out civic actions and participate in the determination of public decisions

Key Results USAID continues to monitor Mali s steps toward decentralization, which is essential to achieving our intended program results In enhancing the enabling environment supportive of community organizations, USAID provides community organizations with training and technical assistance and with limited direct support for civic action Targeted community organizations are receiving this type of democratic governance assistance through private voluntary organizations supported with USAID grants, strengthening institutional capacity of nongovernmental organizations as well as professional, civil and trade associations

Performance and Prospects To ensure sustainability, USAID strengthens the internal democratic governance and ability to take civic actions local non-governmental organizations and federations of local community organizations USAID is identifying analyzing and addressing constraints in existing laws, regulations and policies affecting community organizations, nongovernmental organizations and federations USAID supports civic education campaigns on decentralization and related reform of laws and policies that affect community organizations The major beneficiaries are the people involved in community organizations at the village and the district ("commune) levels of local government By 2002, USAID will reach the people involved in approximately 750 community organizations located in 175 of Mali s 701 districts ("communes')

USAID met all performance targets for 1997 set in the Mission s 1996-2002 performance measurement plan The preliminary data for 1998 affirms that targets noted in the Missions 1996 2002 performance plan will also be met in 1998

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen for this program

Other Donors Programs Other donors and international financial institutions include the United Nations Development Program France Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, Switzerland Canada and the World Bank The Government of Mali is funding the cost of its personnel and management for the decentralization campaign

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Major USAID supported development partners include CARE the Cooperative League of the United States of America Save the Children Foundation and World Education

Selected Performance Measures

Indicators	Baseline	Accomplishment	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Percentage of total target community organizations forming good partnerships with local government in services delivery	21% in 1997	30% in 1998	60%	75%
Percentage of target community organizations expanding development services and activities	38% in 1997	78% in 1998	60%	85%
Percentage of target community organizations pursuing issues with effective civic actions	38% in 1997	51% in 1998	50%	60%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER Information and Communications, 688-SP01
STATUS Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The activity s purpose is to improve access to, and facilitate the use of, information through the Internet and community radio broadcasting The activity will expand dissemination of existing information by

- promoting an open and liberal policy in the information and communication sector,
- increasing the number of Malians who obtain and use current development information and
-- enhancing modes of communication

Key Results Full access and capacity to utilize information is limited in Mali Telecommunication systems are underdeveloped mass media approaches have only just begun to spread throughout the country literacy rates are low access to official data is limited and national libraries do not exist Malians need rapid access to development information that is useful well organized and applicable to their lives The USAID activity will expand communication of information while selected organizations obtain and use current development information more readily USAID has undertaken a telecommunications policy analysis that identified no significant constraints to Malians who obtain and use current development information The Government of Mali encourages a liberal policy on radio broadcasting and freedom of the press creating a favorable enabling environment for communications and information dissemination

Performance and Prospects USAID supports the Government of Mali s encouragement of private sector involvement in the distribution of Internet services The activity builds on USAID efforts to bring Internet to Mali by helping selected private sector entities that provide on site Internet access and by developing users capacity to more fully exploit the Internet s multiple resources Established at USAID the Information Resources Center promotes and demonstrates Internet use in solving development problems It is expected that all levels of Malian civil society will benefit from this program

USAID provides dissemination and management training to community radio station staff and representatives of the federation of free radio stations USAID provides selected community radio stations with spare parts and maintenance equipment To enhance the sustainability of community radio stations USAID is helping them to develop programming that responds to people s needs

USAID exceeded all performance targets for 1997 set in the Mission s 1996 2002 performance measurement plan The preliminary data for 1998 affirms that targets noted in the Missions 1996 2002 performance plan will also be met in 1998

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen for this program

Other Donors Programs Mali has established policies supporting community owned rural radio stations and is working with USAID to insure that Government of Mali policies promote the use of the Internet and increased access to government information To expand Internet services, USAID is collaborating with the Canada and other donors, whose efforts focus on financing telecommunications infrastructure to enhance availability nation-wide In the community radio sector several donors joined USAID to create an inter-donor coordination committee to ensure positive synergy and to avoid duplication of services

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Development partners are Internet service providers

and local private voluntary organizations

Selected Performance Measures

Indicators	Baseline	Accomplishments	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Improved community radio coverage by numbers of radio stations	46 in 1996	77 in 1998	85	100
Improved access to information through information service provider firms	0 in 1996	4 in 1998	8	10
Increased numbers of Internet users	0 in 1996	2,000 in 1998	2,500	3 500

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER Development in the North 688-SP02
STATUS Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,500,000 DFA, $1 500 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The activity s purpose is to support the peoples of Mali's northern regions to acquire the capacity and confidence for promoting stability through broad-based and sustainable local development This will strengthen civil society s ability to operate as an effective partner with government in planning and decision-making, increase economic activity and income, and increase availability and access to basic social services The stability of Mali and the northern regions is dependent on the reintegration of the citizens of the northern regions as productive elements of a unified Malian civil society This reintegration is important to U S interests of peace and economic development in Mali and the West Africa region

Key Results Mali s three northern regions composed of Timbuktu Gao and Kidal make up two thirds of Mali s geographic dimensions but only ten percent of Mali's population A harsh climate shortage of water high transport costs limited resources lack of infrastructure and few basic social services result in poor agricultural productivity and limited economic activity The rebellion of 1990 1995 curtailed development and displaced thousands of people decreasing the already low standard of living For sustainable development to occur, the people of northern Mali must be committed to and capable of participating in the political, social and economic development of the three regions

Performance and Prospects In collaborative efforts with other donors, USAID is developing the capacity and confidence in the people of northern Mali to undertake broad-based and sustainable local development Efforts concentrate on

- helping civil society become an effective partner with central and local government in development planning and decision making,
- ensuring that economic activity and income from productive sectors are increased significantly and
- assuring that availability of and access to basic social services (education and health) approach parity with Mali s southern regions Activities include (a) management training of community organizations associations, government officials and elected representatives (b) improvement in small irrigation livestock micro-finance, and environmental protection, and (c) development of community schools community health centers and potable water resources for humans and livestock

As the major beneficiary the general population of the three northern regions (over 1 million residents) will benefit from enhanced stability and improvements in their quality of life

Possible Adjustments to Plans Pending a response to a Mission request for additional overall program funding program adjustments could be needed to clarify the additional activities to be supported

Other Donors Programs A close partnership with Malian governmental bodies is essential for success as is the people s confidence in the commitment of their government to the affected community s well being Locally elected bodies the key ministries of health basic education and agriculture will all be participants in this Program Collaboration and close coordination with other donors especially the World Food Program UNDP UNICEF and bilateral organizations active in northern Mali, are already underway

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Major USAID supported development partners include

AFRICARE, the Islamic African Relief Association Action Against Hunger World Vision, and CARE

Selected Performance Measures

Specific performance targets and indicators of progress for the new program are being identified At this stage, expected results are

Indicators

Civil society participating effectively with government in planning and decision-making (perhaps measured by voter participation levels)

Economic activity and income growth enhancing growth in local domestic product and average income

Basic social services (health center and school coverage) providing services at or near parity with those provided in Mali's southern regions

Mozambique

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER Rural Household Income Increased in Targeted Areas 656-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $23,000 000 DFA $15 672,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary Eighty percent of the population of Mozambique live in rural areas and depend upon agriculture and related rural businesses for their livelihood In 1996 the first year of the current strategy period annual per capita income in rural areas where USAID is concentrating activities was only $50 per capita The depth of poverty of the vast majority of Mozambicans is of growing concern among Mozambicans in both the public and private sectors Unless substantial efforts are made to alleviate poverty in rural areas the majority of Mozambican citizens could remain below the poverty threshold even though the country and economy as a whole are experiencing significant growth The purpose of this program, therefore, is to increase incomes of rural households primarily from the production and sale of agricultural commodities The targeted areas in the center north of the country are where the needs have been greatest due to the effects of civil war, and where rainfed agriculture has potential to produce surplus crops for domestic consumption and export About 9 000 000 people 55% of Mozambique's population, live in the targeted areas and are direct beneficiaries of the program Virtually the whole country benefits from improved access to more affordable food

Key Results USAID expects to achieve these conditions, which are necessary to increase household income of the rural poor (1) increased access to markets by rehabilitating key roads and expanding market information (2) expanded rural enterprises through better access to financial and other business advisory services, and (3) increased agricultural output of marketable surpluses on a sustainable basis

Performance and Prospects The rural economy continued to grow in FY 1998 The pace of recovery for agricultural production and marketing and growth of the private commercial sector exceeded expectations In the past three years the country has increased coarse grain production from 72% to surpass 100% of requirements The production of other important food crops such as cassava beans and peanuts grew for a fourth year in a row Production of cashews the principal smallholder cash crop, increased from 22 000 tons in 1995 to 43 000 tons in 1997 Between 1995 and 1997 income per household from sales of agricultural produce rose by 51% in districts with USAID financed field activities Exports of maize rose from almost none in 1995 to 40,000 tons in 1996 to 50,000 tons in 1997 Rural-based marketing associations in targeted provinces expanded dramatically, from 65 to 255, and from 2,740 to 18,657 members Twenty-seven associations are exclusively woman-owned and managed Farmer associations carried out 371 economic ventures in 1997, over 50% more than planned Gross sales of four principal products by 96 of these associations exceeded $300,000 - almost three times the previous year s sales For the first time six marketing associations opened bank accounts and accessed $60 000 in commercial credit with repayment rates averaging 98%

In FY 1997 several activities financed with P L 480 Title II and DA resources were initiated to increase agricultural output for household consumption and sales Over 210 000 farm households were directly involved in field activities in the first year According to data in one area agricultural production volume increased over a 1991 95 average by approximately 47 percent in 1997 Gross value of farm production has consistently increased from $186 per household in the 1991 95 period to $279 in 1997 Over 68,000 smallholders introduced improved crop varieties in 1997, which resulted in higher yields of 12% overall and 15% in the case of maize, the principal staple Of farmers in selected areas with many years' experience, 62% now practice some form of soil

conservation to sustain fertility and productivity 82% report controlled burning of crop fields, while nine percent reported no burning In the same areas, 28% followed sound agroforestry practices, including improved cashew production

The rapid recovery of the rural economy and the movement from subsistence to commercial agriculture has implications for activities over the remainder of the strategy period USAID will place more emphasis on fostering Mozambican private sector capacity to (1) develop more sophisticated markets and market mechanisms for agricultural products, (2) establish rural financial services and institutions, and (3) improve delivery systems for technologies to increase agricultural productivity and post-harvest processing Accelerated activities in these areas, coupled with expected progress in policy dialogue road rehabilitation and maintenance group enterprise development, and the adoption of sustainable agricultural production technologies, will permit the program to meet or exceed targets established through 2001

Possible Adjustments to Plans Mozambique s institutional and private sector capacity to address many of its development problems is improving rapidly An important transition toward sustainable development is underway from dependence on international relief and rehabilitation to a greater reliance on indigenous human, institutional and financial resources USAID will promote this transition by encouraging the development of appropriate partnerships among international organizations Mozambican government institutions, and private sector entities As USAID continues to help reinforce host country capacity assistance will be programmed to improve the effectiveness of both the public and private sectors to address the development needs of the rural population

Other Donor Programs Key donors and the Mozambican government regularly consult on policy and implementation issues Other donors involved in areas addressed under this program include the World Bank Sweden Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, European Community, and UNDP The Ministry of Public Works and Housing coordinates donor assistance for rehabilitation of rural roads The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and key donors are beginning in 1999 the implementation of a sector investment program Donors also are active in macroeconomic and sectoral policy dialogue with the Mozambican government

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies U S PVO implementers of USAID activities include World Vision, CARE Africare, Food for the Hungry, National Cooperative Business Association, Save the Children the Adventist Development and Relief Agency and Technoserve U S university partners include Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin

Selected Performance Measures

		Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Increased rural per capita income		$50 (1996)	$62	$98
Change in volume of marketed goods (tons)	(corn)	83 000 (1995)	124 000	134 000
	(beans)	12 500 (1995)	18,600	20,100
	(cashews)	22 000 (1995)	44 700	49 000
Average annual value of transactions per household having micro or small enterprises		$48 55 (1996)	$60 00	$64 00
Increased crop production (tons)	(corn)	346 500 (1995)	428,000	449 000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at National and Local Levels, 656-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,400 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary Mozambique represents one of the few 'transition-to-democracy success stories in Africa USAID played a key role in this by providing crucial support for the 1994 national elections considered a model by international observers More recently, USAID activities have supported the consolidation of democracy in Mozambique through assistance to both government institutions and civil society organizations While political stability and significant progress in democratic processes have been achieved since 1995 spurring economic investment and social improvements challenges remain Many weak institutions inhibit the effective provision of public services and some of the institutions most fundamental to the development and preservation of democracy are weak A multi party legislature acting as a separate arm of government is new The rule of law exists in the abstract with the exception of the Supreme Court, the judicial branch is widely considered dysfunctional Businesses, for example, go to great lengths to avoid using the legal system to resolve disputes, while to the average citizen redress through the courts is rarely an option A growing civil society is viewed positively by government, but too often civil society organizations must still fight to be heard Electoral processes, while generally effective, still require donor funding, although the level of Mozambican financing has increased substantially Local municipal governments are new and still managed from the capital, Maputo In many rural parts of the country, "democracy" has significance largely in terms of expectations for improved living standards and welfare

Key Results The purpose of this program is to promote citizen participation and increase the effectiveness of both government and civil society in democratic governance Two results are being achieved (1) Increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels and (2) More effective and accountable key democratic institutions

Performance and Prospects USAID activities help create the environment for improved public debate on key issues by developing fora for discussion and improving the substantive content of debate USAID support for public hearings on proposed legislation and on proposed constitutional amendments has led to the incorporation of citizen viewpoints into final legislation Activities also improve the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively and constructively participate in public policy debates

In conjunction with Mozambique s first-ever local elections, held in June 1998 USAID supported civic and voter education programs and the training of voter registration and electoral monitors USAID supported the development of a comprehensive voter education program to increase voter registration and trained over 300 political party representatives responsible for monitoring the registration process At the conclusion of the registration period an estimated 90% of the country s eligible voters were registered a remarkable feat given the many isolated rural areas throughout Mozambique

With USAID assistance the national legislature is making real progress seriously analyzing and debating rather than rubber-stamping legislation Through the legislature s public debates and an increasing number of other fora civil society is presenting its views to the national Assembly and seeing them incorporated into the laws of the land Working committees of the Assembly have been established and are operating with analytical support provided by a newly-created committee

staff unit Assistance to the judiciary has achieved procedural improvements in the Maputo court system and contributes to the development of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) facilities for handling commercial and other disputes ADR legislation drafted with USAID assistance, will be enacted in 1999 In the wake of Mozambique s first municipal elections, USAID-financed activities supporting administrative decentralization and improved local decision making are underway in a few locations Another effort is strengthening the institutional base of political groups in Mozambique

Prospects are excellent for achieving performance targets through FY 2001 The environment is highly favorable as Mozambique approaches its second presidential and parliamentary elections in 1999 USAID expects that the substance of the political debate will change dramatically in 1999, but the rapid pace of political reform will continue

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs The United Nations Development Program, the European Union, and other bilateral donors have programs in the democracy/governance (D/G) sector, which are highly complementary to USAID efforts USAID coordinates closely with other donors through the Development Partners Group, as well as through several technical level working groups USAID chairs the group on parliamentary assistance

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID-funded activities are implemented primarily through U S non-governmental organizations which provide assistance to local non governmental and government entities U S grantees include the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs the State University of New York Research Foundation, the Educational Development Center, America's Development Foundation and the U S PVO PACT

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Citizen perception of influence on public decisions (percent of public surveyed that agree that citizens influence public decisions)	37% (1997)	41%	45%
Citizen perception that government works for citizens (percent of public surveyed)	15% (1997)	29%	33%
National Assembly provides substantive input into legislation proposed by the Executive Branch (percent of legislation)	0% (1995)	75%	90%
Number of times non-governmental political actors testify before various Parliamentary committees	0 (1995)	8	10

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Essential Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas 656 SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $6,100,000 DFA, $8,400,000 CS, $2 766 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary USAID and other donors provided substantial emergency health assistance in the years following the 1992 Peace Accord much of which opened immediate access to health services in areas hardest hit by civil strife and drought Mozambique is now re establishing its rural primary health care network in an ambitious effort to improve the health status of the general population Improved health remains constrained by high rates of infectious disease and malnutrition the growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS inadequate access to potable water and limited capacity to deliver basic health services While 60% of Mozambicans (compared to 30% in 1992) now have access to health services quality remains a concern since staff in many rural facilities have only rudimentary training skilled managers are rare and basic equipment and supplies are scarce at all levels

USAID activities under this program focus on the rural areas where health conditions are the worst USAID has helped supply essential drugs to rural health facilities, helped improve management skills at Ministry of Health (MOH) clinics and provided technical assistance to support decentralized planning and management in three provinces As a result, MOH capacity for provincial level planning human resource management, and improved budgeting and financial management has been significantly strengthened

USAID also supports U S and international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) working with the MOH to improve the health of mothers and children through community based delivery of basic health information and services Eight PVOs work in 70 districts with an estimated population of 9 5 million about 1 9 million women of childbearing age and 665 000 children under five benefit directly

Key Results This program is increasing the use of essential maternal/child health and family planning services through increased access to and demand for community-based services and through strengthened policy and management of decentralized services USAID activities contribute to increased immunization coverage, prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease malaria prevention and treatment improved reproductive health (family planning, prenatal care, care during labor and delivery, breast-feeding and weaning, maternal nutrition), HIV/AIDS awareness and social marketing of condoms and prevention and treatment of acute respiratory infections

Performance and Prospects USAID activities have made a significant difference in child survival and maternal health in target areas In Zambezia province, diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT3) coverage increased from 20% to 62% oral rehydration therapy (ORT) use from 54% to 82%, and exclusive breast-feeding from 67% to 82% In Gaza province, DPT3 coverage increased from 37% to 80% ORT use from 47% to 64%, and exclusive breast feeding from 16% to 30% over two years In Manica province DPT3 coverage increased to 86% in 1997, while births assisted by trained personnel increased from 41% to 60% (compared with national estimates of less than 40%) At the national level USAID support for National Immunization Days helped increase coverage from 70% in 1997 to 95% in 1998

USAID s community based orientation uses a strong outreach program to bring health care services closer to the people in the focus provinces The MOH is emphasizing outreach from fixed facilities and the placement of health volunteers in communities USAID s strategy also recognizes the need

to improve the quality of clinic-based health services and helps ensure the availability of essential commodities while expanding and improving the human resource base to build the capacity to provide basic health care This also includes the development of functional referral systems which are an essential component of an effective health system

HIV/AIDS prevalence is increasing rapidly, and knowledge and use of safe child spacing is very limited Increased awareness of and demand for reproductive health services is clearly needed to improve the health of Mozambicans USAID works with the MOH to expand family planning services into all basic health programs Efforts are also underway to build provincial level capacity to implement education campaigns aimed at producing changes in sexual behavior USAID supports a social marketing activity to increase condom use in an effort to slow the spread of HIV/AIDS, this activity has established 1,800 commercial sales outlets, trained over 100 sales agents, and sold 10,120,320 condoms in 1998

USAID supports provincial health management, pharmaceutical management, and systems for data collection and analysis, and at the central level supports the development of a national health care financing strategy These activities strengthen government capacity to develop and sustain health policies that expand effective and efficient public and private health service delivery

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs Mozambique relies heavily on donors for health sector support An estimated 90% of the investment budget and over 70% of the recurrent budget, comes from donor resources The GRM plans to increase allocation of its own budgetary resources to the health sector to $1 48 per capita by the year 2002 (from $1 19 in 1993), but heavy reliance on donor resources is anticipated through 2002 Donors participate in an active sectoral working group In addition to USAID major donors include Canada Denmark, the Netherlands, the European Union Finland, Ireland Italy Norway Spain Switzerland UN agencies, and the World Bank

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID works closely with the Ministry of Health and U S , international, and local PVOs and contractors to implement activities in support of this strategic objective U S PVOs such as World Vision, Save the Children, CARE, Medical Care Development International, and Project HOPE are particularly effective in supporting community outreach activities and in helping the MOH train health workers Other U S PVOs, such as Pathfinder, Population Services International, and Health Alliance International, have formed partnerships with Mozambican NGOs to build indigenous capacity USAID also works with U S - based contractors and cooperating agencies such as John Snow International, Management Sciences for Health, and the University Research Corporation to provide technical assistance for health care financing strategy development, health education programs, logistics management, data collection and analysis and specialized reproductive health services

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Children 12-23 months of age vaccinated with diphtheria pertussis and tetanus (third dose)	39%	55%	65%
Infants fed exclusively on breast milk	35%	40%	42%
Cases of diarrhea in children treated with oral rehydration therapy	37%	47%	50%
Children under 2 years of age whose birth was attended by a trained health worker	41%	47%	50%
Women using a modern contraceptive method	6%	11%	13%
Condom use with last non-regular sexual partner	28%	50%	60%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Mozambican Capacity to Address Environmental Concerns in Investment Decisions 656-SO04
STATUS Proposed
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $4,500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary In the wake of Mozambique s war to peace transition USAID's environment and natural resources (E/NR) strategy integrated environmental protection into activities supporting sustainable agricultural and rural enterprise development The focus has been on increasing rural incomes through environmentally sustainable rehabilitation of Mozambique's agriculture sector, which employs about 80% of the population Ongoing activities include rehabilitation of an economically important agroforestry crop (cashews), extension of improved, environmentally sound farm practices through community groups and provision of technical assistance to improve land access and tenure security for smallholder farmers In addition USAID activities have strengthened Mozambique s capacity to monitor and analyze environmental impacts in areas where USAID is financing major road rehabilitation

As environmental awareness is a function of income and education it is no surprise that concern for the environment is limited in Mozambique one of the poorest countries in the world with a literacy rate of 30 percent Increasing this awareness has become an urgent challenge in light of Mozambique s rapid post war economic revival, which is bringing significant new investment and expanding activities in industry, mining and tourism To help Mozambique ensure that such investments take into account the need for sustained improvement and protection of the environment, conservation of natural resources, and biodiversity concerns USAID will begin in FY 1999 to provide assistance to increase private sector capability to analyze investments for environmental risks and benefits

Key Results The program objective is increased technical and institutional capacity of Mozambicans to address environmental concerns in new investments legislative actions conservation initiatives and business decisions Activities will focus on increasing the awareness of the private business sector as well as its capacity to assess and address environmental concerns as an integral part of investment planning The program will work with private business organizations to improve their knowledge and strengthen their capacity to promote and make investments that protect the environment and conserve resources The program also will increase public sector effectiveness and outreach on E/NR concerns by supporting an expanded dialogue with the private sector

Activities will support four key results (1) Strengthened membership and leadership capacity of private business associations or similar groups to contribute to the improvement and protection of Mozambique's environment, natural resources, and biodiversity (2) Developing and promoting profitable investment opportunities in environmental enterprises Such opportunities might include green certification logging, investments to meet international standards for export industries, and a variety of ecotourism investments Activities supporting this result also will examine the policy framework for private provision of traditionally public services such as water and solid waste removal and management (3) Enhanced capacity of the public sector to conduct independent technical reviews of environmental impacts policies programs laws and regulations by contracting services from qualified private companies and individuals (4) Establishment of an information center and network to increase the investment community s awareness of and access to E/NR information investment opportunities international standards and related resource conservation and management issues Activities supporting this result will include short-course technical training and scholarships for advanced training in environmental sciences

Performance and Prospects This program will use innovative approaches to achieve in a short time frame key improvements in environmental awareness and the environmental soundness of private investments Given the significant leadership role played both politically and economically by private investors in Mozambique and in light of the positive experience to date with public private dialogue on other aspects of investment, USAID believes the prospects are excellent for achieving these short-term results, thereby laying the foundation for broader and longer-term environmental improvements

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs USAID coordinates closely with other donors involved in E/NR activities in Mozambique through the Development Partners' Environmental Working Group The Netherlands is the largest donor, directly strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of the Environment and other public sector agencies The World Bank supports coastal zone management through the Global Environmental Fund Other donors supporting government programs in the sector include U N agencies, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Portugal, Ireland, the European Union, Canada, and the United Kingdom

Principal Contractors Grantees, or Agencies Because this is a new program, decisions on grantees and contractors have not yet been made USAID anticipates that local associations and private environmental organizations will play a significant role in managing activities Examples of the types of organizations that may be involved include industrial and business associations, such as the recently created Entrepreneurs Forum on the Environment, as well as local and nationwide hotel and tourism associations Private technical consulting firms (local, regional or international) will be involved in providing services related to building a Mozambican capacity for independent environmental impact assessment review

Selected Performance Measures Indicators and baselines are still being finalized, but are likely to include

Growth in the membership of private business organizations concerned with the environment

Businesses adopting industry established environmental standards and codes of ethics

New investments directed at improving or protecting the environment

Environmental impact assessments independently reviewed

Investments in new environmental enterprises initiated

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development 656-SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $1,300 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **Estimated Completion Date** 2002

Summary As a result of the GRM's successful program of economic restructuring, Mozambique has achieved exceptional gross domestic product (GDP) growth while maintaining a stable currency dramatically lowering inflation and interest rates and increasing fiscal allocations for social sector investments GDP growth has been strong since 1993, with exceptionally high rates of 12% and 10 12% (estimated) achieved in 1997 and 1998 respectively Preliminary 1998 figures also indicate no inflation (0%), down from 6% in 1997 Economic stability has generated great investment interest a total of $8 billion in first round foreign investment between 1998 2001 including significant U S investment Nevertheless, more reforms are needed before Mozambique can sustain the benefits of growth through a truly open economy An outdated tax system, trade barriers, inadequate telecommunications and transport infrastructure, and underdeveloped capital markets all urgently require attention before Mozambique can attract the levels of foreign and domestic investment required for fast-track growth The active leadership of an informed private sector is crucial to ensuring that the government s reform agenda best promotes trade and commercial interests

Key Results The overall objective of this program is to improve the enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development To achieve this, USAID will focus on two results (1) increasing the role of the private sector in the development of economic policy legislation and regulations, and (2) improving policies and facilities to encourage trade and investment Specific interventions under the first area includes institutional and analytical support to the Working Group of Business Associations (CTA) the private sector group dedicated to improving policy and eliminating red tape as well as expansion of Internet services throughout the country by the private sector Under the second major result USAID will support (a) reforms to the tax system including the introduction of a value-added tax (b) reduction of red tape (including processing times for imports and exports) (c) more openness to trade both regional (under the Southern Africa Development Community [SADC] trade protocol) and international (under the World Trade Organization) and (d) the completion of the privatization of the three main rail lines, which serve much of the eastern area of Southern Africa To achieve these results USAID will provide a combination of technical assistance resources to the private and public sectors and nonproject assistance to the GRM to compensate for temporary revenue shortfall resulting from tax and tariff reforms

Performance and Prospects While this is a new program, many of the activities began on a pilot basis in 1997 98 In late 1997 USAID introduced commercial Internet services to Maputo through the Leland Initiative and began support to CTA subsequently chosen by the government to serve as its private sector interlocutor on policy and reform issues Throughout 1998, USAID provided a U S trade specialist to CTA to help business and government leaders understand the implications of opening up the economy to trade In early 1998 USAID provided CTA with a labor economist to review the labor law then under debate in parliament As a result of this support, Mozambique is now fully committed to the regional free trade area envisaged by the SADC protocol the government spurred by the private sector has made considerable progress in reducing red tape constraints to investment and the day to day operation of business

This program provides a systematic approach to the problem of effectively improving the climate for business and investment in Mozambique USAID will provide institutional support to CTA to

establish an analytical capacity to track policy legislation and regulation affecting business and investment, to develop (as was done for trade) a consensus between the public and private sectors on reforms and where appropriate, to assist the government to implement policy change where it lacks the capacity to do so on its own (notably in trade negotiations) In 1999, Mozambique will ratify the SADC trade protocol and put forward its proposal at a regional negotiating forum It will introduce a value-added tax to replace certain trade and sales taxes that distort economic incentives It will further reduce red tape particularly where it impedes investment and small business establishment and growth Internet services will spread outside Maputo through competitive private sector providers Two of the three main regional rail lines will be privatized

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs The IMF supports the introduction of a value-added tax USAID will be the largest source of direct assistance to CTA Sweden is assisting CTA and other businesses on revenue generation through member fees The World Bank was the main catalyst for the successful privatization of the banking sector, completed in 1997 the Bank also provides on-going support to the Private Sector Unit of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism, which is responsible for working with CTA and other ministries on red tape reduction The United Kingdom has provided a modest level of support to CTA for analysis of trade and informal sector issues

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies A long term U S institutional contractor for policy and tax reform will be selected

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
World Economic Forum Competitiveness index (survey of 23 African countries -1 to 1)	Rank 18 Index -0 32	Rank 12 Index 0 1	Rank 10 Index 0
Time required to register a business	up to 1 year	10 weeks	8 weeks
Number of Internet users	2 000	3 000	4 000
Trade openness (IMF index 1=open 10=closed)	6	5	4

Specific indicators related to the tax regime are to be developed in 1999

Namibia

Nigeria

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Voluntary Use of Family Planning, 620-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $7,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary The purpose of this objective is to promote a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of safe and affordable voluntary family planning services in collaboration with community level non governmental organizations (NGOs) In 1988 USAID began work on this objective, which was to increase contraceptive usage (contraceptive prevalence rate CPR) among adults of reproductive age from a low of about 3% to about 12% in 1995 With the substantial reduction in funding for population activities in Nigeria, the gains made in CPR have been eroded to a level of about 7% Nigeria s population, estimated to be 106 million, remains the highest in sub-Saharan Africa with an annual increase of 3 1% Many Nigerian women marry early and have the first pregnancy early with an overall fertility rate of 6 5 births per woman A high incidence of unwanted pregnancies and abortion among sexually active Nigerian adolescents are some of the problems arising from limited access to family planning services The direct beneficiaries of family planning services are the approximately 30 million reproductive age Nigerians who will be first time users and/or continuing users of contraceptives

Key Results Three key intermediate results were identified for this objective (1) demand for modern contraception measured by the proportion of married women wishing to space or limit their number of children and proportion of women knowledgeable of at least one modern method of family planning, (2) availability of modern contraceptive services measured by the quantity of contraceptives provided, number of private sector service sites providing a full range of long acting and clinical methods and number of community-based distributors (CBDs) providing a full range of CBD services and (3) enhanced quality of family planning services measured by the level of quality of services at clinical service sites The family planning program provides information on contraceptive options promotes knowledge of availability of services thereby increasing demand for and utilization of modern family planning methods

USAID provides family planning services within the context of an integrated health care package through NGOs in 14 of 36 states The USAID-funded NGOs provide training for service providers deliver quality clinical and non clinical services utilize a social marketing strategy to distribute contraceptive commodities, and provide information, education and communication services The number of NGO sites providing clinical family planning services increased from 15 in 1996 to 25 in 1997 In addition the number of CBD agents increased by 39% in 1997, that is from 1 300 in 1996 to 1 809 in 1997 Between 1993 and 1997 USAID generated 3 66 million couple years of protection (CYP)

Performance and Prospects USAID remains a major donor in the provision of family planning services in Nigeria in spite of its inability to work with the public sector USAID will continue to support the delivery of family planning services as a component of an integrated health care delivery package through 70 Nigerian NGO partners With technical support from U S Cooperating Agencies (CA s) the NGO partners work in the 14 focus states in the northern southwestern and southeastern states serving an estimated population of 50 million people USAID plans to focus on increasing demand for family planning services through improved information education and communication increasing service accessibility and availability to clients through additional NGO sites improving services through staff training ensuring quality of care and monitoring and evaluation It is expected that contraceptive usage in the USAID focused states will increase to about 10% through the efforts of local NGOs

Possible Adjustments to Plans In the event that contraceptive supply to the NGO sector becomes insufficient, USAID will seek support from the United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) and the Department For International Development (DID) of the United Kingdom for increased social marketing of contraceptive commodities to the NGO Funding permitting, USAID will co fund a Demographic Health Survey (DHS) during 1999

Other Donor Programs UNFPA continues to provide support in the public sector and plans to extend its support to the NGO sector UNFPA, and other donors hope to collaborate to support a DHS in the first quarter of 1999, which will provide information on current level of knowledge and practice of family planning The DID and the Ford Foundation (FF) are the other donors active in the funding of family planning services and contraceptive commodities The DID has continued to support Population Services International and the Society for Family Health for social marketing of contraceptives The FF has focused its activities mostly in support of adolescent reproductive health

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID currently implements activities through U S CAs who work in turn with Nigerian NGOs Major grantees who are primarily responsible for family planning information and services include Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) the Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS), Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC) and Pathfinder International U S grantees who are secondarily involved in the provision of family planning information and services in their projects include the John Snow Inc /BASICS Project and Family Health International

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline(1995)	FY 2000	Target (FY2001)
Increased Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	7%	9%	10%
Increased proportion of women knowledgeable about family planning	67%	80%	85%
Increased number of private sector service sites providing a full range of methods	40%	55%	60%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices, 620 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $5,600,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1993 **ESTIMATED COMPLETED DATE** 2000

Summary Child survival activities promote a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of maternal and child health services in collaboration with private sector health facilities and community based non governmental organizations (NGOs) Nigeria s immunization status reached a peak of 80% in 1989 and started dropping due to poor funding of recurrent costs and an unstable political environment In 1990 USAID designed a $50 million child survival intervention in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria (GON) but this activity was pre-empted by political problems The political crisis of 1993 initiated a downward spiral in public health services As a result of strained US Nigeria relations, USAID/Nigeria was downsized and the child survival budget reduced to $1 5 million annually Assistance to the public sector was withdrawn and the remaining funds redeployed to NGOs The breakdown in public services bottomed out in 1995 when immunization coverage fell to an estimated 20%

In 1996 an Inter Agency Collaborating Committee (ICC) was formed with donor partners (World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Children s Fund (UNICEF) Department of Foreign International Development (DFID), USAID and Rotary International) and the Federal Ministry of Health (MOH) to address the immunization crisis A decision was made to institute National Immunization Day (NIDs) to reverse the decline and the first one with USAID support was conducted in 1998 The 1999 NIDs achieved over 100% coverage Beneficiaries are Infants, children under five and mothers

Key Results The child survival intervention has identified the following intermediate results (1) Improved immunization coverage for diphtheria pertussis and tetanus (DPT3) and measles to 80% from 20% in 1995 and eradication of polio by the year 2000, (2) Improved appropriate home management of the sick child use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) from 42% in 1995 to 80% by the year 2000, and increased access to anti-malarial drugs and, (3) Improved childhood nutrition, proportion of children exclusively breast fed for the first six months to be improved from the present very low level to 15% by the year 2000

The Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) project is providing assistance to 11 Community Partners for Health (CPHs) in Lagos and Kano Plans are in progress to replicate these interventions in the Southeastern states BASICS/CPHs consist of 26 health facilities 290 community-based organizations 47 patent medicine vendors and 27 traditional healers including other members of the community The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has engaged nine NGOs with a total of 84 health facilities and 21 community outreach services and has trained a total of 397 village health workers to form the nucleus of community outreach health services Weekly community immunization days have been instituted at these facilities, thereby strengthening routine immunization and improving the capacity to immunize children against polio DPT3 measles and tuberculosis Activities in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) program have also commenced USAID also contributed substantially to the overall immunization effort with a $4 3 million grant from CDC to UNICEF and WHO Nigeria This grant was used to purchase vaccines and other supplies for the NIDs campaign

USAID provided $600 000 to Johns Hopkins University (JHU) and BASICS for support to the 1998 NIDs which focused on polio eradication The combined efforts of all USAID partners during the NIDs campaign contributed significantly towards the overall successes recorded during the campaign Assistance was provided in the areas of micro planning, training, social mobilization, cold

chain storage equipment logistics support syringes and needles service delivery and overall national coordination

Approximately 22 million infants were immunized nationwide leading to a 100% coverage for the target age group during the first round of the 1998 NIDs, and 109% during the second round USAID supported NGOs were directly responsible for immunizing approximately 1,000,000 children USAID also financed the aggressive social mobilization campaign for the entire operation consisting of the following elements the production of 9 520 jingles used by 34 radio stations, the printing of 150,000 posters in five major local languages the use of traditional town criers and house-to-house mobilization More than 750 service providers were trained to provide immunization services in 1,269 sites across the three clusters

Performance and Prospects Most donors and the MOH agree that priority should be given to the immunization program in efforts to resuscitate child survival and primary health care services to the nation An erstwhile NGO hostile MOH is now more appreciative of NGO contributions in support of health services

The polio eradication initiative will continue to be an essential element in the USAID program Surveillance is still in a slow phase and needs to be enhanced as the target date approaches Immunization in hard-to reach areas is going to be intensified this year A myriad of other Child Survival (CS) problems warrant serious attention and funding These include epidemic preparedness and response and childhood nutrition activities Subject to increased availability of funding USAID will initiate interventions in some of these areas Reduced funding has diminished USAID s capacity to support activities related to CS and Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Possible Adjustments to Plans A high level of commendable collaboration was achieved for the first time in a long time between donors and the Government of Nigeria in the current encouraging political environment

Other Donor Programs The ICC coordinates public sector and donor agency efforts in support of National Immunizations including policy formulation and implementation strategies CDC provided the sum of $4 3 million to UNICEF for the purchase of vaccines, while additional vaccines together with small quantities of cold chain storage equipment were procured by the Gongs Petroleum Trust Fund and Family Support Program, WHO sponsored all NIDs training and DID renovated some cold stores

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements child survival activities through Nigerian NGOs, Centers for Disease Control, John Hopkins University and the Center for Development and Population Activities

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1995)	FY2000 Target
Improved immunization coverage	20%	80%
Improved use of home management of diarrhea	30%	50%
Improved childhood nutrition (exclusive of breast feeding)	3%	50%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER HIV/AIDS Prevention and Impact Mitigation, 620 SPO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $3,400,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary The first case of AIDS was reported in Nigeria in 1986 at which time there was an overall lack of information and some denial It took the Government of Nigeria (GON) six years before it undertook to carry out its first HIV sentinel survey with assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO) The national prevalence rate was then (1992) estimated to be 1 2% Since then, the number of HIV infected individuals in Nigeria has increased rapidly from about 600,000 in 1992, to upwards of 1 9 million in 1994, and 2 2 million in 1996, to 3 4 million in 1998 Therefore, over 10% of the global burden of HIV has consistently been attributable to Nigeria alone Similarly, the number of cases of full blown AIDS reported by the GON to WHO increased rapidly from 1 148 in April 1994 to 10 803 in November 1997, representing more than an 840% increase Although these figures constitute the tip of an ice berg they reflect an exponential growth in the magnitude of the AIDS epidemic in Nigeria The purpose of this objective is therefore to promote a healthier and more productive society through the prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) As a result USAID s objective which was initially limited to reduction in the transmission of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) has been expanded to include mitigation of the impact of the epidemic direct beneficiaries are People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) People Affected By AIDS (PABA) sexually active adults and adolescents and the entire Nigerian population

Key Results To achieve this objective three key intermediate results were identified (1) Increased HIV/AIDS awareness The proportion of men and women knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS to be increased from the 1993 baseline figure of 47% to at least 70% in 1999 (2) Availability of condoms social marketing of condoms to increase annual sales from 17 000 000 in 1990 to 60 000 000/annum by 1999 and (3) Care and support for PLWHA and PABA

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) services have been provided to over 931,458 people in identified high risk groups (PLWHA PABA) This educational effort has been supported by 172 media spots and 462,772 IEC materials which are reaching the broader audience USAID supported the establishment of three community based projects for care and support (mainly psychosocial) for PLWHA and PABA Thirty PLWHA nave been trained in peer counselling and education

HIV/AIDS awareness rose from 47% in 1993 to over 70% in 1997 while consistent use of condoms among some targeted high risk groups increased by 26% to 62% One million condoms have been distributed to high risk populations through these projects These are stimulating the demand for condoms from other sources e g contraceptive social marketing sold 55 million condoms in 1995 34 million in 1996, 37 million in 1997 and 50 million in 1998 As a result of USAID s achievement in the empowerment of NGOs for community program implementation, the GON now recognizes these donor funded NGOs as the most active in service delivery

Performance and Prospects Past downsizing of the USAID Mission in Nigeria has hampered results The USAID-funded HIV/AIDS program is targeted at 14 states (out of 36 states in Nigeria) with an estimated population of 50 million The program supports NGO efforts at the community level

Possible Adjustments To Plans In the event that USAID/Nigeria s budget is substantially increased

USAID in collaboration with the GON and other key players will reappraise the HIV/AIDS situation in Nigeria through a sector study in order to establish the magnitude and distribution of the HIV/AIDS problem Based on the results of this appraisal USAID will expand its current program to include more states More communities and target populations will be identified for preventive as well as care and support (for PLWHA) interventions More attention will be given to youth, both in- and out of-school who constitute over half of Nigeria's estimated population of 106 million Care and support projects for AIDS orphans will be established as well The Orphan Care project will comprise education and school meal programs The proportion of PLWHA managed in the community by community based organizations to increase to 50% of all PLWHA discharged from collaborating health facilities by 1999 The current budget for condom social marketing will be reviewed such that condom supply can satisfy condom demand, estimated at 80 million pieces per annum Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of STD through the syndromic approach will be strengthened through training of appropriate health care providers USAID will support operations and biomedical research initiatives that complement HIV/AIDS field interventions Finally, USAID in collaboration with GON and other key players will strengthen the HIV/AIDS/STD surveillance system and conduct regular DHS surveys

Other Donor Programs The GON established the National AIDS/STD Control Program to implement and coordinate GON s anti AIDS efforts at the federal level Similar program units have been established at state and local government levels The total annual commitment from these three tiers of government, federal, state and local government, to HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts is $5 7 million, but disbursement has fallen far short of this amount However, there is some evidence that the GON has renewed its interest in the fight against HIV/AIDS The GON has organized sensitization seminars on HIV/AIDS for top government officials and a stakeholder's conference on AIDS to develop an action plan for government and other key players The Department For International Development (DFID), formerly British Overseas Development Administration, provides screening equipment and reagents to GON DFID currently supports commodity (inclusive of condoms for disease prevention) social marketing through a three year $5 9 million contract with Population Services International The United Nations Joint Program on AIDS has supported GON s anti HIV/AIDS efforts with a $200,000 grant to the National AIDS/STD Control Program and plans further inputs

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities initially through a contract Family Health International (FHI) through a bridging grant and currently through the IMPACT project FHI delivers integrated services that include child survival, family planning and HIV/AIDS interventions

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (FY 2005)
Improved access to condoms	17 mill (1990)	60 mill	80mill
Increased proportion of men and women knowledgeable about AIDS	47% (1993)	70%	80%
Increased proportion of AIDS patients managed by community-based organizations	NA (1997)	50%	70%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Democratic Participation and Respect for Human Rights 620 SP02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $4 000 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary USAID/Nigeria's Democracy and Governance (DG) Program was initiated in FY1996 to strengthen civil society s capacity to effect democratic change under a repressive military regime A vast country with almost a quarter of Africa s population (106 million), Nigeria has been trapped in political instability and military rule for three decades One major consequence of military rule is a weakened and divided civil society Other consequences of military rule include the centralization of power and resources, erosion of Nigeria's federal structure, heightening of regional and ethnic divisions a politicized military, and a weakened political class which has lost its capacity to organize vibrant political parties or espouse and practice democratic values and principles There is low confidence in the electoral system due to malpractice by politicians and officials which marred elections during the last decade and facilitated failed military transitions to democratic governance Even if ongoing transition elections lead to the exit of the military in May 1999, Nigeria will likely witness civil rule with the following attributes weak democratic structures and institutions staffed by inexperienced officials a weak democratic culture and civil society uncertain about its role in a democratic setting a judicial system dependent on the executive branch, a centralized government with the federal government exercising disproportionate powers and controlling the lion s share of national resources, an immature government buffeted by ethnic and regional disaffections over power sharing and the distribution of national wealth a weak and bellicose media wild public expectations amidst diminishing resources and a politicized military waiting in the wings ready to replace the new civilian government at the slightest opportunity The direct and indirect beneficiaries are the people of Nigeria

Key Results Identified Intermediate Results include Strengthened civil society s contribution to sustainable democracy and good governance increased number of women with decision/policy making skills increased level of knowledgeable participation by civil society in democratic precesses and governance more civil society organizations with greater capacity for democratic self governance and protection of human rights, and strengthened democratic institutions

USAID, through the Global Democracy Center, engaged three American NGOs the National Democratic Institute (NDI) the International Republican Institute (IRI), and International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), along with a South African NGO, African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) to train local poll watchers to monitor the elections Training and monitoring guides have been developed, produced and distributed Over 1,000 monitors have been trained and deployed making it possible for the first two elections held so far, (the local council and state legislative and governorship polls) to be monitored by trained domestic and international monitors A total of 42 voter education/mobilization workshops were held throughout the country in November 1998 by a coalition of women organizations led by Nigeria s largest women umbrella group the National Council of Women Societies to mobilize women voters This was accompanied by a media campaign on 37 radio and television stations to mobilize and educate prospective voters to register and vote A national summit of women involving over 2000 delegates from all parts of Nigeria was convened in December 1998 to canvass for changes in the draft constitution in favor of affirmative action to integrate women into politics, and address gender inequity in the sharing and exercise of political power The demands made by the women for changes in the constitution in favor of gender equity was accepted by a government panel and seems likely to be included in the constitution

A small grants program supports women and youth organizations to implement projects in the area of women empowerment fundamental human rights and civic education, have so far witnessed impressive success In the first year of the program, 1996, 31 small grants were given to partner NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) in 14 States in the north-western, south western and south-eastern regions of Nigeria In the second year 34 small grants were given out Women and youths have been mobilized and sensitized for increased participation in politics and decision making Legal centers for women have been established and para-legal assistants trained to run these centers Media campaigns on DG issues are promoted through the print media, radio and television This has increased public awareness in democracy, human rights and civic responsibilities This increased awareness contributed in no small measure to the proactive role played by pro-democracy groups and DG NGO partners in the last days of the Abacha regime The program is estimated to have reached over 30 million

Performance and Prospects USAID/Nigeria s most recent effort has been in the area of transition assistance to strengthen the ongoing democratization program to return the country to civil rule on May 29, 1999 This involves voter mobilization, improvement of women s political participation and support for domestic and international monitoring of the elections USAID Nigeria will be developing a transition strategy for the period immediately following the February 1999 elections Activities will look at ways to support the smooth transition to civilian rule through a variety of activities which will complement the ongoing activities USAID also has approval to increase its present in-country U S staff to accomplish an expanded program in this sector

Possible Adjustment to Plans Subject to a successful transition to democratic rule and improved US-Nigeria relations allowing for an increase in USAID/Nigeria's current budget, the DG Program will inevitably need to be broadened to respond to the needs of the new democratic environment The expanded DG Program will focus on three major areas women empowerment and rights, civil society, and the strengthening of the new democratic institutions

Other Donor Programs Western democracies of the European Union (EU) have been active in supporting pro democracy groups to restore civilian rule in Nigeria These countries include Germany Denmark the United Kingdom Sweden, Norway and Ireland The EU as a bloc and the Commonwealth have also extended support to groups working for democratization in Nigeria

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Center for Development and Population Activities The Johns Hopkins University, United States Information Agency, NDI IRI IFES and ACCORD

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1998)	FY 2000	Target (FY2002)
- Increased # of NGOs involved in DG activities	1 850	3 100	3 300
- Increased # of women trained in public life skills	3,090	4 600	4,700
- Increased # of people sensitized through USAID/Nigeria DG activities	3 25mil	4 8mil	
- Increased # of media organizations involved in USAID DG activities	15	35	45
Increased # of NGOs networking on DG issues	960	1 250	1 500
# of parliamentarians trained	0	2000	2,500
# of election monitors trained	0	10 000	10,500

RWANDA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM RWANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2 400 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary Since 1995, USAID has been achieving results under this strategic objective (SO) The Ministry of Justice the courts and prosecutorial system, the representative political institutions such as the transitional National Assembly, the Ministry of the Interior and the decentralized local organizations coordinated by that Ministry, the National Demining Office, the two principal police institutions and civil society non governmental organizations (NGOs) have been partners and beneficiaries of USAID-supported activities Current plans for FYs 1999 and 2000 are to continue and deepen gains related to these results A major expansion of activities is foreseen when significant Economic Support Fund resources become available for programming and implementation under the Great Lakes Initiative)

All Rwandans will benefit from increased confidence in legal and governmental structures decentralization and improved security of persons and property Immediate and direct beneficiaries are the institutions which underpin administration of justice, rule of law and broad-based participatory development and political processes including at least 350 civil servants in the areas of justice and local government 190 law school students, 150 members and staff of the transitional National Assembly, 20,000 rural citizens in target communities, more than a total of 8,000 former soldiers in reintegration activities 100 members of local NGOs committed to improving civil society, and 800 genocide survivor orphans who are attending secondary schools

Key Results Support through this SO will build the capacity to improve the administration of justice and decentralized local governance by providing the tools and the skills necessary to develop legal and governmental structures and civil society associations In FY1999/2000 activities will focus on 1) creating the institutional capacity for more timely and effective administration of justice 2) increasing security of property and persons and 3) building consensus for greater participation in decision making at the local and national level

Performance and Prospects USAID efforts during 1998 were directed towards establishing the basis for justice and good governance Major accomplishments include 1) Completion of law degree education for 120 Anglophone law students in 1999 at the National University thus addressing the critical shortages in legal expertise within the country, 2) material assistance in preparing dossiers for individuals accused of genocide crimes, 3) continued training for public safety officials at the community and national level in order to lay the institutional foundation for the rule of law and respect for human rights 4) building a capacity through the National Demining Office (NDO) to identify and destroy land mines and unexploded ordnance, 5) in partnership with the Netherlands enabling the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) to issue new identity cards free of ethnic affiliation nationwide thus enabling freedom of movement while still maintaining security, and 6) supporting the establishment of a decentralization unit within the MOIA to build consensus for national policies that will transfer decision making to local communities

USAID assistance in improving the administration of justice will 1) continue to train new legal professionals -(120 law students are scheduled to graduate in 1999) and produce legal materials in English 2) fund placement of Rwandan journalists in Arusha to provide extensive reporting in the local language on the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda 3) assist the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to develop and implement an effective awareness campaign informing the population at large and the detainees in particular about the genocide law and duties and responsibilities of all citizens in a country governed by the rule of law and 4) provide legal/prosecutorial expertise and caseload management advice to the MOJ and 5) provide material

and technical assistance to the newly authorized National Judicial Council the body tasked with selecting and supporting judges

To improve security, USAID will 1) train public safety personnel, including police trainers and police officers, and equip public safety institutions to provide the basis for civilian law enforcement, 2) build the capacity and self-sufficiency of the NDO so that more land can be returned to productive use and 3) support the Government of Rwanda demobilization effort through participation in a multi-donor program funded through the United Nations Development Program trust fund which would provide technical assistance to the National Demobilization Commission and skills training for demobilized soldiers The scope and timing of the demobilization actions will depend on the situation in the Congo (DRC) and the current insurgency in the northwest of the country

To improve accountability and transparency in governance, USAID will 1) promote participatory processes at the community level that enable communities to plan for and allocate resources for rehabilitation activities, 2) assist the MOJ and the MOIA to develop sound financial management and accounting systems 3) continue to support policy dialogue on decentralization to increase local ownership of communal government 4) provide technical assistance and material support to develop and strengthen civil society through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that represent professional associations such as the Bar Association, human rights groups and other civil society organizations 5) provide technical assistance to the National Assembly to improve technical staff's legislative analysis and drafting skills and 6) contribute to the National Assistance Fund for Genocide Survivors to pay school fees for secondary school students orphaned in the genocide These activities all play a key role in resolving the traumatic events of the past, and establishing a framework to mitigate future conflict as Rwandan society rebuilds

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID is prepared to design and implement a major expansion of on-going activities when funds become available for the Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) Support to the Rwandan Prosecutor General s Office the MOJ, the national court system, programs for healing and reintegration and increased participation in democratic decision-making are all areas where activities can be expanded to meet the GLI objectives

Other Donors Programs The Netherlands and Germany are the major donors in the justice sector each contributing more than the United States UNDP has funded advisors with the MOIA and the MOJ The World Bank and the Netherlands have provided $15 million to replicate decentralization activities based on the USAID Local Governance Initiative Canada is supporting the local language publication of material on the work of the ICTR Through an NGO Belgium furnishes defense lawyers for genocide detainees Demobilization and reintegration efforts will be a multi donor funded activity through the UNDP Trust Fund with a total estimated budget of $39 million

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies The MOIA, the MOJ, the U S Department of Justice, the University of Quebec at Montreal, AFRICARE, SUNY, Chemonics, and Ronco are currently implementing activities

Major Results Indicators	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (2000)
Increased availability of legal expertise	40 lawyers working in Rwanda	250 lawyers	370 lawyers
Productive Land demined	600 sq km of land compro mised by mines and UXOs	50% of compromised area cleared	project completed in 2000
Mechanism estab-lished for local resource allocation	All development resources allocated by central government	Mechanism estab lished for local partici-pation in 12 communes	Local authorities in 12 communes access central funds

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER 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 696-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUND SOURCE FY 2000 $3,500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY2001

Summary This Strategic Objective's purpose is to increase the utilization of quality primary health care (PHC) and basic social services in target regions and contribute to increased stability and strengthened development capacity USAID work in the health sector has made excellent progress in the transition from emergency response to long-term sustainable activities Much of the work in FY1997 met short-term needs especially in re-establishing community level health services with a focus on STI/HIV/AIDS and maternal child health However in FY1998 and FY1999 the program shifted to working closely with an increasingly competent ministry and decentralized public health service delivery system on basic and long-term issues of quality of care and health sector finance FY2000 will see a continuation and deepening of the shift to sustainable development activities Direct program beneficiaries are the general population of the prefectures of Byumba (772 500) Gitarama (858 800) Kibungo (671 000) the health districts of Nyagatare in Umutara (300 000) and Kigali (600,000) as well as 30 000 unaccompanied or orphaned children and their foster families To improve service delivery 300 Rwandans working in the public health delivery system and social service sector will be direct beneficiaries of professional training activities

Key Results USAID is implementing a set of activities in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other partners which continues to rebuild delivery of key services and to build the long-term financial sustainability and quality of health care Activities will 1) integrate and improve planning management and implementation of STI/HIV services within existing primary health care delivery systems in four pilot regions 2) establish and expand sustainable quality assurance systems through greater quality design control and improvement 3) improve HIV/AIDS prevention through peer education program and increase capacity to produce and disseminate information, education and communication (IEC) messages to target groups about STI/HIV/AIDS, 4) develop comprehensive financial and administrative systems which will be used to budget and account for MOH resources 5) to develop and pilot sound health care cost recovery systems to reinforce MOH efforts to deploy qualified health care providers to develop the skills and confidence of health workers at all levels and empower health districts to monitor service standards and performance, and identify training needs and 6) increase the capacity of local communities to identify and address the needs of vulnerable people including orphans and foster children

Performance and Prospects USAID assumed a leadership role in rebuilding Rwanda's health and social service capacity to serve Rwandans reintegrating into their communities after the genocide and war of 1994 Infrastructure assistance through the rehabilitation and refurbishing of health clinics and training facilities was complemented by technical assistance to improve management and accounting systems in the national health care system The quality of health and social welfare services in target regions improved through better clinical practices establishment of community-based education and communication networks improved referral systems technical training and innovative STI/HIV communication interventions In addition USAID has strengthened the capacity of the public sector to provide basic child welfare services to the community while simultaneously mobilizing communities to meet the needs of unaccompanied and orphaned children and other vulnerable individuals

These activities build a public capacity to deliver quality primary health care (PHC) and social welfare services for children as well as strengthen existing community social communication and economic networks and services To increase the availability of decentralized PHC services in target areas, USAID

provides technical assistance to improve primary health care planning, management and implementation with an emphasis on STI/HIV prevention and control interventions USAID assistance is used to improve knowledge and perceptions related to reproductive health, emphasizing STI/HIV, through innovative peer education programs and aggressive education at the community level of political, religious and opinion leaders Technical assistance to the MOH to enhance sustainability of PHC services through improved financial administrative and management systems and accountability at the central and regional levels has led to the establishment of a Finance and Administrative Division This will improve reporting on donor accounts, produce greater decentralization of resource management and create standard costs to be paid by customers for national health system services and pharmaceuticals USAID support to basic social welfare services for children has resulted in a national action plan to decentralize such services and has mobilized community-based networks to assist families with foster children Technical assistance and training will improve the capacity of social development committees at the prefecture and community levels to address the needs of vulnerable people

Possible Adjustment to Plans USAID has requested ESF funding to meet the U S Government commitment in October 1998 to the Multi-Donor Debt Relief Trust Fund These funds will enhance the GOR's capacity to deliver social services in health and education

Other Donor Programs USAID and the World Bank jointly fund a Rwandan-managed national communications center USAID and the World Bank also collaborate with the MOH to decentralize and improve STI/HIV services nationally USAID and the United Nations Development Program share in the joint planning and financing of a community based comprehensive health and sanitation intervention program in northeastern Rwanda USAID collaborates with the MOH to implement their national health policy and action plans and with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Affairs to strengthen coordination, develop policy and build a community capacity for the care and protection of children

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The MOH the Ministry of Gender Family and Social Affairs and international non-governmental organizations (CARE International, Save the Children Family Health International Samaritan's Purse International Population Services International) and contractors AbT Associates and Johns Hopkins University

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2001)
Increased access to quality PHC services in five regions	50% with STI correctly diagnosed and treated	60% of clients with STI correctly diagnosed and treated	65% of clients with STIs correctly diagnosed and treated
Improved management of national health delivery system	Inability to provide USG funds to MOH	Central and regional accounting and administration systems acceptable to USAID	USAID funds provided directly to the MOH for approved programs
Reduction of children in institutions and residential centers	6 600 children	1 200 children	(program ends 2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security 696-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUND SOURCE FY 2000 $7,100,000 DFA $1,516,000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The purpose of this objective is to increase access to agricultural inputs and staple foods for rural families through expanded production better market access, an improved environment for small scale private enterprise and through increased capacity to monitor and respond to those most affected by food insecurity During 1997 USAID was instrumental in meeting the emergency needs of 1 5 million returnees with timely and effective use of humanitarian assistance During 1998 USAID provided resources to meet the needs of approximately 600 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) Successful transition activities will help diversify economic opportunities for targeted poor rural households by increasing both agricultural production and purchasing power thus reducing vulnerability to food insecurity Beneficiaries include 1) households and farmers in target communities who will benefit from growing trade with neighboring countries increased availability of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices and improved rural market access, 2) an estimated 20 technical staff plus decision and policy makers within the Food Security Technical Unit (FSTU) and the Government of Rwanda (GOR) and 3) an estimated 700 000 persons acutely affected by food insecurity in Rwanda through effective monitoring and provision of appropriate assistance

Key Results Development Assistance resources for longer term capacity building are being combined with local currency from the P L 480 Title II Emergency Monetization Project which address immediate needs Development Assistance will achieve the following intermediate results 1) increase GOR capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture (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 increase production and profitability P L 480 Title II emergency monetization proceeds will 1) fund food security initiatives to address emergency needs including short-term causes of food insecurity in Rwanda 2) reduce dependency on overall external food aid 3) enhance local production and marketing capabilities and 4) increase the GOR s understanding and ability to respond to the root causes of food insecurity in Rwanda All activities aim to increase rural purchasing power by expanding agricultural production and off-farm employment and improving market services including agro-processing storage facilities and trading networks with neighboring countries

Performance and Prospects In FY1997 approximately $29 million in U S food assistance (out of a regional total of $72 5 million) was provided to World Food Program (WFP) representing 40% of all food assistance to Rwanda This assistance was distributed to vulnerable groups through Food for Work programs to promote agricultural recovery build houses and rehabilitate basic infrastructure OFDA assistance totaling more than $26 million in 1997 provided life saving and rehabilitation assistance including clean water sanitation health supplies seeds and agricultural tools food distribution and emergency shelter assistance as well as communication equipment furnished directly to the GOR Small grants were directed to community based women's associations for restocking small ruminants and income generation opportunities in the amount of $350,000

During FY1998 USAID was instrumental in meeting the emergency needs of about 600 000 IDPs in Rwanda's northwest with timely and effective use of humanitarian assistance During this period, U S assistance totaled over $5 million An additional $1 4 million was provided in FY1999 for emergency activities in the northwest P L 480 Title II monetization in the amount of $400,000 provided seeds and tools to restart agricultural production in this the country's most productive zone Over $100 000 were

provided to Northwest communities reaching 140 womens' association As emergency needs at the household level and national levels are met USAID's programs will address rehabilitation and development requirements by shifting assistance to promoting productive activities and private marketing channels that lead to long-term food security It is encouraging to note that overall agricultural production has reached just over 90 percent of its pre-genocide levels but still represents a major decline in per capita food availability which has decreased 33 percent since 1984

Possible Adjustments to Plans No major adjustments are anticipated for this Strategic Objective

Other Donor Programs USAID will work with (1) the MOA and Michigan State University to restore the agriculture statistical data base in the MOA and provide policy development assistance (2) the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and the World Bank to enhance broad-based economic growth by empowering farmers associations cooperatives and formal private sector to respond to market demand and improve investment in rural sector production, and (3) the Ministry of Commerce Cooperatives and Industry (MCCI), the MOA and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture to increase capacity of ISAR to develop and disseminate agriculture technologies which will improve production and profitability with the help of IARCs and their research network

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies The MOA and the MCCI are USAID's principal partners in these endeavors Contractors and grantees include Michigan State University the International Institute for International Agriculture World Vision for Rural Development International Refugee Committee, Save the Children (UK) Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and Concern International RONCO Inc, ACDI/VOCA and other U S, Rwandan and international non-governmental, international and organizations and private sector firms

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2001)
Increased GOR capacity and to implement sound agricultural practices	FSTU not yet functional	FSTU functional data collected and analyzed	FSTU analysis used to develop policy
Increased household food security in targeted areas	25% of the population or 2 million, are food insecure	5% reduction in food insecure persons in targeted areas	10% reduction in food insecure persons in targeted areas
Increased off-farm enterprise	Post-genocide period rural enterprises are minimal	Rural enterprises created in targeted areas	Rural enterprises provide off-farm in targeted areas

Senegal

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors 685-SOO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING FY 2000 $9 000 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2006

Summary This private sector Strategic Objective has been designed to provide the essential ingredients for greater access to economic options and broader-based economic growth by building on the success of past USAID activities in policy reform, improved natural resources management (NRM), and overall private sector development It will also take advantage of Senegal s recently improved macroeconomic foundation This objective provides a comprehensive and continuous approach to

(1) Strengthening local business associations,
(2) Identifying and documenting priority concerns,
(3) Proposing solutions
(4) Debating the issues in an open and participatory manner, and
(5) Developing and implementing strategies to improve the policy/regulatory environment within the context of decentralization

USAID s new assistance strategy is demand-driven All three strategic objectives were developed in response to the expressed needs of USAID's Senegalese partners and will be implemented through activities identified and requested by these partners The demand-driven approach emphasizes customer partner ownership of the results and seeks to involve customers in all aspects of the design implementation monitoring, and evaluation of all activities which will really begin to be implemented in FY 2000

Key Results USAID s 1998 2006 Strategic Plan has identified three key intermediate results that will be attained during the next eight years to achieve the Private Sector objective (1) improved legal regulatory and policy environment (2) increased access to financial services and (3) improved technical and managerial practices

Performance and Prospects To achieve the first result an Investor s Road Map Survey documenting bureaucratic red tape that impedes trade and investment will be completed in early 1999 Workshops will follow in which the findings of the Road Map Survey will be shared with policy decision-makers to effect needed reforms Other activities under consideration include training judges in commercial law and supporting private Arbitration Centers

For the second result proposed activities include (1) assessment of the over 30 micro finance institutions in existence in Senegal (2) technical assistance to train managers of financial services, expand savings services and enforce regulations (3) implementing a loan guarantee mechanism to increase access to formal bank services by lowering banks perceived risk in lending small amounts to new clients, and (4) empowered women's and mixed gender groups assisted under the NRM activity will increase the number of natural resources-based businesses These activities build on USAID s experience enhancing the institutional capacity of six local bank branches under the credit program of the agricultural/NRM based enterprise development program that ended in 1998

To obtain the third proposed activities include (1) a census of private sector training programs intended for entrepreneurs (2) training in entrepreneurship management and business plan development (3) improvement of access to business-related information and (4) technical assistance in the adoption and use of appropriate technologies

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen at this time

Host Country and Other Donor Programs The Government of Senegal (GOS) has demonstrated its commitment to private sector development through a comprehensive package of policy reforms aimed at creating an improved business environment These have included a 50% CFAF (West African Monetary Union Franc) devaluation in January 1994, price and trade liberalization, reform of the labor code, and the abolition or renegotiation of special agreements under which the GOS conferred special protection, subsidies and tax exemptions to certain enterprises

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and France are the leading donors for Senegal's private sector The World Bank-supported programs are encouraging competition, liberalizing the sector and reducing energy costs In 1997, the International Finance Corporation opened an office in Dakar to respond to financial needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

In August 1998, the IMF concluded an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Agreement with the GOS, for the period 1998 2002 This new program centers on a "new generation of reforms" with a declared objective of promoting the private sector alleviating poverty and strengthening governance

Other key donors include the African Development Bank the European Union the International Fund for Agricultural Development the United Nations Development Program, the West African Development Bank Canada, Germany and Italy

A private sector working group, chaired by the U S Ambassador to Senegal, coordinates donor assistance for private sector issues

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies IBRD s Foreign Investment Advisory Services (FIAS) is implementing the Investors Road Map Survey using USAID funding Solicitation of competitive bids and selection of a prime contractor to help achieve this objective will take place during FY 1999

Selected Performance Measures

Performance Indicators	Baseline 1998	FY 2000	Target 2006
Income increased through supported activities	*	*	+ $80 million
Number of newly established businesses/ small and medium enterprises increased			
SMEs	*	*	+ 1,250
Micro enterprises	*	*	+ 3,200
Ratio of private investment to GDP increased	13%	*	17%

* Data is currently being collected and analyzed to establish baselines and targets

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER More Effective, Democratic and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas 685-SOO2
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING FY 1999 $5 350,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2006

Summary The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to achieve more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources in targeted areas This democracy and governance objective will increase the ability of Senegalese to identify and prioritize local issues and mobilize resources at local levels to address their major concerns This objective builds upon the success of past USAID-funded activities These include

(1) Continuing to work with communities to help villagers develop land use management plans
(2) Supporting village organizations to create new income generating activities and
(3) Contributing to the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan and helping the national committee that coordinates actions to sustainably manage Senegal's natural resources

Key Results USAID s 1998 2006 Strategic Plan has identified four Key Intermediate Results that will be attained during the next eight years to achieve the Democracy and Governance objective First the capacity of local institutions will be increased, with a focus on

- Improving managerial leadership, planning, and analytical skills
- Increasing access to good information through as many media as possible and
- Improving systems for transfer of information and human resources from national to local levels

Second access to financial resources will be increased This is essential because the demand for resources at the local level far exceeds the amount that the central government can provide Activities will focus on

- Improving systems for the transfer of funds from national to local levels,
- Improving management and enforcement of tax collection procedures and
- Improving policy implementation and legal framework for local government authority to raise revenues

Third popular participation in the management and oversight of local affairs will be increased by

- Establishing multiple and regular channels for citizen access to information and
- Informing and strengthening local development groups including local media concerned with good governance

Fourth, implementation of policies and regulations related to decentralization will be made more effective by

- Improving coordination systems among levels of local government, and
- Increasing knowledge of decentralization texts and related legislation through various channels including local media

Performance and Prospects Performance achieved under the FY 1992 to FY 1997 strategy under the natural resources management (NRM) activity was good For example USAID s work to promote participatory applied research within the national agricultural research institute showed how involvement of NGO s and farmers in development of national research can be a beneficial outcome of strengthening civil society Until new contractors are in place during this 1999 transition year USAID will concentrate on implementation of on-going NRM based activities as well as undertaking a few new activities Emphasis will be on the following

- Development of participatory land use management plans in five new geographic areas

- Empowerment of villagers and enhancement of civil society continues through training and technical assistance in NRM practices and technologies, literacy, community-based decision making, enterprise development and credit access,
- Identifying appropriate assistance modes regarding the Presidential elections in 2000,
- Conducting a pilot study of civil society's role in decision-making in a peri-urban area of Dakar

Possible Adjustment to Plans No adjustments are foreseen at this time

Host Country and Other Donors The Government of Senegal (GOS) passed a landmark decentralization law in 1996, marking a turning point in the country s devolution of authority and transfer of technical competence to local governments and new regional councils Canada is the lead donor for coordination of decentralization programs Canada s assistance focuses initially on fiscal discipline and financial transfers among levels of government, and training for the national association of newly elected regional officials The European Union is providing equipment to the new local governing bodies as well as helping with information systems The French upon whose governing system the decentralization law was modeled, are providing training and equipment Other key donors include the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the Netherlands and Germany

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Transitional assistance will be provided by the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) through 2001 and the Earth Research Observation System (EROS) until 1999 New contracts/grants will be competed and awarded in 1999

Selected Performance Measures

Performance Indicators	Baseline 1998	FY 2000	Target 2006
Proportion of citizens who report satisfaction with a threshold level of services and resources (as determined by periodic surveys)			
- in 50 Rural Communities	*	*	*
- in 10 Communes	*	*	*
Proportion of local governments implementing 90% of their land use management plans	*	*	*
% of local government implementing 90% of their planned budgets			
- Rural Communities	*	*	65%
- Communes	*	*	60%
Proportion of local governments in which 60% of eligible voters participate in local elections	*	*	*

* Data is currently being collected and analyzed to establish baselines and targets

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health Family Planning and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas 685-SOO3
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING FY 2000 $2,700 000 DFA $4,000 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2006

Summary The health situation in Senegal is characterized by high maternal mortality that is perpetuated by low use of prenatal services and assisted deliveries The use of family planning services remains low with a nationwide contraceptive prevalence rate of 7 1% HIV prevalence is estimated at 1 4% of the general population, which is low in relation to other African countries thanks to early interventions However Senegal will need to re adapt its HIV communications approaches for new risk groups

Despite a general decline since 1968 infant and child mortality remains high with disturbing increases noted since 1990 particularly in urban areas According to the last Demographic Health Survey and other estimates childhood mortality is 139 3 per thousand and is due to five major causes (1) diarrheal diseases (prevalence rate of 12 5%) which are more acute in rural areas (with death risks 2 3 times greater than in urban centers (2) acute respiratory infections, (3) measles (4) malaria and (5) underlying malnutrition and chronic parasitic infections

The Government of Senegal has recently passed decentralization laws transferring management authorities from the central level to local governments in nine sectors, including health To assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) improve health care services and to capitalize on opportunities presented by this new legal environment USAID has developed this strategic objective to promote the use and sustainability of selected health services through increasing access, demand and local financing capabilities Within both public and private sectors, efforts will be aimed at decreasing infant and child mortality reducing fertility, and stabilizing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates

The third strategic Objective builds on USAID s FY 1992 to FY 1997 strategy and its experiences in Senegal over the past thirty five years It reinforces the emphasis placed in recent years on stimulating private sector initiatives, strengthening local entities and enhancing Senegal s political and administrative decentralization The attainment of this SO will be enhanced in many cases by integration or parallel implementation of activities dealing with private income generation (SO1) and improved management of local government (SO2)

The program will directly benefit three major population groups in Senegal (1) 1 6 million children under five who will be the primary beneficiaries of the child survival activities (2) couples and individuals specifically women of reproductive age, and (3) 1 5 million sexually active persons at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS in urban and peri-urban areas The indirect beneficiaries include the private and public sector health delivery services at the grassroots level

Key Results Three key intermediate results were concluded to be necessary and sufficient to achieve the objective

1 Improved access to quality child survival maternal health family planning and sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS services

2 Increased demand for quality child survival maternal health, family planning and sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS services and

3 Increased financing of health services from internal sources

Performance and Prospects Health sector objectives defined in the 1992-1997 strategy were generally achieved, or in some cases, targets were exceeded These results will be consolidated during the October 1998 to September 1999 transition year, with a strong emphasis on activities that will benefit the entire FY 1998-2006 Strategy, specifically

(1) Major information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns and strengthening of Ministry of Health (MOH) IEC planning activities in reproductive health, training in more effective data-for decision-making and planning tools,
(2) Assisting local Health Committees to more actively engage in promoting preventive health services, and strengthening their management capacity, and
(3) Assisting MOH in managing contraceptive logistics from the national pharmacy to health posts

USAID will continue to provide commodities and technical assistance, and the distribution of contraceptives will be fully integrated into the essential drugs distribution Continued partnership between the public and private sector health delivery services will be supported during this period USAID will also ensure that ongoing pilot programs on integrated management of child illness and minimum nutrition package are well documented and the results widely disseminated

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are foreseen at this time

Host Country and Other Donors At least sixteen bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank, Japan, France, and the European Union currently contribute to the health sector in Senegal Under the GOS national health plan for the period 1998 to 2002 it is estimated that the GOS will cover about 60% of the planned health budget by providing human and material resources while donors will fund about 30% of the budget mostly for preventive health and family planning Cost-recovery systems are expected to contribute the remaining 10%

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies While plans are underway to put in place a new long-term, prime contractor during FY 1999, USAID will rely on Cooperating Agencies (CAs) provided through USAID's Field Support funding mechanisms to implement transition activities These CAs include Partnership for Child Health John Hopkins University, Futures Group, Family Health International Abt Associates and Centers for Disease Control

Major Results Indicators **Performance Indicators** **(target populations not yet selected)**	**Baseline 1996**	**FY 2000**	**Target 2006**
Contraceptive prevalence rate increased	7 1%	8 9%	15%
% condom use with non-regular sex partners increased	29%	To be determined	50%
% of pregnancies receiving one or more prenatal visits increased	82%	85%	98%
% of children fully vaccinated by age one year increased	39%	45%	65%
% of child diarrhea cases treated with oral rehydration therapy increased	33%	35%	60%
% of infants exclusively breast-fed increased	14%	15%	30%

South Africa

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Democratic Institutions Strengthened 674-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $15,250 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary In 1994, South Africans elected a democratic government, ending the long era of apartheid Since then a new constitution has been ratified provincial and local governments formed and new laws and policies put in place to strengthen and consolidate democracy USAID s democracy and governance program supports the efforts of South Africans to strengthen linkages between citizens and government institutions with special emphasis on the rule of law local government, and civil society sustainability USAID assistance in rule of law reflects South Africa s priority of expanding access to justice which was highly limited during the apartheid era USAID assistance in local government strengthens cooperative governance among the three tiers of government (national, provincial, and local), with special emphasis on strengthening linkages between government and citizens at the local level to increase the responsiveness and effectiveness of local government USAID assistance to civil society aims primarily at helping South African civil society organizations become institutionally and financially more sustainable In light of declining donor resources for NGOs the program will support sustainability based on local resources, particularly through partnerships with government

Key Results The key results of this program are increased access to an improved justice system, strengthened local governance, and sustainable civil society and community-based organizations USAID investments in these areas contribute to long term democratic consolidation in South Africa The ultimate beneficiaries of improved governance and democratic processes are South African citizens in particular members of the historically disadvantaged majority population Intermediate beneficiaries are national provincial and local governments parliamentarians and civil society organizations

Performance and Prospects Key accomplishments of the program in FY 1998 include (1) issuance of the report of South Africa s historic Truth and Reconciliation Commission whose work in addressing human rights violations committed during apartheid is making a major contribution to South Africa s democratic transition (2) increased rights awareness throughout the country assisted by USAID financed civic education programs (3) continued decline in political violence in KwaZulu-Natal as a result of conflict resolution programs, (4) a high degree of civil society participation in preparation of key pieces of legislation, including local government and crime bills and (5) further definition of the tax and policy environment for effective and democratic local governance

A 1994 bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice continues to support increased access to legal services for the majority population A new bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs builds local government capacity Special assistance is being provided to the Independent Electoral Commission for South Africa s 1999 election USAID also competitively awarded grants to South African NGOs and U S PVOs which carry out a range of democracy and governance activities in the three programmatic areas described above Support for South African NGO programs in human rights promotion and conflict resolution continues with a special focus on KwaZulu-Natal Province during the run up to the 1999 elections Assistance to civil society sustainability will begin in 1999

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID also is consulting with government counterparts on additional assistance in the areas of criminal justice and anti-corruption because of the growing salience of these issues in South Africa It is anticipated that by 2000 new assistance activities

may begin in strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system and in providing support to the RSA's various anti-corruption initiatives

Other Donor Programs At the national level, the European Union, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Nations, Australia, and Germany are providing democracy and governance assistance Many of the same donors are working at the provincial level to strengthen the capacity of government and local community support organizations Through USAID's rule of law program with the Ministry of Justice, the South African Government is providing significant resources to expand legal access and to coordinate assistance from several other donors with complementary objectives Throughout the process of developing and implementing this strategic objective USAID has carried out extensive consultations with government representatives, local NGOs, U S PVOs and other donors

Principal Contractors, Grantees Or Agencies The democracy program is implemented by South African governmental organizations, a wide range of South African NGOs, and U S PVOs Government partners include the Ministries of Justice and Constitutional Development Other South African partners include the Institute for a Democratic South Africa the Institute for Multiparty Democracy the South African Institute of Race Relations, the National Institute for Public Interest Law and Human Rights Lawyers for Human Rights, the Center for Human Rights, the Black Lawyers Association and the African Center for the Cooperative Resolution of Disputes Principal U S partners include the International Republican Institute the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs the American Center for International Labor Solidarity the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies and the U S PVO PACT USAID s assistance to local NGOs is supported by a grants management contract with Creative Associates International, Inc

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Percent of bills passed by parliament with civil society input	13 (1996)	25	37
No of politically related deaths in KwaZulu Natal	2,087 (1994)	700	400
No of human rights cases received by Human Rights Commission that are processed	2,093 (1997)	2,786	3,371

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Transformed Education System Based on Equity of Access and Quality 674 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,700,000 DFA, $4,750,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary The purpose of USAID's education program is to assist South Africa's transformation of its educational system so that it provides quality education to more than eight million South African children Education is arguably the most important sector for South Africa's transition to a sustainable, non racial democracy Yet, across the education system- from pre-school to university -the quality of education received by the majority of black South Africans is still far inferior to that received by white South Africans For example student to teacher ratios are significantly higher in black schools and teachers in black schools generally have fewer qualifications than their counterparts in predominantly white schools In terms of infrastructure, over 57% of black schools are without telephones and electricity, while nearly all white schools have these amenities

Key Results To address these inequities at the primary education level, USAID is supporting activities in the four neediest provinces, targeting teacher training, curriculum assessment and capacity building for district and provincial education managers USAID s program is designed to contribute to the percentage of blacks successfully completing primary education in the four provinces USAID also is supporting RSA efforts to establish a further education system to provide out-of school youth with opportunities to obtain skills and credentials The main result is an increase in the number of institutions offering accredited programs within the RSA s new Further Education and Training Framework This will create greater educational opportunities for young adults who did not receive an adequate education during the apartheid years To enable a broader segment of the South African population to effectively participate in the economy, USAID is supporting the development and piloting of Adult Basic Education Programs, as well as Workforce Development Programs The objective of USAID s support for adult education is the development and delivery of curriculum frameworks and assessment systems Finally in the area of higher education USAID is supporting the strengthening of 15 historically disadvantaged universities (HDIs) with staff training linkage grants to U S universities and capacity building grants The majority of black South Africans still pursue their higher education at these institutions USAID s program is contributing to an increase in the number of blacks graduating from HDIs

Performance and Prospects During 1998, the RSA made significant progress in reshaping South African education Most noteworthy was the publishing of new Funding Norms and Standards for provinces to ensure that educational resources are allocated to schools with the greatest needs The analytical work for the development of this formula was supported partially by USAID-funded technical assistance Over the coming year, USAID will intensify its work at the provincial level to implement the funding norms strengthen school management and governance and train teachers especially in math and science With USAID support the National Youth Commission is operating a Youth Information Service that provides young South Africans with information on health issues employment education and training The information hotline currently is receiving an average of 30 000 calls per month

In order to provide illiterate adults with access to applied literacy training, in 1998 USAID supported the successful development of curricula in the areas of small and micro-enterprise development and agriculture These courses will be offered to teachers and adult learners in 1999 In higher education USAID supported 15 HDIs in the development and implementation of five-year plans intended to strengthen student remedial programs that are critical to increased graduation rates of blacks A comprehensive training program for 14 HDIs has been initiated to strengthen their

financial management systems

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs South Africa allocates more than 21% of the national budget to education Major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union (EU) and Canada in basic education, the Ford Foundation, EU and Australia in tertiary education the Netherlands in youth activities, and the EU, Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities through the National Department of Education (DOE), Provincial DOEs, South African and U S universities, NGOs, and contractors Principal U S contractors/grantees are Abt Associates, Research Triangle Institute, the United Negro College Fund Academy for Educational Development, International Foundation for Education and Self Help, Institute for International Education, Howard University, DevTech Systems, and the Children s Television Workshop

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Percent of schools implementing new curriculum 2005	0 (1997)	30	80 (2003)
Percent of higher education graduates who are black	11 (1996)	22	29 (2003)
Number of adult education centers utilizing new curriculum	0 (1997)	50	50 (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices 674-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,400 000 DFA, $3 900 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2004

Summary The two most serious constraints facing the RSA s health sector are the fragmented and inequitable distribution of health resources arising from apartheid-era policies and programs and the raging HIV/AIDS epidemic which places South Africa as one of the most seriously affected countries in the world USAID will assist the RSA in addressing these constraints by increasing the use of essential primary health care services and practices focusing on the Eastern Cape province and by increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices The primary beneficiaries of USAID assistance are historically disadvantaged populations especially young children and women of reproductive age

Key Results The key results are (1) Increased access to and quality of integrated primary health care services in the Eastern Cape Province (2) Improved sustainability of the district health system in the Eastern Cape and adoption of lessons learned from Eastern Cape by other provinces and the national Department of Health, and (3) Increased access to and quality of services for HIV/AIDS sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), tuberculosis (TB), and related reproductive health needs

Performance and Prospects In 1998, key achievements of the primary health care program included the design and implementation of a health information system and clinical improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of various illnesses USAID-funded improvements in data collection enabled for the first time the tracking of the health impact of specific programs Ready access to condoms increased from 27% to 78% in just one year, and patients receiving complete tuberculosis treatment increased from 49% to 55% of all TB cases USAID supported activities in the Eastern Cape have been adopted by the National Department of Health as models for replication in the national health system including the drug logistics svstem, the health information system and private/public partnerships Within the primary health care component prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS has taken on a much greater and more visible importance given the seriousness of the epidemic in the Eastern Cape

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs The government of RSA provides over 90% of all funds for the health sector The United States is the third largest donor, after the European Union and the United Kingdom

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Management Sciences for Health a US non-profit institution is the principal institutional contractor for the primary health care component USAID also maintains a Participating Agency Services Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control, which will be expanded to include other agencies within the U S Department of Health and Human Services

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Immunization coverage percentage of children under 12 months (Eastern Cape Province)	57 (1997)	77	80
Percentage of women obtaining prenatal consultation (Eastern Cape Province)	67 (1998)	75	92

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,700,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary During the apartheid era there were few opportunities for black South Africans to acquire advanced skills in economics, let alone participate in policy formulation As a result, there is a dearth of historically disadvantaged individuals and institutions able to effectively participate in economic policy making This USAID program improves the capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and non-government organizations to develop, evaluate and implement economic policies As a result, the current liberal macro-economic policies will continue to be supported by broader participation

The direct beneficiaries of USAID activities in this sector are mid- and senior-level technicians in government, NGOs and universities who work on economic policy issues The direct beneficiaries of the Mandela Economic Scholars Program and the university strengthening programs are the historically disadvantaged students in those programs Ultimately enhanced economic policy-making capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development and implementation which will increase employment and distribute incomes more equitably

Key Results Specific areas of USAID involvement are (1) Human resource development in economics and policy analysis for key government entities through the Mandela Economics Scholars Program, which finances post-graduate economics training to improve the capacity of individuals who serve in government, (2) Strengthened capacity of government departments and think tanks to formulate economic policy reforms through the provision of technical assistance, training, and research support, and (3) Improved effectiveness of centers of economics training, primarily through support to the historically disadvantaged University of the Western Cape

Performance and Prospects Under the Mandela Economic Scholars Program, USAID sends 16 historically disadvantaged South Africans to the United States each year for advanced degrees in economics Thirty two are in the United States now five have returned to South Africa to take up positions in government, and 16 more will begin school in 1999 USAID is assisting the Government to tailor its macro-economic policies to be more supportive of job creation USAID also is working with the RSA on a range of economic issues including revision of the tax code, devolution of program implementation from the central to provincial governments, and implementation of the Employment Equity Act USAID is strengthening NGOs and universities to provide independent analysis of economic policy Assistance to the University of the Western Cape s Department of Economics is strengthening training and research in economics, outreach to the community and other historically disadvantaged universities, and non-traditional educational programs This work complements broader U S Government dialogue on economic policy In the future USAID will develop a scholarship program for historically disadvantaged students to pursue advanced degrees at South African universities To support RSA devolution of policy implementation to the provincial government level, USAID will provide economic analysis skills to provincial personnel in selected areas

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs USAID is the leading donor in the macro economic policy capacity area Other donors are Australia, Canada, the European Union, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom,

Germany and Sweden The World Bank assists in economics training, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies The principal implementor of this program is a consortium led by Nathan Associates The U S Treasury Department is assisting in devolving policy implementation to the provinces and analyzing tax policy, the U S Department of Labor is assisting in training health and safety inspectors improving labor statistics and sharing U S experience with affirmative action programs

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Centers of excellence in economics established	0	1	1
Mandela Economics Scholars completing training in the United States	0	15	43
Economic policy units established or strengthened	0	12	12
Economic policy think tanks with plans for sustainability	0	6	6

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Democratic Institutions Strengthened, 674 S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $15 250,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary In 1994 South Africans elected a democratic government ending the long era of apartheid Since then a new constitution has been ratified provincial and local governments formed and new laws and policies put in place to strengthen and consolidate democracy USAID s democracy and governance program supports the efforts of South Africans to strengthen linkages between citizens and government institutions, with special emphasis on the rule of law local government, and civil society sustainability USAID assistance in rule of law reflects South Africa s priority of expanding access to justice which was highly limited during the apartheid era USAID assistance in local government strengthens cooperative governance among the three tiers of government (national provincial, and local), with special emphasis on strengthening linkages between government and citizens at the local level to increase the responsiveness and effectiveness of local government USAID assistance to civil society aims primarily at helping South African civil society organizations become institutionally and financially more sustainable In light of declining donor resources for NGOs, the program will support sustainability based on local resources particularly through partnerships with government

Key Results The key results of this program are increased access to an improved justice system strengthened local governance and sustainable civil society and community-based organizations USAID investments in these areas contribute to long term democratic consolidation in South Africa The ultimate beneficiaries of improved governance and democratic processes are South African citizens in particular members of the historically disadvantaged majority population Intermediate beneficiaries are national provincial and local governments, parliamentarians and civil society organizations

Performance and Prospects Key accomplishments of the program in FY 1998 include (1) issuance of the report of South Africa s historic Truth and Reconciliation Commission whose work in addressing human rights violations committed during apartheid is making a major contribution to South Africa s democratic transition (2) increased rights awareness throughout the country assisted by USAID-financed civic education programs (3) continued decline in political violence in KwaZulu-Natal as a result of conflict resolution programs, (4) a high degree of civil society participation in preparation of key pieces of legislation including local government and crime bills and (5) further definition of the tax and policy environment for effective and democratic local governance

A 1994 bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice continues to support increased access to legal services for the majority population A new bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs builds local government capacity Special assistance is being provided to the Independent Electoral Commission for South Africa s 1999 election USAID also competitively awarded grants to South African NGOs and U S PVOs which carry out a range of democracy and governance activities in the three programmatic areas described above Support for South African NGO programs in human rights promotion and conflict resolution continues with a special focus on KwaZulu-Natal Province during the run up to the 1999 elections Assistance to civil society sustainability will begin in 1999

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID also is consulting with government counterparts on additional assistance in the areas of criminal justice and anti-corruption, because of the growing salience of these issues in South Africa It is anticipated that by 2000 new assistance activities

may begin in strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system and in providing support to the RSA s various anti-corruption initiatives

Other Donor Programs At the national level, the European Union, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Nations, Australia, and Germany are providing democracy and governance assistance Many of the same donors are working at the provincial level to strengthen the capacity of government and local community support organizations Through USAID s rule of law program with the Ministry of Justice, the South African Government is providing significant resources to expand legal access and to coordinate assistance from several other donors with complementary objectives Throughout the process of developing and implementing this strategic objective, USAID has carried out extensive consultations with government representatives, local NGOs, U S PVOs and other donors

Principal Contractors, Grantees Or Agencies The democracy program is implemented by South African governmental organizations, a wide range of South African NGOs, and U S PVOs Government partners include the Ministries of Justice and Constitutional Development Other South African partners include the Institute for a Democratic South Africa, the Institute for Multiparty Democracy, the South African Institute of Race Relations the National Institute for Public Interest Law and Human Rights, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Center for Human Rights, the Black Lawyers Association and the African Center for the Cooperative Resolution of Disputes Principal U S partners include the International Republican Institute the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs the American Center for International Labor Solidarity the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies and the U S PVO PACT USAID s assistance to local NGOs is supported by a grants management contract with Creative Associates International Inc

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Percent of bills passed by parliament with civil society input	13 (1996)	25	37
No of politically related deaths in KwaZulu Natal	2,087 (1994)	700	400
No of human rights cases received by Human Rights Commission that are processed	2 093 (1997)	2,786	3 371

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Transformed Education System Based on Equity of Access and Quality, 674 SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,700,000 DFA, $4,750,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary The purpose of USAID s education program is to assist South Africa's transformation of its educational system so that it provides quality education to more than eight million South African children Education is arguably the most important sector for South Africa s transition to a sustainable non racial democracy Yet, across the education system -from pre school to university the quality of education received by the majority of black South Africans is still far inferior to that received by white South Africans For example, student-to teacher ratios are significantly higher in black schools and teachers in black schools generally have fewer qualifications than their counterparts in predominantly white schools In terms of infrastructure, over 57% of black schools are without telephones and electricity, while nearly all white schools have these amenities

Key Results To address these inequities at the primary education level, USAID is supporting activities in the four neediest provinces, targeting teacher training curriculum assessment and capacity building for district and provincial education managers USAID s program is designed to contribute to the percentage of blacks successfully completing primary education in the four provinces USAID also is supporting RSA efforts to establish a further education system to provide out of-school youth with opportunities to obtain skills and credentials The main result is an increase in the number of institutions offering accredited programs within the RSA s new Further Education and Training Framework This will create greater educational opportunities for young adults who did not receive an adequate education during the apartheid years To enable a broader segment of the South African population to effectively participate in the economy USAID is supporting the development and piloting of Adult Basic Education Programs, as well as Workforce Development Programs The objective of USAID s support for adult education is the development and delivery of curriculum frameworks and assessment systems Finally, in the area of higher education USAID is supporting the strengthening of 15 historically disadvantaged universities (HDIs) with staff training linkage grants to U S universities and capacity building grants The majority of black South Africans still pursue their higher education at these institutions USAID s program is contributing to an increase in the number of blacks graduating from HDIs

Performance and Prospects During 1998, the RSA made significant progress in reshaping South African education Most noteworthy was the publishing of new Funding Norms and Standards for provinces to ensure that educational resources are allocated to schools with the greatest needs The analytical work for the development of this formula was supported partially by USAID-funded technical assistance Over the coming year, USAID will intensify its work at the provincial level to implement the funding norms strengthen school management and governance, and train teachers, especially in math and science With USAID support the National Youth Commission is operating a Youth Information Service that provides young South Africans with information on health issues employment education and training The information hotline currently is receiving an average of 30 000 calls per month

In order to provide illiterate adults with access to applied literacy training in 1998 USAID supported the successful development of curricula in the areas of small and micro-enterprise development and agriculture These courses will be offered to teachers and adult learners in 1999 In higher education USAID supported 15 HDIs in the development and implementation of five-year plans intended to strengthen student remedial programs that are critical to increased graduation rates of blacks A comprehensive training program for 14 HDIs has been initiated to strengthen their

financial management systems

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs South Africa allocates more than 21% of the national budget to education Major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union (EU) and Canada in basic education the Ford Foundation, EU and Australia in tertiary education, the Netherlands in youth activities, and the EU Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities through the National Department of Education (DOE), Provincial DOEs, South African and U S universities, NGOs, and contractors Principal U S contractors/grantees are Abt Associates, Research Triangle Institute, the United Negro College Fund, Academy for Educational Development, International Foundation for Education and Self Help Institute for International Education Howard University, DevTech Systems, and the Children s Television Workshop

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Percent of schools implementing new curriculum 2005	0 (1997)	30	80 (2003)
Percent of higher education graduates who are black	11 (1996)	22	29 (2003)
Number of adult education centers utilizing new curriculum	0 (1997)	50	50 (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices, 674-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,400,000 DFA, $3,900 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2004

Summary The two most serious constraints facing the RSA s health sector are the fragmented and inequitable distribution of health resources arising from apartheid-era policies and programs and the raging HIV/AIDS epidemic which places South Africa as one of the most seriously affected countries in the world USAID will assist the RSA in addressing these constraints by increasing the use of essential primary health care services and practices, focusing on the Eastern Cape province, and by increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices The primary beneficiaries of USAID assistance are historically disadvantaged populations especially young children and women of reproductive age

Key Results The key results are (1) Increased access to and quality of integrated primary health care services in the Eastern Cape Province, (2) Improved sustainability of the district health system in the Eastern Cape and adoption of lessons learned from Eastern Cape by other provinces and the national Department of Health, and (3) Increased access to and quality of services for HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), tuberculosis (TB), and related reproductive health needs

Performance and Prospects In 1998, key achievements of the primary health care program included the design and implementation of a health information system and clinical improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of various illnesses USAID-funded improvements in data collection enabled for the first time the tracking of the health impact of specific programs Ready access to condoms increased from 27% to 78% in just one year, and patients receiving complete tuberculosis treatment increased from 49% to 55% of all TB cases USAID-supported activities in the Eastern Cape have been adopted by the National Department of Health as models for replication in the national health system including the drug logistics system, the health information system, and private/public partnerships Within the primary health care component, prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS has taken on a much greater and more visible importance, given the seriousness of the epidemic in the Eastern Cape

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs The government of RSA provides over 90% of all funds for the health sector The United States is the third largest donor, after the European Union and the United Kingdom

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Management Sciences for Health a US non profit institution is the principal institutional contractor for the primary health care component USAID also maintains a Participating Agency Services Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control, which will be expanded to include other agencies within the U S Department of Health and Human Services

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Immunization coverage percentage of children under 12 months (Eastern Cape Province)	57 (1997)	77	80
Percentage of women obtaining prenatal consultation (Eastern Cape Province)	67 (1998)	75	92

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3 700,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2005

Summary During the apartheid era there were few opportunities for black South Africans to acquire advanced skills in economics, let alone participate in policy formulation As a result, there is a dearth of historically disadvantaged individuals and institutions able to effectively participate in economic policy making This USAID program improves the capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and non-government organizations to develop, evaluate and implement economic policies As a result the current liberal macro-economic policies will continue to be supported by broader participation

The direct beneficiaries of USAID activities in this sector are mid and senior-level technicians in government NGOs and universities who work on economic policy issues The direct beneficiaries of the Mandela Economic Scholars Program and the university strengthening programs are the historically disadvantaged students in those programs Ultimately, enhanced economic policy making capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development and implementation which will increase employment and distribute incomes more equitably

Key Results Specific areas of USAID involvement are (1) Human resource development in economics and policy analysis for key government entities through the Mandela Economics Scholars Program which finances post-graduate economics training to improve the capacity of individuals who serve in government, (2) Strengthened capacity of government departments and 'think tanks' to formulate economic policy reforms through the provision of technical assistance, training, and research support and (3) Improved effectiveness of centers of economics training, primarily through support to the historically disadvantaged University of the Western Cape

Performance and Prospects Under the Mandela Economic Scholars Program, USAID sends 16 historically disadvantaged South Africans to the United States each year for advanced degrees in economics Thirty-two are in the United States now, five have returned to South Africa to take up positions in government, and 16 more will begin school in 1999 USAID is assisting the Government to tailor its macro economic policies to be more supportive of job creation USAID also is working with the RSA on a range of economic issues including revision of the tax code, devolution of program implementation from the central to provincial governments, and implementation of the Employment Equity Act USAID is strengthening NGOs and universities to provide independent analysis of economic policy Assistance to the University of the Western Cape s Department of Economics is strengthening training and research in economics, outreach to the community and other historically disadvantaged universities, and non-traditional educational programs This work complements broader U S Government dialogue on economic policy In the future, USAID will develop a scholarship program for historically disadvantaged students to pursue advanced degrees at South African universities To support RSA devolution of policy implementation to the provincial government level, USAID will provide economic analysis skills to provincial personnel in selected areas

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs USAID is the leading donor in the macro-economic policy capacity area Other donors are Australia, Canada, the European Union the Netherlands the United Kingdom,

Germany and Sweden The World Bank assists in economics training, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies The principal implementor of this program is a consortium led by Nathan Associates The U S Treasury Department is assisting in devolving policy implementation to the provinces and analyzing tax policy the U S Department of Labor is assisting in training health and safety inspectors improving labor statistics and sharing U S experience with affirmative action programs

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Centers of excellence in economics established	0	1	1
Mandela Economics Scholars completing training in the United States	0	15	43
Economic policy units established or strengthened	0	12	12
Economic policy think tanks with plans for sustainability	0	6	6

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically Disadvantaged Population, 674 SO05
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $6,900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary South Africa's non-white population continues to be economically marginalized as a result of severely limited access to financial resources South Africa's conservative, big business-oriented banks have little incentive to change their lending practices The lack of credit and equity investment limits the potential creation and growth of small, medium and microenterprises and aggravates the unacceptably high level of unemployment Developing the small, medium and microenterprise (SMME) sector is key to addressing the unemployment crisis in South Africa USAID s private sector strategy seeks to increase black Africans' access to financial markets, thereby ensuring the integration of blacks into all levels of the formal economy

Key Results The key results anticipated from USAID's program include the creation of a policy environment more supportive of the needs of emerging SMMEs, the development of new mechanisms by the financial sector to deliver services to the disadvantaged population, and the improved ability of SMMEs to respond to the requirements of the financial sector, hence increasing access of the previously disadvantaged to financial services

Performance and Prospects USAID has improved the quality and increased the quantity of financial services, technical assistance and training available to SMMEs This includes the initiation of two microcredit programs including a village banking program targeting the rural poor During 1998, USAID s assistance in the microenterprise arena created over 25,000 jobs in South Africa USAID is helping small and medium enterprises access non-traditional sources of capital, and after two years has leveraged nearly $20 million in private sector financing for black-owned small and medium enterprises The USAID-financed Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF), a source of long term risk capital to emerging enterprises in South Africa, has created more than 500 jobs USAID s loan portfolio guaranty program has leveraged more than $15 million in loans to small and medium businesses from South Africa's private sector Over a three-year period, USAID's Business Linkages for Underutilized Enterprises (BLUE) project helped secure more than $22 million in contract awards from South Africa s corporate and government sector to historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises The new South African International Business Linkage program will create long-term viable relationships between South African and U S firms, which will result in increased trade and investment and technology transfers between the two countries Further, USAID is working with the RSA s Office of Public Enterprises to develop its public information and awareness campaign on privatization This is complemented by assistance to potential historically disadvantaged bidders on privatization transactions, thereby enlarging the role of the private sector in the economy

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments to this strategic objective are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs Principal donors in SMME development in South Africa are Denmark, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden, as well as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The Department of Trade and Industry and Office for Public Enterprises are two key government counterparts, all USAID initiatives support the goals and objectives of these South African entities Other contractors and grantees include SAEDF, Eccles

Associates Phoenix Venture Partners Deloitte & Touche, World Education Volunteers in Technical Assistance, the Corporate Council on Africa and Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Agriculture

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Number of loans made to microenterprises through USAID-supported programs (cumulative)	8 100 (1994)	94,000	120 000
Value of loans and equity made available to small and medium enterprises through USAID supported programs (cumulative)	$1 9M (1995)	$88M	$88M
Value of contracts obtained by SMMEs through USAID programs (cumulative)	$ 33 M(1995)	$30 M	$35 M

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population, 674 SO06
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,800,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2001

Summary The lack of adequate shelter for the previously disadvantaged majority population is a highly visible and politically critical problem Currently, an estimated eight million people, about 20% of the population live in makeshift shacks in squatter settlements without basic services such as piped water, sanitation, electricity, paved roads and solid waste collection A recent nationwide survey ranked housing among the top three concerns of the general population (following jobs and crime) USAID is committed to working with the government, the private financial sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop and implement policies and programs that will effectively tackle this problem

Key Results The key result sought is greater access to housing and urban services for the targeted population through increasing the funds available for low income shelter and increasing number of households that obtain housing and services due to the intervention of USAID s public and private sector partners

Performance and Prospects USAID undertakes a number of shelter-related activities, each of which is geared to match the attributes and responsibilities of specific partners The first is assistance to the public sector in developing appropriate housing and urban development policies Last year, USAID assisted the Departments of Housing and Constitutional Development to take giant steps in the area of home builder registration (to ensure quality control in the construction industry) and in the creation of public-private partnerships for service delivery The second set of activities are those linked to the Housing Guaranty (HG) program under which USAID provides U S investors with guarantees on dollar loans made to South African private sector financial institutions The dollar loans leverage up to three times their value in local currency loans for houses and urban services for low-income households The program also makes grants to NGOs that provide shelter loans for low-income families Through the HG program in FY 1998, participating South African banks reported having made available $115 million for houses and services benefiting over 291,700 low-income households

The third type of activity grants to NGOs, provides non-credit assistance to target communities These USAID partners help the poorest of the poor set up savings programs, obtain consumer protection information gain access to government grants develop energy-efficient pilot houses, and undertake self help construction programs that generate jobs and improve the size and quality of their houses The fourth set of activities offers training programs to local authorities in administrative capacity and local environmental management, with an emphasis on the importance of community participation in development planning Closely linked to the training is ongoing technical assistance to the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit which works with local authorities to design and finance environmentally sound infrastructure projects and to establish a legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships providing urban environmental services Finally, USAID supports local environmental management initiatives of the Agenda 21 network involving three metropolitan areas In cooperation with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) USAID support for Agenda 21 initiatives will be expanded nationwide USAID also provides DEAT with resources to implement global climate change activities

Possible Adjustments to Plans Because the HG program has achieved such high leveraging, USAID is requesting additional credit reserve (formerly HG) resources for housing and infrastructure

development These resources will be used in programs with non-traditional financial institutions that are willing to make loans to people who are not formally employed

Other Donor Programs USAID continues to be a leader in this sector Other donors include the German development agencies that undertake discrete housing projects, and the British Development Agency, which works with local governments Although the World Bank has not undertaken any major loan programs, it provides limited technical assistance for studies and analyses USAID works closely with the World Bank and the South African government on the policy development aspects of its program

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID s major partners are the government departments of Housing Constitutional Development (local government) Water Affairs and Forestry and Environmental Affairs USAID also works with three private financial institutions First National Bank NEDCOR and the Infrastructure Finance Corporation (INCA) NGOs are also major USAID partners U S -based NGOs include the Cooperative Housing Foundation and International City/County Managers Association Local NGOs include the Urban Sector Network (a coalition of ten shelter NGOs) People s Housing Partnership Trust and Kwa-Zulu Natal Project Preparation Trust USAID has two major long term contracts with the U S firm PADCO which provides three advisors for a Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit at the Development Bank of South Africa, and with the Research Triangle Institute, which is assisting with the development of a legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships for the delivery of basic urban services

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1992)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2001)
Total rand value of funds (including amounts leveraged) made available for shelter and urban services for the historically disadvantaged population due to USAID partner intervention	0	$500 million	$540 million
Total number of historically disadvantaged households with improved access to full or partial shelter units and urban services through USAID partner intervention	0	900,000	1,000,000

Tanzania

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health (FP/MCH) and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures 621 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,900 000 DFA, $7,300,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary This strategic objective was redesigned in FY 1999 with the object of promoting changes in health seeking behavior and a reduction in harmful health practices in order to reduce high fertility rates, high risk births, infant mortality, and rising rates of HIV transmission The program made excellent progress over its first five years resulting in an increase in contraceptive prevalence from approximately 6% to 12% of all women However, after this initial dramatic rise it appeared that contraceptive use began to level off in 1996 mainly due to periodic shortages of contraceptives In 1997 this problem was rectified when a major donor the United Kingdom, agreed to increase its donation of contraceptives In 1997, the amount of contraceptives distributed increased by 14% over the previous year indicating that use of family planning was once again on the rise Use of various media to provide information on AIDS prevention and an innovative condom social marketing program have resulted in annual sales of over 10 million condoms Knowledge of how to prevent the spread of HIV is improving, but reduction in high risk behavior is still not adequate to reduce HIV transmission The direct beneficiaries of the USAID program are adults of reproductive age (15-49) with a special target group of low income families living in both urban and rural areas

Key Results Three key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this strategic objective 1) The formulation of policies and laws addressing key issues in HIV/AIDS reproductive health malaria and other key infectious diseases must occur to improve access to quality reproductive and child health services Voluntary organizations and community based groups are being trained in advocacy to mobilize political and civil service leaders for better reproductive and child health services 2) Increased provision of quality reproductive and child health services through training of health providers, equipping selected private voluntary and government facilities, provision of contraceptives, and improvements in management and cost recovery, 3) Improved customer knowledge and practices to mitigate against disease as well as the health services' ability to respond to customer needs which affect demand for services Health education programs through radio posters and special events and social marketing programs have increased both demand for reproductive health products and customer knowledge Customer feedback surveys will be utilized to shape service delivery and quality assurance programs focused on clients rights to ensure that customer focus is part of health service delivery

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has met expectations The GOT is undertaking major reforms in the health sector, including decentralizing authority and responsibility to district government authorities in administering health services This presents both a major challenge as well as opportunity to enhance the achievement of USAID program objectives over the coming years

As centrally-managed programs are phased-out and districts assume responsibility for programs in family planning and HIV/AIDs there may be a decline in services because districts may not allocate sufficient resources to these key health interventions or have the technical and managerial capability to administer them effectively The district staff will require much technical support and training to assume new roles in resource allocation planning budgeting and management USAID is targeting its public sector assistance to support capacity building of district health teams to facilitate effective decentralization of health support systems An important area of focus is improving the ability of district authorities to manage drug and contraceptive supply systems and to monitor supply levels at health facilities USAID will also work with voluntary agencies to improve their capacity to work with district authorities in the delivery of reproductive and child health activities There may be

opportunities for voluntary agencies to assume responsibilities that government cannot or to provide services on behalf of government such as supervision, quality assurance training advocacy or other managerial support USAID s efforts will promote a public-private partnership in health care delivery with a significant amount of assistance going to the voluntary sector

Short-term progress over the next two to three years may be impeded during the transition to a decentralized health service delivery system However, the long term outlook is very promising, particularly the potential larger role for the private, voluntary sector in the delivery of reproductive and child health services

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID has been in dialogue with the GOT to develop a cohesive and comprehensive program of support to the voluntary health sector The result will be an increased role of the voluntary sector in the provision of quality reproductive and child health services in addition to an increased awareness and demand for these services Given the goals of health sector reform, including the need to rationalize service delivery in Tanzania, the objective of the new program will be to encourage and support partnerships between government and a range of voluntary agencies for improved reproductive and child health services Public sector support will be reviewed and restructured in the coming year particularly given the achievement of results in reproductive health over the past five years This will ensure that USAID support to the public sector continues to be strategically placed and supportive of health sector reforms which focus on promoting policy and regulatory roles at the national level and enhanced ability of district level officials to plan, administer and deliver health services through public/voluntary partnerships

Other Donor Programs The top five donors in rank order are Denmark, the United Kingdom, the United States, the World Bank and Switzerland USAID and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) are the main donors supporting family planning The United Kingdom and Germany also support family planning commodities and related supplies The Netherlands is the main donor of condoms to the private sector social marketing program The European Union provides drugs to treat sexually transmitted diseases, and training through the National AIDS Control Program The total health sector donor support per annum is approximately $100 million

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Host government, U S universities such as Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina, and University of Michigan, U S non government organizations (NGOs) such as CARE AFRICARE Pathfinder, Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception International (AVSC International) Population Services International (PSI), Family Health International (FHI), MACRO International and a diverse array of Tanzanian NGOs and voluntary agencies

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Modern method contraceptive use rate among all women age 15 - 49	11 7%	16 2%	20%
Proportion of men who know condom use is a way to avoid AIDS	55%	68%	75%
Percent of service delivery sites with a practitioner trained in reproductive health	59%	69%	80%
Percent of infants less than 6 months exclusively breast-fed	29%	35%	42%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Foundation Established For Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 621-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,800,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to stem the loss of biodiversity by advancing environmental policies, legislation and improved natural resource management practices in selected areas Within the context of Tanzania s evolving policy environment in the natural resources sector, four management systems have been identified for assistance 1) the network of national parks 2) the national system of game reserves as a second and more widespread network of protected areas, 3) community based approaches in areas adjacent to protected areas on lands owned by communities and supported by local districts and 4) coastal resources at both the national and local levels USAID is implementing the following activities in these four areas A consortium of the U S Department of Interior Peace Corps and USAID Partnership for Biodiversity is providing valuable assistance in anti poaching tourism promotion, and protected areas management The World Resources Institute is designing new and innovative wildlife governance systems that will establish economic incentives for community and local government to sustainably manage wildlife resources Peace Corps volunteers are working directly with communities to identify simple and low-cost conservation measures The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership comprised of the GOT, USAID and University of Rhode Island s Coastal Resources Center is facilitating a participatory and transparent process to unite government and civil society to wisely conserve and develop coastal ecosystems and resources

USAID s environmental education and communication outreach activities are designed to raise public awareness of targeted issues An important principle guiding all USAID work is to ensure that a balance is achieved between conservation and production goals and that resource owners and users are able to recoup a fair share of the benefits from resource use Funding for these USAID-supported activities is channeled mainly through U S environmental non governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities with efforts made to raise the capacity of local NGOs to participate fully in the future The direct beneficiaries of achievement of this objective include government environmental management institutions and NGOs The indirect beneficiaries are the people of Tanzania who will benefit from the improved natural resource management practices

Key Results Three key intermediate results were considered to be necessary to achieve this objective 1) a policy framework established for sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM) resulting in a wildlife conservation and utilization policy environmental policy and coastal resources management policy 2) institutional strengthening and technical capacity for analysis built particularly those of NGOs local authorities and Government departments directly involved in the management of natural resources and 3) practical applications appropriate for NRM identified tested and implemented in pilot areas

Performance and Prospects USAID supports institutional strengthening policy dialogue legislative reform and discrete grass roots activities designed to test approaches to community-based natural resource management There are several achievements to date 1) strengthened strategic planning capacity of the country s wildlife institutions which will result in decentralized environmental management and improved resource use 2) improved donor coordination on key environmental issues which has meant more focused interventions in the sector and avoided duplication of effort 3) the completion of a comprehensive assessment of the opportunities for linking tourism and the wise and sustainable use of resources which will result in better wildlife conservation and greater income generating opportunities, 4) District and village level organizations are engaged in NRM

activities such as restoration of water catchment areas and reforestation and 5) The development of a General Management Plan for Tarangire has improved wildlife management USAID works in partnership with the Peace Corps and local communities to introduce soil conservation techniques and identify and increase community benefits resulting from coexistence with wildlife The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership has started developing an integrated coastal management policy to address environmental degradation and sustainable use of coastal resources USAID also supports a linkage project between Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and Tuskegee University (TU) This project has strengthened the capacity of SUA to teach promote and extend integrated natural resources management practices in 17 villages, improving incomes of about 75,000 low income people

Possible Adjustments to Plans While it is recognized that USAID will continue to support the GOT to preserve its unique biodiversity and natural resources, plans are underway to revise the assistance strategy The purpose of this revision is to improve program management, link more fully conservation of biological diversity with economic opportunities in the wildlife sector, and establish a functional community-based natural resources management strategy that allows participation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other NGOs The outcome of these revisions should be known by the second quarter of FY 1999

Other Donor Programs There are at least 15 donors providing complementary assistance of over $50 million annually in broadly defined areas of environment and natural resources The top five donors in rank order are European Union, Germany (GTZ), Netherlands, Denmark (DANIDA) and the United States The Mission co-chairs a monthly donor focus group on the environment which fosters coordination of activities to avoid duplication and to enhance attainment of results Donor coordination is good and key government agencies are committed to protecting the country's rich natural resources and the environment

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID has built an excellent partnership between U S based organizations and host country NGOs to implement its program Specifically, USAID implements activities with the U S Peace Corps U S Fish and Wildlife Service, CARE Tuskegee University Sokoine Agriculture University Colorado State University, University of Rhode Island, African Wildlife Foundation World Wildlife Fund World Resources Institute, Management Systems International International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development, Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening (EPIQ), and a number of host country NGOs and private voluntary organizations

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Areas under improved conservation practices adopted in selected zones as a % of total farmed area	0 (1998)	5%	35% (2003)
Percent of Government revenue collection in pilot areas that is shared with local communities	0 (1998)	3%	10% (2003)
Percent of selected communities effectively managing natural resources	0 (1998)	5%	40% (2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance 621 S003
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,500 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary A study conducted in early 1998 to reassess the status of democratic governance concluded that the transition to a democratic system of governance in Tanzania had slowed compared to the pace in the early part of the 1990s At the heart of this issue is the finding that the Executive Branch of the Government of Tanzania (GOT) dominates Tanzanian political life and is not balanced with or checked by any other countervailing political forces The net result has been an ineffective form of governance which has been manifested by pervasive corruption, limited provision and poor quality of public services Citizens and their voluntary organizations have had limited participation in the processes and institutions that define Tanzanian political life While civil society provides the principal hope for improving the state of democracy and good governance in Tanzania through its demand for political reform, it is also recognized that there are institutions within central and local government that would like to reform The problem, however, is the lack of interaction between these reformist elements in the government and those in civil society The purpose of this strategic objective (SO) is to target and support those reformist elements in government units and civil society organizations (CSOs) that will broaden their participation in governance and public policy in order to rekindle the transition process Direct beneficiaries include targeted government institutions and CSOs The indirect beneficiaries are the men and women of Tanzania who will benefit from a more responsive government as well as more effective and active representation from CSOs on their behalf

Key Results Pursuant to the redesign of the activities in FY 1998 three key intermediate results have been identified as necessary to achieve this objective (1) Targeted CSOs effectively represent public interests to government on selected issues CSO capacity will be built in the areas of internal democratic practice development management and policy advocacy (2) Targeted government institutions are more responsive to public concerns on selected issues GOT agencies will be targeted for capacity building assistance which aims at reinforcing a customer service orientation and (3) The enabling environment supports CSO-government partnership in governance The mission will closely monitor the legal and regulatory environment reforms in the political system

Performance and Prospects Progress has been most notable in implementing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the court system and strengthening the outreach capacity of selected non governmental Organizations (NGOs) specifically those working on women's legal rights The focus of the ADR activities remained in Kisutu court which is one of the largest primary courts in Tanzania There the use of ADR became routine with one day set aside each week for ADR settlements reducing the backlog of cases in the system It had been planned that 50 cases would be settled by ADR last year but 102 were settled exceeding our target by 100% In conjunction with ADR the use of the case-flow tracking system has improved the service provided by this court The Chief Justice has noted that not only can he assure better management of cases through this computerized system but he has a method to curb corruption in the system

By supporting several workshops through the distribution of literature and brochures and with well organized lobbying campaigns one of Tanzania s leading women s organizations in conjunction with other groups has raised the level of awareness on the issue of violence against women Participants in the workshops included ordinary citizens government officials, police officers health workers lawyers and university professors As a result of the increased awareness the issue of sexual violence was discussed more openly than in the past, and newspaper and television reports

focused more on the problem The citizens of Tanzania subsequently left the government with no option but to address this serious problem On July 1, 1998, the Tanzanian Parliament passed the Sexual Offenses Special Provision Act Under this act all persons convicted of rape or the sexual defilement of children will be sentenced for life Such persons will not be entitled to having his/her sentence pardoned With the passing of this act, it is envisaged that the rate of sexual crimes will fall considerably To date, press reports confirm that the judicial system is actively implementing this law as several individuals have already been convicted and sentenced

During an evaluation it was found that even greater impact could be made if assistance were directed at further strengthening the capacity of targeted government units to provide better service, and to support mechanisms which promoted public dialogue between the government and civil society

Possible Adjustments to Plans To address these issues, additional support will be provided to the Judiciary and other GOT units as well as providing technical assistance to CSOs for institutional capacity building and the strengthening of their advocacy and networking skills Other donors with larger budgets are working more intensely in the area of civic education and USAID will continue to coordinate with these donors The design of these assistance programs is ongoing at the present time The Mission is working with its partners in the GOT and civil society and with other donors to create activities that will be complementary and have the greatest impact

Other Donor Programs The following five donors in rank order are active in the democracy and governance sector Norway, Sweden Denmark Netherlands and Germany The United States is the smallest donor The Danish International Aid Agency (DANIDA) is working on improving the legal system through support to the new commercial court, the Netherlands has been involved in improving the capacity of the media and trade unions, and providing civic education awareness training, Germany is also providing support to the media, and Sweden is providing capacity building assistance to the Tanzanian Parliament Resources directed toward this objective from the GOT and donors is approximately $14 million per annum

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities with host country NGOs but will be soliciting competitively for the involvement of U S private voluntary organizations that are interested in implementing some of the new activities

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Number of cases resolved by ADR (per annum)	0 (1995)	200	325
Number of CSO-initiated public policies presented to government that are acted-on	0 (1998)*	3	5
Number of public hearings initiated by government units	0 (1998)*	2	4
Percent of total court cases that go to ADR (per annum)	0 (1998)*	40%	60%

* a survey will be undertaken in the summer of FY 99 to provide baseline data

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy, 621-SOO4
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary In 1995 Tanzania was only beginning to emerge from a centrally planned economy to a modern free market With no private banks to stimulate investment scarce opportunities for current and prospective private business owners to obtain business training and advice, and a government bureaucracy still unfriendly to private business, the vast majority of Tanzanians were stifled in their attempts to improve their livelihoods The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase access by micro and small businesses to financing, business services and management skills within an improved business environment in order to stimulate employment and reduce poverty The principal beneficiaries will be the 100 000 Tanzanian entrepreneurs who will receive both direct and indirect assistance to improve their management capacity and their access to credit including the Bank of Tanzania, Ministry of Finance, and senior and line civil servants of other arms of government and business associations The indirect beneficiaries are the more than 40% of Tanzanians who are unemployed or seasonally underemployed who derive jobs and incomes as a result of an expanding private economy

Key Results USAID is addressing a wide range of constraints to private sector development In order to achieve its objective, four intermediate results are required 1) Legal and regulatory reforms support new and existing businesses as measured by the average number of months it takes to commence business operations 2) Provision of sustainable financing to micro and small enterprises 3) Enhanced micro and small enterprise (MSE) management through the provision of training to a broad audience in each of Tanzania s 20 regions and 4) Strengthened business associations by at least quadrupling dues-paying membership in assisted associations within 5 years

Performance and Prospects Performance has been as expected in 1998 Tax collection and transparency in the tax process have improved with USAID assistance to help establish a new tax collection agency the Tanzanian Revenue Authority The Investor Roadmap has identified and continues to successfully implement a series of reforms in customs immigration and business permits to make commercial and industrial operating procedures more business friendly USAID training and technical assistance to the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) has helped make the bank a leader in the reform process USAID assistance in the financial sector is helping to free the banking sector of state domination and controls while improving oversight of the industry set out a successful model for venture capital investment, and establish innovative programs for MSE lending The USAID-financed Business Center (TBC) has trained over 5,000 micro entrepreneurs and assisted directly over 800 small businesses The combined result of increased access to finance and to technical know-how has resulted in over 4 000 new jobs and substantial increases in business incomes

A pilot technical assistance scheme with Tanzania s largest business association in cooperation with Sweden s SIDA was launched in 1998 It has resulted in increased demand by business associations for specific help in such areas as strategic planning software for tracking membership data bases and maximizing income sources for sustainability Numerous and growing private business associations have broadly acknowledged for the first time that this support must enable them and the private sector as a whole to operate independently over time to meet the needs of their growing membership including advocating for public sector reform With the active support of USAID Tanzania The Tanzania Private Sector Foundation was formed in 1998 to carry on this function of supporting the development of sustainable, effective, business associations USAID is recognized as the leader in private sector development in Tanzania by the government and donors

alike

Possible Adjustments to plans Many of the activities are winding down after several years of successful implementation In order to determine the best strategy to continue to move the objective forward, USAID is undertaking several sectoral analyses Preliminary results indicate that this objective will likely focus more on both urban and rural (agriculture-based) enterprise development as the most effective way to create employment and generate economic growth USAID s approach to enterprise development must be flexible and responsive to the human, technological (including infrastructure) and capital capacities of the average Tanzanian while simultaneously increasing these capacities In addition we anticipate that we will target the agribusiness and mining sectors USAID is also investigating appropriate interventions to dramatically increase access to micro credit and finance, building upon experience establishing lending programs for MSEs

Other Donor Programs Donor coordination in assistance to the private sector is strong USAID chairs the donor working group on private sector development and its sub committee on micro-finance The top five donors in rank order are The United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden Approximately $20 million is provided on annual basis to this sector

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The program is implemented with the strong participation and leadership of the government as well as local non-governmental organizations Private companies are important partners as well as beneficiaries Current U S private company partners include Development Alternatives, Inc , as the prime contractor for The Business Center component that terminates in January 31 1999, and the 8(a) firm of Gardiner, Kamya Associates which is conducting BOT in-country training The Investor Roadmap was completed under contract to The Services Group

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1992)	**FY 2000**	**Target (2003)**
Bureau of Statistics estimate of the private sector s contribution to GDP (%)	64%	75%	80%
No of private financial institutions	0	19	20
Small Business Finance Provided ($US millions)	2 9	26 25	35
New Jobs Created (Formal Sector)	0	4,200	8 000
No of paid-up members-- Tanzania Chamber of Commerce Industries and Agriculture Targeted Branches	1,014	4,325	9,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Rural Roads Improved In a Sustainable Manner 621-SO05
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2 800 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary In 1997, USAID focused its successful regional road program down to the district level, where the responsibility of supporting road maintenance on 60% of the country's road network lies Rural districts in Tanzania are the hub of agricultural production and home to 80% of the country s population The selected 20 out of 100 districts have the highest potential for surplus food crop production in the country Planned road activities in these particular districts are expected to lower transport costs and improve year-round access to markets, thereby enhancing incentives for agricultural production and increasing food security In 1997, when USAID began work on this focussed objective none of the 20 districts had a sustainable system of road rehabilitation and maintenance, only 5% of all district road work was contracted out to the private sector and the cost of transport was rising due to the dismal conditions of the roads One million dollars was disbursed to the GOT for emergency road repair for damages resulting from the El Nino rains The money was used to repair 25 bridges thus restoring accessibility to the area affected

The purpose of this activity is to 1) increase the number of districts where decentralized road rehabilitation and maintenance work is operating in a sustainable manner from none in 1997 to 20 districts in 2003 2) increase the percentage of district roads rehabilitated/maintained by the private sector from 5% of all district road works in 1997 to 80% in 2003, and 3) reduce the average cost of transport by up to 60% on each road section rehabilitated/maintained under the program through FY 2003 The principal beneficiaries will be the residents in the 20 districts where roads will be improved Their transport costs will decrease for goods and services Additionally, over 1 000 Tanzanian contractors and consultants will receive both direct and indirect assistance in the management and execution of road rehabilitation and road maintenance contracts More broadly, the Tanzanian people will benefit from easier access to markets schools and health service centers

Due to the prolonged El-Nino rains and floods throughout Tanzania for a major part of the last year a substantial number of bridges, culverts and sections of roads were either destroyed or damaged resulting in the disruption of vital transportation on major portions of the country's road network including roads that were rehabilitated under USAID s rural roads program As a humanitarian response to this disaster USAID assisted the GOT in repairing some of the damaged bridges, culverts and road section utilizing $1 million of OFDA funds as well as another $1 million equivalent in local currency from USAID s existing portfolio Many other donors also responded

Key Results The four key intermediate results necessary to achieve the program s strategic objective are 1) decentralization of road rehabilitation and maintenance systems and activities to the district level 2) private contractors rehabilitating/maintaining district roads 3) community involvement in road maintenance increased and 4) Roads Fund used for district road maintenance Specific activities to be undertaken include revising GOT procedures to decentralize road operations to the district level providing technical assistance training and limited equipment to build the capacity of the local technical staff to plan budget and supervise road contracts assisting the district offices to establish and follow transparent allocation criteria and procedures in the use of road maintenance funds including transparent tendering and contract award systems, funding actual road maintenance contracts with local private contractors and involving local communities in the maintenance of district roads

Performance and Prospects For FY 1998 it was anticipated that 1) sustainable systems of road maintenance would operate in eight districts 2) district road works contracted out to the private

sector would be 30% of all district road contracts executed, and 3) reduction in the average transport cost of goods on district roads would be 30% to 60% By the end of FY 1998 sustainable systems have been introduced in five districts over 60% of all district roads executed were contracted out to the private sector and 40% reduction in the average transport cost of goods was realized For FY 1999, sustainable systems of road maintenance will operate in nine districts compared to eight as targeted The 30% of district road network to be contracted out to the private sector as targeted for FY 1999 has been surpassed already and is anticipated to reach 70% - 80% by the end of the FY 1999 Reduction in the average transport cost of goods that was targeted at 30% to 60% for FY 1999 will be measured after the road rehabilitation is completed and an impact survey is undertaken Based on USAID's eight year experience in this sector, it is believed that this level of transport cost reduction will be attained in FY 1999 and all targets for FY 2000 as shown in the table below will also be attained if not surpassed

The maintenance and construction of bridges and culverts has also commenced in the five districts with both community and local government participation Contributions from USAID, communities and local government are in the range of 50%, 25% and 25%, respectively

Unified donor pressure led to passage of a Roads Fund Bill by Parliament in November, 1998 which protects the funds for road maintenance and establishes a Roads Fund Board and Road Agency that are both fully accountable and that are expected to operate freely effectively and efficiently, following commercial principles

Possible Adjustments to plans No adjustments are anticipated at this stage

Other Donor Programs The top five donors in rank order providing funds for district roads are The United States Denmark, Switzerland, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and World Bank UNDP, Denmark and Switzerland are assisting the GOT in the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in 15 of the 100 districts of the country at a combined funding level of $2 million per year The GOT is providing $3 million per year from the Roads Fund for the maintenance of roads in the 100 districts of the country All donor road assistance is coordinated through the Integrated Roads Program (IRP), which has proven to be a good forum for donor coordination Sixteen donors are providing approximately $100 million per year for the government's overall roads program

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Local private road construction firms, the Ministry of Works (MOW), the Prime Minister s Office (PMO) and various local community groups at the regional and district levels

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Sustainable system operating in districts	0	12	20 districts
District road works contracted out to private sector as percent of all district roads contracts executed	5%	50%	80%
Reduction in the average transport cost of goods on district roads	0%	30% - 60%	30% - 60%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Suffering of Tanzania Bomb Victims Reduced and Local Disaster Response Capacity Enhanced, 621 SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $ 150,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary This is a program that was created in response to the August 7, 1998 terrorist bombing attack on the U S Embassy in Dar es Salaam Tanzania As a result of the bombing, $100 000 worth of equipment and supplies were provided to the main government hospital to replenish their stock This enabled the hospital to continue with their normal operation smoothly USAID is designing a program to provide humanitarian assistance for bombing victims, to reconstruct damaged infrastructure and to assist Tanzanian institutions and personnel to manage future disasters Victims of the bombing will be assisted through a grant to Plan International which is undertaking family assessments to determine actual needs USAID is also reviewing the Ministry of Works (MOW) assessments of damage to infrastructure to establish a basis for reimbursements directly to property owners In conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services and USAID s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance USAID is designing a program to upgrade the capacity of Tanzanian institutions to cope with disasters

Key Results Two key intermediate results that were considered necessary to achieve the program s special objective are 1) Psycho-social, economic and health impact of bomb blast reduced as indicated by the restoration of damaged properties and settlement of eligible claims Additionally hospitals in greater Dar es Salaam are reimbursed for medical expenses incurred because of the bombing, and bomb blast victims receive follow up medical care, counseling and other types of economic assistance and 2) Preparedness for future disasters enhanced through increasing disaster preparedness and management capability of hospitals and other organizations as well as establishment of a safe and adequate blood transfusion system at selected sites

Performance and Prospects It is expected that the first funds will be disbursed to victims early in 1999 Reimbursements for infrastructure repairs will begin as soon as possible after an independent contractor reviews the MOW damage assessments and a firm can be contracted to manage the reimbursements based on property owner receipts and police reports (and reimbursed insurance claims) Finally USAID will provide equipment technical assistance and training to the GOT to improve their capacity to respond to future disasters An initial needs assessment will be performed early in 1999

Possible Adjustments to Plans Not anticipated

Other Donor Programs The United States ranks first followed by UNDP Other donors provided symbolic assistance at the time of the bombing To date the GOT Canada Saudi Arabia Egypt Japan the African Medical and Research Foundation Algeria and Nigeria have provided funding and supplies worth approximately $1 7 million to hospitals and for bombing victims The United Nations Development program is the only other donor currently providing limited disaster preparedness training and technical assistance

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies A grant has been signed with Plan International to manage the assistance to victims A contractor will be hired to manage the funds for reimbursing property owners Grants or contracts will be signed with contractors or Private Voluntary Organizations to manage the disaster preparedness assistance as well as funds being transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2001)
Percent of bomb blast victims with emergency needs met	50% (1998)	95% (1999)	95%
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness skills	50 (1998)	150 (2000)	250
Percent of damaged properties eligible for USG assistance restored	0 (1998)	95% (2000)	95%
Number of hospitals reimbursed and eligible individual claims settled	20% (1998)	100% (2000)	100%
Percent of bomb blast victims with medical and consulting needs met	50% (1999)	95% (2000)	95%
Percent of victims economically disadvantaged by bomb blast assisted	50% (1999)	95% (2000)	95%
Number of personnel who complete training in disaster management	50 (1999)	100 (2000)	200
Percent of hospitals with emergency response in place	0 (1998)	60% (2000)	80%
Safe and adequate blood transfusion systems exist in selected sites	25% (1998)	40% (2000)	60%

Uganda

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Rural Household Income, 617-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $14 350,000 DFA, $8 331 000 P L 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Uganda has a rural subsistence-based economy with 90% of the population dependent on agriculture With President Museveni s opening of the economy in 1986, opportunities for agricultural diversification, business expansion and off-farm enterprises have begun to expand While Uganda s largest export is coffee with cotton and tea also contributing to export earnings agricultural diversification and a broader export base is emerging The business sector and the government demonstrate strong commitment to poverty reduction through an export-led growth strategy primarily through expanded agricultural production and diversification Despite the positive macro-economic conditions and evidence of strong growth in the last several years, most Ugandans remain extremely poor and lack access to appropriate technological innovations, financial services, and market outlets that are needed to increase productivity In addition, rural Ugandans are especially constrained by the lack of road, communication and power infrastructures Consequently the majority of rural Ugandans still face fundamental issues of food insecurity lack of basic services and low income generating capacity At the same time major challenges confront an emerging and potentially vibrant business sector that must become broad based and able to compete with more developed countries in the global marketplace

Key Results Three key intermediate results are the focus of the economic growth/rural household income objective (1) increased use of financial services by rural households (2) increased non traditional agricultural exports and (3) increased agricultural production and food security USAID is making excellent progress on all three results as illustrated below

Performance and Prospects USAID's Strategic Objective No 1 responds to the GOU export led growth strategy by providing technical assistance and training to (1) increase food security through agricultural productivity (2) diversify and increase non-traditional agricultural exports (3) expand micro-financial services and (4) create a more friendly business climate to stimulate domestic and foreign investment In the agricultural sector, USAID funds U S technical assistance teams that work directly with farmers and farm groups, local associations and NGOs, traders, and exporters to develop competitive and market driven increases in productivity A major part of this effort is directed at basic food security crops such as maize beans, cassava and oilseeds where over 4,000 field demonstrations in 15 districts now directly reach 150,000 households To date, farmer demand for improved maize seed has increased from 220 metric tons in 1994 to over 2 200 metric tons in 1998 USAID s food security and agricultural activities include assistance to producers of cassava a main food staple which was decimated by mosaic virus disease several years ago and caused serious food insecurity for many households USAID support has promoted a massive campaign to introduce and disseminate new mosaic-resistant cassava varieties Nearly 70% of the farmers who lost all cassava production are now back up to normal production Under the food security component USAID supports dairy development by increasing productivity of dairy cattle including improved breeds and pasture management developing dairy products beyond milk and providing business management skills to dairy associations and cooperatives Over the last two years technical assistance teams backed by strong U S based organizations have played a major role in tripling milk production providing greatly improved nutrition to children and improved household incomes More than 9 000 dairy producers, many new agribusinesses, women s associations and other cooperative farmer groups are direct beneficiaries of this dairy program

Non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE) is a sector in which USAID maintains a comparative advantage and is, thus, the lead donor in this area USAID s assistance has developed the NTAE sector from infancy and has contributed to the growth in the sector from $25 million in 1992 to $140 million in 1998 Linked to all of these programs is a very strong USAID effort to develop and expand micro financial services for the rural poor USAID, as the lead donor in this sector as well, has substantially strengthened four financial intermediaries in the rural areas, and has reached a record level of 43,000 borrowers, and 65,000 savers throughout the country In addition, USAID provides support to the main agricultural lending institution in the country with the second largest national branch network the Cooperative Bank USAID also provides assistance to improve the business climate and promote trade and investment In 1998 USAID funded the creation of a Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER) which will provide a venue for the settlement of commercial disputes out of court and a Credit Reference Bureau to enhance confidence in the financial sector USAID resources also provided technical assistance in establishing a stock exchange, and to help establish a framework to remove red tape and improve the private sector enabling environment Support to Ugandan business associations and promoting links to U S businesses are also paving the way for greater trade and investment opportunities In sum prospects on all fronts are favorable with the caveat that weather plays a significant factor in the agricultural sector, and issues, such as corruption and insecurity, constrain progress The inability of key government ministries, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, to adopt an aggressive agricultural modernization reform program also continues to hamper progress

Possible Adjustments to Plans To further build on the positive results and success achieved in the non-traditional agricultural export sector, USAID plans to develop, in early CY 1999, a trade and investment strategy which will provide a road map to increase trade and investment, particularly with the U S USAID expects that the recommendations from the strategy may include designing complementary new activities that support the overall objectives

Other Donor Programs USAID participates actively with all donors involved in agriculture and private sector development and chairs the private sector donor group Other donors in agriculture include the World Bank which funds national agricultural research and extension, the Danish and British support the Ministry of Agriculture and district-level technical programs, the European Union finances traditional agricultural export programs the Italians primarily fund programs in northern Uganda and Sasakawa Global 2000 provides resources for food security Other main donors in private sector development include the Austrians and United Nations Development Program

Principal Contractors Grantees and Agencies USAID uses many U S organizations and NGOs to implement activities including Chemonics International Management Systems International, Mississippi State University, Associates in Rural Development FINCA CARE, Freedom from Hunger Cooperative and Voluntary Organizations of Uganda, Heifer Project International, Land O'Lakes, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, TechnoServe, World Vision, World Food Program, and Africare

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Annual Household Expenditures	$469 (1992)	$571	$975
Annual NTAE Earnings*	0 (1990)	240 million	260 million
New Borrowers (numbers of individuals	9,100 (1994)	25 000	90 000
New Savers (numbers of individuals)	37 000 (1995)	40 000	105,000

* includes cassava maize and edible oils

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society, 617 S002
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $8,600,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Uganda is one of USAID s key biodiversity countries because ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important biological diversity lie within its borders Uganda unites seven of the 18 biogeographic regions found in Africa and ranks fourth in Africa in number of bird species (over 1000) and third in number of mammal species (321) Inadequate management of these, together with external pressures brought on by poverty and population growth place Uganda s unique biodiversity at immediate risk Managed wisely, Uganda's ecosystems can continue to serve as repositories for biological diversity while providing a foundation for sustainable economic growth A newly unfolding institutional and policy framework for environmental conservation also provides an opportunity to ensure long term conservation of Uganda s biodiversity The purpose of this strategic objective is to conserve targeted biologically diverse economically important ecosystems Beneficiaries of this objective are at several levels (1) conservation of Uganda s biodiversity benefits the global environment, (2) improved management of ecosystems benefits Ugandans in general by conserving the country s ability to generate foreign exchange and employment from the nature based tourism industry (3) improved natural resource management practices benefit rural communities living in and around critical ecosystems by providing a sustained resource base from which to derive goods, and (4) regional water hyacinth control activities benefit the lake-dependent economies of the Lake Victoria basin countries by ensuring a diverse and accessible fisheries resource

Key Results Three key intermediate results are required to achieve this objective (1) improved management of critical eco-systems, (2) reduced external destructive pressures on those ecosystems and (3) promotion of an environmentally sound underlying institutional and policy framework for biodiversity conservation

Performance and Prospects The objective has performed well due to the continued commitment of the Government of Uganda (GOU) However problems of insecurity, due to rebel insurgencies, jeopardize growth of nature-based tourism a potentially important national benefit of biodiversity conservation

Building capacity within the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) for environmentally sound planning and management of Uganda s parks and reserves is a cornerstone effort of this strategic objective During 1998 USAID initiated a 15-month management planning project in Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) a flagship park for the UWA as well as an internationally recognized UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve The QENP planning process led by USAID is a test case for a new UWA Planning Manual which defines a planning process that will be replicated in other parks and reserves in Uganda Currently only eight of Uganda s 22 parks and reserves operate under management plans

Outside of Uganda s formally protected parks and reserves, USAID worked with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to develop a model environmental planning process in Mbale District Replication of this model will begin during 1999 in selected districts which under the decentralization law are responsible for managing their own territory and ecosystems

In 1998 USAID continued to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and its regional counterparts in designing a collective response to the uncontrolled spread of destructive water hyacinth plants in

Lake Victoria a regionally important lake system and the second largest fresh water lake in the world Available resources were successfully deployed to combat the problem in severely affected areas However, difficulty in achieving a regional consensus with Kenya and Tanzania on an approach to water hyacinth management has hampered control efforts, and the problem continues to worsen with an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 hectares of water hyacinth now infesting the lake As a result of the inability of the three East African countries to agree on a plan of action to control water hyacinth during 1999, USAID plans to award a new grant aimed at achieving a regional consensus on the control of the destructive weed At the national level USAID continued to strengthen Uganda s policy and institutional framework for environmental management by providing technical assistance to implement Uganda s National Environment Action Plan Most significantly 1998 saw enactment of a new Land Act which provides a framework for greater security and transparency in land tenure a direct result of USAID-supported research and policy dialogue during 1990-97 Environmental education efforts continue to build a broad based constituency for conservation and environmentally sustainable development This year, over 100,000 visitors (a 5% increase over 1997), mostly urban schoolchildren, benefited from environmental sensitization programs at the USAID supported Uganda Wildlife Education Center

Prospects are good for continued progress in 1999 against the objective's intended results Replication of environmental management planning processes will begin in additional parks, reserves and districts Partnerships with U S PVOs will continue to improve management of and reduce pressures on specific critical areas Environmental education activities will continue at present levels, and a new environmental advocacy campaign will strengthen local NGOs to more effectively lobby government to maintain, improve, and implement its pro-environmental conservation stance

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID plans to intensify its efforts to develop a regional approach to reducing the spread of water hyacinth The infestation originally only impacted Uganda s lake-based economic activities, but it has spread and is now negatively affecting economies in Kenya and Tanzania Without serious efforts to control the weed, economic activities that rely on the lake will be severely affected causing loss of livelihood to thousands of people Thus in 1999 USAID will focus increasing effort to assist regional governments in developing a solution to the problem

Other Donor Programs Donor investment in biodiversity conservation continued at high levels, and is expected to increase during 1999 due to a new World Bank project to assist UWA USAID and the World Bank are the principal environment sector donors, with support from the European Union Germany, and the Netherlands Donor support to environmental conservation activities in Uganda averages $30-35 million per annum of which USAID contributes roughly 20% USAID works closely with the donor group to ensure efficient coordination of activities and resources, and also collaborates with the Peace Corps and the U S Department of Interior

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Activities under this objective are implemented by U S contractors private for-profit companies, and U S and host country PVOs and NGOs During 1998, this included Associates in Rural Development (ARD), Aquatics Unlimited, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) Consortium for International Development, World Wildlife Fund, and African Wildlife Foundation

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (year)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Annual park/reserve revenue	$67,000 (1990)	$2 5 million	$3 million
Number of ecosystems with management plans	3 (1991)	16	22
Area under national park status (square kilometers)	7 540 (1991)	11 023	11 023
Population of Mountain Gorillas	280 (1990)	300	300
Area of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria (hectares)	6 000 (1995)	950	950

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Uganda Children 617 SOO3
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $10 100 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Decades of civil strife left the Ugandan education system in shambles When USAID assistance started in 1992, 45% of the teaching force was untrained, books were non existent in virtually all schools, and half the school age population was not in school Uganda's ability to build a free democratic society and sustain its economic recovery, however is clearly dependent on the knowledge attitudes and skills attained by its citizens through education Although significant improvements have been made in the quality of primary education since 1992, these achievements are being recast in the context of Universal Primary Education (UPE), a new Government of Unganda (GOU) policy, which allows free education for four children in every family Launched in 1997 UPE has more than doubled the student population in primary school While the GOU's commitment to increased access for all children to primary school is laudable, UPE continues to put strains on the effectiveness and quality of the primary education system The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children by continuing the development of delivery systems to improve school quality and addressing issues of equity specifically in terms of increasing girls' enrollment and retention in primary school The direct beneficiaries of this objective are the five million students and 85 000 teachers comprising the primary education system in Uganda

Key Results USAID measures progress on this objective through improvements in student completion rates and increases in student enrollment USAID s education program also targets five key intermediate results as precursors to achieving this objective (1) increased availability of teachers and classrooms (2) improved quality of instruction through expanded teachers training programs and the provision of instructional materials (3) improved support for girls educational participation (4) maintained level of GOU financial allocations to education at between 22-25% of recurrent budget and (5) improved technical efficiency and institutional capacity of local administrations and civic organizations to effectively manage primary schooling

Performance and Prospects USAID's basic education program is comprised of both policy dialogue and technical assistance components It is now in its 6th year and has exceeded performance targets set in 1998 in spite of new and increasing challenges Through improvements in teachers' terms and conditions of service the sustainable supply of textbooks through the private sector, the development of an effective support system for training teachers and school managers, and increased efforts to support greater equity and community involvement in primary education, trends in student completion rates and pupils' performance point to overall positive systemic change in the quality of primary education For the 4th year in a row, there has been an unmistakable improvement in pupils performance with pass rates rising markedly in all grades Completion rates of students for both fourth and seventh grades have also dramatically risen by 28% and 21% respectively since 1994 These increases have followed a similar pattern for both boys and girls Since UPE began approximately 85% of school age children are now in school and staying there

USAID s policy dialogue component was a major factor in the GOU s decisions to more than quadruple primary education expenditures and to increase teachers salaries 10-fold from $8 per month to $80 per month since program inception in 1992 The high level of GOU primary education financing in 1998 was not only maintained but was actually increased beyond anticipated levels Since 1992, the percentage of the GOU budget allocated to education has risen from 9% to 25% of the recurrent budget, with the lion's share going to primary education

Additionally through USAID policy dialogue every school is now required to publicly display budgets specifying their GOU allocations This has fostered greater transparency and accountability of public expenditures to primary education and also increased parental involvement in the schools

Other significant results are being achieved under the project assistance component Approximately 6,000 untrained teachers, 15,000 trained teachers 400 teacher trainers, and 4,000 head teachers received in-service, refresher or management training in 1998 Project assistance was initially planned as a 10 year teacher training program to cover 50% of Ugandan schools The training program has already accomplished in five years what was envisioned for 10 Instructional materials and textbooks once a GOU monopoly, have been converted to a competitive market through USAID conditionality, thereby decreasing inefficiency and corruption This policy has led to the growth of a vibrant local publishing industry and retail book market Approximately six million USAID-financed textbooks have been distributed to schools Furthermore USAID refocused and increased support for improved girls educational participation in 1998 Working in collaboration with the GOU and other donors, a national plan for girls education was developed and approved Based on USAID-supported research findings on deterrents to girls' education, an incentive grants program launched in 1994 was revised to deal specifically with issues of girls performance and retention

Sustaining these positive trends in quality education will be difficult, especially as the huge cohort of new students who entered the first and second grades in 1997 and 1998 move through the system However, USAID plans to support its quality investments as the foundation for sustaining the huge increases in enrollment In addition, other donors have used USAID's ongoing program to make substantial contributions, thus dramatically increasing the likelihood of success Continued commitment on the part of the GOU will be essential

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID does not envision any major adjustments to activities

Other Donor Programs Donor participation in the primary education sector has increased significantly since 1992 due to the GOU s proven commitment to education reform USAID and the World Bank have been the largest donors in the sector during the decade However, these resources are being increasingly complemented by those of other donors Since the announcement of UPE, and the subsequent increase in the primary student population from 2 7 million in 1996 to 5 4 million in 1997, the GOU has worked in coordination with education specialists from many donor organizations to develop a comprehensive policy framework and financing plan to support UPE and ensure its sustainability Based on the successful program approach already utilized in the USAID partnership, numerous donors have followed the USAID lead and are poised to provide budget support totaling $200 million over five years The European Union and the Dutch, Irish and British Governments are already financing expansion of key education reform activities (designed and funded by USAID) to currently under served areas of the country This includes teachers' training the provision of instructional materials, and classroom construction Denmark, Germany and a variety of non governmental organizations (NGOs) are active in education programs for adults, the handicapped, and disadvantaged groups such as AIDS orphans UNICEF supports education activities for out-of-school girls through non-formal approaches

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Current grantees and contractors include the Academy for Educational Development the American Institute for International Research, Creative Associates, the University of Massachusetts and the Research Triangle Institute

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1995)	FY2000 (2002)	Target
Grade 4 completion rate	63%	80%	83%
Grade 7 completion rate	35%	42%	60%
Gross enrollment ratio	73%	85%	85%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health, 617-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,400,000 DFA, $8,200,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Despite improvements in a number of health indices in recent years Uganda continues to suffer from high rates of fertility and mortality Total fertility is 6 9 children per woman, constituting a fundamental constraint to development across all sectors Nearly one in seven of these children will not live to see their fifth birthday and maternal mortality is also high A significant portion of the adult population is infected with HIV and Uganda may have one of the lowest life expectancies in the world as a result of AIDS The purpose of USAID s activities in the health sector is to reduce fertility rates and maternal and child mortality and slow the transmission of HIV/AIDS Activities which are implemented in 12 of Uganda s 45 districts and cover approximately one-third of the population focus on (1) improving the availability and quality of reproductive maternal and child health services (2) increasing knowledge and changing behaviors related to reproductive maternal and child health and (3) enhancing the financial sustainability of these services Approximately 7 million women and children in 12 districts are direct beneficiaries including about 1 5 million women of reproductive age

USAID supports major training supervision and communication activities Over the past four years, USAID has supported successful initiatives to upgrade the skills of public and private health care providers related to family planning pre natal and post-natal care, safe deliveries and obstetric emergencies maternal and infant nutrition sexually transmitted diseases (STD) management and basic HIV counseling Approximately 780 nurses, midwives and medical assistants have been trained in most of these areas as of January 1999 USAID also places major emphasis on regular post-training follow up of trainees in their health facilities

Key Results Performance progress is measured by monitoring indicators for family planning, child survival, STD treatment and HIV testing and counseling Family planning indicators include couple years of protection (CYPs) and modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) For child survival, USAID monitors the number of ante-natal visits number of assisted deliveries and exclusive breastfeeding in target facilities For HIV/AIDS USAID captures data on the number of visits at the facilities and number of individuals tested and counseled Four intermediate results are used to collect data at lower levels to determine (1) increased availability of reproductive/maternal/child health services (2) improved quality of these services (3) enhanced sustainability of services and (4) improved knowledge and awareness of services

Performance and Prospects USAID is the most significant donor in maternal and reproductive health in Uganda USAID assistance has played a pivotal role in reversing some of the major health trends In the 12 USAID-active districts the CPR increased from about 12% in 1995 to nearly 20% in 1997 and CYPs increased by 18% from 1996 to 1998 Assisted deliveries are estimated to have increased by 23% over 1996 figures and the number of patients counseled for HIV/AIDS have risen by 33% to 46 000 Although AIDS continues to be a major problem HIV incidence (new infections) is declining The prevalence of HIV infection among pre-natal clients at urban sentinel clinics has declined by about half since the late 1980s This is consistent with a 25% decline in new cases among these women and a 50% decline among the youngest of these women USAID s social marketing program resources support aggressive information education and communication mass media campaigns raising awareness of family planning and maternal and child health services, and AIDS prevention HIV testing and counseling In addition to major health-communication activities which reach large numbers of people and help them to utilize health services, USAID has

produced Uganda s most comprehensive system for on the-job training and supervision for mid-level health workers As a result the Ministry of Health (MOH) has requested USAID to help develop national training and supervision systems USAID has also produced standard MOH guidelines for collecting, accounting for and utilizing patient fees, and has produced what is about to become the standard MOH training course for operating the MOH s Health Management Information System, including custom software for computerizing that system at the local and national level USAID s social marketing program is a major, steadily expanding source of contraceptives nationwide, which has attracted major funding from Great Britain and the World Bank in addition to USAID Likewise the USAID supported AIDS Information Center, a UNAIDS best practices site, is the pre-eminent organization in Africa for HIV testing and counseling and has also attracted other-donor funding A new initiative in lifesaving treatment by midwives plus immediate family planning counseling service provision is currently being piloted, and a program to enable health staff to better assist adolescents to prevent pregnancy, abortions and HIV infection is being designed These two initiatives are expected to be formally added to the program later in FY 1999

In the private sector, USAID has begun working with the Uganda Private Midwives Association to increase the number of private nurse-midwife practitioners and improve the quality of services provided by these personnel USAID s social marketing program exceeded its sales targets for oral and injectable contraceptives in 1998 by 11% and 38% respectively Targets for condoms need to be revised downwards given a competing condom-social marketing program initiated by another donor in 1997, but sales were still 73% of original target levels - quite a respectable showing In 1999, USAID will assess the feasibility of marketing insecticide-treated bed nets USAID has assumed a leadership role in new efforts to initiate small private, pre paid health insurance plans at missionary hospitals two such schemes were launched in January 1999 and USAID s efforts related to insurance will be intensified in FY 1999 Finally USAID is in the process of establishing an endowment for a large mission hospital in northern Uganda the largest health facility in that troubled region

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID will conduct an assessment of its reproductive health activities in early CY 1999 to review interventions in targeted areas The result of the assessment will be a strategy which will refine activities and focus the allocation of resources to the sector over the next few years In addition, USAID will expand its child survival and nutrition interventions over the next several years to further impact on morbidity and child mortality

Other Donor Programs Other major bilateral donors in the health sector include Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden, with the later active primarily as financial contributors to World Bank projects Major multilateral donors include the UN Population Fund, UNICEF and the World Bank The Bank is the largest donor in the sector with active projects related to STDs assistance to districts to plan and finance basic health services and a nutrition project now reportedly in the final planning stages While the World Health Organization does not fund major interventions, per se, it does provide technical assistance in a number of areas and is very active in policy formulation USAID coordinates regularly with the other health sector donors The MOH provides personnel and some 5% of the GOU budget is devoted to the sector

Principal contractors Grantees or Agencies U S non governmental organizations Pathfinder International African Medical and Research Foundation, CARE AVSC International U S universities Johns Hopkins University of North Carolina U S firms John Snow International, Deloite Touche Tomatsu Ugandan NGOs The AIDS information Center The AIDS Support Organization

Selected Performances Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Targets(2002)
Contraceptive Prevalence	13 2% (1995)	20%	30%
Assisted deliveries (sample of facilities)	33 000(1996)	37,000	41,000
Exclusive breast feeding 4 6 mos	19% 1995)	25%	32%
Condom sales	1 3 mil/yr (1992)	6 million	10 mil/yr
HIV testing/counseling (persons)	40 000 (1997)	46,000	80 000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Demand for Constitutional Checks and Balances Institutionalized, 617 SO05
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,700,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary Uganda is making progress towards becoming an accountable, stable and participatory democracy A new constitution was ratified in 1995, leading to presidential and parliamentary elections held in 1996, completing the country's return to democratically-elected, civilian rule In 1997 Uganda devolved nearly all central government responsibilities and functions to 45 newly-created districts However Uganda s achievements in ushering in a more stable government and substantial economic success are diminished by restrictions on competitive party politics and serious problems of corruption which raise the issue of accountability of government to center stage Further Uganda s judiciary is hampered by a lack of very basic tools such as a complete and unified code of Ugandan laws Citizen access to competent legal services is minimal, as the average Ugandan cannot afford to hire legal assistance Many petty crimes and juvenile and domestic cases languish for years before being heard, often with the defendant remaining incarcerated The new constitution contains important checks and balances to prevent the concentration and arbitrary use of power However, Uganda s political institutions, including the new Parliament and district administrations the judiciary a reasonably free vibrant press and a burgeoning civil society need to develop the capacity for employing their oversight responsibilities The purpose of USAID s activity is to increase democratic participation and accountable governance The bulk of USAID s assistance in this sector supports major capacity building activities designed to enhance the competence and functioning of parliament, civil society and local government A smaller set of activities are aimed at strengthening the foundation of the judicial system, specifically the codification of the laws of Uganda and support for improved legal education and training Beneficiaries of USAID s activities in this sector include Ugandans in general who will benefit from more accountable government structures as well as the 286 members of Parliament, some 200 local government officials, and 25 civil society organizations involved in public policy making

Key Results Four key intermediate results were designed to achieve the overall objective described above and to address these problems (1) the creation of a strong civil society that can advocate effectively for the needs of civil society and that can act as a government watchdog, (2) the support of a capable and accountable local government system that is able to serve its constituents, provide a voice for traditionally under represented groups such as women, and serve as a check on centralized power systems (3) the support of a capable and active Parliament that acts independently of the executive branch, and is transparent and accountable to the Ugandan public, and 4) the support of an effective justice system that has trained advocates who have access to uniform and complete Ugandan laws

Performance and Prospects USAID began implementation of this objective in late FY 1998, although the legal codification activities have been on going for the past three years The parliamentary assistance activities being implemented by The Research Foundation of the State University of New York (SUNY) began in October 1998 SUNY s activities are focused on strengthening the overall effectiveness of Parliament by building its technical capacity as a deliberative body including increasing the ability of members and committees to access information through the provision of research and reference services Such services will allow members to view draft bills access examples of similar legislation from other countries gather national historical and current data track sectoral budgets and expenditures, and facilitate the flow of information from Parliament to its constituency To date SUNY has assisted Parliament to develop a three-year Modernization Plan which provides the strategic thinking required to build the capacity of

Parliament An Information and Research Center, funded through this activity, including 15 new computers dedicated Internet access and newly trained legislative and research staff, should be in place and functioning by March, 1999 For the first time Parliament has also passed a self initiated members bill that established an operating budget for Parliament USAID's role in increasing the effectiveness of the judiciary is at the entry level, providing a coherent and accessible set of laws and regulations as a cornerstone for both political and policy reforms and working to improve legal education (and thus the provision of legal services) in Uganda The law codification activity is ongoing, and to date, approximately 8,000 pages of text (or one third of Uganda s existing laws) have been reviewed and re-codified

Issues affecting the sector include corruption and the upcoming referendum on political parties Corruption remains a tremendous problem The donors made a joint statement about corruption at the Paris Club Consultative Group meeting (CG) held in December 1998 The Ugandan government has taken preliminary steps to address this issue including the appointment of a new Minister for Ethics and Integrity The Ugandan Parliament perhaps partially in response to the CG statements renewed its level of activity with regard to the investigation of several executive branch ministers involved in the privatization process Two ministers under investigation have resigned The sustained level of commitment on the part of the Ugandan government in addressing this issue will be constantly reviewed Further the Ugandan Constitution mandates that a country wide referendum will be held in the year 2000, preceded by a year long debate period to decide whether multiple political parties will be officially allowed Civil society organizations (CSOs) will undoubtedly be actively involved in the debate process leading up to the referendum

Possible Adjustment to Plans USAID s democracy and governance objective began just over a year ago and activities are in the early stages of implementation As a result there are no plans to change course at this time

Other Donor Programs USAID is the largest donor in this sector although most donors are involved that is working to strengthen the 45 newly-created district administrations USAID is currently the only donor supporting activities directly with Parliament although Great Britain is considering a complementary project and Germany and Denmark have funded training and study tours Great Britain is also a USAID partner with regard to funding the legal codification project and has recently begun a review of the overall needs of the Ugandan legal sector as a whole Other donors provide limited support directly to the judiciary, such as the provision of computers and computer training to High Court judges The Ford Foundation is providing some of the funding for the legal aid clinic at the Law Development Center Donors working in the area of local government are numerous, with donor coordination carried out to a certain extent through the Ministry of Local Government With regard to work with civil society almost all donors operating in Uganda provide some support to individual CSOs in individual sectors

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID s principal implementors are The Research Foundation of the State University of New York the William Mitchell College of Law in St Paul Minnesota and Georgetown University Law School in Washington DC

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline) (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Number of bills initiated by parliament	0	2	3
No Of Local Government Budgets publicly Displayed	One	30%	75%
Uniform Legal Codes Established and Available (pages processed)	None	60%	100%
CSOs public policy analysis developed	None	2	5

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda, 617-SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2001

Summary Northern Uganda includes 10 districts, out of 45, and roughly five million people, that have endured conflict and social disruption for more than a decade Economic and social indicators suggest that, overall these districts have not fully participated in the steady growth occurring throughout the rest of the country Insurgent activities by rebel groups have disrupted farms, communities and civil institutions, resulting in the displacement of approximately 350 000 people to protected camps Chronic insecurity is preventing USAID and other donors from fully applying national development programs throughout the north In addition, many local people, district officials and northern politicians believe that the north has been neglected, if not ignored, in the economic development of Uganda Full reintegration of the north into Uganda's economy as a whole will be a long-term process and is dependent upon achieving a lasting peace The purpose of this activity is to improve the economic and social foundations of targeted areas of northern Uganda such that with the establishment of a lasting stability affected populations will be able to more effectively participate and benefit from USAID s national sustainable development programs Beneficiaries will include approximately 350 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons affected by conflict in Gulu/Kitgum Districts, approximately 20,000 subsistence families faced with chronic food insecurity and 100,000 150 000 persons affected by disputes between tribes/clans

Key Results Three intermediate results reflect progress (1) meeting critical needs of affected populations, (2) improving food security e g improving access to markets where possible, and (3) supporting grass roots dispute resolution and prevention activities Because circumstances throughout the North vary, these objectives are designed to encompass emergency and transition activities that will address a broad range of needs of affected populations and will provide a link between relief and development Another gauge of the activity will be the decline in the number of IDPs

Performance and Prospects USAID's program to support northern Uganda began in September 1998 and was designed to respond to the 12 year insurgency that has affected 800,000 people based primarily in Gulu and Kitgum districts Approximately 10 000 children have been abducted by the rebels and used as soldiers, slaves or concubines About 4,600 have been returned, but suffer severe trauma as a result USAID's support will focus on helping to reintegrate the children into their families and communities by funding activities through Trauma Centers managed by several international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Economic activity in the north has been severely curtailed and residents are fearful of returning to their villages due to constant raids and abductions USAID's northern Uganda program grew from the goals of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) improving food security and resolving/preventing conflict USAID s activities are designed to be flexible and innovative in responding to the changing problems facing the people of the North It is intended to be temporary about three years As a stable peace is achieved the program will phase out and activities will either end and will be subsumed by USAID s national sustainable development programs USAID plans to provide grants to several international NGOs based in the north that are working in the displaced camps to provide food economic activity such as construction of rural roads improvements in health and nutrition and support for abducted children and their families Further due to serious ethnic conflict along the Uganda/Kenya border with nomadic groups, assistance will be provided to develop conflict resolution activities

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID s activities to assist northern Uganda began in early FY

1999 and are scheduled to end in FY 2000 Thus there are no plans to alter the objectives or interventions at this time

Host Country and Other Donor Programs The Government of Uganda provides military protection to internally displaced person (IDP) camps World Food Program (WFP) food aid convoys and main access routes Local district governments direct disaster management committees and coordination of humanitarian activities Other donors include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany Denmark Norway the European Union International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Children s Fund United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Overall donor support is estimated to be approximately $100,000 000 (1996-2000)

Principal Contractors and Grantees or Agencies This is a new activity authorized in September 1998 Planned grantees include International PVOs e g Red Barna, Lutheran World Fund and CARE

Selected Performance Measure

	Baseline (1997)	Target(2000)
Number of people whose critical needs have been met (25% of affected population)	0	200 000
Number of abducted children reintegrated with their families and communities	0	1,500
Kilometers of roads rehabilitated using manual labor	0 kms	250 kms
number of participants in selected dispute resolution activities	0	15 000

Zambia

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611 SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $8,950 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary Since 1994, Zambia, with USAID support, has aggressively reformed economic policies affecting rural families, expanding opportunities for increased income and food security Incomes have increased as rural families are now able to produce higher value crops and sell these crops directly to commercial firms rather than to parastatals In turn, these commercial firms have captured an increasing share of regional markets For example, cotton exports increased from $7 8 million in 1996 to $44 million in 1997 Similar annual gains have been achieved in foreign exchange earnings from tobacco, sugar, floriculture/horticulture and textile exports

Nevertheless poor roads frequent droughts low labor productivity, increasingly degraded natural resources, weak rural financial and agricultural marketing services, and inadequate business skills continue to prevent rural families from taking full advantage of market opportunities Incomes remain low and many families remain vulnerable to drought-induced food insecurity In 1998, USAID began helping rural families to organize in groups to cooperatively overcome these obstacles The direct beneficiaries of these rural based activities will be small farmers and small enterprises, rural communities game management areas and wildlife The Zambian private sector at large will also benefit from a policy environment that supports growth and rewards initiative

Key Results Three key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) Increased agriculture and natural resource productivity through improved low-rainfall crop production rural farm productivity and the adoption of sustainable agricultural and natural resource management practices (2) Increased productivity of rural non-farm enterprises through their increased access to financing and markets, improved business skills, and supportive business associations, and (3) Improved private sector growth through increased non-traditional exports improved commercial arbitration, and privatization

Performance and Prospects USAID began its new focus on groups of farmers and rural non-farm enterprises in 1998, and will continue to implement these as well as the ongoing food security and privatization activities New activities will also be launched in community forest management, agroforestry and group marketing The successful creation of an enabling regulatory environment for microfinance has set the stage for USAID capitalization of a promising local microfinance institution USAID technical assistance to recently privatized firms has strengthened their competitiveness Support for more effective Zambian participation in regional and international trade fora and new USAID agribusiness development investments will help link rural families to competitive domestic and international markets

Small businesses provide crucial opportunities for income and employment and the organization of associations increases the clout of these small players USAID support to the Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI) has increased the participation of small business associations in the commercial sector throughout the country and has helped create effective advocacy networks Training provided to 512 small business owners/operators has increased both profits and employment

The number of rural business groups benefiting from USAID s rural business outreach activities increased from 179 in 1997 to 263 in 1998 Over 5 000 farmers received a total of $410,000 in production credit Of this number 3 200 adopted conservation farming techniques that reduce the risk of drought induced crop failure and increase land and labor productivity A food security

activity has reached 72 000 people in drought prone areas In 1994, 52% of project households reported having less than a six month reserve of food By 1998, over 89% had enough food for seven to 12 months A seed multiplication and distribution activity that started in 1996 and is implemented by local groups has reached 18,000 farmers, resulting in a 300% increase in improved, low-rainfall crops

Possible Adjustments to Plans Zambia is restructuring its wildlife and forestry management regulations and institutions to include a new emphasis on local-level management and benefit USAID will support activities to determine the costs and benefits of community wildlife management and demonstrate how to institute effective approaches in protected areas USAID will begin to monitor the impact of conservation farming and agroforestry and use the findings to identify future investments to enhance land and labor productivity USAID will assist the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry to expand its capacity to analyze, formulate and negotiate bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and to continue the development of enabling microfinance regulations Food policy formulation will be supported through research conducted by a U S university

Other Donor Programs USAID has been the leading bilateral donor in the area of privatization The World Bank, United Nations Development Program, the U N Food and Agriculture Organization, Netherlands Sweden, Finland, Norway, European Union, Japan, African Development Bank, Denmark, Germany, and the United Kingdom all promote business development rural income growth and/or natural resource management USAID collaborates with the World Food Program in addressing food shortfalls

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Current grantees and contractors involved in developing business or microfinance capacity include the International Executive Service Corps, Clark Atlanta University and the University of Maryland The local grantee is the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry U S institutions involved in rural income or natural resource activities include the Cooperative League of the USA, CARE World Vision and the Wildlife Society of New York Key local agencies include the Ministries of Tourism, National Parks and Wildlife, Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Environment and Natural Resources, Commerce, Trade and Industry, and the Environment and Conservation Association of Zambia Finally Associates in Rural Development implements the Famine Early Warning System

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Increased incomes of selected rural groups	$240,000	$561,600	$1,260,000
Improved land and labor productivity (% increase)	0%	20%	40%
No of farmer groups adopting impr technologies	15,000	36,000	40,000
Rural Non-Farm Enterpr (RNFE) sales, service rev	$240,000	$516,600	$1,260,000
Improved RNFE access to finance	$210,000	$517,440	$1,584,000
RNFE support institutions (members)	20,000	43,500	53,000
Non-traditional agriculture, natural resource exports (millions)	$213	$324	$430

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education and Learning Especially for Girls 611-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $800 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The Zambian education system has seriously deteriorated over the last twenty years and is barely sustainable as it is now organized and funded Resources have been falling, while the number of Zambian children enrolled is rising Information required for sound policy and management decisions is rarely available when needed The school infrastructure has deteriorated, and furniture textbooks and learning materials in most schools are chronically low or non existent Zambia s HIV/AIDS crisis is further undermining the educational system increasing teacher absences and attrition and numbers of school age orphans Girls, who have traditionally been disadvantaged in education are falling further behind their male counterparts

USAID aims to help the Zambian Government develop a high quality and equitable basic education system at reasonable cost with a special emphasis on providing increased access for girls USAID will support institutional capacity-building at all levels (school and community, district, provincial and central) The direct beneficiaries of this program will be children who attend primary schools, particularly previously unenrolled girls The Ministry of Education will gain enhanced policy and planning capacity

Key Results Three key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) Improved curricula supporting high-quality girls education, (2) Increased demand by parents for girls education and increased community and local government support and (3) Improved policy and planning capacity by the Ministry of Education at both national and local levels

Performance and Prospects This activity began in late 1998 and thus it is early to report major results Inception activities have made good progress in assessing specific educational needs and designing programs with the Ministry of Education Three priority initiatives are expected to be
(1) Expanding the Program for the Advancement of Girls Education (PAGE) to reach forty schools in the southern province, thereby increasing girls' enrollment and retention in the basic education system,
(2) Developing and testing a model plan to improve school children s health nutrition and knowledge of health issues and, ultimately, to improve their learning performance and attendance, and
(3) Developing a modern efficient and cost effective education management information system that will improve the decision making capacity of education policy makers planners and managers All of these programs will be developed with a focus on enabling communities to take the lead in promoting the health and education of their school aged children particularly girls

Possible Adjustments to Plans By the end of FY 2000 pilots in each of these programs should have been launched and an evaluation will be carried out to identify lessons learned and develop strategies for strengthening and expanding the programs USAID will also conduct studies to determine other requirements in the areas of girls education school health and nutrition and educational management information systems The findings will form the basis for future implementation plans

Other Donor Programs USAID s educational assistance is under the umbrella of Zambia s Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program (BESSIP), a national program designed to improve

access, quality and relevance of education, to optimize the use of resources, and to move management closer to the points of delivery USAID communicates and collaborates with the Ministry of Education and other donor-partners informally on a daily basis and more formally through monthly donor meetings The World Bank, working with other donors, has taken the lead in financing and advising the restructuring process USAID will participate with the Ministry of Education, NGOs, and other donors in annual reviews of the BESSIP implementation plan USAID also has collaborated with the government and its donor partners in a school-based health and nutrition program (with the Ministries of Health and Education and Japan), a program for the advancement of girls' education (with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Norway, the U K , Irish Aid and the Netherlands) and development of educational management information systems (with the Ministry of Education and UNESCO) Assessments of these activities have informed USAID's current strategy for the education sector Norway, Finland, Sweden, Irish Aid, UNICEF, the U K and others have funded the development and distribution of textbooks, teacher education reform projects, and construction of resource centers

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies The principal grantees are the Government of Zambia and UNICEF (for PAGE)

Selected Performance Measures Baseline and target data are being developed and are expected to be completed by June 1999 Results indicators will include those such as

More children especially girls, attending school

More children, especially girls, completing seven years

School going children's yearly attendance rates increased

Increased community participation in school-related activities

Education decision-makers formulating more cost-effective policies

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,200 000 DFA, $8,100 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary Zambia's centralized, bureaucratic health care system has developed serious inefficiencies in the provision of health services, and these problems have been exacerbated by the AIDS pandemic, which has hit Zambia particularly hard Since 1995, USAID has supported the government s ambitious efforts to restructure the health sector so that it provides equitable access to cost-effective quality health care as close as possible to the family USAID concentrates on four areas family planning child survival infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS The direct beneficiaries of this strategic objective are the urban and rural populations who are able to take increased responsibility for their own health Intermediate beneficiaries include public sector institutions and facilities, private sector institutions private voluntary organizations, and organizational units of the Ministry of Health

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has been excellent The government s comprehensive health reform program continues to progress Nevertheless, the adverse macro-economic climate has deeply constrained the sector and threatens the sustainability of the reform program

The number of new family planning acceptors has increased from 60 154 in 1997 to 80,969 in 1998 The Government of Zambia and private sector partners have collaborated successfully to reduce Vitamin A deficiency through the fortification of sugar This initiative will prevent blindness in children and will reduce deaths among childbearing women

USAID will continue to support decentralized, integrated, low-cost basic health services USAID will provide additional support to Zambia s health reform program by complementing existing activities supported by USAID other donors, and the Ministry of Health USAID is also providing assistance to AIDS orphans It is estimated that over 700 000 children are either infected or affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia If current trends continue, Zambia will have over one million AIDS orphans by the year 2000

Possible Adjustments to Plans While the Government of Zambia remains committed to health reforms financial difficulties continue to threaten these reforms Moreover, the benefits thus far have only partially reached the Zambian people USAID and other donor partners are working closely with the Ministry of Health in trying to resolve the key issues affecting the implementation of health reform

Other Donor Programs USAID is involved in a multi-donor effort to support Zambia s health reform USAID is the primary donor in HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning activities and remains the third largest donor behind the United Nations Children s Fund and Denmark in child survival activities The United Kingdom the Netherlands and Sweden are also engaged in this sector

Principal Contractors Grantee or Agencies USAID will implement integrated child health reproductive health/family planning and HIV/AIDS activities through four U S institutions the Johns Hopkins University John Snow Inc Abt Associates Inc and Population Services International These principal contractors/grantees will work with a number of U S subcontractors including CARE, Africare and Project Concern International Local NGOs and private sector

organizations, along with Ministry of Health organizational units, also are grantees

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	FY 2000	Target (2002)
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	14 4%	19%	22%
Condom use (female/male)	24/35%	38/45%	45/50%
Children 12-23 months immunized	67%	76%	80%
Reported condom use in most recent, high risk sexual intercourse	35%	43%	55%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance 611-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,300,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary Despite some notable success at reform in the beginning of the decade Zambia's political system is still fragile The transition from a socialist system of one party rule toward an open participatory and pluralist democracy has been slow The purpose of USAID s strategy in this area is to increase citizens participation in more transparent and accountable government institutions The ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Zambia The immediate beneficiaries are selected organizations including the Judiciary the Law Association, Parliament, and the Local Government Councils

Key Results Three key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) Enhanced rule of law and respect for human rights (2) Increased citizen awareness of and participation in the political process and enhanced appreciation of the links between personal freedom, civic responsibilities and the role of government, and (3) Local government structures that are more responsive to the needs of citizens

Performance and Prospects Performance in this sector over the past year has been good In the area of administration of justice USAID support along with resources provided by private foundations and the International Trade Center (World Trade Organization) helped establish an alternative dispute resolution program and created the foundation for an Alternative Dispute Resolution Center An arbitration act has been drafted Zambia s first class of accredited commercial arbitrators completed one training program and will begin mediation training

USAID began an effort to strengthen the capacity of civic society organizations for advocacy and civic education A change in leadership of the National Assembly has improved the prospect for reforms that could lead to a more open and accessible Parliament Support for public opinion research began to take hold

USAID will train members of newly elected local councils in techniques of strategic management and planning and will help local government officials examine their roles in the political process and in delivering public services to their constituents

Possible Adjustments to Plans The government has responded to concerns raised about governance by constituting a Good Governance Committee This committee has been given the mandate to examine the government s performance and make recommendations for areas requiring redress It is anticipated that government initiatives to implement the recommendations will follow USAID s democracy and governance program may need to be realigned to accommodate these initiatives

Over the past year USAID has seized opportunities to partner with such key Zambian institutions as Parliament and the Judiciary Over the next year there may be opportunities to support the Government s executive level as well in policy analysis and coordination

Other Donor Programs The United Nations Development Program and the World Bank are the major donors contributing to the public service and judiciary reform programs The United Kingdom has supported government decentralization and fiscal management and has provided training for senior civil servants The Nordic countries have joined with USAID in the areas of civic education,

election monitoring electoral reform, and constitutional reform Donors meet monthly for coordination purposes

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The U S PVO PACT is the principal implementation grantee The Zambian Ministry of Legal Affairs, local non-governmental organizations, private foundations, and local consultants and contractors also are implementing activities

Selected Performance Measures Baseline and target data are being developed and are expected to be completed in April 1999 Baseline figures will be for 1999, with a target date of FY 2002 Illustrative indicators include the following

Increase in NGO initiated contacts with selected government institutions

Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution

Increase in number of legal professionals reporting better access to legal information

Increase in attempts by local groups to contact elected and appointed officials

Zimbabwe

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER Reduced Fertility and Increased Use of HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures 613-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2 000,000 DFA $2,200 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **COMPLETION DATE** 2002

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase the use of HIV/AIDS prevention measures among Zimbabweans while concurrently increasing the use of contraceptives, including condoms The beneficiaries are all Zimbabweans who are at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases as well as those who want to make informed decisions about their future This is especially important as up to one-third of pregnant women utilizing prenatal services in Harare are HIV positive HIV/AIDS prevention -through behavior change strategies -is at the core of this objective However family planning services will remain a complementary element as contraceptive counseling and provision play a critically important role in a comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategy

As the lead donor to Zimbabwe's family planning program, USAID has contributed to the program s significant impact Between 1984 and 1994 the total fertility rate--the average number of children a Zimbabwean woman will have in her lifetime--declined by a third, from 6 5 to 4 3, and the contraceptive prevalence rate increased by 55%, from 27% to 42% of married women However, Zimbabwe now must cope with the potentially overwhelming challenge of the HIV/AIDS epidemic coupled with severe economic recession

USAID is a lead donor in HIV/AIDS prevention program support Historically, HIV/AIDS programs have focused on peer education intended to motivate behavioral change This has led to virtually universal awareness of HIV/AIDS, yet Zimbabwe still suffers from one of the highest infection rates in the world An estimated one in five adult Zimbabweans is HIV positive, and there are no signs yet of a peak in the epidemic USAID conducted a review of best practices and made a strategic shift in 1998 allocating more resources toward an innovative program that has shown promising results elsewhere on the continent--voluntary HIV counseling and testing (VCT)

Key Results Four key results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) increased number of socially marketed condoms sold under the USAID program, (2) increased number of men and women who receive testing and counseling at the six voluntary HIV counseling and testing sites to open in 1999 (3) increased capacity of NGOs to articulate and use strategic and sustainability plans for HIV/AIDS prevention and (4) decline in the total fertility rate in Zimbabwe

Performance and Prospects Due to its crippling budgetary constraints the Ministry of Health (MOH) finds it increasingly difficult to sustain high quality family planning/reproductive health services To become more efficient and effective, the MOH must prevent duplication of services while also seizing opportunities to educate women about HIV transmission USAID will assist the MOH to integrate HIV and sexually transmitted disease prevention into its family planning program In both 1999 and 2000 USAID will continue to procure contraceptives for Zimbabwe The Government of Zimbabwe had intended to assume responsibility for this procurement but cannot because of budgetary constraints Currency devaluations have increased the cost of contraceptives all of which must be imported by more than 100% USAID plans to provide contraceptives for the next several years but according to a plan that calls for a progressive drawback on this assistance This assistance will be contingent upon the Ministry s committing to a plan and identifying other definite sources of contraceptives for the future

Possible Adjustments to Plans In the HIV/AIDS area, progress made by the six sites opened in

1999 will determine the number of VCT sites to be opened in 2000 In family planning, the plan to procure contraceptives and provide other technical assistance is subject to the Government s identification of other definite, long-term sources for contraceptives and its agreement to undertake the institutional reforms that will eliminate duplication while integrating HIV/AIDS prevention services with family planning services

Other Donor Programs Though USAID has historically been a lead donor in both family planning and HIV/AIDS, it is now phasing out support in family planning/reproductive health, while other donors take a more active role The European Union and the British Department for International Development both have expressed interest in funding contraceptive commodities Another donor, the United Nations Fund for Population has assisted the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a five-year reproductive health strategy In the area of HIV/AIDS, USAID intends to continue its leadership role in close collaboration with numerous other donors, including but not limited to the World Bank, the United Nations, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies Key U S agencies involved in implementation of the program include Population Services International, the Population Council, the Futures Group and PACT, Inc Zimbabwean and international implementing partners include the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council, the Ministry of Health, the National AIDS Coordination Program, and the United Nations Children s Fund

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2000)
Total number of condoms sold annually through the social marketing program	720,000 (1996)	6 000 000	6 000 000
Number of persons tested and counseled for HIV/AIDS at one of the USAID-funded testing sites	0 (1998)	25 000	25,000
Increase in the number of NGOs articulating and using strategic plans for HIV/AIDS prevention activities	0 (1997)	14	14
Reduction in total fertility rate	4 3 (1994)	4 0	4 0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM ZIMBABWE
TITLE Increased Opportunities for Citizens Participation in Economic and Political Decision Making
613-SP01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $5,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary Democracy and governance (D/G) issues are central to the achievement of stability in Zimbabwe Single party domination and excessive executive control have limited competition in the party system economy and society Lack of popular participation in both political and economic decision-making has led to decreased accountability and transparency of government In response to this problem, USAID has developed a special objective whose purpose is to increase opportunities for citizens participation in economic and political decision making The beneficiaries of this strategy include members of a broad range of non-governmental institutions, including civil society organizations women s groups human rights organizations economic, trade and business associations and development groups who represent citizens interests Selected government institutions including Parliament also will be beneficiaries

A lack of political and economic competition has hampered Zimbabwe s development In order to redress this problem USAID will encourage democracy on two fronts first, through development of countervailing forces in society (civil society and private sector) to promote accountability and good governance and second enabling Parliament to improve its democratic features and its capacity to provide checks and balances Support to these two groups will result in increased civil society organizations representation of citizens interests and a more effective and accessible Parliament

Key Results USAID's D/G Strategy was approved in June 1998, a grant agreement was signed with the Government of Zimbabwe in September 1998 The same month, a cooperative agreement was signed with a U S private voluntary organization (PVO) to begin developing a local institution the Zimbabwe-American Development Foundation Start-up activities with civil society and Parliament were completed in 1998 and full implementation of these activities will begin in early 1999 USAID is currently finalizing its performance monitoring and evaluation plan, which will include results indicators and targets through the planning period

Performance and Prospects The political and economic indicators in Zimbabwe have continued to decline in recent years Inflation has increased to 45%, while the currency has devalued by over half in the past year It has become increasingly difficult for the average person to make ends meet Frustration levels have reached new heights demonstrated by employee strikes led by a well organized trade union movement Prospects for success in D/G work are high for several reasons, however (1) The populace is receptive to interventions designed to give them a greater voice in economic and political decision-making (2) Members of Parliament have begun to question the executive branch and to be more assertive in expressing the concerns of the constituency that elected them (3) There is consensus among both government officials and the donor community on a plan to advance land reform and resettlement and (4) Civil society organizations though resource-strapped are becoming important vehicles for the expression of Zimbabweans growing economic and political concerns

Possible Adjustments to Plans In response to the deteriorating economic and political situation USAID is preparing a new transitional country strategy To lay the groundwork for that strategy, USAID already has responded to one of the most pressing problems for Zimbabwe s economic development and political and social stability land policy reform Technical assistance from Zimbabwean and American specialists will be provided to facilitate inform and guide the critical planning and initial implementation phases of the policy reform In the wake of increasing economic

hardships there is an urgent need to tackle the distorted and inequitable land distribution system in a way that will ensure a fair and transparent allocation of the nation s most significant economic asset If this is not properly implemented, increased frustrations could lead to a crisis For its Parliamentary assistance program, USAID believes that in country technical assistance will achieve results quickly and effectively, a cooperative agreement with a U S PVO is planned for 1999

Other Donor Programs Donors involved in complementary D/G activities include the United Kingdom, Norway Sweden, Denmark Canada Australia, the European Union and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Emphasis on host government counterparts will mostly be through Parliament which has completed a comprehensive Parliamentary Reform Report and has requested assistance for its implementation Most major donors in Zimbabwe including the World Bank and UNDP, will provide some level of assistance with land reform Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, together with the United States, are the key donors providing technical assistance to land policy activities Government of Zimbabwe decision-makers and technical counterparts, along with farmers' unions and other non-governmental actors, will work closely with donors on the land policy reform activities USAID will coordinate closely with these donors to ensure its program does not duplicate other donors' efforts

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Key implementing partners include local PVOs as well as U S PVOs such as PACT Inc , the International Republican Institute and/or the National Democratic Institute, and the University of Wisconsin s Land Tenure Center

Selected Performance Measures The draft baseline data and specific results will form part of the final design for the Special Objective to be completed in the first quarter of calendar year 1999 These indicators could include

Increased civil society organization (CSO) perceptions of valid engagement with Parliament on issues relevant to their area of concern

Increased Member of Parliament assessment of the quality of CSO input into legislative process

Increased number of Parliamentary Committee meetings and other public hearings in which CSOs actively participate

An effective, transparent and efficient national land policy framework and redistribution strategy

Alternative land models tested and monitored

Improved socio-political stability through more equitable access to and ownership of land and socio-economic infrastructure

Great Lakes Initiative

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM REGIONAL
TITLE Great Lakes Initiative (GLI), SO01
STATUS On-going
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $10,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The purpose of the GLI is to strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in the Great Lakes Region The beneficiaries will be the civilian populations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi who have been caught in a seemingly never-ending cycle of ethnic violence, which reached genocidal dimensions in Rwanda in 1994 and still remains a real threat throughout the region

Key Results USAID Role and Achievements to Date USAID has provided support to the justice sector in Rwanda since 1995 USAID has made significant progress in training legal professionals strengthening the Rwanda Ministry of Justice (MOJ) training the police and facilitating efforts to inform the public on the on-going trials in Arusha Tanzania of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda With technical support from the U S Department of Justice USAID is working with the Rwandan MOJ to speed up the administration of justice for the 125 000 detainees accused of genocide Specific measures include group trials plea-bargaining, use of traditional community-based justice and public information activities

Performance and Prospects The Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) will focus on civilian judicial systems military justice and international mechanisms of support as part of a broad multi-agency effort USAID will focus on the civilian and international elements of the Initiative, in coordination with other U S Government agencies For civilian justice the GLI will provide bilateral support for the indigenous administration of justice and rule of law including such institutions as police, courts prisons, and truth commissions The emphasis will be on strengthening local and national capacity Regionally, the GLI will provide support for independent human rights commissions alternative dispute resolution mechanisms indigenous human rights organizations, reconciliation initiatives and formal and informal education efforts For international judicial systems, the GLI will include support for speedier trials and a witness protection program for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda enhanced cooperation and consultation between the UN and African institutions on human rights issues appropriate modalities for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees protection mandate, and other appropriate mechanisms of accountability for violations of humanitarian law

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID does not envision any major adjustments to the program at this time

Other Donor Programs The United States is spearheading this effort and promoting involvement of other bilateral and multilateral donors The United States is also seeking support of public-private partnerships professional associations, foundations and non-government organizations among others to improve collaboration between civil society and government IBM and a specialized software company have indicated a willingness to make available at no cost to the Government of Rwanda computer equipment and related software to improve the tracking of the genocide detainees through the court system

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies U S Department of Justice and others to be determined

Selected Performance Measures Indicators will be determined on a project by project basis

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

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER Effective Program and Technical Support to all ESA Missions, 623 SSO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,650,000 DFA, $1,200,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION** FY 2000

Summary For over 26 years REDSO/ESA has been a service oriented organization staffed by experienced USAID officers and technical experts to assist client USAID bilateral missions REDSO/ESA also manages non-presence USAID programs in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) to ensure judicious use of development resources The purpose of Strategic Support Objective No 1 (SSO01) is to provide effective program and technical support to all ESA bilateral missions The primary direct beneficiaries include the following 23 programs Angola, Botswana, Burundi Comoros Democratic Republic of Congo Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia Kenya, Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa southern Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zambia and Zimbabwe These programs benefit from REDSO/ESA technical services in agriculture democracy/governance, child survival, conflict management, economic growth environment food security, and population/health Special attention is also given to cross cutting themes such as gender concerns, monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment REDSO/ESA also provides core support services in procurement, financial management food for peace and legal advice These specialized technical and core services are a cost-effective means for ESA client missions to obtain key expertise to achieve results and impact Other beneficiaries include host country governments inter governmental organizations donors and partners at national and regional levels

Key Results Achievement of this SSO is measured by client mission demand met Also REDSO/ESA is evaluated on the blend and quality of skills provided versus the technical and program skills required This emphasis on maintaining a high level of staff skills ensures that client missions obtain the type of assistance needed for enhanced program impact Striving for improved staff knowledge of reengineering and other Agency priorities means REDSO/ESA service providers are current on operational procedures and U S Government interests

Performance and Prospects REDSO/ESA staff continued to perform above target measures despite the challenge of restructuring to integrate responsibility for implementing/managing the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) REDSO/ESA's established measure for management of services is service days performed The result for FY 1998 was an 88% performance level (4 301 service days performed versus 4,860 service days requested) Client USAID missions surveyed indicated a close match of the skills they requested with those received and that service providers had a high knowledge level of USAID operations and priorities

Specific examples of REDSO/ESA performance include

- Procurement 225 award actions over $80 million obligated a total procurement portfolio of approximately $500 million

- Regional Financial Management Center serves as the accounting station for 14 USAID client missions Resident staff dedicated to these missions is not included in the total services days performed , 5 500 vouchers for payment certified 35 000 disbursement/advance transactions processed and 387 FY 1998 obligations made totaling $99 million dollars

- REDSO/ESA facilitated two three-day sessions on the FY 2000 Results Report and Resource Request (R4) process Over 20 missions were represented Missions indicated the unique

training was invaluable for understanding the USAID/Washington R4 process and sharing performance monitoring and reporting techniques

- REDSO/ESA continued to enhance its role in environmental assessment training with eight regional courses designed by REDSO/ESA and the Africa Bureau, a Title II P L 480 Environmental Documentation Manual was prepared and used in three accompanying courses - over 500 PVO/NGO partners representing 200 institutions were trained

- REDSO/ESA s continued emphasis on women's empowerment was demonstrated by its support to women s organizations to establish implementing mechanisms for the Beijing and the African Platforms for Action REDSO/ESA provided initial support, and partnerships with other regional donors (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] and United Nations Development Program [UNDP]) have now been formed to develop mechanisms to measure the region's progress on the Platforms for Action

Problems encountered during FY 1998 included high demands on REDSO/ESA staff time to fully integrate the GHAI into REDSO/ESA s regional program while continuing to provide client mission services With the U S Embassy bombing of August 7, services were curtailed to focus on recovery efforts, and support for U S Embassy operations took precedence over REDSO/ESA objectives The disrupted operations forced REDSO/ESA s annual services scheduling conference to be replaced by less effective teleconferencing With the U S Embassy co-located in the USAID building working conditions will continue to be difficult during FY 1999 Post bomb recruiting for key REDSO/ESA staff has also been problematic and will continue to be so A continuing FY 1999 challenge is to maintain a lean staff that matches ESA client mission needs with those of REDSO/ESA s substantially increased regional and GHAI program responsibilities

In FY 1998, USAID/Washington development of essential Y2K compliant software for tracking and managing service days was halted when contractors left the Agency Stop-gap, alternative software had to be used and new software still needs to be developed

Possible Adjustments to Plans FY 1999 will be focused on repositioning REDSO/ESA has begun a major effort to revise its strategy to better reflect the integration of the GHAI into its ESA regional program while continuing to provide ESA client missions with critical technical and programmatic services With the increasing constraints on staff numbers REDSO/ESA will continue to identify the highest priorities against which to program resources

Other Donor Programs USAID staff regularly work with governmental and donor agency staff at the bilateral and regional level to ensure effective donor coordination and programming of scarce development resources

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies In addition to a cadre of foreign service officers and personal services contractors a variety of fellows and institutional contractors implement SSO01 These in-house skills have been supplemented with local short-term contracts in specific fields Contractors include Price Waterhouse Coopers, Deloitte and Touche, Peat Marwick, and Ernst and Young

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	Target
Percent of REDSO/ESA "service days performed" to those requested	70% (1995)	80% (2000)
Percent of requested skills available at REDSO/ESA	100% (1995)	100% (2000)
Percent of REDSO/ESA staff trained in basic reengineering concepts	100% (1995)	100% (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-Makers in the ESA Region, 623-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $2,500,000 DFA $2 800,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2000

Summary The purpose of this Strategic Objective (SO) is to support the attainment of the Agency s strategic goals and objectives through increased availability and use of critical information on priority development issues of regional and global significance Regional cooperation and collaboration remain at a nascent stage in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region Fundamental to the development of regional approaches and solutions is the wide availability, sharing and utilization of information to successfully deal with the region's problems REDSO/ESA has a unique capacity to facilitate the long-term development of regional capacity for improved information generation and accessibility REDSO/ESA can also foster greater collaboration among partners in the region leading to more effective problem-solving by decision-makers Direct beneficiaries are the governments, institutions and organizations strengthened by REDSO/ESA-supported efforts Benefits will ultimately accrue to the people within the ESA region

Key Results Intermediate results in selected Agency goal areas targeted by this SO include
Regional Trade Analytical Agenda Reduction in transportation costs associated with trade and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers Private Sector Support Stronger and more effective regional and U S business partnerships improved access to trade policy and economic information the removal of procedural and administrative constraints to a more liberal market economy in the ESA region and the active promotion of gender equity through the involvement of women in economic policy making Population Health and Nutrition Strengthened health networks to efficiently promote the sharing of better practices, promotion of better practices within institutions, improved technical capacity of African institutions and an improved policy environment for sustained adoption of better practices Environment and Natural Resources Management Improved availability of regional information on coastal zone management, rangelands harmonization transnational animal movements (i e Serengeti Mara ecosystem in Kenya and Tanzania) and a management plan for control of Lake Victoria water hyacinth

Performance and Prospects REDSO/ESA s SO02 performance has exceeded expectations since the start of the strategy in FY 1995

Private Sector Support To implement the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), REDSO/ESA has built promising collaborative relationships with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) the East African Cooperation, the Eastern and Southern Africa Business Organization (ESABO) the All-Africa Businesswomen Association (AABA), and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) The creation of the Business Council for the East African Cooperation a policy group of private and public sector representatives is a noteworthy success of regional partners and REDSO/ESA cooperation Another important success was the mission s support for expanding the geographic scope of a COMESA proposal in response to the President s Trade and Investment Initiative This effort which brings the ESA region into compliance with the World Trade Organization agreements was expanded to include the entire sub Saharan Africa and has the potential to significantly improve trade and investment in Africa A third important result is the ongoing effort to expand the Global Trade Network to the region in partnership with ESABO This has the potential for generating significant trade between U S and African businesses

Regional Trade Analytical Agenda REDSO/ESA has been supporting efforts to reduce transportation costs and trade barriers in the GHA region In east Africa, it has assisted in establishing and

supporting the East African Transportation Initiative (EATI), a group of public and private sector representatives which lobby for transportation sector reforms Through a process of analysis dialogue and cooperation a number of reforms have been identified and implemented to improve ports, roads, and railways EATI is advocating improvements in productivity through institutional reform and management efficiency, reduced administrative barriers, standardization of transportation procedures in the region, cooperation in financing regional road networks, support for policy reforms to rationalize road network management and increased cooperation among the region s railways Results include the Tanzania Harbour Authority reforms to reduce container dwell time and multi donor efforts to increase compliance with COMESA road regulations on axle load limits

Population, Health and Nutrition Health networks have proven to be a successful and innovative approach to promoting and facilitating important health reforms in the region By documenting and disseminating better practices, study tours, south-to-south consultancies, and regional workshops, REDSO/ESA has expanded the adoption of better practices in health care financing reproductive health programs supporting children youth and maternal health, HIV prevention and sexually transmitted infection treatment and logistical support for improved supplies of essential drugs Under the GHAI, REDSO/ESA has initiated linking of food security and nutrition to improve health outcomes

Environment and Natural Resources Management Over 70 stakeholders and partners from non-government organizations and government institutions participated in a stakeholders workshop on food security and environmental linkages in the GHA region Workshop recommendations are guiding REDSO/ESA's environmental and natural resources activities, to be launched this year In FY 1999 REDSO will also continue technical support to USAID s efforts to assist the East African Cooperation and other partners in the development of an integrated regional water hyacinth control plan

REDSO/ESA has learned that capacity building involves long-term commitment and increased technical inputs which, initially, requires greater staff time Current staffing levels may be inadequate to meet the challenge of capacity building Increased staff would yield more sustainable programs and more viable and more effective African institutions in the future

Possible Adjustment to Plans REDSO/ESA is repositioning its regional program to enhance the implementation of the GHAI strategy and other USAID initiatives in the ESA region Many of the activities included in this SO directly support the GHAI food security strategic objective and will continue under the revised REDSO/ESA strategy Performance indicators, representative of the successful results being achieved, will be established

Other Donor Programs REDSO/ESA's mix of highly successful activities in this SO are attracting support from the European Union, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, several European donors the IMF the East Africa Cooperation several UN agencies, Sweden, Canada, IPPF, the International Development Research Center and the Rockefeller Foundation

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies AABA Basis Project Bureau of the Census Center for African Family Studies COMESA Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat ESABO Family Health International Family Planning Logistics Management Project, IGAD, Johns Hopkins University Linkages Project Pathfinder International Project for Heath Reform TechnoServe, Quality Assurance Project, Rational Pharmaceutical Management Project and University of Rhode Island

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	Target
Percent of ESA missions participating or investing in the regional trade activities	45% (1995)	85% (2000)
Number of environmental decision makers/stakeholders participating in intra-regional events	4 (1996)	70 (2000)
Number of appropriate Health data bases in priority development areas	6 (1996)	35 (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the GHAI, SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $11,580,000 DFA, $1,800,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2000

Summary The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) was launched in 1994 in response to continuing political and humanitarian crises and instability in the 10-country Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region The goal of the GHAI is a food secure, just and peaceful region The purpose of this Strategic Objective (SO) is to establish within REDSO/ESA the management and programmatic elements needed to implement the GHAI The direct beneficiaries of this objective will be governments in the GHA, U S Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), and African non governmental organizations (NGOs) The benefits of the GHAI will ultimately accrue to populations at the grassroots level through activities that increase African capacity to improve food security reduce conflict and share developmentally strategic information

Key Results Four key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective (1) pilot activities in conflict mitigation tested to establish best practices, (2) regional information on food security and conflict accessible to African implementors and policy makers and applied rapidly to events on the ground, (3) African NGOs strengthened in the areas of food security and conflict management and (4) regional food security enhanced African agricultural research and technology transfer demand-driven and accessible by farmers

Performance and Prospects This Strategic Objective (SO) was achieved over the past year and REDSO/ESA is now transitioning to full implementation of the GHAI REDSO/ESA is establishing strategic objective teams which will have the authority and resources to carry out activities to achieve GHAI results REDSO/ESA faces a number of challenges as it begins the programmatic implementation of the GHAI Legal prohibitions on development assistance and travel restrictions to several GHAI countries have excluded them from programmatic attention Strategic coordination and working in partnership with African institutions necessitates a slower, more deliberate process of partnership that can clash with the pressures to show results in the short-to-medium term

Through a number of innovative mechanisms, REDSO/ESA has begun testing pilot activities on conflict Under its Horn of Africa Support Project (HASP), the USAID supports the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a member state organization of seven GHA states including Ethiopia Eritrea Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Somalia USAID has assisted IGAD s initiatives in peace and transition efforts, including collaboration with the Organization of African Unity on resolving the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea With USAID and other donor assistance, IGAD has also established a Peace Fund to allow IGAD and envoys from its member states to intervene quickly when opportunities arise to resolve or prevent conflicts in the region The HASP also has a new Institutional Strengthening and Grantmaking (ISGM) program for African NGOs working in conflict management In collaboration with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and USAID bilateral missions in the region, REDSO/ESA has established two innovative conflict funds, one available for quick response to existing or emerging conflicts and another for pilot activities seeking to mitigate longer-term conflicts In FY 1999, pilot activities are expected to begin or continue in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Somalia

Through both IGAD and appropriate ministries in non-IGAD countries USAID is supporting the development of a regional integrated information system which provides key policymakers in the GHA region with critical information on food security and conflict prevention With USAID support, decision-makers in 36 GHA government ministries (including 110 users) are now actively using

internet technology to communicate and share information among themselves and with international counterparts world wide These users are now able to access centrally located databases to assist them in making informed decisions

Through the HASP/ISGM, USAID has launched a program for African NGOs in the GHA This activity managed by the U S PVO PACT will provide a demand-driven set of institutional strengthening and activity management grants to NGOs that are undertaking innovative, regional work in food security and conflict prevention, mitigation and response The first set of activities should be underway by the middle of FY 1999

In close collaboration with USAID Global and Africa Bureaus, REDSO/ESA is increasing collaborative research among countries of the region and with U S and international institutions to develop technologies that further increase food production and farmer income REDSO/ESA funds the Association for the Support of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) and three International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) to support Commodity Research Networks working in research on cassava, beans potatoes and sweet potatoes USAID s support is yielding significant pay offs creating a process that assures transferable research is done, new bean varieties with twice the yield are now widely grown in Rwanda Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, throughout the region mosaic resistant cassava varieties have been developed to combat the viruses that were rapidly devastating production and the region s farmers now use higher yielding, disease-resistant varieties of potatoes and sweet potatoes

Possible Adjustments to Plans REDSO/ESA the GHA bilateral missions and the GHAI unit in Washington have begun to work with the relevant entities within USAID and the Congress to seek prudent but needed relief from restrictions that severely hamper USAID s ability to strengthen regional capacity in food security and conflict prevention mitigation and response REDSO/ESA is interested in cooperatively developing solutions that do not undermine larger foreign policy goals but do allow the achievement of the objectives of this Presidential Initiative

Other Donor Programs In partnership with IGAD and other donors, USAID has developed the Joint IGAD Partners Forum (JIPF), a donor coordination structure for joint regional work in the GHA between African governments and the international donor community In addition to IGAD and the U S Government JIPF members include the European Union, Norway Italy Sweden, the Netherlands Germany and Canada The JIPF provides a model for donor coordination on other activities undertaken by GHAI To date 11 regional development projects have received funding from the international community and six additional projects are under discussion

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies ASARECA COMESA, IARCS IGAD and PACT

Selected Performance Measures	**Baseline**	**Target**
Number of conflict pilot activities implemented with best practices identified	0 (1998)	5 (2000)
- Government ministries connected to the internet	0 (1996)	72 (2000)
- African entities strengthened in areas of food security and conflict management	6 (1996)	18 (2000)
- Number of new seed varieties developed and used by African farmers	4 (1998)	6 (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER Effective Delivery of USAID's Humanitarian and Transition Assistance,SS04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,220,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2000

Summary REDSO/ESA provides crucial support for USAID s humanitarian and transition assistance programs in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region It directly manages Development Assistance (DA) resources while providing management oversight for humanitarian assistance activities that are funded by other entities within USAID REDSO/ESA oversees the administration of emergency food and non-food aid programs in the region, manages development assistance programs or activities in the non presence countries of southern Sudan Somalia and Burundi and works to strengthen the capacity of local and regional actors to meet a greater share of the needs of vulnerable groups with African resources The direct beneficiaries of this Strategic Objective (SO) are the Africans whose lives are saved or suffering reduced through the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian and transition assistance

Key Results Three key intermediate results are necessary to support this objective (1) improved preparedness for and more effective response to crises, (2) strengthened capacity of civil society actors in southern Sudan, and (3) a less vulnerable and more self-sufficient population in Somalia

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has met expectations However, many significant constraints in the region -- over which USAID has no control -- continue to hamper its ability to provide effective and timely humanitarian and transition responses These include (1) serious security constraints that often limit or prevent access to crisis areas, (2) deterioration of regional transport systems, and (3) numerous political obstacles beyond USAID's control that need to be addressed to resolve ongoing complex emergencies and political crises

One of the most challenging crises to which USAID was asked to respond in FY 1998 was the drought- and war-induced famine in southern Sudan USAID provided an estimated $110 million in humanitarian assistance reaching more than 2 6 million vulnerable Sudanese Our timely assistance in addressing the 1998 famine in southern Sudan was mainly with increased emergency food aid, funding for aircraft and expansion of nutritional feeding programs While the situation dramatically improved towards the end of FY1998, continued large inputs of external assistance will be required through at least the October 1999 harvest

The main impact of our FY 1998 humanitarian assistance programs in Sudan include (1) tens of thousands of lives saved due to timely inputs of emergency food aid nutritional programs and increased funding for aircraft transport costs, (2) revived livelihoods of some 80,000 people through the generation of agricultural surpluses in stable areas of southern Sudan, and (3) rehabilitated roads which reduced the heavy reliance on airlifts and revitalization of some local markets

This SO s premise is that improved preparedness is central to the effective delivery of humanitarian and transition assistance As an example of making a timely response to new vulnerable groups, USAID established contingency reserves for emergency food programs in southern Sudan In lieu of total reliance on external food aid and emergency food programs, USAID initiated a pilot regional monetization program in northern Uganda/southern Sudan so that local or regional sources could be used to meet a greater share of the food needs of at risk populations

USAID has recently begun implementing the DA-funded Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) The purpose of STAR is to increase participatory democracy and good governance practices in opposition-held areas of Sudan while reducing reliance on relief STAR will

contribute to reducing conflict and enhancing 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 southern and eastern Sudan These actors are often strong on motivation, but weak on organizational skills Through an umbrella grant to the U S private voluntary organization (PVO) Catholic Relief Services (CRS) private local organizations will receive small grants to enhance their capacity to solve local problems, work towards rehabilitation and hold civil authorities accountable

USAID s assistance to Somalia seeks to ensure that continuing instability does not spread to other countries in the Horn of Africa Although Somalia remains a failed state, USAID has made progress in recent years in developing local administrative structures which attempt to solve problems, ranging from infrastructure weaknesses to clan disputes Wherever possible indigenous non governmental organizations (NGOs) are used to undertake the administrative strengthening With the elimination in FY 2000 of DA funds in the Somalia portfolio, however USAID efforts will focus exclusively on humanitarian assistance

Possible Adjustments to Plans In FY 1999, SSO04 will be incorporated into USAID s revised strategic plan The strategy will continue to focus on the effective and timely delivery of humanitarian and transition assistance with an emphasis on enhancing African capacity to respond to crises

REDSO/ESA will continue to identify and remove constraints to making humanitarian assistance more effective It will cultivate even more collaborative relationships with other USAID entities to better integrate relief and development assistance This will include working closely with the newly established Office of U S Foreign Disaster Assistance s Africa Regional Office, based in Nairobi

Other Donor Programs USAID regularly consults with donors on a wide range of humanitarian and transitional issues, as strategic coordination is critical for timely and effective responses Other donors involved in supporting humanitarian and transitional interventions include the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), United Kingdom (UK) Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland Norway and Italy In many cases REDSO/ESA has taken the lead on a proactive strategy and other donors have followed For example, funds were provided to the World Food Program (WFP) to procure surpluses in some of the more stable areas of southern Sudan and other donors followed suit

USAID has established and led a unique, potent and voluntary donor coalition, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) The SACB is comprised of over 150 organizations including donors, United Nations agencies and international NGOs The SACB has established sectoral committees to address specific issues such as health and food security in order to ensure efficient low cost programs for meeting the most basic human needs of Somalis in the absence of civil governance

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies REDSO/ESA directly manages grants to CARE Catholic Relief Services the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Program It also oversees grants made by other USAID units to World Vision International Adventist Development and Relief Agency International Medical Corps International Rescue Committee the American Red Cross Save the Children Federation/UK Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF)/Belgium, MSF/Holland, Norwegian People s Aid Concern and World Food Program

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	Target
Number of southern Sudanese civil society organizations strengthened	0 (1998)	45 (2000)

Initiative for Southern Africa

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,900,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase regional capacity to influence democratic performance USAID's long term strategy for democracy and governance is based on Southern African identification of impediments to democratization, and concentrates on opportunities to address those impediments through regional cooperation During FY 2000, USAID will continue to focus on regional linkages among groups that serve as a mutually supportive network to promote democratic values norms and processes

Key Results USAID has identified four areas for its regional democracy work media organizations civil society organizational development assistance in electoral administration, and anti-corruption activities Activities in these areas will include information exchange and other forms of networking among regional national and local groups that promote democratic progress supporting efforts to improve public information on specific issues on a regional basis, and promoting the articulation and development of region wide norms standards and models for democratic governance

Performance and Prospects Through its bilateral and regional programs, USAID assistance has been instrumental in a number of the Southern African transitions from authoritarian rule to democratically-elected governments USAID continues to provide support to consolidate democratic gains that were made by Southern African countries in the early and mid-nineties Through the Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund (SARDF), USAID supports organizations working regionally as well as initiatives that are intended to strengthen democratic values in the region SARDF support has contributed to the formation of a regional human rights advocacy network increased electronic networking among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the region strengthened independent and free media and supported activities of common interest groups such as parliamentarians In order to enhance the impact of this objective, USAID will develop long-term partnership relationships with organizations that have been identified as effective regional players SARDF's regional working group has become a key reference group for USAID s democracy program The group, comprising two Southern Africans from each participating country, provides strategic direction and reviews implementation progress

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs USAID is the major donor providing support for regional democracy activities Denmark and to a lesser extent Canada and the Commonwealth Secretariat (an association of countries formerly linked to the United Kingdom now devoted to mutual international goals) are the only other major donors who fund regional democracy and governance programs Denmark s program involves support for electoral administration and media efforts while the Commonwealth Secretariat focuses on elections Aid from other donors flows through several discrete channels including bilateral and multilateral donors, parliamentary groups international organizations independent NGOs churches and academic institutions One of USAID s top priorities is to promote coordination among the two dozen or more donors active at the regional level Coordinated donor efforts in the promotion and strengthening of democratic institutions will benefit the entire population of the region

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID implements this activity through indigenous Southern African NGOs and other entities that work with U S or other international partners Grantmaking and other support services for this strategic objective are provided by the U S firm Datex, Inc

Selected Performance Measures USAID's long-term strategy for democracy and governance in Southern Africa employs largely qualitative indicators to measure results Similar to other democracy and governance programs, it is difficult to quantitatively measure results The program uses indicators that measure increases in the capacity of organizations that work regionally, and increases in the effectiveness of regional institutions in developing regional democratic values The indicators also measure the increase in the quantity and quality of intra-regional democracy and governance-related information, the quantity and quality of regional public debate on key issues, and increases in the number of common interest groups that have developed significant sets of norms for democracy and governance activities

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Proportion of national-level DG events, discourse around which is discernibly influenced by regional factors	34 2 (1997)	45 5	60 6
Increased effectiveness of organizations that seek to achieve regional DG impacts	TBD (1996)	TBD	TBD
Percentages of recipients finding overall value of information satisfactory or better	97% (1997)	>80%	>80%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $10 915 000 DFA $1,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to enhance prospects for economic growth in the region Southern Africa's economic performance will improve when the region begins to operate as a single economic market A more integrated regional market will contribute to growth in employment incomes, and food security USAID's regional program assists SADC member countries in three areas reducing barriers to broader participation in the regional market, providing more efficient infrastructure, and strengthening support for changes in the policy and regulatory environment for sustained regional economic integration

Key Results During FY 2000 USAID will help prepare for and participate in the first U S -SADC Trade Forum The central theme of this forum will be developing better trade linkages between the United States and SADC countries USAID will continue working with SADC to implement its Trade Protocol by providing expert assistance during trade negotiating fora among member countries USAID will work with SADC in the development of a finance and investment protocol, and will support increased investment in the region through continued funding of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF) In infrastructure, USAID will provide assistance to SADC member countries in preparing parastatal railroads and telecommunications companies for privatization and will assist in the development and installation of regionally-based information and networking systems that will facilitate the regional integration process

Performance and Prospects Southern Africa is moving toward an integrated regional marketplace USAID supports Southern Africa's economic integration by helping develop and implement trade policies and regional infrastructure reforms that promote the free flow of goods, services capital and labor across regional borders USAID supports efforts to develop a sustained partnership between the private and public sectors and broader participation in economic activity from the small-scale farmer to the large entrepreneur These efforts will lead to more jobs, increased incomes and improved standards of living for all Southern Africans Recent achievements under this objective include the following

SAEDF approved disbursements of $25 million to 20 enterprises in eight Southern African countries A total of $7 4 million already has been disbursed to clients in Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania Zambia and Zimbabwe

When fully implemented, the SADC Trade Protocol will create a Free Trade Area among 14 Southern African countries USAID has assisted with efforts to ratify the trade protocol by providing technical assistance to SADC and to SADC member states to understand and evaluate the protocol s expected impacts and build support for its ratification This approach was particularly successful in Mozambique which was initially reluctant to ratify the protocol and now fully endorses it

USAID has assisted SADC in developing a framework for its Finance and Investment Protocol, which will facilitate the movement of funds across borders for business purposes as well as encourage investment in the region

USAID has helped SADC member countries adopt standardized customs and trade documents which will facilitate and increase intra SADC trade SADC Trade Ministers now have approved these standardized documents and recommends their use by all member countries

- USAID has led regional efforts to develop model laws that stress independent regulation and private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure services The model telecommunications law is a notable success It has been approved by the SADC Transport Committee and Communications Ministers, now all SADC countries are required to bring their national telecommunications laws into conformance with the approved regional model USAID also has provided assistance to several countries in revising their telecommunications laws

USAID also is providing a real-time' railroad car tracking system to the regional railroad systems When completed in 2000, the tracking system will provide savings of more than $10 million per year improve delivery schedules and better utilize railroad cars throughout the region

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs The United Kingdom is particularly active in promoting public sector reform throughout the region The Cross Border Initiative, funded by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank and the European Union (EU), contributes to reducing trade barriers in the region The EU also is assisting SADC with the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol the Transport, Communications and Meteorology Protocol, and the development of the Finance and Investment Protocol--all of which will facilitate intra regional trade The EU and the Nordic countries provide support to SADC for infrastructure policy reform Norway, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom the United Nations Development Program, and the EU have programs for small and medium-sized enterprises Canada and a German NGO also support regional networks to promote small and medium sized enterprises

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Key U S implementing organizations include SAEDF, Chemonics, Nathan Associates, and PriceWaterhouseCoopers The International Telecommunication Union works with USAID in the telecommunications sector

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target
Value of regional trade ($US million constant)	9,044 (1995)	9,465	10,957 (2003)
Convergence of wholesale prices (standard deviation)	7 53 (1997)	6 5	5 53 (2003)
Decreased proportion of intra-SADC imports subject to tariffs in excess of 10%	39 5 (1995)	32 8	23 9 (2003)
Reduced cost of transporting imports ($US current)			
- Durban to Ndola	3 100 (1997)	2,518	2 266 (2001)
- Beira to Ndola	2,676 (1997)	2,174	1,956 (2001)
Increased number of licensed telecommunications service providers	14 (1993)	38	45 (2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Accelerated Regional Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Approaches 690-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $6 500 000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to accelerate regional adoption of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management approaches USAID's strategy focuses on achieving two major outcomes (1) putting in place functioning systems for transferring proven sustainable, profitable agricultural and natural resource management technologies and best practices across the Southern Africa region and (2) creating an enabling policy environment that provides incentives for smallholders to adopt sustainable technologies and approaches Through this program USAID will build national and regional institutional capacities to develop and test new technologies and approaches, and improved data and analysis for developing food and agricultural policies

Key Results USAID assistance is in three areas (1) assisting Southern African Development Community (SADC) technical (sector) units to develop technologies suitable for small farmers, (2) promoting community-based natural resources management in areas unsuitable for intensive agriculture and (3) building capacity in regional institutions to develop, disseminate and promote the adoption of appropriate agriculture and natural resource policies, technologies and strategies

Performance and Prospects USAID supports the Southern Africa Center for Cooperation in Agricultural Research (SACCAR) in research coordination and impact assessment, and finances three regional agricultural research networks the Sorghum and Millet Improvement Program, the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network and the Heartwater Animal Disease Control Program These regional networks provide national agricultural research systems with high yielding varieties for local testing selection and release, help build capacity within the national systems and facilitate exchanges of information among them Since their inception, these regional programs have resulted in the release of more than 30 improved sorghum and millet varieties and the selection of appropriate cassava and sweet potato lines for several agroecological zones More than 100 research scientists 200 technicians and 800 staff and decision-makers in the national research systems have been trained resulting in marked improvements in the planning and management of research programs USAID s Heartwater Disease Control Project is producing effective vaccines and tick repellents, technologies needed to control this disease affecting cattle in the Southern African region

USAID also supports community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives in four Southern Africa countries -Botswana, Namibia Zambia and Zimbabwe -as well as regional networking and training initiatives through the SADC wildlife unit, based in Malawi Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the World Conservation Union and the World Wildlife Fund, collaborate as implementing partners These community-based activities demonstrate that sustainable utilization of indigenous plants and animals is a viable alternative to unsustainable agricultural practices on marginal lands Communities now are receiving significant incomes from successful tourism ventures and the marketing of non-traditional forest products In addition USAID and SADC collaboration with the World Conservation Union has expanded the activities of its more than sixty governmental and NGO members in environmental policy development monitoring of trade in wildlife products and development of new environmental education materials

FY 2000 efforts will increase the number of successful community-based natural resource management programs further policy analysis and implementation efforts by regional entities and assist NGOs to disseminate improved agricultural and natural resource technologies In addition

USAID will work with SADC to improve coordination among its regional technical units and to develop a framework to harmonize national policies

Possible Adjustments to Plans Discussions are underway with partners and USAID bilateral missions in the region to identify additional relevant activities Activities under consideration include promotion of regionally-focused agricultural and natural resource-based enterprises and improvements to the policy and regulatory environment for managing regional natural resources USAID also is considering merging this objective with its special objective on management of transboundary natural resources, in order to improve coordination and management of overall efforts in this sector

Other Donor Programs USAID is the major donor supporting agricultural research and community-based natural resource management Other donors include Canada Germany the United Kingdom the European Union and the Nordic countries

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics and the University of Florida are grantees working in collaboration with the 12 SADC national agriculture research systems Regional organizations such as the SADC Secretariat SACCAR the World Conservation Union's Regional Office for Southern Africa, SADC s wildlife unit, and several Southern African universities also are implementers Other implementers include the NGOs World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International and PACT, and the U S firm Chemonics

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1995)	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Percentage of area planted in improved sorghum and millet varieties	15%	20%	40%
Percentage of area planted in improved cassava and sweet potato	0	5%	20%
Number of Southern African countries with active CBNRM programs	5	5	7
Number of countries with legislation supporting community rights to manage natural resources	4	4	6

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Regional Capacity to Manage Transboundary Natural Resources, 690-SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $3,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase regional capacity to manage transboundary natural resources (TBNR) Sustainable development in Southern Africa hinges on effective regional management of shared natural resources, especially water Many Southern Africans consider management of water resources as the single most important issue meriting regional cooperation--and one that carries high potential for regional conflict if not addressed adequately Southern Africa is a water-scarce region, virtually all of the region's river basins straddle international boundaries Migratory wildlife pose similar problems, particularly in parks located along international borders Yet there is limited capacity within national governments and regional institutions to tackle transboundary resource management issues Regional and national organizations also fail to take advantage of opportunities to build upon the region's extensive network of protected areas and unique wildlife endowment in order to capture a larger share of the world s ecotourism market The USAID program addresses these concerns

Key Results USAID addresses regional transboundary natural resources issues by (1) helping to develop a cadre of national experts who understand transboundary issues and are able to negotiate conflicts over competing management scenarios in international fora, (2) developing models for improved transboundary natural resource management, and (3) strengthening regional institutional capacity Efforts are focused so that those countries and groups who have the most to lose from poor regional management decisions, and who historically have had limited voices in these discussions, are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process

USAID supports work in the following areas investment in, and management of, transboundary parks, training in river basin management, training in negotiating and implementing transboundary natural resource management agreements, and strengthening the analytical and information sharing capacity of regional institutions involved in managing transboundary natural resources USAID also will invest in at least one pilot activity to manage river basins or transboundary parks/ecosystems, in order to develop successful models for replication

Performance and Prospects The management of transboundary natural resources which includes water parks and ecosystems and migratory wildlife is a new area of involvement for USAID and for the Southern Africa region USAID efforts have focused on understanding the dimensions of the problem and identifying opportunities for assistance USAID funded a major assessment of the regional water sector in 1995 which has been the basis for considerable discussion among governments, donors and NGOs and which has helped to focus new donor initiatives USAID also collaborated with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on a stakeholders workshop in June 1997 which prioritized policy interventions in implementing the SADC regional protocol on management of shared watercourses USAID is assisting SADC with the implementation of the regional water protocol including training for legal experts and technicians raising public awareness of the protocol and providing technical assistance for preparing and implementing such priority actions as defining river basin boundaries and issuing guidelines for the management of shared watercourses USAID also has worked with SADC on the development of a new protocol on regional wildlife management An assessment of the ecological economic political and social feasibility of creating additional transfrontier conservation areas in Southern Africa, which seem to offer potential for both improved conservation and higher financial returns from tourism, is nearing completion

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID is considering merging this special objective with the strategic objective on the adoption of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management approaches, in order to improve coordination and management of overall efforts in this sector A decision on this possible merger will be made in mid-1999

Other Donor Programs Most donors who are involved in water resources management work on a national level, many with a focus on rural water supply Several donors are involved in regional water resources management and planning including the United Nations Development Program, the European Union, Norway, and Denmark In 1996, Sweden launched the Southern African Initiative for Support to Sustainable Management of Water Resources The newly established Global Water Partnership (GWP) seeks to translate an emerging global consensus on water resources management into responsive action The GWP has identified Southern Africa as the region with the highest priority for initial action, and is working to coordinate donor activity in the water sector The World Bank is involved in transboundary park planning in the region and has a regional initiative in participatory water resource policy reform Successful USAID and other donor regional management of transboundary natural resources will benefit the entire population of the region Regional organizations national government agencies, and NGOs receiving capacity building will be the first stage beneficiaries

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID will implement activities under this special objective through a combination of Southern African regional institutions and NGOs, U S private voluntary organizations, U S universities, and other entities, such as private contractors, who may work with U S or indigenous partners

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2002)
Steps taken toward making SADC TBNR Protocols operational	Water protocol signed by all except Angola and ratified by 6 SADC countries Wildlife protocol in preparation	National policy in harmony with Water Protocol in 6 countries	National policy in harmony with Water Protocol in 7 countries
Number of regional NGOs actively involved in management of TBNR	7	11	14
Progress made in developing and testing TBNR best practices	0	2	3

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-SPO2
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** 2003

Summary The shortage of regional information and analytical resources is a serious impediment to effective Southern African policy-making on a regional basis There are vast differences in data-gathering capabilities among countries with South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Mauritius among the leaders The aggregation of existing country-specific data frequently fails to provide a comprehensive picture of the region as a whole For example, several countries have large informal employment sectors, which are not captured in their Gross Domestic Product figures As a result of these information deficits, Southern African decision makers lack the tools for sound policy-making based on clearly identified needs and realities of the region The purposes of this special objective are to create a regional capacity for more informed decision making, and to develop a coherent, wide ranging basis for accurately assessing regional trends and impacts related to decisions made at both the regional and national levels

Key Results Activities are being implemented in two phases During the first phase, USAID is developing a performance monitoring system, including identifying and developing region-wide data sources, to meet the unique requirements of monitoring and evaluating the impact of regional programs Lessons learned from developing a valid, reliable database of comparable information across the region will be applied to efforts within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to promote regional economic planning and integration In the second phase, beginning in FY 1999 USAID will work closely with Southern African institutions to develop methodologies for gathering and analyzing regional development data USAID also will identify and work closely with one or more Southern African institutions that could serve as an institutional 'home for regional development data

Performance and Prospects USAID initially is focusing on the development of methodologies for performance planning, monitoring, and evaluation, including assessing the impact of regional development programs Given the dearth of regional information available for monitoring development progress, this activity requires close coordination with other donors and Southern African partners

Beginning in FY 1999, the activity will build Southern African capacity to develop and analyze regional trends and to incorporate this analysis into regional economic, political, and social decision making The demand for such skills will accelerate as the region becomes more interlinked and interdependent, and as regional economic integration and cooperation require increasing decisions with region-wide scope and impact This activity will provide decision makers with the necessary information to weigh the comparative advantages of various alternatives while incorporating regional interests It also will provide the background needed for the region to develop regional visions regarding particular sectors and across sectors Finally this objective will help improve the capabilities of some countries to collect and analyze information so they can participate in regional dialogues with their neighbors

Possible Adjustments to Plans There are no planned adjustments to this objective

Other Donor Programs The European Union, the United Kingdom, and Canada have expressed strong interest in collaborating with USAID and SADC on this activity USAID also seeks increased participation by public and private sector entities such as the Southern African Research and Documentation Center and other Southern African research institutions

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies The U S firm Aurora Associates is the principal contractor Other contractors or grantees are to be determined

Selected Performance Measures Indicators and targets for this special objective will be finalized by May 1999 One indicator likely to be included is 'an increase in the number of regional centers meeting development information needs

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGAM

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER Assist National Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region, 625-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,877,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The purpose of this activity is to improve trade and investment in Sahel West Africa by strengthening African leadership and intraregional cooperation in defining trade and investment policy and regulation in the region Both public and private sector participation are supported USAID's role has been to provide strategic technical assistance and institutional support to enhance the voice of the private sector on key issues and bring practical applications and approaches to a non-transparent, highly politicized policy-making process The majority of the Sahelian population and the majority of the poor are rural people who engage in livestock and crop production and related trade Urbanization in the coastal states is occurring rapidly, and these cities and towns are the fastest-growing markets for livestock products Thus, at least half of the 260 million people in West Africa who produce, trade, and consume local products are likely to benefit from lowered trade restrictions increased trade, and increased economic activity Major beneficiaries will be the rural poor, especially women, because they tend to produce the commodities with the greatest potential for increased regional trade, and poor urban consumers for whom the costs of purchasing local commodities declines Substantial benefits should flow to women as they are responsible for purchase and preparation of food for urban household consumption, and are especially involved in the production and trade of horticulture crops

Key Results The Sahel Regional Program has supported four activities the Mali/Burkina Faso/Côte d Ivoire/Ghana/Togo Livestock Action Plan (LAP) the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN), an analytical activity of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) on regional trade policy harmonization and better coordination of regional economic programs among CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)

Livestock trade between the Sahel and coastal markets is a critical source of income to millions of rural Sahelians USAID helped establish a collaborative effort, facilitated by CILSS, among the governments of Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d Ivoire, Ghana and Togo and their respective private sectors to reduce tariffs and taxes on livestock trade, simplify export licensing and other documentation, and improve market information on livestock trade in the region From 1993-1998 farm-to-butcher marketing costs have been under 29%, meaning that farmers receive in income 71% of the coastal market price The LAP is now fully integrated into the CILSS policy project Livestock producers and traders have continued to strengthen the organizations this activity has helped start The collaborators in this activity agreed in 1998 that they needed to have more information on costs and sources of costs and inefficiencies (import duties and regulations, for example) in the transportation system in the region A study of the system was completed in 1998 Findings and recommendations will be discussed in 1999, with implementation of recommended actions to follow in 1999 and 2000

USAID technical assistance has helped the WAEN grow into a self-supporting organization with chapters in 13 West African countries and a total of about 350 members, most of whom operate small businesses as defined under the Agency's New Partnership Initiative Members of the WAEN have created joint business ventures, such as a regional network of accountants and an export/import company which would not have been possible without this association The WAEN is now recognized by multilateral donors such as the World Bank and regional organizations such as

ECOWAS, as a strong private sector voice in the policy dialogue An effort to strengthen the link between American and West African business began in 1998 with funding from the Sahel Regional Program and the Africa Trade and Investment Program The linkage has been formalized between the Corporate Council on Africa and the WAEN The two organizations are exploring a fee-for-service arrangement, expectations are that it will become self-sustaining by the end of FY 2000

In mid-1997, USAID helped strengthen coordination among three major regional institutions in West Africa - UEMOA, ECOWAS and CILSS and the WAEN, by supporting a meeting of the participants at which an informal group called the Forum of West Africa was created A second meeting was held in March 1998 to review achievements during 1997 and to establish a sound agenda for 1998 and 1999 The agenda includes sharing information to better harmonize policy formulation and implementation and giving the private sector a stronger voice in identifying and resolving issues inhibiting regional trade in West Africa Participants agreed to establish a mechanism (information collection by the private sector with assistance from CILSS) to monitor trade barriers, and UEMOA and ECOWAS agreed to insure this information is made available to decision makers and to follow up with measures to correct problems

Performance and Prospects If food security in the Sahel is to be increased, then economic performance must improve by expanding markets for agricultural and industrial goods This requires that governments pursue some form of economic cooperation To achieve greater intraregional trade volumes and reduced transaction costs, USAID supports negotiation of inter-country reforms at regional fora and analyses of monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries Planned funding for this activity in FY 2000 will support African stakeholders to identify and address policy and regulatory impediments affecting agriculture and commerce USAID works to bring all stakeholders together It particularly assists public-private sector planning and implementation of mutually agreed reforms USAID provides technical assistance and strategically targeted direct support to ensure that the negotiations occur and that progress is made USAID will also provide U S technical expertise in agricultural commodity trade to African partners who use it as the basis for formulating their policy positions Identification of potential local markets and impediments to exploiting those markets allows stakeholders to reach agreement on and implement needed reforms

Possible Adjustments to Plans None

Other Donor Programs In keeping with the intent that the WAEN be self-financing, direct USAID assistance was phased out in 1997, technical assistance was reduced in 1998 and by the end of 1999 USAID support will be minimal Other donors, such as Germany, Canada and France, continue to provide funds to a support unit for the WAEN Direct support to the LAP has been incorporated into CILSS's $408,000 trade policy activity to which Canada (17%), France (37%) the Netherlands (20%) and the United States (22%) contributed in 1997 Donor support for West African regional economic integration comes primarily from the European Union and France The European Union and France are, for example the main source of support to UEMOA The European Union had been the primary source of support for ECOWAS, but it has recently reduced its support USAID complements other donor support to UEMOA and ECOWAS actors in the policy arena with its support to the private sector voice, the WAEN

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Activities are implemented through grants to CILSS, and via grants and contracts between USAID and U S entities, including the U S Department of Agriculture, the Corporate Council on Africa, an institutional contractor to be chosen in FY 1999, Chemonics Development Alternatives Inc , and Associates in Rural Development

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
- Number of countries which use comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy	0 (1993)	8	8 (2002)
- Marketing costs for major commodities in regional trade reduced 20%	0% (1993)	15%	20% (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER Promote Dialogue on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Regional Objectives in the Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development, 625-S002
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $625,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The purpose of this activity is to promote dialogue and mutual action on issues of political and economic participation, pluralism, and effectiveness and responsiveness of government Direct beneficiaries of this activity are members of rural communities who achieve both greater control over their local natural resources and better more localized mechanisms for conflict resolution Since 80% of the population in the Sahel is rural, approximately 37 million people could benefit directly Problems experienced by women, pastoralists and youth in resource access and control are specially targeted

Key Results Starting in late 1995 the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) with support from USAID brought together government and civil society to express their long-term goals and aspirations for Sahelian society This vision was presented to the Sahelian heads of state and government in a 1997 region wide forum The process by which the vision was formed marks a major advance in deepening the role of civil society in setting regional economic and social policy priorities and in creating stakeholders in the management of development The vision served as the basis for CILSS s 1999-2001 work plan The process of incorporating the vision into the national development plans of CILSS's nine member states was begun in 1998

In 1998, the grassroots organizational efforts and exchange of experience among the civil society groups in the Sahelian states began to demonstrate their effects on public policy debates and decisions Senegal, Mali, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso and Niger completed National Action Plans (NAPs) for the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) with substantial participation by non-governmental organizations CILSS organized and supported this input, which led to NAPs that reflect local priorities and locally acceptable actions to safeguard the fragile natural resource base Decentralization was a major theme for improving democratic governance in the Sahelian states In this respect CILSS completed and circulated case studies from Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger in 1998, which allowed government and civil society to compare progress among the states and share innovations A special CILSS workshop on women and decision-making authorities in Senegal, based on a study carried out by CILSS, was widely attended by a network of Sahelian women This has inspired demand for examination of women's relationships to authority across the Sahel, with an eye to strengthening advocacy for women's rights

Performance and Prospects Sharing of perspectives ideas and experiences among governments, non governmental organizations and private sector actors in the region will serve as a catalyst for democratization and improved governance Regional exchanges analyses, and debates can play a unique role in fostering African leadership and expertise in defining principles and shaping institutions and approaches consistent with realities of West African countries This activity responds to the need for institutionalized economic and political participation and decentralized democratic governance in order to sustain improvements and ensure program impact in Sahelian West Africa Attention is focused on strengthening institutions through regional networking and dialogue to support the development of an effective partnership between civil society and government entities from the community to the national level

Experience has shown that decentralization and local empowerment in the Sahel allow local markets to flourish contribute to food security, and improve the effectiveness of natural resources

management, hence this activity cuts across and reinforces the other two activities in the Sahel Regional Program To achieve the strategic results under this activity, USAID is strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society to participate actively in the dialogue cited in the activity title, supporting the dialogue between these groups and government entities at regional conferences, and supporting Sahelian individuals and institutions to produce materials that will serve as the basis of discussion at regional exchanges These materials include, for example, documentation of the special constraints faced by women, herders and other traditionally disadvantaged groups in obtaining and using natural resources, development of a database of successful experiences in decentralized natural resources management, and documentation of locally-financed and -managed public service provision and of alternative land tenure conflict resolution practices

Possible Adjustments to Plans None

Other Donor Programs The majority of the effort under this activity has been designed and is being implemented by CILSS representing the nine Sahelian states who are its members The $1,900,000 of external financing in 1998 came from Germany (50%), the Netherlands (9 5%), Canada (12 5%) France (12%) and the United States (16%) CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at five percent of the external contributions In addition to CILSS s efforts, USAID supports participation by members of the West African Enterprise Network (WAEN) of 13 country chapters with about 350 members and a regional network in debates on economic policy, which is regarded as contributing to civil society development and debate Although recurrent WAEN expenditures are self-financed donors support technical assistance and special activity costs In addition to the U S , other donors include Germany, Canada, France and the European Union

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID provides support to this activity through grants to CILSS and the Club du Sahel and via grants and contracts with U S entities, including an institutional contractor to be selected in FY 1999, Development Alternatives Inc , Associates in Rural Development, Inc , Research Triangle Institute, and the International Resources Group

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
- Number of regional meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving natural resources management, public service delivery and food security	0 (1994)	5	8 (2002)
- Number of planning, implementation an follow-up of decisions in which relevant stakeholders are included (2002)	None (1993)	Majority	Majority
Percent of decisions which reflect positions put forward by stakeholders	0% (1993)	75%	75% (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Information on Food Security, Population and Environment, 625-S003
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $4,248,000 DFA, $200,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2002

Summary The purpose of this activity is to improve food security and environmental equilibrium in the Sahel Direct beneficiaries of this activity are the member states of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), in particular their rural populations, via improved information, better strategic planning, and greater regional cooperation in the areas of agricultural and food policy research natural resource management, population policy making, program planning and demographic research and related information exchange on food security and natural resource themes

Key Results USAID and other donor support to the CILSS system over the years has helped assure that population policy programs, donor coordination, food security monitoring, and disaster mitigation systems are fairly well established Major accomplishments are 1) food crises in the Sahel have been averted by helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food monitoring systems, 2) efficiencies have been gained from the coordination of food aid and food policy and 3) food need assessments in the region have improved in accuracy The region has made a strong commitment to keeping its population in balance with its limited resources, with all nine countries moving from pro-natalist to pro-family planning policies and programs over the past 10 years CILSS has taken the lead in implementing the Africa Annex to the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) The Early Action Programme for Africa under the CCD have been initiated, with five of the nine Sahelian states assisted by CILSS in completing national action plans in 1998 CILSS also produced a second draft of the subregional plan for all of the states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and negotiated on behalf of its member states at the Second Conference of Parties for the CCD held in Dakar, Senegal in December 1998

The African Financial Community Franc (FCFA) devaluation impact monitoring work managed at the Sahel Institute (INSAH) was completed in FY 1998, and included a series of regional workshops to disseminate the results to journalists, the private sector and policymakers Completion of this activity means that private sector actors and policy makers understand the devaluation s impact on farmers, productivity, consumption incomes and trade, and that this understanding enhances policy makers ability to participate in future discussions and decisions on monetary policy in the region

In 1997, CILSS completed a consultative, long range planning process to establish a Sahelian vision of the region in the 21st century This effort was unique in that it solicited the views of a broad range of individuals and organizations in the Sahel - ranging from producer and women s organizations, to local non-governmental organizations to Sahelian intellectuals and national and local governments The vision statement is consistent with USAID values in that it emphasizes human resource development institutional capacity development, sustainable agricultural forestry and fisheries development to foster economic growth and diversification, and a united Sahel that is open to the world The vision that emerged from the process will guide country development priorities, and provided the foundation for the next generation of CILSS activities -- incorporated in the CILSS 1999 2001 work plan A related process was undertaken by the Secretariat of the Club du Sahel (Club) This effort examined the impact of aid to the Sahel over the past 20 years and reviewed mechanisms used to deliver that aid The results of these two efforts have provided a Sahelian-led vision, which will guide USAID support to the CILSS and the Club in this activity over the next several years

Performance and Prospects Efforts under this activity are at the core of the Sahel Regional Program They emphasize information and analysis of regional issues especially natural resources management, and regional harmonization of policy on the environment, population, food and agriculture The intent is to enhance and expand efforts at regional coordination that have been successfully undertaken by regional institutions such as the CILSS/Club partnership, now supported by the CILSS member states, by USAID, and by other donors Regional-level policy decisions and guidelines regarding environment, population, food security, and food aid relate directly to the goal of the CILSS and have been supported by its member states for some time This effort reinforces the recognition by the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET), INSAH, and CILSS's headquarters policy analysis program that a broader, West African orientation is necessary for achieving sustainable growth in the Sahel, as are outward-looking policy decisions and policy implementation by CILSS member states

This USAID activity supports Sahelian institutions in gathering and analyzing information on important food security and environmental topics and facilitates access by Sahelian and donor decision makers to that information and analysis Monitoring systems for the key variables in the fragile Sahelian environment are created and strengthened USAID supports regional institutions that are part of the CILSS system (AGRHYMET, INSAH and CILSS headquarters) At AGRHYMET, USAID support enables the Sahelian staff to assist CILSS member states with natural resources monitoring, coordinated annual food supply and consumption estimates and the maintenance of the Sahel s highly-regarded famine early warning system For INSAH, USAID support contributes to the work of a cadre of highly-trained population and health specialists who, in turn, assist the member states to improve policy and service provision in population and health Support also helps with institutional development and the provision of services to member states (analyses, information sharing and related dialogue on natural resource management policy agricultural policy and food security and related dialogue) In FY 2000, support to INSAH will include continued monitoring of the impacts of policy change on food security at national and household levels for 14 West African countries building on the work originally started to monitor the impacts of the 1994 FCFA devaluation Support to CILSS headquarters fosters discussion of key policy issues in a regional context, and enhances system management capacity The headquarters 1999 2001 plan specifically includes assistance to each member state in adopting harmonized agricultural and food security policy statement USAID is a major supporter of this assistance

Possible Adjustments to Plans None

Other Donor Programs These activities support key CILSS services to its nine member states, and in 1997 were parallel financed with France (9%) Germany (3%), the Netherlands (13%), the European Union (11%) the United Nations specialized agencies (11%), Canada (4%), CILSS member states and revenues (5%) and the United States (21%) The Club du Sahel facilitates donor coordination on food aid and anti-desertification measures in the region The Club anticipates receiving support in 1999 from Canada (17%), the Netherlands (16%), France (13%), Switzerland (11%), Germany (10%), Japan (8%), and Denmark (3%) and the U S (21%)

Principal Contractors Grantees, or Agencies USAID provides support to this activity via grants to CILSS and the Club and via contracts with U S entities including Associates in Rural Development, Inc The Futures Group Inc Research Triangle Institute, Michigan State University, the InterCRSP university consortium (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, managing entity) the International Resources Group Ltd Chemonics Development Alternatives Inc an institutional contractor to be chosen in FY 1999 and the U S Department of Agriculture

Selected Performance Measures	Baseline	FY2000	Target
- Percent of CILSS country policies and programs for food security, natural resource management, and population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to consistent regional information systems	0 (1993)	75%	100% (2002)

West Africa Regional Program

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM FAMILY HEALTH AND AIDS (FHA)
TITLE AND NUMBER Increased Regional, Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, AIDS/HIV, and Child Survival Interventions in WCA, 624-S001
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $7,000,000 DFA, $8,800,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1995 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE FY 2002

Summary Despite significant improvements in the heath status of its population over the past thirty years, West and Central Africa continues to face serious public health problems As populations continue to grow at a rate that will see the total regional population double over the next 25 years, the health situation will worsen 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 reproductive health and family planning HIV/AIDS control and child survival Since diseases do not respect national borders progress achieved in past and ongoing bilateral efforts can be easily overwhelmed by the impact of migration and the dissemination of HIV/AIDS FHA addresses this health and family planning predicament with a transnational approach and supplements USAID and other donor bilateral efforts

Key Results USAID focus is on key interventions which are complementary to those of other major donors in the region These interventions–often regional in nature--address limited access to and use of modern family planning methods, high risk births that have direct impact on child morbidity and mortality, HIV/AIDS and diarrhea control through the expanded use of oral rehydration salts (ORS, commercial and/or home preparations) USAID promotes institutional development of African regional partners by fostering and supporting their long-term partnerships with U S NGOs The project has promoted greater choice of more effective methods of contraception through expansion of the social marketing product line and strengthening of logistics management and information systems The project has implemented cross-border and trans-national interventions targeting migrant populations developed tested, and extensively used generic regional information, education, communication and training materials with adaption within countries The project is improving the institutional capability of 10 African regional partners, as demonstrated by their increased capability to attract other donor funding One regional African partner based in Senegal was able to diversify its funding base, attracting $400,000 from various sources including the Government of Senegal, World Bank, UNFPA, and EU In Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo, and Cameroon, the FHA project has continued to support critical interventions in family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival and has maintained investments and momentum achieved over the past decade As examples, FY 1998 sales of condoms increased 19 0% over FY 1997, FY 1998 sales of the regional brand of ORS increased 27% increase over FY 1997 Preliminary results of 1998 demographic and health surveys conducted in Togo and Burkina Faro indicate significant achievements in family planning with a doubling of contraceptive prevalence, comparatively rapid declines in fertility in urban areas, and improved infant/child morbidity and mortality

Possible Adjustments to Plans USAID will complement the current project activities with additional child survival activities likely including malaria, disease surveillance, and malnutrition as additional funding becomes available Increased attention and resources will be shifted to making U S technical assistance available and accessible to other major donors of the region to supplement their implementation Partnerships programs with selected regional African organizations will be strengthened through the establishment of a regional African fellowship program to attract and mentor best African expertise

Other Donors The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in WCA 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 operations of health centers and hospitals and availability of essential drugs, they focus mainly on the public sector health delivery system and child survival activities Donor leveraging and complementary programming are a major emphasis of this regional initiative, as exemplified by the mobilization of a complementary amount of $6 0 million from other donors to support FHA-WCA initiatives

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID implements activities through four U S PVOs Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) and 10 regional African partner institutions

Selected Performance Measures

Major Results Indicators	Baseline (FY 1997)	Target (FY2000)
Contraceptive prevalence in project target areas	5 9%	9 0%
Proportion of sexually active men of reproductive age who consistently use condom in target areas	13 6%	22 8%
Increase in number of condoms sold in target countries	34 2 million	49 0 million
Increase in number of ORS packets distributed in target countries	1 8 million	3 6 million
Cumulative amount of financial resources leveraged from other donors	$4 4 million	$10 million
Technical and managerial capacity strengthened for Regional African partners	0	11
Demonstration training sites developed in the region	0	20
WCA research training institutions incorporates operations research modules	0	3
Preservice training institutions incorporate reproductive Health curriculum	0	11
Regional distance-learning program in public health Operational in collaboration with Tulane University and Payson Center	0	1

Africa Regional

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Strengthened Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas, 698-SO01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $500,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Africa is going through a period of political transformation Compared to ten years ago, many African countries now have more representative political systems, strengthened democratic institutions, and more active civil societies Yet, serious challenges to the institutionalization of democracy in Africa remain The Africa Regional Program will help consolidate the positive gains by emphasizing increased participation and improved local governance across all goal areas It will identify and analyze ways in which the application of good governance principles increases program effectiveness in other goal areas, and will develop and help implement agreed-to interventions This approach will ensure that Agency successes with integrated approaches become the standard for future programming and incorporate participation and local governance principles across all sectors

Key Results Key results currently being developed are state-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance developed and disseminated, knowledge of how to integrate democracy and governance (DG) principles into implementation of other sectoral activities enhanced, and capacity to assess results attributed to program synergies increased

Performance and Prospects This activity began in 1998 with a global review of cross-sectoral linkages between DG programs and programs in other sectors To date, reviews have been completed for programs in Mali, Zambia and Guinea, with three others to be completed by June 1999 The information from these reviews will be synthesized, supplemented and systematically disseminated Seminars, workshops, newsletters, and internet list-services will be used for dissemination of this information Initial expected areas of focus include the impact of increased local participation in health interventions and effects of improved local governance on the education sector

Two current USAID programs serve as examples of the successful integration of democratic principles into other sectoral activities In Benin, parents' associations in local schools are being strengthened by instilling democratic processes (such as elections for board members) within those organizations, and by providing assistance to improve those organizations capacity to engage school officials for meaningful reform As a result of this activity, parents' associations now are organized at the regional and national levels, and a democratically-elected national federation of parents associations has been established These groups will play an increasingly important role at all levels in determining the future of education policy in Benin

The second example is the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a grass-roots conflict resolution organization started to help South Africa work through its political and social transformation, and now providing similar services throughout the Africa region ACCORD encourages partnerships among local populations and local power structures to enable them to work together to find peaceful solutions to conflicts Applying this fundamental DG principle to conflict resolution approaches has contributed to more effective resolution activities

Examples such as those described above will be used as models for USAID as it analyzes successes and draws out lessons learned for use throughout the region

Possible Adjustments to Plans Given the initial stage of this activity no adjustments are expected at this time

Other Donor Programs Other donors including the World Bank are also integrating democratic governance principles into their development programs through decentralization activities, capacity building of indigenous non-governmental organizations, and policy reform efforts USAID will be coordinating its work with other donors to take advantage of ongoing cross-sectoral donor activities in USAID presence countries

Principal Contractors Grantees, or Agencies USDA, through its International Cooperation and Development office will provide expertise to support this program in the areas of local governance and local participation As the program develops, U S non governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations also may participate

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Percentage of total number of Africa Bureau non-DG strategic objectives using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance	10% (1998)	20%	60%
Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies	0 (1997)	3	6
Information dissemination			
-workshops held	0 (1997)	2	5
-reports distributed to missions	0 (1997)	3	6
- Field activities designed and implemented	0 (1998)	5	8

In addition, the Regional Program will develop and disseminate monitoring and evaluation tools for assessing the effectiveness of integrating DG principles into the implementation of other sector programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth, 698-SO02
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $34,100,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary This program works to develop the knowledge base to better manage open, market-oriented economies in Africa and to strengthen African institutional capacity to develop, design and implement improved economic policies It cooperates with other development partners to train key technical and management staff in African countries, and links U S expertise with African expertise in a partnership to carry out policy analyses African institutions and researchers suggest a set of important activities that need further analysis and through a series of grants and contracts, key expertise in the United States is linked with African expertise to develop solutions for the selected problems at the same time creating greater capacity for policy analysis in Africa Moreover through a process of networking with partners and host country governments, a constituency for policy reform is developed and African counterparts become champions for policy and strategy changes Under its $30 million Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) component, this program provides substantial new technical assistance, training, and non-project assistance, largely through USAID Missions in the field, to help Africans implement changes in economic policy that will improve their openness to international trade and investment ATRIP also catalyzes business linkages between U S and African firms, business associations, and business networks

Key Results The program is creating a body of knowledge and best practices on policy reform and on the importance of undertaking such reforms, and is developing a core of African economic policy analysts and development managers who will be able to sustain the analytical and implementation work supported under the program Over 20 participants will be trained to the doctoral level and over 1000 to the masters level The number of women participants will increase significantly In addition, USAID and its partners will strengthen teaching and research capacities in more than two dozen university departments in East, Southern, and West Africa Implementation of policy reform is accelerating with the introduction of the program's ATRIP component in FY98

Performance and Prospects Examples of performance to date include activities that involve multilateral, bilateral, and regional entities Policy analysis and technical assistance funded by the programs are being used by USAID, the World Bank and the Government of Mozambique to improve the investment climate by eliminating red tape, and by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals in Tanzania to reduce harassment and taxation of small-scale miners Support to the West African Enterprise Network is increasing its capacity for policy reform advocacy, including changes in Mali's tax regime regulations that provide incentives to increased agribusiness development The program now stresses policy analysis that facilitates implementation of reforms to the trade and investment environment, to increase domestic resource mobilization, and to liberalize key internal markets Activities include work on the trade environment, such as workshops to raise awareness of Africa s obligations and opportunities to liberalize trade under the World Trade Organization and the provision of U S experts to help the Southern African Power Pool member countries to identify investments in electrical power generation and transmission facilities and a pattern of expanded electricity trade in the region that would have environmental benefits and could save customers up to $8 billion in electricity costs over the next 20 years

Program components should benefit not only the approximately 3000 Africans who will complete long and short term courses and seminars, but also African businessmen and women in up to two dozen African countries who will participate in policy dialogue and business linkage networks, associations, and roundtables strengthened through the program Collaborative research and policy

analysis supported by the program will help build the capacity of a new generation of African professionals involved in policy design, policy implementation, training professionals in policy making institutions and actual decision making Beyond this, a very broad class of entrepreneurs, employees, and customers of existing and new enterprises will benefit from an improved policy environment and overall economic expansion In particular, under the new ATRIP component, implementation of trade and investment policy reform are being expanded

In FY98 eligible countries with active ATRIP policy-reform projects included Mozambique, Mali, Malawi, and Tanzania For FY99, activities are projected to be approved for three or four additional countries based upon specific program proposals that are judged to have the most significant impact in promoting future international trade and investment By FY00, ATRIP program activities to support of policy reform are projected to be under way in approximately 10 African countries with a combined population of 200 million or more

Benefits from establishment of a better trade and investment environment are expected to be widespread throughout the economies of the participating ATRIP countries Evidence from developing countries in other regions of the world since the 1960s indicates that openness to international trade is a powerful stimulant to economic growth and in turn, to the general alleviation of poverty

Possible Adjustment to Plans It is expected that additional emphasis will be placed on increased donor coordination and strengthening of African research institutions Technical assistance, training, and possible non-project assistance may be adjusted to reflect major themes of the U S Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, and will increasingly be implemented through significant efforts by USAID s bilateral and regional missions

Other Donor Programs The program works with a rich array of partners including multilateral donors such as the World Bank foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller, a range of bilateral donors including the French, the Scandinavians and the Canadians and a wide variety of U S non-profit organizations like the International Center for Economic Growth, the Corporate Council for Africa and the Global Coalition for Africa The African counterparts are institutions such as the African Economic Research Consortium the African Business Roundtable and the West Africa Enterprise Network

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies Current grantees and contractors include American and African profit and non-profits such as the Harvard Institute for International Development, Cornell University, Howard University, Associates for International Resources and Development the African Economic Research Consortium USAID also works with other U S agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the U S Trade Representative

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY2000	Target (2003)
Number of countries adopting improved special programs for Africa to accelerate sustainable and equitable growth	4 (1996)	11	18
Number of strategic policy research agendas established in collaboration with host country policy makers	6 (1997)	21	36
Number of Africans completing master's program in economics	404 (1997)	893	1,384
Graduate economics departments in African universities strengthened	33 (1997)	36	39

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Improved Agricultural Programs, Policies, and Strategies, 698-SO03
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $8,250,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary The purpose for this activity is to increase food production and agricultural income Agriculture must provide an increase in food, income and exports in order for economic growth, trade, and investment in Africa to be equitable, improve nutrition and food security, and reduce poverty African governments, businesses and trade associations, farmer groups, and other international donors have significant influence over, and provide major resources for, small farmer agriculture and productive agribusiness in Africa Often these groups are unaware of the most appropriate technologies or most effective policy approaches to expand and sustain those changes that increase farm production and rural incomes Better knowledge, more effective partnerships, and more rapid spread of high impact approaches are needed for there to be significant effect and success in the ways these groups assist poor people

Key Results The Africa Regional Program develops new approaches to making small farmer agriculture more productive for use both by a wide range of African and international groups and by USAID field missions Program design and implementation incorporates regional Africa Food Security Initiative activities, and is a key element in USAID implementation of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act Results include 1) increased broad based, access to technology, 2) increased access to micro nutrient-fortified or naturally rich foods, 3) selected regional support services for agriculture in place 4) sustainable financing mechanisms for national and regional research initiatives in place 5) policies established to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs, and 6) mechanisms established to increase access to regional and international markets

Performance and Prospects Program performance focuses on achieving three intermediate results which together are necessary in order for increased agricultural development to maximize its impact on the well being of poor rural people These intermediate results are improved technology development and transfer, more efficient and equitable rural financial, support, and marketing services, and greater nutritional linkages with agriculture Details on performance and prospects are discussed below

1 Transfer of food and agricultural technologies Prospects are good for high impact in this area due to strong partnership with national and regional technology institutes and their private and small farmer clients and because of a track record to build on To date, USAID has assisted African subregional organizations in the development of strategic plans that allowed these organizations to better respond to their clients (farmers, agri-business and other stakeholders) and to more effectively take on regional coordination functions USAID has also supported a program that promotes the financial sustainability of regional and national research institutes by orienting their research work towards real needs

2 Agricultural marketing and support services African governments have largely eliminated their role in providing rural support services to agriculture, new actions and models are needed, and are being provided, in order for agribusiness firms banks NGOs and farmers groups to fill the void and provide high quality services to rural people in a sustainable way USAID has helped establish linkages between African natural product growers (teas medicinal products) and U S business associations through the formation of a Natural Products Network Opportunities for a hybrid seed market are emerging in Africa as a result of USAID-facilitated collaboration between African organizations and U S universities USAID funded efforts to increase private sector capacity to

produce true sorghum hybrid seed resulted in a growth in the quantity of seed produced from 750 kgs in 1996 to 8,000 kgs In 1998

3 Better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children Support has been provided to African agricultural research institutes and firms to expand food fortification and the production and distribution of micronutrient-rich foods

Prospects for the future are favorable due to strong capacity building of African institutions, a participatory approach to strategic and program planning, strong African ownership of programs, and a shift towards greater market and customer orientation

Possible Adjustments to plans Based on a growing interest from other donors in these activities, USAID will increase its efforts in donor coordination and this may result in multi donor funding of some activities and consequent adjustments to plans

Other Donor Programs The program works directly with sub Saharan host countries, subregional organizations the Special Program on African Agricultural Research (which includes 10 donors and all African technology institutes) the International Agricultural Research Institutes and donor-government policy and program groups trying to jointly plan and program resources, including all major European and multilateral donors

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa, the Special Program for African Agricultural Research the East and West African crop improvement networks in beans, corn, rice, sorghum, cowpeas, root crops, potatoes, tree crops and natural resource management, Southern African Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Research, U S Department of Agriculture, AMEX International, Abt Associates, the Herb Foundation, Africa Business Roundtable, Winrock International, Universities Florida A and M, Michigan State Purdue, Tuskeegee, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park), Virginia Tech Nebraska, Hawaii

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	**FY2000**	**Target** (2002)
Technologies promoted across countries	24	96	144
Groups promoting micro nutrient rich foods	0	2	6
Subregional organizations with a stakeholder approved strategy	2	7	11
- National research institutes adopting SPAAR principles	5	7	12
- Regional market information systems	1	2	6

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Improved Information and Communication Practices by Development Policy Makers and Practitioners in Africa Increased, 698-SO04
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $1,720,000 DFA, $980,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary African countries are showing movement toward more open economies and societies, even so, there remain formidable constraints on sustainable development Access to information is a fundamental success factor in the development process, as donors have sought to expose developing country policy makers and practitioners to new or different approaches to solving problems, producing goods or educating their citizens New information and communication approaches that make information more accessible, transferable and manageable are rapidly emerging The United States is the world leader in developing the technology and in adapting it to myriad uses Through this Regional Program, USAID is helping its development partners to obtain and master these new technologies and approaches to support rapid and sustainable development

Key Results This activity is working in partnership with host country governments, African telephone companies, entrepreneurs and development institutions and the U S private sector to introduce and embed modern information and communication practices USAID is assisting its key development partners in three broad, interdependent areas helping partners implement policies that promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices, increasing the supply of information and communication technologies in host countries, and strengthening the capacity of Africans to use the new information and communication approaches Activities related to each of these are discussed in the following section

Performance and Prospects This activity is substantially on track to achieve its desired results USAID began a predecessor to this activity when Internet was in its infancy, and has a number of successful achievements - on policies, infrastructure and the growth of a user base

Ongoing and planned activities to achieve the expected results listed above include the following

- U S policy experts are training African telephone companies in these areas 1) cost-based tariff and business planning as a way of bringing wholesale Internet access prices down to an affordable, but still profitable levels 2) establishing open and transparent mechanisms for attracting private entrepreneurs to become Internet access providers, and 3) demonstrating approaches to encourage the free flow of information through the Internet The impact at the host country level will be policies that are established or modified to enhance the use of modern communications

- USAID is providing U S technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage a customer-focused' twenty-four hour national Internet gateway, and provide appropriate technical support

USAID partner institutions are being assisted to develop effective information and communication strategies helped to link up to the Internet, and, trained to use the power of the Internet to promote sustainable development

Possible Adjustment to Plans USAID now expects to focus on two major challenges – liberalizing existing restrictive country Internet policies (as opposed to the activity s earlier focus on helping countries create Internet policies where none existed), and identifying ways to extend Internet access and use to traditionally underserved people and locations

Other Donor Programs USAID is closely coordinating its efforts with the World Bank, U N Development Program (UNDP) and a host of bilateral donors in order to eliminate duplication and assure the consistent application of proven policy approaches Stimulated by USAID activities, the UNDP is mounting a $10 million effort to extend Internet connectivity in several additional countries and the World Bank, foundations and bilateral donors are incorporating USAID practices in school-to-school Internet partnerships, executive office management and Internet based business linkages, among others

Principal Contractors Grantees and Agencies USAID works with the Department of State on policy issues, Science Applications International Corporation for hardware acquisition and training, and the Department of Agriculture for technical support The Academy for Educational Development is the principal contractor for training on development applications

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1995)	**FY2000**	**Target** (2003)
USAID partner countries in Africa with supportive policy environments, national and secondary city Internet access and a vigorous Internet Service Provider industry	0	18	20
- USAID partner institutions using the Internet to access or deliver information critical to their success (Average number of institutions per country)	5	100	150
Information "partnerships' linking U S and African institutions	0	200	1000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Progress Accelerated in the Development and Spread of Natural Resource Management Systems, 698-SO05
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $8,000,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary African livelihoods depend on access to a great variety of biological resources for food, fuel, medicine, housing, and economic security Access has been historically controlled by national governments The equitable and environmentally sound devolution of legal authority to manage resources to lower levels of government and to communities, and increasing the role for the private sector, are challenges facing Africa The purpose of this program is to build the capacity of African governments, private institutions and Africans at the community level to manage their natural resources in a way that increases productivity and overall economic welfare, and that promotes the democracy/governance goal of strengthening civil society and increasing participation

Key Results The program will support work in tropical forest management and conservation of biodiversity (including the Central African Regional Program for the Environment - CARPE) In natural resource policy and energy, the program will promote improvement to multi-donor planning, and integrating energy issues into USAID s natural resource management planning Results in sustainable agriculture will include better-managed agroforestry integrated pest management, soil conservation and soil fertility improvement Environmental and social impact monitoring and geographic information systems applications will assist selected countries in the tracking of the impacts of USAID investments

Performance and Prospects The Africa regional environment program increases the use in Africa of the knowledge, tools, institutions and experience gained from the efforts of African institutions, U S and international private voluntary organizations, other donors, and USAID Missions This in turn helps to manage Africa's natural resource base for the mutual long-term benefit of Africans and the world Examples of achievements resulting from regional program interventions are (1) developing income earning opportunities through natural resource management (NRM) in a variety of ways including promoting village-managed tourism enterprises such as those in Namibia and Botswana, (2) establishing revenue sharing plans with National Parks in Kenya, and developing tourism services in Madagascar (3) privatizing government-run hotels and services in Uganda, and (4) promoting tree planting and agroforestry practices in Senegal In addition, the program works closely with the World Bank to improve the effectiveness of individual host country National Environmental Action Plans

The Regional Program conducts and facilitates analyses to develop natural resources management programs that contribute to broad-based and ecologically sustainable increases in rural productivity Working in up to ten countries over the next seven years, the program will continue to help put into place essential enabling conditions These conditions include improved tenure and human capacity, greater local empowerment, and better institutions Some of these are site or country-specific, and some are spatial, regional or continental in nature USAID's approach includes drawing out lessons learned, transferring them to other countries and assisting in developing improved planning and implementation methods

The program also will conduct activities to support and expand field implementation of environmental programs, primarily with other USAID bilateral programs, and it will work with other regional programs, in southern Africa and in the Greater Horn of Africa The program will strengthen the consortium of African and donor governments addressing development and environmental problems in the Congo river basin To increase use of environmental and NRM

information and strengthen the analytical capacity of partners in Africa, the program will improve the flow of electronic communication through internet technology and tools

Possible Adjustments to plans This is a relatively new activity and no adjustments are foreseen at this time

Other Donor Programs The program works in close cooperation with the World Bank in preparing National Environmental Action Plans The formation of these plans also involve work with other bilateral donors, including the French and Germans Other development partners include the United Nations Development Program the African Development Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Good relations with International Union for the Conservation of Nature and World Wildlife Fund allow strong activity implementation

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies USAID works with American and African non profit organizations such as the African-led Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa World Wildlife Fund Wildlife Conservation Society, the World Resources Institute, and institutional contractors such as the International Resources Group and Management Systems International, to help implement this program USAID also works with U S agencies such as the Department of Agriculture the Forest Service and the Peace Corps

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1995)	FY2000	Target (2003)
- Number of countries in which key enabling conditions are established	12	14	16
Number of countries which have multiple donor support for National Environmental Action Plans	21	30	40
- Number of countries with strengthened local institutional and USAID capacities to support the development of appropriate infrastructure for sustainable natural resource management	4	7	10
- Number of countries with income-generating activities established through the exploitation of natural resources in a self sustaining and environmentally sound manner	4	6	10
Number of countries with scaled-up community based resource use initiatives	6	10	14
Number of countries where government policy change resulted in positive changes in local wildlife and other natural resources management	6	9	12

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Basic Education Services, 698-SO06
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $4,220,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Basic numeracy and literacy are fundamental building blocks for broad-based, sustainable development Research from the World Bank confirms that the provision of widespread basic quality education is prerequisite for sustained progress in economic development, democratization, health and population and environmental improvement Less than 50% of Africa's children ever enter primary school and less than 50% of these complete primary school Working with a variety of partners in the field, the Regional Program aims to increase sustainability, efficiency, and equity in the provision of basic education services and to extend an enabling environment which allows these improvements to flourish

Key Results Two key results are necessary to achieve this objective 1) develop, disseminate and promote knowledge and guidance on policies, strategies, approaches, methods and tools for increased sustainability, efficiency and equity in the provision of basic education services and 2) expand collaboration and coordination among funding agencies and African decision-makers on planning, managing and evaluating education system performance

Performance and Prospects One major output of the regional program, the 'Strategic Framework for Basic Education in Africa,' has guided program evaluations and new designs in Malawi and Namibia, has been used for a preliminary sector assessment in Liberia, and discussions are underway for its application in Nigeria USAID field missions continue to utilize methods and tools developed by the regional program Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea are using planning, information management and implementation techniques to promote fundamental quality and equity levels in primary schools Policy guidance developed by the regional program has been adopted by policy-making units within and outside the Agency Within the Agency regional program guidance is being used for impact assessments, girls' education initiatives, statistical databases, school health initiatives, and donor networking Regional program strategies have been adopted by multi-lateral and non-governmental organizations such as UNICEF, World Bank and Pan American Health Organization to improve their education support programs

The regional program plays a leading role in promoting greater cooperation and coordination between and among African institutions and funding agencies It supports the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) an African non-governmental organization that fosters African capacity building to assume greater responsibility and leadership for educational development The regional program also supports and participates in the ADEA Executive Steering Committee and working groups in educational statistics sector analysis teacher management girls education and instructional materials

In FY 2000 the program will continue to use the Strategic Framework to guide new education sector assessments and design a follow on program in Uganda The program will continue its work in the following areas

- education reform support and policy formation,
- school support systems management,
- delivery of instructional services, and
- equity enhancing measures

The program will concentrate increasingly on improving quality at the classroom level with an emphasis on developing African capacity for the assessment of student learning The program will focus on enabling school to help children deal with issues of health, environment, and democracy by increasing energy among and between school, relevant government ministries, private voluntary organizations and communities To meet the growing demand for access to primary education, the program will work through policy reform and private voluntary organizations to support cost-sharing partnerships between communities, schools and government In addition work with partners will increase to spread innovations that have proven successful

Possible Adjustments to Plans The program will continue its strategic focus on systemic reform coordination of sectoral development partners and African ownership of the reform process Based on experience to date, to achieve these goals the program will intensify efforts to disseminate and promote the use of tools and techniques to improve education reform programs

Other Donors Programs The program s host country connections are made primarily through African regional institutions, most notably the ADEA Other donors with whom the program interacts include the World Bank, UNICEF, foundations such as Rockefeller, and bilateral development agencies including the British Canadians, French and Scandinavians

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies Contracts with the Academy for Educational Development and American Institute for Research an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor and grants to U S institutions such as the International Foundation for Education and Self Help (IFESH), National Council for Negro Women (NCNW), regional networks such as the ADEA, and African organizations such as the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)

Selected Performance Measures The percentage figures given as indicators are based on the median values for the ten countries where USAID supports basic education Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Benin, Ethiopia, Uganda Malawi, Swaziland South Africa and Namibia)

	Baseline (1990)	**FY2000**	**Target** (2003)
Gross enrollment ratio primary school	72 0%	75 0%	80 0%
Girls as a % of enrollment	44 5%	46 0%	48 0%
% of government recurrent budget to education[1]	20 0%	20 0%	20 0%
- % of education budget to primary education	37 5%	37 5%	37 5%

[1] Note this indicator will measure the continuing support to education by governments in face of inflation and an increase needs for all basic services for a growing population

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Health Services 698 SO07
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $16,028,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary The purpose of this activity is to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services in Africa, including programs that control infectious diseases and support child survival interventions Although there has been substantial progress in reducing child morbidity and mortality in Africa in the past decade, both child and maternal mortality still remain at globally unacceptable levels, far exceeding any other region To further reduce these high rates greater attention has to be paid to improving sustainability including increasing African capacity to manage and finance health services and to improve quality of care In addition, there are a number of areas of special importance because of their overall contribution to African child and maternal mortality These areas include malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, malaria and other infectious diseases including vaccine preventable disease and essential obstetric care

Key Results Key results to be achieved include the promotion of state-of-the-art strategies and policies for health care financing, organizational reform, child survival and maternal health, and improving the enabling environment to design, manage and evaluate health programs The following also will be important outputs of the activity developing and disseminating knowledge on health care financing and organizational reform, developing improved policies and strategies for nutrition malaria immunization and essential obstetric care, developing effective approaches for increasing provider performance and for improving child health care in the community strengthening African capacity developing advocacy strategies, and increasing complementarity of donor resources and expertise

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has been significant, exceeding expectations in some areas A major evaluation of the program's Regional Immunization Grant to UNICEF from 1993 to 1998 reported that 14 of 18 countries supported by the grant showed marked improvements in vaccine coverage The review stated that by 1996, the downward trends in coverage had been halted and most countries had increased coverage above their 1990 levels In addition, 12 out of 18 countries established a line item in their national budget for vaccine purchases, contributing to quality and sustainability of outcomes, and a reduction of donor dependence

As a result of the program s collaboration with the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office, the majority of countries in sub-Saharan Africa (38) had newly developed or revised malaria control strategies and plans Twenty one countries actually developed monitoring and evaluation plans, based on new standards Increased support and technical assistance to USAID missions will be provided for the development of malaria control surveillance and drug resistance activities

Over ten countries adopted Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategies with USAID support to training and tool development USAID is working closely with UNICEF to expand IMCI from the health facility to the community Field tests are underway in five countries and should provide lessons learned and guidance to promote this approach across Africa With regional program support seven bilateral programs including Madagascar, Zambia Mali, Senegal Ghana now include nutrition components

In health care financing, the program played an active role in persuading a regional forum of 17 countries that cost sharing strategies to generate local revenues were necessary to supplement

national budgets and that strategies to protect the poor could be implemented Along with UNICEF, the program is field testing protection strategies for the poor to ensure equity in four countries These studies will provide guidance to other countries so that health care financing strategies will be adopted with adequate attention to protecting the poor In addition with regional support six bilateral programs are moving ahead with health financing activities, including Mozambique, Zambia, Senegal, Uganda Tanzania and Rwanda

Possible Adjustments to Plans The regional program will pay special attention to countries undergoing health care reform to ensure that quality of care is not being lost This program will work more closely with host countries and donor partners to make sure that people-level impact and specific health status indicators and targets become part of these reform efforts

Other Donor Programs USAID works closely with other donors such as the WHO's Africa Regional Office UNICEF, the World Bank and other bilateral donors like the to build consensus around priority problems and develop regional strategies that can be supported jointly by the different groups USAID supports Africans in developing relevant approaches and to leverage other donors to work together with USAID to support these approaches The Department of International Development/UK and the European Union have been jointly planning and programming with USAID in areas such as malaria, IMCI infectious diseases, etc In such programs, these donors may provide commodities and USAID provides technical assistance

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies This activity will be implemented through African institutions, other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization Africa Regional Office, U S collaborating technical agencies and private volunteer organizations

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1996)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2003)
- Number of countries with multi-year national plans that follow WHO standards	8	30	41
- Number of countries adopting a national IMCI strategy	3	15	20
Number of countries that include malaria control program monitoring and evaluation indicators and procedures	18	33	40
Number of child survival programs with nutrition components	2	9	10

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Service, 698-SO08
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $1,800,000 DFA, $300,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Africa's 1997 population of about 614 million is now growing at roughly 2 7 percent per year and, if unchanged, the population will double in just 26 years or one generation The success of African population programs over the next 10 years will have a direct effect on Africa s sustainable development for the next 50 years The success of voluntary family planning by Africans will largely determine the outcome of this drama USAID is addressing the Africa region's need for innovative solutions to increase and improve family planning and reproductive health programs USAID is educating its missions, its collaborating agencies, and African leaders and decision-makers about policies and strategies that will lead to improved programs, as well as supporting research and analyses to find innovative solutions Finally, the capacity of African institutions to be effective advocates for appropriate policies and programs is being increased in order to improve sustainability

Key Results Two key results are (1) improved policies and strategies to expand family planning programs, and (2) an improved enabling environment to design, implement, and evaluate family planning programs The activity will address the needs of underserved populations, particularly adolescents and males, and the need for urban family planning services, effective strategies for integrating STD/HIV/AIDS programs with Family Planning/Materal Child Health (FP/MCH) and other reproductive health services and new strategies for empowering women In addition, the activity will address the need to strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage, and implement family planning programs The need for innovative advocacy strategies to increase support for expanded family planning programs, and the need for improved coordination among partners in family planning programs will be addressed to maximize the use of scarce resources

Performance and Prospects Performance over the past year has been as expected in some areas and better than predicted in others Some examples of performance, and consequent prospects for the future are

In Francophone West Africa, USAID support has led in Burkina Faso to the formation of a national youth network on reproductive health and the development of an effective partnership among youth associations, NGOs, and government agencies

- As a result of USAID training of high-level journalists along with family planning experts in West Africa, significant changes have occurred in media outlet policies including the creation of new regular features on family planning and HIV/AIDS an increase in the number of journalists reporting on reproductive health issues and improved collaboration between editors-in-chief and local health specialists in the preparation of news articles and radio programs

- In order to decrease the reliance on abortion and increase the use of family planning postabortion care is being advocated and strategies for appropriate care are being developed and promoted Several USAID missions have developed and are beginning to implement postabortion care strategies

- A major accomplishment has been the increase of African capacity to plan manage implement and advocate for increased and improved family planning and reproductive health programs USAID-supported African institutions are increasingly becoming significant actors in this area The

Centre for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) in Bamako, Mali has taken responsibility for managing and implementing the West African adolescent and media activities referred to in this section The Centre d Etudes Superieures en Administration et Gestion (CESAG) in Dakar Senegal and the Center for African Family Studies in Kenya are now serving as trainers of others in family planning advocacy

Possible Adjustments to Plans Due to the success in increasing attention to, and funding from bilateral and multilateral donors and local African governments, this particular component will be phased out by FY 2000 Planned activities generally will be scaled down and targets modified as a result of budget reductions now occurring

Other Donor Programs A major conference to design strategies for increasing male involvement in family planning organized for Francophone countries was cosponsored by the United Nations Family Planning Association, International Planned Parenthood, Germany, and USAID The Government of Botswana has taken over the funding of the social marketing program formerly sponsored by Population Services International and has maintained the adolescent programs started by USAID In South Africa, the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa was a partner in USAID-funded adolescent activities that are being incorporated into programs funded by the British Department for International Funding and the South African Ministry of Health Partner contributions to urban family planning services have come from Germany and the Netherlands

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies USAID contracts with John Snow Inc , the Population Council, the Academy for Educational Development, the Western Consortium for Public Health, Tulane University, Johns Hopkins University, Morehouse School of Medicine, the Population Reference Bureau, the Futures Group, Pathfinder International, ABT Associates, Population Services International, and the Universities of North Carolina and Michigan to support this activity

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline	FY 2000	Target (2003)
Programs providing adolescent reproductive health services	2 (1996)	10	13
Programs providing integrated FP/MCH/STI services	0 (1995)	10	16
Expanded/improved urban family planning programs	0 (1995)	11	Phased Out

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Adoption of Cost-effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS, 698-SO09
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $ 3,500,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATIONS FY 1999, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary It is now more than 15 years since the emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was first recognized and today it poses an increasing threat to sustainable development in an environment of limited resources Many uncertainties remain about specific intervention activities and methods of implementation that will be the most efficient and cost-effective for its prevention and mitigation in Africa This activity will help USAID and its African partners adopt cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS This activity will strategically support USAID Mission and other partner projects by working with host country and international institutions for preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa

Key Results Key results of the Regional Program will be to improve African capacity to design, manage, and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, policies, and strategies, with an emphasis on improving national and sub-national surveillance and evaluation methods

The principal expected accomplishments of this regional program will be to

- Improve the ability of Africans and other partners to develop cost-effective, multisectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation which address both the underlying root causes of transmission and the effects of AIDS-related deaths in the economy and society This will include facilitating civil -military cooperation, in collaboration with UNAIDS, to maximize each sector s comparative advantage in the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS

- Develop new methodologies and enhance the use of previously collected African country epidemiologic and behavioral data to evaluate HIV/AIDS program impact and develop more effective strategies for program effectiveness, with an initial focus for this "evaluation cluster" on Uganda Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi This will include the development of management tools based on computer models, which simulate the impact of interventions on HIV/AIDS for informing advocacy and policy decisions, and

- Increase the understanding of the effectiveness of integrating HIV prevention activities with on-going maternal/child health and family planning services in Africa which will lead to improved programs in Botswana, Uganda, Kenya, and elsewhere in Africa

Performance and Prospects USAID is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS approaches to understand which interventions and strategies are most successful The bulk of the research will occur in Africa Using this new information, Africans will improve their programs for preventing HIV transmission and reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS Intervention studies focusing on changing social and cultural norms instead of on changing isolated risk sexual behaviors - may have a wider and more lasting impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS The Africa Regional Program will continue therefore to investigate the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS through several avenues This HIV/AIDS activity will also increase the capacity of Africans to manage their programs and make decisions using local evidence This capacity building involves training, mentoring, and feedback, and will be tailored to the capability of the individuals and institutions themselves to collect, manage analyze, and interpret data Training in logistics management for drugs and commodities, essential for effective HIV/AIDS programs and improving quality assurance will be other foci for capacity building in Africa USAID and its partners will build capacity of African social scientists, to

conduct research and intervention studies which address identified social norms that affect HIV transmission In summary, the Regional Program promotes a multi-sectoral approach, conducting cost-effectiveness research and analyses to determine the optimal use of resources, and will disseminate the results to improve African programs Ongoing major activities include

- Developing and disseminating multi sectoral 'AIDS Briefs" (in French, Spanish, and Portuguese) and "HIV/AIDS Tool kits for Developing Countries' which provide guidance to countries for sector-specific approaches (e g Commercial and Subsistence Agriculture, Education, Health, Manufacturing, Mining, Tourism, and Military) for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation Working with the European Commission (EC) the Briefs and Toolkits have become effective multi-sectoral tools in policy dialogue
- Increasing civil and military cooperation fostered by the new non governmental organization the Civil Military Alliance to Combat HIV and AIDS, and its networks of 15 East and Southern African countries and 17 West and Central African Countries which together promote synergistic use of country resources to ' combat HIV/AIDS
- Improving the understanding of the epidemiology and program implications of recent perceived decreases in HIV seroprevalence rates among some young Ugandans
Increasing the understanding of the impact and programmatic options for addressing the growing HIV-related tuberculosis epidemic in Africa

Possible Adjustments to Plans As a new program no substantive changes are anticipated

Other Donor Programs USAID works directly with its development partners and regional institutions to improve their programs, strategies, and policies Significant collaboration with UNAIDS, the European Commission, and the World Bank have been established and joint activities are being planned and implemented, to maximize effectiveness in the field For example, within individual countries where appropriate, USAID works with all relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations, development partners, and African institutions to the greatest extent possible

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies The International Center for Migration and Health, Geneva University of Natal in South Africa Academy for Educational Development, World Bank, National Research Council Civil-Military Alliance to Combat HIV and AIDS Network of AIDS Researchers in East and Southern Africa, Kenya, Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa, Tanzania WHO/AFRO, The Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, The Futures Group, and the Population Council

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1997)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2003)
Number of countries that have adopted proven-effective (or cost effective) strategies for preventing transmission of HIV/STI	0	4	10
Number of cost-effective approaches, tools, measurement instruments, or methodologies developed and promoted	0	6	25
- Number of countries which have used data from monitoring and evaluation to improve their approaches (policies, strategies or programs) for preventing HIV/STI transmission	0	4	10

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Policies, Strategies, and Programs Improved for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transitioning Out of Crisis, 698 SO10
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $10,400,000 DFA, $800,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary In 1997, Africa experienced its highest number of devastating conflicts in several years, in contrast to other parts of the world Although conflicts in the world as a whole declined from 1996 to 1997, all new conflicts in 1997 were in Africa In FY 1998 Africa also had 28 declared disasters, both complex emergencies and natural The purpose of this activity is to work with sub-Saharan host countries, regional institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and other USAID and United States Government operating units to strengthen national and subregional capacity for preventing and mitigating the impact of natural disasters, epidemic diseases, and man-made crises

Key Results Four key results are important to this activity (1) epidemics promotion of epidemic preparedness and response through collaboration among African governments and their development partners, (2) pestilence plague prevention through early intervention by improving the capacity of ministries of agriculture and regional organizations to manage locust infestations, (3) famine improved famine prevention through drought preparedness and adoption of response plans, and (4) conflict strengthened capacity of African regional organizations in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution

Performance and Prospects In the area of epidemics achievements have included the establishment and functioning of a sub-regional technical team for epidemic control and prevention in West Africa The team is composed of UN World Health Organization (WHO) experts with participation of the European Commission and the Centers for Disease Control and prevention/Atlanta This team has aided seven countries in the development of their national action plans for epidemic control and prevention These efforts have also resulted in the development and dissemination of integrated training modules on surveillance and epidemic management in 18 countries the reinforcement of communication systems in six countries, and the strengthening of laboratory capacity for rapid identification of causal agents in 13 countries

In the area of pestilence, support was provided to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) initiation of the regional emergency prevention system for trans-boundary pests to coordinate assistance for at-risk outbreak countries, and to begin start-up of a grant with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University to do biological control research USAID rapidly delivered pesticides to Eritrea to control a locust outbreak, thus stopping the plague cycle In Eritrea Cameroon, and Madagascar the program provided rapid assessments of locust situations In Madagascar, USAID was able to develop an appropriate response to a locust plague and draft an environmental assessment for the use of a new pesticide As a result of these measures and in coordination with other donors the plague is now approaching remission in Madagascar and in Eritrea and Cameroon the plagues were stopped

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) has been successful in several areas including providing analysis useful in scaling back the level of food aid necessary in areas of Somalia not facing acute vulnerability while working with the World Food Program (WFP) and Save the Children Federation to identify those areas facing the most critical need In Southern Sudan, FEWS initiated discussions leading to strengthened information flows which allowed wider access analysis and utilization within Operation Lifeline Sudan for improved decision-making on both food and non-food

interventions FEWS vulnerability analysis is used (e g in Malawi) to target development programs while FEWS early warning regularly leads to decisions related to importing food aid (e g in Ethiopia) In 1996/97, climatological models, used by FEWS, suggested a high probability of below normal rainfall in much of Southern Africa with flooding a possibility in other parts of the region FEWS provided meteorological updates through out the period, hosted workshops and provided country-specific advisory services

As noted above, Africa lately has been experiencing its highest number of conflicts In FY 1998, USAID created an endowment with a local African organization the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) to work throughout Africa on conflict prevention, early warning and resolution and to enhance the ability of Africans to respond systematically to crisis in a time sensitive manner Through ACCORD, missions have been undertaken to Liberia, Nigeria and Tanzania Discussions have also been held with the leadership of the Lesotho Defense Force during a Peacekeeping workshop, and with the Organization of African Unity concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Possible Adjustments to Plans FEWS is currently undergoing a re-design which is expected to be completed by FY 2000 Also the regional program may be expanded to include other emergency-outbreak pests and pesticide disposal scenarios

Other Donor Programs USAID will continue working directly with sub-Saharan host countries, subregional institutions, UN organizations (FAO, WHO/AFRO, WFP), the European Community and other donors including Germany Norway and Switzerland

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies WHO, FAO, United States Department of Agriculture, NOAA, NASA, USGS, Associates in Rural Development, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes, Search for Common Ground

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1998)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2003)
Number of African countries with improved integrated disease surveillance and responses	0	18	23
Number of countries with preventive and proactive action plans/updates to manage locust	4	7	9
Number of consensus plans adopted in response to potential famine/drought disaster	4	4	being redesigned
Conflict Early Warning System developed and number of countries/ sub-regions covered	0	being redesigned	2

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Tools Methods and Approaches are Adopted and Effective in Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies in Missions and Africans Programs, 698-SS01
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCES FY 2000 $675,000 DFA
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and the statutory responsibilities to ensure compliance with Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 216, USAID has the responsibility to ensure that its overseas programs avoid or minimize environmental harm The purpose of this program is to ensure that the environmental consequences of USAID-financed activities are identified and considered before activities begin The procedures assist developing countries and USAID's implementing partners in Africa strengthen their capability to evaluate the potential environmental impact of their development strategy or program, and to select, implement and manage effective program activities The ultimate goal is to have African countries and institutions adopt their own environmental regulations and review procedures to protect the environment

Key Results This activity is designed to support missions, partners and other donors so that they will be better able to incorporate environmental quality considerations into all programs and activities The activity enables USAID missions to adhere to U S legislative requirements and USAID environmental procedures This activity supports the environmental quality of programs and activities conducted within the Africa region, in conjunction with the network of regional and mission environmental officers by developing tools, methods and capacities to conduct environmental assessment, so as to maximize the environmental effectiveness of programs carried out by USAID and its partners in Africa Training is custom designed and provided for all partners so that they will develop the capability necessary to design and implement environmentally sound programs Environmental quality is improved by ensuring that lessons learned in the area of program design and implementation are shared with all partners

Performance and Prospects Environmental activities have produced many achievements, such as in 1996, 61 Initial Environmental Examinations, and three environmental assessments were completed in 19 countries across sub-Saharan Africa Major progress was made in the environmental capacity-building process with private voluntary organizations (PVO) carrying out the P L 480 food aid program Environmental assessment courses for PVO and host country partners were conducted in eleven countries co-funded by USAID, PVOs and the African Development Bank USAID developed environmental guidelines in English and French and a training system specifically adapted by locations to maximize its effectiveness In addition an Environmental Documentation Manual and a training series for the PVO community was finalized

The following are the key elements of this activity

- Analysis of environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs in areas of food aid assistance environment urbanization agricultural inputs microenterprise and environment water resources management and environmental monitoring Recommendations are disseminated through training This fosters better understanding for environmental compliance and better decision making
- Institutional capacity building to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by USAID missions, Africans and other collaborators and partners This is conducted with the World Bank s Capacity in Environmental Assessment in sub Saharan Africa activity, and the Network for Environment and Sustainable

Development in Africa,
- Integration of USAID Environmental Procedures into results planning, achieving and monitoring and applied by mission strategic objective teams This is promoted through developing and promoting guidelines and conducting training courses for Mission Environmental Officers, as well as by individual travel by staff to field missions,
Environmental planning that leads to incorporation of monitoring, assessment and mitigation into host country and mission development programs An example is the joint formulation of Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Mitigation programs with Missions and host country ministries for Trade and Investment Programs in Ghana

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments currently are planned This activity could vary as the result of changes in host country governments and the policies and regulations that are formulated

Other Donor Programs All sub Saharan African countries where USAID has programs are included Other donors are the World Bank and the African Development Bank who often cofund the activities For example the African Development Bank has sponsored trainers at environmental assessment training courses for PVO collaborators organized by USAID Many other instances of collaboration arise such as through the Multi-donor Secretariat for Environmental Action Planning, hosted by the World Bank and funded by several donors including USAID

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies U S and African private voluntary organization and non-government organizations such as Africare, CARE, and World Resources Institute, U S institutional contractors, U S universities such as Cornell and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Federal agencies such as U S Department of Agriculture, and multilateral organizations include the World Bank and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1998)	**FY2000**	**Target** (2003)
PVOs adopt environmental screening and review methodologies in their field practices	0	12	15
- Mission Environmental Officers trained and are actively engaging environmental review principles and procedures	10	25	30
- Case studies show evidence of improved environmental quality and programming	0	5	8
- Environmental Monitoring systems adopted by USAID Missions and linked to the host country data collection and reporting	1	5	8

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE/NUMBER Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs 698-SPO1
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $6,132,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary The World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of global poliovirus eradication by the year 2000 Polio eradication strategies include sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV), mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission, and surveillance to detect cases and document eradication sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication This activity is to support the global goal, in particular, in countries where USAID is working, in a manner which will contribute to the development of sustainable health systems and in particular those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

Key Results USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies for improvement of regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio and also will contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of routine immunization services for childhood vaccine preventable diseases To accomplish this goal and to strengthen EPI technical and administrative capacities in the region, improved institutional capacity at the regional level is needed to provide and transfer the skills and knowledge to country programs To achieve this the Africa Regional Program will provide support in the following areas

- Development of effective partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs, a key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees These committees facilitate donor coordination and enable countries to identify funding gaps based on annual and five-year action plans,

- Strengthening of selected immunization support systems in the public and private sector to achieve polio eradication Planning, training and management along with the cold chain and social mobilization constitute the critical components of immunization programs that need to be strengthened in sub-Saharan African countries in order to achieve polio eradication,

- Improved planning and implementation for supplemental polio immunization activities including National Immunization Days (NIDS) During NIDS, the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to appropriate vaccination posts presents a formidable challenge to logistics systems and requires careful advance planning The Africa Regional Program will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDS and related training for national and district managers Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities

- Implementation of surveillance activities for polio which are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases Since the ultimate purpose of immunization is to prevent diseases cases and deaths from the target diseases will be counted regularly Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine preventable diseases Critical to the success of any such system, however, are sufficient personnel and the infrastructure for transmitting information in a timely way, and

- Development and use of information for continuously improving the quality of polio eradication

activities While the ultimate measure of success will be the eradication of disease, NIDS are a multi-year activity The more effective they are the greater the likelihood of achieving polio eradication sooner Therefore, the collection and continuous use of information to improve NID activities are essential in order to optimally implement polio eradication strategies in different country situations The Africa Bureau will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators south-to-south technical cooperation in NID planning, surveillance and response, and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional levels

Performance And Prospects Performance has exceeded expectations in terms of the number of countries conducting National Immunization Days and achieving results of greater than 80% coverage the reduction of reported cases of polio and the strengthening of the surveillance /laboratory network In 1997 with USAID support 36 out of 41 countries conducted National Immunization Days and about 100 million children below five years of age were immunized with two supplemental doses of Oral Polio Vaccine In 1997 and 1998, no wild poliovirus was isolated in East Africa from Southern Uganda through Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, and throughout southern Africa around to Namibia

Possible Adjustments to Plans No adjustments are anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs Host countries are responsible for implementing these disease control activities and contribute funding for health workers logistics, training health information systems and other operational expenses The major funding partners outside of national governments include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the World Health Organization and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) The CDC and the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International contributed in 1996/1997 approximately $30 million for polio activities USAID has contributed approximately $40 million to this effort in Africa In 1998, the development agencies of England, Denmark and Canada have joined the polio partnership and are providing support to several countries in Africa

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies This activity will be implemented through African ministries of health other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths such as UNICEF, WHO/AFRO, U S technical contractors under the USAID BASICS project as well as the USAID mission staff

Selected Performance Measure The eradication of polio in sub-Saharan Africa by 2003

	Baseline (1997)	**FY 2000**	**Target** (2003)
No of countries with non-polio acute flacid paralysis rate of 1/100 000 in children 0 59 months of age	0	15	41

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative 698-SP02
STATUS New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $27,000,000 DFA $3,000 000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** FY 2003

Summary The purpose of the Education for Development and Democracy initiative is to catalyze major improvements in African education systems by linking them, through modern information technology to the models, experiences and technologies that have served U S education so well

Four decades of development experience have made it clear that one of the most important determinants of development success is the level of education or human resource development of a country But African education systems have been unable to meet effectively the challenges created by a rapidly growing school-age population and quality has deteriorated Universities suffer from uncertain funding and an archaic mission The challenge is to make universities more relevant, primary systems more equitable and efficient, and skills training more widely available In doing so, Africa will be better placed to take advantage of future economic growth and trade opportunities The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be primary and secondary schools and their attendant communities where resource centers will be developed, African institutions of higher education with improved management and curricula, and the broad array of individuals receiving training in various skills and disciplines

Key Results The Education for Democracy Initiative is just getting started By FY 2003 USAID will

- establish programs to strengthen African universities through partnerships with American institutions of higher learning,
- establish a program for providing scholarships and mentoring for girls,
- develop a number of resource centers which will introduce schools and their communities to modern information technology
- create the Ron Brown Institute, which will provide internships for young promising African business people in U S firms in Africa
- provide training in economic and governance skills for a number of Africans through partnerships with U S organizations

Performance and Prospects Given the newness of the program it is too early too discuss performance, potential problems, and what is being learned through the implementation of the initiative

Possible Adjustments to Plans Because this initiative is new, there are no adjustments anticipated at this time

Other Donor Programs This program will be working with ministries of education African universities and other institutions of higher learning and virtually all donors active in African education

Principal Contractors Grantees and Agencies This initiative is built around the active participation of a large number of U S partners including the Peace Corps, United States Information Agency, the Department of Education the Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Defense, U S universities and community colleges U S businesses (particularly computer manufacturers and information producers), U S foundations non-governmental associations such as parent-teachers associations, and state and local governments These will be partnership relations, not contractual

ones, and each partner is expected to bring resources that match or exceed USAID resources

Selected Performance Measures

	Baseline (1999)	FY 2000	Target (2003)
- African universities becoming more financially independent	0	1	5
- African universities reorienting their mandates to provide more services to the community	0	3	10
Percentage of reduction of repeater rates in 20,000 schools	0%	2%	10%
- Regional and national Educational Reform Networks strengthened (Networks are comprised of the educational policy-makers and practitioners in the United States and Africa)	0	5	25
Democracy Networks strengthened (Network participants include journalists NGOs, women s advocacy groups, parliamentarians and civic leaders)	0	5	25)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM Africa Regional Program
TITLE AND NUMBER Broad Based Support for Africa, 698-S030
STATUS Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE FY 2000 $25,850,000 DFA, $4,100,000 CS
INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1997, **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE** Ongoing

Summary A tenet of the USAID Africa Bureau's management goal is that Agency resources are budgeted and implemented for specific country and regional programs to the maximum extent possible However, there are some Africa-wide issues and management needs that transcend national and/or regional boundaries Under this activity, USAID provides necessary program management support for Africa wide issues or support for sub-regional programs

Key Results Activities funded under this objective have the common focus of enhancing the way the Africa Bureau manages its development resources Funds have been used to service certain regional needs or where it is premature to budget resources to a specific country or group of countries yet funds can be used to plan and prepare for specific interventions Over the years, funds have been invested in developing new support mechanisms, strengthening Africa Bureau program management, enhancing U S policy interests by building indigenous support and for developing fundamental and far-reaching economic policy reform programs By the very nature of activities supported measurable achievements are limited as there is a constant need to continue to invest in new and better ways to play a catalytic role in the enhancement of program management

Performance and Prospects The Africa Bureau funds a number of support activities under this strategic objective including a) Program Development and Support to design, support and/or evaluate program, projects or activities, including pilot activities in the infrequent times when such activities can not be appropriately charged to an individual project or activity and are not directly related or linked to existing programs in a particular country or USAID Mission A recent example is the con-sponsoring with the Smithsonian Institution of a regional symposium on desertification b) Africa Special Self Help Program which enables USAID Missions and U S Ambassadors (in specifically identified non-USAID presence countries) to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities for small (generally $2,000 or less), self-help activities which have an immediate impact and will advance U S interests Examples include drilling small wells for potable water, building classrooms and providing books or equipment needed to enable school children to be educated in their communities c) The Democracy and Human Rights Fund administered jointly with the Department of State to provide small grants to indigenous organizations for activities which promote democratic principles and/or promote human rights Examples include the promotion of full and fair media through support to local radio stations, strengthened judiciary through publication of court decisions, and women's rights through funding of women s advocacy groups d) Support for InterAction, a U S private voluntary organization (PVO) consortium which brings together U S and African Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and PVOs on a regular basis to discus Africa-wide issues and lessons learned e) A small activity program administered by the Peace Corps

For budgetary purpose funding is also reserved for a number of activities which USAID will undertake but where the specific country in which funding will be applied is undetermined at the time the budget is prepared Such activities include microenterprise initiatives, programs for displaced children and orphans of war, the War Victims Fund, and transfers to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

Possible Adjustments to Plans The overall objective will remain constant but how these funds are used is constantly evolving to meet new opportunities and challenges

Other Donor Programs By the nature of supporting program management rather than implementing country programs there is little measurable correlation with host country and other donor support, especially where funds are used for precursor activities or program formulation However, in providing the framework for PVO support there is the clear expectation that, over time, the strengthened PVOs will enhance their ability to raise private contributions and to work collaboratively with host country and other donor resources Likewise, when economic policy reform programs are formulated, at that point, other donors and the host country must have an identified and clearly discernable role

Principal Contractors Grantees or Agencies In most cases the grantees and/or implementing agencies are to be determined in the future when specific tasks are to be implemented It is known that local indigenous community-based organizations will implement activities under the aegis of the Ambassador's Special Self Help programs and the Peace Corps is often instrumental in implementing these activities Strengthening PVOs has been a collaborative process undertaken in cooperation with InterAction, a U S PVO and this symbiotic relationship is to be continued

Selected Performance Measures Not Applicable